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Details of Eastern News. St. Louis, Aug. 4.—The Panama Star reports that a British vessel was overhauled and boarded on the 11th July, by a Southern steamer.

Secession in 1861.

That most able and conservative of papers, the National Intelligencer, in defiance of the attacks of the rabid Southern press, has disinterred the almost forgotten files of the Richmond Enquirer, and exposes to the light of day the following distinct exposition of Southern views of secession as it was held on the 1st of November, 1814.

"THE UNION IS IN DANGER.—Turn to the Convention of Hartford, and learn to tremble at the madness of its authors.—How far will such madmen advance?—Though they may conceal from you the project of disunion, though a few of them may have concealed it from themselves, yet who will pretend to set bounds to the rage of disaffection? One false step after another may lead them to resistance to the laws, to a reasonable neutrality, to a war against the Government of the United States.

"No man, no association of men, no State or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union, of its own accord. The same power which knit us together only can unknit. The same formality which forged the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it.

"We call, therefore, upon the Government of the Union to exert its energies when the season shall demand it, and seize the first traitor who shall spring out of the hot-bed of the Convention of Hartford.—This illustrious Union, which has been cemented by the blood of our forefathers, the pride of America, and the wonder of the world, must not be tamely sacrificed to the heated brains or the aspiring hearts of a few malcontents.

"Countrymen of the East! we call upon you to keep a vigilant eye upon those wretched men who would plunge us into civil war and inevitable disgrace. What ever may be the temporary calamities which may assail us, let us swear upon the altar of our country to save the Union."

"The resolution was adopted, by a vote of 121 to 5. The nays were Burnett and Grider of Ky., Morton and Reid of Missouri, and Benjamin Wood of New York. The fact that this resolution was offered by one of the strongest Democrats in the country, is evidence of the unanimity with which that party in the North comes up to the support of the Administration, in prosecuting the war. Now and then such harlequins as Ben Wood, Burnett, and Vallandigham can be found, but their opposition amounts to but little.

"Andrew Jackson and Secession.—In 1806, during the time of Burr's conspiracy, General Jackson wrote to Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana: 'Defend your city as well against internal as external enemies. I fear you will meet an attack from a quarter you do not at present expect. You have enemies within your own city that may try to subvert your government, and try to separate you from the Union. I fear there are plans inimical to the Union. I love my country and my government. I will die in the last ditch before I would see the Union disunited.'

"A Good Text.—On Sunday, Rev. Mr. Smith of Washington preached an eloquent and interesting discourse upon Judge Douglas' death, selecting for his text the following remarkable words of Isaiah: 'Behold the Lord of Hosts taketh from Jerusalem the Mighty Man, the Judge, the Counselor, the Cunning Artificer, the Eloquent Orator.'

"Masters and slaves both are now fugitives in Virginia whenever the Federal army approaches. Massa runs from the troops, and Coffee runs to them.

Our National Debt.

The New York Evening Post points out the fact that a war debt of seven hundred and fifty millions, contracted in putting down the slavery rebellion, would be far less onerous to the people of to-day, than the debt incurred in the Revolution, which was aggregated in 1791. The population of the country was then three millions, and the means of creating wealth very scanty; but the debt which followed that seven years' struggle, was fully seventy-five millions. The Post says:

"But we must remember that seventy-five millions was, in those days, nearly twice as great a sum as it would be now, when living is so much dearer, and money so much cheaper. Counting in every difference of circumstances, it is safe to say that we would to-day more easily bear a debt of fifteen hundred millions than could the men of 1791 one of seventy-five millions. The revolutionary debt was very gradually reduced until the year 1812, when forty-five millions remained to be paid. The war with England left us, in 1816, with a debt of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. In those years there was so general a depression of business, that the Government found it very difficult to raise loans. The patriotic merchants of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, made it a matter of personal pride to assist the embarrassed Administration to the extent of their means. At this time we had a population of eight and a half millions. The debt, which was equal—leaving out every consideration but numbers—to at least four hundred and fifty millions at the present time, was paid off in nineteen years, and a surplus remained in the treasury. In 1845, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, our national debt, owing to various causes, had again increased to nearly seventeen millions. In 1848 it stood at sixty-five millions, which at the close of 1856 had been reduced to thirty millions.

Mr. McClelland's Resolution.—In the House of Representatives, on the 14th ult., John A. McClelland, of Illinois, who has always been a firm and unflinching Democrat, offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A portion of the people of the United States, in violation of their Constitutional obligations, have taken up arms against the National Government, and are now striving by an aggressive and iniquitous war, to overthrow it and break up the Union; therefore,

Resolved, That this House pledges itself to vote for any amount of money and any number of men which may be necessary to insure the speedy and effectual suppression of said rebellion, and the permanent restoration of the Federal authority everywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

How the Money will be Raised.—The bill which passed the House, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the United States, within twelve months from the passage of the act, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, for which he is authorized to issue certificates of coupon, or registered stock, or treasury notes, the stock to bear interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually irredeemable for twenty years, and after that period redeemable at pleasure.—The United States Treasury notes are to be fixed by the Secretary at no less than fifty dollars, payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths centum per annum, payable annually on the notes of fifty dollars and semi-annually on notes of large denominations. The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest, the United States specially pledge the duties of import on tea, coffee, sugar, spices, wines and liquors, and also such excise and other internal duties or taxes as may be received in the treasury.

Vandalism.—There is a beautiful statue of Jackson in the public grounds of Memphis. Its mute eloquence is unheeded by the insane people of that deluded city.—One side contains the words of Jackson uttered in the hour of his greatest triumph: 'The Federal Union, it must be preserved.' When the infuriated rebels were performing their orgies at the burial of the United States flag, a party from the crowd rushed to the square, determined to deface the monument by the erasure of that sublime sentiment. A few unarmed Union men declared that such an act of vandalism could not be perpetrated without passing over their dead bodies. The mob retreated, for they felt the imperious voice of him, who 'being dead, yet speaketh.' That statue has more patriotism in it than all the citizens of Memphis ever felt, and these words must stir up the consciences of all who are not morally dead.—Louisville Journal.

The Battle of Manassas.

H. J. Raymond, editor of the N. Y. Times, writes to his paper from Washington, under date of July 22, the following description of the Battle of Manassas, of which he was an eye-witness:

The battle yesterday was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this continent, and it ended in the failure of the Union troops to hold all the positions which they sought to carry, and which they actually did carry, and in their retreat to Centerville. The attack was made in three columns, two of which, however, were merely feints, intended to amuse and occupy the enemy, while the substantial work was done by the third. It has been known for a long time that the range of hills which border the small, swampy stream, known as Bull's Run, had been very thoroughly and extensively fortified by the rebels; that batteries had been planted at every available point, usually concealed in the woods and bushes which abound in that vicinity, and covering every way of approach to the region beyond. These are the advanced defenses of Manassas Junction, which is some three miles farther off. Until these were carried, no approach could be made to that place; and after they should be carried, others of a similar character would have to be overcome at every point where they could be erected. The utmost that military skill and ingenuity could accomplish for the defense of this point was done. Gen. McDowell was unwilling to make an attack directly in the face of those batteries, as it would be of doubtful issue, and must inevitably result in a very serious loss of life. After an attack had been resolved upon, therefore, he endeavored to find some way of turning the position. His first intention was to do this on the southern side—to throw a strong column into the place from that direction, while a feigned attack should be made in front. On Thursday, when the troops were advanced to Centerville, it was found that the roads on the south side of these positions were almost impracticable—that they were narrow, crooked, and stony, and that it would be almost impossible to bring up enough artillery to be effective in the time required. This original plan was, therefore, abandoned; and Friday was devoted to an examination by the Topographical Engineers of the northern side of the position. Maj. Barnard and Capt. Whipple reconnoitered the place for miles around and reported that the position could be entered by a path coming from the north, though it was long and somewhat circuitous. This was selected, therefore, as the mode and point of attack.

On Saturday, the troops were all brought closely up to Centerville, and all needful preparations were made for the attack which was intended for the next day.—Yesterday morning, then, the army marched, by two roads, Col. Richardson with his command taking the southern, which leads to Bull's Run, and Gen. Tyler the northern, running parallel to it at a distance of about a mile and a half. The movement commenced at about 3 o'clock. I got up at a little before 4, and found the long line of troops extended far out on either road. I took the road by which Col. Hunter with his command, and Gen. McDowell and staff, had gone, and pushed on directly for the front. After going out about two miles Col. Hunter turned to the right, marching obliquely toward the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up, and then come down upon the entrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Col. Miles was left at Centerville and on the road, with reserves which he was to bring up whenever they might be needed. Gen. Tyler went directly forward to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforcements to Col. Hunter whenever it should be seen that he was engaged.

The northern road is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles you come to a point down which the road, leading through a forest, descends—then it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile, when it crosses a stone bridge, and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of that slope, the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon. We proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which has a longer range than any other in the army, was planted directly in the road. Capt. Ayres' battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right.—The first Ohio and Second New York Regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left. The Sixty-Ninth New York and the First, Second, and Third Connecticut Regiments were ranged behind them, and the Second Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right.

About half past six o'clock the 30-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope, on the opposite height, one of which, as I learned afterwards, struck and exploded directly in the midst of the battery, and occasioned the utmost havoc and confusion. After about a half an hour Capt. Ayres threw ten or fifteen shot and shell from his battery into the same place. But both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were silent. An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Col. Richardson's column at Bull's Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered by a single gun. It was very clear that the enemy intended to take his own time for paying his respects to us, and that he meant, moreover, to do it in his own way. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Hunter's axmen, clearing his way, and awaited with some impatience the sound of his cannon on the opposite heights. Time wore on, with occasional shots from our guns, as well as

those of Col. Richardson's column, but without, in a single instance, receiving any reply.

At a little before 11 o'clock, the First Ohio and Second New York, which were lying in the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so—passing out of the road and climbing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a four-gun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right, by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite bank. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire.—Capt. Ayres' Battery (formerly Sherman's) was advanced a little so as to command this battery, and by twenty minutes of vigorous play upon it, silenced it completely.

At 11½, we heard Hunter's guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right. He was answered by batteries there, and then followed the sharp, rattling volleys of musketry, as his infantry became engaged. The firing now was incessant. Hunter had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field, at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat and followed him up with the greatest vigor and rapidity. Meantime, for some three hours previous, we had seen long lines of dense dust rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and, with the glass, we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant stream of reinforcements, which continued to pour in nearly the whole day. The Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Second and Eighth New York—the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the Second Wisconsin, were brought forward in advance of the wood and marched across the field to the right, to go to Col. Hunter's support.

They crossed the intervening stream and drew up in a small open field, separated from Col. Hunter's column by a dense wood, which was filled with batteries and infantry. Our guns continued to play upon the woods which thus concealed the enemy, and aided materially in clearing them for the advance. Going down to the extreme front of the column, I could watch the progress of Col. Hunter, marked by the constant roar of artillery, and the roll of musketry, as he pushed the rebels back from point to point. At 1 o'clock he had driven them out of the woods and across the road which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the road, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without mowing them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and were compelled to fall still further back.—Gradually the point of fire passed further away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what had been the central position of the rebels.

It was now 2½ o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then there were drawn up, when I decided to drive back to the town, for the purpose of sending you my dispatch. As I passed up the road the balls and shells from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came, but meeting Capt. Ayres, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio Brigade, under Gen. Schenck, to repel a rumored attempt of cavalry to outflank this column. As I went forward he passed down. Gen. Schenck's Brigade was at once drawn up across the road, and Capt. Ayres' guns were planted in a knoll at the left, when a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centerville, sent off my dispatches, and started with all speed to return, intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands.

I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating. Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen but a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster Stetson of the Fire Zouaves, who told me, bursting into tears, that his regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about. Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground and saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over each of the three roads by which the three columns of the army had advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued. I waited half an hour or so, to observe the troops and batteries as they arrived, and then started for Washington, to send my dispatch and write this letter. As I came past the hill on which the secessionists had their entrenchments less than a week ago, I saw our forces taking up positions for a defence if they should be assailed.

Such is a very rapid and general history of yesterday's engagement. I hear nothing, on every side, but the warmest and heartiest commendation of our troops. They fought like veterans.—The rebels did not, in a single instance, stand before them in a charge, and were shaken by every volley of their musketry. I do not mean to praise any one at the expense of another. The Sixty-ninth fought with splendid and tenacious courage.—They charged batteries two or three times, and would have taken and held them but

for the reinforcements which were constantly and steadily poured in. Indeed it was to this fact alone that the comparative success of the rebels is due. We had not over 26,000 men in action, the rest being held behind as reserves at Centerville;—while the enemy must have numbered at least 60,000.

The Fire Zouaves, before they had fairly got in action, were terribly cut up by a battery and by musketry, which opened on their flank. They lost a great many of their officers and men.

Col. Hunter, who led the main column of attack, received a severe wound in his throat. About a mile this side of Centerville a stampede took place among the teamsters and others, which threw everything into the utmost confusion, and inflicted some very serious injuries. Mr. Eaton, of Michigan, in trying to arrest the flight of some of these men, was shot by one of them, the ball taking effect in his hand. Quite a number of Senators and members of the House were present at the battle.

THE WAY THE BLACK HORSE WERE USED UP.—A spectator of the scene says that the Fire Zouaves almost annihilated the Black Horse Cavalry, the notorious rebel troop. About the middle of the battle, the Zouaves fired by batteries upon the rebel infantry stationed in the woods. After they had fired, they discovered a troop of horse coming down on their rear. They carried the American flag, which deceived Col. Heintzelman, and made him believe they were U. S. Cavalry, and he so told the Zouaves. As they came nearer, their true character was discovered, but too late for all the Zouaves to reload.

The Regiment faced, and received the cavalry as they came down, with leveled bayonets, which threw them into confusion. Then away went muskets, and the Zouaves went in with their knives and pistols.—They seized horses and stabbed their riders. In this hand-to-hand conflict, the Black Horse troop were handled in their own professed way of fighting. The sequel showed the Zouaves to be the most expert handlers of the knife.

When the fight was over, there were not twenty of the 400 cavalry left alive. Men and horses had been cut to pieces by the infuriated red-shirts. This troop of cavalry had boasted that they would picket their horses in the grounds of the White House.

THE ARTILLERY LOST.—All the artillery lost in the battle will be instantly replaced with guns within reach at the North. Among the batteries telegraphed for already is the Whitworth Battery of six or eight rifled guns, presented to the Government by patriotic citizens of the United States in England, which is probably already on the way, as also a full battery belonging to the State of Connecticut, and one at Harrisburg, the property of Pennsylvania. Our loss in this important arm of the service is less serious than reported. Col. Einstein, of the Pennsylvania Twenty-seventh, brought away six guns which had been abandoned at Bull's Run. His regiment, with the others of Col. Blenker's brigade, after receiving several orders and countermands from superior officers, were finally directed to keep their position near Centerville, to cover the retreat. Subsequently they were posted on the woods toward Bull's Run, and it was below this point that the cannon were recovered.—This was in obedience to an order from Gen. McDowell, who was not again heard from till 1 o'clock. The brigade held its position, when the residue of the army, having got in front, it retreated in excellent order. On its way it was disorganized by our own cavalry, who declared that they were needed to protect the front, the point utterly out of danger.

GALLANTRY OF GOV. SPRAGUE.—About half-past seven o'clock, while Blenker's Brigade was still at Centerville, Gov. Sprague rode up, as cool as if in a parlor, and said: 'I am withdrawing the Rhode Island troops in good order. You must help make a stand here.' The officers to whom he had spoken expressing their readiness to do so, he added: 'I've received no orders all day. We've been fighting on our own hook. Where has Gen. McDowell been?' No one there knew. The conduct of Gov. Sprague through and after the engagement was characterized by the greatest self-possession, and, considering his entire separation from military pursuits, his conduct amounted to the highest heroism.

DEATH OF COL. CAMERON.—Col. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, brother of Secretary Cameron, fell gallantly fighting at the head of his Regiment, the 79th New York (Highland), at the moment while five of his captains were shot down. He was struck by the balls of the enemy just as he exclaimed, 'Scots, follow me!'

FIERCENESS OF THE REBELS.—A New Orleans Zouave, captured yesterday by the Fire Zouaves, boasted that the rebels had shown no quarter to the Federal troops, having in many instances cut the throats of the wounded. He had no sooner made this disgusting disclosure than he was suspended in the air.

SHOOTING THE WOUNDED.—It is related by an eye witness, that a young soldier of one of our gallant regiments left wounded upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the rebels, but was shot while upon his knees.

GEN. TYLER.—Brig.-Gen. Tyler of the Connecticut militia, is apparently about 50 years of age, and by no means of striking appearance. He looks much more the civilian than the soldier, and it is said that his occupation and character do not belie his looks. His manner is stiff, and his voice harsh and on a high key. There is little of the quiet look and bearing of conscious power with which men of real ability usually inspire one. Although a graduate of West Point, his military experience has been limited to a Colonelcy in the Connecticut militia.

Details of Eastern News.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—The Panama Star reports that a British vessel was overhauled and boarded on the 11th July, by a Southern steamer.

The British brig Herald, captured July 16, for attempting to run the blockade, cleared July 29th for Turks Island, where she was chartered by parties in N. Y., with intent to try the effect of running the blockade. It is well known in New York that other British vessels have left that port within the last 30 days for Wilmington and other North Carolina ports, to take cargoes for England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Official dispatches all say that the entire blame for the defeat at Bull's Run is due to Patterson's neglect of positive orders; that he obeyed orders, we should have gained a victory, destroyed rebellion, and removed the seat of war beyond the confines of Virginia.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Col. Salomon's and part of Sigel's Regiment arrived from the southwest yesterday, and the balance of Sigel's and 2d Iowa may arrive to-day. They will be discharged here—time having expired. Most of the two former Regiments will re-enlist for the war. Efforts are being made to continue the organization of the Reserve Corps, or Home Guards, beyond the time of the regular enlistment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—It is said that the army of the Potomac will not be kept idle so long as before. Its organization is going on with great rapidity. Few recruits will be required. It is in progress to make a forward movement more successful than the last.

Julius Bing, a Prussian, but a naturalized British subject, taken prisoner at Bull's Run, returned here last night. He went on the field with A. B. Ely, and was taken prisoner near the Warrenton bridge. He was recognized immediately by Col. Lay, formerly aid to Gen. Scott, now an officer of the rebel army. He was placed under guard with other Union prisoners, but obtaining an interview with Beauregard, he was dismissed, and furnished with a pass through the lines. He says Col. Corcoran is not wounded, but is in ill health. Mr. Ely is confined in jail; his conduct on the field in encouraging the soldiers from his State, elicited admiration even from the rebels.

The rebels admit a loss equal to ours.—Large numbers of troops are arriving continually at Richmond from the South. The Conference Commissioners of the two Houses have been in session nearly twenty-four hours on the House Tariff and Tax Bills, and finally agreed upon a general bill, which will be reported upon tomorrow. They take the House Tariff bill, changing the duty on liquors and silks, the latter an increase of ten per cent. on the Morrill bill. Brandy an increase of twenty-five per cent., and others as at present.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—In the Senate, Mr. Wilson moved to take up the resolutions approving all the acts of the President. Senate agreed. Johnson, of Tennessee, said he would vote for the bill to carry on the war. Mr. Simmons, by consent, made a report of the Committee of Conference on the Tariff Bill. It is substantially, the House bill. The ten per cent. ad valorem is stricken out. The duty is raised on spices, wines, liquors and silks. The income tax is placed at three per cent. on over \$800. The duty on sugar is two cents, coffee two and a half cents, and on ten cents, \$2,000,000 discount tax.

It appears that the New York Fifth Regiment, en route for Washington, passing through the South Ward, were fired into with stones, by a crowd who cheered for Jeff Davis. The fire was returned with bullets. Another report says the soldiers charged bayonets on men lining the sidewalk. Several shots were fired, but no one hurt mortally. An officer who was endeavoring to arrest a rebel, was stabbed.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Cox, it was resolved by the Senate and House as follows: We acknowledge the faithful services and loyal devotion of all soldiers who have fought and fallen, defending our flag and vindicating the majesty and supremacy of the Republic. We commend to the people the army which is armed for the contest with unyielding courage.

They took up the Tariff bill as amended by the House and also Direct Tax bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3d.—Prince Napoleon was formally presented to the President this morning by Secretary Seward.

Gen. Scott said, after hearing all the details of the fight: 'This is no defeat. The odds are against us temporarily, through inaccuracy of details; but Manassas, and Virginia, and the Union are ours.'

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—Gov. Downey issued a proclamation this morning, calling for troops to do service on the overland mail routes—ons regiment of infantry and five companies of cavalry—in accordance with instructions from Sec'y of War. They will be mustered into active service immediately by order of Gen. Sumner.

INSANE FROM REMORSE.—In Wheeling, Va., a man has become insane from remorse at voting the secession ticket, and, although confined in a cell to prevent his injuring himself, he finally succeeded in obtaining a knife and nearly killed himself before it could be taken from him.

FIRE AT JACKSONVILLE.—Last Thursday, at 5 P. M., a fire broke out in one of the workshops of Bigam and Lange, and before the flames could be subdued, five other frame buildings were consumed.

The platform under which the people now rally, has two planks viz: First, whip the rebels quickly, and second, whip them well.