

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.

The Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

Vol. VII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, AUGUST 10, 1861.

No. 18.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, by seven measure) one insertion \$ 3 00

Teachers' Convention in Salem.

The following abstract of proceedings of this body is furnished for publication: WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1861.

MORNING SESSION.—Association was called to order by Bishop Scott, and Rev. J. R. W. Sellwood was chosen secretary pro tem.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution: Mr. N. W. Colwell, Rev. G. C. Chandler and Mr. S. Penoyer.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association that they are unable at the present session to adopt any given list of text-books as worthy of being recommended to the teachers of this State as the best to be employed, while they would advise the superintendents of schools and teachers generally to examine the list mentioned by the committee, and other text-books upon the same subjects, with a view to their adoption, or that of some substitute, at the next annual meeting of the Association.

Which was adopted. AFTERNOON SESSION.—Rev. Mr. Lippincott offered the following amendment and additional Article of the Constitution: Insert in Art. 2 after the word 'Treasurer,' the words 'And an executive committee; insert after Art. 2 the following article:

Art. 2. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to appoint persons to deliver orations and read essays, and to make arrangements for the annual meetings, and perform such other duties as will promote the object of the Association, and report the same at each meeting.

Which was adopted. The President being authorized to appoint the committee provided for in Article 7, appointed Messrs. Gatch, Crandall and Daniels.

Mr. Gatch offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of this Association be requested, as far as convenient, to present its objects to teachers, county superintendents and others in the different counties which he may visit.

Which was adopted. Mr. Crandall offered the following series of resolutions in relation to a Teachers' Institute:

Resolved, That this Association will meet as a Teachers' Institute, in Salem, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and March, 1862, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of general and critical courses of instruction to teachers in the best practical methods of teaching the common and higher English branches of education, adapted to District Schools and Academies.

Resolved, That a corps of Professors be chosen at this session, and assigned their respective duties in the above session of the Institute.

Resolved, That the courses of instruction in such Institute shall be divided into the departments: Philology, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Geography, and History.

Resolved, That teachers throughout this State and Washington Territory shall be entitled to the benefit of these courses of instruction, upon payment to the Professor in charge of the department in which he may desire instruction, of the sum of — for each course.

Resolved, That the Professors hereby chosen shall be a Board of Managers, who shall have authority to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of the Institute.

Resolved, That teachers are especially and earnestly invited to attend these sessions of the Institute.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Lippincott, the resolutions were referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to carry them into effect, so far as practicable.

Mr. Colwell offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to prepare and publish an address to the Teachers of the State of Oregon, requesting them to form County Associations.

Which was adopted. Mr. Lippincott offered the following: Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt thanks to the citizens of Salem, for our respectful and hospitable entertainment during the session of this Association.

Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of the California Stage Company, having offered to convey to their homes, free of charge, such members of this Association as had come here on the Company's Stages, paying full fare, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to present him the acknowledgments of the Association for his generous offer.

On motion of Mr. Daniels, the Secretary was authorized to publish in the various papers of this State and Washington Territory an abstract of the proceedings of the Association.

EVENING SESSION.—The Association convened at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the M. E. Church.

Addresses were delivered by Bishop Scott, Revs. B. C. Lippincott and C. H. Hall and Maj. Alfred, U. S. A.

The Association adjourned to meet in Salem on the first Wednesday in August, 1862.

THOS. F. SCOTT, President. C. P. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

Brigadier Gen. Schenck, who commanded the Ohio troops in the late affair at Vienna, is a native of Warren county, Ohio, and is 52 years old. He graduated at the Miami University, and afterwards was a professor in that institution, which he finally left to study law. In 1831, he settled in Dayton. He served as State representative several years, and was twice elected to Congress. He was appointed Minister to Brazil by President Fillmore, and has since been identified with the railroad interests of the West. He is esteemed a brave man.

Several other gentlemen were called upon, who briefly addressed the meeting, all deeming it a high privilege to speak for temperance and humanity. The meeting was an instructive one, and should such meetings be held frequently no doubt great good would be effected by them. K. L. H.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—In 1790 the population of the Slave States was larger than that of the free by 66,007.

In 1800 the number of square miles possessed by the South largely exceeded that of the North; but Northern population was ahead of Southern by 8,433,870 persons. The rate at which population (owing of course in a great measure to emigration) increased in the last ten years in the free States, was 41 per cent, in the Slave States 29 per cent.

The only decrease in city population which the last census recorded, was of nearly 3000 souls in Charleston.

Virginia, which in 1790 had the first place in population, had sunk to the fifth in 1860.

Of eight States, which contained over a million of inhabitants, only two were slave States; and of twenty-one cities containing over 40,000 inhabitants, only five were Southern cities.

A revenue was derived from the post offices in the free States, while in the slave States the expenditures exceeded the receipts annually by \$3,500,000.

The total agricultural and manufactured products of the North were 60 per cent in value above those of the South.—Even including cotton. The North contributed five-ninths of the Federal revenue.

The exports of the South were \$22,000,000 below those of the North, and the imports of the free States exceeded those of the slave States by \$216,000,000.

REVOLUTION AND THE RAILROAD.—The present war will cost the country at the lowest calculation, in hard money, four hundred millions of dollars, while the actual loss to the various industrial and commercial interests is not to be estimated.—A thousand millions of dollars would not cover the pecuniary damage inflicted upon the country by the gigantic treason of Toombs, Davis, Cobb, and Floyd—all of which might have been prevented by the adoption of the opposite policy to that which influenced the corrupt and one-sided Administration of James Buchanan, who should be impeached by Government for his complicity with a movement which had so nearly destroyed our nationality. It would have required only a hundred millions of dollars to finish the Pacific Railroad, and better, far better had it been that this amount of money had been raised by Government and in some constitutional manner appropriated to the building of the great project which would have given us additional facilities of postal communication, linked the Union by indissoluble bonds more firmly together, and opened to the North and South alike the benefits of an enormous Asiatic and Pacific trade. The lands on either side of the road would have more than paid the cost by their increased value, even while the railroad was building.—S. F. Mirror.

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.—Davis & Co. are already beaten and demoralized; and it is my belief, also, that they will not give us battle in this war.—The going they beat so loud at the beginning, is like Tara's harp, hung up altogether, and those who smote it in the name of terror, will soon address themselves to peace. According to the justice and the mercy of our Government, will be the peace they get. But it must come, and come according to our terms; ay, before a year goes around. I hardly think, now that we have "started in" with such good will, it is desirable to end the contest much before. Our army and navy ought to be completed, and it will have a wholesome effect for us to make a full dress parade before the world. The sensitive need not shrink. The campaign will not by any means be bloody. With the ports shut, and the very atmosphere sealed against the conspirators by a continually closing circle, we can let them cool and fester among themselves for two or even three years more and all the while go on about our business, without ten per cent detriment to the general prosperity. It is too important that these upstart rebels should well understand the temper of the country, for us to slur the impending lesson over.—Let our statesmen, therefore, but do their business as wisely as Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron have done theirs, and the country will be cured of the venom of this bite forever. But the actual canter is the only remedy. We must scrub the surface of the sore, and the underlying flesh will then be clean.—Cor. S. F. Times.

DECEASE OF THE SULTAN.—Abdul Medjid died at Constantinople on the 25th of June. His Supreme Highness leaves behind him 750 disconsolate widows, and is succeeded by his brother. The late monarch introduced, despite the prejudices of his subjects, many important improvements, borrowed from Western Europe. His death at almost the same epoch as his former autogenitor, Gortschakoff, is a singular coincidence.

The Charleston Courier, having been informed that Lewis Buchanan, a place on the coast of Africa, was fit going to decay, retorts: "We did not suppose there was any Buchanan lower than the late unlamented President of the United States."

Several other gentlemen were called upon, who briefly addressed the meeting, all deeming it a high privilege to speak for temperance and humanity. The meeting was an instructive one, and should such meetings be held frequently no doubt great good would be effected by them. K. L. H.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—In 1790 the population of the Slave States was larger than that of the free by 66,007.

In 1800 the number of square miles possessed by the South largely exceeded that of the North; but Northern population was ahead of Southern by 8,433,870 persons. The rate at which population (owing of course in a great measure to emigration) increased in the last ten years in the free States, was 41 per cent, in the Slave States 29 per cent.

The only decrease in city population which the last census recorded, was of nearly 3000 souls in Charleston.

Virginia, which in 1790 had the first place in population, had sunk to the fifth in 1860.

Of eight States, which contained over a million of inhabitants, only two were slave States; and of twenty-one cities containing over 40,000 inhabitants, only five were Southern cities.

A revenue was derived from the post offices in the free States, while in the slave States the expenditures exceeded the receipts annually by \$3,500,000.

The total agricultural and manufactured products of the North were 60 per cent in value above those of the South.—Even including cotton. The North contributed five-ninths of the Federal revenue.

The exports of the South were \$22,000,000 below those of the North, and the imports of the free States exceeded those of the slave States by \$216,000,000.

REVOLUTION AND THE RAILROAD.—The present war will cost the country at the lowest calculation, in hard money, four hundred millions of dollars, while the actual loss to the various industrial and commercial interests is not to be estimated.—A thousand millions of dollars would not cover the pecuniary damage inflicted upon the country by the gigantic treason of Toombs, Davis, Cobb, and Floyd—all of which might have been prevented by the adoption of the opposite policy to that which influenced the corrupt and one-sided Administration of James Buchanan, who should be impeached by Government for his complicity with a movement which had so nearly destroyed our nationality. It would have required only a hundred millions of dollars to finish the Pacific Railroad, and better, far better had it been that this amount of money had been raised by Government and in some constitutional manner appropriated to the building of the great project which would have given us additional facilities of postal communication, linked the Union by indissoluble bonds more firmly together, and opened to the North and South alike the benefits of an enormous Asiatic and Pacific trade. The lands on either side of the road would have more than paid the cost by their increased value, even while the railroad was building.—S. F. Mirror.

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.—Davis & Co. are already beaten and demoralized; and it is my belief, also, that they will not give us battle in this war.—The going they beat so loud at the beginning, is like Tara's harp, hung up altogether, and those who smote it in the name of terror, will soon address themselves to peace. According to the justice and the mercy of our Government, will be the peace they get. But it must come, and come according to our terms; ay, before a year goes around. I hardly think, now that we have "started in" with such good will, it is desirable to end the contest much before. Our army and navy ought to be completed, and it will have a wholesome effect for us to make a full dress parade before the world. The sensitive need not shrink. The campaign will not by any means be bloody. With the ports shut, and the very atmosphere sealed against the conspirators by a continually closing circle, we can let them cool and fester among themselves for two or even three years more and all the while go on about our business, without ten per cent detriment to the general prosperity. It is too important that these upstart rebels should well understand the temper of the country, for us to slur the impending lesson over.—Let our statesmen, therefore, but do their business as wisely as Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron have done theirs, and the country will be cured of the venom of this bite forever. But the actual canter is the only remedy. We must scrub the surface of the sore, and the underlying flesh will then be clean.—Cor. S. F. Times.

DECEASE OF THE SULTAN.—Abdul Medjid died at Constantinople on the 25th of June. His Supreme Highness leaves behind him 750 disconsolate widows, and is succeeded by his brother. The late monarch introduced, despite the prejudices of his subjects, many important improvements, borrowed from Western Europe. His death at almost the same epoch as his former autogenitor, Gortschakoff, is a singular coincidence.

The Charleston Courier, having been informed that Lewis Buchanan, a place on the coast of Africa, was fit going to decay, retorts: "We did not suppose there was any Buchanan lower than the late unlamented President of the United States."

Several other gentlemen were called upon, who briefly addressed the meeting, all deeming it a high privilege to speak for temperance and humanity. The meeting was an instructive one, and should such meetings be held frequently no doubt great good would be effected by them. K. L. H.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—In 1790 the population of the Slave States was larger than that of the free by 66,007.

In 1800 the number of square miles possessed by the South largely exceeded that of the North; but Northern population was ahead of Southern by 8,433,870 persons. The rate at which population (owing of course in a great measure to emigration) increased in the last ten years in the free States, was 41 per cent, in the Slave States 29 per cent.

The only decrease in city population which the last census recorded, was of nearly 3000 souls in Charleston.

Virginia, which in 1790 had the first place in population, had sunk to the fifth in 1860.

Of eight States, which contained over a million of inhabitants, only two were slave States; and of twenty-one cities containing over 40,000 inhabitants, only five were Southern cities.

A revenue was derived from the post offices in the free States, while in the slave States the expenditures exceeded the receipts annually by \$3,500,000.

The total agricultural and manufactured products of the North were 60 per cent in value above those of the South.—Even including cotton. The North contributed five-ninths of the Federal revenue.

The exports of the South were \$22,000,000 below those of the North, and the imports of the free States exceeded those of the slave States by \$216,000,000.

REVOLUTION AND THE RAILROAD.—The present war will cost the country at the lowest calculation, in hard money, four hundred millions of dollars, while the actual loss to the various industrial and commercial interests is not to be estimated.—A thousand millions of dollars would not cover the pecuniary damage inflicted upon the country by the gigantic treason of Toombs, Davis, Cobb, and Floyd—all of which might have been prevented by the adoption of the opposite policy to that which influenced the corrupt and one-sided Administration of James Buchanan, who should be impeached by Government for his complicity with a movement which had so nearly destroyed our nationality. It would have required only a hundred millions of dollars to finish the Pacific Railroad, and better, far better had it been that this amount of money had been raised by Government and in some constitutional manner appropriated to the building of the great project which would have given us additional facilities of postal communication, linked the Union by indissoluble bonds more firmly together, and opened to the North and South alike the benefits of an enormous Asiatic and Pacific trade. The lands on either side of the road would have more than paid the cost by their increased value, even while the railroad was building.—S. F. Mirror.

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.—Davis & Co. are already beaten and demoralized; and it is my belief, also, that they will not give us battle in this war.—The going they beat so loud at the beginning, is like Tara's harp, hung up altogether, and those who smote it in the name of terror, will soon address themselves to peace. According to the justice and the mercy of our Government, will be the peace they get. But it must come, and come according to our terms; ay, before a year goes around. I hardly think, now that we have "started in" with such good will, it is desirable to end the contest much before. Our army and navy ought to be completed, and it will have a wholesome effect for us to make a full dress parade before the world. The sensitive need not shrink. The campaign will not by any means be bloody. With the ports shut, and the very atmosphere sealed against the conspirators by a continually closing circle, we can let them cool and fester among themselves for two or even three years more and all the while go on about our business, without ten per cent detriment to the general prosperity. It is too important that these upstart rebels should well understand the temper of the country, for us to slur the impending lesson over.—Let our statesmen, therefore, but do their business as wisely as Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron have done theirs, and the country will be cured of the venom of this bite forever. But the actual canter is the only remedy. We must scrub the surface of the sore, and the underlying flesh will then be clean.—Cor. S. F. Times.

DECEASE OF THE SULTAN.—Abdul Medjid died at Constantinople on the 25th of June. His Supreme Highness leaves behind him 750 disconsolate widows, and is succeeded by his brother. The late monarch introduced, despite the prejudices of his subjects, many important improvements, borrowed from Western Europe. His death at almost the same epoch as his former autogenitor, Gortschakoff, is a singular coincidence.

The Charleston Courier, having been informed that Lewis Buchanan, a place on the coast of Africa, was fit going to decay, retorts: "We did not suppose there was any Buchanan lower than the late unlamented President of the United States."

Several other gentlemen were called upon, who briefly addressed the meeting, all deeming it a high privilege to speak for temperance and humanity. The meeting was an instructive one, and should such meetings be held frequently no doubt great good would be effected by them. K. L. H.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—In 1790 the population of the Slave States was larger than that of the free by 66,007.

In 1800 the number of square miles possessed by the South largely exceeded that of the North; but Northern population was ahead of Southern by 8,433,870 persons. The rate at which population (owing of course in a great measure to emigration) increased in the last ten years in the free States, was 41 per cent, in the Slave States 29 per cent.

The only decrease in city population which the last census recorded, was of nearly 3000 souls in Charleston.

Virginia, which in 1790 had the first place in population, had sunk to the fifth in 1860.

Of eight States, which contained over a million of inhabitants, only two were slave States; and of twenty-one cities containing over 40,000 inhabitants, only five were Southern cities.

A revenue was derived from the post offices in the free States, while in the slave States the expenditures exceeded the receipts annually by \$3,500,000.

The total agricultural and manufactured products of the North were 60 per cent in value above those of the South.—Even including cotton. The North contributed five-ninths of the Federal revenue.

The exports of the South were \$22,000,000 below those of the North, and the imports of the free States exceeded those of the slave States by \$216,000,000.

REVOLUTION AND THE RAILROAD.—The present war will cost the country at the lowest calculation, in hard money, four hundred millions of dollars, while the actual loss to the various industrial and commercial interests is not to be estimated.—A thousand millions of dollars would not cover the pecuniary damage inflicted upon the country by the gigantic treason of Toombs, Davis, Cobb, and Floyd—all of which might have been prevented by the adoption of the opposite policy to that which influenced the corrupt and one-sided Administration of James Buchanan, who should be impeached by Government for his complicity with a movement which had so nearly destroyed our nationality. It would have required only a hundred millions of dollars to finish the Pacific Railroad, and better, far better had it been that this amount of money had been raised by Government and in some constitutional manner appropriated to the building of the great project which would have given us additional facilities of postal communication, linked the Union by indissoluble bonds more firmly together, and opened to the North and South alike the benefits of an enormous Asiatic and Pacific trade. The lands on either side of the road would have more than paid the cost by their increased value, even while the railroad was building.—S. F. Mirror.

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.—Davis & Co. are already beaten and demoralized; and it is my belief, also, that they will not give us battle in this war.—The going they beat so loud at the beginning, is like Tara's harp, hung up altogether, and those who smote it in the name of terror, will soon address themselves to peace. According to the justice and the mercy of our Government, will be the peace they get. But it must come, and come according to our terms; ay, before a year goes around. I hardly think, now that we have "started in" with such good will, it is desirable to end the contest much before. Our army and navy ought to be completed, and it will have a wholesome effect for us to make a full dress parade before the world. The sensitive need not shrink. The campaign will not by any means be bloody. With the ports shut, and the very atmosphere sealed against the conspirators by a continually closing circle, we can let them cool and fester among themselves for two or even three years more and all the while go on about our business, without ten per cent detriment to the general prosperity. It is too important that these upstart rebels should well understand the temper of the country, for us to slur the impending lesson over.—Let our statesmen, therefore, but do their business as wisely as Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron have done theirs, and the country will be cured of the venom of this bite forever. But the actual canter is the only remedy. We must scrub the surface of the sore, and the underlying flesh will then be clean.—Cor. S. F. Times.

DECEASE OF THE SULTAN.—Abdul Medjid died at Constantinople on the 25th of June. His Supreme Highness leaves behind him 750 disconsolate widows, and is succeeded by his brother. The late monarch introduced, despite the prejudices of his subjects, many important improvements, borrowed from Western Europe. His death at almost the same epoch as his former autogenitor, Gortschakoff, is a singular coincidence.

The Charleston Courier, having been informed that Lewis Buchanan, a place on the coast of Africa, was fit going to decay, retorts: "We did not suppose there was any Buchanan lower than the late unlamented President of the United States."

Several other gentlemen were called upon, who briefly addressed the meeting, all deeming it a high privilege to speak for temperance and humanity. The meeting was an instructive one, and should such meetings be held frequently no doubt great good would be effected by them. K. L. H.

NORTH AND SOUTH.—In 1790 the population of the Slave States was larger than that of the free by 66,007.

In 1800 the number of square miles possessed by the South largely exceeded that of the North; but Northern population was ahead of Southern by 8,433,870 persons. The rate at which population (owing of course in a great measure to emigration) increased in the last ten years in the free States, was 41 per cent, in the Slave States 29 per cent.

The only decrease in city population which the last census recorded, was of nearly 3000 souls in Charleston.

Virginia, which in 1790 had the first place in population, had sunk to the fifth in 1860.

Of eight States, which contained over a million of inhabitants, only two were slave States; and of twenty-one cities containing over 40,000 inhabitants, only five were Southern cities.

A revenue was derived from the post offices in the free States, while in the slave States the expenditures exceeded the receipts annually by \$3,500,000.

The total agricultural and manufactured products of the North were 60 per cent in value above those of the South.—Even including cotton. The North contributed five-ninths of the Federal revenue.

The exports of the South were \$22,000,000 below those of the North, and the imports of the free States exceeded those of the slave States by \$216,000,000.

REVOLUTION AND THE RAILROAD.—The present war will cost the country at the lowest calculation, in hard money, four hundred millions of dollars, while the actual loss to the various industrial and commercial interests is not to be estimated.—A thousand millions of dollars would not cover the pecuniary damage inflicted upon the country by the gigantic treason of Toombs, Davis, Cobb, and Floyd—all of which might have been prevented by the adoption of the opposite policy to that which influenced the corrupt and one-sided Administration of James Buchanan, who should be impeached by Government for his complicity with a movement which had so nearly destroyed our nationality. It would have required only a hundred millions of dollars to finish the Pacific Railroad, and better, far better had it been that this amount of money had been raised by Government and in some constitutional manner appropriated to the building of the great project which would have given us additional facilities of postal communication, linked the Union by indissoluble bonds more firmly together, and opened to the North and South alike the benefits of an enormous Asiatic and Pacific trade. The lands on either side of the road would have more than paid the cost by their increased value, even while the railroad was building.—S. F. Mirror.

DEMORALIZED CONDITION OF THE REBELS.—Davis & Co. are already beaten and demoralized; and it is my belief, also, that they will not give us battle in this war.—The going they beat so loud at the beginning, is like Tara's harp, hung up altogether, and those who smote it in the name of terror, will soon address themselves to peace. According to the justice and the mercy of our Government, will be the peace they get. But it must come, and come according to our terms; ay, before a year goes around. I hardly think, now that we have "started in" with such good will, it is desirable to end the contest much before. Our army and navy ought to be completed, and it will have a wholesome effect for us to make a full dress parade before the world. The sensitive need not shrink. The campaign will not by any means be bloody. With the ports shut, and the very atmosphere sealed against the conspirators by a continually closing circle, we can let them cool and fester among themselves for two or even three years more and all the while go on about our business, without ten per cent detriment to the general prosperity. It is too important that these upstart rebels should well understand the temper of the country, for us to slur the impending lesson over.—Let our statesmen, therefore, but do their business as wisely as Gen. Scott and Secretary Cameron have done theirs, and the country will be cured of the venom of this bite forever. But the actual canter is the only remedy. We must scrub the surface of the sore, and the underlying flesh will then be clean.—Cor. S. F. Times.

DECEASE OF THE SULTAN.—Abdul Medjid died at Constantinople on the 25th of June. His Supreme Highness leaves behind him 750 disconsolate widows, and is succeeded by his brother. The late monarch introduced, despite the prejudices of his subjects, many important improvements, borrowed from Western Europe. His death at almost the same epoch as his former autogenitor, Gortschakoff, is a singular coincidence.

The Charleston Courier, having been informed that Lewis Buchanan, a place on the coast of Africa, was fit going to decay, retorts: "We did not suppose there was any Buchanan lower than the late unlamented President of the United States."

Battle at Garrick's Ford, Virginia.

The Chivalry badly Thrashed by the Ohio and Indiana Boys.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated July 14th, describes the battle at Garrick's Ford, in Western Virginia, on the 12th July, thus: The rebel army at Laurel Hill, under Gen. Garnett, late a Major in the U. S. Army, and formerly stationed on this coast, encamped in great force on the morning of the 12th July, and moved on to the river, apparently hoping to pass the rebel army before Gen. McClellan's arrival, and thus escape the trap set for them by the passage through Cheat Mountain Gap. The evacuation was discovered the next morning, and a pursuit immediately ordered. By 10 o'clock, the Ninth Indiana Regiment entered the rebel camp on Laurel Hill, and found a large number of tents, a lot of flour, camp equipage and clothing, and several sick and wounded, who asked us to give them proper attention. The rebel army was a small force, with baggage thrown on the wagons to save their retreat. The rebel army went within three miles of Beverly, and there met the retreating force from Rich Mountain, and finding escape to Hintonville impossible, they returned toward Laurel Hill, and took the road in direction of St. George. Gen. Moxey's division pursued them a mile or two beyond Leads' Gap that night, and then halted from 11 till 3 in the morning, when the advance resumed pursuit, and continued it all day in spite of the incessant rain pouring down. The rebel army left the mountain and struck Cheat River, and passed the mountain road to the bottom of the valley. Our advance was composed of the 14th Ohio, 7th and 9th Indiana, and pushed on, guided through the mountain gorges by tents, camp furniture, provisions, and knapsacks, thrown from rebel wagons to facilitate flight.

Our troops crossed Cheat River four times, and finally, about 1 o'clock, they came up with the enemy's rear guard. The 14th Ohio advanced rapidly to the front, in which the enemy's wagons were standing, when suddenly the rebel army opened a furious fire upon them with small arms and two rifled cannons, from the bluff on the opposite side of the river, where they had been concealed. The firing was too high, and the 14th returned it with spirit. Meanwhile, two pieces of Cleveland artillery came up and opened on the rebels, and the 9th Indiana advanced to support the 14th Ohio left, while the 7th Indiana crossed the river between the two fires, and came in on the enemy's right flank. The rebels then fled in great disorder, leaving their baggage and arms. At the next ford, a quarrel of the rebel army, Gen. Garnett attempted to rally his forces, when the 7th Indiana came up in hot pursuit, and another brisk engagement ensued. Gen. Garnett was finally shot dead, when his army fled in wild confusion toward St. George. The 7th Indiana pursued them for a mile or two, but our forces were so exhausted by their forced march of twenty miles, with but little rest from yesterday's march, that Gen. Moxey refused to let them pursue the enemy further.

The result of the whole affair, was the capture of the rebel camp at Laurel Hill, and a large amount of tents and camp equipage, forty wagons, their full complement of food, and the loss of the 7th Indiana a large number of Virginia rifles, the death of Gen. Garnett and twenty of his men, and the wounding of a much larger number. Our loss is wholly in the 14th Ohio, two killed and two mortally wounded. Our forces are now engaged in burying the dead. Gen. Garnett's body is lying at headquarters, it will be sent to his friends at Richmond.

Along the lines of the retreat the road is filled with deserters from the rebels. There were over 4,000 rebels on the bluff commanding our position, who opened fire on the 14th Ohio, and the distance was so close that two hundred yards their artillery was rapidly served, but aimed at two feet too high, cutting off the trees above the heads of our boys. Our advance, which also entered the engagement, numbered less than 2,000. It is thought the remnant, and secure the few baggage wagons left. The rebel army was composed mainly of Georgians and Eastern Virginians. The Georgians were direct from Pensacola.

In the House of Representatives, on motion, the following was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General McClellan and the officers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which they have, by their skill and bravery, achieved over the rebels and traitors in the army, on the battle fields of Western Virginia.

OVERLAND POSTAGE.—IMPORTANT TO ALL.—Few of our readers are probably aware that the rate of letter postage to California was altered when the daily mail route between St. Joseph and Placerville was established by Congress. Formerly, the charge for a single letter any distance within the United States, under 3,000 miles, was three cents, and over 3,000 miles, ten cents. It was ascertained after the Southern or Butterfield Line was put in operation, that the three cent stamp would cover a letter from Missouri to California, and localities even as far eastward as portions of Ohio from the shore of the Pacific, were within the legal distance for which a three cent stamp was the full authorized postage. In giving California a daily mail by the Central route, it was provided by Congress that the Rocky Mountains should form the barrier beyond which a single stamp of the lesser denomination should not pass east or west. All distances, therefore, beyond the Rocky chain require a ten cent stamp, the law applying as well to letters sent from California to the Atlantic States as from the Atlantic States to California.—Ten cents, pre-paid, remember that all.

TO DESTROY FLIES.—To one pint of milk add a quarter of a pound of raw sugar, and two ounces of ground pepper, simmer them together eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flies attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method, kitchens, etc., may be kept clear of flies all summer, without the danger attending poison. We copy this from an anonymous source. It is easily tried, and if effective, will be valuable.

ENORMOUS GOLD PROPECT.—A careful statistician has computed that since 1848, the mines of California have furnished the world with \$906,000,000 in gold.

Figures won't lie.—It is an old and heavy expression, but few men can look on a fashionable woman's figure now-a-days and say as much.