



If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot! —Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1861.

Oregon True to the Union.

The universal uprising of the masses in all the Northern States to put down rebellion and save the Government, has abashed and astonished Jeff Davis and his minions, no more than has the thundering echo from Oregon rolled back across the mountains astonished the little band of black conspirators headed by Jo Lane, who had based all their calculations for future fame and fortune on the supposed preponderance of disloyalty among our citizens. If any man doubted the patriotism of our people two weeks ago, we think the demonstrations of July 4th, 1861, all over the land, have not failed to open his eyes. The awful crisis in the history of our national affairs has been seen, felt, and fully comprehended by the people on this coast. The Union sentiment had been gradually developing itself for the last three months, in Union meetings and flag-raising, until it had attained an intensity, that demanded one grand universal outburst on the natal day of American Independence. For the last three months, secession organs and their few supporters have been trying to check the gathering storm of patriotism by denouncing Union meetings and patriotic demonstrations generally. They have branded Union Democrats in mass conventions as 'abolitionists'—they have begged the people not to "create an excitement" by expressing a preference for the Stars and Stripes over the rattle-snake ensign—they have openly avowed that their "sympathies were with the South," and denounced all the defensive preparations of the Government to protect the Capital from the torch of the incendiary, and save the heads of the Government from the knife of the assassin, as "coercion"—they have tried to enlist the sympathies of the people in behalf of those who were plotting the ruin of the Government, committing outrages upon public property, and heaping indignities upon Union men in all the Southern States—they have rejoiced to see the Government soldiers shot down by the "Plug Ugly" assassins of Baltimore—they have fondly embraced these Plug Uglies as "our Southern brethren," now they are turning their weapons against the Government, when a few months ago they denounced them as cut-throats and Know Nothing assassins for driving Democrats from the polls and electing Know Nothings by violence and fraud—they have seen Union men and women robbed of their property, tarred and feathered, and shot down or hung like dogs, or compelled to flee for their lives from the Davis dominions, and suppressed these facts from their readers—they have tried all the arts of political jugglery, the manipulations of dough-face wizards, and the authoritative bluster of negroid arrogance to prevent the manifestation of a Union sentiment in Oregon.

Well! what has it all amounted to?—Do any of these sympathizers with treason see anything in the signs of the times to encourage them? Do they imagine that the thousands and tens of thousands that came down from the prairies, the hills and gorges of the mountains, men, women, and children, in wagons, on horses, and on foot, to celebrate the eighty-fifth anniversary of American Independence, can ever be induced to blot out the 4th of July, bury the American flag, and take the yoke of Jeff Davis upon their necks? Did these secession organ-grinders, as they wormed their snake lengths through these vast crowds, see any body that expressed a willingness to have the New Dahomey constitution forced down his throat without the poor privilege of voting for it? Did they hear any one say he desired to exchange a democratic government for a monarchy or an aristocracy with negro-owning officials over him called to life offices without his vote? Or, falling in this, do they think the people are ready to enter into a war of rebellion against the General Government for the sake of inaugurating a "Pacific Empire," with Jo Lane as Emperor, dispensing laws copied from Yancey's Congressional Statutes at Large, at a cost of eighty millions a year, after three fourths of our people are killed off in securing their 'Independence'?

If any of the secessionists have seen anything in recently transpiring events to induce them to contract their elongated visages a little, we hope they will make an item of it. It strikes us as though any one possessed of common sagacity, who if at all familiar with the history of great revolutions and knows anything of the causes now at work to solve the greatest problem ever wrought out, ought to be able to decide by this time whether treason is likely to 'pay' in Oregon.

NEW WARREN.—We understand that Robert Forland, Esq., is about constructing a new warehouse on the opposite side of the river, on the site of the former one, with apparatus to facilitate the transportation of freight over the Falls.

The Mines.
It now seems to be a pretty well established fact that the new mines are good.—We have since 1849 been impressed with the belief that as good mines would be found to the north-east of this as those of California in 1848-9. We had evidence to satisfy us of the fact twelve years ago, and we have made this statement already more than once in the Argus. We now believe that the whole country to the east and south-east of the Nez Perce mines is a gold country to the eastern declivity of the Rocky Mountains. As good gold mines are yet to be opened in this country as were ever opened in California, if not better. They may be found soon, and they may not be found for years—but they will be found nevertheless. We make the prediction, and rest our character as a prophet on its failure or fulfillment. We saw a man twelve years since who had many years ago seen the gold, as he said. We believe he told the truth.

Whenever rich mines are opened, it will draw away a large portion of our population for a time. People who are in debt, and hard pressed for money, will go to the mines. Public journals may pray, preach, and sing about staying at home and working their farms but its of no use. Go they must, and go they will, to raise the dust, as sure as water will run down hill. When wheat is fifty cents, and bacon won't sell, bachelor farmers of sense will try the mines a spell. You may write and you may sing about sawing away on the old string, preach good times coming with no creditors dunning, if all stay on their farms and fill up their barns, but two thirds of the men, as it always has been, will roll out in spite of fate, and you can't stop them. We wouldn't stop them if we could, for we believe it would be better for the country if two thirds of our entire population could work this summer in good mines, leaving the other third to raise produce. One third of our present farming force will raise all the produce that will sell at good round prices for the next year, while if all stay at home and farm, provisions will be low in spite of fate.

If much gold comes into Oregon the next twelve months, except what merchants get hold of and send immediately out of the country, *Oregonians must go and dig it.* That is so, and you cannot make it otherwise. If the mines should pay well for years, we can easily see how it might eventually make times good here, whether we go or stay. But the relief is too far off, even then, to meet the present pressing exigency, when nearly all are in debt, and there is no prospect of remunerative prices for produce for a long time. We do not wish to advise any one, neither do we believe that any amount of sermonizing by the papers will materially affect the action of the people. The people have sense enough to see their own interest—they think for themselves, and are just as capable of making correct calculations as a poor editor who hasn't exhibited much financiering ability as yet.

SELLING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.—A man named Charles Deater was brought before Justice Hurford on Monday last, upon a charge of having furnished intoxicating liquor to Indians in this county, and the charge being pretty well established, the accused was committed, in default of bail, to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court for Clackamas county. The officers should be particularly vigilant in ferreting out these cases, as we hear that the Indians in this vicinity have been unusually boisterous of late, caused no doubt by liquor.

SURRENDERED ITS CHARTER.—Oregon Division No. 8, Sons of Temperance, in this city, at its regular meeting on the evening of July 5, voted to surrender its charter to the Grand Division of this State, under which it has been working for more than five years past. This act, though meditated for some time, was only done after duly considering the difficulties which would have to be encountered in maintaining the organization at the present time.

NEW BOAT.—We learn from Capt. Apperson that a new boat is about being built for the Yamhill trade, to fill the void caused by the destruction of the "Joe Clinton." The new boat is to be a little larger than the "Clinton" was, but of lighter draught, and will cost near \$8,000. The gentlemen composing this company are Messrs. John L. Barlow, Green Davidson, George Leroc, J. T. Apperson, and Ed. Fellows.

CHANGE.—The Sabbath evening services at the Congregational Church (Rev. Mr. Atkinson's) in this city, will, for a few weeks to come, commence at half past 6 o'clock, instead of the usual hour of seven.

UNION ENVELOPES.—Mr. John Fleming, at the Post Office Book-Store, has just received a lot of these beautiful envelopes, made to suit the times.

APPOINTED.—Charles L. Parker has been appointed P. S. master at Astoria, and H. W. Davis at Portland.

MUSIC.—The attention of those interested is called to the card of Prof. Rutjes, in another column of to-day's paper. Professor Rutjes bears the reputation of an accomplished teacher of music.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—Septimus Huelat, Esq., our young fellow townsman, was, on Thursday of this week, admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court of the State, now in session at Portland.

CAVOIR DEAD.—COMTE CAVOUR, the eminent statesman and Prime Minister of Sardinia, died lately.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, as Mr. Webster and wife, of Milwaukee, Wis., were riding in our city, the horse became frightened and ran away. They were both thrown from the vehicle, and Mrs. Webster was severely injured. Mr. Webster escaped with a few slight bruises. The buggy was nearly a wreck.—Portland Daily Times.

The above is correct, except in the allusion to the marital relationship of the parties. The gentleman, Mr. W. D. Webster, is unmarried, and so is the lady. Will the Times please make the correction?

The Powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief.

The following opinion is from the author of Gardner's Institutes, which we publish for the information of the public and in defence of the President and his patriotic Cabinet:

The powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the United States, are very extensive in time of war with foreign enemies or in rebellion with traitors in arms or civil war.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided that the civil Government organized over conquered Mexico by the President, and administered by our naval and military officers, was legal and effectual, as well as the establishment of a tariff in the conquered ports. (9 Howard's U. S. R., 603) (16, How. 164.) Gardner's Institutes, 601, 603, 208, 194, 78.)

These authorities and the common judgment of all patriotic men show the correctness of the following principles of public law:

I. That an American army in a hostile foreign country or rebel State, which resorts to violence, to attacks on the national army, to destruction of bridges, railroads and telegraphs, to cripple the power of the Federal Government and of its armed defenders and supporters, is vested with full military jurisdiction, so far as the President shall order, as Commander-in-Chief, to displace the civil and enforce a military Government. Self-defence, a universal right, shows the propriety of this rule. Gardner's Institutes, pp. 27, 536, 595, 679, 683.

II. That such power extends to all civil and criminal offences, to the extent of such order, including those that are capital.—The President will, of course, use the power with caution and a sound discretion.—(Gardner's Inst., pp. 208, 193, 195, 601, 608.)

III. That if martial law is so ordered to be proclaimed in a rebellious State or city, either in arms or ready to take up arms, to attack the Federal forts, forces or Capital, or that furnishes soldiers or munitions to the rebels, the military officer in command may establish a civil military government and enforce it by arrests and trial by Court Martial, and even condemn traitors to death if the sentence is approved by the President.

Of necessity no *habeas corpus* will be regarded where arrests are so made by the President's order. This writ, in its legal application, must not be allowed to become an ally of rebels and traitors, a destroyer of freedom instead of its defender.

IV. By virtue of this high martial power, in time of war and rebellion, the President and officers acting under him may destroy property, public or private, to keep it from the use of a rebel or enemy, or he may close all the rebel ports, and prevent all coasting and foreign trade; and may stop all commerce with rebel States, to destroy the resources of the rebels, and compel obedience to the Federal Government. (Id. and p. 538.)

V. By the same martial power, the President may march the United States forces into and through any State, and form camps therein, to attack the rebels and put down their forcible resistance to the Federal authority; or he may station them in any State and erect forts there, for that or any other national object, and forcible opposition to such Government acts by any citizen of any State is treason. (Gardner's Institutes, pp. 323, 332.)

VI. The opening and shutting of the rebel ports is a domestic matter, with which foreign nations have no right to interfere in any manner; and every vessel that trades or attempts to trade with the closed ports, in defiance of the military order of President Lincoln, may be seized and confiscated. (Gardner's Inst., 535, 5, 18, 19, 94.)

VII. That, as the traitorous conspiracy of Davis, Toombs, Cobb, Floyd, and Co., is not a nation, and never will be, the rebellion is wholly a domestic affair, and any act of any foreign Power recognizing it in any manner, either by granting validity to Davis's piratical letters-of-marque, or by insisting that the ordinary public law of nations shall be deemed applicable to our domestic military blockade of rebels, every such Power must be held an enemy to our Republic, and treated accordingly. (Id., pp. 2, 220, 225, 382, 304, 148, 152, 509, 512, 627, 633, 658, 523, 524, 528.)

VIII. This high military power will authorize the President, by his army and navy, to seize all slaves belonging to rebels and traitors as they have been and are used to erect rebel fortifications and perform military duties in attacking our forts and armies, as contraband of war; and we may properly employ the rebel slaves in similar military duties in defence of the Federal forts, forces, and Federal authority. Our able Gen. Butler has aptly applied this principle to a recent case. The principle is capable of extensive and useful application.

IX. The President's civil powers in peace, though great, are small, indeed, when compared with the high constitutional military and naval authority in time of war and rebellion, when the universal maxim, *popula suprema lex*, gives the rule of executive law and action.

X. Where the President has a military discretion to decide an act, no Court or Judge can review his judgment or control his constitutional action.

A HARSH PREACHER ON THE UNION.—Some of those corduroy preachers of the West are rough as the roads over which their parishioners are obliged to journey to get at them. Said one of them, a short time since, by way of "concluding remarks" to a sermon on the Union: "Having used up all the arguments I could think of to stir up your patriotism, nothing remains for me to add but 'let us pray,' and after prayers look out for a—H—!"

In reference to church flags, the Pacific says: Nothing could be more appropriate than that the sanctuaries of religion should thus give forth the most solemn and significant endorsement of the efforts of the best Government in the world, for crushing out the most infamous rebellion that can ever darken the pages of history.

We are under obligations to Messrs. Charman & Warner, agents of Tracy & Co., for late papers.

ASTORIA, JULY 1, 1861.

ED. ARGUS: I presume your readers and our friends generally would like to hear from this place occasionally, and particularly how we get along since 'Uncle Abe' became President. You may remember that we used to complain a good deal about our Post-Office, Custom House, Military Road, &c., &c., and that we, pretty much all of us, agreed and admitted that the election of 'Uncle Abe,' or any one else, except Breck and Lane, would surely bring us a correction of the abuses complained of.

Well, the election came and passed.—The 4th of March came also, and with it the inauguration of 'Uncle Abe,' notwithstanding the predictions to the contrary of many bold as well as timorous men.

The attractions of Astoria, the prospects of 'upper town,' the 'silver' mines, and lastly, though not least of all, the Nez Perce gold mine fever, took from upper town all the surplus population—which was only one family and a half, I think—leaving only the Federal officials there. These last held on, and held on, and kept holding on—never having sworn, I think, that they would "never hold office under a Black Republican administration"—until some of us began to think that Mr. Lincoln was slow, to say the least. Still, we clung to the motto, 'Nil desperandum,' and recollected that he, too, in his inaugural said that whatever is done deliberately is more likely to be done well. But at length we learned that W. L. Adams was appointed on the 8th of April Collector at Astoria—a gleam of light. Next, that on the 9th of May a notification to him of his appointment, and to Gen. Adair to quit, were penned and mailed to the U. S. District Judge at Portland. Mr. Adams received his commission, notification, &c., very kindly from the said Judge, after having executed his bonds, &c., on the 12th of June, and on the 14th called on Gen. Adair, who very gracefully signified his readiness to surrender on the Monday morning following, the 17th of June—which he accordingly did.

The new Collector, pursuing the policy, in part, of the Administration, concluded to retain the old deputy until the 30th of June, which would be the end of the financial year, and would close up all accounts of the office to that date. Now the office is in new hands throughout, and it is hoped orders will come from Washington soon for the removal of the Custom House to Astoria; for there is no reason or convenience, that can be named, why the office should continue at upper town, but every reason, having any application to the matter, why it should be removed speedily to its proper place—Astoria—where all the interests and conveniences of the two places actually exist. But it having been held for eight years at 'upper town,' and a little piece of property, worth three hundred dollars or less, having been bought and paid for there, for the U. S., by the former Collector, it has been thought advisable not to abandon it until orders to that effect shall be received from Washington. When those orders come, and the commission for our new Postmaster, C. L. Parker, which we expect is on the road hither from Washington, our community—nine tenths of them—will rejoice exceedingly and with great joy. I verily believe that those who have for so many years caused us so much inconvenience by keeping the Post-office at 'upper town,' and deprived us of our equal rights with them to the patronage of the Custom House, Revenue Cutter, and Military Road, and to a great extent prevented the growth and prosperity of the whole country, are ashamed, now, of the whole transaction; and if left to themselves would not have luck to continue there another quarter of a year.

But, thanks to the versatile character, recuperative energies, and law-abiding disposition of the American people (except the few secessionists), we shall now soon recover our lost character as a thriving, enterprising, harmony-loving community, if such has not been the case heretofore—and I certainly admit that peace, harmony, thrift, and energetic action can only exist where the mass of the people possess their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, under just and equal laws and regulations, deprivations, and benefits.

My hope and prayer upon this subject now is, that all other portions of Oregon, and Washington, and California, and of the whole country, in fact, may feel, and see in the near distance, as great benefits and satisfaction from the new administration of Abraham Lincoln, proportionately, as does our little community of Astoria and Clatsop County.

HARPER'S FERRY EVACUATED.—The Washington correspondent of the Bulletin writes, saying: "There seems to be no reason to doubt that the rebels have entirely abandoned Harper's Ferry. They could not expect to withstand the crushing force of the several columns of Federal troops which were so rapidly marching to surround and cut them off from all assistance. The alternatives before them were surrender, extermination or retreat, and they wisely chose the latter. Harper's Ferry was held so long by the rebels and extensively fortified with a view of making it the base of operations looking to a descent upon Washington or an inroad into Pennsylvania—both of which were cardinal points in Jeff Davis's military performance. The evacuation of Harper's Ferry leaves our army with no enemy in its rear, and free to address itself next to the work of driving the rebels south of Manassas Junction. Let the reader examine again his indispensable map, and he will see that the Federal columns directed against Harper's Ferry readily sweep around to the westward and southward, so as to outflank the rebels at Manassas, and take them again in the rear.—Whether Davis will sally out from his intrenchments, or wait to be himself assailed therein, remains to be seen; but Gen. Scott's policy, you may rest assured, will be the same hereafter as it has been hitherto—he will avoid a general battle if possible, in order to save life, and will address himself chiefly to the work of cutting off the enemy's supplies of provisions and munitions of war."

The attention of the Editor has been occupied lately in preparing to move to his new home, in consequence of which the editorial department of the Argus has been somewhat neglected. It is his intention, however, on getting settled, to walk into secessionism and treason, and handle both without gloves.

The Latest News.

New York, June 24.—The latest advices continue to represent it to be the intention of Beauregard to advance on the Federal line. Yesterday the day fared for an advance on Washington. Prof. Lowe takes his balloon down to Falls Church to-day, and will make an ascent to Fort Detting, and take a view of the rebel camps. A dispatch says Baltimore is quiet on the surface, but is profoundly agitated underneath. It is held in check only by fear. At any indication of an outbreak Maj. Gen. Banks will without doubt shell the city from Fort McHenry. He is the man to obey orders to the very letter.

Johnson and Etheridge have been accused by officers of the Government that the Union men in East Tennessee, and wherever else in the State they may need assistance, shall be sustained by the strength of the Government; and an order has been issued including Tennessee in the district under the command of Brigadier-General Anderson.

Senator Johnson of Tennessee has arrived at Washington. He was fired upon when passing Cumberland Gap, but was unhurt. He says that the Union men in East Tennessee will initiate the action of Western Virginia, and cut loose from the rebellious authorities and fight for the Union. He paid a visit to leading officials, and was warmly received. The Administration is highly pleased with the manly and vigorous attitude of Johnson.

Gen. McClelland has agreed with Gov. Magoffin that Kentucky shall be neutral territory; that Kentucky shall protect U. S. property; in case Southern rebels go into Kentucky, he will call on Kentucky to remove them; and if not successful, she will call the Government to her aid.

Union men have been elected to Congress from every district in Maryland except the 1st (Baltimore), where Winter Davis was defeated by 200 majority by Henry May.

In Kentucky, Crittenden, in the Lexington, and Mallory, in the Louisville, districts, have been elected by tremendous Union majorities.

On 21st June, 20,000 guns were stopped at Jeffersonville, Indiana, consigned to Louisville, until there is evidence that they are designed for Union men.

St. Louis, June 22.—Capt. Totten has given up the pursuit of Gov. Jackson. Clatsop ran too fast.—An expedition went out from Cairo to capture a nest of rebels in Missouri, and returned with three prominent leaders—the rebels fled.

The defeat of the secessionists at Booneville has had a good effect upon the rebels of Lafayette and adjoining counties. A good many moderate secessionists are desirous of giving allegiance to the General Government. The Mayor of Lexington has left, and his place is filled by a Union man.

The Herald's dispatch says Gen. Scott and his military advisers met the President and his Cabinet on the 23d, when the plans of the campaign were fully developed and discussed. Nothing is known of what transpired at the council.

The privateer pirate "Savannah" had been captured about fifty miles from Charleston by the U. S. brig "Perry," and brought to New York. The Government will not interfere with the due course of law in the case. The pirate ship had a short time previously captured a brig loaded with sugar, and took it into Georgetown, S. C.

Details of Eastern News.
WASHINGTON, June 18.—The War Department has accepted three additional regiments from Iowa, making six, including cavalry. It is stated, on undoubted authority, that Senator Wigfall visited this city in the disguise of a cattle drover, and after making a thorough reconnaissance, returned to Manassas Junction. The War Department has accepted for three years, or for the war, a Chicago battalion, raised by Capt. J. W. Wilcox, consisting of 212 men rank and file, called the Illinois Brigade of Breastwork and Fortification Fusiliers.

The rebels' guns and flags are distinctly seen at Aquia Creek, and a large number of tents are distinguishable. It is certain that a strong force is gathered there, which is to be reinforced from time to time from the Maryland shore.

The N. Y. World's Washington dispatch of the 17th says, that information reached there at a late hour to-night, that three regiments are advancing toward Fairfax. It is said that the rebels evacuated the village, returning to Manassas.

Lieut. Gen. Scott received the following dispatch: "I left camp according to instructions, with the First Ohio Regiment, 668 strong; went on expedition to Falls Church, to patrol round in that direction. I then proceeded to Vienna, Va., with four companies—Company E, Capt. Haddock; Company C, Lieut. Woodward, afterwards joined by Capt. Peace, Company G.—Capt. Darby, Company S—total, 275.—On turning the curve, within a quarter of a mile of Vienna, we were fired upon by several masked batteries of three guns, with round shot and grape, which killed and wounded three men."

The N. Y. Herald's dispatch from Washington, of the 18th, says that the Vienna attack commenced shortly before 7:30 p. m. The late hour accounts for the failure of the enemy to pursue. The troops are expecting a strong Federal force.—Maj. Gen. Schenck, with sword drawn, boldly threw himself between the batteries and his men, giving his orders in a cool and deliberate manner, and telling the boys that Ohio expected them to do their duty. If the train had advanced 100 yards further, the destruction of life would have been terrible, and the entire expedition made prisoners by the enemy.

The N. Y. World's dispatches from Washington of the 18th say: It is understood that no previous reconnaissance had been made where the fight took place at Vienna. The same train had not only proceeded some three miles beyond the scene of the conflict several days before, but our scouts had been over the very ground upon which the batteries were erected. The battery consisted of six-pounders, which fired seven rounds, the first being most destructive, scattering round shot and grape into the passenger cars, which contained four companies of the First Ohio Regiment. The battery was on a hill almost perpendicular over the track, and it would have been folly to attempt to take it. The troops were therefore forced to make a hasty retreat. A report that the battery was manned by Kentuckians and Carolinians is doubtless a mistake. The rebel force is estimated at about 10,000.

Most of the guards were in a barn when the firing began, but immediately springing to arms, it is said killed 40 of the attacking party before being overpowered by superior numbers. Nearly all of them escaped, and are ready to join our forces to dispute the passage of State troops.

The army of Washington consists of fully 45,000 effective men, 10,000 more will be added to this immense body early next week, 10,000, with the District militia, will be sufficient for the defense of the Capital, so that a grand army of 45,000 as splendid troops as can be found anywhere can be moved against the rebels. With the aid of Gen. Patterson's division, they will be more than sufficient to break the lines of the rebels and drive them in the direction of Richmond.

I learn from Gen. Wallbridge that the Governors of all the States have replied to his letter, inquiring whether they were in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. They are a unit in declaring that they are ready with men and money to bring the war to end.

The "Pawnee," on her cruise down the Potomac seized 10,000 barrels of bacon, and other stores, destined for the secessionists.

Col. Curtis' 2d Iowa Regiment learning that secessionists at Savannah, Mo., twenty miles north of St. Joseph, had driven out or imprisoned all Union men in town, he went there with 400 troops, and after a slight skirmish, in which two rebels were killed, put things to rights, disarming secessionists, and giving their muskets to Union men.

Particulars of the Battle at Booneville.

Gov. Jackson and his deluded followers make a stand at Booneville, for the purpose of fighting the Federal troops. He had destroyed all the telegraph lines and burned all the bridges in his rear, and might have escaped had he taken a route across the country. He was fool enough, however, to post himself on the river, and as he is not given to setting rivers on fire, he, of course, could not escape Gen. Lyon's pursuit. The forces of the latter proceeded from Jefferson City up, in three or four steamboats, and disembarked a few miles below town to avoid a battery which the Governor's officers had placed for sinking the boats. After ascending a slope for half a mile, they found the secession forces strongly posted on an eminence, and in a wood.

Arriving at the brow of the ascent, Capt. Totten opened the engagement by throwing a few 9-pounder explosives into their ranks, while the infantry fired oblique right and left and commenced a terrible volley of musketry, which was for a short time well replied to, the balls flying thick and fast about our ears, and occasionally wounding a man on our side. The enemy were posted in a lane running toward the river from the road along which the grand army of the United States were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the junction of the two roads. A couple of bombs were thrown through the east wall of that house, scattering the enemy in all directions. The well directed fire of the German infantry, Lieut. Col. Schenker on the right, and Gen. Lyon's company of regulars and part of Col. Blair's regiment on the left of the road, soon compelled the enemy to present an inglorious aspect. They clambered over the fence into a field of wheat and again formed in line on the brow of the hill. They then advanced some 20 steps to meet us, and for a short time the cannon were worked with great rapidity and effect. Just at this time the enemy opened a galling fire from a grove just on the left of our centre, and from a shed beyond and still farther to the left.

The skirmish now assumed the magnitude of a battle. The commander, Gen. Lyon, exhibited the most remarkable coolness, and preserved throughout that undisturbed presence of mind showed by him alike in the camp, in private life, and on the field of battle. "Forward on the extreme right!" "Give them another shot, Capt. Totten," echoed above the roar of musketry clear and distinct from the lips of the General, who led the advancing column. Our force was 2,000 in all, but not over 500 participated at any one time in the battle. The enemy, as we have since been reliably informed, were over 4,000 strong, and yet 20 minutes from the time when the first gun was fired the rebels were in full retreat, and our troops occupying the ground on which they first stood in line. The consummate cowardice displayed by the Secechers will be more fully understood when I add that the spurs or successive elevations now became more abrupt, steep and rugged, the enemy being fully acquainted with their ground, and strong positions behind natural defenses, orchards and clumps of trees offering themselves every few yards. Nothing more, however, was seen of the flying fugitives until about one mile west of the house of Wm. M. Adams, where they were posted. Just there was Camp Vest, and a considerable force seemed prepared to defend the approaches to it. Meanwhile, a shot from the iron howitzer on the McDowell, announced to us that Capt. Voester, with his artillerymen, and Capt. Richardson's company of infantry, who were left in charge of the boats, were commencing operations on the battery over a mile below Camp Vest. This but increased the panic among the invincible(?) traitors, and Capt. Totten had but to give them a few rounds before their heels were again in requisition, and Captains Cole and Miller, at the head of their companies, entered and took possession of the enemy's deserted breakfast tables.

The amount of plunder secured in Camp Vest, was very large. 1,300 shoes, 20 or 30 tents, quantities of ammunition, some 50 guns of various patterns, blankets, carpet sacks, and two secession flags were included in the sum total.

Leaving Capt. Cole in command of the camp, we pushed on toward Booneville, chasing the cowardly wretches who outnumbered us two to one. The McDowell now came along up in the rear and off to the right from our troops, and having a more distinct view of the enemy from the river, and observing their intention to make another stand at the Fair Grounds, one mile east of here, where the State has an army extemporized, Capt. Voester again sent them their compliments from the old