THE OREGON ARGUS. BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars When the maney is not paid in advance, Four buler will be charged if puid in air months, Fire Dollars at the end of the year. Tae Dellare will be charged for eix monthetions received for a less period. to paper discontinued until all arrearages and unless at the option of the publisher. Single copies twenty-five cents.

Gen. Lyon.

Tais gallant soldier, who has so thornighly taken in hand the rebels of Missouri. od has caused the traitor Governor, Claib Jackson, to be stricken with such dismay, is in the dashing and judicions energy and carries which he is displaying, doing but late more than his antecedents might seem is justify. That there was talent as well s coarage in the man, was shown on more tian one occasion, from the day of his enor into West Point to the hour of his gloness and successful expedition against Boshville.

Nathaniel Lyon is a native of Connectest, and was born in July, 1818. He enused the Military Academy July 1, 1837, and graduating, was appointed July 1. 1841, Second Lieutenant of the Second lafantry. In a class of fifty-two members, scioling, undoubtedly, as large an amount of ability as any class which has ever been gren to the service, he took rank the

derenth. Feb. 16, 1847, he was promoted 1st Leutenant, and uccompanying his Regiwest, shared more fully in its dangers, duis, and honors, in all the operations of Gen. Scott's campaign in Mexico. Atucked to the brigade of that noble old uteran, Lieut.-Col. Riley, it did gallant

At Cerro Gordo, of the companies of the brigade last ordered up the hill against the enemy's position, Lyon's, being in the alrance, was the only one which reached the crest in time to engage him before he retired. Lyon, at the head of a portion of licempany, pushed on in pursuit of the earny beyond this point, to make the rout

At Contreras, on the 19th of August blowing, the regiment being threatened ly large masses of the enemy's cavalry, on the right, left, and rear, it was formed into hollow square, with an interior reserve uder the command of Lieut, Lyon, On the following day he signalized himself in esisting in the capture of some of the guns of the enemy, which were turned upon tem in their retreat, as well as taking part with Captains Casey and Wessels, in se erng 200 prisoners.

At Churubusco, he was under heavy and destructive fire from the enemy, and be hvel with marked coolness and courage. For his services in the two battles be re gived the especial commendation of his Captain.

In the assault on the Belen gate of the

cty of Mexico, Sept. 13th, he was woundel. For gallant and meritorious conduct m, he received the well-earned brevet of Captain; and June 11, 1851, he was pro-Captain; and June 11, 1851, he was propaget back, 'refused,' but send for your moted to the rank of Captain of his Regibill; deposit the money with the postmasment. Since the Mexican war he has been ter, and ask him to forward it; or go to principally engaged with his Regiment in inhous frontier service, where latent genisof a Napoleon or an Alexander would be buried and unknown. Of his more recent services, which have electrified the country, at the same time that they have given an intimation of the ability for a higher command which he possesses, and exerted so important an influence upon our autional uffairs, it is not necessary here to speak. Suffice it to say, that if Missouri longer attempts to show her disloyalty, Nathaniel Lyon will be heard from again. He is undoubtedly the man for the place, and knowing his duty, dares perform it .-May we not indulge the hope that he will, at early day, be promoted to a higher position in the U. S. Army, for while he holds the rank of Brigadier General of the Mistoari Volunteers, he is still but a Captain of lafantry in the U. S. service.

DECAY OF IDOLATRY IN INDIA .- A traveler from Madras to Jaffna states that but hw of the heathen temples he passed were in good order—those regularly repaired and used are comparatively few. Many of the temples are gradually going to ruintowers, walls, and rooms, where the idols at, are broken; many of the idols that were formerly carried with great parade, are now resting in their places, with no one to wipe or clean them. Many idol cars, thee drawn with great pomp and parade, are so neglected that they can be used only for fuel. The impression is steadily gaining ground among the people that their idol system has had its day, and that the teligion of the gospel will eventually fill the whole land.

Financially, the North must be the rainer by the war, and the South the loser. The very means of offense and support which have been procured by the South from the North, have been or will be paid or here and distributed among our people. The Government will also spend all its motry here, with the exception of what goes to Europe. Consequently, the wealth of the Union must necessarily center at the North, and will keep the wheels of trade going in any emergency.

-In the free States there are 3,778,000 this males between the ages of 18 and 45, troversy by quietly remarking:

18 1,655,990 in the slaveholding States. "Gentlemen, the law is repealed." tel 1,655,990 in the singeligiding States.

Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. VII.

columns of the Rochester Union:

Gov. Wise,) that the officers of the army

sections of the Union, they would respec-

tively go with the North or the South:-

and that nearly every Southern man an-

swered he would adhere to the section that

give him birth. Here he have proof that

not only this conspiracy had assumed

its present determinate shape five years

ago, and only waited for opportunity; but

that Mr. Buchanan was perfectly well

aware of the fact at the very time when he

took some of the leaders into his Cabinet;

and when he was possively aiding Cobb,

"If against our remonstrances, and the

carnest remonstrances of hundreds of thou-

sands of the conservative and patriotic men of the country, we are to be dragged into the unnatural and fratricidal strife, we can

only submit and acquiesce in that which we

have labored to prevent. Against the

laws of our Government we have never

yet rebelled. It is the duty of every State,

and every citizen of every State, to yield

obedience to them. When our services are

required to uphold the Constitution and

laws, as humble as they may be, they be-

long to, and shall be cheerfully yielded to, that Government under which we were

born-whose destiny is our destiny, and

SEEKING REST IN CALIFORNIA .- We find

"Kentucky is full of poor families who

have fled from the war terrors that prevail

in Tennessee, North Carolina, and other

Southern States. For some time past poor

persons have been coming from the same

quarters in Missouri, and many have been

seen on our public highways, begging as-sistance from place to place. Many fami-

fit themselves out for a journey to the west,

look for no peace this side of the Rocky

mountains, and an immense emigration is

going to Utah, California, and the Terri-

ver City, 1.783 emigrant teams, the occu-

er it be ten cents or ten dollars.

be well provided for .- Sac. Bee.

Gov. Wm. R. Davie, and Judge Iredell,

of North Carolina, written in 1799, show-

ing that designs to overthrow the Govern-

ment then existed, and that the determina-

tion of many of the seceded States then

was to crush out the movement as a rebel-

The most extraordinary instance of

patience on record in modern times, is that

of a judge in Illinois, who sat silently for

distant West

the following item in the Eastern press:

whose honor is our honor."

and assure the success of the rebellion.

following language, last week:

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 27, 1861.

purity!"

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT .- We find Ex-Vice President Dallas on the Union. this remarkable paragraph in the editorial known and local for this world-wide fa-mous banner, is not the first that has been give the first meaning of its forms and the Union. War and the dissolution of This great and long-standing conspiracy was well known in its outlines to Mr. Buchanan himself. We heared it from his made. The reserved right to nullify your colors: laws, and at discretion to break up . "The stars of the new flag represented There can be no dissolution of the Union, own lips previous to his entering upon the duties of the Presidency, that he had been of mers State partnership, perhaps meditated at Hartford in 1814, was certainly constellation of Lyra,' which, in the hands would be given, and war is the only alterreliably informed (we think he said by and mavy had been polled on the question whether in case of rupture between the two debate, and no giant more formidable and the Covenanter's banner in Scotland, sigoverruled as perverse and untenable. The cidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, ing any portion of the Union to expel or wealth, who were William Wilkins, of disposed in a circle, symbolizing the circling within the Union, and fighting for my Pittsburg, and myself, steadily insisted ling scrpent of the Egyptians, signifying rights—if necessary, with the sword—withupon hoisting the stars and stripes high eternity. The thirteen stripes showed the in the bounds and under the safeguards of above the palmetto; and the renowned number of the United Colonies, and denot-

Floyd, Thompson, and Toncey, in their plans to cripple the Federal Government, Coming to Time. - The Marysville Express, which has heretofore been the most rabid secession sheet in California, used the cial guardians of your Constitution, laws new constellation!-Union!-Perpetuity! than without it?

and liberties are bound to pursue.
"Let us, then," said Dallas, concluding, be firmly linked as a band of brothers, around this unchanged standard. For my humble self, born beneath it, having im bibed from a venerated father's inculcations a devoted attachment to its comprehensive import; having dearly loved to the last a brother who gallantly gave his life to its support, end dying in a distant field serts by my fellow-citizens, and especially by those to sustain whose equality and rights I shrank from no personal sacrifice, a gentleman of respectability and credit. I come back to you, gentlemen, filled, it is true, with grief at the national calmity, but unaltered in my determination to stand, come weal or wore, powerless, I confess, but unalterably by the flag of the American Union, the whole Union, and the Union (or some time engaged as assistant teacher in a New Orleans Grammar School. Some the Compromise of 1850. forever.

under his emotions, and the grouped, retily applauded.

tories. A gentleman who has arrived from California by the overland route, says he met on the road between Omaha and Den-LADY .- The following is an extract from a lady, he does not know." pants of which were seeking homes in the letter of a popular Southern authoress to her brother, written in January last. It is like this?-New Haven Palladium. conched in the fervid language and temper THE WAY TO STOP A PAPER .- If you wish

to stop your paper, pay for it in full to the of a warm-hearted and patriotic woman: Everything going to the 'bad'; no thing heard of but secession, revolution, est man should do. Don't go sneaking to the postmaster, and tell him to send your starvation, and war, with all its attendant horrors. I already dread to pick up a pakeep my hands off them. You can scarcethe office of publication yourself, and pay ly see one without finding in it some account of the pulling down of the dear old your honest dues like a man. Some peoflag for which our fathers fought and died. ple complain that they can't stop a paper that they have once subscribed for, but there is no difficulty if they take the right hallowed ties; the funeral dirge of beloved way. Pay up all you owe, and if the paper is continued contrary to your orders, and time-honored institutions. And what you are not liable for it. Don't undertake can we look for in its stead? Nothing but per is continued contrary to your orders, to cheat the printer out of his dues, whethdesolation, anarchy, and blood. *

I read the other day a letter from Jere. Clemens, containing an account of the tear-THE ESTATE OF DOUGLAS. - We supposed ing down of the national flag and running that Donglas was rich; that he owned up the flag of Alabama in its place, and I much real estate in Chicago; but it appears cried over it like a very child. My eyes he died almost penniless. An address, re- overflow as I write, and the burden pectably signed, is put forth to the Ameri- tears lies heavy on my heart all the day can people, and particularly to the people long. I have felt for the past mouth as of Illinois, asking them to contribute to though I were sitting by the bedside of a American Aloc, which is expected to bloom purchase a homestead for his wife, as she dear friend, watching the approach of the in July or August next. Its blooming s left in destitute circumstances; all the dread destroyer, but still hoping almost spire has already attained an altitude of landed property of which he died possessed, against hope that the uplifted hand might twenty feet, and it progresses in height save three acres, being covered deep with be staved. If I hear a strain of one mortgages. Doubtless this request will be of our old national melodies, it sends met in a liberal spirit, and Mrs. Douglas an icy chill to my heart like the falling of pected that the blossom will be larger than MEMENTO OF ELLSWORTH.-We, to-day, saw a fragment of the Secession flag, the would ever fall like a wail of despuir upon pulling down of which led to the death of

the gallant Ellsworth. It was received by Although I love the 'Old Dominion' as the mail steamer, by a young man of this city, whose brother is an officer of the New York Second Regiment. It is highly prized by the recipient, and is an object of great interest to many acquaintances us a memento of the honored dead .- S. F. COLORS MOST FREQUENTLY HIT DURING WAR .- It would appear, from numerous observations made by military writers, that soldiers are hit during battle accordlies my beautiful mother; that upon the ing to the color of their dress, in the following order: red, the most fatal color, streams of the old Keystone State I deeply regretted. the least fatal, Austrian gray. The prolaughed and sang away the sunny hours of portions are: red, 12; rifle green, 7; brown, childhood; and there, too, still watching 6; Austrian bluish gray, 5. The National Intelligencer has roof tree to find a home in the land of the published letters from Judge Marshall, song bird and the sunbeam, are the blessed

> my country, all is my kindred." THE BOOT ON THE OTHER LEG. - One of the slaves at Newport News, on being questioned as to whether he had run away at about 12 miles apart for the entire dis-from his master replied, "No golly! Massa tance. run away from me! When see de soldiers comin' he run l'ke de debbil! I 'spec' he's gone to Richmond."

two days while a couple of wordy attorneys contended about the construction of an act of the Legislature, and then ended the constitution of the United States.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE PLAC - As there "The present fitful efforts," said Dallas, is nothing more prominent and attractive I must take occasion to say that, in my "to bstitute another comparatively un-known and local for this world-wide fa-

your Government as a cobweb contrivance the new constellation of 'States, rising in except by consent or war. No one can and formally claimed by South Carolina in of Orpheus, signified harmony. The blue native by which a dissolution could be ac-1832. At this epoch there were giants in of the field was taken from the edges of complished. sive doctrine. But, gentlemen, it was the United Colonies against oppression, in am for staying within the Union, and defycalm Senators from this good old common-perseverance and justice. The stars were drive me out of the Union. I am for staycitizen of Tennessee, who had routed the ed the subordination of States to the Un-rights; but not by being driven out of the invaders at New Orleans, dispelled, by the ion, as well as equality among themselves. Union rashly and unceremoniously by any mere show of a Force Bill, the delasive The whole was the blending of the various portion of this Confederacy. Here I am Quixotism which was brave and blind then, flags previous to the Union flag, viz; the red within it, and here I mean to stand and "Nullification is but fragmentary, sub-divided, or, bit by bit secession, both built upon the same false keel," and it points with an emphasis too peremptory to be dis- ty. What eloquence do the stars breathe which I am placed. Will there not be garded to the course of duty which the offi- when their full significance is known!-A more safety in fighting within the Union

the South-more eruel and cowardly than which then existed, but for posterity, undeever were the North American Indians- fined, unlimited, permanent and perpetual, more degraded and loathsome in their hor- for their posterity and for every subserible barbarities than the vilest of the quent State which might come into the tribes in the centre of Africa-going be- Union, binding themselves by that indissospent my life contested and happy, though poor and inglorious, under its protection; having been honored far Leyond my deserts by my fellow citizens. reputation for inhumanity and barbarism, riage that no human authority can dissolve The following paragraph is from an account published in the Buffalo Express, by be allowed to refer to this same example It tells its own horrible story:

"A Mrs. Sarah Sanford, a native of remarks, construed as Abolitionistic, which The appearance of Dallas, thus expressing she made a day or two before, in the hearhimself, was venerable and eloquent beyond ing of her pupils, had been reported by remark. His hair white as snow, his fig-them to their parents, and had got circula-ure straight and still muscular, quivering ted abroad. On Sunday the 12th, a mob was collected at her place of residence, she lies in better condition, who are enabled to spectful attitude of his friends, many of was seized, taken to Lafayette Square, whom had passed through all the stirring stripped naked, tarred and feathered, in the the original stock have attained a higher scenes of his eventful life, accorded well presence of an immense crowd of people, with the dignity of his sentiments and the integrity of his long career. He was hear-uppearing, richly dressed women, who were appearing, richly dressed women, who were heard by our informant to applaud and urge on the hellish attrocity. What event ually became of this brutally maltreated white man who has dared to wage war

applied to defend the notorious Mike Bran- savage of Central Africa. Think of it!per now-a-days, and yet for my life can't accomplished Miss Edith Mitchell, and The paw is that of a giant-three times and beneath whose protection we have quested, but never a man who could be perpendicularly over the cranium; this and lived so happily; the rending asunder of guilty of such a beinous violation of law the great jaws are packed with muscle of of the impulses of humanity.

FLOWERING OF THE CENTURY PLANT .-It seems that a Century Plant is to flower in the city of New York the present summer. The following notice of the fact we cut from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser: fortunate possessor of a Century Plant, or their breasts with their fists, making a from three to six inches a day. It is exthe earth upon a coffiu-lid. Never would was ever yet seen. The plant left New I believe that these clarion notes, that once Orleans for New York on the 25th of

Tennessee as the shrine of many fond asso. lost, and her name has been blotted off or six men in these strange engagements. ciations, the happy home of a dear bro- the naval registers at nearly every naval Think of the tremendous strength that, ther and sister, and the birth-place of our station in the country. The pay of her with one blow of the arm, could crush the four little darlings, dear to me as the apple officers and crew still runs on, and will be ribs like pipe-stems, and tear out a piece of of mine eye; though the banks of the handed over to their next of kin when the side; and that with a single movement 'love's young dream,' and endeared to me Congress authorizes the proceeding. The of the jaw, could crush the barrel of a gun by the calm sweet hours of a wedded life limit of the time within which the accounts as if it had been a stick of eandy! Anothand the God-given treasure of my little will be posted is not known, but a year's er fact: There are no lions in the beat of blue-eyed pet; yet I cannot forget that cold and still, in one of Ohio's silent cities, of the unfortunate. Her officers were a mossy mountains' and beside the singing most efficient set of gentlemen, and are

DISTANCE TO SALT LAKE .- Mr. Buckley, have gone out from the shadow of the old pany, has measured the distance of the American Government to go before the old folks at home.' To me there is 'no North, no South, no East, no West, all is my kindred."

To me there is no North, no South, no East, no West, all is my kindred."

Left hollow insincerity of every minister from auronal that, in lact, it has, it has

Confederate States will be barefoot, for -Gen, Buckner of the Kentucky State there is no supply of boots and shoes in Guard, has ordered all the soldiers under market. The country is rausacked for a nation," said Daniel Webster, "and I The order could not go by land, but must his command to swear fidelity to the Con- leather, and the Confederate troops are al- will tell you its status without referring to ready suffering from scarcity of this article. its history.

the Union are identical and inseparable .-

Mr. President, I am directly opposed to flag of the army and the white ones of the die; as far as my individual purposes or

-A covenant against oppression!-Jus- I said that I thought that there was no tice, equality, subordination, courage and right on the part of one or more of the States to secede from this Union. I think that the Constitution of the thirteen States HORRIBLE OUTRAGE, -The Sepors of was made, not merely for the generation in private life, let us say what man and wife say to each other: We have mutual faults; nothing in the form of human au-

Gorillas. If Mr. Darwin's notion that the human

race may have developed from the monkey

tribes had any scientific basis, it would be a little humiliating that other branches of degree of physical strength than has fallen to man. The gorillas are far more than a with gorillas. The apes of Borneo and What can atone for monstrous outrages Sumatra are infants in comparison with them. The far-famed chimpanzee is a Good for Good. - The Sacramento great docile creature which can never be News says that J. C. Good, having been named in the same day with the gigantic means before a resort to stronger ones .-nigan of the horrible crime of which he The gorilla is six feet two inches in height, stands accused (administering drugs to the and three feet between the shoulder-blades, committing a hellish outrage), very decid- the size of a human hand. The finger edly refused to do so, saying that he would measures six inches in circumference at the defend a highwayman or a murderer if re- base. There is an immense ridge running and morals, evincing such a total ignoring prodigious strength. The creature has huge arms, altogether disproportioned to the body. It has black hair, and has a matted lock on its head, which it has the power of bringing over its face. It has almost the sagacity of a man, and almost the ferocity of a fiend. The male is terribly puguacious; the female always flies .-David Bidwell, of New Orleans, is the When they make their attack, they beat sound which can be heard a mile. Their cry-which has a terrific resemblance to the human voice-can be heard three miles amid the reverberations of the hills.

As they approach their adversary, they endeavor to intimidate him. One would think this was easily done. The fearful sound, those frantic eyes, glaring with the sent the blood bounding through my veins, April, and will be exhibited in that city. intelligence and malignity of a demon, were Loss of the Levant. -The sloop of enough to shake nerves not easily disturbed war Levant has now been given up for from their equipoise. Our hero lost five

MR. Seward has established a new foreign policy, a truly enlightened Ameri-Instead of adhering to the can policy. old diplomatic routine of red tape, and the pernicious precedent of circumlocution, he Superintendent of the Overland Mail Com- has directed the representatives of the route from Carson City to Salt Lake, and bar of the world, in order to unmask the established stations thereon. There are traitors against the American flag to show Salt Lake by the Mail route, is 639 miles, only terms upon which the American Exec-The Company intend to establish stations utive will ever hold intercourse with other Governments-that is, a distinct repudiation of the whole Southern Confederacy. and an equally distinct recognition of the try to accept the evacuation of the try to accept the evacuation nearly every man, woman and child in the National Government.—[Phila Press.]

An order was at once

... "Show me the leading newspapers o

Message of President Lincoln.

[Subjoined is the Messags of President Lincoln sent to Congress which met in extra session Thursday, the 4th of July. We copy from the S. F. Bulletin's telegraphic report :] Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives: - Having been convened on an extraordinary occasion, as acthorized by the Constitution, your atten-

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pare (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure)

tion is not called to any ordinary subject of legislation. At the beginning of the present Presidential term, four months ago, the functions of the Federal Government were found to be generally suspended within the several States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Flor-ida, excepting only those of the Postoffice Department. Within those States, the forts, arsenals, dockyards, harbors, customhouses, and the like, including the movenble and stationary property in and about them, had been seized, and were held in open hostility to the Government, excepting only Forts Pickens, Taylor, and Jeffer-son, on and near the Florida coast, and Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. The forts thus seized had been put in depraved condition. New ones had been built, and armed forces had been organized and were organizing-all, avowedly, with the same hostile purpose. The ferts remaining in the possession of the Federal Government in and near to these States, were either besieged or menaced by warlike preparations, and especially Fort Sumter was nearly surrounded by wellprotected hostile batteries, with guns equal n quality to the best of its own, and outnumbering the latter as perhaps ten to one. A disproportionate share of the Federal muskets and rifles had semehow found their way into these States, and had been seized to be used against the Government. Accumulations of the public revenue lying within them had been seized for the same object. The Navy was scattered in distant seas, leaving but a very small part within the immediate use of the Government. The officers of the Federal Army and Navy had resigned in great numbers; and of those resigning, a large proportion had taken up arms against the Government. Simultaneously, and in connection with all these, the purpose to sever the Federal Union was openly arowed. In accordance with this purpose an ordinance had been adopted in each of these States, declaring the States respectively to be separated from the Federal Union, and a formula for combining and instituting a combined Government of these States had been promulgated; and this illegal organization, in the character of Confederate States, was already invoking recognition, aid, and intervention from foreign powers.

Finding this condition of things, and believing it to be an imperative duty upon the incoming Executive to prevent, if possible, the consummation of such attempt to destroy the Federal Union, a choice of means to the end became indispensable.-The choice was made and declared in the Inaugural Address. The policy chosen looked to the exhaustion of all peaceful It sought only to hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, and to collect the revenues, relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot. But it promised a continuance of the mails at Government expense to the very people who were resisting the Government; and it gave repeated pledges against any disturbance to any of the people or any of their rights of all that which a President might constitutionally and justifiably do in such a case. Everything was forhorne without which it was believed possible to keep the Government on foot.

On the 5th of March, the present incumbent's first full day in office, a letter of Major Anderson's, commanding Fort Sumter, written on the 28th of February, and received at the War Department on the 4th of March, was by that Department placed in his hands. The letter expressed the professional opinion of the writer that reinforcements could not be thrown into that Fort within the time for his relief, rendered necessary by the limited supply of provisions, and with a view of holding possession of the same, with a force of less than 20,000 good and well-disciplined men. This opinion was concurred in by all the officers of his command, and their memoranda on the subject were made inclosures of Major Anderson's letter. The whole was immediately laid before Lientenant General Scott, who at once concurred with Major Anderson in opinion. On reflection, however, he took full time for consultation with other officers, both of the Army and Navy, and at the end of four days came, rejuctantly but decidedly, to the same conclusion as before. He also stated, at the same time, that such sufficient force was not at the control of the Government, nor could be raised and brought to the ground within the time when the provisions would be exhausted. In a military point of view, this reduced the duty of the Administration in the case to a mere matter of taking the garrison safely from the Fort. It was believed, however, that to abandon that position, under the circumstances, would be utterly ruinous; that the necessity under which it was to be done would not be fully understood; that by many it would be construed as a part of voluntary policy; that at home it would discourage the friends of the Union, embolden its adversaries, and go far to insure to the latter recognithe hollow insincerity of every minister tion abroad; that, in fact, it would be our yet upon the garrison, and ere it would be reached Fort Pickens might be reinforced. This last would be a clear indication of policy, and would better enable the country to accept the evacuation of Fort Sum-

> An order was at once directed to be ent for the landing of the troops from the steamship Brooklyn into Fort Pickens .-