

June 26th, states that Porter's fleet commenced to shell the upper batteries below town. This continued all day without any result, and the firing was renewed on Friday, being directed on town, over which shells were seen to burst. The city must have been greatly damaged; fires were seen in various parts. We are informed by indisputable authority that 5000 negroes have been ordered by Gen. Butler to open a canal across the bend on which Vicksburg or its remains is now situated. The channel of the Mississippi will soon make it an island town.

Fortress Monroe, 24.—Col. Smith's command of 2,000 men, connected with reserve of cavalry, has arrived here; this command with 15,000 infantry and flying artillery under Stoneman, were attending the removal of Government property from West Point; they left there, retreating to Williamsburg, thence to Yorktown, thence to the transports.

Prisoners report the loss of the rebels as most terrible; but most brilliant the success which attended our arms. The rebels were defeated at every point—rebel prisoners admit a loss of 10,000.

New York, 5th.—The battle of Tuesday lasted from 5 a. m. till 9 p. m. We took 24 guns from the rebels.

Chicago, 5th.—Vicksburg is ours! No particulars.

A "BULLY" REQUEST.—The New York "69"—Col. Conner's crack regiment, at the head of which he was captured at Bull Run, and is still a prisoner in rebel hands—says the Sacramento Bee, responded with alacrity to the call of the Secretary of War for more troops, made on the 26th ult., when that officer became "seared" at the splendid run made by Gen. Banks upon Washington. This regiment, which was of the three months men, was sorely cut up at the battle of Manassas.—It was in the hottest of the fight, and while a regiment stood, it never retreated, while it has been recruited, and the other day, at six hours notice, it got up and marched to Washington with two thousand five hundred men in its ranks. New York furnished thirty regiments upon that call! A little excitement of that kind does good occasionally. It is evidence of the most palpable and positive character that the people are determined to subjugate the rebels. It makes the patriot heart glow and to hear of such noble devotion to the country.

Las Angeles, 31.—Lieut. Mowry a Prisoner.—Letters received from Tucson, dated 17th June, state that Capt. Fritz, of the California Volunteers, arrived at Tucson on the 16th, with twenty-one rebels captured at the Patagonia silver mines.—Among them was Lieut. Mowry, who was charged with furnishing ammunition and supplies to the enemy. He was surrounded by quite a number of desperadoes and intended to make desperate defense, but they were completely surprised and taken by Capt. Fritz. The prisoners will be brought to Fort Yuma.

Gen. Carlton was returning to Yuma. A part of the command here moved on towards Mesilla. The army is all in good health.

Practical Emancipation.—The St. Louis Democrat speaks of an Emancipation Meeting recently held in Hamilton, Missouri, at which some of the leading parties were large slaveholders, who are earnestly enlisted in an effort to rid that part of the State of the incubus of slavery. The Democrat remarks: They were not fanatics or agitators, but sober minded, practical men who perceive the real state of the case—that Missouri is a dilemma, her position repelling all valuable immigration, and that her only mode of extrication is by adopting an emancipation policy.

European News.—They do get up great iron clad ships abroad, certainly. One turned out by the English drew twenty-four feet of water, and sometimes she appeared to need her helm, and sometimes she didn't. Now we have in our foreign papers the mention of the last French product in this line, the "Tortue." She was built near Paris, and her first trip was to Cherbourg. But she had steamed only a few miles when one of her screws broke, and she had to be towed the rest of the way. She was a fortnight getting down the Seine. Such ships would be valuable in a fight.

Gen. Silas Casey, who commanded one of the divisions in the battle near Richmond, is a West Point graduate of the class of 1822. He served with credit in the Florida war, and also under Gen. Worth in the Mexican war. He was severely wounded in the battle of Churubusco and Contreras, while leading a gallant attack of the stormers on the enemy's works. For his services in Mexico he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. In August last Gen. C. was made a brigadier general of volunteers. He is from Rhode Island.

Boat News from Cambridge.—The British *Colombia*, of July 10th, in speaking of the *Carthage* mines, says:

The steamer *Carthage* arrived from New Westminster yesterday morning with one hundred passengers and a small amount of treasure. The passengers relate doleful tales of their experience at the diggings, and say that not over forty claims in the whole country are paying "grub," but about twenty of that number are fabulous.

From the SALMON MINES.—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express arrived last evening, with over two hundred and fifty pounds of gold. The dates from Florence City are to July 5th. It commenced snowing in the mines on 20th of June. From a passenger who came through, we learn that there is a large amount of gold in the hands of the passing trains.—*Times*, July 15th.

Was Boston.—At the interposition of Senator Norrith, the Secretary of the Treasury has revoked his order to pay the bonds on the War Dept. in cash, and allows them, as heretofore, to be paid in bonds, with interest.

Good for Ohio.—A regiment of volunteers were recruited in Columbus, Ohio, within 24 hours of one day last week, and men continued to crowd the recruiting offices clamoring for enlistment.

Lieut. Mullan is now at Fort Benton. The road through from the Missouri river to Walla Walla, will be finished and practicable for wagons this season.

Details of Eastern News.

Union Loss, late battles, 25,000!
Rebel loss, 50,000 to 75,000!!
Warrenton Raetz said to be killed!

Baltimore, 7th.—The Richmond Dispatch announces the death of Stoneman Jackson and Barnwell Raetz. Gen. Langstreet was wounded.

Fortress Monroe, July 4th.—Among the prisoners just arrived from James river are 53 officers, including 2 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels and 3 Majors. It is stated that the fight was renewed on Thursday, in which the rebels were driven back ten miles, with great loss of men and cannon. There is nothing definite however.

Fresh troops arrived from Washington to-day and went up James River. A skirmish took place yesterday near the left wing which terminated in the defeat of the rebels. We took several prisoners, and also three small batteries. Our cavalry followed the enemy until they passed White Oak Swamp.

A rebel gunboat was captured to-day on James river, and brought down the river riddled with balls.

New York, July 7th.—The latest from McClellan, is by telegraph up to yesterday evening July 6th, all quiet and the army in good spirits.

In a conversation with Gen. Patterson, McClellan is reported to have said: "We have fought a battle every day for a week and whipped the enemy every time, though they had three to one."

Corinth, July 7.—10,000 rebel troops are reported to be at Mobile. The citizens of that place are confident the city cannot be taken. Fortifications were erected months ago.

Bragg is said to be in command of 40,000 troops at Tupelo.

Memphis, July 6th.—The Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated with music, speeches and toasts. Salutes were fired in the morning at noon and in the evening.

New York, July 7.—The Tribune says on Thursday's battle the fight was very severe, and extended along our whole line.—We lost many men and officers. It was chiefly an artillery fight but our men made several splendid and successful charges.—The enemy's troops were desperate, and having been previously made drunk, they staggered up to our guns to be mowed down by hundreds. We then drove them back with great loss.

In the fight on the 1st, Morrison's Division suffered most. The 15th New York regiment was nearly annihilated. The 44th New York, 93rd Penn., and 10th Michigan, also suffered. Butterfield's brigade brought in three stand of colors taken from the enemy on the field. Hooker's fighting division went to the Potomac 11,000.—Now they number less than 5,000. The severest sufferers in the division were the 1st, 13th and 10th Massachusetts.

July 7th.—Letters confirm the report of the skirmish on Thursday, in which we captured 84 guns and some prisoners.

The papers of Richmond, dated July 4th, acknowledge a loss of 30,000, but claim a victory.

Philadelphia, July 8th.—The Press has a dispatch dated Newbury, N. C., July 21, which says Burnside's entire army is now moving towards Richmond.

Fortress Monroe, July 8th.—Gen. Barleside is here and appears in good spirits.

President Lincoln arrived here early this morning, accompanied by several officers, among them one was supposed to be Gen. Halleck. After a short interview with Barleside, he proceeded to James River.

Flag officer Wilkes arrived here this morning. It is understood that he is to command the James River fleet.

July 9th.—Barnside's entire army has formed a junction with McClellan's army. Burnside made preparations for an advance upon Newbury on Tuesday last. That day's dispatches received changed the complexion of things. On Wednesday all of the troops were on board of the vessels and the command sailed down the Neuse river.

McClellan has advanced seven miles up the river since the 4th. He has issued an address to his army concerning the operations of the last ten days. He says: "You have succeeded in changing the base of your operations by a flank movement—a movement always considered as a dangerous military expedient; you have saved all the material except a few guns lost in battle, and under every disadvantage of numbers and position, you have in every conflict beaten back the enemy."

The number of Federal prisoners at Richmond, is stated at 4,500, Gen. McClellan being among the number. The Richmond papers intimate that there is danger of demoralization of their army, and say that when a division turns its back upon the foe the safety of the whole army is imperiled.

The Richmond Examiner of July 11th, calls the battle of Tuesday the fiercest and most sanguinary of the series of bloody conflicts; it says, "when Magruder's command was ordered to charge on the Federal strongest batteries, and officers and men went down by hundreds, while the horrors of the battle were increased by the broad sides of the enemy's gun-boats. The carnage from the withering effect of the Federal gunboats and artillery was dreadful. The Confederate lines wavered and fell back twice to the cover of woods; an effort was again made with the same result."

The Examiner says: "Tuesday's battle-field presented a scene so shocking to the dwellers upon without anguish. The woods and fields of the Western side were covered with our dead, in all degrees of violent mutilation; while on the Eastern side lay quite an equal number of Federals. Many of our men were still alive, having been left by their friends in their indecent haste to escape the ravages of the Federal shells. Everywhere was discernible through the woods, long avenues cut through the trees by the enemy's shot; trees three feet thick were burst open and split into splinters."

A special dispatch from Washington to the *World* says: "An officer of high rank from McClellan's army, who has visited Washington, gives the most encouraging account of affairs which has yet been received. He states that our army is much larger than is currently reported, in view of the late losses, and that it is in a perfectly secure position, either for offensive or defensive movements, and this without the aid of the gunboats."

ing the woods, and scattering rebels.

Washington, July 11th.—The *Star* says a distinguished army officer, whose opportunities for learning the extent of the enemy's damage in the seven days' fight were better than those of any other person, estimates their loss in killed and wounded at 75,000. They refused to receive flags of truce from McClellan, carrying inquiries relating to Union officers believed to be wounded and taken prisoners.

A letter in the N. Y. Times places our losses in the recent battles at 25,000.

An army letter states: "A rebel officer taken prisoner estimates their loss in the battle at Gaines' Hill on Friday, at 21,000, and their entire loss during the week at from 60,000 to 70,000."

Another letter says: "Numbers of our wounded have arrived, having been ordered by the rebels to seek their own camp."

Dr. Oliver, a Richmond refugee, represents so great a scarcity of medicines and provisions in that city of late, that those of the Federal army who fall into their hands are left unaided for the field.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says: "Rebel prisoners say that long before the evacuation of Corinth, troops from Beauregard began to arrive at Richmond, and continued to arrive steadily until the evacuation took place, by which time fifty thousand had arrived. Subsequent to that event, twenty-five thousand more came. All these were the flower of Beauregard's army. Gen. Lee had the chief command in the late battle."

The *Star* says: "We now have at Front Royal quite a division of Pope's army."

The President has nominated Helms, Sumner, Keyes, and Porter as Brevet Brigadier Generals in the Regular Army, and Major Generals of Volunteers.

Rebel prisoners confess that they failed in the object of the terrific attacks, commenced on Thursday of last week. The rebel loss includes many officers of high rank. Richmond papers say that Magruder's and Johnston's divisions were fought fully cut up, and the loss of officers was very great. Among the latter were many of the best and bravest in the Southern army. It is confessed that the valor of our men defeated their plan, and that the retreat was managed with commendable judgment and our positions defended with stubbornness, causing their heavy losses.

The rebels propose to put their prisoners on an island in the James River rapids, where a large guard will not be necessary. The same paper suggests the parading out of prisoners among the plantations to work in place of the negroes who have been stolen or who have run away.

The N. Y. *World*, July 10, gives a statement from a trustworthy Union man, lately from Atlanta, Ga., that the spirit of the South is utterly broken, and had the battles before Richmond resulted in rebel defeat, the rebellion would have been crushed. He also says that comparatively little cotton has been destroyed, as the planters do what they can to save it. He adds that the wheat crop is an utter failure. If even they fail, famine will be the fate of the South.

Washington, July 8.—It is now believed that the announcement of the death of Stoneman Jackson was untrue, and that the publication of it was intended as a ruse.

July 10, in the Senate, McDougall offered a resolution that the President be requested to have prepared a full report on the foreign and domestic trade of California, Oregon and Washington Ter., to be submitted next session. Laid over.

Memphis, July 7.—The Provost Marshal has ordered that houses from which anti-Union emblems are suspended shall be taken possession of for the Government.

N. Y., July 9.—Gold has advanced to 12 per cent, in consequence of rumor of an export duty.

The *World's* dispatch says: An important manifesto, in the shape of a proclamation from the President, defining the future policy of the Administration on the great question of the hour is not improbable at an early day. President Lincoln has been waited on by several Senators and members of the House. He will also be visited by a large delegation to-day, to urge him to issue a proclamation of the same tenor as the bill reported to the Senate today, requiring the Generals commanding the various departments to accept the services of all persons coming within our lines.

Washington, July 9th.—The Senate had a long session to-day on the policy of aiming the negroes.

King of New York offered a bill to authorize the enlistment of negroes, to be armed and equipped as soldiers, and used for digging intrenchments and other military purposes for which they might be wanted.

It is thought that this bill or some other of like character will pass before the adjournment, which, it is believed, will take on Monday.

Cairo, July 5th.—Advices from Vicksburg to the 24 says: The canal across the point opposite Vicksburg is nearly completed. The negroes for this work were collected from various plantations in the vicinity. Receipts were given in all cases for them. This canal will leave Vicksburg eleven miles from the river. Davis' fleet from above had arrived. The bombardment was kept up at intervals from both fleets. It was understood that the rebel works would be stormed on the Fourth, but we have no advices as to the result.—The city is said not to have been so badly damaged as was at first reported. A story had reached the fleet that several hundred rebels had been killed.

The mortars continue to shell the city from above and below. The rebels have a number of siege guns mounted on earriages, which they move from point to point as previous positions are made untenable by the fire of our guns. A Federal field battery on the point opposite the city causes much annoyance to the rebel gunners.—Work on the canal continues and the number of workmen has been largely increased.

On June 29, during the bombardment eight of Farragut's vessels passed the batteries (of 24 guns) without serious damage. It is stated that Com. Farragut was wounded in the head during the engagement, but the wound is not considered dangerous.

THE LATEST.

N. Y., July 10.—A dispatch from Gen. Lee to Jeff Davis announces a signal victory on June 28, but grieves to state great rebel loss in officers and men.

Chicago, July 11.—In accordance with joint resolution of Congress, the corporators of the Pacific Railroad will meet in this city the first Tuesday in September.

Fortress Monroe, July 9.—The President is reported to have expressed himself well satisfied that all was going on satisfactorily. The troops are well rested, and ready to move on for another fight. The new position is impregnable, and the roads leading to Richmond, nineteen miles, are dry and favorable.

Barleside's reinforcements have gone up the river. Barleside is an intimate friend of McClellan, and will be next in command.

N. Y., July 11.—The correspondent of the Times was present at the arrival of the President at Harrison's Landing. Gen. McClellan, with several other Generals, visited him on board the vessel, after which the President and Gen. McClellan had a private conference, and proceeded to Sumner's headquarters, where they procured horses and visited the encampment.

The President addressed the soldiers.—He said he had come to learn the situation of affairs, and that he should go back satisfied. It was reported that they had been whipped, but it was not so; he knew they would prove equal to the task before them, and never give up without going to Richmond. After what he had seen he would go back to Washington satisfied that it was all right with the Army of the Potomac. He declared his confidence in the army, and its commander, who alike had the confidence of the country.

New York, July 11.—Specials to the New York *World* report that there is a belief that McClellan will be the new Secretary of War, for which many regard him as the fittest man in the country.

Transports were fired on yesterday a few miles this side of Harrison's Landing—no damage done.

Vicksburg, July 7.—The rebels recently attempted to strengthen the earthworks on the bluffs, but were driven away by the mortars. Most of the houses in the city are riddled.

Business at Memphis continued to revive. Northern merchants with new stocks are opening stores, which are patronized freely.

The Richmond *Examiner* says the health of the city will suffer, unless some measures are employed to neutralize the unhealthyness with which so many of the hospitals have been infected.

Beauregard's wife died recently in New Orleans.

N. Y., July 11.—Sterling exchange, 127 to 128 1/2. Gold bars, 15 1/2.

Excursion Times on the Iron.—A friend traveling on the Sound furnished the following:

"Leaving Seattle Bay for Olympia on the morning of the 4th, on board U. S. mail schooner, nothing of interest occurred till afternoon. Suddenly it became manifest that danger was ahead. The captain an upright at the steering oar, with eye firmly fixed on shore as if singling out the leader of an army of hostile Indians, while the ship kept bravely on. Being somewhat unsteady, and not much acquainted with nautical matters, I ventured to suggest to the helmsman that the shore was not far off, and the mate also told him that he would run aground; but, with the dignified air of an offended and competent commander, he replied, 'I guess I understand my business,' and kept the vessel on its course. An hour or two previously he had spoken of 'flats' which extended out from shore near that point. But the captain 'understood his business,' and had it not been for serious shots from the enemy, all would have been right. In much less time than my writing the noble ship struck—was aground. In a moment we heard the cry for help 'Charley! Charley!' The captain was overboard. On his back, encased in long rubber boots and heavy overcoat, hair streaming in the waves, wildly stoking and kicking the water, he presented an appearance that served to excite explosive outbursts of feeling since the trouble is over. The captain had been shot. In a short time, with the aid of a couple of 'tars,' he regained the vessel—'gripping with coolness he arose from the sea—apparently unconscious, even then, that he had been seriously wounded. He hoisted that the main boom had knocked him overboard—but he had been shot—'shot in the neck.' A smooth-bore black bolt did the work.—It would have been a serious matter had there been wind and rocks; so much so that I have resolved to travel no more on sail vessels where they shoot themselves very often with the bottle, and captains go overboard hunting 'flats'."

Postmaster's commissions have been received at San Francisco, for George Cogran, Glad Tidings, Clackamas County, and Darin Smith, Forest Grove, Washington County.

CARRIE LADD.—This steamer is now on her way and will soon be repaired and in good running order, when she will again take her place in the line between this city and the Cascades.—*Times*.

Mr. S. J. McCormick has given notice by Circular, that he will issue 5,000 copies of his famous Oregon and Washington Almanac for the year 1863, on or about the first of September next.

Last week, a man named Stevenson, from Uppuqua, in a fit of temporary insanity, jumped from the second story of the Oregon House in this city, and injured himself so that he died a day or two afterward.

DEED.—In this place yesterday morning, July 18, James S. Hunt, a native of Hull, England, aged about 76 years.



It was vain attempts to hunt down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"
—Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

GOLD MINES.—We suppose it will not be disputed outside of California that the Salmon River diggings are the richest that have ever been struck, since gold was first known. This is taking into the calculation the number of claims in these mines. John L. Barlow, Esq., just down from there, informs us that there are about fifty claims in Salmon paying \$1,000 a day each, and about two hundred that yield from one to four ounces a day, and some two hundred that barely pay "grub." Mr. Barlow says the country has been thoroughly prospected in every direction for thirty or forty miles from Florence City, but without any indications of gold.

It cannot be denied, however, that where ten are making fortunes, five hundred are not even paying expenses. Latterly, however, Powder River begins to loom up, and claims yielding from \$4 to \$6 a day to the hand are freely talked of.

Epl. Day writes to the Times from Granite Creek (a branch of John Day's), July 7, that he has found a good thing there, and is satisfied that those mines will pay from one to three ounces a day, and some claims probably much more. The creek is now all taken up, but he says there is plenty of country which looks equally as good, but it has not been prospected yet.

Altogether, we think there are not far from a million of dollars a week taken out of the Oregon and Washington mines.—Who says money will not be plenty after a while?

JOHN BELL, A PRESIDENT.—Captain Boyce, of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, who has arrived at Eugeneville, Indiana, from Huntsville, Alabama, states that Gen. Mitchell has granted passes to John Bell and Jere Clouse to visit Washington, for the purpose of re-establishing peace in the Southwest.

The impudence of some men is astonishing. How do Bell and Clouse expect to re-establish peace in the Southwest by going on to Washington? It seems to us, that would be more readily accomplished by their remaining at home and endeavoring to prevail on their deluded fellow-citizens to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. But we feel assured the Government will make no terms at this late day with rebels and traitors. There is not a more despicable traitor in all rebellion than John Bell, who deserves no better terms than a good stout halber. But with Jere Clouse the case is somewhat different. He always had a weakness of "going with Alabama," and only reluctantly yielded to secession when Alabama went over. Jefferson tried to enlist his active support with the gift of a brigadier-general's commission, but failed. Jefferson never had but one justice in common with rebels—an inordinate love for whisky.—That has been their ruin.

MORNING OF THOUGHT.—The last company (Capt. Kelly's) of the Cavalry Regiment recently stationed at Camp Clackamas, started on Monday last for Southern Oregon, under command of Maj. Drew.—Their duty will be to look after the Indians in that quarter.

The other companies, Maj. Rineason informs us, will be stationed for the present at Walla Walla, whence they will go further up the country, and will be charged with the duty of keeping the Indians straight in that section—but as Maj. Rineason says, the Indians will not require so much attention as some white men who habitually stir them up to acts of desecration. We incline to the opinion that some liquor will be split in that quarter before long. Large quantities of the stuff, we learn, go up on almost every boat from Portland to the upper Columbia, labeled "Pickles," "Oil," &c.

Company B, California Volunteers, Capt. Schmidt, lately stationed at Fort Hoskins, passed through town last Wednesday, and took the "Rival" for Vancouver. They were remarkably neat in appearance, and looked well whilst marching from the upper to the lower landing, to the life and drum, their movements indicating good training in the manual of the soldier. It is understood that they go to California on the next steamer, along with two other companies from the upper Columbia, under command of Maj. Curtis.

RESIGNED.—Col. Cornelius has resigned his position as Colonel of the Oregon Cavalry Regiment. It is understood that no successor will be appointed, but that the Regiment will be under the command of Lieut. Col. Maury.

WANTS TO KNOW.—The Richmond "Whig" wants to know how it is that while the rebel generals in every engagement report a decisive victory, the Federal forces continue to advance!

RETURNED.—Our friend C. Hoel of Salem returned this week from Carrizoo. His report of the mines is not very flattering.

The following interesting letter is from Lieut. Capps, of the Cavalry company from this county, now at Walla Walla:

PORT WALLA WALLA, W. T., July 7.
ED. ARGUS: * * * I have heretofore labored under the impression that this climate during the summer was something like that of the agricultural part of California; but judging from what I have experienced since my arrival at this place, I have been much mistaken. Instead of dry, parching weather, we have been favored with abundant rain. Invariably after three or four hot days in succession we have had a refreshing and invigorating shower. The weather is not warmer here than in the Willamette valley at this season of the year. Crops look well, and taking into consideration the number of acres in cultivation, there will be a large harvest in this valley the present summer. I believe the soil to be more productive than in any part of Oregon, and the prospect is very flattering for farmers to do well—as the mines will afford a market for their surplus, and labor is now very cheap. A great many returning miners have stopped in the valley, and many more who started to the mines, but hearing the doleful stories of those coming back, disheartened and disappointed, have brought up here, all seeking employment at almost any price. Harvest hands I think can be hired for a dollar and a half a day. Produce of all kinds is and will continue to be very high. The chances for a poor man with a family to make a raise, I regard as better here than in any portion of Oregon. There are a good many vacant places yet that might be made valuable. Labor, the essential element to success, is much needed here, and there is very little done.

Since we came here, the health of the troops has been generally good, and their conduct commendable. In conjunction with the citizens, we had a grand celebration (for this part of the country) on the 4th, and the little ill feeling existing between citizens and soldiers seemed to be entirely drowned in the desire to commemorate the day. A ball was given at night by the band, which passed off quite pleasantly.

There are some secessionists here, but a decided majority of the people are in favor of crushing out the rebellion and sustaining the Government at all cost and every hazard. As to political parties, I cannot say which is in the ascendency. Some time ago a convention was called in town to bring out candidates, but in consequence of wire-working and cross-polling no nominations were made. The office-seekers all claim to be thorough Union men and perfectly "sound on the goose." They may be, but I think some of them are of the Walt and Miller school.

As soon as the remainder of our Regiment arrives, which is on the way from the Dalles, three or four companies will take up the line of march—one company will go to Lewiston, and about two on the plains to protect the immigration. There are some probabilities of hostilities commencing on the part of the Indians soon, if the whites are not compelled to respect treaties and discontinue their lawless aggression.

Respectfully,
W. L. CARP.

RESERVE WAGON—\$200 BOUNTY.—We are requested by Lieut. Hudson to state that young men desirous of serving their country as volunteers, will have an opportunity of doing so, by applying at the recruiting office in this city on next Wednesday, 23rd inst. They will be enlisted in the 1st W. T. Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged. They will be entitled to pay from the date of enrollment, and one hundred dollars bounty, on being honorably discharged.

CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the Clergy and Laity of the Episcopal Church of Oregon, was held in this city, commencing on Friday, July 11, the session terminating on Monday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Scott. After the morning service on Sunday, Mr. John W. Sellwood was ordained Deacon, and on Saturday evening A. Halbrook, Esq. was confirmed as a member of the Church.

THOMAS BOYCE, NEWSPAPER AGENT.—We have been a good while intending to conspicuously mention Thomas Boyce's Newspaper Agency, at San Francisco. After years of experiment, we find Mr. Boyce incomparably the best agent in the country—accommodating and prompt to a moment. If we send to him for an invoice of paper or a package of type, no matter how large or how small, the desired articles come exactly as directed, precisely the sort sent for, and always at the earliest time they could get here. To accommodate a citizen for whom he is accustomed to do business, Boyce would run all over San Francisco for a row of pins; and so far as our newspaper experience has been, we found him absolutely infallible. Citizens of this county desiring the procurement of any article in San Francisco, or the transaction of business there, may rely on the fidelity and promptitude of our old friend Boyce. For ourselves, we would not break the old business connection, to secure the services of all the other agents in San Francisco.—*Sierra News*.

We cheerfully subscribe to the above.—During dealings of seven years with Mr. Boyce, we have found him all that the *News* says of him.

MULTNOMAH LODGE No. 1.
E. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
D. P. THOMPSON, W. M.

TRULY YOURS, &c.