

repelled by a stream of hot water. At this time both vessels ran aground, and were separated by the shock. The Arkansas succeeded in getting off and started down the river pursued by the Taylor. Our fleet before Vicksburg was lying scattered over a space of nearly two miles, and none of the gunboats had steam up. The fleet was scattered so that but few could fire, and the Arkansas passed without danger.

Richmond, July 18th.—Gen. Twiggs died on the 15th, at Augusta Island. It is rumored here that Jeff Davis has demanded the surrender of Butler, for hanging Mumford; if refused, he will hang some of our captured Generals.

Washington, July 18th.—Gen. Halleck has issued special field orders, saying, in giving up command of the troops constituting the army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of their behavior, and of the conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions.

New York, July 18th.—Passengers from New Orleans report that one Maine regiment mutinied on being ordered to Vicksburg; two men were shot before it was quelled.

St. Louis, July 18.—Officers from Gen. Curtis state that his artillery, numbering 80 pieces, was brought through to Helena, Arkansas, safely.

Accounts from Arkansas represent that rebels are gathering under McBride, at Yellville, for a raid into Missouri. They are reported 7,000 strong, which is probably exaggerated.

New York, July 18th.—Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, has sequestered the property of Gen. Twiggs, to be held to await action of the United States Government. The city is unusually healthy and quiet.

Washington, July 23d.—The War Department issued orders to the military commanders of Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Arkansas, to seize, in an orderly manner, and use any property, real or personal, necessary or convenient to their several commands for supplies or other military purposes; none to be destroyed.

Military and naval commanders to receive as laborers, within said States, persons of African descent in numbers that can be advantageously used, giving reasonable pay for their labor. Accounts to be kept showing from whom property and laborers are taken, that compensation may be made to proper persons.

Gen. Halleck is ordered by the President to take command as General-in-Chief, and to repair to the Capital as soon as possible with safety to the Department now under his command.

One thousand rebel cavalry are reported to be in the vicinity of Richmond, Tenn. One thousand cavalry and infantry arrived at Henderson same date. Gunboats have gone up Green river to protect Union residents. Gen. Smith is still in pursuit of Morgan.

Reports from Richmond, Va., state that Gen. Huger is relieved of his command, and appointed General of Ordnance. The Richmond papers recommend hanging paroled men who may be captured.

The Richmond Examiner claims the capture of 9,000 Federals in the late battles. It is said Jackson has conspired the Shenandoah valley with 70,000 men.

Gen. Sigel issued orders in Missouri for the immediate organization of militia for the purpose of exterminating guerrillas. Every able bodied man to report in six days, bringing all arms to be procured. Arms not in loyal hands to be taken for public defense.

Reports from Fredericksburg indicate Union sympathers from there. From developments we are warranted in the belief that fears are entertained at the rebel capital that there is to be a change in the policy of the future conduct of the war.

The Enquirer says that whatever the rebels determine to do, whether to assault McClellan in his present position and invade Maryland, or to advance against Washington, an army is raised and recruited in numbers to follow.

Reports from New Orleans state that a portion of the squadron bombarding Vicksburg has been ordered down the Mississippi, and removed to Com. Wilkes' flotilla in James river. Pope fully believing that it is a speedy and overwhelming advance on Richmond with land and naval forces.

Reports from Louisville state that Gen. Emmett's troops have arrived at Stoneham in pursuit of Morgan, whose forces are rapidly crossing the Cumberland.

Murfreesboro is now free from rebels, with sufficient force to repel any attack. Rebel sympathizers, claiming to know, say that Stonewall Jackson, with a large force, will be sent up the Shenandoah valley to keep Pope in check. A small force will be sent to Newport News to prevent the removal of recruits, while 50,000 will be marched rapidly on Washington. This is considered sensational.

Col. Phelps, appointed military Governor of Arkansas, left yesterday, 24th. Pope issued orders to different Generals in his army to seize all horses in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, and all stores and supplies not absolutely needed for subsistence of inhabitants.

A meeting of the City Council of Baltimore was held, to consider the resolution appropriating a bounty for Volunteers. Secession members of lower branch rejected it. Considerable excitement resulted. Several of them were assaulted by the crowd on leaving the chamber. They were protected by the police to their houses.

A letter from McClellan's army dated 20th, says: Two deserters report that the main force of the rebel army is located on a bluff near Trent Hill, and on the opposite bank of the Chickahominy, on Grant's Hill. They estimate the rebel force at 150,000. The rebels don't anticipate any attack from us on this side of James river, but are making preparations to resist any that may be made on Petersburg or Richmond from the south side of the river.

OVERLAND MAIL.—Washington, July 19th.—The Overland Mail service has been suspended in consequence of the removing of the stock, etc., preliminary to changing the route, which will strike off at Julesburg and follow the Cherokee trail through the Bridger Pass to Salt Lake City. The arrangement will save one hundred and fifty miles of travel and protect the coaches from Indian depredations. The telegraph wires, it is said, will necessarily be changed to the new mail line. After the last mail to California, namely, on the 21st, the Overland Mail service will be resumed.

Baltimore, July 23d.—The American's correspondent, writing from McClellan's headquarters yesterday, says:

Things here are very dull. When the President was here, McClellan recommended and urged the appointment of Halleck as Commander-in-Chief, and told the President to allow his claims to interfere with his (the President's) action in the matter. The health of the army has much improved since it came to James river, although there is still a very large number of sick, and no movements are expected soon. They are frequently seen on the opposite bank of the river, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when the gunboats shell them out.

Washington, July 23d.—The Secretary of War and Gen. Halleck held a long consultation at the War Department to-day, Generals Pope and Barsside being with them. There is great repugnance in official circles to the idea of drafting—the impression here being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity which promises to secure the whole number in less time than was anticipated when the call was made.

Washington, July 24.—The War Department learns that the cavalry expedition sent by Gen. King on the 22d, from Fredericksburg, returned last evening. Early yesterday they met and defeated the Confederate cavalry. The rebels one hundred strong, were stationed near Canal Church, on the road to Richmond. The cavalry burned their camp and six cars loaded with commissary provisions, and tore down the telegraph to Gordonsville. One hour later a large body of Stewart's cavalry came up to attack. These also, were defeated and driven across the North Ann river, and pursued till within sight of Hanover Junction. Several prisoners and a large number of horses were brought back. The march of 70 miles and the encounter with and defeat of raw bodies of cavalry were accomplished in 29 hours, without the loss of a man. The damage done to the Virginia Central Railroad by Gen. King's expedition on the 19th has not yet been repaired by the rebels.

Col. Charles, of the Tammany Regiment, who was captured and afterwards released, reports having seen an iron clad train and also a small gunboat at Richmond. The rebel Government treats our wounded the same as their own. Rebel officers admitted that the wounded of both sides were dying so fast that they could not bury them. Col. Charles says the working classes at Richmond are Union at heart, but the despotism of the Government prohibits discussion of political questions in the newspapers.

The Navy Department has intelligence that the steamer De Soto captured the schooner William White, while trying to get out of Sabine Pass. The schooner was loaded with cotton.

Gen. Dix, acting for the United States, and Gen. Hill, acting for the rebels, have made arrangements for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

Commander Dalgren has entered upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Captain Harwood, his predecessor, succeeding to the command of the Washington Navy Yard.

On inquiry, there is authority for saying that all rumors or statements about a division in the cabinet and the retirement of Seward are entirely without foundation.

THE LATEST.  
Kinderhook, July 24th.—Ex-President Van Buren died at his residence this morning.

Calix, July 24th.—Officers of the dispatch boat from Vicksburg say it was reported at Memphis, from rebel sources, that the gunboat Arkansas had been captured. The officers are inclined to believe the report, as an expedition was planned before they left to cut her out and capture her.

Memphis, July 22d.—Advice from Vicksburg says: "Farragut's fleet received no damage in passing the batteries on the night of the Arkansas' exploit, and succeeded in silencing every rebel battery as they passed. The mortars were still shelling the batteries when the informant left. No response was made. The canal is now finished, but the engineer has delayed letting on the water until there is another rise in the river. No doubt it is retarded of its success."

July 23d.—Pursuant to the orders of Gen. Pope, influential citizens of Fredericksburg were arrested last night, to be held as hostages for the release of certain Union men carried off by the rebels last Spring. The parties were sent to Washington.

Large numbers of individuals are visiting their families here, on furlough from the rebel army. Plans are being arranged for their capture to-night.

July 25.—A dispatch says Senator Jim Lane of Kansas yesterday received authority to recruit troops under the late laws. He will leave for the West to-morrow, where he will issue an order calling for loyal men, irrespective of color. He expects to have one white and two black regiments in the field within three weeks from the time he reaches his destination.

The city council of Philadelphia yesterday appropriated half a million of dollars for the payment of forty and fifty dollars bounty to each volunteer from that city.

Report says the rebels are concentrating an army of 60,000 men near Gordonsville, Va.

Gen. Halleck and staff, accompanied by Gen. Barsside, left Washington last evening for Fortress Monroe.

July 26.—The people of Orange, Culpepper, and Madison counties, Va., stripped of their stock by the rebels, and their crops having failed, are on the point of starvation.

In the vicinity of Tusculum, Ala., 1000 bales of cotton have been destroyed in ten days by guerrillas. They discriminate between rebels and Union men, allowing rebels to sell to Union men, and then destroying.

Bombardment of Vicksburg has been renewed by the upper fleet.

There are several cases of yellow fever at Norfolk.

The secession members of common council of Baltimore have been compelled to resign.

Jackson was mid to be at Louisa Court House, Va., with 24,000 men.

Gen. Joe Johnston's official report of the battle of Fair Oaks claims to have taken 10 pieces of artillery and 6000 muskets. Entire rebel loss stated 10,000 men.



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, AUGUST 2, 1862.

VISITING THE OCEAN.—The season has now arrived when thousands who have leisure and means are restoring their health and recuperating their exhausted energies by taking a pleasure trip to the ocean.

A good many are going down the Columbia River, and five times as many more would go from all parts of the Willamette valley were it not for the heavy expense attending the trip. The Multnomah, which has now quit running, has been in the habit of charging eight dollars from Portland to Astoria. The Jennie Clark, which now goes from Portland to Astoria every Monday, has, we hear, reduced the price to six dollars. If the price should still be reduced to five dollars,\* it would be high enough, and three would go down while one goes now. All we have seen who have gone down and snuffed the pure sea breezes, rambled along the shore, fished out the crabs, dug up the clams, picked strawberries, (which grow in great profusion, very large and sweet, on the sand ridges along the beach), and bathed in the surf, speak in glowing terms of their trip. Those who go down pale and wan with disease, as some of them are, almost universally return in excellent health and spirits, after a stay of twelve or fifteen days. In Astoria we learn there are three or four public houses where very good accommodations can be had at from five to seven dollars a week.

Astoria's eight miles from the ocean, five miles of which lie across Young's Bay, over which several boats pass every day carrying passengers for fifty cents each.—The remaining three miles by land, make a fine walk, or if you wish to ride, a carriage or saddle horses are always at hand at the landing. From the landing to Latty's, who lives at the lower end of Clatsop Point, and keeps an excellent boarding-house at seven dollars a week, is fourteen miles over a nice road, leading past quite a number of farms. Latty's house being but a quarter of a mile from the sea, visitors can bathe, catch clams and crabs, or angle for trout in an adjacent brook, which affords them in great abundance. Trying of any or all these, one can take to the prisoned forests with a gun, almost sure, if he be a good hunter, of soon starting a bear, an elk, or a deer.

It will be but a few years till Astoria will become a popular resort during summer months, for such as wish to enjoy its salubrious climate, and feast on the products of the sea, always more wholesome than pork or other meats. The Columbia River at Astoria is six miles wide, across which on the opposite bank is situated Chinook village, the world-renowned salmon fishery, where salmon can be taken by the million, fat enough to fry themselves. The village consists of a few dilapidated buildings, occupied by a few half-breeds and Indians, who manage to sell enough salmon to keep themselves in whisky, tobacco, and other little necessities. The town has much the appearance of one of the trading rendezvous of the sand-hillers or poor whites in the Bankum district, North Carolina, where Jo Lane came from, and would compare favorably with it in every attribute of civilization. Nevertheless, Chinook produces capital salmon, and Jo's native health is said to be great for peas and beans. As Bankuta is now having his Jo Lane "democracy" dug up by Northern bayonets, and civilization planted in its stead, so we expect the present population of Chinook will be rooted out in a few years, to give place to energetic Yankees who are willing to make a fortune out of the salmon fisheries.

\*Since writing the above, we have been assured by Capt. Strong, of the Jennie Clark, that where passengers come down and return with him, he will carry for five dollars each way.

CANON.—The loss of life from famine and the great waste of time and means, will cause many an industrious, but unfortunate, miner to curse Carbon and those employed in deluding them. We have never questioned the existence of placer mines in British Columbia and Oregon; but we have always asserted that they are few and far between, and do not, as a general thing, pay as well as our California placers; besides, those districts have not, unlike California, a climate in which a miner might work the whole year.—S. F. Mining Press.

The Walla Walla Statesman says, twelve wagons, freighted with flour, arrived at Auburn, Powder River, week before last, from Salt Lake City. This looks as if the producers of Utah intend to try to compete for the trade of the mines.

THE EMIGRATION.—Mr. Barnett of the Powder River express informs us that one emigrant wagon, from Iowa, arrived at Powder River last week. The emigrants had made a quick trip and met with no difficulty on the road. They state that a very large emigration may be expected this year.—Wash. Statesman.

The rebel papers in this State seem to flourish poorly. The Government refused mail privileges to part of them last spring. The rest whined about it, and tried to make political capital out of it at the June election. The people endorsed the conduct of the Government, and only regretted that it hadn't served them all alike. Since the election, the most prominent of the remaining Jeff Davis sheets have suspended. The fact is, they were all in the agonies of death last spring, and were only kept alive by forced contributions from a few secession office-seekers who furnished money to buy paper and ink. The force in the offices consisted mainly of an editor, and a boy who acted as "devil." The devil of course worked on tick, with the promise of pay when the Long Tom subscriptions came in. The editors, like their brethren before Richmond, were made to "go in" by rations of cheap whisky. Our reporter, who has had access to the books of the "Executive dummy-carrying Southern committee," finds that only fifty gallons were distributed up to June 1st, at a cost as follows:

Pade for alcohol	\$6 25
do 1 bottle stralaine	1 25
do Jumper berris	50
do mix vomikes	75
do 5 ten gallon cags	5 00
Total	\$13 75*

Now, as poor and cheap as this liquor was, it seems the party have refused to stand the tax any longer, and the consequence is that the secession editors have "dried up." To save the tax, and keep the editors going, we suggest to Slater that a sloop-bucket be placed in every drinking saloon kept by a "dimmyer," in which what is left in the tumblers after drinking be put for the use of the Jeff Davis scribes.

BOSPED GOODS.—The new law of Congress requiring the duties to be paid within a month on all bonded goods in Government warehouses, will divert much of the foreign shipping from San Francisco to Victoria. Under the old law, foreign goods could be in the Government warehouse for two years, under bond, before the payment of duties could be exacted, thus giving the importer a long time to make sale of his merchandise, or, failing to do this, he could withdraw his goods and reship them to some other port. Many of these goods, instead of being entered in bond in San Francisco as heretofore, will be deposited in Victoria to await a sale.—We shall be able to buy our foreign-made fabrics from original importers cheaper at Victoria than we could get them second-hand in California—while the duties will go into the Custom House at Astoria, instead of that at San Francisco. We learn from a gentleman who resides at Victoria that eleven vessels are now en route from England to Victoria, loaded with foreign goods.

THE RAILROAD.—This improvement round the Falls is progressing finely, and the work is being laid down in a substantial manner, reminding one somewhat of railroad improvements in the Eastern States. We understand that the Company propose to put on a small locomotive, on the completion of the work, and the obtaining of a charter from the Legislature.

WELL LOADED.—The rebels before going into the fight near Richmond swallowed a great deal of whisky, in which they had mixed gunpowder. After they had got the powder down, they forgot to finish "loading" by swallowing each man a bullet. The Yankees discovering this, and thinking the rebels were probably short of bullets, kindly furnished them the lead.

REX, T. STARR KING, of San Francisco, passed through town in the stage last Monday, having come overland from California. He lectured in Salem on Saturday evening, and in Portland on Monday and Thursday evenings. His lecture on Monday evening was for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in Portland.

IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that Messrs. Charman, Warner & Co. are about to put up a large warehouse in the rear of their store building, on the site of the one carried away last winter by the freshet. A good stone foundation is already being laid, on which to rest the building.

CONGRESS adjourned on the 17th of July, closing probably the most important session of that body since the foundation of the Government.

SMALL POX.—Besides there being quite a number of cases of this disease in and about Portland, one or two cases are reported at Lewiston.

PREACHING.—Rev. Saml. Corwin, Jr., will preach in the Baptist Meeting House in this place, on Sunday next, August 3d, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE rebels acknowledge a loss in the late battles before Richmond of 32,000 men.

Official reports state our loss in the late battles before Richmond to be 16,000.

LOSOS, July 16. The details of the fight before Richmond were received and read with great interest, and eagerly canvassed. Some journals regard it as a great reverse to the Federal arms, and reproach the American Government for treating it in any other light. Others contend that McClellan sustained no serious disaster, and is practically nearer Richmond, and may congratulate himself on the greatest and most successful operation of the war.

Rebellion is blind not to see that if resistance to Government, which is, in fact, resistance to God as well as man, be persisted in—a dreadful doom awaits its devotees. Rebellion tells us (it is both written and said): "We fight for self-government; we fight for but for our fathers fought for independence." But this is not true. Self-government, now, is within the full reach of every rebellious State. The soldiers of the North, now, whatever the Abolitionists may give out in Congress, are not fighting "to subjugate Southern men, but to restore to them their form of self-government, as well as ours—that common Constitution—which they, Washington (as created, as well as our Franklin), the armies of the North desire to maintain the independence and all the constitutional rights of the Southern States. What they are fighting for is, "the One Country, the One Constitution, and the One Destiny," their own Washington and Jefferson created. Self-government, for the war ends now, is to be as much theirs as ours, as much theirs now as ever before. No true constitutional soldier in the army desires to annihilate a State, or to make a subject of a citizen. What all Northern men want to have, must have, will have, is the restoration of the flag our common fathers bequeathed to us, and the re-establishment of that Constitution they ordained for all time. Morally, geographically, politically, this is indispensable for all of us—peace if the war is to last twenty years—as "peace" now would be but a "truce," in attempting to settle anything short of that. Morally, we say, because in two this contiguous countries, if not more, there must ever exist two great armies, eating out the vitals of the people, and corrupting all their morals; geographically, because our rivers and mountains, bays and estuaries force us to be one; politically, because if we do not exist in a republic as one people, military despotism must and will take the republic's place.

Rebellion now can pause, and secure, and re-secure all its rights. The reappearance only of Southern Union men in Congress, such as Andrew Johnson, or even Parson Brownlow, annihilates Abolitionism there at a blow. But if passion rushes on, passion will work out and get the grace for its own destruction and burial. Anon all of us will have to see—just what the Abolitionists are now keeping up this war for—that, if Southern men will not take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, they must quit the United States. No man who refuses to swear allegiance to the Government and the flag has any claim for the protection of that Government or that flag. Aliens to the soil in arms or in heart, hostile to the Government over that soil, can not be permitted to exist as real-estate holders or as voters on that soil. To work out all this may cost years and years—and we fear it will—under the half-suffraging, and ever half-defrauded and half-defighting policy, or no policy, of the Administration, but it will be worked out in the end—if in no other way—by an armed occupation of Southern soil, parceling it out, and giving it to settlers from every part of the earth, with arms in their hands to defend it. God spare us from that awful struggle! May God avert such destiny from governors or governed, but so writes history over all long contended soil or service wars!

What renders the above article all the more significant, is the fact that it appears in the New York Express, a journal which has long been noted as one of the ablest in the interests of the slave power. The late indications in the North of a determination to suppress this damnable rebellion, at every cost, even if slavery has to be exterminated, is at last producing an effect on the minds of the besotted apologists of slavery.

THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY IS.—A friend writing from New York May 31, to Judge De los Lake of San Francisco, refers to the 1 to call of Secretary Stanton for more troops, and says:

"To show you how much in earnest our volunteers are, I will give you one or two examples that came under my observation: E. B., of Brooklyn, who was at Bull Run, came to his business in the morning, heard of the call for men, called at once, and went away the same day. Two lawyers, the firm of B. & V., each went, leaving a boy in charge of the business; and they are both poor, hard-working young fellows, who could ill afford the sacrifice it cost.—C. M. was in Michigan when he heard of the requisition, and traveled night and day to be in time to start with his company.—J. B. gave up his situation and goes to-day; and one young man I heard of last evening, who was kept a prisoner for three months and escaped with health impaired, now only convalescent, re-enlisted, swearing vengeance. I never saw anything like it; the enthusiasm about a year ago was nothing to what we witness now."

IN September last the Breckinridge party of this county ran for District Attorney a young man who had but lately become a resident. He was not elected, and the next we heard of him was at the battle of Shiloh, where he was killed, fighting for the rebels. A. E. Smith, late Navy Agent at San Francisco, was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, fighting in the rebel ranks. Our late State Surveyor General, our late State Controller, with a host of other ex-State county and city officers—all Breckinridgers—are fighting in the rebel ranks, and yet some of that party put on an air of "injured innocence" when it is gently intimated that their party is rank with treason, and that it contained all the traitors in the State.—Sacramento Union.

THE DETERMINED NORTH.—Deering, the law partner of Senator Merritt of Maryland, writes from New York, under a recent date, the following statement of the war Union feeling in that community:

The North is united. Probably there never was so unanimous, so decided and determined a feeling in any country as in the loyal States at present regarding the rebellion. They are determined to crush out all treason at all hazards, and for that purpose are ready to make any sacrifices that may be necessary. Half a million of men can be raised now easier than one hundred a year ago. Their blood is all heated, and one feeling animates all.

DIED.—In this city, July 28, Elizabeth Jane, daughter of William and Jane Eudley, aged nearly 12 years.

Military Criticisms.—A St. Louis paper says: "The campaigns of Napoleon have been criticised by many military men; by his own Marshals and Generals, and by those who served against him. Over and over again it has been demonstrated that if he had done thus or so, he would have escaped the humiliation of Elba, and certainly the indignity of exile at St. Helena. Criticisms and opinions we have had on the campaigns of the great Captain, enough quite—let us bow to them with all deference—we who "never set a squadron in the field, nor the division of a battle know, more than a spinster." But the criticisms which we daily see upon the conduct of the campaign in Virginia, coming from veterans of the quill, put us still more in reverent mood. The President—or his Secretary of War, which is the same thing—has done nothing but blunder; blundered in meddling with McClellan; blundered in the route to Richmond by the Yorktown peninsula; blundered in placing so many troops for the defense of Washington; in not withdrawing more from the Shenandoah valley; in leaving McDowell at Fredericksburg; in meddling in all things done, in all things not done. He should have had a larger force in the Virginia valley; he should have withdrawn more for the advance on Richmond. McClellan should have had twice the force he has; Banks ought to have been strengthened so as to hold Stonewall Jackson in check, and cooperate by an advance. Washington, the Capital, should have been protected by an adequate force on the Rappahannock; yet all the troops in the various commands should have been put in McClellan's column for the advance on Richmond. We are patient in reading or listening to all these miscellaneous and contradictory evils. Why should anybody be otherwise? What has been will be hereafter. No will talk with the assumption of wisdom on subjects they know nothing about. They will discourse by the hour, to prove how much better it would have been had this thing been done thus, or that thing thus done so. In short, had they had the management of all the affairs of the universe, the silvered clock in the heaven would have kept true time, and not have belied so many old watches by its eccentricities.

San Francisco, July 24th.—The United States Collector of Puget Sound, Washington Territory District, arrived today from Washington, D. C., and brings six million dollars of Government funds to disburse to officers on the coast.

The port of Port Townsend, Puget Sound Custom House District, has been abolished, and Port Angeles, opposite Victoria, Vancouver Island established.

Government has adopted the proposition to increase revenue by reservations and sales of two sites on public lands. A suspension of this legislation the President ordered a reservation for public purposes of all the lands fronting on and in the vicinity of the harbor of Port Angeles. The order bears date June 19th, and the Territorial Land office have already received directions to see that the reservation, including a mile square for military purposes, is respected.

The steam revenue cutter Shalick has been transferred to Puget Sound.

Plot Koolb (Mo.), July 24th.—It is reported today, that a detachment of four companies, under Major Lippart, went from River station to intercept the guerrillas who made an attack on Greenville the other day, fell in with the enemy, completely dispersing the band, taking sixteen prisoners and recapturing all the loot taken at Greenville.

WHEAT THRASHING.—We are informed that farmers in certain portions of the State injure the sale of their wheat crops by carelessness in the process of thrashing. A too powerful motion of the machine is apt to cut the kernel, thus injuring the appearance of the grain and making it less salable. A gentleman informs us that he is examining lately some wheat while it is being thrashed, fully one-eighth of the grain was cut, and consequently materially injured. Farmers will do well to look into this matter and examine for themselves whether these complaints are well founded.—Sacramento Union.

COLLECTING TAXES IN THE REBEL STATES.—The law for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts provides for the sale of real estate, in certain cases, for this purpose. Where owners have abandoned their land to engage in the rebellion, and the same shall have been struck off to the United States at vendue, the commissioners proposed to be appointed may lease the same, under such regulations as will ensure proper and reasonable employment of wages, or upon shares of the crop of such persons and families as may be residing upon the land. The proceeds of the lease and sales are to be paid into the Treasury, one-fourth of which is to be paid over to the Governor of the State wherein such lands are situated, or his authorized agent, when such insurrection shall be put down, and the people shall elect a Legislature and State officers, who shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and such fact shall be proclaimed by the President for the purpose of reimbursing the loyal citizens of said State, or for such other purpose as said State may direct, and one-fourth shall also be paid over to said State as a fund to aid in colonization or emigration from said State of any free person of African descent who may desire to remove therefrom to Haiti, Liberia, or any other tropical State or colony.

—A little son of Mr. Thos. Charman fell into the river yesterday, but was saved by Mr. Fryer.