

our troops having escaped under cover of night and torn up the bridge and corduroy road that led across the swamp. It was still possible to take infantry across, however, or even artillery. The enemy's firing was at first very destructive, blowing up caissons, upsetting and disabling wagons, and killing a great many men. Capt. Mott had some of his guns dismounted here, but Capt. Ayres and Wheeler poured a terrible fire into the enemy, and compelled him to fall back a considerable distance from the margin of the swamp.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the arrival of a large body of the enemy, direct from Richmond, by the Charles City road, not less than 50,000 strong, and doubtless determined to push between the James river and the army, thus cutting off the transports, gunboats and baggage from the rear, and the army, who would be compelled to cut their way through great odds to the river, or surrender summarily. Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. McCull had been in this direction, anticipating some such movement of the enemy. The battle opened at once, and furiously. With tremendous odds our gallant army still kept up good hearts, and loaded and fired as if the odds were all upon our side. Gradually borne back, and in a fair way of losing the day, the gunboats were their deliverance. The Galea, Aroskook, and Jacob Bell, particularly the former, opened with their great pieces or ordnance that threw monstrous shells right among the enemy, staggering and unsettling them. Seeing their discomfiture, Gen. Heintzelman rallied his corps, and the remnant of McCull's advance, upon the enemy, and in a remarkable charge drove him back two miles, when night put an end to the contest.

Tuesday, July 1.—Battle of Malvern Hill.

Malvern Hill is about a mile and a half from James river, and here a desperate battle, or rather series of skirmishes took place on Tuesday. They commenced as early as five o'clock in the morning, and a part of Gen. Heintzelman's force, and a considerable number of Gen. Keyes' and Sumner's regiments in this battle. It was chiefly a musketry fight, and occurred four miles from Malvern Hill, on the direct road to Richmond. The gunboats stenned up the James river from Turkey Island bend, around the sharp neck of land that makes up from the Port Waltham road, and took position in the arch of the bend, to be ready for the rebels if they approached too close to the river. About eight o'clock four batteries of rifled pieces were brought into action that threw shot and shell with great precision. Finally a concerted advance of our column and the close, sudden fire of all the batteries simultaneously—broke the rebel lines, and they fell back in disorder, desisting from the pursuit.

Slowly, windily, unceasingly, the wagons came over, until at last the final team came into sight and dragged its slow length toward Turkey Creek bridge. Then the artillery began to come more rapidly, but still slow enough for petulance to feel aggrieved. The day had, meantime, drifted on to four o'clock, when the

Second Battle of Tuesday

commenced with the advance of a large body of rebels, extending quite across the country, with cavalry on each flank. Our forces at once jumped up wearily, and waited their approach, while all the signal officers on their several stations waved their cabalistic rods. Our column was formed, with Gen. Couch, of Gen. Keyes' corps, on the extreme left, Franklin and Heintzelman took up the centre, and on the right were the remnants of Porter and Sumner.

A general advance of our column was now made, as we were determined to act temporarily upon the offensive. Barne's brigade being ordered to charge, advanced with the 69th Penna. regiment (Irish), Col. Owen, and being gallantly seconded by Dana's Meagher's and French's brigades, they dashed within 50 yards of the enemy, and opened a splendid fire of musketry. The left of the line was now advanced, and the troops of Gen. Couch really behaved wonderfully, facing the enemy wherever he appeared, and pouring volleys into him all the time.

Our men followed the enemy so close here that the gunboats dared not fire for fear of cutting up our own men. After fighting two hours, with a loss of about 200, the night fell, and having moved across Turkey Island Creek, we broke up the bridge, and soon the whole army closed up at and near Harrison's bar, 27 miles from Richmond.

THE WAR DRAFT.—Washington Aug 8th.—The War Department has ordered: First—By direction of the President, that no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country. All Marshals, military officers and police authorities, especially at points on the United States seaboard and frontier, are authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about departing from the United States in violation of this order.

Second—Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his country or State before such draft has been made, will be arrested wherever found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, and placed on military duty for the term of the draft.

Third—The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

The Bloomington (Ill.) Patriot.—A letter from its army correspondent at Jackson, Tenn., which states that Gen. John A. Logan (late Representative in Congress from the Southern district of Illinois) recently made a speech to his soldiers, wherein he declared that he had been long enough nosed about by Southern politicians, and had seen enough of their cursed "institution," and hoped never to sheathe his sword until it was thoroughly wiped out. Six months in the Union service will make almost any Democrat who has eyes and a heart feel just so.

Jackson (Tenn.), Aug. 12.—Last evening a newly organized guerrilla band near Grand Junction, numbering seventy-five, were pounced upon by fifty of our men, and in the melee twenty rebels were killed and the balance dispersed.

Details of Eastern News.

(Continued from 1st page.)

my's position. Nothing important had occurred." Washington, August 12th.—Dispatches from Pope state that the rebels retreated and his cavalry and artillery are in pursuit across the Rapidan. The rebel army, fearing their retreat would be cut off, have gone back towards Court House.

They made a stand at Orange to prevent our advancing on Gordonsville. Jackson's retreat down the railroad is considered a necessity—he had evidently become aware of the trap into which he was being beguiled.

Fredericksburg, August 12.—An expedition from Burnside's made a descent on the Virginia Central Railroad, at Frederick's station, and tore up the rails for a quarter of a mile, and blew up the road bed with powder. They also destroyed 50,000 bushels of grain, a lot of whisky and other army stores. A detachment was sent to Banker Station to blow up the track, and switch, which they did—still further on, the track was barricaded and rendered useless by burning.

Culpeper, August 13.—The flight of Jackson shows he fears to meet our troops on Saturday. He engaged with his whole force, numbering 30,000.

A portion of the corps of Banks behaved nobly, holding the enemy in check with the aid of one division of McDowell's and Sigel's corps, which arrived during the day and drove the enemy from the field of battle. Jackson's loss can scarcely be less than 1,500; our number is less. The battle was the bloodiest of the war.

On Sunday Jackson remained idle, troops on both sides being exhausted. Monday, Jackson sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury his dead, a large portion of which was still on the field.

Yesterday morning the whole army was found to be gone. Cavalry and artillery pursued his hasty retreat towards Gordonsville, and compelled him to burn bridges to save himself. Jackson's servant has just come into McDowell's headquarters, and reports his master admits a loss of 2,000 in Saturday's engagement.

Cairo, Aug. 11th.—It is not true as telegraphed that Farragut asked truce in passing the Vicksburg batteries, he went past, firing from every vessel. Farragut's fleet arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

Lexington, Mo., Aug. 12.—Independence, Mo., was attacked by 1,500 rebels under Hughes and Quantrel; after four hours' severe fighting the Rebels surrendered—20 of our men killed.

Kansas City, Aug. 13.—The receipt of the news of the capture of Independence City threw this city into great excitement. Militia was called out. A call for reinforcements was made on Fort Leavenworth. A force left this morning in pursuit of the enemy.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The Pittsburg Express of the 9th says a dispatch from Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the ram Arkansas had been destroyed. She left Vicksburg Monday to cooperate in an attack on Baton Rouge; after the passage of Bayou Sara her machinery became disabled, and while her crew were attempting to repair it, several of the enemy's gunboats attacked her, and after a gallant response she was abandoned and blown up. Her officers and crew escaped.

Nashville, 12th.—Dispatches from Morgan at Cumberland Gap say De Courcy's brigade and 15th Kentucky regiment on the 5th and 6th inst., had been engaged with Stevens' division, in force, the rebels outnumbering them 4 to 1. The rebels lost 225 killed and wounded; our loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded and 5 prisoners. Two companies of the 15th Ohio were surrounded by two regiments of rebels, but cut their way through. They captured a large lot of forage, tobacco, horses and mules.

The rebels under Barbridge, who have been threatening Louisiana in northeastern Missouri, have been routed by the Federals under Col. Smart. The rebel leader was killed.

Springfield, Mo., Aug. 7th.—There is a very excited state of feeling in this section. Citizens are being rapidly enrolled in the State militia. They seem to have determined to take the matter into their own hands and rid the country of lawless marauders. All guerrillas caught are to be hung.

Hudson, Mo., Aug. 6th.—Col. McNeil's forces came up with Porter's guerrillas, a few miles north of Kirksville, Adair county, yesterday morning, and followed him, skirmishing into the town, where a general fight ensued, in which the rebels lost 150 killed and wounded, 49 wagons loaded with supplies, and ten wagon loads of arms. The Federal loss was only 5 killed and 25 wounded.

Additional particulars of the fight at Kirksville have been received;—128 dead rebels were buried by our troops. The enemy's loss could not have been less than 500, and it is estimated that 2,000 of Porter's men have deserted and scattered, several hundred of them being made prisoners. The balance of his force, which originally numbered 3,000, is fast retiring, being pursued by McNeil in three columns.

Hudson, Aug. 12th.—Col. McNeil again attacked Porter's guerrillas yesterday, at Stockton, Macon county. After a sharp fight McNeil routed them, killing and wounding a large number and capturing many horses. The rebels scattered in all directions.

Washington, August 8th.—The War Department has issued orders to United States Marshals and Chiefs of Police to arrest and imprison persons who, in any way, attempt to discourage enlistment—such persons to be tried by a military Commission.

From intelligence received at the War Department, it has been ascertained that 30,000 Western troops of the new levy will be ready to go into the field next week.

Deekhard (Tenn.), August 7th.—Brig. Gen. Robert McCook, of Ohio, was murdered by guerrillas, day before yesterday, while riding in an ambulance with his brigade.

The news of the enlistments in the Border States is quite encouraging. Maryland will probably fill half her quota under the first call. This is more than was anticipated. The militia will be drafted.

A delegation from Delaware states that if more time be afforded, both quotas will be filled by volunteers.



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"—Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

Rebel News.

The Courier, a rebel organ once printed at Nashville, Tennessee, gave the world its philosophy of rebellion just before the United States troops took possession of the place, and caused the Courier to pack up its type and travel to parts unknown. It said:

"This has been called a fratricidal war by some, by others an irrespressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery. We respectfully take issue with the authors of both these ideas. We are not the brothers of the Yankees, and the Slavery question is merely the pretext, not the cause, of the war. The true irrespressible conflict lies fundamentally in the hereditary hostility, the sacred animosity, the eternal antagonism, between the two races engaged.

"The Norman cavalier cannot brook the vulgar familiarity of the Saxon Yankee, while the latter is continually devising some plan to bring down his aristocratic neighbor to his own detested level. This was the contest waged in the old United States. So long as Dickenson doughfaces were to be bought, and Cochran cowards to be frightened, so long was the Union tolerable to Southern men; but when, owing to divisions in our ranks, the Yankee hirings placed one of their own spurs over us, political connection became mendacious and separation necessary to preserve our self-respect.

"As our Norman kinsmen in England, always a minority, have ruled their Saxon countrymen in political vassalage up to the present day, so have we, the 'slave oligarchs,' governed the Yankees (within a twelvemonth). We framed the Constitution, for seventy years modeled the policy of the Government, and placed our own men, or 'Northern men with Southern principles,' in power.

On the 6th of November, 1860, the Puritans emancipated themselves, and are now in violent insurrection against their former owners. This issue holiday froak will not last long, however, for, dastards in flight, and incapable of self-government, they will inevitably again fall under the control of the superior race. A few more Bill Run thrashings will bring them once more under the yoke as docile as the most loyal of our Ethiopian 'chattels!'

The Courier in asserting that "we" the "slave oligarchs" governed the Yankees till within a twelvemonth—for seventy years modeled the policy of the Government, and placed our men, or "Northern men with southern principles," in power, only reverts the declaration made by Senator Hammond of South Carolina on the Senate floor March 4th, 1858, in his noted speech when he called Northern Jacobins the "mul-lills of society." Mr Hammond said—

"The Senator from New York says that (the rule of the Government by the South) is about to be at an end. Perhaps what he says is true; it may be; but do not forget—it can never be forgotten, it is written on the brightest page of human history—that we the slave holders of this south, took our country in her infancy, and after being her for sixty out of the seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor, boundless in prosperity, incubable in her strength, the wonder and admiration of the world."

That the slave power has ruled the Government the greater part of the time since its foundation, that they have had three fourths of the Presidents, and four fifths of the officers—ten times as many as they were entitled to upon an equitable numerical and financial basis and that they did this at the expense of the manhood and dignity of northern "mul-lills," who propped up the slave power by voting the "democratic ticket" falsely so called, while according to the Courier "dough faces were to be bought, and cowards were to be frightened," we are ready to admit, as indeed we have already published more than a hundred times. We are also aware and always knew that the Southern fire-eaters heartily despised their Northern allies whose "vulgar familiarity they could not brook," only while engaged in kissing their feet. That they loathe and despise these Northern dirt-eaters or "peace democrats," who are still kissing the feet of Davis and Yancey, though kicked in the mouth every time they go through the exercise, any worse than we do we shall not admit. Whether as Hammond promised they "surrendered the Government without a stain upon her honor" we let the story of the damning outrages of the slave power in Kansas,—an empty treasury at the close of Buchanan's administration, the defeat by this power of the Pacific railroad and Homestead bills,—its endorsing the laws in New Mexico permitting the flogging of white men and women who worked for wages,—its general efforts to drag down and place its iron heels on every great material interest of the country that demanded fostering by the General Government—besides its crowning acts in robbing Government Mints, post offices, and Custom Houses, and then turning them thousand stolen bristling cannon upon constitutionally chosen authorities who endeavored to protect public property and enforce the laws. We are willing to ad-

mit that Hammond in 1858 paid the Government one merited compliment, and we think by the time this war is over, the rebels generally with their loathed and detested allies here, will believe Hammond prophesied truly in saying that she would be "incalculable in her strength, the wonder and admiration of the world."

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.—Among other matters of importance, it will be the duty of our Legislature this session to decide whether or not Oregon will accept of the ninety thousand acres of public land tendered as by the late law of Congress for the support of an Agricultural College—where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts in such manner as the Legislature of the State may prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, in the several pursuits and professions of life. If we get the benefit of this law we must through our Legislature express our wishes within two years of the passage of the bill, and within five years of its passage we must provide a college. The money arising from the sale of the land must be invested in United States, State, or other safe stocks, yielding not less than five per cent interest, the original capital to remain forever undiminished, except one-tenth of it, which may be applied by the Legislature of the State to the purchase of lands for a college site, or for experimental farms. All the expenses of selecting, and selling the lands, and such expenses as are incurred in disbursing the funds arising therefrom, as also the cost of necessary buildings, &c., must be paid out of the State treasury, and not from the College capital fund, or from the interest thereon. This land, sold for \$1.25 per acre, would give a capital of \$112,500, yielding at ten per cent interest the sum of \$11,250 annually—a very handsome support for an institution of the kind—ample to meet the demands of the State for some time to come.

ILLINOIS.—Poor Wait, during the canvass last Spring, was in the habit of trying to make ignorant people believe that the "dummys" were making wonderful head in some of the Northern States because a great many Union democrats had been elected to office in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, by Republican votes. We expect that Lane's nigger Hibben (who is a dummyerat of the Wait and Dolf school) will, whenever he runs for constable in Posey county, Indiana, point the natives to the 3500 majority for Gibbs for Governor of Oregon, as conclusive evidence that Oregon is overwhelmingly democratic.—Mr. Gibbs having been formerly a democrat, but now elected Governor on a Union ticket, by Republican votes. We are happy to inform the "peas dummys" of Oregon that we have just heard from Illinois. The news is that the State Convention, which by the grace of unsuspecting Republicans gave the demomrats more than two-thirds of the Convention, has concluded its labors—made a constitution which among other things made an unjust division of the districts, giving the democratic portion of the State a disproportionate share of representation in the Legislature. The constitution has been submitted to the people, and voted down by more than ten thousand majority.

Illinois is just such a 'democratic' State as Oregon, which has just elected Wait, by over 3000 majority, to STAY AT HOME.

IMPORTANT FROM JOHN DAY'S RIVER.—Judge McKern of Astoria has kindly furnished us a letter from his son A. B. McKern, who has lately reached John Day's river from California. We give such extracts as will be of public interest, knowing the statements to be entirely reliable:

INDEPENDENCE, July 19th, 1862.
Dear Father, * * * We are now on the very head waters of John Day's river. We got here just a week ago. We are about thirty miles above Otter Bar where they were at work last winter and were forced to leave for want of provisions. You have doubtless heard the particulars. Good diggings were struck here a few days before we got here, but men enough were here, and was here to claim all the ground known to be good. The creek is claimed for about 15 or 20 miles in length. But very few have done any thing more than merely prospect their claims. A few have got to work with sluices and are making good wages, say from ten to fifty dollars, and some more. Claims have been sold as high as a thousand dollars, and higher figures than that have been offered and refused for others. A great excitement has been created by rich discoveries on another creek, (a tributary of John Day's river) about 15 miles from here. The discoveries were made by a friend of mine who very kindly let me know before the thing was made public. I immediately went there and took claims for myself and party. Of course the creek has not been worked at all so as to tell how rich it is but it prospects from ten cents to two dollars to the pan—gold of a coarse character, besides some lumps of quartz containing gold, variously estimated at from ten to forty dollars. Of course I cannot judge with any degree of certainty, but I think I have got a fortune in my claim. After it became public, not ten hours elapsed until at last ten miles of creek was claimed.—Mining is being carried on with considerable success on Powder river, also on the South fork of John Day's River. I have seen a great many men from both these places, and from what I can learn this region is opening better than either of those places. I have no doubt that the mines here are very rich and quite extensive—not richer than Salmon river, but more ex-

tensive, and of more worth as a mining region of country. I have met several old acquaintances here. Dr. McBride of Yamhill stands near while I write, and desires to be remembered. Respectfully yours,
A. B. MCKERN.

A Trip to Florence.—Continued.

Ed. ANDRE: The Florence, or Salmon River mines, as they are called, do not lie on that river, but, as I said before, in a basin, which is from 15 to 20 miles in diameter. The placers, at present discovered, occupy only a small part of that basin; only a few ravines, gulches, and creeks.

We have all heard of very rich claims, such as Chamberlain's and Malony's, yielding from \$500 to \$900 per day, and the Weiser, and Kimball Co., and Monroe claims, out of which tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken. The reports of these claims are probably correct, but they have had too much influence upon the public. They do not represent all the facts. The first and most common answer that you will have to the question, "How are the mines?" is, they are "spotted." You find the gold only in "spots," not in veins or in "leads." For instance, 300 feet below the Malony claim in Pioneer Gulch, the claimants make only \$8 to \$16 a day to the hand. I saw on Sand Creek a claim which paid but \$6 per day to the hand, and another one not more than thirty feet off which paid from \$25 to \$40 to every man per day. A claim on Summit Flat was yielding only \$4 to \$6 a day, yet the average of that locality has been \$24. It is found however that the center of ravines pays usually better than the sides, though it is not always the case.

In view of all the variations in the claims, I determined if possible to get an average for every locality, and to find the number of claims taken, men employed, and the time required to dig them out. The facts were furnished me by a young man who spent the winter in Florence, and by several other miners whom I met. They were approved by others. My estimates have been made from these facts. I visited several of the localities, and saw the mining done, and in some cases saw the gold weighed.

Beginning with Sand Creek, which is south of the town, running easterly into Meadow Creek, we find on this creek and its tributary creeks and gulches about 25,000 feet or nearly five miles claimed; this includes Healy's Creek, Bell's Gulch, Black Sand Creek, Wolf's Track, and several other such tributaries. A claim is 150 feet in length; this would give 166 claims in this locality. Three men are required to work a claim, thus 498 men for all. The average per hand in those claims is one ounce or \$12 a day, amounting for the locality per day to \$5,976. These claims were opened, so as to begin to pay, about the middle of June, and it is estimated they will last 10 working months, or 260 days, and will yield \$1,553,760. Rockers are used for the most part, though sluices have been used in some claims.

Summit Flat and its tributaries were claimed last autumn and worked considerably. The extent is estimated at 9000 feet or 65 claims, requiring 195 men; the average yield for each man per day, including all the rich claims, from the first, is \$24, or 2 ounces, amounting to \$4,752 each day. These claims will last 8 months or 208 days, and yield \$988,416. Some of them have been nearly worked out.

Miller's Creek and its tributaries, which include Nason's Gulch, Baboon Gulch, and several others, west of the town, are claimed for 28,000 feet, allowing 186 claims and 558 men; the average yield daily to each is \$24, or \$13,392 for all; the whole amount for 8 months is estimated at \$2,785,536.

Yaeh's Gulch and its tributaries have about 146 claims, which employ 448 men, yielding \$12 daily on an average, amounting to \$1,497,760 for 10 working months. Smith's Gulch and its tributaries have 53 claims, which employ 159 men, yielding \$24 a day, and \$992,160 in ten working months that they will probably last.

Pioneer Gulch has about 80 claims, with 240 men, at \$24 per day, and will yield in 210 working days \$1,384,400. Meadow Creek has according to estimate 166 claims, requiring 498 men, and yielding \$10 per day, which will amount to \$1,245,000 in 250 working days. Bridges' Gulch has 73 claims and 219 men, yielding as estimated \$24 per day, which for 240 working days will amount to \$1,261,440.

Gold Lake has 34 claims, with 102 men at \$12 per day. It will require 288 working days, and will yield \$341,512. Solo Creek is reported to have very rich claims, and Grouse Creek to be all taken up 8000 feet, and to be paying fairly. Of these I have no definite estimates.

The amount, according to estimate, which has been and which will be taken out of the claims already opened is \$10,804,984.

The hills still remain to be washed, and the tailings to be washed over, and some suppose that as much more gold will be obtained. Already a ditch about two miles long is supplying water to one section. Other ditches have been projected. There are a few miners on some of the bars of Salmon River.

According to our estimates, 2,814 men are now mining near Florence. We may add at least 180 for the gulches not estimated, making 3,000. This is the number which merchants and others at Florence supposed to be employed.

We are to consider this small spot as only one of a long chain of placers, extending from Bitter Root Valley to the head of John Day's River. Elk City, Oro Fino, South Fork of Clear Water, and Powder River are in the chain. They are all furnishing large amounts of gold, and they will continue to do so for years. These facts show the value and importance of those broken and mountainous regions for mining purposes. They have become attractive, and they will no doubt continue to be so. But farmers and orchardists, and all who seek for pleasant homes, will return to the valleys, and especially to the Willamette and Umpqua. The contrast enhances the value of these sections, and we presume that many who will come to the upper country for gold, will eventually come to our valley for homes.

Yours,
G. H. ATKINSON.

The attention of parents and all others interested is called to the notice of Dr. Barclay in another column, in reference to an "infant school" in this city.

Louisville, Aug. 12th.—John Morgan with 1,800 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, entered Gallatin, Summer county, Tennessee (twenty three miles from Nashville), early this morning and captured Col. Boone, commanding the post, with about thirty men; a Federal freight train, consigned to Memphis, and a lot of oats and noon to-day.

New York, Aug. 12th.—The report again asserted by a gentleman who left that city on the 1st of August. He says the rebel army numbers 200,000 men, who are in a fearful state of destitution. The general headquarters and a large proportion of the army have been moved to the south side of the river; although the army is so large, the leaders find it impossible to bring more than a hundred thousand into the field at one time.

St. Louis, Aug. 13th.—Three companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, sent from Fort Scott to reinforce the garrison at Monticello, Jasper county, were fallen upon by a regiment of rebels who completely surrounded them. The cavalry cut their way through killing 17, including our Captain and one Lieutenant.

Memphis, Aug. 13.—The Grenada Appeal of the 8th has dispatches from Cumberland, saying that a battle was fought there between Gen. Baines and Gen. Carter, resulting in the defeat of the latter and capture of the entire Federal force with stores.

Rebel reports represent Buell as having Kirby Smith in his front and Bragg in his rear. It is currently stated that Van Dorn and Breckridge are combining their force for an attack on New Orleans; the blow will not be delayed. The Federal fleet at that city may prevent a result satisfactory to the rebels.

St. Louis, Aug. 14.—Pointexter's defeat at Grand River on Monday, chess out guerrillas between North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and Missouri River, unless Quanter has recrossed the river into Clay county as supposed.

Nashville, Aug. 13.—Col. Miller commanding this post, left last night with two regiments, and surprised a part of Morgan's force, killing 6, including 3 officers. No loss on our side.

Cairo, Aug. 12th.—It is reported on rebel authority that the rebels under Breckridge had attacked Baton Rouge, and at first were repulsed with heavy loss. Among the killed were Gen. Clark of Mississippi, and Col. Thos. Hunt of Kentucky. Breckridge was about to renew that attack on the morning of Tuesday last.

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order to the troops in field to subsidist on Secessionists when practicable, and on Unionists when necessary. The steamer Warner has been impounded in a gunboat, armed with howitzers and 800 pieces, for the protection of Missouri river commerce, and to prevent rebels from crossing and recrossing that river.

Accounts of the militia enrollment in the interior are encouraging. More have been enrolled and organized than can at present be armed.

Trenton (Tenn.) Aug. 8th.—An expedition sent against a body of rebels who had been committing depredations near Humboldt, surprised them while sleeping, five miles east of Drersville, yesterday, and completely routed them, killing three, and capturing fifty five horses and the greater portion of their arms. The Federal loss was seven wounded—two seriously.

INFANT SCHOOL.—I propose to establish an Infant School in Oregon City—one that will not interfere with the Public School of this place. It is to accommodate young children, and prepare them for a higher grade, who are not able to attend the Seminary so far away from their parents' care. I have seen, for several years, the necessity for such an institution in our midst. I am now able to say that I have engaged the State's new school-room and play-grounds, so that an Infant School will be organized and conducted under the supervision of the City School Superintendent (F. B.), who has secured the services of a competent Lady Teacher, one who will make it a joy to care for the children and correct any bad habits. The conditions and regulations of the school can be seen in the advertisement.

FORBES BARCLAY.

MUSICAL CONSERVATORIUM at Oregon City. The undersigned would take the liberty of saying to those wishing to learn MUSIC, that he method of instruction is different from that laid down in printed books, and much better calculated to assist the learner.

He also offers his services for playing at Balls, Parties, &c.
Inquire of
JOS. MORMERS.

Notice.—A. J. CHAPMAN, late of the Island and Premium Flouring Mills, is again on hand, and would say to Mill proprietors that he will be found at Oregon City for three months, if any one wishes his services.

Dentistry.—Dr. D. D. STEPHENSON will be in town two weeks; during which time those who want his services will please call on him. Office at his residence.

S-T-1860-X.
BRAY'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and restore the mind. They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbus. They cure Liver Complaint and Nerve Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are EXCELLENT NATURE'S GREAT RESTORERS. They are made of pure ST. CROIX RUM, the celebrated Colaba Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with or without a beverage, without regard to age or season of day. Particularly recommended to Sufferers from a general debility, and who require a tonic to restore health and vigor, and who are afflicted by all Green's, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DANK & Co. New York. Agents.

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