

If any man attempts to haut down the American Plag. shoot him on the spot !"

The Oregon Arqus.

W. L. Adams, . . . Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

"The democratic State Convention Iowa will meet at Des Moines on the 10th of July. The call is about as mean and any political junta in the country. It attempts to ride two horses—one loyalty and the arts of peace. Do not make peace the other disunion. It opens with the ansumit the glory of the American flag shall the other disunion. It opens with the annonneement that an armed rebellion exists, be its own defense. I desire, before I which threatens to destroy the Union, and winds up with the clap-trap that the "federal government is likely to be subverted and the liberties of the people destroyed" by the assumption and exercise of arbitrary power at Washington. If the democratic party is not already dead, which we verily believe is the case, a few State executive committees like that which presumes to pull the democratic wires in Iowa will render it as cold as a herring before the end of the

November elections."-N. Y. Herald. The New York Herald could have given no better representation of the position assumed by such disunion sheets with amulgamation proclivities as the Advertiser, Democrat, and Union, than by referring to the " call of the democratic central committee of Iowa." "It opens," says the Herald, "with the announcement that an armed rebellion exists, which threatens to destroy the Union, and winds up with the elaptrap that the 'federal government is likely to be subverted and the liberties of the people destroyed' by the assumption and exercise of arbitrary power at Washingtop." This is an admirable description of the position of the organs of treason in this State-a position which every man of patriotism and good sense will agree with the Herald is "as mean and cowardly as ever issued from any political junta."

THOSE RESOLUTIONS .- The jacobin sheets in the interests of Jeff Davis are trying to show that a large portion of the Northern people are opposed to the war for maintaining the Government, by quoting resolutions from printed proceedings of little one-horse meetings gotten up by sore-head disciples of Davis in obscure corners all over the free States. Now the fact is, these meetings are not countenanced by one man in a hundred in the free States. They are all composed of men who have always belonged to the disunion wing of either the democratic or the abolition party. No respectable abolitionist or democrat ever thinks of attending them. They are gotten up by men who would rejoice in the destruction of the Government, and published by such weak sheets as the Advertiser and Democrat, to strengthen the rebels and tickle such men as Lane, who probably pay these editors ten or fifteen dollars a year for eating dirt.

OPENED .- The doors of the Court-Honse at Astoria were thrown open to religious exercises last week. The consequence was that there was a general rush of the advocates of diverse opinions. On Friday and Saturday evenings Mr. Edmonds, of California, held forth on Universalism. On Sanday following Rev. Dr. McCarty, Episcopalian, delivered two discourses, and Mr. Edmonds one. On the evening of the same day, Mrs. Ross, of Portland, went into the clairvoyant state and spoke on the subject of spiritualism.

GEN. LANK.-The Peoria (III.) Union says that a letter, directed to "Gen. J. Lane," fell into the hands of Gen Jim Lane, of Kansas. Upon opening the letter, it was found to be directed to Jo Lane of Oregon, and was written by a man in New Hampshire, asking Jo Lane's influence to procure him a commission in the rebel army. The letter was sent to the Governor of New Hampshire to enable him to look after the traitor.

ber O. A. Brownson, the renowned Catholic author, in a late number of his Review, speaks as follows of the attempts of the rebels to subvert this Government: " It is not against a despot, or a tyrant, or a foreign domination that they have conspired, but against their own legitimate Government, whose only defect, if defect it have, is that it claims too little power for itself, and leaves too much freedom to the citizen. The American citizen who seeks to overthrow the American Government is not only a traitor, but a liberticide, a dishumanized monster, not fit to live, or inhabit any part of this globe; he has no suitable place this side of hell."

Ber The following language of the Chicago Post, a Democratic paper, we commend to such snivelers about here as G. L. Curry and poor Slater: "This is no war. made by freaks or carried on to gratify the ed the Democratic and Republican tickets, but anabition of one man, but it is a war for actually tore it off from his ticket and deliberately the preservation of a republican form of threw it upon the fleer, in the presence and sight government on this continent. It is not of several persons, including the judges and clerks Lincoln's war, but the people's war."

The Post Office Department makes a handsome gain by the suspension of mails to the Rebel States. The cost of transcome by more than \$3,000,000

Cot. Baker on the War.

In a late speech in the Senate on provide ing the means to crush out the rebellion, " I was perhaps the last man in the Sen-

ate to give up the hope that something might be done by conciliation and compromise—words I never propose to use again. I hoped, I sympathized, I struggled to the last. Now I hope to be among the last of all men willing to lay down arms at all. I will never vote to do it till, without freaty, the flag of the United States waves over every portion of its territory, and over a population either enthusiastical- loyal states. ly rallying beneath its shadow, or else abjectly subject to its sway. Till then, give the President a million of men; till then, give him, not only the whole revenue of the Government, but the whole property of the people; do not refuse a single regiabate a single jot of all your embatcowardly a manifesto as ever issued from tled vigor, till that hour shall come; but make peace, to see the time when a drummer-boy-and a volunteer drummer-boy at that-shall be able to carry the flag of the United States in every wilderness wherever it has once floated, amid the enthusiasm, the submission, and profound reverence of every man, woman, and child, who gazes opon its stars. *

It may be that instead of finding, within a year, loyal States sending members to Congress, and replacing their Senators upon this floor, we may have to reduce them to the condition of Territories, and send from Massachusetts or from Illinois Governors to control them. It may be; and, sir, if need come, I am one of those who would be willing to do it. I would do that. I would risk even the stigma of being despotic and oppressive, rather than risk the perpetuity of the Union of these States. I repeat, and with that repetition I close: fight the war through; accomplish a peace; make it so perfect and so permanent that a boy may preserve it; and when you have done that, you have no more need of a standing army. Patch up a peace; if you make it before you are ready; you imagine them conquered before the really submit; if you treat with rebels and Confederate States, you may need a standing army forever; but if you really conquer a pence; if your bayonets gleam in every city inethis Union; if you hold them by the strong hand of power; if you tell them, "Gentlemen, you have been regardless of the great blessings of free government under which you lived and rejoiced for over seventy years; now as you have sought the despotism of arms, we will show you what arms are;" when you really do that, and break their spirit, when Toombs and Davis are wandering in exile, despised and almost forgotten among men, except by the enormity of their crime, then, sir, you want no standing army."

Conference Appointments. The following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year, made by the M. E-

Conference at Engene City: WILLAMETTE DISTRICT-C. S. KINGSLEY, P. E. Portland-Isaac Dillon. Milwankie-C. G. Belknop.

East Tualatin-Wm. Royal. West Tualatin-C. O. Hosford. Dayton and Lafayette-One to be sup-Geo. Grear. Yamhill-G. C. Rowe. Rock Creek-To be supplied

Oregon City-H. K. Hines. Clear Creek-A. Kelly. Vancouver-Jas. O. Rayner. St. Helens-O. C. Huntington. Cowlitz and Astoria-D. L. Spaulding. WALLA WALLA DISTRICT -JOHN FLINN, P. E. Oro Fino - G. Hines.

Colville-To be supplied. Simcoe Indian Reserve-J. H. Wilbur. Portland Academy and Female Seminay-C. H. Hall, Principal, and member of Portland Quarterly Conference. C. S. Kingsley, Agent.

Editor P. C. Advocate-T. H. Pearne. Principal of Oregon City Seminary-B. R. Freeland.

UMPQUA DISTRICT-L. T. WOODWARD, P. F. Jacksonville-C. C. Stratton. Roseburg - A. Taylor and A. C. Fair-

North Umpqua N. Clark. Table Rock—E. Arnold. Umpqua Academy-T. F. Royal, Prin-

OPER WILLAMETTE DIST .- D. E. BLAIN P. E. Salem-D. Rutledge. Mill Creek-To be supplied. Calapooia-P. M. Starr. Eugene City-J. D. Driver. Albany and Lebanon-W. S. Lewis Santiam Forks-To be supplied. Spencer's Butte-J. W. Miller. Mary's River-T. B. Sanderson, Corvallis-Geo. M. Berry. Dallas-Geo. Hughbanks.

McKenzie's Fork-N. A. Starr. A. F. Waller, Agent of Wallamet Uniersity, and Member of Salem Quarterly

Wm. Roberts, Agent Am. Bible Soci-

F. S. Hoyt, transferred to Ohio Con-PUGET SOUND DISTRICT-N. DOANE, P. E. Olympia and Mound Prairie-C. Alderson, G. W. Roork. Whidby's Island-To be supplied.

Port Townsend-To be supplied. Seattle-B. C. Lippincott. Claquato-J. S. Donglas. Gray's Hurbor and Shoalieater Bay-W. Franklin.

Columbia Lancaster, of Washington Territory, late defeated quasi Democratic, semisecession candidate for nomination as Delegate to Congress, at the Territorial pseudo-Democratic, half-seconsion convention held at Vancouver in June last, refused to rate the sentiment, "The Union must and shall be preserved," which headof election. Is not Lancaster a secessionist! His father, who resides near him, is an avowed one-

The Mountaineer says that settlers in Umatilla Valley are hastily removing portation in that section exceeded the in- their wives and children to places of safety, apprehending an Indian outbreak

boldly avowing his treasonable sentiments.

The Tax Question.

The Alta Cabinenia way a Consideral le fine been said and written within the last few weeks about the cost of the war, and taxes; but precisely what inference we are to draw from it all, is not quite clear; unless it be, that it costs money to put down rebellion and punish treason as it deserves, and that money being more valuable than our country and its liberties, we had much better let them all go, and save our taxes! Now, however mighty this tax argument may be away down in Dixe, against defending our National Flag and National Government from all its enemies, it will only be noticed with contempt in the

The Northern people are not only ready and willing to be taxed, but they will insist upon being taxed-no power on earth can prevent them from being taxed, as long as that old flag they love so much has an every in all the land. They will be taxed from the crown of their heads to the soles of ment; do not furl a single sail; do not their feet; taxed for all they hear and all they see, for everything movable and immovable under th whole canopy of Heaven; taxed for the very air they breathe, and have their lungs regularly measured to test their capacity. And lastly, they will all very willingly be taxed for the privilege of fighting their country's battles, in defence of their lib erties and the majesty of her laws.

From 1815 to 1835 the Government paid \$153. 000,000 of National debt. New to say nothing of the greater value of a dellar at that time, and nothing of the enormous increase of all kinds of wealth, so vastly beyond the increase of population, we have the following:--- the average pepulation of the period referred to was about one-third of the number of to-day; but \$153,000,000 multiplied by 3 is \$459,000,000-more than President Lincoln asked for, although really less than what the Government paid in the short period of twenty years of almost nuexampled prosperity. But again; one dollar in the United States to-day, is probably worth not more than half what it was it the year 1830-say it is worth two-thirds as much. Then \$204,000,000 would be required to represent the \$153,000,000. But independent of this consideration, the average man of to-day is probably worth at least one-third more than the average man of 1830. But we have nearly three times as many people as at that period-and each person having one-third more property, would make the taxable capacity of the United States today four times greater than at the former period; and would indicate ability to pay \$800,000,000 from 1860 to 1875 with the same ease that we could have paid \$153,000,000 from 1815 to 1830 This is no argument in favor of extravagance upon which we think every possible check should be placed, but only to show our capability to pay all just demands incurred for the support of our Government in all emergencies."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.-The Detroit Fore Press, a prominent Democratic paper, thus speaks in regard to putting down the present rebellion. What a contrast it presents to the whine of G. L. Curry and the snivel of toad-eating Slater:

"The war, however, is upon us, and we intend to give the administration a cordial, hearty and patriotic support, in all just efforts to put down rebellion with the strong arm of power. In doing this we will not cavil at small errors, nor higgle with nice distinctions, so long as the great objects, honestly pursued, shall be the preservation of the government, the upholding of the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. And we intend in the main to postpone all discussions, which may be construed as of a party character, in regard to the causes which brought this war upon us, until after its close, confidently hoping that when it shall be closed, and party passions shall have subsided, and the faithful pen of history shall record its events and its causes, the common sentiment of the country, regardless of past divisions, or overriding them altogether, will unite in a settlement of the whole subject in some manner which will really prove a finality."

A RECKLESS ZOUAVE .- The Richmond papers tell of a Fire Zouave who was caught and taken to Fairfax. When carried before Beauregard, he manifested his contempt for that chieftain by putting thumb to his nose and gyrating with his fingers. Being ordered under confinement, he turned about suddenly, kicked a Colonel who stood near in the stomach so hard that he sat down, knocked the corporal who had charge of him head over heels, and invited Beauregard to "come on and get lammed," declaring that " if he didn't have a mass he'd spile." Finding none of the surprised lookers on started to meet him, he took to his heels down a lane. Several shots were fired at him without effect. At each successive discharge he would turn to make grimaces at his pursuers, or jump high in the air and vell as if struck. Saddenly, a lieutenant with a drawn sword sprang right before him from an adjacent building. "S-a-y, what are you 'bont, a-p'intin' that thing at me?" exclaimed Zonave. "Don't yer know yer might cut my bran new weskit?" Being marched off to jail and put in a solitary cell, he signalized his first evening's lodgment there by setting it on fire. The rebels seem to admire the cool audocity of the chap, and Beauregard laughed heartily at his pranks.

THEY WOULD HAVE US THERE .- A Tennessee secessionist writes the Express that his folks propose to meet the North " steal to steal." If so, we may as well knock under at once. Floyd alone would be an overmatch for the whole of us.

Sound Hon. Asron Harding, Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth distriet of Kentucky, is sound on the eagle,-He says, if elected, he will rote to put down the principle of secession, even if it costs millions of money, oceans of blood, and a seven years' war,

Gen. McClellan, that, wanting to erect a church for his soldiers, before using lumber scattered about, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War for permission to use it.

New Books-The following list of new books will arrive by the next steamer to H. H. Bancroft & Co.: Du Challlu's Equatorial Africa; Wilson's (Harper's) Fifth Reader; Day's Ride, by Charles Lever; Headley's Life of Scott, new edition; Vol. i. Buckle's History of Civilization in England; Upton on Trade Marks; Vol. iv., Bosworth's Reports; Vol. iv., Parker's Criminal Reports; Van Stantvoord's Equity Practice; Vol. xxxii., Barbonr's S. C. Reports; Edwards on Referees; Sargent's Original Dialogues; Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, with Map, Vol. axii., Smith's New York Court of Appeals Reports; Vol. xx., Heward's Practice Reports.

Incidents of the Battle.

REGISENTS ENGAGED IN THE FIGHT. The following regiments were engaged in the fight at Manassas: The 1st, 2d, and 3d Connecticut Regi

The 1st Regiment of Regulars, composed of the 2d, 3d, and 8th companies. 250 marines.

The 69th New York. The 8th and 14th New York militia. The 1st and 2d Rhode Island. The 71st New York. The 2d New Hampshire. The 5th Massachusetts. The 1st Minnesota.

The 1st Michigan, The 11th and 38th New York. The 2d, 4th, and 5th Maine. The 2d Vermont Regiment, besides the everal batteries.

a sufficient staff, and was not properly supported by his subordinates. Maj. Wads "Still they come." The Governor has showed the utmost gallantry and devotion. He exerted himself to rally the force, when they first fell back, and towards the close, after having his horse shot under him, seized the colors of the New York camp and equip at the earliest practicable Fourteenth, and called on the boys to rally period; and in addition to the strong force Fourteenth, and called on the boys to rally once more to the glorious old flag. Private Tyler took hold of the colors with him, and the regiment rallied to another charge, but without success. Maj. Wadsworth, as the army retreated, remained at Fairfax Court House, and devoted himself to purchasing everything needful for the wounded, of whom about a hundred and fifty were at that place

FOREBODINGS BEFORE THE FIGHT.-The New York Post says: A distinguished member of Congress, who spent Saturday night in the camp below Centerville, saw Gen. McDowell and several of his staff .-After talking for some time with them, he turned aside and wrote the following upon a letter envelope: "Saturday night, 10 o'clock - After full conversation with some of the principal officers of our army, I am convinced that they have little expectation of winning this battle, which it has been decided to offer to the enemy to morrow morning; and I am already prepared for defeat." McDowell remarked to one of his officers who opposed the proposition to open the fire on the enemy Sunday morning: "We must be willing to run great risk for the sake of the benefit to be derived at this particular juncture."

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE. - Dr. J. H. Erwin, surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, was chased by one of the Black Horse Cavalry who fired when within ten feet of the surgeon, at the same time shouting, "Surrender, you d-d Abolition scoundrel!" The ball grazed the head of Dr. E., who, at the same time, made a big leap into a clump of woods. The trooper rode around to head him off, but his opponent meantime managed to load his rifle, and when the trooper next appeared, shot him through the chest. He fell sideways, the saddle turning with him, and the frightened horse galloped off with its dead or wounded rider dangling by the stirrups.

Col. Cameron.—Col. Cameron seemed to have a presentiment of his death. In a conversation with him at his tent, on the evening prior to the battle, he said he had accepted the command of the gallant Highlanders because he admired them, and inasmuch as he had only a short time to to live. he might as country. He asked your correspondent if he was going to the battle-field. Recciving an affirmative answer, he said, 'Good by, God bless you. We may meet again, but I am afraid not in this world." Some sixteen hours afterwards the gallant Colonel was shot from his horse and killed.

No ARISTOCRACY IN DEATH .- Gen. Scott said a good thing the other day to a gentleman who called upon him to ask the privilege of a flag of truce, under which to go after the body of Col. Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, and late commander of the Seventy-ninth New York Milita. The General declined his request, saying that he never sent a flag for such purpose during the Mexican war, and intimating very distinctly that he did not believe in any aristocracy of death or burial among soldiers. "Sir," said the Lieutenant-General, " Col. Comeron can achieve no higher honor than to be buried in the same ditch with the brave men who fell around him.'

A HEROINE, -Miss Augustine Foster, daughter of the Second Maine Regiment, from Augusta. Maine, was upon the battle field on Sunday, had her horse shot from under her, and walked all the way from the scene of action to Alexandria, where she was ministering to the wounded at the hospitals, where there are fifteen wounded of the Minnesota First.

Goop Shor .- When the colors of the 69th were captured by the Virginians, two of them seized the flags and were going off with them, when Lieut. Matthews, of Company K, Fire Zonaves, fired and killed both the Virginians and recovered the flags.

THE Loss.-Reports, unofficial, place our loss in the battle of Manassas, at about 380 killed and 600 wounded. The rebel loss was 400 killed and 1200 wounded.

WHAT GEN. SCOTT THINKS .- Gen. Scott have said to the President that he had acted like a coward for the first time in his life, in yielding to the urgency of the public, the press, and members of Congress, and advancing upon Manassas before he was ready. Yet, probably every Congressman -and there were many-who was in Gen. McDowell's camp, was opposed to the contemplated attack, and they would have preferred the plan favored by some subordinate officers, to send for reinforcements of infantry and artillery, and shell the rebels out of the woods before moving the in-

Drs. Hawthorne & Loryen propose soon to pen at Portland a temporary asylum for the reeption, treatment, and care of imane persons .--We hope they will meet with every encouragement in their laudable undertaking.

THE WAR .- Massachusetts has 25,000 men in the field. She raised 83,000 in the Revolutionary war, while South Carolina raised less than 7,000. The Enormous Outpouring of Miluols

The enthusiasm of the North has received fresh impetus by the reverse at Manassas. The North is now agitated by another grand uprising, surpassing even the military ardor occasioned by the attack on Fort Sumter. A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Springfield, Ill.

livened the military department of our State government, surpassing in interest the period when the first call was made for troops. Thousands of the sturdy sons of Illinois, who were disappointed in the first and second calls, now rush in their claims for the supposed requisition on Gov. Yates for additional troops. No more practical test of the patriotism of our citizens could BEHAVIOR OF GES. McDowell.-Gen. be presented than the fact that already a McDowell behaved admirably. He was sufficient number of companies have been active, cool, and attended to everything in tendered to form 25 infantry regiments, person, so far as possible; but he had not five additional regiments of cavalry, and worth, of New York, one of his nids, exerted himself to have each arm of the service accepted, and his endeavors are likely to prove highly successful. All of the regiments he has tendered, and that may be accepted, it is his purpose to ento form a part of the grand Western army under Fremont, Illinois will be creditably represented in that of the seaboard under Gen. McClellan."

> NEWS PROM THE SOUTH FORK .- John Creighton writes to the Mountaineer, from South Clear Water, Aug. 2d, that "he twenty days, their battle-ery being-Corhad just got there, and found the best coran, Rescued if Living, Areged if mines. Every hill, gulch, and flat will pay from ten dollars to-I am afraid to say how much per day; but yesterday, two in his History of Napoleon, cites the lasmen made \$57 with a rocker, and while I am writing, a man has come in with a the question of how much time is regard piece we'ghing \$13. Every one at work to make a reliable soldier. In a course. is making at least an onnce a day. Oro tion respecting the naval conscription Tur-Fine is nowhere. There are claims here got observed: "Much longer time is nfor fifty thousand men. I have a claim quired to form a sailer than a soldier. that will pay \$20 a day, and am getting it The latter may be trained in all his dates opened, so you may know that the mines in six months." Napoleon replied: are good when I go to work, but I must

BRIGADIER GENERALS .-- Col. E. D. Baker and Col. Joseph Hooker, of Oregon; John A. McClernand, member of Congress from Illino's; have been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Brigadier-Generals-together with the following, now officers in the U.S. Army, Col. F. W. Lander, Col. S. P. Heintzelman, Col. Andrew Porter, Col. W. B. Franklin, Col. Chas. H. Stone, Lieut. Col. Thos. W. Sherman, and Capt. Ulysses S.

In our columns will be found an advertisement of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. Persons who have used the different kindsof sewing machines offered for sale, speak in the highest terms of Grover & Baker's. They are simple, easily worked, noiseless, durable, and a wonderful labor-saving machine. No better recommendation can be had as to the superior usefulness of Grover & Baker's machines, disposed to attach undue importance to the than the great number of them that have been sold upon this coast. No family with a causeless panic and retreated in disshould be without one of these convenient order from the field. It should be rememand necessary articles.

Won't no .- If we were asked to name a paper that was fit for nothing at all, we should say Portland Advertiser. It is one of the most feeble secession papers on this or any other coast. It is in favor of preserving the Union, that is, what is left of it after Jeff Davis and his tribe have taken all they want .- Yreka Journal.

New Firm.-By reference to advertisement in to day's paper, it will be seen that the old-established and enterprising house of Charman & Warner in this city has been enlarged by addition of Frederick Charman to the firm, which will hereafter be known as Charman, Warner & Co .-The new firm will continue business at the obstands as heretofore. For the present, the Bakery and Confectionery establishment is removed one door south of the old stand. The old building is being torn down, and a new and more commo dious one will be created in its place.

STABBING AFFRAY .-- On Sunday last an affray ook place near Foster's, in this county, between two men named Forman and Wilson, in which they had then no idea that they had won 3 Forman was stabbed several times, in the arms and neck. The difficulty originated in a trifling family formed in order in the rear of the position quarrel. Wilson has been lodged in jail, We learn from Dr. Steele, who attended the wounded man, that the stab in the neck of Forman is a very severe one, but not necessarily fatal.

NEW PAPER .- We have received the first num er of the "Southern Oregon Gazette," a paper just started at Jacksonville, by James O'Meara all have been captured. and T. S. Pomeroy. The Gazette presents a very fair typographical appearance, and will soon be seucd semi-weekly, at the rate of 86 per annum. It professes to be Democratic in politics, but appears to be strongly tinctured with secessionism.

Tue Mines. - The sum of \$25,000 came down is reported, upon excellent authority, to from the Nez Perce mines last week. Charles Shively, who has just returned from that section. informs us that the diggings will prove to be extensive, but not before next year. Charley has been to the South Fork, and considers the mines

> Acceptar.-We learn that Mrs. Capt. Hedges, near town, was very seriously injured on Wednesday last by being bitten by a horse, near which she was standing and assisting another lady to

FAILED.-We understand that G. Collier Robhins, for many years past doing business in Portland as a Jeweler, has recently fulled-his liabilities amounting to a large sum, probably \$80,000.

13 The two murdered persons near Barlow's Gate, of which we spoke last week, prove to be Mr. Jarvis Briggs and his son Newton, of Linn

Searnage -We tender our hearty thanks to he young gentlemen who favored us with a lightful serenade ou Saturday night last. Thanks to Charman & Warner for late

San Francisco papers.

EXCITEMENT AND WHATH OF THE IDEA AT THE REBEL ATROCITIES .- Nothing can come up to the excitement which has been produced among the Irish population by the recital of the outrages that were wreaked by the rebels at Manassas upon the wonded and dying of Col. Corcoran's regiment A terrible retaliation is in store for then savages, to be poured out upon them when next they meet these Irish upon the field of battle. Subjoined is a copy of an as "The events of the last week have enpeal to Irishmen which was gotten up by some of the members of the 69th Reserve and very generally posted about the street of New York:

" ERIN Go BRAGE," Intsumen: - Haggerty must be avengel Our gallant countrymen of the immortal 69th have covered themselves with imprishable glory. They proved themselves not only heroes, but Christian men-as generous to wounded foes and prisoners as they were invincible in battle. But her were they treated by the barbarous room; Let the fate of the gallant Captain Hergerty, who, lying wounded on the feld rendered immortal by the heroic deeds of the 69th, had his throat cut from ear to ear by a dastard rebel hand, attest Irishmen! the heroic Corcoran is in the power of these cut-throats! Shall be meet with such a fate as that dealt out by the rebels on his brave comrade in arms? Forbid it, genius of Erin! The grass would wither on the tortured boson of our green Mother Isle, should we permit it. Sons of Erin! countrymen of ran, to arms! Let there be 10,000 Irish. men on the south bank of the Potomse in Dend!

VALUE OF TRAINED SOLDIERS -Alico guage of that great general in discusing

"There was never so great a mistake -Nothing can be more dangerous than to prepagate such opinions; if acted upon, they would speedily I ad to the dissolution of the army. At Jemappe there were 50. 000 French against 30,000 Austrians -During the first four years of the war all the hostile operations were conducted in the most ridiculous manner. It was neither the volunteers nor the recruits who saved the Republic; it was the 180,000 old troops of the Monarchy and the discharged veterans whom the Revolution inpelled to the frontier.

" Part of the recruits descried, part died; a small portion only remeined who, in process of time, formed good soldiers.— Why have the Romans done such great things? Because six years' instruction were, with them, required to make a soldier. A legion composed of three thou sand such men was worth thirty thousand ordinary troops. With fifteen thousand such men as the Guards, I would everywhere beat forty thousand. You will not find me engaged soon in war with an army

Panics .- We see many people who are fact that our defeated troops were wit bered, that panies seized upon the oldet and best drilled troops in the world at diferent times, from causes of the most trivial nature. After the battle of Solferine, the accidential overturning of an ammunition wagon started a panic in the victorious Frenc's army which spread to a whole division, and infantry, cavalry and artillery rushed pell-mell from the field, abandoning arms, provisions, ammunition and ererything, and only halting at last from sheer exhaustion when miles away from the battlefield. All this happened when the battle had been won and there was no enemy in sight, and yet the French troops are usquestionably equal to any in the world both for conrage and discipline.

Facts clearly show that the rebels were retreating toward Manassas at the same time that our army were flying back to Washington. The rebel cavalry was left to cover the retreat on their side, and victory. If our fugitives could have been occupied by Blenker's reserve, they might have returned during the night or next morning and triumphantly occupied the very field of battle on which they had fought so well. Not a gun or a wagon would have been lost on our side, but the heavy guns in the enemy's batteries would

When the report of the conduct of Blenker's brigade was made at headquarters, Gen. Scott expressed his gratification to the brigade for its bravery and steadiness, and its protection of the rear at a time when all apprehended a furious assault from a pursuing enemy.

THE OFFER OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE SOUTH TO YOUNG BONAPARTE.-The Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," of the N. Y. Times, some days since stated that the Southern Commissioners in Paris had dfered to make Capt, Bonaparte Dictator of their Confederacy. The following extract from a private letter written by an American who has resided in Paris for some years, which is published in the Boston

Transcript, confirms the story: " Madame Bonaparte told me the other day, that one day at dinner, Mr. Fankner, the American Minister, said to her, 'Many of us ardently wish to see your grandson our Emperor.' Respect for the gentleman at whose table she was dining, alone prevented her from saying aloud, Mr. Faulkner, although his family has seen evil days, although one member of it was a bigamist. and another a rogue, yet, thank God, it has never yet had a traitor?"

-Claib Jackson would be an admirable billiard player, he makes such great runs