

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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From Salmon River. FLORENCE, AUG. 3, 1862.

So, Angus: When I wrote last, our little village was crowded with people, and the surrounding vicinity literally covered with tents.

A new excitement has just commenced to this our population, which to all appearance will in a few days leave very few people here.

That there have been and still are many excellent people here, who could not be corrupted by the depravity of the times, there is no doubt.

There are several families here, some living in tents, and some in houses, shanties, &c. The number of houses in town is variously estimated at from 200 to 500.

Many of the big-paying claims have been worked nearly out, and in a majority of the gulch and ravine claims the water has so dried away that the further prosecution of the work will have to be discontinued.

The Oregon Argus.

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

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Details of Eastern News.

Battle between Banks and Stonewall Jackson—The Rebels defeated—The Rebel Rans Arkansas destroyed—Battle at Cumberland Gap, and the Rebels defeated with heavy loss.

New York, Aug. 9.—Burrhead's army is encamped at Fredricksburg ready for movement.

A letter in the Times from Pope's army, dated August 6, reports McDowell at Culpepper and Banks at Woodville.

The rebel ram at Savannah, according to a letter from Hilton Head, is the British steam frigate Pinal, covered with railroad iron.

Washington, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from headquarters of the army of Virginia, six miles beyond Culpepper, dated Aug. 10th, says a battle was fought yesterday between Banks and Stonewall Jackson.

The rebels under Jackson and Ewell, had crossed the Rapidan in force.

The rebels' position was in the woods, while our troops, making the attack, were obliged to cross an open field.

In the evening, Gen. Pope arrived on the field from Culpepper, accompanied by McDowell and part of his command.

Banks is holding the same ground he occupied at the beginning.

Among the killed are Major Cook of the 28th New York, and Lieut. Col. Stone of the 14th Connecticut.

Gen. Banks was on the field of battle throughout the whole action, constantly under fire handling the troops personally and gallantly.

The men had hardly laid down to snatch a few brief hours of rest, when an order came from Gen. McClellan.

At 3 o'clock a. m., the retreat of the corps, who had been sleeping on their arms all night, began.

The rebel Gen. Winder was wounded. The loss on both sides is very heavy.

Reinforcements to the number of 18,000 reached the rebels last night about the same time ours came up.

There was some skirmishing this morning but the troops on both sides are so exhausted that no serious movements are expected.

Gen. Prince, Auger and Geary, of the Union army, are reported wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The battle of Culpepper was the most desperate battle of the war, involving about even loss on both sides.

Both sides have been reinforced, and a renewal of the engagement cannot be far distant.

Brief Account of the Great Six Days' Fight.

The commencement of the Fight, June 26—Mechanicsville.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were seen advancing in large force across the Chickahominy, near the railroad, close to Mechanicsville.

Towards six o'clock in the evening, Gen. Morell's division arrived on the ground, and marched straight on the enemy.

Meanwhile, a battalion of Col. Berdan's sharpshooters, under Lieut. Col. Ripley, arrived, and made a frightful havoc in the rebel ranks.

From the time of the arrival of the reinforcements the firing continued, without intermission, until half-past nine o'clock.

During the progress of the engagement, Gen. Morell was actively moving here and there, superintending the disposition of the brigades of his division.

Gen. McClellan had arrived on the field at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and remained to the close at about 10 o'clock.

The Second Day's Fight, June 27—Gaines' Hill.

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most instances pay down in full is the rule. "Paying up" for the claim, the heavy expenses of living and of working the claim, the pleasures of the gaming table, and and drinks only 25 cents, all combine to keep the miner "strapped."

The news of rich diggings discovered, to which I have alluded above, is the sixth "great excitement" we have had since winter, all of which heretofore have turned out to be so many heartless delusions.

Sickness has prevailed throughout the diggings to a considerable extent. There have been in all some thirty deaths.

When Jackson came down the Valley he posted himself in an advantageous position at McDowell, where Milroy and Schenck attacked him.

This climate appears to be inhospitable to the white man. The altitude is too elevated to be healthy.

The landscape is remarkably broken. It is all ups and downs, hills and hollows, mountains and ravines; no valleys, no grass, and even but few weeds of any kind on the uplands.

There are several families here, some living in tents, and some in houses, shanties, &c. The number of houses in town is variously estimated at from 200 to 500.

Many of the big-paying claims have been worked nearly out, and in a majority of the gulch and ravine claims the water has so dried away that the further prosecution of the work will have to be discontinued.

There are some rich paying claims, and many that pay so well that one would think the owners must be very rich in a short time.

forth the first gleam of its countenance, they begin their little song, and as duly do I wake up to listen, as they have taken possession of a little stunted fir tree hard by my cabin.

Trains of pack animals are daily arriving, and market prices range to-day as follows: flour \$25 per 100 lbs, beef 20 to 25c per lb, sugar 45 to 60c, coffee 60 to 65c, tea \$2, butter \$1, bacon and hams 40 to 45c, dried apples 40 to 50c.

The Shenandoah Campaign.

Of the late campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, from the time that Gen. Fremont left Franklin to the moment when he saw the last stragglers of Jackson's army swimming the Shenandoah River, too late to escape by way of the bridge over which the Rebel commander had just passed and burnt behind him.

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Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00

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Jon Paxinos executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

gagement became general, and then the battle raged for four hours with unexampled fury. As though by common consent there was a pause now, but it did not last long, for the enemy had evidently received large reinforcements, as our whole line was attacked with a vigor which showed that those who made it were fresh men.

Gen. Fitz John Porter commanded throughout the day. Gen. McClellan being engaged elsewhere in making arrangements for his strategic movement of transferring the base from the Pamunkey to the James River.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune sums up the fight thus: "Superabounding in regiments, as brave and resolute as tigers, the rebels rolled their fresh men in successive waves upon Sumner, and fiercely carried the general assault to the lines of Hooker and Kearney.

"The fight of to-day, therefore, cannot be described, save by a memorandum of the positions respectively held by the opposing parties at its close, and by the list of the killed and wounded.

"Twice all along the front did the bloody and determined attack cling to our lines of battle and our rifle-pits and redoubts. Porter thundered on them with 50 cannon; Sumner's, Hooker's and Ayres' guns roared their wrath with a very death harvest. Their loss in killed and wounded was horrible."

Saturday, June 28.—A Running Fight.

Never felt darkness so gratefully upon a worn-out army than did the night of the 27th; but it was not destined for rest or sleep, for an order came for all the Union forces to pass over the Chickahominy, and then destroy all the bridges in their rear.

Having left our wounded, numbering about 1,300 men, in the hospital, to the tender mercies of the rebels, our troops fell back at daylight on Sunday from their line of entrenchments.

Monday, June 30.—Battle of White Oak Swamp.

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