

A later dispatch says that Col. Lester was reported to be falling back to Nashville.

The State archives were being removed from the Capitol.

July 14th.—A dispatch from Louisville states that the main body of Morgan's guerrillas were within nine miles of Frankfort at 5 o'clock, yesterday, p. m.

New York, July 13th.—Richmond papers state that Buell's forces of 30,000 men had crossed the river, it was supposed to make a flint on Chattanooga and cover the movements of the army at Rome, Georgia.

The Charleston Courier of July 4th reports the retreat of the Union forces from their position near that city.

Washington, July 14th.—C. W. Rand has been appointed Marshal for the Northern district of Cal., vice Rabe, removed.

Corinth, July 12th.—The rebels have been making mysterious cavalry demonstrations in front ever since their repulse at Booneville by Col. Sheridan. These movements are thought by some to be the advance guard of a force designed to attack. Others think it is to cover Bragg's command in reinforcing Chattanooga.

Washington, July 14th.—Specials to the New York papers say: Border State representatives were in caucus on Saturday night, to decide upon a reply to the President. They say, as regards his emancipation offer, it is not practicable nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be done through State Conventions, and to obviate delays in organizing State action, they think the offer should be made directly to individuals, and then the question would be at once solved. Congress should at once appropriate money, and the people would show their willingness to aid the Government even at the cost of a radical change in their social organization.

It is stated that orders are about being issued reducing the term of enlistment of the 300,000 volunteers from three years to one year. The calculation is that the rebellion will be crushed in less than one year. It is intimated, on the authority of a distinguished Senator, that the President will speedily issue a proclamation offering an amnesty to the rebels in arms in the border States, and announcing that the offer will be extended from time to time to other States, as the progress of subduing the rebellion may warrant.

Memphis, July 12th.—Gen. Grant has issued an order directing the families of all persons in any way connected with the Confederate army or Government to leave the city within five days, or take the oath that they will not convey information to the enemy. This sweeping order is in consequence of constant communication between persons in the rebel army and friends here.

Washington, July 14th.—The Senate passed a bill to-day admitting Western Virginia into the Union.

The resolution expelling Simmons was reported back by the Judiciary Committee without a recommendation.

In Congress to-day, a message was received from the President, embodying and earnestly recommending a bill for the compensation of States which may abolish slavery. The bill provides that whenever the President is satisfied that any State shall have fully abolished slavery, either immediately or gradually, six per cent. U. S. bonds, equal to the aggregate value of dollars per head of all slaves within the State, according to the census of 1860, be issued to the State, the full amount to be delivered at once, if emancipation be immediate, and in instalments, if gradual. Many States, receiving the bonds, shall introduce or tolerate slavery within its limits, the bonds will be null and void. The said State shall refund all interest which may have been paid.

A Federal prisoner escaped from Richmond, estimates the number of the rebel privates to the extent of 220,000. Large reinforcements from the direction of Petersburg had been arriving for the previous ten days, which were said to be from the coast. Beauregard had been very sick at Richmond for several weeks. Neither Gen. McClellan nor Reynolds was wounded, as reported.

A gubat on the plan of the Merrimac, though smaller, was rapidly approaching completion at Richmond. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining iron for armor. The obstructions in James river were considerably weakened by the recent freshets. Ft. Darling had been greatly strengthened. A whole division of the army crossed the James river to assist in the defense against any Federal land force. Gen. Jackson's forces had moved in the direction of Fredericksburg. The greatest confidence was felt at Richmond among the rebels in their ability to destroy McClellan's army. Those who had sent their families away were bringing them back. Union men were still confident of the capture of the city. Twenty-three cannons were captured by the rebels in the recent battle. They were all light pieces.

Nashville, July 14th.—The Unionists lost \$30,000 worth of army stores at Murfreesboro' in the recent guerrilla attack. The rebel loss was heavier than our own. The Pennsylvania Seventh lost 200 killed, wounded and missing. As far as known, only three of their officers escaped. Commander and Quartermaster's depots, recently replenished with new clothing, etc., all of which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Provost Marshal and the guard at Murfreesboro' killed nine rebels before retreating.

The rebel Gov. Harris was known to be at Beech-hold Springs, near Sparta, a few days ago, organizing this raid, which it is apprehended may be extended to the Capital of the State. The people here are yet in a great state of excitement, many families having left. The train this morning for Louisville was crowded with alarmed exiles and adventurers.

St. Louis, July 15th.—Dispatches to military headquarters say that Gen. Curtis' command, 14,000 strong, had reached Helena, Ark., where they are resting.

Information from Corinth to Thursday, says: Gen. Halleck was there with various divisions of his army, in excellent condition, and eager for active operations. Bragg has forty thousand men at Tupelo. Thirty-five thousand more are stated to be Holly Springs and other places. Their movements seem to indicate offensive operations.

Kansas City, July 12th.—There was an engagement between a company of State troops and a band of guerrillas near Pleasant Hill. The latter were routed with six killed and five wounded. Our loss was nine killed and fifteen wounded.

Memphis, July 13th.—Guerrillas are becoming bold enough to approach within ten miles of this city, and attack our pickets. Several hundred negroes are now at work on the fortifications around the city. Soldiers are also engaged in the same work.

Water has been let into the canal at Vicksburg, but as yet anticipations that the current will soon make its way through have not been realized.

Guerrillas are reported as quite plentiful along the banks of the Rapidan and Rapahannock rivers. They carry off Union men, and steal subsistence and supplies.

Gen. Curtis' entire command reached Helena, Arkansas, on the 11th. On the 13th, while the Thirteenth Illinois was coming down White river they were fired on by guerrillas, seven miles below Grand Glaize. Our troops returned the fire, killing nineteen of the enemy; the rest fled.

On the 7th Gen. Curtis' advance, engaged two regiments of Texas cavalry and a large force of infantry. After a sharp engagement, the rebel cavalry broke a road through their infantry, throwing them into confusion, which terminated in utter rout.

The rebels were pursued by our troops, who took a large number of prisoners and afterwards paroled them. One hundred and ten rebels were burned on the field. Our loss was only eight killed and thirty-two wounded. The rebels had no artillery, which accounts for their heavy loss, as compared with ours. The shell and canister from our howitzers did terrible execution. Gen. Curtis' army was in good condition, notwithstanding their long forced march, short rations, etc. When the troops arrived at Helena they had only three days' supplies.

A special dispatch to the New York papers says: It is said that the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report to the House a bill making postage stamps legal currency.

Lexington, (Ky.) July 13th.—This city has been placed under martial law. All able bodied citizens of Lexington and Fayette county are ordered to report themselves at Court House Square to-morrow. Information, considered reliable, has been received that Morgan, with the greater part of his force, is at Versailles, twelve miles distant.

Frankfort, (Ky.) July 13th.—Morgan, with about a thousand men, crossed the Kentucky river at Shyrock's Ferry, yesterday, en route to Versailles. There are sufficient forces at Frankfort and Lexington to protect both places.

Washington, July 16th.—The border State representatives yesterday agreed upon a reply to the President upon the emancipation plan. It is represented to be temperate and respectful. They cannot, for reasons stated, endorse his policy, and still affirm his belief that the declaration of these States to act upon or adopt it will prolong the war. They will recommend their States to give the plan respectful consideration, but in no way commit themselves to its support. Their reply is with hold until it is known what course will be adopted by the President on the Confiscation Bill.

The following is the text of the section in the bill relating to negroes which passed the Senate yesterday:

"The President is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing, improving and performing camp service, or any other military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent. Such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe. When any man or boy of African descent who, by the laws of any State, shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or given to the enemy aid and comfort, shall perform service as provided for in this Act, his family shall for ever thereafter be free, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Persons of African descent under this law shall receive ten dollars per month and one ration."

The Senate yesterday passed a drafting bill, by which the President is authorized to draft all the entire militia of the country for a period not exceeding nine months. The bill also provides for the use of the slaves of rebels in the army, and giving them freedom in consideration of their services.

The House has passed a bill abolishing Congressional mileage, and extending its provisions to the present Congress.

Vicksburg, July 14th.—Bombardment has been discontinued, work on sand-bags continued, but water falling so rapidly that it is feared the channel will not be turned until a rise occurs.

Memphis, July 14.—Part of the forces of Col. Fitch had an engagement on the 9th, with a body of rebels numbering 450. Our force was 200. The rebels lost 84 killed, wounded and missing; ours was 20 killed and wounded.

In another engagement on the 7th, Col. Fitch took all the enemy's camp equipment and provisions. Both fights are said to have taken place within ten miles of Duval's Bluff, where it is said a large number of rebels under Hudman are stationed.

Washington, July 16.—In the House, Brigham, from the select committee to which was referred the President's message on gradual emancipation, reported a bill providing that whenever the President is satisfied that Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Tennessee, or Missouri, has adopted measures for the emancipation of the slaves throughout either or all these States, the President and Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to such State bonds equal to the value of slaves according to the census of 1860, provided no compensation be made to any State which aided the present rebellion. The bonds to be delivered not to exceed an aggregate of one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

For the purpose of settling slaves beyond the limits of the United States, twenty million dollars are appropriated, to be expended in colonization at the discretion of the President. The benefits of this Act are not to accrue to any State that does not pass a law for emancipation within five years after its passage. It also provides for complete emancipation within twenty years. Any State receiving bonds and afterwards tolerating slavery, shall refund principal and interest. The bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

N. Y., July 16.—British steamer Ann has just arrived as a prize. She was discovered under the guns of Fort Morgan, Mobile bay, unloading cannon and gunpowder. The Susquehanna and the gambou Kanawha sailed into the bay—the former engaged the fort, while the latter succeeded in cutting out the British vessel. The crew of the Ann deserted, after trying to sink her. Her cargo consisted of gunpowder, arms, &c.

Washington, July 16.—In the House, the bill admitting Western Virginia as a State, was postponed until December.

A bill authorizing the President to contract with any foreign power to receive for colonization the captured Africans, passed.

The bill authorizing the President to call out the militia for not exceeding nine months, and for the employment of negroes, passed under the operation of the previous question.

A dispatch from Ft. Scott dated July 8th, says a messenger from Indian expedition near Ft. Gibson report detachments of the Sixth and Ninth Kansas regiments surprised Col. C. Fitch's command of 600 rebels and captured all their ammunition, arms and camp equipment. There were 30 rebels found dead on the field.

Our forces under Gen. Blunt have penetrated South as far as Kansas River.

Springfield, Mo., July 17th.—An expedition under command of Maj. Miller attacked the combined forces of Rains, Coffey, Hunter, Haworth and Tracy, 1,600 strong 8 miles beyond Fayetteville, Ark., Tuesday morning, completely routing them with a heavy loss. Our forces did not exceed 600.

Chicago, 17th.—Passengers by Memphis boat report Gen. Price on Wednesday night moved an artillery train across the Mississippi river at Napoleon, Arkansas.—Another battery crossed on Sunday evening. Squads of men were crossing from Pangola, Mississippi, in same direction, apparently with a view of concentrating a force in Arkansas. Curtis' army is said to be greatly in need of clothing, many of them being without coats or shoes.

Chicago, 17th.—Rebel sources contradict the capture of Baton Rouge.

New York, 17th.—The correspondence of the Times from Army of Potomac, dated 15th, says the position of the main body of the army near Harrison's Landing, remains unchanged. It is reported that the main force of rebels is not less than 15 miles from our line.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says reliable Richmond advices say rebel troops are in great number, with abundant artillery and full of confidence.

Chicago, 17th.—During thunder storm of Monday night, a number of rebel prisoners confined at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, escaped. Five were killed and a number wounded; some of whom died. Several were recaptured. It is not known how many escaped. Scouts are on their track.

Philadelphia, 17th.—The Petersburg Express of the 11th, reports the shelling of Hamilton N. C., by Federal gunboats, and also announces the death of Maj. Austin E. Smith, formerly Navy Agent in San Francisco from wounds received in a late battle before Richmond.

New York, July 17.—The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the Tribune, writes under date of 15th July, says fears are entertained that we shall have trouble in consequence of the threatening appearance of matters at Winchester. Stores and other matters belonging to the army, have been removed to this place. Various rumors in regard to the movements of the enemy are reported. The pickets were driven in below Winchester on the 14th.—In anticipation of danger, the telegraph office is removed a mile this side, near Fortification. The friends of the south at Honesburg express as if they had heard good news, and express confidence that the rebels will make another raid in the valley of Shenandoah before many days.

There seems to be a general impression here that Winchester will be the scene of a fierce conflict before the week ends. It is rumored that Jackson with half the army which he took to Richmond has suddenly returned and has been reinforced by Emmerson's guerrillas which infest the country.

Washington, July 17.—The President being opposed to the Confiscation bill as passed by Congress, a resolution has passed both houses to day that any prohibition under the act shall not work forfeiture of offenders property beyond his natural life.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS AND THE WAR.

The Batho (Cal.) Record says: "Gov. Spurgeon of Rhode Island was the only Democratic Governor in America at the time the war began, and was among the first to lead troops to the Nation's Capital."

And to this the Sacramento Bee stingingly responds by saying that there were seventeen Democratic Governors at the outbreak of the war, all but four of whom were raising troops to be led "to the nation's capital" anterior to the action on the part of Governor Spurgeon—and the only difference between them was that while Spurgeon was going to defend it, the other Democratic Governors were going to destroy it! And what is a singular fact also, no Governor but a Democratic one led troops or raised troops to be led against the Nation's Capital!

Simon.—The women of Alexandria are venoiously "washed." An Albany lady who recently visited the place reports that at the hotel where she stopped, eight or ten expectant females immediately vacated the sitting room on her entrance, manifesting their disgust at the presence of a Northern woman by various "lady-like" gestures, and one of them left the breakfast table next morning rather than eat at the same table with her, while two others refused to receive biscuit from the same plate.

Geo. Francis Train has elected a trainway candidate to Parliament. He covered the cars with electioneering posters, carried the voters to the polls, and gave the English a touch of the style in which we manage elections in the United States.

A German woman at Winsted, Conn., thinks that "we in this country don't know anything about war yet." During the existence of her in Germany, she was compelled to work in a blacksmith's shop for three years, so scarce were men.

The Mobile Register asks whether the men of the south "are to be compelled to submit to the laws of the Union?" Not if they will submit without compulsion.



At any man 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 26, 1862.

At this War continues another year, there will not be a Slave on this Continent!!

The above is a declaration made by Gen. Rousseau, of Kentucky, in a speech recently delivered at Louisville, at a banquet which was given in his honor by loyal citizens of that place. Gen. Rousseau is one of the noblest spirits in the Union, and was among the first to take the side of the Government in the spring of 1861, during its terrible days of excitement and danger. He was then in the Legislature of Kentucky, and by his fiery appeals roused the Kentuckians to a sense of their duty, and in conjunction with other patriots there introduced the much talked of "Lincoln guns" into that State with which to arm the Union men. He also commenced the work of organizing a brigade of Kentuckians for the national service, long before it was rendered certain that Kentucky would cast her lot with the Government against traitors, and has never faltered in his loyalty, but has always actively supported the Government in council and in field, bearing a gallant part in the bloody conflict of Shiloh.

The utterances of such a man on the great questions now agitating the mind of the nation, are of immense worth, and demand universal attention, coming as they do from one who was born and reared in that section of our country styled "the South," and whose interests depend upon its prosperity. His declarations forebode on what every man of common sense has had a faint glimmering of, latterly, but which numbers have been restrained from uttering, lest they might be subjected to the odium of being "abolitionists"—namely, that another year or two of war will completely destroy slavery, root and branch. Although the war is waged for the supremacy of the Constitution and the suppression of this wicked rebellion, and not against slavery, yet the signs of the times plainly indicate that the utter destruction of the "institution" will be one of the consequences of a prolongation of the contest, and that the mouths of its existence may be counted upon your ten fingers.

We therefore commend the remarks of Gen. Rousseau to our readers, and that they may have an idea of "the situation," as viewed by a prominent actor in the grand struggle now raging. He says:

I propose to advise nobody. I pretend to no extraordinary foresight. But I desire to state that this rebellion is a lie from the beginning. There never was any cause for it. To begin and keep up a system of wholesale lying was adopted, and is pursued industriously to this day. It is the only stock in trade they have. They could teach the devil himself much he never knew before about lying. Whosoever the army has gone it has met this full spirit of falsehood. We have taken none of their property; we have excluded their slaves from our lines; when needed we have placed marks of our soldiers among their houses to protect them; and yet they persist in calling us Abolitionists and negro thieves. And in spite of our disclaimers and our soldiers' assertions to the contrary—of our words and our acts, they have insisted that our object is to liberate and steal their slaves.

And if we fail to restore the Union, "the everlasting negro" will be the cause of the future. They know what they say is false, and yet they never cease repeating it. Behind and before us this has been the cry of the enemies of the Government—Now, the army of Gen. Halleck is eminently conservative. I believe there is neither an Abolitionist nor a Secessionist in it. If there is one of either faction I do not know it. So orderly, so patriotic and so conservative an army of men I believe never before assembled together. That army in its interest, and in still pleading for peace under the old Government, offering to our Southern brethren all they ever had, and claiming nothing except in common with them. They want to take nothing from any one, but desire that their Southern brethren shall enjoy all their rights unimpaird. But the negro is in the way, in spite of all that can be done or said. Standing before the eye of the Secessionist, the negro hides all the blessings of our Government, throwing a black shadow on the sun itself. If it had been any other species of property that stood in the way, the army, provoked as it has been, would willingly have seen its quick destruction. But the negro they did not wish to interfere with in any way. Yet, with all its conservatism and patriotism, the army has grown weary of this issue cry of "abolitionism" as a cause for breaking up the Government.

I have warned our Southern friends of the danger of continuing it much longer; and I tell you to-night that if this war continues a year from this day, there will not be a slave on this continent. The great revolution will take care of itself—the dead will bury the dead—and those who are causing all the bloodshed and desolation around us, under the false pretense that we desire to free the negroes, will, if they persist, one day find slavery snuffed out as you snuff out a candle. Slavery is not worth our Government. It is not worth our liberty. It is not worth all the precious blood now being poured out for freedom. It is not worth the free navigation of the Mississippi river. No; we must still have our

Government—if not as it now is with slavery in it, still we must have our Government. We cannot be slaves to Jeff Davis & Company. We must and will be free. We must have the free navigation of the Mississippi river; and if slavery gets in the way of any of these rights, why slavery must get out of the way. That would be the last resort, and I should be sorry to have recourse to it, but I am for the Government of our fathers against all things and everybody. Whilst the liberties of the people are secure under it, as they ever have been, I would allow nothing but death to prevent my upholding it. And, both as you may be to decide, you will soon, as I believe, be called upon to do so. In spite of your entreaties, the issue will be forced thrust upon you, and you will be obliged to decide between slavery and your wives and children. As for me, I am ready for the responsibility. A Southern man, as I am, brought up in the South, with all my sympathies with the South, I could not hesitate one moment when the issue is presented between the negro and the Government of our fathers. I am for the Government of the United States against all its enemies. I hope and pray that our Southern friends will not force us to extremes on this sensitive point. We deprecate such a result; for we want our rights under the Constitution, and we are all ready to fight for them under the good old Government. I would today most willingly gird on my sword and fight for any right belonging to them, slavery in included; but they must not put slavery between me and the Government of the United States. I will not consent to become a slave that the negro may be kept a slave. I will not sacrifice the happiness of my wife, children and friends, the welfare of my beloved State, and the glory of my country on an altar dedicated to me "Ebon Idol." When I see placed on one side a Government formed by the noblest men the world ever produced, the legacy of Washington to the human race, a glorious country filled with a happy and enlightened people, and admired or feared on every spot that is trodden by the foot of civilized man; and on the other, a country rent into insignificant fragments, engaged in a contest of wars with each other, each on its knees begging assistance from some foreign monarch or other against a rival fragment, an object of contempt to him who sees it for its own purposes, then I shall not be long in coming to a decision, though negro slavery may be on one side and not on the other.

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The News.—We give full details in our columns of the news by telegraph from the East. We have met with one or two little reverses, which seem to be exceptions to the general rule of the Union successes for the last six months—but these little affairs appear in such full relief merely because the grand armies are at rest. If any one, however, is not satisfied with this explanation, let him read the news over carefully in this number, and note the Union successes as compared with the reverses, and then give his opinion. We include to think it will take something like this shape:

Union successes,	9
Union reverses, (probably)	2

But the fact is, these general reverses do not constitute war, and can have no bearing on the general result. Any one can see that they are nothing more than lodges of mounted murderers, thieves, and robbers within our lines, and when caught will be dealt with as such—as raving bands of Cannanches—and not as prisoners of war.

We are told that when the news arrived this week of a Union defeat in Tennessee, and of the reported capture of Baton Rouge by the rebels, and that Vicksburg still held out, there was a decided brightening up of black visages among the little tumble-bugs of secession in this town and county, and a general buzzing around, to the intense disgust of loyal people. We think, however, if they will read the news carefully in this week's paper, it will be found out quite so much to their liking as they had been led to suppose.

THE MINES.—We are pleased to see our friend A. J. Chapman back from the mines, where he spent a short time "prospecting." His report does not vary materially from those which have been published lately—that some claims in Salmon pay remarkably well, and others only moderately, and a large number nothing at all. In Powder River, where he has been, some claims yield from five to eight dollars a day. Crowds are leaving the mines every day, and few are going in.

NEW STEAMERS.—We understand that Capt. Leonard White is building a steamboat at the Des Chutes, for the upper Columbia, which he will command.

We also learn from the Eugene City Republican that Messrs. Shaw, McClure, Coffin and others have opened subscription books, and are soliciting funds for the purpose of building a small steamboat to ply between the Falls of the Willamette and Eugene City. It is proposed to form a company of eighty shares consisting of fifty dollars each, and call a meeting of the stockholders to adopt rules and regulations, and to determine the best manner of proceeding with the work. The Republican adds, "merchants and farmers will now have an opportunity of investing a small sum in an enterprise which will be of great benefit to the country, with the assurance of getting good interest on the money invested."

Overland Emigration to California and Oregon.—Salt Lake, July 17th 2:15 p. m.—It is estimated that 30,000 emigrants are on the road. About one third of them have passed Fort Laramie. Only a small portion of the California emigration has passed through here up to the present time. One third of the whole emigration is going to the Salmon river mines. They leave the California road about 150 miles east of this place.

CLAMOR TO THE REBELS.—The N. Y. Times, in commenting upon the atrocities perpetrated by the insurgents on the sick and wounded who have fallen into their hands, says the rebels are laying up for themselves wrath against the day of wrath, by the manner in which they are conducting this war. The Government has steadily persisted in its original purpose of prosecuting the contest upon the broadest possible grounds of humanity and magnanimity. The utmost deference and respect have been shown to the rights of person and of property. Not a spy has been executed—not a traitor lung. Rebel property has in every case been respected, preserved, and protected from pillage, by the Union troops. The rebel wounded have been attended carefully and skillfully by our surgeons and nurses. No distinction has been made between them and our own soldiers, in hospitals or on the field. And in every possible way the Government has sought to fulfill the pledge made to foreign Powers by Mr. Seward at the beginning of the war, that this contest should present an instance of magnanimity and forbearance without example in the history of civil wars.

In return for all this, the rebels have steadily and systematically initiated the worst excesses of the worst savages in the worst ages of the world. The history of Indian warfare presents nothing more fiendish, more utterly unworthy of a civilized community, than the conduct of the rebels in this war. Their treatment of Union men, their persecution by pillage, imprisonment, and even murder, of all who have not joined in their rebellion; their horrid butchery of the wounded on the field of battle, and their brutal usage of prisoners who have fallen into their hands, brand them as beyond the pale of civilization, and to be regarded rather as insane savages than as men, entitled to the rights of civilized warriors.

Sooner or later they will reap their reward. The Government will undoubtedly complete its experiment, and prosecute the war upon the same basis of liberty and kindness which has characterized it hitherto, until the military power of the rebellion is broken. But if after that the rebels persist in their infamous and inhuman practices, they will find themselves dealt with on a different basis. If they abandon war after defeat, and resort to an organized system of assassination, they will be treated as assassins, not as simple enemies. The Government will then be prepared to put in force the most rigorous system of repression which the occasion may require. If there is any unity left in the Southern States, it will be well employed in saving Southern society from the horrible ruin in which its leaders seem resolved to plunge it.

Gen. Fremont.—The Louisville Journal, in speaking of Gen. Fremont's late extraordinary march after Jackson, pays him the following well-deserved compliment:

"General Fremont in his Mountain Department seems to feel himself very much at home, and is pushing his Virginia campaign with great vigor. The forced march of a hundred miles, by which he overtook Jackson's rebel army, and drove it from Strasburg up the valley of the Shenandoah, has been one of the finest strategic movements of the war, and developed an amount of endurance in his command which is wonderful. One hundred miles in six days were accomplished from Franklin over some of the highest ridges of the Blue Mountains to Strasburg, with insufficient transportation and no supplies in the region through which he passed."

The telegraph fails sometimes to give all the important particulars of the great events transpiring at the East. We note one: at the battle of Hanover Court-House, on the 26th May, the telegraph reported that Gen. McClellan had beaten the rebels, causing them a loss of 1000 in killed and wounded, while our loss was 355. Papers since received, containing accounts of the battle in detail, report that in addition to the above, five thousand prisoners were taken from the enemy.

Major Benedict.—Rev. J. A. Anderson, Chaplain of the 2d California Regiment, at the celebration in Stockton, July 4th, pronounced the following benediction: "And now may the God of Washington, the God of Foote, Halleck, McClellan, and Lincoln, nerve, guide, and urge this whole nation until Richmond is taken, Charleston burnt, secession annihilated, and ship-shod Union men turned out of existence. Amen."

The Branch Mint.—The Scientific Press says the amount of million deposited at the U. S. Branch Mint in San Francisco for the six months ending June 30, amounted to 415,464 228 ozs. Amount coined was \$8,074,700, as follows: Gold—double eagles, \$7,700,000; eagles, \$85,000; quarter eagles, \$15,000—total gold, \$7,800,000. Silver—quarter dollars \$11,000; half dollars, \$199,000; dimes, \$4,700—total silver, \$214,700.

Gen. Mitchell not long since a led of the War Department for authority to hang some guerrillas and bridge-burners in his possession. Secretary Stanton replied, "Let them swing."

Hon. Bailie Peyton, of Tennessee, arrived in Washington lately. He has remained firm for the Union in all the trials of the past year.

The price of tobacco has increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent. in San Francisco, within the last few weeks.