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The Oregon Argus.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (twelve lines or less, minimum measure)
one insertion, \$3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
A liberal deduction will be made in favor of
those who advertise by the year, or quarter.
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ment of death) will be charged half the above
rates of advertising.

The number of insertions required should
be noted on the margin of the advertisement, other-
wise it will be published until forbidden, and
charged accordingly.

Cherries.
Why don't people cultivate this fruit to
greater extent? It is one of the most deli-
cious kinds. Cherry pie! Stewed cher-
ries! Cherries in hand, cherries on the
tree, are among the pleasant memories of
boyhood life. Cherries are not only ex-
cellent, but are healthful. They are prof-
itable, too—selling in this place from fif-
teen to twenty cents per pound. Why not
raise more than one, two, or three puny
trees each, and some have none, while
scarcely any one has a cherry orchard.—
Some discouragement doubtless arises
from the difficulty of getting cherry trees
to live long. Nearly everybody com-
plains that his fine cherry trees die sud-
denly without evident cause. Admitting
there is no remedy for short life in the
cherry tree, will it not pay well to keep a
crop of trees coming on every year?—
Corn, oats, wheat, &c., have to be planted
every year, why not cherries, if we can do
no better? But it is likely we can do
better. Have we studied the cherry tree
properly? Not extensively; and your
humble servant knows little if any more
about the matter than other folks, but will
offer a suggestion or two for all that.
One is of opinion that Oregon soil gen-
erally is too wet for the cherry. Then
underdrain; that can be done in most
places effectually. I am of opinion that
the red Morilla cherry stock would prove
hardy; certainly the wild cherry has fall-
ed under existing treatment. Of one
thing there is a certainty: in Ohio and
some of the States, the red Morilla or
common cherry does well and lives to
good old age with little care or cultiva-
tion, as is evidenced by the many old
cherry orchards to be found there where
woodpeckers and boys are supplied with
cherries in abundance every year. I think
Mr. Geer, of Waldo Hills, has tried the
common cherry stock; at least I noticed
fine royal Annes or other royal variety
growing upon one of them, a tree several
years old, and I do hope for the sake of
good cherries and support of my opinion
that that tree is doing well yet.

But let the cherries be grown plentifully,
we city folks like them, but dislike to pay
twenty-five cents a pound—can't afford it.
The cheaper they come, the more we will
eat; so far of cherries as the market.
Who'll resolve next to plant plenty
of cherry trees?

The British Periodicals.
L. Scott & Co., New York, continue to
republish the leading British Quarterly
and Blackwood's Magazine. By this ar-
rangement the American public is enabled
to obtain them for \$10, while the English
people are obliged to pay \$31. It is neces-
sary to speak of the merits of these
periodicals. They contain the richest
fruits of the scholarship, wit, and genius of
the literary men of Great Britain, and are
of great value to the scholar, the profes-
sional man, or the intelligent reader.
Their pages abound with elaborate criti-
cisms, brilliant essays, profound specula-
tions, and with whatever of interest may
be found in science, literature, morality
and religion. While they are the acknowl-
edged representatives of certain principles
in politics, they are far from being grossly
partisan. In this respect they occupy a
position we should be glad to see our
own periodicals assume—a position which
would enable them to discuss great ques-
tions of Government policy independent of
party trammels.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.
In point of age at least, it is first on the list.
Everybody knows that it was established
by Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sidney Smith
for the purpose of combating the ruling
Tory power, which was carrying every-
thing before it with a high hand. Sustain-
ed by the force of brilliant intellect, and
upheld by a strong public opinion, it car-
ried on its contests single handed, until its
voice made the Tory leaders quake, and
the very throne tremble. It is still con-
ducted with much vigor and ability.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.
Was established to meet this bold and dar-
ing champion on its own ground, and such
writers as Southey, Scott, Lockhart, and
Wordsworth enlisted as its contributors.
It still represents conservative principles,
but its pages are by no means confined to
their advocacy.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.
Belongs to a more liberal school of politics.
Its position is a step in advance of the Ed-
inburgh, and its views come nearest to the
American standard. It devotes itself par-
ticularly to the topics most interesting to
the people, and denounces boldly and fear-
lessly exclusive privileges, hereditary
rights, kingly prerogatives, and all the
abuses of feudalism. As a literary and
progressive periodical it stands unequalled.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.
Made its appearance as a special advocate
of evangelical religion. It was founded by
Dr. Chalmers, and since his death it has
been under the editorial charge of Dr.
Haana, and more recently of Prof. Fraser.
For some time past it has been less evan-
gelical than in its earlier years, but it has
now got back to its *First Faith*, and is con-
ducted on the same principles with the
same vigor which characterized it when
under the care of Chalmers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Everybody knows to be the embodied
genius of Toryism, yet its wretched rhet-
oric, profound disquisitions, slashing yet bri-
lliant criticisms, poetry, biography, histor-
ical and fictitious narratives, render it the
most readable monthly in the world.
See Prospectus in another column.

Suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind.

EASTERN NEWS.

Wednesday's Dispatch.
New York, 30th.—A special dispatch
from Lancaster of the 1st, says signal re-
ports have been seen and firing heard last
night at Columbia, in the direction of Get-
tysburg, which continued till 3 o'clock this
morning. At times the cannonading was
rapid and heavy. The Federals occupied
York in force.

Rear of Vicksburg, June 23th.—Yes-
terday, under orders from Gen Grant, the
whole line moved to the position for an
assault. The first line through covered
approaches and trenches, moved into their
assigned places. At 3 o'clock four signal
guns near Logan's tent gave the signal.—
As the steels struck, a mine under the par-
apet of a fort in Michelson's front explo-
ded, throwing works high in the air and
opening a large fissure. On the instant of
the explosion, every gun on our side
opened with a tremendous fire. Four regi-
ments from Logan and two from Quimby's
divisions charged by flank through, and
into the fort. The rebels returned fire
with rifle pits in the rear. A sharp musket
fire followed, in which our working parties
threw up earthworks, while hand grenades
and thirty pound shells were used with
terrible effect on the rebels in their pits.
In the mean time the rebels massed in
heavy force and drove our men out. As
they moved to the charge our batteries
opened, sweeping them by hundreds, and
the rebels under Gen. Uim were repulsed.
The destruction of the fort revealed their
undermines. The stockades are built of
large logs.

Headquarters, Logan's Division, June
26.—A heavy fire was kept up all day.
We have been able to throw considerable
earthworks around the centre and within
the fort. The rebels prevented us from
getting their guns by throwing ignited
shells over their parapets. A heavy arti-
lery fire was kept up all along the whole
line during the night to prevent the rebels
concentrating on that point. Our loss in
the affair yesterday may reach 300 killed
and wounded. That of the enemy must
have been severe.

Newbern, June 25th.—The Wilmington
Journal gives full details of our movement
here, naming the regiments departing and
giving their destination before advices had
been sent North for publication. The
Journal thinks the remarkable celerity of
Foster's movements is just cause for great
apprehension, and says he will slip into
Richmond while the rebels are napping
unless well watched.

Tallahassee, June 30.—The situation of
affairs has materially changed. It has
rained for the last 48 hours and the roads
are unusually heavy, but Rosecrans pushes
on.

Col. Wilder's command on an expedi-
tion to Deuched has returned. He de-
feated and drove out a small garrison and
burned a bridge.

The Chattanooga Rebel says rebel loss
at Beach Grove was 100 killed and 400
or 500 wounded. Gen. Steadman made
a reconnaissance within two miles of Tal-
lahassee. Two regiments were encoun-
tered and an engagement ensued when the
enemy gave way without much resistance.
Gen. Thomas, who accompanied the col-
umn reports the enemy in force in their
works.

Richmond, June 2.—A few transports
approached the White House this morn-
ing, and a small force landed.
Philadelphia, 2d.—A special dispatch from Har-
tysburg press says a considerable force under Gen.
Knappe marched up the valley toward Carlisle.
A supply train was also sent, which encountered the
rebels and returned to Harrisburg.
Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Carlisle.
No doubt an engagement is going on. The
fight is probably near Mechanicsburg.

Washington, July 2.—Letters from the Army of
the Potomac say our last movements have been
characterized by marked intelligence and a disposi-
tion on the part of officers and soldiers to under-
go any fatigue within power of human endurance.

Advises from Memphis to the 24th,
says: A cavalry expedition under Col.
Wagner, just returned from Paducah, re-
ports as follows: He broke up a rebel
camp, under Col. George, at Paducah, de-
stroyed the railroad bridge at Jockaway
and the trestle work just beyond and
a portion of the road from the north. He
then crossed the Tallahatchie, pursuing
Chalmers beyond the Coldwater. On the
Helena road he captured 100 rebels, and
paroled all the sick. At Paducah he de-
stroyed all the army supplies, workshops,
mills and tanneries, with an immense
amount of forage and subsistence; took
from 600 to 800 horses and mules and
500 cattle. He passed through five coun-
ties, marched 200 miles, and lost one man
killed and five wounded.

Thursday's Dispatch.
Harrisburg, July 2.—It is reported
that the rebels have returned to the vicin-
ity of Carlisle, and demanded the surrender
of the town again. Gen. Small peremp-
torily refused to surrender. Maryland
Highlands have been evacuated. Our troops
there have gone to cooperate with Meade.

Jackson, Miss., June 29.—Official dis-
patches from Gen. Taylor, dated Alexan-
dria, La., June 23d, says he stormed and
carried, at the point of the bayonet, the
enemy's works at Alexandria.

Washington, July 2.—It was officially
announced, yesterday, that drafted persons
under the Conscription Act, are exempt
by paying \$300.

Cairo, June 28th.—Information from
Vicksburg, says the garrison is very ac-
tive and will make a desperate resistance,
in the hope that relief will soon reach
them. Probably an attempt will be made
to capture Milliken's Bend, to try to stop
the navigation of the Mississippi.

Washington, July 31.—Headquarters,
Tallahassee, July 1st, via Murfreesboro.—
To Gen. Halleck: I telegraphed you June
25th, of the occupation of Shelbyville and
Manchester. Gen. Thomas yesterday
made a reconnaissance on two roads, and
Gen. McCook on the rear, reporting the
enemy in force at this place, with the ad-
dition of Buckner's division. On Mon-
day morning June 29th, the enemy had
fallen back in haste in the night, leaving
his strong fortifications, a small quan-
tity of stores, and three siege guns
into our possession.
Pittsburg, Pa., July 1st.—The Philadel-
phia is at Greensburg.

Battle near Gettysburg, Pa.!

Baltimore, July 3d.—The American
has the following: We learn from Maj.
Burgardner, of Gen. Reynolds's staff, the
following interesting particulars of the
battle near Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st:

Gen. Meade took a most advantageous
position for either attack or defence. At
9 o'clock Thursday morning the 1st and
5th corps reached Gettysburg, entering
from the East side of the town, they
marched directly through. On passing
out of the West end of the town the en-
emy were observed advancing rapidly on
the Chambersburg turnpike with their
line of battle toward town apparently en-
deavoring to obtain advantage of the
position commanding the town, the 1st corps
under Reynolds which was in advance,
pushed forward on double file to secure
this position. The enemy under Long-
street and Hill advanced steadily and in a
few moments heavy firing of artillery
opened. The 11th corps, under Howard,
was also soon in position, and a heavy
battle raged. At 3 o'clock, p. m., the en-
emy massed their forces and endeavored
to turn our right flank. A severe infantry
fight ensued. After a volley of musketry
being poured into their columns with dead-
ly effect, the enemy fell back. The field
between the contending armies was strewn
with dead and wounded. We hold the
prominent and commanding positions for
which the struggle was made, at the close
of the fight which ceased about 4 o'clock.
Notwithstanding our severe loss of officers
the advantages of the day were considered
as decidedly with our forces.

The Herald's dispatch dated Harris-
burg, last night, says a column of 25,000
rebels passed through Bilahurg, Thursday,
July 2d, in the direction of Gettysburg.
Another account from the front represents
the condition of affairs at the close of the
fight on Wednesday evening to have been
unfavorable and far from promising of
successful issue.

Information received mentioned that the enemy
held possession of Gettysburg for some time
previous to the approach of our army, and had not
recaptured it, but had commenced fortifying the
high crest of the town, where they proposed to
check our advance toward Chambersburg and
the mouth of the Cumberland Valley. The recent
movement of Gen. Reynolds after entering the
east end of the town took them by surprise. He
soon obtained these positions which the rebels
were fortifying. Early in the afternoon, both
Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a
grand effort to turn our right flank. Gen. Howard's
11th corps most bravely repulsed these two ve-
teran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was
so complete, that no further attempt was made by
the enemy during the day.

The night closed with our forces in
possession of the ground chosen by the
rebels on which to give us battle. When
our informant left the field on Thursday,
General Meade had arrived and the main
body of our army was in position to pursue
the enemy. The 11th army corps in their
charge on Longstreet's corps is said to have
slightly faltered when Gen. Howard
and Col. Wadsworth's Chancellorsville
regiment. They then rushed furiously into
the fight like devils. The whole line of
rebels gave way before them.

New York, July 3.—A special to the
Times says the enemy are massing in heavy
force on the left and now (3.30 p. m.) have
just begun the attack with artillery. There
is every probability of a severe battle to-
morrow.

New York, 3.—The Herald's Washing-
ton dispatch says important advices were
received at midnight of yesterday's battle.
There seems to be but little doubt that
that brilliant victory has been won. The
enemy were not only repulsed, but sereral
thousand were taken prisoners. Our
loss has been large, but the result so far
as known is a decided success.

Special dispatches, dated 2d, says our
forces are known to have gained on the
enemy until 4 o'clock, since then the firing
has been rapid and it is believed a general
engagement has occurred.

Baltimore, July 3.—The American says
that Gen. Schenck has in his possession
2,400 prisoners in Baltimore and at the
Relay House, taken in the battle of
Wednesday. Nearly 1,000 of these were
taken by the 11th corps.

Spirit of New York.
The Senate of the State of New York
passed on Friday last, without a dissenting
vote, the following resolutions, in response
to the resolutions of the Legislature of
Ohio, inserted in our columns a few days
ago:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur) That
we send our greetings to the patriotic Leg-
islature of the State of Ohio, and wish
them hereby pledge ourselves and resolve
that we will have no dissolution of the
Union; that we will have no armistice; that
we can fight as long as the rebels and tra-
itors can; that the war shall go on until
law is restored, and that we will never de-
spair of the republic.

We also further resolve, That our brave
soldiers in the field shall have our grate-
ful and support; their ranks shall be
made strong, and in so far as possible their
comfort and safety shall be insured; that
the laws necessary to that end shall be en-
forced, and that their constitutionality
shall be determined by the courts alone.

EMIGRATION WEST.—The St. Louis cor-
respondent of the Call says:
From all the information I can gather,
the emigration across the plains this year
will far exceed that of the previous year,
except the first great rush to California.
A gentleman who has just arrived at Lead-
ville, from Colorado Territory, says the
emigration now passing over the plains is
immense. During the 10 days that he
was on the plains, he met an average of
500 wagons per day, all loaded with emi-
grants. On one day he met 800 wagons
filled with families. Immense droves of
stock were following these great caravans.
This emigration is stated to be divided be-
tween Colorado, Nevada and California,
about one-third resting on this side of the
mountains.

Some of the English journals are
making personal attacks on Queen Victoria,
because she leads a quiet life, and con-
siders the days of her mourning for her
husband. If Americans were thus to set
a woman, their conduct would be
evidence of the degrading ten-
dencies of republican institutions.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH.—The thirty-fifth
star was added to the national flag upon
the fourth day of July—Western Virginia
making the thirty-fifth State.

PRÉSIDENT LINCOLN.

At a Union
meeting in Baltimore not long since,
Montgomery Blair spoke as follows in
reference to the course of the President:

You recollect, my friends, that the gov-
ernment of this country has been in the
exclusive possession, almost for the last
quarter of a century, of those who, when
it was wrested from them, have turned to
strike it dead. When you recollect that
circumstance (and it is an important one,
going far to excuse such errors as the Ad-
ministration may commit in carrying on
its affairs with the men who are now called
upon to administer them), and that these
men are necessarily inexperienced and in-
experienced in the great measures of admin-
istration, because the Government itself
has been in the hands of those who have
now rebelled when its control has been
wrested from their grasp, it will go far in
modification of any errors which you may
be called upon, as lovers of your country,
to deplore on the part of those who are
now intrusted with power. Although I
occupy but a very small and unimportant
place connected with the general admin-
istration, I think, considering all things,
and the inexperience of the men who have
been charged with the Administration,
that they—that Mr. Lincoln—has dis-
charged his duty with certainly great suc-
cess. [Applause.] I will tell you, my
friends, what I conceive to be the true se-
cret of that success. It is that no man
who ever breathed the air of heaven
ever brought to the discharge of the trust
confided to him a more honest purpose,
a more patriotic spirit, and a more self-
denying heart. [Applause.] "Three
cheers for Abraham Lincoln," which were
lustily given. If the virtues of self-
denial, of patriotism, of devotion to this
land and to its freedom, and to the in-
terests of the working men of the land
(of whom he is a fit representative) will
insure success, be assured our efforts will
be crowned with glorious results, for to
that extent I can answer for an observa-
tion of his conduct.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.—At last this
great work is about to be built—and our
hitherto quiet village transformed into a
busy mart, with the commerce of hundreds
of millions of interests passing by our
doors—bringing with it changes and revo-
lutions not now contemplated. We have
received from Washington, among other
documents a bill reported by the commit-
tee on naval affairs to the House of Repre-
sentatives "to provide for the construction
of a ship canal for the passage of armed
vessels around the Falls of Niagara." Our
citizens are aware of the long continued ef-
forts of Horace H. Day, who, under
great discouragements, at last completed
by his own capital and made ready for im-
mediate use, our water power and canal,
from which so much advantage had been
expected.

The whole bed of the canal by the route
proposed, is through a rocky foundation
and is indeed a herculean work. The deep-
est rock excavation in all the distance to
be opened is already penetrated by Mr.
Day's canal; this is the deep cut near the
railroad repair buildings, and was origi-
nally surveyed by a corps of topographical
engineers under order of the government
in 1835, and besides being the shortest
and cheapest route as then surveyed, passed
through the village of Marchester—the
great manufacturing village conceived by
old General Porter, whose original enter-
prise and public spirit had projected and
struggled at that early day, to give birth
to the true and only legitimate line of
communication, left by nature for connect-
ing the great lakes, for navigation purposes.

The whole length of the canal from the
foot of Grass Island, the proposed head
above the falls, to the point near Lewiston,
where it enters the Niagara river below the
rapids, is less than seven miles, making the
shortest route possible, being about one
mile shorter than the Gill Creek route. In
the bill before us Mr. Day proposes to
give security to complete the whole work,
including a double row of locks, in three
years. This is a short time indeed, yet if
any man in the United States can do it,
Horace H. Day is that man—and we wish
him and his bill all the success they can
have.—*Niagara Falls Gazette.*

BOISE DATES TO JUNE 23.—We were
favored on Sunday last, 28th, with an in-
terview with Mr. L. Starr, of the firm of
A. M. & L. L. Starr of Portland. Mr.
Starr left Bannock City and Placerville
on Tuesday the 23d, in a company with one
gentleman, and reached Lewiston on Sun-
day without any extraordinary exertion.
He says the road the most of the way is
an excellent one, and is much nearer than
the one he traveled from Walla Walla.
They saw no Indians on the route but met
a great many animals and men. He saw
Col. Masary and his command; they were
getting along fine. All the trains that
had recently left Lewiston had arrived.
He saw Messrs. Snow, Jesse, Johns, Hell-
man and several other Lewistonians; they
were in good spirits. Exciting news had
been received in relation to the new gold
discoveries on the Malheur and Owyhee
rivers, and about one thousand men had
left Placerville and upwards of two
thousand Bannock City for the diggings.
Mr. Starr says the Boise Mines are rich
and extensive, and if they had a plentiful
supply of water the amount of gold taken
out the ensuing season would astonish the
world.—*Golden Age.*

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.—The Wilson G.
Hunt, by her arrival last evening, brought
down another large amount of gold.
Wells, Fargo & Co. received two hundred
and fifty pounds, one hundred pounds of
which was from the Columbia river dig-
gings. About fifty passengers arrived,
all having more or less gold. We are as-
sured by parties who seem to be well in-
formed on the subject, that the total
amount of dust which reached this city
last evening will fall but little short of
five hundred pounds.—*Times.*

THE THIRTY-FIFTH.—The thirty-fifth
star was added to the national flag upon
the fourth day of July—Western Virginia
making the thirty-fifth State.

Josiah Quincy on the Rebellion.

The venerable Josiah Quincy on the
27th of April delivered the following pa-
triotic and eloquent address before the
members of the Union Club of Boston:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Your
wish and an irresistible sense of duty
have placed me in this connection with
this society.
I was induced to become one of your
number at a period of life when it may
justly be deemed presumption to join such
a society; but I regard the war in which
the United States are now engaged as in-
volving a crisis in the condition of the
whole human race, from which no human
being has a right to shrink, or of success
in it to despair.

The point now at issue is not whether
human beings may be held to slavery
through power, but whether they may be
made slaves by right. Hitherto slavery
has been permitted by the nations of earth
as a power—that those who could get a
slave, by whatever means, had acquired a
power which other nations had no
authority to interfere. It is now, for the
first time in the history of man, by the
leaders of this rebellion, avowed as a
principle of right, and avowedly made the
corner-stone of their Confederacy.

In the convention in which the constitu-
tion of that Confederacy was formed, A.
H. Stephens, the Vice-President of that
convention, publicly declared "that the ob-
ject of that association was to put an end
forever, to the agitating question concern-
ing African slavery," that it placed the
African in his proper status in civilization;
that "all men were born free and equal,"
but upon exactly the opposite idea, that
its foundations are laid, its corner-stone
rests, upon the great truth that the African
is not the equal of the white man; that
slavery, that subordination to the su-
perior race, is the natural and normal con-
dition. "This, our new government,"
Vice-President Stephens adds, "is the first
in the history of the world based upon
this great physical, philosophical, and moral
truth."

Such was the open publicly avowed
declaration of one of the great leaders of
this rebellion; which was received by
shouts and acclamations within doors, and
by a vast multitude congregated without
doors, who could not, for want of space,
be admitted within them.

There is now no possible doubt concern-
ing the object and nature of the constitu-
tion of this Confederacy, that it is to es-
tablish among the whole human race
a new form of civilization. In conformity
with its principles, the founders of it give
public notice to the nations of the earth
that the old form of civilization has been
in their abrogated; leaving no loophole
or pretense for any nation or individual to
escape from the dilemma or from the duty
of either abandoning the old or resisting
the new form of civilization. The en-
slaving of Africans is, on the principle of
this Confederacy, no longer a mere power to
be exercised when an individual could be
bought, inherited or stolen, but is founded
on an immutable principle of assumption,
that the African race have been constitu-
ted by God and nature unequal to the
latter to aid them in rising in the scale of
civilization, but the right of reducing them
to a state of forced servitude, and of de-
priving them of all social and moral rights;
of liberty, property, and even life, having
no property in themselves, their wives,
nor their offspring—all being holden at
the will and subject to control of the Cau-
casian master. To this condition the
constitution of this Confederacy reduces the
whole African race; and, while declaring
these to be its principles, their founders
claim the privilege of being admitted into
the societies of the nations of the earth!

Principles worthy only of being conceived
and promulgated by the inmates of the in-
fernal regions, and a fit constitution for
a Confederacy in pandemonium!

Now as soon as the nature of this con-
stitution is truly explained and understood
it is possible that the nations of the earth
can admit such a Confederacy into their
society! Can any nation calling itself
civilized, associate, with any sense of self-
respect, with a nation avowing and prac-
ticing such principles? Will not every
civilized nation, when the nature of this
Confederacy is understood, come to the
side of the United States, and refuse all
association with them, as in truth, they
are *hostes humani generis*? For the African
is as much entitled to be protected in
the rights of humanity as any other
portion of the human race.

As to Great Britain, her course is, in
the nature of things, already fixed and
immutable. She must sooner or later
join the United States in this war, or be
disgraced throughout all future time; for
the principle of that civilization which this
Confederacy repudiates was by her—
her great glory and with unparalleled sac-
rifices—introduced into the code of civil-
ization; and she will prove herself recre-
ant, if she fails to maintain it.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a South-
ern statesman, and distinguished Senator
from Maryland, in a recent letter to the
Union League of Baltimore, said: "The
sole ministers of peace at present are our
gallant officers, soldiers, and sailors. Let
these be used as they may be, and the end
will soon be accomplished; and let us, in
pressing on the foe, not halt to criticize
the conduct of the Government. Let us,
on the contrary, give it a hearty, zealous
support whilst the peril is upon us, reserv-
ing our censures for a period of restored peace
whenever the conduct of the men who are administering
it." When Mr. Johnson, with sympathies
and associations in the past, that might
have inclined less patriotic men to the
Southern cause, can afford to speak such
brave and cheering words, what will be
thought of Northern men, who have lived
all their lives in Northern States, who
boast that their ties of home, and family,
and friendship, and association, are all in
the North, and yet, who, in their devotion
to slavery and rebellion, endeavor to de-
stroy the Government which protects
them!—*Forney's Press.*

The New Policy—Negro Soldiers.

SPEECH OF GEN. THOMAS.
Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial,
LAKESIDE, (La.), April 9.
In my last letter, I stated that Adjutant
General Thomas had arrived at Mem-
phis, on his way hither.

The Adjutant General comes here on a
mission, the special object of which is best
explained in his own speech, a correct
copy of which I enclose.

Gen. McPherson notified Gen. Logan
yesterday that the Adjutant General would
visit his camps in the afternoon, for the
purpose of addressing the troops of his
division on the subject of the policy of the
Administration in regard to the treatment
and arming of contrabands now within
our lines, or who may hereafter come with-
in them. The necessary preparations
were made, and at two o'clock p. m., all
the regiments were formed into a vast
circle, to give attention to the representa-
tive of the President, for such in this
matter, Gen. Thomas claims to be.

SPEECH OF GENERAL McPHERSON.
Gen. McPherson was the first to speak.
The object of the gathering, he said, was
to hear the enunciation of the policy of
the Administration with reference to the
freed men within our lines, and those who
should come within them in future—black
men, once languishing in servitude, now,
through the operations of the President's
proclamation and the condition of war,
made free forever. He concurred, fully
and heartily, in the policy of forming, of-
ficing, and arming these negro regiments
and he doubted not it should receive the
hearty co-operation of the officers and sol-
diers of the third division. Already two
regiments had been formed at Lake Pro-
vidence, and he hoped to have an equal
number here. He called special attention
to the fact that Gen. Thomas had received
full and ample authority from the Presi-
dent to grant commissions. He knew
there were hundreds of private soldiers
before him who were capable of having
commands, and he would use his influence
to secure them the positions. The Adjutant
General was also ordered to disgrace
and disqualify from the service any man
or officer guilty of brutally treating the black
man, and he hoped he would exercise that
authority. In conclusion, Gen. McPher-
son introduced Gen. Lorenzo Thomas.

SPEECH OF GEN. THOMAS.
Adjutant General Thomas addressed
the soldiers as follows:
Fellow-soldiers, your commanding Gen-
eral has so fully stated the object of my
mission that it is almost unnecessary for
me to say anything to you in reference to
it. Still, as I came here with full author-
ity from the President of the United
States to announce the policy which, after
mature deliberation, has been determined
on by the wisdom of the nation, it is my
duty to make known to you, clearly and
fully, the features of this policy. It is a
source of extreme gratification to me to
come before you this day, knowing, as I
do full well, how glorious have been your
achievements in the field of battle. No
soldier can come before soldiers of tried
valor without having the deepest emotions
of his soul stirred within him. These
emotions I feel on the present occasion,
and I beg you will listen to what I have to
say as soldiers, receiving from a soldier
the commands of the President of the
United States.

I come from Washington clothed with
the fullest power in this matter. With
this power I can act precisely as if I
were the President of the United States
himself present. I am directed to refer
nothing to Washington, but to act promptly
—what I have to do, to do at once—to
strike down the unworthy, and to elevate
the deserving.

I can only speak briefly, and cannot en-
ter into the details of this subject at pres-
ent. It may be that some of you are bet-
ter acquainted with this country than I
am, but all my military life was spent
in the South. I know this whole
region well. I am a Southern man, and,
if you will, born with Southern preju-
dices, but I am free to say that the policy I
am now to announce to you I endorse
with my whole heart. You know full
well, for you have been over this country
—you know better than I do—that the
rebels have sent into the field all their
available fighting men—every capable of
bearing arms—and you know that they
have kept at home all their slaves for the
raising of subsistence for their armies in
the field. In this way they can bring to
bear against us all the strength of the so-
called Confederate States, while we at the
North can only send a portion of our
fighting force, being compelled to leave
behind another portion to cultivate our
fields and supply the wants of an immense
army. The Administration has deter-
mined to take from the rebels that source
of supply, to take their negroes and compel
them to send back a portion of their
whites to cultivate their deserted planta-
tions, and very poor persons they would
be to fill the place of the dark-skinned
laborer. They must do this or their armies
will starve.