

VILLAGE RECORD
WAYNESBORO
Friday, June 13, 1862.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us,
With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

Preaching.—Rev. Mr. ESTER, (Lutheran) of Smithsburg, will preach in the Union Church, in this place, on Sunday the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Money Loan.—Seventeen dollars was lost by a young man, in this place, on Sunday last. The finder on returning the same, will be liberally rewarded by the owner, whose address is in our possession.

Guerrilla Captain Killed.—M. H. UMBAUGH, a native of Hagerstown, was killed by Fremont's Army, at the head of a band of guerrillas, in Hardy county, Va., several weeks ago.

Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting of the Snow Hill Society, or Seventh day Baptists, was held at the Nursery, near this place, on Sunday last. The number of persons in attendance from a distance was unusually large. During Sunday the road leading to the Nursery was completely thronged with vehicles and horsemen passing to and fro. Notwithstanding the presence of so many pleasure and curiosity seekers, we understand the meeting passed off without anything occurring to interrupt the exercise of the society, or mar in the least the solemnity of the occasion.

Fine Strawberries.—The other evening we saw some strawberries taken from the garden of Mr. DANIEL NEWCOMER, near this place, of the variety known as the "Wilson Albany Seedling," which were unusually fine, most of them measuring about four inches in circumference. Fourteen quarts have already been gathered from a piece of ground not more than ten feet square. There is another variety called the "Hooker," which yields equally as well. The plants were originally procured from a nursery at Rochester, N. Y. Every family should have a "patch."

The Traitor.—Among the traitors with whom we have had to deal we have found this difference. Some are bold and impudent, whilst others are sneaking and cowardly. There are those who have "proscribed" the Record openly, whilst others have done it sneakingly, and with a lie on their lips. They have boasted that they intended to quit "the lying abolition sheet," and when asked, on settling their accounts, "have you any objections to the paper?" their reply has been, "not any." If we can entertain feelings of more contempt for the one than the other, it is for the mean, cringing, round-about Tory, who thus seeks to hood-wink loyal citizens, and palm himself off for what he is not. This class of traitors were "mum," as silent as the grave, until they found that the Rebellion was tottering upon its last legs. Some of these are now, according to course, to their own professions, better Union men than those who were loyal, and not afraid to speak out for the Government from the very commencement of this Rebellion. They actually have been heard boasting to this effect. It is like the man who exhibits his rotteness, and hypocrisy, by boasting of his religion.

Sad Accident.—Mr. SAMUEL BRIEN, met with an accident near this place, on Friday evening last, from the effects of which he died on Saturday night. He left this place sitting on the Lazy Board of Abram Shockley's wagon, which was heavily loaded with lumber. It appears that when about a mile from town, he attempted to get off the Board, and in doing so, fell under the wheel, which pushed him some distance before the driver was made aware of his situation. He was removed to his residence at Waterloo, and Dr. BROOKS attended him.

Loss of Property.—During the recent operations of the rebels in the valley of Virginia, every Union man's store in the valley, and in this way obtained large quantities of goods of every description in addition to those which they captured from the Federal Government.

Desirable Property.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Mr. JOE HOLLAMAN, offers at public or private sale, a desirable small property. The property is pleasantly situated, and the location a good one for a mechanic.

Waynesboro.—See advertisement in another column.

The Christian Banner, in this county, for a copy of the Christian Banner, published at Fredericksburg, Va., by J. W. HURNBOLT. The publication of the Banner was suppressed by the Rebels, about a year ago. When the Federal army reached that place, he resumed its publication. It is published on brown paper, but contains much that is interesting with reference to the state of the country, the doings of the Rebels, etc. We subjoin a couple of his briefest editorials.

African Slavery.—The fact, can be no longer disguised; let this war result as it may, African Slavery in Virginia, is already virtually swept from her territory. If she would lay down her arms, and return to the Union, her citizens might receive some remuneration for their servants from Government, if the State would adopt a system of gradual emancipation. But unless this action is taken by Virginia, and that speedily, the slave population of the state, will in a few years, under the most favorable circumstances, which can possibly be conceived, all be free. It requires no prophetic eye to see that this will be inevitable.

Five for One.—Gov Johnson, of Tennessee, does not propose to handle rebels with mittens, for fear of hurting them. He has issued a proclamation against the guerrilla plunderers and murderers of Union men, in which he says:

I do hereby proclaim that in every instance in which a Union man is arrested and maltreated by the marauding bands aforesaid, five or more rebels from the most prominent in the immediate neighborhood shall be arrested, imprisoned, and otherwise dealt with as the nature of the case may require; and further, in all cases in which the property of citizens loyal to the government of the United States is taken or destroyed, full and ample reparation shall be made to them out of the property of such rebels in the vicinity as have sympathized with, and given aid comfort, information or encouragement to the parties committing such depredations. While Gov. Johnson is thus treating rebellion, and attempting to meet the case by a well timed blow at rebel freebooters, the northern sympathizers with Southern traitors are sharpening their wits to discover how traitors can be rescued from the doom in which they were involved by their own treason.

Beauregard's army has melted away in the West, and Memphis is in the hands of the Union forces, and with it the entire line of the Mississippi river. We have surrounded the South with a chain of armies from Texas to Harper's Ferry. We have forced the rebellion into Virginia and the cotton States. In the cotton States it is yielding to the genius of Halleck, who seems to have nothing left but a triumphant march to Montgomery and Charleston. In the east it has concentrated its power at Richmond, and declared that the Confederacy must perish or triumph on the banks of the Chickahominy. On the issue of the fight to come depends the speedy return of peace. Victory at Richmond will close the Confederate conspiracy. More lives must be lost; more blood must be shed; more privations must be endured; but the end is at hand. The shock will be terrible; the result full of woe to thousands; but it will terminate treason forever, and establish republican freedom on this continent until the end of time.

Careless use of Firearms.—A colored man from a neighbor's house, entered the kitchen of Ensminger's Hotel, at Williamsport, Md., and taking up a Belgian rifle which had been left behind the door, supposing it to be unloaded, playfully pointed it at a black boy in the employ of Mr. Ensminger, saying, "I'll shoot,"—unexpectedly the contents of the gun were discharged, entering the boy's head, scattering his brains over the floor. The colored man immediately gave himself up to the authorities. This is another instance of the careless use of firearms.

Gen. Banks' Forces.—The forces under Gen. Banks have nearly all crossed the river and re-entered Virginia, there being now but few left in this county. The valley of Virginia from the Shenandoah to the Potomac has been cleared of rebels, and re-possessed by the Federal Government, whose armies under FREMONT, BANKS, SIGLE and STUEBELS will be able to hold it against all the powers of rebellion.—Hag Herald.

Loss of Property.—During the recent operations of the rebels in the valley of Virginia, every Union man's store in the valley, and in this way obtained large quantities of goods of every description in addition to those which they captured from the Federal Government.

The hereabouts of the War.—So far as the single city of New Orleans is concerned, we have a dreadful exemplification in the appalling fact, admitted by the Delta, that there are now no fewer than twenty-four hundred orphan children in the several asylums of that city!

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in due proportions is immediately to be established near Annapolis, Md., under the command of Major General Wool, in addition to his duties as Department Commander. Brigadier General L. R. Graham is assigned to the command as Chief of Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier General Harvey Brown as Chief of Artillery.

Prisoners.—When the members of the 1st Maryland Regiment, who were taken prisoners at Front Royal, were being escorted up the main street in Winchester, Gen. Jackson was being serenaded at the Taylor House the rebel band playing the "Bonny Blue Flag." Our brave Maryland boys, some three or four hundred in number, thereupon with one voice commenced singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and completely drowned the Band. To the tune of this glorious old song they marched to their prison. This manly devotion to their country's flag, while surrounded by the enemy's bayonets, is eminently characteristic of the lion-hearted and iron-nerved men who composed the 1st Maryland. It is also stated that a Rebel regiment from this State was in the van of Jackson's forces at Front Royal, and was among the first to attack our own brave boys at that place, the result of which was, in several cases at least, that brother was literally arrayed against brother in the deadly combat—the patriot against the tory. The number of the 1st Maryland killed in the fight at Front Royal is put down at 18, and about the same number wounded, while they slayed 183 of the rebels, that number having been counted on the field of battle by Dr. Mitchell.—Hag Herald.

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More Atrocities.—A gentleman who arrived at Washington from Leesburg, Va., on Wednesday last, informs the editor of the Republican, that on the advance of the rebels after the engagement at Front Royal, fifteen of the most respectable citizens of Loudoun county, whose principles were suspected of being friendly to the rebel party, were seized and hung by the rebels beyond Winchester. A Methodist preacher of the Southern wing of the church, boasted that he was about to visit Ball's Bluff for trophies—he wanted some bones of the Yankee soldiers to make finger-rings for his female friends in Mississippi. Another boasted that he had the skull of a Yankee hanging under his wagon as a tar cup for his vehicle. Other instances of barbarity are given, sufficient to make humanity shudder. These are the people whom we Unionists are afraid of hurting.

That last Ditch.—Can nobody give the latitude and longitude of the place, made memorable in not a few braggadocio speeches, where the rebel chivalry was to die in the last and innermost ditch? Is it, like the polar passage, beyond discovery? No adventurous explorer has yet found or described its topography. It is stated that the President will order at an early day the public sale of 4,000,000 acres of Government lands in Oregon, the first so offered.

THE PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

Gen. Fremont at Harrisonburg.—Severe Fighting.—The Enemy's Driven From the Town. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department to-day, by telegraph from Front Royal: HEADQUARTERS MOUNTAIN DEPARTMENT, Army in the Field Harrisonburg June 7. Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec'y of War. The army reached this place at two o'clock yesterday, driving out the enemy's rear from the town. Severe skirmishing continued from that time until dark, the enemy's rear being closely pursued by our advance. The 1st New Jersey Cavalry, after driving the enemy through the village, fell into an ambush in the woods to the southeast of the town, in which Col. Wyndham, of that regiment, was captured, and considerable loss sustained. Col. Cheseret, with his brigade, subsequently engaged the enemy in the timber driving him from his position and taking his camp. At about 8 o'clock 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 before them. 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, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS HARRISONBURG, Va., June 6. The advance guard 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 body of cavalry, sent on a reconnaissance four miles beyond the town, came on a large rebel force of cavalry and infantry, who had pushed the reconnaissance 3 miles further than ordered, rashly led forward the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and was driven by a force of rebel infantry who were in ambush. Col. Wyndham is a prisoner. Capt. Shellmire and Capt. Haines were either killed, or severely wounded and taken prisoners. Capt. Charles is missing. All the officers acted bravely and vainly endeavored to rally their men. Capt. Janeway gallantly attempted a flanking movement which covered the retreat of the first battalion. He is unhurt. His regiment lost 34 killed, wounded, and missing. Gen. Bayard, with the Bucktail, or Kane rifles, and 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and Cheseret's Brigade, consisting of the 16th and 8th Virginia, were ordered forward to support our forces. Cheseret drove a body of the enemy from their position, and captured their camp and some stores, without loss. The Kane rifles, numbering 125 men, found themselves opposed and flanked in the woods by 4 regiments of infantry and cavalry, and before they could be withdrawn suffered. Lieut. Col. Kane was seriously wounded and taken prisoner. Capt. Taylor was also wounded and captured. Capt. W. F. Blanchard was wounded severely. Lieut. J. J. S. Way was probably killed. After the most gallant fighting, 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 his main column for battle, or greatly strengthened his rear guard, and posted his train, which is in confusion on the road.

DESPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI. Rebel Fleet Destroyed.—Official Report of Commodore Davis. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following dispatch was received at the Navy Department: U. S. STEAMER 'BENTON,' OFF MEMPHIS, June 6. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—Sir—I arrived here last evening, at 6 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet, under Captain Maynadder, the ordnance steam store ships, &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, lying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 5.30 A. M., and ended at 7 o'clock, terminated in running fight. I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Col. Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously but not dangerously wounded. The result of the action was the capture or destruction of 7 vessels of the Rebel fleet, as follows: The General Beauregard was blown up and burned; the General Sterling Price had one wheel carried away, the Jeff. Thompson was set on fire by a shell and burned, and her magazine was blown up; the Sumter was badly cut by a shot, but will be repaired; a little rebel steamer had her boiler exploded by a shot, and was otherwise injured, but she will be repaired. Besides this, one of the Rebel steamers was sunk 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 of her. The officers and crews of the Rebel boats endeavored to take to the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The Mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Col. Fitch came down at 11 o'clock, and has taken military possession of the town. [Signed] C. H. DAVIS, Flag-Officer.

The mystery of the poisoning at the National Hotel, Washington, on the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, it is now said was part of a secession conspiracy to destroy the President, so as to ensure the succession to Mr. Breckinridge, and that when Mr. Buchanan was told of it, he was so frightened that he threw himself into the hands of the conspirators without reserve.

G L O R I O U S N E W S !

Gen. Pope captures 10,000 Prisoners and 15,000 Stand of Arms.—Beauregard's Frantic.—The Rebel Army Completely Demoralized and Staggered! WASHINGTON, June 4.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this afternoon, dated: HALLECK'S HEAD-QUARTERS, June 4th, 1862. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is 80 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 Col. Elliott had cut the Railroad on his line of retreat, he became frantic and told his men to save themselves as best they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One is already repaired and is running to-day and several more will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I could possibly desire. (Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj-Gen. Comd'g.

Gen. McClellan to his Troops. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp near New Bridge, June 2. "Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac: I have fulfilled at last 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 belie 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 fight 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 center of the rebellion. "Soldiers! I will be with you in this battle, and share the 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. (Signed) "GEO. B. McCLELLAN," Major-General Commanding."

MEMPHIS, June 6.—At 1 o'clock P. M.—At this hour, just as the despatch-boat is leaving, all is quiet. All the rebel flags known to have been flying in the city have been removed, and no difficulties have occurred. Reports are current that Commodore Hollins, when he heard of the news of the destruction of Montgomery's fleet, burned his vessels, four in number, which were some distance below here. Over 5,000 people lined the bluffs here, and witnessed the naval fight this morning. All the stores are closed, but many will be opened to-morrow. The people seem anxious to have trade renewed with them. Very little trouble is apprehended in holding the city. Large quantities of cotton were burned, but it is said there is a great amount of sugar and molasses in stores, which has been secured by its owners, ready for shipment. One rebel regiment was stationed a mile below this city, but it has disbanded, and the men are now endeavoring to get home. The fleet will start at once for Vicksburg. The loss of the rebels in the engagement was upwards of one hundred killed, fifty of whom, belonging to the gunboat General Lovell, were drowned.

The Retreat of Beauregard. He leaves Poverty and Desolation in his Track. LOUISVILLE, June 6.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Halleck's headquarters: The United States forces now occupy Baldwin, Guntown, Jackson, and Bolivar. The railroad repairs are progressing rapidly. The enemy passed Guntown last night, retreating southward from Baldwin. It is estimated that there have been 20,000 deserters from the rebel army since it left Corinth. These deserters are mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas regiments. All the regiments from these States passed down closely guarded on both sides by Mississippi and Alabama troops. It is believed by country people that Beauregard can't enter Columbus with half of the troops he brought away from Corinth. The whole country east and north of Baldwin is full of armed soldiers returning to Tennessee and Kentucky. General Pope telegraphs from the advance that the prisoners who first desired to be exchanged now want to take the oath. The enemy drove and carried off everything for miles around. The wealthiest families are destitute and starving, and the women and children are crying for food, the males their protectors, having been forced into the army. The enemy is represented to be greatly suffering for food.

Bridge at Harper's Ferry.—The rise in Potomac has carried away the bridge at Harper's Ferry, being the 4th time in a year that this important structure has been destroyed. The company has made arrangements to ferry passengers, baggage, &c., over the river, the road being again in operation. The city of New Orleans is in such extreme destitution that Gen. Butler is compelled to take measures to keep the families of rebels from starving. He recently captured a large quantity of beef intended for the rebel army, and distributed it among the needy. Commodore at Key West.—At last accounts there were 2682 bales of cotton, valued at \$325,000 in possession of the Admiralty Court at Key West, unsold—all taken from rebel vessels trying to run the blockade.

LAZARUS FROM FREMONT'S ARMY.

Another Battle with Jackson's Rebel Army.—Severe loss on both Sides.—Retreat of the enemy. WASHINGTON, June 10.—The following was received at the War Department this morning: HARRISONBURG, June 7.—9 P. M. To the Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War: The attack upon the enemy's rear, yesterday, precipitated his retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very severe, and many of both were left on the field. Their retreat is by an almost impassable road, along which many wagons were left in the woods, and wagon loads of blankets, clothing, and other equipments are piled up in all directions. During the evening many of the rebels were killed by shells from a battery of Gen. Stahl's Brigade. Gen. Ashby, who covered the retreat with his whole cavalry force and three regiments of infantry, and who exhibited admirable skill and audacity, was among the killed. Gen. Milroy made a reconnaissance to-day, about seven miles on the Port Republic road, and discovered a portion of the enemy's force encamped in the timber. J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding. Death of Ashby Confirmed. GEN. FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS, HARRISONBURG, June 7. In the skirmish yesterday, beyond the town, the rebel loss is ascertained to have been very heavy. Most of our wounded have been brought in. Col. Kane, of the Bucktail Regiment, is in the enemy's hands. The body of Captain Haines of the New Jersey cavalry, has been found. Captain Shellmire and Clark of the same regiment, are prisoners and are wounded. Col. Ashby, the famous rebel cavalry leader, is undoubtedly killed. This is ascertained from people living near, and from the prisoners taken. Major Green, of his regiment was shot by Captain Broderick, of the New Jersey cavalry.

The Battle at Union Church. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE FIELD, Camp near Port Republic, June 8 P. M., To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: [No. 40.] The army left Harrisonburg at six this morning, and at half past 8 my advance engaged the rebels about 7 miles from that place, near Union Church. The enemy was very advantageously posted in the timber, having chosen his own position, forming a smaller circle than our own, and with his troops formed in masses. It consisted, undoubtedly, of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy firing at 11 o'clock, and lasted with great obstinacy and violence until 4 in the afternoon. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continued from that time until dark. Our troops fought occasionally under the murderous fire of greatly superior numbers, the hottest of the small-arm fire being on the left wing, which was held by Gen. Stahl's brigade, consisting of five regiments. Bayonets and canister shot were used freely with great effect by our men. The loss on both sides is very great, and ours is very heavy among the officers. A full report of those who distinguished themselves will be made without partiality. I desire to say that both officers and men behaved with splendid gallantry, and that the service of the artillery was especially admirable. We are encamped on the field of battle, which may be renewed at any moment. JOHN C. FREMONT, Maj-Gen. Commanding.

Memphis in our Possession. ST. LOUIS, June 7.—A special despatch to the Republican, dated Fort Pillow, June 5th, 11 o'clock A. M., says—"The Rebels really evacuated the fort on Wednesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns to answer us. The work of destruction has been completed. The barracks, hospital, buildings, horse sheds, forage barns, and three large commissary houses, full of stores were burned. Over a dozen of heavy guns were left, a part of them spiked, and the balance burst, and the cartridges burned. The Surrender of Memphis. CAIRO, June 8.—After the return of our gun boats from the pursuit of the Rebel fleet, Commodore Davis sent the following note to the Mayor of Memphis: Flag-Steamer Benton, off Memphis, June 6. I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent. I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, Your obedient servant. (Signed) C. F. DAVIS, Flag-Officer. In reply, the Mayor says—"Your note is received, and in reply, I have only to say, as the civil authorities have no means of defence by the force of circumstances, the city is in your hands. Immediately after our boats' crews landed, and the National flag was hoisted over the Post office. The party was followed by an excited crowd, but were not interfered with. The 43rd and 46th Indiana regiments now occupy the place. Col. Fitch is in command. The city is quiet. No demonstration whatever has been made and it is even asserted that it will not be necessary to declare martial law. WASHINGTON, June 8.—The following statement of the loss in the battle of Fair Oaks has been received at the War Department. To Hon. E. M. Stanton Sec'y of War:—Statement of the killed, wounded and missing on the 31st of May and 1st of June, 1862, in front of Richmond: Killed, Wounded, Missing.

Table with 4 columns: Unit, Killed, Wounded, Missing. Total Grand total of killed, wounded and missing, 5739.

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