

. If any man attempts to hant down the American Fing, shoot bim on the spot 17 -Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus. W. L. Adams, . . . Editor.

OREGON CITY :

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1861.

Call them by their Right Names. The secondrels who are now trying to

demolish the United States Government choose to be called 'secessionists' instead of traitors or rebels, for the reason that traitor or rebel conveys the idea of one who violates the laws and tramples on the Constitution. A secessionist, according to the Yancey vocabulary, is one who pretends to believe that State authority is superior to that of the Federal Government -that the right of secession is found in the Constitution, and that a member of the Confederacy in resisting the federal authorty is acting legally, while the federal authorities, in executing the laws they are sworn to enforce, are doing violence to justice and trampling on the Constitution. Λ secessionist appears very much like a gentleman, while a traitor stands up before the world in all the naked deformity of a pirate. A secessionist is a traitor decked off in the flimsy gossamer of State Rights flummery to hide his deformity, so as to impose upon ignorant, well meaning men. The only difference between John A. Murrell and his desperate gang and Jeff Davis and his aiders and supporters, is simply this-Murrell carried on piracy on a small scale, while Davis operates on a more extended area. Murrell aimed to sneak along the highways at the dead hour of midnight, to rob a few henroosts, murder a few strag- the desks are so narrow that they will not gling travelers, take their money, and then accommodate ladies wearing hoops. The dolge the legal authorities-while Davis consequence is that religious services have robs and steals by wholesale, tars and been dispensed with for the present. This feathers, whips and murders or drives out is the first instance we recollect in which a of the country Union men and women, by religious denomination was ever excluded the hundred, and then, after defying the from a public building by men of the world. legal authorities of the General Govern- Instances are frequent, however, in which ment in all the rebel States, raises an army religious denominations either shut their and threatens to seize the Capital of the doors against each other, or most gracenation, and drive out or murder the repre- lessly crowd others out by occupying sentatives of the Government, legally cho- houses that do not belong to them. The sen by the people. Murrell was content world ought to set the church an example to be recognized by the world as an out- of good breeding. law and a felon, because he was too great, a blockhead to weave a garment of "State Sovereignty," 'individual sovereignty,' or 'legal secession,' with which to cover up land piracy from vulgar eyes - while Davis, being a 'statesman,' and having observed the potency of names in the popular progress of the pro-slavery relellion since 1832 Priest's Rapids, Mr. Partlow was attacked under the pleasing name of 'democracy,' hy some uan a dozen him, but through the Arnold to the pirate breeches of John / Murrell, dons the whole as a 'secession' robe, with occasional 'democratic' patches on it, and straightway such political weathercocks as poor Slater and Curry get down on their marrow-bones and lick the dirt from the hoofs of the arch traitor. 'These 'secessionists,' as they call themselves-and traitors, as we call them, -instead of contenting themselves with carrythroughout the world by destroying the people, crush out free speech and a free fully, he is the man. press by mob law, confiscating private property and making forced loans to support such lazy scoundrels as Bragg, Yancey, and Lane, in office. These are the objects and purposes of the blacklegs who choose to be called 'socessionists,' instead of traitors or pirates. We believe in calling them by their right names, for we can see no reason for being polite to men who, if they had the power, would inaugurate the same lies have in the robel States. If they dare Receiver. do it, or rather if they could, they would inaugurate mob rule here before the close of summer. Their papers are scattered all over the country every week reeking with treason and abusing the government that protects their lives and property,-while in the Davis dominions, to which they belong, and where they ought to go, a patriot is hang for simply expressing a love for the Stars and Stripes. What is to be done with Northern traitors after the present rebellion is put down? is a question that we leave for future developments to decide. The beginning of this rebellion opened up new questions of so grave a character that a clear solution of the difficulties seemed to stagger the wisest of our patriots. "What is to be done with the niggers?" was thus answered by Gen. Butler when he first crossed into Maryland-" We will put down insurrections with U. S. boyonets." A week later, and Gen. Butler concluded to take the ranaway slaves into Fortress Monroe and feed them at the expense of the Governler, finding that war was a progressive in-

stitution, suggesting new ideas by new necessities, met the slaves flocking to the gates of the fortress and told them to "go in peace whenever they desired." Gen. Butler was a Breekinridge delegate to the Charleston Convention. He has all his

idea is now becoming quite prevalent

among such leading politicians as Butler

and Dickinson that before the nation is pu-

rified something must be done with the

niggers in the South and traitors in the

North. What course the necessities of

the times will suggest in the future, is

not now apparent to the eyes of the popu-

lace. When the rebellion is put down,

however, we believe it will be well done,

and satisfactorily done, and that good men

of the Lord. The Devil will grunble at

it, of course, for, like other secessionists,

he is a grumbling traitor. He will grum-

that more recently got up by Jeff Davis

and his confederate THATTORS.

ing yet.

SENATE .- The Senate was called to order by the Vice President at noon. Mr. Grimes presented the credentials of Mr. Lane, Senator from Kansas, who took

the oath Mr. Doolittle presented the credentials life been schooled in "progressive democof Mr. Pomeroy, Senator elect from Kanracy," hence he believes in progressing .--He has already made considerable ' pro-

Mr. Trambull presented the credentials gress' on the " nigger question," and we of Mr. Browning, Senator from Illinois, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. are inclined to think he isn't done progress-Douglas.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, July 4, 1861.

Mr. Latham presented the credentials of We believe that this nation is to be pu-Mr. McDongall of California. Mr. Pomeroy drew the long term for rified. Toombs said himself that it was

"the most corrupt government on earth." Kansas and Mr. Lane the short. A resolution for the election of Sergeant

If any man doubts it, let him read the hisat-Arms was laid over. tory of only one half the villainy that was Mr. Hale offered a resolution asking the perpetrated from the time of the inaugura-Secretory of the Navy to send a copy of all contracts he has made to the Senate. tion of poor Pierce to the close of the Floyd - Buchanan Administration. The

Passed Mr. Wilson gave notice that he should offer to-morrow a bill to ratify and confirm certain acts of the President for the suppression of insurrection and rebellion; a will to anthorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting the public property; a bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States; a bill providing for the better organization of military establishments; a bill to promote the efficiency of the army; and a bill for the organization of a volunteer militia force, to be called the United States National Guard.

and angels will say that it was the work The Clerk read Nicholson's resignation as retary of the Senate. Adjourned.

Horse .- The Clerk called the roll, including th names from South Carolina, Arkansas and Flor-

Mr. McClemand protested against Thayer ble, even if he does make the largest haul being called as a member from Oregon. of traitors at the close of this war that he Shiel's name was passed over.

Mr. Vallandigham gave notice of a question of privilege, objecting to Marston, Blair and Curshas ever made since he and his were pitched headlong over the battlements of Heaven on claiming seats, they have been sworn in as for kicking up fully as sensible a muss as m litary officers.

Mr. Blair denied having been sworn into the military service. Mr. Richardson objected to the recognition of

Daily from Nebruska. The Clerk announced that one hundred and

Those Hoops .- The County Commis fifty members answered the roll. sioners of Clatsop county have, without the Mr. Co fax declined being considered a candi

fear of God before their eyes, closed the date for Speaker. Mr. Hickman nominated Mr. Blair. [Applause Court-House to preaching on Sundays .---

in the gulleries] Mr. Stevens nominated Mr. Grow. Bailot The school-house, a nice, commodious buildwas then taken, resulting in no choice. Mr. Blair ing, might be used, but the spaces between withdrew his name.

Another ballot resulted in the election of Grow. Mr. Burnett offered a resolution referring the rights of seats claimed by several, to the Com-mittee on Elections after that Committee is ap-

Mr. Stevens raised to a point of order that Mr Burnett should first call for certificates and then proceed in the proper order.

proceed in the proper order. Mr. Barneut said he only interposed objections such as conscience and duty compelled him. He said Mr. Upton had confessed humself inefgible. Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, said he did not wish any portion of a State to be unrepresented by ob-jections to any other portion. He believed no party in any State, either by Convention or otherwise, had power to absolve the allegiance they owe to this Government, framed for them by their fa-thers. [Deafening applause] Mr. Carlisle characterized the action of Eastern Virginia as gross tyranny, and declared that Western Virginia had determined to up hold the Union. They desire their voice shall be heard in the nation's capital in everything fortaining to the organization of the House. The resolution was finally tabled and the Vuginia delegation sworn in; also other delega-

mines, and informs us that about 150 men Mr. McClernand objectel to Thayer being sworn in as a member from Oregon, as Shiel was elected, and officel a resolution to that effect --Cable.

Thiver was then sworp in. The House then proceeded to the election of a

Clerk. Mr. Blair nom'nated Foruey; Mr. Mallory nom ina ed Etheridge; Mr. Fouke nominated Mr. Die brick. The ballot resulted : Etheridge, 92; For

Details of Mastern Mews.

Sr. Louis, July 15. The Army bill passed to-day, appropriating \$161,000,000; this includes pay for three months' and three years' volunteers. The Navy bill appropriates about \$30,-000,000. The above bill passed the House by 149 to 5. Those voting in the negative were Burnett, Reid, Morton, Vallandigham, and Wood.

The President replied to the resolution of the House, calling for correspondence touching the annexation of Dominica, that it was not advisable at this time.

The President approved the bill remitting and refunding duties on arms, used in suppressing the rebellion.

Special dispatch to the N. Y. Post says that Col. Stone occupies the ground held by Gen. Patterson in his late battle with the rebels. A number of dead rebels were found in the woods.

It is intimated that the accession press at Baltimore will be vigorously prosecu-

A special dispatch to the New York Herald, dates Baltimore, July 11th, has the following: Maj. Brown's message to the City Council says that the attack in April last, upon the Massachusetts troops, was the result of impulse, not a premeditated scheme, and that in the ensuing excitement it would have been impossible to convey any more troops through the city without fighting and bloodshed, therefore the railroad bridges were, with consent of the State government and by its orders, destroved, but not with hostility to the General Government. He reviews the subsequent acts, but feels that they were suffiently justified by the gross violations of the rights of citizens of Maryland.

Col. Thomas has been indicted by the Grand Jury for piracy and trenson, and is now in jall. Camo, July 11th

A gentleman from Memphis reports that regiment left there for Missouri on the 10th. He also reports that there were 2,000 rebels at Point Pleasant, making preparations to attack Bird's Point. Gen. Pillow has been superseded Col. Atkinson. All quiet here.

ALEXANDRIA, July 11th. Reports from Fairfax indicate that a gradual withdrawal of the rebel troops is going on there. Pickets were withdrawn yesterday. Our pickets have been unmo-

Sr. Joseph, Mo., July 12th A .gentleman from the interior, this

rived at Mouroe after the rebels fled, and

of Kentucky, went home to-day. He was here to urge the Government to respect the neutrality of Kentucky, and succeeded in exacting no promise from the Administration that it would not protect the Union

the North Missouri Railcoad. They found the track torn up, and 1,600 rebels fired on the train, killing two soldiers and three passengers. The federal troops charged

and routed them, killing seven and wounding 20, capturing 27 horses. One rebel, particularly hostile, with a gun, was hang; another tried to escape, was fired upon and completely riddled. Federal loss was three killed and eight wounded.

It is reported that Gov. Letcher of Vir ginin has issued a proclamation requiring the counties of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudon, Orange, Stafford, Culpepper and Rappahannock, to furnish one thousand

men each within two days, or men will be drafted. It is ramored that Jos. Holt, of Ken-

tucky, will be appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in place of McLean, de ceased McClellan has been telegraphed to re

lease his prisoners on simple parole of hon or, and taking the oath of allegiance and a pledge not to take up arms against the government under pencalty of death, except in case of commissioned officers, when

he will exercise his own judgment, but in no case to release an officer or private formerly in the U.S. Army. Carlisle, Senator from Virginia, re

signed, cause unknown. WASHINGTON, July 15 .- Forney was

elected Secretary of the Senate. Minister Harvey writes from Paris, June

1st, that the rebels look for desisive movements in their favor within sixty days. A letter from Martinsburg, Va., says Gen. Patterson is marching on Winchester

by two routes.

UMPQUA SALT .- Mr. Samuel Hunsaker, of Douglas Co., left in our office this morn ing four beautiful specimens of salt manu factured at the Salt Springs in that coun ty, five miles from Oakland. It is white, pure, and manifestly a good article for the table, for the dairy, and for preserving ments. It will well compare with salt made at Syracuse, New York. We learn

that the water is abundant, and that Messrs. Dillard & Sons make at their establishment 600 lbs., and Mesers. Ward & Moore at theirs, 400 lbs., every twenty-four hours These establishments will soon be greatly enlarged. Demands for the salt exceed the supply. It readily sells for \$3 and \$3 50 per 100 lbs. Increased facilities will enable the manufacturers greatly to

increase the amount manufactured, and to reduce the prices. The Umpqua country will be independent of the Lalance of the world for salt.

We hope to see some specimens of this article at the State Fair, in Oregon City, next October .-- Oreganian.

COLONEL SIGEL .- The Sacramento Bee has the following notice of this officer, who,

with 1,200 Union troops, defeated 6,000 secessionists in Southwestern Missouri: We are told, by a citizen who knows him, that he is a most accomplished military officer, and was such in the Prussian army, where he held a commission, but in the revolution of 1858 he took the side of the people against the Government, lost,

sided in New York for a number of years, where he attached himself to volunteer companies of his countrymen, instructed them in the drill, and issued a work in German on military tactics,

Ascent of Mount Houd,

En. Anous: Being an admirer of great join him." things I have had an inclination for th Bist op Mellvaine, writing from Wash

Miscellany.

The peace and quiet of the elector in Baltimore, is said to be due to the ener-gy of Gen. Banks. Previous to the election he addressed a note to the Mayor stating that he had detailed a force to us toin the civil authorities in maintain public order, and that he had instructhem to be viligent and prompt, and, to make his orders effective, " he had give each man forty rounds of ball cartridge had given The Mayor and Marshal Kane appears

to understand " that last remark." -Ben. McCullough, who is so frequent ly referred to as a man of military m nown, never, save on one occasion, con manded more than one company of men Upon that occasion he was accidentally placed for two weeks in command of about four hundred Texans, hurriedly collected together to repel an attack made by the Communities. Subsequently he acted at scout during the Mexican war, under Gen Taylor, and was afterwards appointed S. Marshal for Texas. He is a mun of un

doubted courage, but no soldier

-Senator Douglas was initiated as a Free Mason June 3, 1840, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft on the 24th, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 26th of the same month -He was chosen Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge at the first annual communication in 1840, and was the first Grand Orator ever chosen by the Grand Lodge of li linois.

-The Bethel affair was not the only in stance which has cecurred to the Federal troops firing into each other. A correnondent of the Cincinnati Guate arites that portious of the two attacking columns at Phillippi actually fired on each other, precisely as the Federal troops at Bethe did, and the fact that they were over half a mile spart was all that prevented a terrible slaughter.

-Judge Abiel Leonard, of Howard county, in a letter to Ex-Gov. Stewart savs:

" A crisis is now upon us, that regime very loyal citizen of the United States in Missouri, no matter how humble he may be, to express publicly his determination to uphold the Federal Government in this State, to the last extremity, and with life if necessary."

-The women of Portland, Maine, have displayed their patriotism to an extent which will long be remembered by the troops that left that State for the seat of war. Since the commencement of our troubles they have prepared for soldiers; Flannel shirts, 3400; drawers, pairs, 1600; towels, 4200; needle-books, 1800; necktist, 1700; handkerchiefs, 1600; bed sarks 900; sun-hoods, 900; have locks, 800; rab ber blankets, 500.

-Connecticut has been noted for its wooden natmegs, but it will now be known down South for a greater achievment. A man has been invented which will enable a regiment of a thousand men armed with it to throw fifteen thousand balls in one minute, and fifteen new charges can be put into the gun in less than one minute. In n hour 450,000 bullets can be thrown.

-The wife of the Hon, A. R. Boteler a member of the last Congress, from Har per's Ferry district, but now a secession leader, has seeded from her husband, and gone to Hargerstown. It is said that, as she lift him, she remarked that "as soe as he came back into the Union, she would

troops from St. Joseph and Hudson ar-

Washington, July 18 .- Gen. Buckner,

LOUISVILE, July 12 .- The Military State Board decided that no more money be expended on the military encampment; also demanded of the Governor to call

lested for several days. evening, reports that the Home Guard, of Hannibal, held their position in the College building at Monroe Station, surround-

ses captured; no Home Guards killed or taken prisoners. A train containing troops from Illinois was two miles from Monroe when our informant left. The railroad will be re-opened as soon as possible. The

men of Kentucky at all hazards.

they are on their return.

and sought refuge in America. He re-

flectness of his horse he escaped, in company with a boy who was along. He says the Indians generally manifest a hostile spirit, appear to be well armed, and that the signs indicate a general ontbreak this summer. Their chief men are making strenuous efforts to produce a combination of the different tribes, for the purpose of driving out the whites from that region.

THE WENACHEE. - James M. Partlow.

Esq., has returned from the Wenachee

are there at work, most of them doing

well-making from \$5 to \$10 a day .-

Whilst coming in, and when just below

TELEGRAPH .- J. E. Strong, Esq., who is her war and ruin into a few families, are engaged in soliciting subscriptions of stock trying to destroy the last hope of liberty for a line of Telegraph from Yreka to Portland, was in town this week, and from hest government in existence. To effect him we learn that he has succeeded thus their parpose, they are determined to lay far beyond his most reasonable expectaour cities in ashes, turn our fields into bar- tions in getting stock subscribed. He has ren wastes, stain all our rivers with the proceeded no farther South than Salem, blood of shughtered innocence, and rear but has obtained all he anticipated before an aristocracy or military despotism on the starting out. Mr. Strong has shown himrains of our free institutions-to place over self admirably well calculated for the busins life officers chosen by Conventions or ness he has undertaken, and if any one Cabinets, instead of being elected by the can put the proposed line through success-

> ter An unsuccessful effort was made on last Sunday to raise the sunken steamer Pacific. Two fire engines from Portland went down to assist in pumping out the vessel, but little headway was made in lowering the water.

cor Messrs, Starkweather and Matlock entered upon their duties in the Land Office in this city on Wednesday, the 1st inst., bloady reign of terror in Oregon their al- the former as Register, and the latter as

> THE MINES -The steamer Julia brought down \$40,000 in gold dust last Monday, from the new mines.

13" Passing by a certain notorious corner i town the other day, this remark was overheard :--"Before this war is over, there will be many a d-d abolitionist less," Good. The abolitionist ate in favor of abalishing this Government. Abe Lincoln and his Cabinet, backed by the Constitution and every loyal citizen, intend it shall not be done. When they shall have hung a few such abolitionists as Joff Davis, Beauregard, and Marshal Kane, that tribe will be certainly lees.

17 H. H. Bancroft & Co's List of New

Books by the steamer next to arrive :- The Sea La Mer), by Michelet; The Great Uprising of the People ; Vol. 19, Howard's Practice Reports ; Vol. 21, Smith's New York Court of Appeals Reports; Colton's General Atlas, New Edition; Equity Draftsman, New Edition ; Vol 3, Agaasia's Natural History; Vol. 21, Encyclopedia Britannies ; Rebellion Record, Part II ; Hints on Health; Volunteer's Manual.

Charles Barrett, at the Old Post Office building, Portland. keeps constantly on hand the latest newspapers, pictorials, magnines, and nevels, and a good supply of books, which will be sold ment. A few days later, and Gen. But ou reasonable terms. Orders from a distance will be attended to with all possible dispatch.

ney, 41 ; Diebriek, 21 ; Florence, 2. Mr. Etheridge was declared elected.

A resolution was adopted appointing a Joint Committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was really to receive any comunications. The House fixed noon as the hour of meeting

Vallandigham gave notice of a bill to repeal th Tariff Act of 1861, and revise that of 1858

Mr Stevens presented a petition of Butler, con testing the seat of Lehman. WASHINGTON, July 5th.

House .-- Mr. Crittenden appeared and took the mal oath. Ex-Congressman Ball of Ohio, was elected Set

eant at Arms. Ira Goodenow of New York, was elected Door

Rev. Mr. Stockton was elected Chaplain.

S. King was elected Postmaster.

The message was read, and those parts recom a nding 400,000 men and \$400,000,000; were re ceived with applause on the Republican sile and in the galleries. Other portions were smilarly

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Message and accompanying documents were referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Nebraska contested election case was disused, and an ineffectual effort made to substitute Morton for Dailey. Finally the latter was sworn

Mr. Stevens gave notice of the introduction bill to repeal all lawscreating ports of entry in Se-coded States. Also a bill for holding a United States Court in Wheeling. Mr. Van Wyck asked leave to introduce a bill

providing for the transmission of letters for officer, id soldiers free of postage.

Mr. Burnett, being opposed to the franking privlege, objected. SENATE-Mr. Chandler gave notice that he

should to morrow introduce a bill to confiscate the property of all Governors of States, members of Legislatures, Judges of Courts, and all military of ers above the rank of Licutemant, who take up arms against the Government of the United States, or aid or abet treason; all such individ-unis to be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, emolument or trust in the Govern ment, and such property to be applied to restore to the Union men in the rebel States any loss they may have suffered.

110" Merchants and shippers who wish to trans act business through a safe and obliging house in San Francisco, will read the advertisement of Mr. F. A. J. Diss in this week's paper. Mr. Diss is an obliging, popular gentleman, and we think our merchants, and others, could select no better hands in which to place their business.

The thanks of this office are tendered to ttle Miss Emma Good for a basketful of nice apples.

237 Read the advertisement of Brown & Bro. in to day's paper, if you want to know where to get goods cheap

VIRGINIA CHIVALRY. - The Richmond Whig says that whatever shame and humiliation may be involved in the confession, the fact cannot be denied, the Virginia forces behaved shamefully at Fairfax Court and Fairfax.

ville, Illinois, recently gave birth to three fine looking male children. That's having taken prisoners. the he-cups with a venerance.

all the arms in the possession of the Guard, and make a fair distribution tween the Home and State Guards

Privateers Jeff Davis and Sp reported each to have captured several ves-sels lately. U.S. vessels of war and revenue cutters are on their track.

On the 11th G.n. McClellan drove Col. Pegram from entrenchments on Rich mountain, capturing nearly all of his tents guns, provisions, wagons, and other equipments, and taken many prisoners. So were killed and wounded on both sides .--The rebels' loss is much the heaviest,

In the House, Col. Cox proposed to allow soldiers to send letters without pre-paying postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe; postage to be paid by recipients. Agreed to, Saulsbury of Delaware, offered a resolation proposing amendments to the Constitution and peaceable adjustment of the present difficulties. Ordered printed.

At Monroe, Mo., on the 12th the Fede ral troops were reinforced, and routed the rebels, capturing Capt. Owens, who will probably be hung; they also captured seventy-five other prisoners, one gun, and a large number of horses; twenty or thirty rebels killed and several Federalists wounded, but none killed.

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- Since the delivery of secession speeches in Congress, traitors are growing bolder, and treason is uttered in the streets openly.

Gen. Garnett's forces evacuated Laurel Hill, and were pursued by Gen. Morris, and overtaken while fording Cheat River, and were routed again. They were again overtaken and brought to an engagement at Corrick's Ford. Gen. Garnett was killed. The rebels fled iat great confusion, Morris' command took many prisoners, several guns and a large amonat of baggage, camp equipage, etc. The rebels left twenty dead on the field at Corrick's Ford, besides carrying off many killed and wounded. Federal loss two killed, two mortally

wounded, and 35 to 40 wounded. It is said recraiting for the Southern Confederacy is going on in the counties surrounding Frankfort.

A French war steamer with an Admiral on board, arrived at Hulifax July 8th, and men of-war which are shortly expected.

WASHINGTON, July 13th .- Calculations of Post Office Department, show a yearly income of the postage of seceded States only \$900,000, while the expense exceeded this sum \$300,000. This amount is now saved by Government.

The rebel cavalry continued to be captured in small parties between Alexandria

The squadron off Charleston reports it is now impossible to run the blockade.

Forty-five men of Blinker's Regiment at Fortress Monroe went out without leave, and were fired upon by the rebels, and one was killed and several wounded, who were

800 troops left St. Charles, Missouri, by

last five years to make an ascent to the top

of Mt. Hood, and last year I made the attempt, but failed. On the 18th of July, 1861, however, I succeeded in reaching the top, and think I went higher on this

mountain than ever mortal man went before-seven or eight feet at least, as the snow was about that depth on the top when I ascended. My son, Stephen L May, accompanied me, and at the top we drove down an akler stake in the snow

with our names carved on the same, and also a bottle attached containing a piece of paper, with our names, date, &c. During the ascent, I made some observations with

the thermometer to determine the altitude of the mountain, which I will here note, stating that the experiments may vary a little as to correctness. On the 17th, with the thermometer I took the degree at which water boiled, three miles below the month of Little Sandy, and found it to be 208 deg., showing 4 degrees less than at the ocean. Now, allowing 520 feet to the degree, we have 2080 feet. At the Sum-

mit Prairie the boiling point was 202 deg. showing 5200 feet above the level of the ocean. One mile below the timber on the mountain, I found that water boiled at 200

deg., indicating the point to be 6240 feet above the level of the ocean. Half a mile where they attempted to make a stand, above the timber on Mount Hood, water boiled at 198 deg., showing that point to be 7280 feet above the level of the ocean. At the hot rock, water boiled at 185 deg., being 27 degrees below the boiling point at

the ocean, showing the altitude at this spot to be 14,040 feet. We proceeded on to the top of the mountain, but on account of the wind blowing so hard, we were unable to make a fire. When we returned to the hot rock, we supposed the apex of the mountain was about 1500 feet above that

point, which would give 15,540 feet as the height of Mount Hood above the level of will go south on the arrival of five or six the ocean. The snow on the mountain is several feet deeper than it was last year, and grass is extremely scarce. Those desirous of making the trip to the top of Mount Hood, will find this the best time,

the snow being so deep renders the passage less difficult and less dangerons-but I do not advise any one except the curiosityloving to attempt the ascent. While on

top, I experienced great difficulty with my throat, of which I did not get rid until some distance below, indicating a want of pressure to keep the blood in the systemyet my young son felt no inconvenience T. W. MAY. while on top. CLACEAMAS Co., July 25, 1861.

ington to the Governor of Ohio, says .-There are between 20,000 and 60,000 troop: here-that is on the two sides-and Gen. Scott is as quiet and unconcerned asa pider watching a fly from the center of his den

- Phinklehhia, seems to be made up of brave men. Beside the large number al ready gone to the sent of war there yet remain in the city some six or eight the soldiers awaiting marching orders from head-quarters.

-The relations of the Government with foreign powers are understood to be so salisfactory the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will report no resolutions having reference to foreign affairs.

- The Brandon (Miss.) Republican says that one-half of the papers published n that State have been discontinued through want of money to carry them on

"What is the meaning of a backbiter!" said a gentleman during an examination at school. One urchin replied-" P'rape it be a flea."

NEW YORK, July 10.

Owing to Gen. Scott's interdiction of news, the morning papers are almost barren of special dispatches. All facts not conflicting with important movements will he furnished by authority to Associated Press.

Orders were received on Monday 10 send immediately to the seat of war the lst artillery, which was a part of Fort Sumter's garrison, now at Fort Hamilton. The brave fellows were under arms and ready for the road in a few minutes. The old ensign of Sumter went with them for lock.

Nothing recorded in Revolutionary annals-not even PUTNAN's mad gallop down the precipice before Gen. Taros's musketeers, nor the perilous flight of sergeant CHAMP from the American lines to the British boats, equals, in boldness of conception, or promptness of execution, the brilliant "retrograde movement" of His frightened Excellency, Claib Jackson, Governor of Missouri, before the Lyon of the West.

15 A special dispatch from Richmond, dated the 15th inst, to the Picayune, says that the veil of secrecy was yesterday removed from the proceedings of the Virginia State Convention. The vote on the 17th of April for the secession ordinance was eighty-eight, and against it fifty-fire. On the 14th instant the ordinance was signed by ninety-one delegates only.

THAVES AND SHEIL -As Thayer has been duly sworn in and taken his seat in Congress, and the notice required by law was not given in time, Mr. Sheil can raise no contest, and Thaver will, of course, represent Oregon in the S7th Congress

House, and still more shamefully at Phil-Mrs. Lucy Cupps, living in Belle-