

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

General McClellan has furnished to the War Department a statement of the killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Fair Oaks, which he estimates in the aggregate at 5,739, which were divided among the different corps engaged, as follows:

CORPS.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
General Sumner (second).....	153	804	145
Beauregard (third).....	258	980	155
Keyes (fourth).....	448	1,753	921
Total.....	859	3,537	1,221

Everything was quiet in front of Richmond on Sunday, except an occasional cannonading upon our troops engaged in constructing bridges, which, however, did not retard their operations.

Despatches from Flag Officer Dupont, on Sunday, state that the gunboats have possession of Stono, near Charleston.

Letters from the Gulf announce the capture of the schooner Newcastle by the brig Bainbridge, and the schooner Jane by the steamer R. R. Cuyler.

The particulars of the capture of Memphis were received in Washington on Sunday, from Commodore Davis, in which he states that a battle took place between his fleet, aided by Colonel Ellet's ram flotilla, and the rebel fleet of eight gunboats and rams. The engagement commenced at half-past five on the morning of the 6th instant, and ended at seven, in a running fight, the end of which was the capture of four vessels of the rebel fleet, the sinking of two and the burning of one. One escaped by superior speed. Colonel Ellet, who is seriously but not dangerously wounded, is highly complimented for his gallantry and skill. Memphis was surrendered by the Mayor immediately after the engagement, and was placed under military authority.

A despatch from Mobile to the Petersburg Express states that the Union fleet has passed the lower batteries on the river and attacked Fort Morgan.

The Union meeting announced to be held in Shelbyville, Tennessee, has come off.—Three thousand people were present, and the Union sentiment was strongly manifested.—Governor Johnson, Col. May and J. L. Scudder addressed the meeting, the latter gentleman having been a prominent secessionist previously, and an official under the rebel Governor Harris.

Gen. Fremont was at Harrisonburg, 70 miles south of Winchester, and but about 25 miles this side of Stanton, on Saturday. His advance was pressing hard upon Jackson's rear guard, and the Rebels were making the best possible time in retreat. At Harrisonburg our cavalry fell into an ambush, and a sharp fight ensued, in which the Rebels were routed. Col. Wyndham of the 1st New Jersey Cavalry was taken prisoner, and several other officers were killed or taken; 35 men were killed, wounded, and missing in this regiment. The Kane Rifles also suffered severely, their colonel (Kane) being seriously wounded and taken prisoner; Capt. Tylar also wounded and captured, and Capt. W. F. Blanchard wounded; Lieut. J. J. Wayne is supposed to have been killed; and the Rifles lost in all 55 men. Finally our men succeeded in driving the enemy off, and capturing their camp and stores.

Southern papers received at Baltimore state that on Tuesday the Union gunboats were moving up as if to engage the Rebel batteries near Charleston, but (of course) that Gen. Gist was confident of his ability to drive them back. On Wednesday, the Union forces, 2,000 strong, had not been driven back, but had landed on James Island, at the very threshold of the city. There was a battle, and the enemy (Unionists) had been repulsed and 20 of them captured. Another dispatch, dated on the afternoon of the same day, says that the enemy (Unionists) were 1,700 strong on Battery and John Islands, and an advance was imminent. Nothing was said about Gen. Gist's ability to resist that imminent advance. It is more than probable that the vile nest of treason is now in the hands of the brave and loyal men of the North.

Our forces in pursuit of Beauregard's army are about 40 miles from Corinth, in the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is believed that 20,000 Rebels have deserted—most of them being from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas.—All the regiments from those States passed down the railroad closely guarded by more Southern troops. The country people believe Beauregard will not bring into Columbus half the men he led from Corinth, the whole region being full of deserters, working their way home. Gen. Pope says that those who first deserted and were paroled, are now anxious to take the oath. The retreating traitors have desolated the country, and left even the wealthiest families in a state of starvation, while the soldiers themselves are almost destitute of food.

By the steamer Guido from Newbern, N. C. we learn that Gov. Stanley is riding an exceedingly high horse, and disgusting not only civilians but military men with his despotism. The house in which he had the negro girl hunted down for the whp of her master, has been burned. Stanley sent orders to the Harbor-Master to search all vessels for runaway slaves, but the Harbor-Master sent him word that he would see him (Stanley) before he would obey such an order. Stanley is decidedly in bad odor.

We have through Southern channels, advices of the approach of the Union forces upon Charleston. Though the account is meager, it is full enough to assure us that General Hunter has landed troops on James Island, and is moving toward Charleston by land, while Com. Dupont is approaching by water. They were still several miles distant at the date of this intelligence, six days ago, and probably their approaches have since been slow and cautious. The forts of the harbor—Sumter, Moultrie, Pinckney and Johnson—are no doubt, capable of a vigorous defense against the fleet, and the access to the neighborhood of the city, on the hither side of the Ashley River, through marshes and over numerous creeks, is not an easy one for the land forces. We may, nevertheless, hear, at any moment, of the fall of Charleston, for if Hunter once gets the town under his fire the Rebel flag will probably be pulled down speedily on all forts, and the city be surrendered rather than suffer a bombardment. Even Charleston Rebels have discretion in their valor.

We also hear through Rebel sources that the attack is commenced on Fort Morgan, which defends Mobile. Notwithstanding the order of Beauregard that Mobile was to be defended to the last extremity; and although, we are told, the approaches to it are strongly fortified, and the harbor filled with sunken vessels, we confidently expect to hear that it has become an easy capture.

From other quarters the news is equally encouraging. Pope is still in rapid pursuit of Beauregard, town after town falls into his hands, and his troops are fast dropping away from the Rebel General.

THE LATE FLOOD.—Reports from Mauch Chunk and vicinity, which will be found in another part of to-day's paper, informs us that the damage in that region to the canal, railroads and private property, and the destruction of life, as greatly exceeding even the worst anticipation. The canal is represented as washed away for three miles from Mauch Chunk. Four dams have been washed away. Several persons, residents of South Bethlehem are missing, and it is feared drowned. All the islands in the river are covered with valuable lumber and timber. The Belvidere and Delaware, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and the Lehigh Valley Railroads, were each greatly damaged, and are probably now in running order again. All the bridges on the Beaver Meadow Railroad have been washed away. The entire village of Westport, Penn., on the Lehigh River, was washed away during the flood, and a great many lives were lost. Only three out of 300 houses were left standing.

The Mayor of New Orleans, who feared "a high spirited people would not bear the presence of our Union soldiers," sent the freedom of the city to the officers of a French frigate lying in the river, and invited them to its hospitalities. Governor-General Butler sent word to the Mayor that any manifestations of the kind intended will come from the United States authorities, and not from the municipal officers of a captured city. "The Freedom of a captured city by the captives would," he says, "merit letters patent for its novelty, were there not doubts of its usefulness as an invention, and the tender hospitalities by a government to which police duties and sanguinary regulations only are entrusted, is simply an invitation to the calaboose or the hospital." The rebel authorities have been looking for relief from the yellow fever and been neglecting the streets to invite it, but Butler made them go to work and clean the city thoroughly, both for their own benefit and that of the Union visitors. It will be a good thing for New Orleans if Butler should be installed there for a few months.

PRIZE MONEY.—The sums cleared by our naval officers by the capture of vessels trying to run the blockade will make some of them rich. Flag Officer McKean's share of prize money, for instance, already amounts to about \$100,000, while another officer has cleared \$49,000. The sailors, of course, come in for a proportionate share of the total amount cleared by the sale of these vessels and their cargoes, and many a poor fellow who shipped with little more property than the clothes on his back will leave the navy with a handsome provision for his old age. It is well that this is so. But for our brave sailors we should not be as far advanced as we now are in the suppression of the rebellion.

METHODIST PREACHERS IN THE ARMY.—The minutes of the Conference of the M. E. Church and other official sources, show that there are 323 clergymen of that body in the loyal army. Of these there are four Colonels, two Lieut. Colonels, one Major, 96 Captains, 20 inferior officers, 18 privates and 240 Chaplains. The position of the others is not known. Methodist Ministers can fight as well as pray.

A NOVEL PUNISHMENT.—At the recent sale of the cargo of the prize schooner *Stephen Hart* a large number of Confederate army buttons were offered. They were bought by the Commissioners of Charity and Correction, with the purpose of compelling convicts on Blackwell's Island, who misbehave themselves, to wear them as a mark of disgrace. The knowledge of this intention having come to the prisoners, they have put themselves "on their good behavior."

General Dix has gone to Fortress Monroe to take command there, vice General Wool who takes command in Baltimore. This change was probably mutually desired.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Battle Near Harrisonburg.

The Rebels Driven from their Position.

SEVERE LOSS ON BOTH SIDES.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Johnston Mortally Wounded.

Rebel Loss Estimated at 10,000.

Terrible Confusion at Richmond.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

SPLendid NAVAL BATTLE NEAR MEMPHIS

The River Free From its Source to its Mouth.

A BATTLE NEAR HARRISONBURG.

WASHINGTON, Monday May 9, 1862.

The following despatch was received at the War Department to-day by telegraph from Front Royal:

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, HARRISONBURG, Saturday June 9, 1862.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec. of War:

The army reached this place at 2 o'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's rear guard from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time till dark, the enemy's rear being closely pressed by our advance. At 4 o'clock the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy through the village, fell into an ambush in the woods, to the south-west of the town in which Col. Wyndham of that regiment was captured, and considerable loss sustained. Col. Chesert, with his brigade, subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber, driving him from his position, and taking his camp. At about 8 a battalion of Col. Kane's Pennsylvania Regiment entered the woods under the direction of Brigadier General Bayard, and maintained for half an hour a vigorous attack, in which both sides suffered severely, driving the enemy. The enemy attempted to shell our troops, but a few shots from one of our batteries soon silenced his guns. After dark the enemy continued his retreat. Full particulars will be forwarded by mail.

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen.

HARRISONBURG, Friday June 6, 1862.

The advance of Gen. Fremont reached Harrisonburg this afternoon at 2 o'clock.—There was no fighting during the march.—Jackson camped here last night, and left this morning. A cavalry force was sent on a reconnaissance four miles beyond the town, which came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry strongly posted in the woods.—Col. Wyndham, who had pushed the reconnaissance three miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey Cavalry, and was driven back by infantry in ambush. Col. Wyndham is a prisoner, and Captains Shellenbarger and Haines killed or severely wounded and prisoners. Capt. Charles is missing. All the officers bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Capt. Jane-way gallantly attempted a flank movement, which covered the retreat of the 1st Battalion. He is unhurt.

The regiment lost thirty-five in killed, wounded, and missing. General Bayard, with the Bucktail or Kane Rifles, and 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Closures' Brigade of the 6th Ohio and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to the support, and drove the body of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores with loss. The Kane Rifles, numbering one hundred and twenty-five men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by two regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn suffered severely. Lieutenant-Col. Kane is seriously wounded, and a prisoner.—Captain Taylor was also wounded and captured. Captain W. F. Blanchard was wounded severely. Lieutenant J. J. S. was probably killed. After a most gallant fight the Rifles were driven back, with a loss of fifty-five killed, wounded, and missing. The Rebels brought up their artillery, and used it with effect.

Jackson is thought to have left the main road, and has either halted the main column for battle, or greatly strengthened his rear guard, and posted his train, which are in confusion on the road.

McClellan's Headquarters, Friday, June 6, 1862.

Two deserters who came in this morning state that Gen. Jo Johnston was seriously if not mortally wounded through the groin by a Minie ball during the late battle. Gen. G. W. Smith is now in command. Other information received goes to corroborate the statement.

These deserters state that the rebel loss is estimated at 10,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. No material change has taken place in the position of the enemy.

A contraband has arrived who left Richmond yesterday. He represents things there as in a terrible state of confusion and uncertainty. No troops are in the city excepting those doing guard duty, and tending the sick and wounded, all being compelled to remain outside. There were no signs of evacuation, but on the contrary everything goes to show a determined resistance on the part of the Rebels.

The contraband states that during the fight of Sunday, the house tops and all elevated positions were covered with people to witness the battle, every one expecting to see our troops driven into the Chickahominy; but when they saw the Rebels running toward the city, the greatest consternation prevailed. Many of the inhabitants have crossed the James River, expecting the city to be occupied by our troops soon.

It is rumored that Gen. Magruder is going to resign, having become disgusted with the Rebel military administration.

We are informed that there are no troops between the Rappahannock and the army of the Potomac under command of Gen. McClellan.

Everything has been very quiet to-day.

A flag of truce came in to-day from Gen. Huger, asking for the bodies of Gen. Pettigrew, and Cols. Davis, Lightfoot, Long, and Britton, who were supposed to have been killed in the late battle. Col. Davis was the only one killed. Lightfoot and Long are

prisoners, and Britton was wounded, as also Gen. Pettigrew. Col. Davis's body will be returned.

FORT PILLOW EVACUATED.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6, 1862.

Cairo dispatches state that the steamer Shinghies has arrived from the fleet, and reports that at the time she left the flames were breaking out in the barracks of the fort, and the gunboats had dropped down the river.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6, 1862.

Fort Wright is evacuated, and we are now in possession. The flotilla has passed Fort Randolph en route to Memphis.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6, 1862.

There is yet some doubt that our fleet has passed Fort Randolph, where the Rebels are said to have taken the guns which they removed from the fort above. They left only five or six guns. Before leaving, they destroyed the barracks, camp equipage, gun carriages, and such stores as could not be transported. They also burned the cotton, of which the breast works were constructed.

The flotilla cast off at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and were followed by the transports carrying the 46th Indiana, Col. Fitch, who now occupy the works, which are said to be of great strength, and if properly manned, could have successfully resisted a large force. The Rebels, after leaving the fort, destroyed the pontoon bridge which they had constructed some weeks since over the Hatchie River.

When the De Soto, which last arrived from the fleet, left the gunboats had passed the fort, and gone down the river. It is reported that the Rebels have evacuated Fort Randolph. If this is the case, nothing can prevent the fleet from arriving at Memphis to-day.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The following despatch has just been received at the War Department.

CAIRO, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The De Soto has arrived direct from Fort Pillow. Our forces occupy the fort. The enemy burned everything. A number of guns were found. The large mortars had been destroyed.

The gunboats have passed Randolph.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 6, 1862.

The following was also received to-day at the Navy Department:

CAIRO, Friday, June 6, 1862.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The dispatch boat of last night reports the evacuation of Fort Pillow and its occupation by our troops. Most of the flotilla had passed below Randolph.

A. M. PENNOCK, Commander, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

The following despatch has been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON, } OFF MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862. }
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR—I arrived here last evening at nine o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet under Captain Magruder, the ordnance steamers storeships, &c., and anchored a mile and a half above the city.

This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been reinforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, laying at the levee.

The engagement, which was commenced at half-past five A. M. and ended at seven o'clock, terminated in a running fight.

I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Colonel Ellett, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously hurt, but not dangerously wounded.

The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows:—

The General Beauregard, blown up and carried away.

The Jeff Thompson, set on fire by a shell and burned, and magazine blown up.

The Sunter, badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired.

The Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot, and otherwise injured, but will be repaired.

Besides this, one of the rebel boats sank in the beginning of the action. Her name is not known.

A boat, supposed, to be the Van Dorn, escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit.

The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to take the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands.

The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement.

Colonel Fitch came down at eleven o'clock, and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag Officer Commanding, pro tem.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM COL. ELLETT.

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, June 6, 1862.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

The rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats which was returned with equal spirit.

I ordered the Queen, my flagship, to pass between the gunboats, and run down ahead of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which first boldly stood their ground. Colonel Ellett, in the Monarch, of which Captain Dryden is first master, followed gallantly. The rebel rams endeavored to back down stream, and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them. The Queen struck one of them first, and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck. After separating the rebel steamer sunk. My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer, and disabled, but though damaged can be saved. A pistol shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight. The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck the rebel boat that struck my flagship, and sank the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She then pushed on and struck the Beauregard and burst in her side. Simultaneously the Beauregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats. The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat Little Rebel, the rebel flagship, and having but little headway; pushed her before her, the rebel commodore and crew escaping. The Monarch then finding the Beauregard sinking, took her in tow until she sank in shoal water. Then, in compliance with the request of Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Ellett despatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of the remaining gunboat and some transports which had escaped the gunboats, and two of my rams have gone below.

I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the

Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct of Capt. Dryden, or the heroic conduct of Lieut. Colonel Ellett. I will name all parties in special report.

I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled. CHARLES ELLETT, Jr.,
Colonel Commanding Ram Fleet.

WASHINGTON, June 4.

The following despatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MEMPHIS, June 4, 1862.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

General Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard.

He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy, and 15,000 stand of arms captured.

Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms.

A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could.

We have captured nine locomotives, and a number of cars. One is already repaired, and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days.

The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

THE EFFORT TO EXCHANGE COL. CORCORAN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 6—5:30 p. m.

The Massachusetts, which went up James River on Sunday night last with privates to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran, and others, held as their hostages, returned this morning, bringing back the privates with her. Gen. Huger promised, on behalf of his Government that the hostages would be exchanged for the privates. Acting upon this intimation, the privates were sent up, and on their arrival at City Point, trains of cars came down from Petersburg with a flag of truce to receive them.

The expected hostages not being on board, however, the privates were not given up, but a communication was sent to the Rebel Government asking an explanation. Answer came back to the effect that Gen. Huger exceeded his authority, and that further conference would be necessary before the exchange could be completed. It was immediately replied by the flag of truce boat that they would remain at City Point a reasonable time in order for the proposed further conference.

This was sent to the War Department at Richmond, and immediate answer promised the Massachusetts. The M. waited till the next day without receiving any further communication, when, after sending a boat ashore, and learning that nothing was expected from Richmond, she started on her return down the river. During her stay at City Point, some of the privates were very indignant at the delay which they were obliged to submit to, and the intention was secretly expressed to seize the boat on the passage down. Necessary precautions were taken, however, by Col. Whipple, who was in command of the flag, and no trouble arose.

WASHINGTON, June 4—Midnight.

No despatches have been received to-day at the War Department from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac in consequence of military telegraph between Fortress Monroe and the headquarters of General McClellan having been broken down by the storm. It is expected that the line will be repaired by to-morrow.

No intelligence has been received from the Valley of the Shenandoah. The rise in the Shenandoah river will somewhat embarrass operations in that quarter.

The following correspondence explains itself.

SIR In answer to the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 21 inst., I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the letter appointing Hon. Edward Stanley Military Governor of North Carolina, and also a copy of the instructions received from this Department. The appointment of Hon. Andrew Johnson as Military Governor was the same, in its terms, as that to Mr. Stanley.

Very respectfully,
EDWARD M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Hon. H. HAMLIN, President Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 19, 1862.

To Hon. ED. STANLEY, &c., &c.:—

SIR: You are hereby appointed Military Governor of North Carolina, with authority to exercise and perform, within the limits of that State, all and singular, the powers, duties, and functions pertaining to the office of Military Governor (including the power to establish all necessary offices and tribunals, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*) during the pleasure of the President, or until the loyal inhabitants of that State shall organize a civil Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

EDWARD M. STANTON,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. May 20, 1862.

SIR: The commission you have received expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and powers devolved upon you by the appointment as Military Governor of North Carolina.

Instructions have been given to Major Gen. Barnside to aid you in the performance of your duty, and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force, for the special purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to act under your directions.

It is obvious to you that the great purpose of your appointment is to re-establish the authority of the Federal Government in the State of North Carolina, and to provide the means of maintaining peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State, until they shall be able to establish a civil Government. Upon your wisdom and energetic action much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instruction, but rather to confide in your sound discretion, to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. Specific instructions will be given when requested. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of the Department in the performance of your duties.

With respect, I am your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Is the Pope coming to America?—Bishop Dugan, of Chicago, and several other American Roman Catholic Bishops, are in London on their way to Rome, and it is believed by some that they are making arrangements for the permanent removal of the Pope to America. This would settle at once the trouble about the French occupation of Rome, but it is very doubtful whether such a movement is seriously contemplated.

Terrible Disasters—A Whole Town Swept Away.

EASTON, Pa., Friday, Jun. 1862.

Fearful accounts of damages have been received from Mauch Chunk and vicinity. The dam there, as well as at two other places, was swept away. Many houses were washed off. The railroad bridge is also gone. Coal navigation is stopped for the season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Weissport is washed away. There are but three houses left out of about 300. The loss of life has been terrible. Weissport is in Lehigh County, Pa., on the Lehigh River.

12 m.—The Delaware and Lehigh is falling rapidly. They have already receded twelve feet. The Lehigh Valley Railroad every badly torn up. The Belvidere Delaware Railroad will be repaired in a few days. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will be running in about a week. A part of the Basin of the Delaware Canal heretofore been washed out, and two breaks are reported in the first level. The lower portions of the outlet lock are gone. The damage at Condon is very great. The furnaces are all closed. The lumber men are heavy losers. Millions of feet of sawed lumber, and thousands of logs have been carried away. The number of persons drowned is not ascertained. The list will be fearful.

Address of Gen. McClellan to his Troops.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

The following address was read to the army this evening at dress parade, and received with an outburst of vociferous cheering from every regiment:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR NEW BRIDGE, JUNE 2, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

I have fulfilled at least a part of my promise to you. You are now face to face with the rebels, who are held at bay in front of the capital.

The final and decisive battle is at hand.— unless you believe your past history, the result cannot be for a moment doubtful. If the troops who labored so faithfully and fought so gallantly at Yorktown, and who so bravely won the hard fights at Williamsburg, West Point, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks now prove worthy of their antecedents, the victory is surely ours.

The events of every day prove your superiority. Wherever you have met the enemy you have beaten him. Wherever you have used the bayonet, he has given way in panic and disorder.

I ask of you now one last crowning effort. The enemy has staked his all on the issue of the coming battle. Let us meet him and crush him here in the centre of the rebellion.

Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share its dangers with you. Our confidence in each other is now founded upon the past. Let us strike the blow which is to restore peace and union to this distracted land.

Upon your valor, discipline, and mutual confidence the result depends.

Geo. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

THREE MEN SWEEP OVER NIAGARA FALLS.— On Sunday last, the people of Niagara Falls were startled by the report that three men were swept over the Falls in a row boat. The occurrence is said to have taken place about six o'clock, a. m., and was first discovered by a porter at the Cataract House, who saw the boat containing the men in the middle of the river, and saw the final plunge from the brink of the awful chasm, whose depths have already engulfed many human beings in a destruction terrible to the imagination, and appalling to realize. The fatal catastrophe was also witnessed from near the Clifton House.