



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

Only let us alone.

"All we ask is to be let alone"—said Jeff Davis in his message to the Montgomery Congress. "Oh, yes, that's all the South wants—a very reasonable request truly," said the organs of treason in this State. When Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson, with more than two hundred traitors of smaller caliber, filling important posts in the Government, were busy during a good part of Buchanan's administration in robbing Northern arsenals and plundering the United States Treasury, to furnish rebels with the sinews of an intestine war, then agreed upon, they were indignant that the people should call them to account for their official conduct, and told us that "all we ask is to be let alone." "It's nothing more than fair to let 'em alone—just let 'em alone!" said the Portland Advertiser, and all the Lane organs of treason said "amen." Well, everybody did "let them alone." Being "let alone," the rebels became emboldened to steal all the forts they could readily lay their hands on, and rob the U. S. mint at New Orleans of half a million of Government money, besides firing into one Government vessel and stealing several others belonging to Northern merchants. As the rebels bore off the well-stuffed bags of Government gold, they cooked one eye at Uncle Sam over the left shoulder, and assured the old gentleman that there shouldn't be a bit of difficulty about the matter if they were only "let alone." "All we ask," said they, "is merely to be let alone." They dug trenches, reared breastworks, and planted batteries all around Fort Sumter, threatening every day to demolish the fort or take it by storming out the garrison—sending messages to Buchanan in the mean time, informing him that "all they asked was to be let alone." Buchanan told the rebels they should "be let alone," and forthwith sent orders to Major Anderson to "let them alone."—Abraham Lincoln having committed the crime of attempting to feed the starving garrison, the rebels opened their batteries on Fort Sumter, riddled its walls, shot down the American flag, set the fort on fire, and drove out the little squad of half-starved patriots—telling the North "we have humbled the American flag—taken a strong U. S. fort by force—and there will be no difficulty about it, if you only let us alone—all we ask is to be let alone."

On the morning of April 13, the day following the fall of Sumter, the Richmond Enquirer announced that nothing was more probable than that President Davis would march an army through North Carolina and Virginia to Washington, and called on volunteers to keep their arms in constant readiness to join in this march. "We can take Washington, and drive out Lincoln or kill him, if we are only let alone—all we want is to be let alone," said the rebels. "We hope to heaven they will be let alone," said the Advertiser. "Oh, yes, it's an awful thing to coerce," snivled poor Slater. Well, the Government let them alone, till the North and all the rest of the world began to be amazed, and the rebels began to think that they could go where they pleased, and do as they desired. The Richmond Examiner, of May 16th, reviewing the situation of affairs, says: "We have taken a great many forts and hundreds of thousands of arms without opposition. If all the Slave States will push forward troops, arms, and provisions to the line of the Potomac, the Administration will probably fly from Washington in disgrace, without striking a blow. So far the South has done well, but she must do better, and do it speedily. Forces in large numbers threatening Washington will drive away the Government from that city, or force the North to expend its whole strength in the attempt to defend it. The Northern troops and the Northern Government, instead of invading the South, must be besieged by the South." "All we ask is to be let alone,—we will do it, if not coerced," said Beauregard, "if they only let us alone." "Why, in God's name, don't Lincoln let 'em alone?" squeaks Slater's Union, while poor Carry whines out, "We're agin Lincoln's unconstitutional coercion."

In the mean time, loyal Union-loving men and women in all the rebel States are set upon by the minions of Jeff Davis, and like the saints of old, have had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment, they have

been stoned, they have been slain with the sword," they have been lashed till the blood ran down their lacerated backs, they have wandered around, houseless, homeless, naked, and pursued by blood-hounds, wandering in swamps and forests, hiding in dens and caves of the earth, being destitute, afflicted, tormented, of whom the slave-whipping empire was not worthy. They all suffered like heroes, calling on the U. S. Government for protection, while the voice of Jeff Davis, hot in pursuit along the bloody trail of the flying fugitives, can be heard above the yelp of the blood-hounds, shouting back towards Washington—"All we ask is to be let alone!"

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!—DEATH OF CAPT. JAMIESON!—From an extra of the British Colonist, at Victoria, we learn that on Friday morning, August 2, about 3 o'clock, the steamer Cariboo exploded her boiler shortly after leaving that port, destroying the boat, and causing the loss of seven lives. Among the killed are the Captain, Archibald Jamieson, formerly of this city, his brother lately from Scotland, assistant engineer, and John Sparks, mate, also formerly of this place. The chief engineer, Wm. Allen, was also among the killed.

The Cariboo was a new and beautiful boat (this being her second trip), and cost about \$35,000. The coroner's investigation showed the disaster to have been caused by the lowness of water in the boiler.

Capt. Archibald Jamieson formerly lived in this city, and was well known in Oregon as a commander on the Upper Willamette. He was a man possessing many fine traits of character—of plain, unassuming deportment—and had won the regards of hosts of friends in this valley, all of whom lament his untimely decease. The mournful fatality which has attended all the brothers of that family on this coast is remarkable. A little more than four years ago, Arthur Jamieson was lost in the ill-fated Portland when she went over the falls at this place—Smith Jamieson was blown up in the steamer Yale, on Fraser River, some months since, and now too other brothers have met deaths in the same violent manner. Still another brother preceded all four to the spirit-land, dying in this city several years ago. They were natives of the isle of Arran, Scotland, where an aged mother still resides. Capt. Jamieson was about 35 years of age, and the brother lost with him, about 40.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Within a few days past the mail has brought us papers from the East containing correct copies of the President's Message to the Congress lately assembled, by which we are enabled to detect some few errors in the telegraphic copy published on this coast. One in particular we shall notice. We refer to that strange sentence where the President, in speaking of the efforts being made to preserve the Government and our liberties from destruction, is made to say—"A right result at this time will keep the North more to the work than ten times the men and ten times the money." We felt convinced that Mr. Lincoln never penned any such stuff as that, but at the same time we could not supply the true meaning. The copy now before us enables us to do so. The President said—"A right result at this time will be worth more to the world than ten times the men and ten times the money."

ATTENDED INDIAN TROUBLES.—Nathan Olney, Indian Agent, writes to the Mountaineer that a powerful combination is being made by the Indians to drive the whites from their country. He thinks nearly every Indian east of the Cascade mountains belongs to it except the Wascos, Teninos, and Stock Whitley's band of Des Chutes. The Nez Percés have long been divided, some for war and some for peace, but the rash of miners into their country has decided them, and they are now for war. He learns that four whites have been murdered in Tygh Valley by Indians. Mr. Olney is better acquainted with the Indians than any man on this coast, and his warnings should not pass unheeded.

MURDERED.—Mr. J. Egmon, of Marion county, just from the Nez Percé mines, informs us that two men were found murdered in the Cascade mountains near Barlow's Gate. From a piece of paper found in the pockets of one, an old man, it seemed that his name was Holt, of Santiam, Marion county. The other appeared to be about 18 years of age, and bore several marks of violence—his face being cut in several places, besides having a bullet-hole in his forehead. The body of the old man was much decayed.

Victor Smith, Esq., Collector for the Puget Sound district, has recently taken possession of the Custom House at Port Townsend and has made a clean sweep of the whole sine subordinate in that district. Mr. Smith is from Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was formerly connected with the Cincinnati Commercial. In addition to the office of Collector, he holds the appointment of Special Agent of the Treasury Department for this coast.

APPOINTED.—Jonathan I. Stout has been appointed as Inspector of Customs for Shoal Water Bay, Washington Territory.

REMOVED.—The Collector's office for the Oregon district has been removed to Astoria, the legal port of entry for this district.

LATER FROM THE EAST.

The Pony Express with dates from St. Louis to Aug. 1st, via Ft. Kearney to Aug. 2d, arrived at Reese river, 115 miles east of Fort Churchill.

WASHINGTON, July 27th.—The Potomac below Washington cannot be crossed by the rebels. It is guarded by a large Naval force. The river above is equally secure.

There will be an entire change in the organization of the army, by placing each brigade and division on a more satisfactory basis.

A reconnaissance was made last night, by a large body of cavalry and infantry, in the direction of Fairfax Court-House. They found no signs of the enemy except a mounted picket guard.

The rebels have withdrawn from before our line. Their whereabouts is not known. It is supposed Col. Cameron's body lies unburied on the field or in the trenches; the rebel chiefs had agreed to exchange prisoners.

Col. Lander will be authorized to summon the "men from the mountains and plains," with whom he was associated on the overland route.

CAIRO, July 28th.—An Englishman from the rebel camp, says all troops at Union City have received marching orders—their destination is Bird's Point.

FR. MONROE, July 28th.—A flag of truce came to Newport News this morning, giving our troops twenty-four hours to withdraw. A heavy firing was heard at Pig's Point.

WASHINGTON, July 28th.—The Federal prisoners have just arrived. They were prisoners at Sullides church. The enemy acknowledges 1,600 lost, and have 600 of our prisoners. The enemy claims to have 42 Federal officers and 12 medical men prisoners.

CAIRO, July 27.—The rebels have not approached nearer than New Madrid, Mo. Jeff Thompson, with 7,000 Arkansas troops, had arrived at Ft. Luke, Mo. He has been elected to a generalship in place of Polk.

Gen. Polk has refused passes to all persons wishing to leave Memphis for the North.

WASHINGTON, July 29th.—Advices received to-day, says the rebels are not contemplating an attack on Washington, but on Harper's Ferry.

Nothing has been received at the War Department to justify the report that Banks has evacuated Harper's Ferry. He is instructed to hold his position, which is a strong one.

Johnson's army, when last heard from, was on its way to Winchester. Banks has been much weakened by the withdrawal of the 3 months' men. Government is prepared for this.

The Fire Zouaves, since the retreat, have been in a state of insubordination, which reached its climax last night; acting Brig. Gen. McCann ordered out one of his regiments, suppressed the rebellion and disarmed the whole regiment; nine attempted to desert, but were arrested and lodged in jail.

NEW YORK, July 30.—It proves untrue at the Confederate troops gave the troops at Newport News 24 hours to leave.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Rice, from the committee on Naval affairs, reported a bill to authorize the construction of small side-wheel steamers of light draught and great swiftness, appropriating \$120,000. The steamers proposed are of light draught, and can penetrate into bays and inlets, and carry one or two guns.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the District of Columbia passed.

Spaulding offered a resolution, the Senate concurring, that both Houses close the present session on Friday next. Adopted. In the Senate the Tariff bill was taken up and passed.

The Baltimore Clipper says nearly 400 negroes appeared at Ft. Monroe, and claimed protection. They say Hampton was to be attacked by the rebels, and they have been advised to flee to the Fort.—Gen. Butler ordered them to return.

A dispatch to the New York Post says the rebels were absent last night sounding the Potomac at Leesford.

Beauregard had sent parties into Loudon county, to procure provisions and wagons.

Gen. McClellan had issued orders forbidding departing soldiers from taking arms with them.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—The Richmond bank Convention adjourned after endorsing the Confederate Government to issue 100,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Toombs has resigned the State Secretaryship of the Confederate States. Hunter of Virginia succeeded him.

TRENTON, N. J., July 30.—Gov. Olden received a call from the General Government for five regiments for the war.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A French war steamer arrived to-day from Brest via Halifax.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Tribune's special dispatch says the Navy Department received a letter from Commodore Craven of the Potomac fleet, dated on steamer Yankee yesterday, saying he found a concealed rebel battery at Marlborough Point.

We opened a fire on them which they returned, with little cannon, one shot taking effect in the wheel-house, but did not do much damage. There are at least a regiment of them and have mounted five cannon or more; on opposite side of the creek there is another regiment of rebels.

Nine employees of the Government were arrested yesterday by order of Gen. Scott.

The Fredericks has a schooner in tow, captured while crossing over to White House Point, taking the Jeff Davis mail, which was making regular trips between Washington and Virginia.

The 29th N. Y. regiment has been pushed forward to Cloud's Mill, five and a half miles beyond Alexandria.

Banks had 14,000 men in his command yesterday. Six regiments have joined him within the last eight hours.

CHARLESTON, Va., July 30.—We have an exciting rumor to-day of an engagement between Col. Tyler of the 7th Ohio Reg't, at the head of 3000 troops, and Gen. Wise, with 7,000 rebels, at Bulltown, in which 600 of our men and 1500 of Wise's men were killed and wounded. Wise is retreating.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Col. Sumner arrived here to-day, from Harper's Ferry last evening. His division is retained here. He says Gen. Banks's division is intrenched, and can withstand any attack. Reinforcements arriving daily. Little is known as to the rebel movements.

Gen. McClellan visited the Senate to-day, and was warmly received.

56 to 25, and the seats of present members of the Assembly were vacated by a vote of 52 to 25.—The Convention to-morrow will elect a provisional Governor, etc.

JERSEY CITY, Mo., July 31.—The Convention this morning elected Hamilton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, Governor by a majority of 65 votes. M. H. Hall, Esq., Governor by 61 votes. No votes were cast against the candidates. They will be inaugurated by the Convention at three o'clock.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It was reported among secessionists that the Maryland Legislature would attempt to pass a secession ordinance in secret session, but they are closely watched by Gen. Dix.—There is a rumor in the city to-day that Gen. Lee is advancing on Harper's Ferry with a large force. Col. Howard's brigade is busily throwing up entrenchments five miles from the city.

Seven additional regiments have gone up to the Chain Bridge this morning, where there are 30 or more regiments already posted.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Col. Farham, of the Fire Zouaves, is rapidly recovering. The Zouaves received orders of pay.

Beauregard, in his official account of the affair at Bull's Run, says 400 were killed and 1,200 wounded on his side.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Gen. Cox reached Greney Bridge on the 25th, and captured 1,000 flint lock muskets and several kegs of powder left by Wise in his retreat. The bridge was totally burned, and it is thought that Wise would make a stand at Louisville, where he expected reinforcements from the East. He lost 1,000 men by desertion while leaving Charleston. In his retreat upon Kanawha, he burned a number of bridges, and carried off most of the wagons and teams.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Information has been received here, that since the affair at Bull's Run, the rebels have accumulated an immense army of 240,000 men. Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama have agreed to double the quotas already levied on them.

It appears that the rebel troops do not intend to make an attack on us. A Lieutenant who was captured and escaped from Manassas last Monday says that it was not their intention to advance.—The question had been discussed, and Gen. Beauregard was opposed to such a policy.

The New York delegation had a meeting yesterday. Corning of Albany proposed the following resolution: "In the opinion of the delegates Gen. Wool should be called into active service," adopted.

Yesterday Gen. Beauregard was reconnoitering within three or four miles of chain bridge and left ten or twelve men as scouts, but they were all made prisoners by Capt. Mott, of New York.

The whole missing, killed and wounded of the Fire Zouaves is 235. They are to be recalled to New York, being thoroughly demoralized.

There is a confirmation of Wise's defeat at Bulltown, at Headquarters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Cox reported that at Kanawha the cavalry cleaned out the rebel troops. Wise's force completely routed and no chance for a fight there.

It is rumored that Gen. Wool will take command of Fort Monroe immediately, and co-operate with McClellan.

Prince Napoleon will be the guest of the French Minister while here.

Gen. K. Shiel, member from Oregon, was admitted to his seat and took the oath, July 30.

It has been telegraphed from Louisville that the Union men, although depressed by the reverse at Manassas, are firm and resolute, and so it is in St. Louis as well as in Missouri. The St. Louis Democrat says the reverse will prove the salvation of the Union cause, and arouse such a tornado that millions of brave hearts have already sworn to wipe out the disaster, and cover the rebel States with whitened monuments of retributive justice. There will be fresh levies and additional calls for troops. The North possesses wonderful elements of recuperation, and now is the time to show them. It will make the war bloodier than ever anticipated, and European nations will stand aghast with horror. Such is the result of trying to dissolve the Union. Another effect will now be made by the compromisers to bring their schemes into notice, but with Northern homes desolated, a cry of revenge will go forth so strong as to threaten the personal safety of any man who dares to say compromise more than once.

WHERE STAND THE MASONS.—The following extract from an address by J. S. Kinney, before the Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons, at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, on the 5th of June, pretty conclusively shows how the Masons stand on the national crisis:—

"In this hour of our country's peril, what is the duty of the entire Masonic fraternity of the country? Every true Mason has no difficulty in answering this question. On entering the very threshold of Masonry, you promise to be a quiet, peaceful subject, true to your Government, and just to your country. You promise not to countenance disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submit to legal authority, and conform with cheerfulness to the Government of the country in which you live. This obligation you cannot throw off—loyalty to your Government is next in importance to fidelity to your God. Both are taught, and should be rigidly enforced, by our order. No Mason can conscientiously take up arms against his Government; if he does, he forfeits the friendship and protection of all good Masons. I do not hesitate to hazard the remark that the large conservative element of the Southern States is composed chiefly of Masons, and of the three hundred and fifty thousand brethren in the Northern States, far more than their proportion, according to their population, have rushed to the defence of our glorious Republic."

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL GUARD.—The bill for the organization of a National Guard, which Senator Wilson has introduced, provides for the enrolment of 240,000 men, between 21 and 35 years old, to be divided into 200 regiments of 12 companies each, appropriated among the States pro rata, according to their representation in Congress. After six years' service, those who enlist are entitled to an honorable discharge, and to exemption from service on the jury. Eighty thousand are to be enrolled the first year, and the same number the second and third, so that a third may go out of service at a time.—The President is to have the power to call out the Guard, or any part of it, in case of invasion, or insurrection beyond the power of the civil arm.

CALIFORNIA TROOPS TO PROTECT THE OVERLAND MAILS.—A dispatch has been received from Washington, dated 25th July, by Gen. Sumner, announcing that the government had accepted the services of a regiment of Infantry and five companies of Cavalry from California, to protect the Overland mail route between California and Salt Lake.

THE SUICIDAL REBELLION.—The following extract is from a sensible editorial in the Calaveras Chronicle, on the suicidal course now being pursued by the friends of slavery in the South:

"The civilized world opposes the spread of slavery, still, while the Northern States were bound to enforce all the compromises of the Constitution, and protect their Southern Sisters in all their rights, the combined armies of the world could not have torn one star from our flag, or destroyed one of the institutions of the country. The North was the great bulwark of slavery, for it threw the shield of its protection over it at home and abroad. It was ready to protect our brethren of the South from the rebellious slave, as well as the system, from the assaults of a foreign foe. Secession leaves the Confederate States at the mercy of nations hostile to the 'institution,' while it calls forth vast armies from the North, ready to crush a rebellion, which, while subverting the Government, also opens our Southern ports to the enemies of our republican institutions. That secession was an ill-advised and suicidal movement for the South, no one at the present moment can deny. Failure is written over its traitorous flag. The arch leaders of the rebellion are even now meditating terms of compromise. Let peace once more be restored to our divided country, and the very idea of secession will be banished from the minds of men, or only recollected to warn patriots against the folly of dividing, and thus enfolding a great and glorious Republic."

We are indebted to W. C. Johnson, Esq., for a copy of the minutes of the Willamette Baptist Association for the present year, from which we learn that there are 176 members at present in the churches belonging to the Association.—The following resolution was passed by the Association:

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christians to earnestly pray to Almighty God for a blessing on our Government, that he would in his great mercy prevent the dissolution of these United States, and that he would bless all proper means used to preserve the Union and restore peace to our nation.

The Association next year meets with the West Union Church.

NEW BOOKS.—"Infantry, Light Infantry, Riflemen, and Cavalry Tactics; By Wm. C. Kibbe, Quartermaster and Adjutant-General of California." A small and convenient work for the use of citizen soldiery—recommended by Gen. Wool as "well adapted for volunteers and militia."

"Sonora: Its extent, population, Indian tribes, mines, mineral lands, etc. Translated from the Spanish by Wm. F. Nye." A small and well-printed volume, containing much valuable information relating to Sonora, its mines, &c.

Both these volumes are published by H. H. Bancroft & Co., Booksellers, San Francisco.

MR. TURNIE, of Illinois, lately appointed by President Lincoln to the office of Secretary of Washington Territory, came up from California on the Cortez last Sunday. Gov. Wallace, having been elected Delegate to Congress, will soon leave for Washington City, when Mr. Turnie will be Governor *ex officio* in his stead.

OF COURSE.—Dr. Stephenson returned last Saturday from a trip to the Three Sisters, and pronounces the stories about there being gold in that locality, to be a humbug.

NEW SCHOOLS.—By reference to another column in this week's paper, an advertisement will be noticed of the prospective opening of new schools at Oswego and Milwaukie, under the superintendence of Bishop Scott, of the Episcopal Church. The success attending the former school at Oswego, under the supervision of the same gentleman, is a sufficient recommendation of these institutions to the attention of parents and others interested in the welfare of the youthful generation.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Hobson, of Clatsop Plains, had the two middle fingers of her left hand torn off last week, by getting them between the halter and a hitching post while engaged in fastening a horse. The horse took a set back, and so completely crushed her two middle fingers that amputation became necessary.

SINGING SCHOOL.—The first term of Professor Newell's Singing School closed last Saturday.—The next term, we learn, will commence to-day at two o'clock, at the Congregational Church in this city. Mr. Newell has long been engaged in teaching music in Oregon, in which department he has been very successful.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Capt. T. V. Smith, of this city, and George Hardisty, Esq., of Victoria, for late copies of the British Colonist. Our friend Hardisty was watchman on board the ill-fated Cariboo at the time of the explosion, but escaped without injury.

THE COURT HOUSE FLAG.—We were in error last week in our reference to the banner which floats above the Court House. Mr. Winston informs us that the flag was made and presented to the county by Mrs. Meldrum and her daughter Mrs. Moore, of this city.

A discourse suggested by the death of Capt. Jamieson and others by the explosion of the steamer Cariboo, will be preached in the Congregational Church by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, on to-morrow afternoon at 6 o'clock.

MUSIC.—We would refer our readers to the card of Miss Rogers in to-day's paper. Miss R. is lately from the East, whence she comes highly recommended as a teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

HALF-MART.—On Monday last, on receipt of the news of the death of Capt. Jamieson, the different flags in this city were hung at half-mast, in token of respect to the memory of the deceased.

NEW LIVERY STABLE.—On referring to our advertising columns of to-day it will be seen that S. W. Moss, Esq., has opened a new Livery Stable in town, where he is ready to accommodate the traveling public, in his line, on reasonable terms.

Those favorable to the formation of a military company in this county, will notice a call in another column.

The Thirty Years' Conspiracy.
The N. Y. World says: When the history of the great rebellion of 1860-61 comes to be written, it will stand undeniably proved that it was the result of a long plotted, well matured conspiracy—not an uprising of the people; not a revolution to remove unaddressed wrongs; but a foul conspiracy.

Edward Everett, in a private letter, declares his knowledge of the fact that for thirty years leading Southern politicians had been resolved to break up the Union, and that the slavery question was but a pretext for keeping up agitation and holding the South together. Indeed Mr. Everett clears his record by admitting that the knowledge of this fact was the secret of his political course, by which he lost favor and influence at home for the sake of strengthening the hands of patriotic Union men of the South.

And we are informed from a trustworthy source, that one of the latest occupations of the now deceased Senator Douglas was the partial preparation of a pamphlet exposing, from a personal knowledge similar to that from which Mr. E. speaks, the secret machinations and public plans of this great Southern conspiracy. "The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small." It is this gigantic conspiracy, now actually ruining the South, which would have ruined the Union. Rather than that the Union should perish, "the mills of God" will grind to dust the institution for whose aggrandizement, and the traitors by whose ambition, its existence was periled.

OUR IRISH FELLOW CITIZENS AND THE WAR.—The following deserved tribute to the patriotism of American citizens of Irish birth, is from the Illinois State Journal, published at Springfield, the home of Mr. Lincoln. The Journal says:

In every war that America has waged, for Independence, to repel invasion, or to sustain national honor, our fellow citizens of Irish birth have been found fighting beneath the Stars and Stripes, and there is scarce a battle from Bunker Hill to Chancellorsville that has not drunk in the mingled life-blood of Irish and American hearts.—When the present unholy rebellion broke out, and when it became apparent that a terrible struggle for the life or death of free institutions was unavoidable, there were many who doubted the loyalty of Irishmen. They feared that Southern sympathy and party prejudice would prove stronger than affection for their adopted country. But these unworthy suspicions were soon dismissed. Archbishop Hughes raised over his residence the national ensign and proclaimed it to be the duty of every man to defend it. Our glorious flag waved from many a cathedral spire, and at the first call to arms thousands of the strong-armed, brave-hearted sons of Erin pressed forward to swell the ranks of the grand army of the Union. The gallant 69th of New York, was early in the field to defend the national capital, and the Irish Brigade of Chicago fairly begged the privilege of proving on the tented field, their devotion to the land of their adoption and their love.—Their prayer was granted. Thousands of those who are driven from the South are Irishmen who manfully refused to take up arms against a government they had sworn to support.

ANOTHER EXPLOIT OF THE GEN. TINT.
Floyd, the gun-stealer, turns out to have been also a cartridge thief. When Gen. Butler took command of Fortress Monroe he found himself with about three thousand men at his orders. In the list of ordnance supplies of the Fort he found 175,000 cartridges—which was the amount reported to be stored there by John B. Floyd, while Secretary of War. But when the new commander, preparing for an expedition, came to look up his stores, he found, instead of 175,000, only about 4,500 cartridges.—Of course, with a bullet and a half to each man, an army is not likely to do much;—and this accounts not only for Gen. Butler's temporary inactivity, but also for the activity of the rebels, who took up daring positions in perfect safety, knowing that our troops had no ammunition. When the Montgomery pirates come to erect a monument to their founder, he will probably be represented in the act of running off with a bundle of United States muskets under each arm and his coat pockets full of cartridges. Meantime, how Floyd and his confederates must laugh in their sleeves at those Northern journals which sang hard words at Gen. Butler because he did not at once advance on the enemy!

THE GOVERNMENT LOANS.—The New York World says: Capitalists are waiting anxiously for the Government loans to come upon the market, because they offer the only good security to relieve the money market from its accumulating load of unemployed money. There will be a sharp competition to obtain the new United States securities as they are offered. To illustrate this: the Secretary of the treasury authorized, by telegraph, Cisco, Assistant Treasurer in this city, to borrow \$5,000,000 for Treasury notes having sixty days to run and bearing six per cent. interest.—Before nine o'clock p. m., the entire amount was subscribed, and \$3,586,000 paid in.—There can be no doubt that \$20,000,000 could have been obtained on the same easy terms and in the same short space of time.

The Statesman, on the authority of Mr. Bush, states that Dr. Henry is appointed Surveyor General of Washington Territory, and B. F. Kendall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. As Indian Agents, he mentions H. A. Webster, of Washington Territory, W. H. Barnhart, Chas. Hutchins and Simeon Francis, of Oregon, and Mr. Bauscott, of Ohio. Thomas Freeland as Postmaster at Albany, and J. S. Rinearson, of Clackamas county, as United States Marshal, are likely to be appointed. George Williams, of Salem, appointed a 2d Lieutenant in the army.