BY D. W. CRAIG.

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THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—These publications, invaluable to the man of letters, and also the general reader, are received regularly. We have before us the North Britbh for May, 1862, and the contents are more than ordinarily interesting. They are, The Church of England; Geological Changes in Scotland in Historic Times: Recent Homeric Critics and Translators The Commemoration of 1862; Early Po etry of England and Scotland; Present Movements among the French Clergy Lunacy Legislation; Sir G. C. Lewis on the Astronomy of the Ancients; Last Poems and other works of Mrs. Browning Our Colonies.

We do not understand how any scholar, or any one with a taste for literature, can afford to do without these publications, especially when it is known that the contributors to their columns are men of the most powerful intellects in Great Britain of minds the most highly cultivated, and stored with all the wealth of ancient and modern learning.

But able and instructive as these writers are whilst treating of subjects of a purely literary and scientific character, they display most amusing ignorance when entering upon the domain of American politics This has particularly distinguished the Reviews and Blackwood during the past eighteen months, and we regretted to perceive in each allusion to American affairs a feeling of deep satisfaction at the prospective dissolution of our great Republic. Even the liberal Westminster, from which free America had a right to expect a word of sympathy, joined in the taunt with more venom than its companions, excepting perhaps the garralous Blackwood, whose articles on this subject scarcely rose in dignity above the distribes of the London Times. But there has been an expressive silence in their columns since February, when the blows of the Union began to fall upon the rebellion with all the force and rapidity of thunderboits, upsetting the calculations and hopes of these wise prophets, who had jeered at the feebleness of our Government. anderrated the bravery of our troops, and predicted the speedy triumph of the rebellion. That the Union was divided, seemed to be a foregone conclusion with them.

But, for all this, the British Reviews are indispensable to the student and the general reader, no other periodicals in the rorld being able to supply their places (We speak this of the 'Reviews' alone )

The present time is a favorable one to commence subscriptions, new volumes beginning with the present month. See advertisement on 4th page for the liberal terms offered. Any one wishing to subscribe, can do so by leaving name and momy at this office.

The Foul Stander. If there ever was one slander more foul than another, or more mischievous to the peace and happiness of the country than another, it was the allegation made by the conspirators of the South, and reiterated over and over again by their scarcely less wicked confederates of the North, that the sole object of the Republican party was the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States of the Union. That SLANDER was the moving cause of this war; that was the eatchword which inflamed the South, which enabled the leaders of the rebellion to consolidate her people and obtain over them a control which prevented us ever since 1854 from having a bearing before them, which shut out from them all testimony as to our real principles and beliefs, and left them exposed to be confirmed in their error by the knowing and wilful falsehoods of their allies in the North. And, sir, I have but a single word here to say of those allies, and it is this; that I have a thousand times more respect for and faith in the poor soldier in she rebel army to-day, and in his patriotism and loyalty, than I have in those editers of the North who, year after year, knowing the same to be false—published procity in such a relation. Should the colof the free States, nine hundred and ninetynine out of every thousand of whom never dreamed of disturbing anybody's constitutional rights, never thought of abolishing segro slavery when it lawfully existed in as obedient to the Constitution as to the beliests of their religion, reverencing it next to their Bibles, and giving now on the battle fields of the South the offer of their very lives to sustain it; men who never cared or took a thought of slavery as imposing a single responsibility upon them, and who never would have come into collision with it anywhere of their own choice. But when it insolently attempted outside of its legitimate sphere and within their lawful reach to provoke a struggle and contest with them as to whether the common Territories of the nation should be the homes of free white men or of service legroes, they resisted it, as they had a

## The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. VIII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, AUGUST 2, 1862.

tween the white man and the negro, which and Scientific Press, an interesting month' from the Republican of July 26: should have the Territories; if the negro ly published in San Francisco, in its July habit them in his company; and if the nouncement of an invention, which, allowand the creed and doctrine which animated the nineteenth century; him in achieving it is "Republicanism." Nothing more-nothing less. So it was tury.-The editor of this journal has under declared and published everywhere; so it way a plan and an apparatus that will revis understood by the people; so elevated that he will add another medium to the into power by the nation; so put forth al score of world renowned and beneficial dis-

-The following from the London Times of June 6th shows that the British Government is gaining ground in England that country. The Times says:

all not wilfully blind - Senator Cowan

"It is difficult to read without emotion of some kind the announcement that at the present time, and under existing circumstances, the Canadian Parliament has reused a second reading to the bill for estabshing an efficient militin for the defense of he province. Let us make all possible deductions and allowances before we give way to that emotion-be it regret, surprise, or indignation. The Militia bill which was rejected proposed to raise a force of 50,000 men and a reserve force of 50,000 more. Such a measure could not be carried out without a very heavy expense, and at a great amount of private ass and inconvenience.

Let Canada look carefully at her own circumstances; let her statesmen study the tone of the American press, and the strange and momentous position of affairs on the American continent. How long will the present civil war afford employment to 100,000 armed men? Or, if the war itelf should not abute, how long the American government be able to bear the vast strain on their finances which the payment of such an army implies? And, when the time has at last arrived when, either from the termination of civil strife or the failure are no longer able to support their vast gained by such a mode of printing present of a carp.

A lady, a native of France, always faintsults. The peculiarity is in its shape, like and satiating its revenge, its love of plun der and of conquest, in the rich and unwasted provinces of Canada?

Let not the Canadians deceive themselves by supposing that these things only threaten them because they are a dependency of the British crown, and that the moment that link is broken the danger of invasion is destroyed with it. The danger will be exactly in proportion to the prosindependent province as she would be more dians, on the other hand, believe that they have in their present connection with Great Britain a sufficient protection against invasion without taking any trouble to defend themselves. Such an opinion is foundfrom this little island a military force suffilearnt arms and discipline in the great school of the present civil war. Our retagonist too powerful. But if we had the the advantage is infinitely more on the side. of the child than the parent. We no longer hope from them any assistance for defending our own shores, while we are to assist in protecting theirs. We cannot even obwhich are taxed twenty-five per cent, on their value, to increase a revenue which Canada of dissolving or maintaining its tional Republican. connection with Great Britain, That it States; men who, on the contrary, were its own liberty and independence-of being a self-governed commonwealth, or a mem- off their disloyalty by talking it on the

old tombstone in the churchyard of Weis- in their language, -St. Louis News.

defense. This will be the case if they re-

main by us."

" Here lies Toutant de Beauregard, Who for the truth has no regard; When seized by Satan he will cry. I've caught old Satan! Victory!

right to do. It was a simple question be- Wonderful Invention .- The Mining succeeded, the white man would not in number has the following startling an-

most unanimously by the present Congress coveries for the general diffusion of educa-We have said we had no right, and tion and the progress of science and art. He has conceived a system for printing we claimed none, to meddle with slaves or slavery in the slave States. All which has and type foundries, presses and press-makthat will at once do away with costly type been and is now perfectly understood by ers, together with ink and devils! He does not claim to have discovered new agents or powers by which he may accomplish this CANADA MUST TAKE CARE OF HERSELF. mode of printing-employing, merely, the means already well defined and applied to many useful and indispensable institutions. The labor of hundreds of men in such esment is getting tired of spending so much tablishments as the London Times can money on Canada, and that it must pre- thereby be reduced to one-tenth that numpare to shift for itself. Indeed, the sentil ber of the compositors. Such a saving to a journal like the Times would be beyond calculation. The human race could be fursuch of her colonies, as Australia and Can-nished with reading matter for one-tenth ada, as can stand alone, should be allowed the present cost-at every hour of the day, peaceably to separate from the mother and with an edition of from one thousand to one hundred thousand! The combination of the principles and appliances of the leading features are already well established in science: merely the apparatus by which he effects the multiplicity of copies is one that has cost him some thought as to its ready application. The space required by such papers as the London Times, N. Y. Herald and Tribune, who employ from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cases and stands, with a proportionate number of imposing stones, is greatly reduced; and the space thus saved may be used for the apparatus and operators, and, if need be,

the editorial chairs. The speeches and arguments of senators and representatives and "orators of the day," can be transmitted in printed form as soon as uttered; and should the great every circle in which civilization predominates. Thus the affairs of nations discussed at one moment in the Halls of Con- people are acquainted: gress or in Parliament, may be read thousof the globe, the next moment or hour! - of it threw him into a fever. Reporters and phonographers need no longer puzzle their wits with quaint char, who never could see an cel without faintacters for representing ideas and sentences, ing. of money and credit, the United States or the trouble of re-writing the same for there is an account of another gentleman with in Delaware Bay some two or three who would fall into convulsions at the sight narching toward the Northern frontier, now know of, or grasp with our minds without the necessity of wood engravings to the odor of jonquils or tube roses. or similar works of art.

The editor (J. Silversmith) is now busi- could drink m lk. ly employed in perfecting his apparatus, and of the results due notice will be given, sight of eggs.

AN IGNORUE ISSUE,-Careful renders of bear to see apples. pects of success, and Canada will be just so the Congressional Globe will have noticed, much the more likely to be invaded as an that while the Tax bill was pending tary to Francis I., he bled at the nose. in the Senate, Mr. Saulsbury proposed an I kely to be conquered. Let not the Cana- amendment to the effect that no part of the propriated to the feeding of negroes. The great the distance might be from him. proposition was a little harmless kick at black men, which probably afforded a needed relief to the Senator who offered it. ed on a mistake both of our power and our It was quietly voted down by the Sconte, gyersion. will. It is not in our power to send forth and would have passed into obscurity which against the numerous armies which have correspondents of the Baltimore Sun. This a roasted pig. person, whoever he may be, sees in Mr. Saulsbury's amendment, the grand issue upsources are unequal to so large a concentra- on which national parties are to be formed. tion of force on a single point; our empire upon which gentlemen are to be elected, or is too vast, our population too small, our an- defeated, as members of Congress, and which is to decide the fate of the next power, it is quite certain that we should Presidential campaign. Shall negroes be not have the will. Opinion in England is fed at public expense? That according to sound of musical instruments, though he experfectly decided that in the connection be Mr. Saulsbury is a great question, but, ac-perienced a lively pleasure whenever it vis as follows: tween the mother country and the colony cording to this correspondent of the Sun, thundered. it is the question.

The Government is feeding men at Newmonopolize the trade of the colonies; we bern at Pensacola, at New Orleans, and LONDON TIMES WRITER.—The New York no longer job their patronage. We cannot doubtless at a dozen other places. This does not violate the Constitution, or wound correspondent of the London Times repreanybody's sensibilties. But to feed black cents that the number of men in the federal men! That indeed may well arouse our armies amounts to about 540,000, which is tain from this very colony of Canada rea wrath. The negro, according to the Concase, was made to support us, not to be ing the South and afterwards holding it in somebly fair treatment for our manufactures, stitution as expounded in the Dred Scott the colonies will not apply to our or even lived upon, not to subsist upon others. He had telegraphed to the Governors of all to their own defense. There is little reci- is to be considered happy, if he is allowed the Northern and Western States for vola modicum of what he carns, but is never unteers to complete the roll of 700,000 sion in the neighborhood, under such suspi ony wish to put an end to it, we would to be an object of charity. To feed at the

South, a subjugated territory, of the of speech which thus exhibits a matter worlds. This is not avowed in speeches, it than any portion of his subsequent life. simpler than the Canadians seem to think ter for congratulation among Union men, but it is the truth. If they are to be defended at all, they that the Provost Marshal has determined must make up their minds to bear the to prevent treasonable conversations on greater part of the burden of their own the street in future. Several loud-talking

... The annual revenue received by for-

IMPORTANT. - We copy the following

By recent proclamation of the President, the lands embraced in the surveys of Or- and silver, which have been profitably egon, except denation claims, pre-emptions white succeeded, the negro should not. ing it to be all that is claimed by the incompleted, and the mineral lands in all-of The victory was won by the white man; ventor, may well be termed the wonder of tains, to the Pacific Ocean, are on the 6th day of October next to be offered at pub-

lic sale, at the Oregon City Land Office, An Invention Worthy of the 20th Cen-W. A. Starkweather, Register, and W. T. Matlock, Receiver, for all of the land lying north of the 4th Standard Parallel onth, being the township line between townships 18 and 19 south of Base line; cessively worked by the Phoenicians, Carand at Roseburg Land Office Oct. 13th, John Kelly, Register, and Wm. Briggs, Receiver, for all south of the 4th Standard Parallel, west of the Cascade mountains.

> before that day of sale, Oct. 6, 1862, at of silver, copper and antimony. Elbe bas Oregon City Land Office, for the Willam- for 3,000 years sent its ores to Italy and ette District, and before Oct. 13, 1862, at Roseburg Land Office, for the Umpqua District, or they will be forfeited.

proofs and settle all conflicts at an early day; and that in every case where patents have not issued, claimants should, if they have not already done so, make oath of ment, in completion of their papers and in compliance with the law, and without which no patent can issue.

By attention to this notice and the proclamation, much labor can be saved to the Land Officers and many claims saved from forfeiture. The proclamation of the Presdent can be seen at the Surveyor General's Office, at the post-offices at Eugene City, Corvallis, Salem, and generally throughout the State, and will be published probably by most of the newspapers of the State.

Persons having friends in the Salmon or Powder River mines and elsewhere, who goons of Cerboli, have yielded great quanhave made declaration of intention to pretities of boric acid, nearly the whole of empt, should take pains to notify them which is sent to the potteries of Staffordearly by transmitting papers containing this notice or the proclamation. shire. Then Tuscany, also, possesses im-

STRANGE ANTIPATRIES -The following are a few of the more striking manifestations of that unaccountable feeling of antitelegraph encircle the earth, as will ulti- pathy to certain objects to which so many turned to good purpose when the present mately be the case, they may be read in persons are subject, and with instances of troubles shall have entirely ceased. which-in a modified form, perhaps-most

Erasmus, though a native of Rotterdam, ands of miles away in the remotest corner had such an aversion to fish, that the smell

There is an account of another gentleman

d on seeing boiled lobsters. Other per- Winans cigar-formed steamer, and in its warfare than the James. Autographs, bills, abstracts, likenesses, sons from the same country experienced official and legal documents, may be trans- the same inconvenience from the smell of mitted in the midst of the reading matter, roses, though they were particularly partial Joseph Scaliger and Peter Abono never

Carden was particularly disgusted at the

Uladislaus, King of Poland, could not

A gentleman in the court of the Emperor Ferdinand would bleed at the nose on moneys arising from the bill should be ap hearing the mewing of a cat, however ly finished; but some difficulty between the

Henry III, of France, could never sit in a room with a cat. The Duke of Schomburg bad the same

most becomes it, but for the perverse and Hanover, would faint, or, if he had sufficient to defend the frontier of Canada unlucky activity of one of the Washington cient time, would run away at the sight of

> John Rol, a gentleman in Alcantara, would swoon on hearing the word lana, (wool,) although his cloak was woolen,

The philosophical Boyle could not conquer a strong aversion to the sound of water running through a pipe.

La Mothe le Vayer could not endure the

A SHREWD SPECULATION EVEN FOR A

insufficient for the double work of conquer- view, twelve miles from Hopkinsville, Kensupported by us. His vocation is to be military subjection. The Secretary of War TALKING TREASON .- There are many est military and naval power in Christenoer, or, permaps, as is mixed or for the streets and in public places. A "freedom fate of notions both in the Old and New breeding of Union people. Our own opinion of speech" which thus exhibits itself, de-

Powner River - A gentleman living near this place, and with whom we are insecessionists have recently been arrested timately acquainted, called on us a few and placed where they can utter their sen- days since while on his return from Powder timents only to unsympathetic walls, and a River. He gave a very flattering account The Louisville Democrat is guilty of number of others will be sent to keep them of the extent and richness of the mines, the following "epitaph," discovered on an company, unless they be more circumspect but is of the opinion that the mining operations will be principally confined to the wet season, as water is too scarce during kindly to the sick and wounded. the dry season to admit of profitable minfrom the United States amounts to \$150, mines as paying generally from \$15 to \$30 hemp mail bags for cotton ones. They are roundelet made a rush at the Arkausas, per day to the hand .- Republican.

MINERAL RICHES OF ITALY .- Sigily not only supplies more sulphur than any other country, but has also mines of iron, lead worked at different epochs. The States of the Church contain the alum mines of Tolfo, which have been worked without interruption ever since the middle ages. Piedmont has copper, lead and iron mines, and an abundance of auriferous pyrites in the Vale of Anzasca. The soil of Sardinia is exceedingly rich in minerals, which were sucthagenians and Romans of ancient times, by the Genoese and Pisans of the middle ages, and still supplies Marseilles with All pre-emption claims must be entered great quantities of lead. Corsica has mines the continent, and is styled by Virgil in his Æneid, "insula generosa metallis." Tus-It is of the greatest importance that all cany, the ancient Etruria, has for centuries donation claimants should complete their had mines of copper at Campiglia, or argentiferous lead at Rocca San Sylvestre, and of iron at Monte Valerio, all of which were worked by the ancient Etruscans .allegiance to the United States Govern- The mines of copper and silver at Montieri, Arczzo, Massa-Maritima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages. The mines of copper at Monte Catini, of argentiferous lead at Bottino, and of antimony at Perete, still yield goods profits. Then there are the alum mines at Montioni, and the salt mines of the Val di Cecina, both remarkable for the purity of their products. Since 1840, coal has been dug at Monte Bumboli, and for thirty years past the la-

SUBMARINE ANTAGONIST FOR IRON-CLAD Vessels.—The Philadelphia Ledger re fers to a strange-looking eigar-shaped craft which is lying at one of the wharves of Ambrose Pare mentions a gentlemax that city, and says: This machine is a submarine boat, which has been invented by Mr. Villerei, and which was experimented capability of remaining under water for six or seven hours without any communication with the air, the atmosphere necessary to breathing being supplied by art ficial means, probably compressed air. Subsequently to the experiments in Delaware Bay, a Government commission tested its capabilities, and reported so favorably that the invin-If an apple was shown to Chesne, secre- tor received an order from the Navy Department to finish the machine for the Government use. The machine has been nearcontracter and the inventor prevents the Government having the use of it. Had it been received earlier, it was the intention to try it upon the Merrimae when she came M. Vangheim, a great huntsman in out of Norfolk. So small matter as interferes with its completion ought not to be suffered to exist. The new system of naval warfare which iron-clad vessels is introducing will warrant various kinds of experiments being tried which have the oppearance of feasibility.

mense stores of valuable marble, which is

exported to all parts of the world. All

these natural resources will, no doubt, be

EARLY LIFE OF JEFF DAVIS .- The Nush

A trifling little rebel paper in Kentucky proposes to doubt the truth of our statement respecting the origin of Jeff Davis -What we stated is well known to hundreds of the best citizens of Christian and Todd counties, Kentucky. Jeff Davis' father lived for a number of years in a log cabin situated in what is now the town of Fairtucky. The house is now weatherboarded and used as a tavern. Old Davis was a man of bad character, a horse trader and

swindler, and of very low habits. A fine horse was missing on one occa to be an object of charity. To feed at the public crib, is the exclusive right of those men. The number will be obtained, owing to leave the country immediately and fly to lie and have slander against the true men Canada will not fight to protect its independ who are white. This is the point which to the stagnation of trade and the inflation Mississippi. Jeff Davis is his illegitimate ence from foreign invasion, neither will Mr. Saulsbury makes, and upon which he of martial ardor. The Northern people, he son, borne some miles distant from his fa-England. The question is not one for demands the verdict of the country.—Na- adds, fight for the restoration of the old ther's house, and taken home by him when Union in order that they may be the great- several years of age. These are notorious her in passing; but she succeeded in getting facts. Some of Davis' relations still live in that part of Kentucky. We would never may dissome dimost at pleasure. The Talking Theason. There are that part of Kentucky. We would have alluded to this sinister bar of Jeff's question is of destroying or maintaining Secession sympathizers in this city who dom; that they may overage Great Britain have alluded to this sinister bar of Jeff's "have never done anything," but who let and France, but especially Great Britain, escutcheon, were not his friends continual and that they may be the arbiters of the ly prating about gentility and the low

> -The Montreal Pilot complains of de sertions from the English regiments quartered in that city. Nearly all the deserters, on reaching the United States, join the Union army.

> - Mrs. Lincoln is a regular attendant at the hospitals in Washington, ministering

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## Details of Eastern News.

HALLECK GENERAL-IN-CHIEF M'CLELLAN SEC'Y OF WAR

Memphis, July 16 .- The Granada Appeal has a New Orleans dispatch denying the truth of the capture of Baton Rouge by Van Dorn; and says the story was got up for financial purposes. It also says the rebel army of Mississippi is rapidly swelling, and important movements of some kind are believed to be on foot.

July 17 .- The House adjourned sine die at 2 p.m. to-day. Nearly the whole time of the Senate to day was spent in executive session. The President has approved the Confiscation Act and Resolu-

Charleston dispatches to the 10th say-The enemy landed in force yesterday near Port Royal Ferry, as if for an attack against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They retreated on approach of our

July 18 .- A Washington dispatch says we have advices from Warrenton, Va., to the effect that Gen. Hatch had occupied Gordonsville. This excited great consternation among the leading rebels here, who had not the least idea that Gen. Pope would reach that point without a great

Cairo, July 18 .- An officer direct from Curtis's army confirms the report that the forces of Price had crossed the Mississippi; the passage being effected by parties in flatboats and skiffs, at different points,

within the past ten days, July 19 - A disputch says Lieut Col. Pierson, 2d N. Y. Reg't, reached Washagton on the 18th, having left the front of our army on the Peninsula on the 17th; at that time no rebel forces were within 24 miles on the east side of James River; but a balloon reconnoisance discovered a large number of rebels on City Point. It is believed that James River will be blockaded by the rebels at the bluffs at Clarksville.

Fortress Monroe, July 19 .- Gunboats have come down James River to convoy the troops which are at this place, up the river. All quiet-we have no news from

Washington, July 19th-The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, is received; it appears alarmed at the order of the War Department for concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont, Banks and Pope, and remarks of the latter, that he is notorlously one of the most dangerous of the Union Generals-an officer of great activity and during, and one who is very apt to do unexpected things.

The Petersburg Express gives an account of planting eight guns, on James river, and firing on Federal transports, and says McClellan's position, in this way, may be rendered untenable, as no river offers more advantages for this mode of

July 20 .- It is stated that Gen. Hatch ins reached Charlotteville, and cut off the last important source of rebel supplies. The leading families have received notice that all their spare bedding will be required for our sick soldiers. All the unoccunied rooms in their mansions, and, if necessary, the entire buildings, will be used as

hospitals. July 21st .- It is positively known that the President, under advice of General Scott, and with the acquiescence of General McClellan, has called General Halleck to Washington to act as General-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He will have control of operations in the field, thus relieving McClellan, who will succeed Stanton as Secretary of War.

St. Louis, July 21st .- Gen. Halleck left for Washington last evening, accompanied by a part of his staff.

July 21 .- Gen. Pope telegraphed to the War Department that the cavalry expedition under Gen. King left Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, and after a forced march made a descent at daylight, Sunday, on the Virginia Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam Creek, 25 miles west of Hanover Junction, and 35 miles from Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph for several miles, and burned a depot which contained a large quantity of ammunition and other valuable property. The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm .-The cavalry marched 80 miles in 30 hours. Lexington, Ky., July 19 .- The pursuit

of Morgan's command was continued yesterday. About noon, at Paris, the expedition under Gen. Smith came up with Morgan, and a fight ensued-ten to lifteen of Morgan's men being killed, and twelve taken prisoners. They broke for Winchester, closely pursued by Smith.

N. Y., July 22 .- A Fortress Monroe letter of the 20th, says Beauregard is in command of 30,000 men on the south side of James River, between City Point and

Memphis, July 19 .- On the night of the 18th, the rebel iron clad gunbout Arkansas van the gauntlet of the fleet above Vicksburg; each versel poured a broadside into under the guns of the rebels at Vicksburg. A reconnoisance next morning showed the Arkansas to be undergoing repairs. The rebels acknowledge that one 7-inch steelpointed shot went through her, but assert that this is the only damage she sustained.

Cairo, July 21st - A Vicksburg dispatch confirms the reported escape of the Arkansas from the Yazoo, and says the guaboats Carondelet and Taylor, with ram Lancaster, started up the river on a reconnoisance expedition; when eight miles from the mouth they discovered the Arkansas which immediately opened with 68 pounders. Both of our boats maintained a gallant fight for a time, but as the channel of the river prevented successful mancuvering. they returned to the mouth of the river followed by the Arkansas. In passing over -The P. O. Department is substituting the bar at the mouth of the river, the Ca-