

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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WHY NORTH CAROLINA SHOULD BE LOYAL.

There are many interesting and pleasant incidents in the history of the people which might have led us to expect as much. North Carolina was early filled up by accessions of a fine class of emigrants from the North of Ireland, Scotch Highlanders, Germans of the Moravian faith, and Swiss from the Canton of Berne. The founders of the present city of Newbern, gave it the name of New Berne, from the capital of the canton whence they came. Their immediate descendants were as sturdy and honest as themselves; a vein of religious feeling characterized them, which displayed itself in their earliest newspapers and in the erection of a large number of churches. It still exists in the practical form of an extended and liberal system of common schools, well endowed and supported by the State with a sagacity quite common in the Southern slave States. North Carolina devotes annually to her colleges and schools \$371,320, and they are well taught and numerous attended, while South Carolina, many times richer, can spare but \$74,000 yearly for similar use.

In 1774 an assemblage of delegates was held at Newbern, and recommended the calling of a Continental Congress, avowing the most patriotic sentiments, and sympathizing with the people of New England; and in the spring of the following year the famous Convention was held in Mecklenburg, at which the first Declaration of Independence was adopted, thirteen months previous to the immortal one of the Continental Congress. The Mecklenburg Declaration has given North Carolina almost a pre-eminence over the other original States for sagacity, courage and patriotism. Such a State as this would be insane indeed to forfeit her high position—her conduct during the Revolution was admirable, and the action at King's Mountain is one of the most gallant of the whole war, while her Southern namesake was to the very last the principal stronghold of the Tories and disaffected.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.—CAIRO, Nov. 7.—A great battle was fought to-day at Belmont, three miles above Columbus. Gen. Grant and McClelland commanded. They landed at 8 o'clock, A. M., the battle commenced at 11, and lasted until sundown. Our boys drove the enemy from their intrenchments with great loss; burned their camp and stores, with all their baggage; took all their cannon; brought home all their horses and mules; two field pieces and nearly one hundred prisoners, but were finally forced to retire to their boats, the rebels having received reinforcements from Columbus. Our force was about 3,500. The rebels' force about 7,000.

Gen. Grant and McClelland, Cols. Dougherty, Logan, Fouke and Buford, behaved with great gallantry, and were everywhere found in the thickest of the fight—Both the Generals' horses were shot; Gen. McClelland's twice; his saddle and clothing were riddled with balls. Capt. Bielaski, one of his aids, was killed, and Capt. Dresser, his other aid, had his horse killed; his holsters each caught a ball; another grazed his head, and another penetrated his blanket. He was the first to mount one of the guns captured, which is now in camp. Gen. Grant had his horse killed under him, and Col. Dougherty was wounded and taken prisoner.

To the heroic conduct of our officers and men the country owes a lasting gratitude. Capt. Hatch, Assistant Quartermaster, was the last one aboard the boat, staying behind to assist all aboard. I was not in the engagement, but learn that our loss will be between three hundred and five hundred.

COTTON PORTS.—Cotton has four great outlets—New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. Of the total crop the past year, (3,800,000 bales,) 3,110,000 were exported from these ports. The possession of them, consequently, controls the crop. Its exportation is at present prevented by the blockade; but this, in public estimation, is not entirely conclusive against its coming forward. Foreigners believe the blockade cannot be made effectual.—The question of its efficiency may be raised, and in their distress they may decide against us. We consequently shall be entirely at ease on this point, nor will Europeans fairly give over their projects of interference, till the ports are in our possession and held by a land force. When this result is accomplished, we are in every sense of the word masters of the situation. We could be dispossessed by no force which could be directed against us from any quarter, while we should be in a position to deal with the rebellion in our own way. The possession of the ports named would crush it, as it would destroy its means, and would be such an illustration of our power as would render all further resistance hopeless.

A Union Party.

EDITOR ARGUS: Under the above caption the Oregon Statesman for Dec. 2, discourses upon the proper way to manage the coming election. With your permission, I would notice some of the points made; believing them to be inconsistent and strongly savoring of that very party selfishness which in words the article so earnestly ignores. The Statesman says: "If we believed they (the Republicans) would conserve its (the Union's) existence best, single-handed, we would willingly accord them a monopoly of the renown, &c." Again "It will not be assumed, we think, that the Republican party is able to furnish all the means, do all the fighting and all the voting necessary to the putting down of this rebellion."

The principle assumed in these quotations amounts to just this: The party, or that portion of the people, electing officers to administer the government, must furnish the means and do all the fighting necessary to maintain such government. If that proposition were true, then on the same principle the portion of the people carrying elections would have to pay all the taxes. But we have never practiced any such absurdity. On the contrary, all loyal, worthy citizens have held themselves as much bound to defend the honor of our government, and support it in all respects, under the rule of one party as another. It has been held the properly constituted majority shall rule, and that without any conditions of doing "all the fighting" or paying "all the taxes." "The majority shall rule," has been the admission of all; and, of late years, the special motto of the Democracy. Even the Oregon Statesman, when, during our last Indian war, it so zealously urged that all the military appointments should be confined to Democrats, did not claim that Democrats should "furnish all the means" for the war; nor indeed do all the fighting, for it made no objections to volunteer privates, from all parties, from even the odious Know Nothings.

No, the proposition is not true that the minority is free from obligation to support the government, except upon the condition that it shall rule the majority. This is the doctrine of secessionists; and it is remarkably strange, admitting the Statesman to be both honest and logical, that it should have admitted a rank secession principle into an article written specially for the purpose of perpetuating the Union of these States.

When the Statesman or any Union men indicate that the Republicans must not run a ticket, or "secession will prevail," it leaves the statement of the case to be this: The Republican party elected a President; and Jeff Davis and others said, "We will secede." The Statesman says: "Republicans, you elected the President and the officers, that we have agreed to; but you must not try to elect any more." Now, if this is a fair statement, and I think it is, the difference between the Statesman, with those who agree to his theory, and secessionists, is not so much as could be desired. We need Union men who think and reason rightly, as well as to feel right. False theories make much trouble; in connexion with a small share of selfishness, they have originated the present troubles.

It has occurred to me that a Union Democrat in Oregon could not be considered a fool who would talk after this manner: "Republicans, you elected a President; traitors made that election a pretext for destroying our government; now, I will be a Republican till traitors learn that the success of an opposite party shall not be an excuse for rebellion; till they learn that the constituted majority shall rule; then I may resume a place in the old ranks or in new ones, as circumstances require." So far from being a fool, he would be considered a wise man, a patriot. What is our government worth if the mere prejudice of a name is to cause its destruction?

Again: "It is evident that with two tickets nominated as 'peace' and 'Republican,' secession will prevail; and the same result is equally certain with any three tickets, in the field." In the case of two tickets, secession and Republican, I would earnestly inquire: will the editor of the Statesman vote secession? Will Messrs. Gordon, Harding, Heath, vote the disunion ticket? Will our esteemed Judge Boise do it? Not any of these; they are Union men. Well, who will do it? Let the man be pointed out who will do so, not an ignoramus, and we behold a traitor. Why then use this kind of scare-crow to 'coerce' men into a Union party? Suppose there were traitors enough among professed Union Democrats to cause secession to prevail; would not the future interest of the country be promoted by knowing who they are? If I believed Union Democrats were no more sincere than the Statesman professes to think, I would not think of a union with them under any consideration.—

But I have more faith. I believe the honest Union sentiment of the State of Oregon is largely in the majority. The loyalty of Republicans is unquestionable; traitors do not "nestle" in their camp, and when the Statesman indicates that Douglas Union Democrats may be wire-worked to vote for Secession candidates, because a part of the Democratic party has proved traitorous, or for any other reason, it pays a very sorry compliment to their intelligence and patriotism. As to the third party, the Statesman and its special friends may take the responsibility of bringing it out in case a satisfactory Union ticket cannot be agreed upon. In such an unlikely case, it might receive the blessing called for in its own language: "Whatever misguided partisans or ambitious individuals shall invoke such a disaster, ought to be, and will be, held as responsible therefor as though they had voted directly for Secession."

Who questions the loyalty of California? No one, and yet Republicans elected their ticket. And who dares question the good sense or patriotism of those Democrats who helped them defeat the disunion ticket?

Suppose Republicans should invite all Union men to operate with them, on the one issue of supporting the Government; would Douglas Democrats refuse to join in and support the strongest ticket that could be selected from both Douglas men and Republicans? And why? The Statesman answers in substance, that they are prejudiced against the name. The Statesman should remember that if it be a virtue to hold prejudice, others besides Democrats may have it, and that this may possibly be in the way of "the direct Union" party arrangement; and that less objection might be made to some other plan. The truth is, many persons as patriotic as the Statesman can be, are opposed to following its dictation. Admitting that men will be prejudiced, as much respect ought to be paid to feelings upon one side, as upon the other; and, suggestively, the Statesman should be willing to consider whether his direct Union party will suit the people, as well as the politicians. The Statesman no doubt believes it to be a very easy matter to form a Union party after its notion; of course there is nothing to be done, but for Union men to agree with it, and all would be harmonious—like a union of the churches, nothing can be easier, if all the other churches will join ours.

In short, the Republicans have done nothing to make themselves odious; they are loyal to their country, lying under no suspicion of secession proclivities: they are in the ascendancy in Oregon, if any party is, and a due regard for their principles, their past labors for the good of the country, made without pay, while others were growing fat in office, demand that they have something to say as to the way and manner of forming a new Union party. The Republican party is a Union party, without doubt or question; and, for one, if a new party is to be made for the purpose of accommodating the prejudices of other Union men, and to divide the offices, I claim as much right as the Statesman to say how it shall be formed. And that I am as patriotically disinterested, personally, as the Statesman, I verily believe, as I have concluded not to run for Congress this time, nor State Printer, and to be in the way of nobody for the U. S. Senate. The place of Governor, I am inclined to yield to some good Union Democrat, as indeed all the other offices, if well filled by sound Union men.

I am in favor of a Union arrangement, through the Republican Convention, by conference, or otherwise; but not a direct Union party, in which politicians who have all to gain and nothing to lose, will come up leaders. If, then, Republicans decline a direct Union party, are they selfish? It is fair, I think, to presume that they are as much interested in the perpetuity of the Union and are as faithful, as the Oregon Statesman, or the Union Democrats it professes to represent. I trust a satisfactory arrangement will be made, and while I like to see men ambitious for distinction in offices of honor and pay, I wish to see them act in perfect accordance with honor, fair play, openness, and with arguments free from shallow sophistry and scheming policy. Respectfully, C. HOEL.

SALEM, Dec. 20, 1861.

GOLD IN THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY.—By the arrival of the Hudson Co's steamer *Labouchere*, from the North, the intelligence is given of gold in paying quantities—\$10 per day with a rocker—having been discovered upon the Stiecken river, one white man only having been at work.—Stiecken river is north of the British line, and is in Russian Territory, at least the lower thirty miles. Gold has also been found on the Naas and Skeena, but in smaller quantities—those rivers being in British territory.

—Many that keep their profession in fair days, lose it in a storm.

GEN. SCOTT'S RETURN TO NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune says: In painful contrast with the acclamations with which the warrior, Winfield Scott, was hailed as he rode through the city on the occasion of his departure for Mexico, fifteen years ago, was the return of an old, decrepit veteran on Saturday night, who feebly walked with tottering steps to his carriage, and was rapidly driven through the city. For years and years he has been a resident of New York, and his martial form, towering above those of ordinary men, never failed to attract the attention of citizens or strangers. But with all the prestige which his battles and career attached to him, he was never watched with more reverence and affection than on Saturday night by the hundreds of people who braved the pelting storm to see his last return home from the seat of war; and among the crowd many an eye moistened, and many a kind greeting was uttered as the feeble old man, upheld by two servants, and followed by some of the highest dignitaries of the land, came out of the car and entered his carriage.

Lieut. Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, in his full physical vigor, inspired respect and awe; but, retired from all official station, enfeebled by age, and dragging his limbs wearily along, the worn-out warrior moved all hearts with sympathy and affection. Whatever his shortcomings or his political weaknesses may have been, his bitterest enemies, if there were any in that crowd, could hardly have failed to regard him as the self-sacrificing patriot, the wise counselor, whose words, deeds and example have been a tower of strength to the nation since the outbreak of this wicked rebellion, and the shout of welcome with which he was hailed was as hearty and honest as ever was given to mortal man.

Gen. Scott is at the residence of his daughter in Jersey City, where he seeks absolute privacy and repose.

The soldier boys at Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., recently gave Hon. J. J. Crittenden a rousing reception. He was serenaded, cheered and ovated generally. He was moved to tears, and the gallant old boy, when an ardent young lieutenant said to him: "Mr. Crittenden, those cursed traitors down in Frankfort and Lexington don't like your course in advocating the defense of Kentucky from invasion.—Never mind, sir; you're getting old; you've been in the harness a long time, and before very long, in the course of nature, you must die." "No, no," interrupted two or three bystanders; "No, Mr. Crittenden never will die; we can't spare him." Well, continued the officer, "I hope not; but if you ever do, Mr. Crittenden, the mountain boys of Kentucky intend that you shall be wrapped in a winding sheet of the Stars and Stripes and buried to the music of the Star Spangled Banner, while loyal Kentucky troops shall follow the hearse."

SPAIN.—The following demands upon Mexico are to be enforced on the part of the Spanish Government:

1. Ample satisfaction for the dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador, the satisfaction to consist in sending a special representative of the Republic to Madrid to offer excuses.
2. The formal recognition of the Mon Almonte treaty and the payment of claims which have arisen since it was suspended.
3. The punishment of the persons who have ill-treated or wronged the Spanish subjects, and an indemnity for the capture of the frigate *Conception*; and
4. Guarantees for the fulfillment of these conditions.

In the event of Mexico not consenting to accord these demands, the Spanish fleet and troops are to seize Vera Cruz and Tampico.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.—The Camp Nolin, Ky., correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says:

On his memorable journey home from Washington, shortly before his death, Senator Douglas remarked to a distinguished Kentuckian whom he chanced to meet at Indianapolis, "I know your man Breckinridge better than you do yourselves.—Mark my words, sir, within a year from this time John C. Breckinridge will be a General in the rebel army!" The result shows how thoroughly Mr. Douglas did know his former friend. The year has but half passed since the prediction was made, and to-day Mr. Breckinridge holds a commission as Brigadier General in the rebel army under Buckner, at Bowling Green.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The *Advertiser* says that forty-six whalers at that port show 30,950 barrels of whale oil, 1390 sperm, and 410,200 pounds of bone, which is an improvement over last year. The bulk of the Orchock fleet still remains out, and it is known that many of them have done well.

The editor of the Plainfield, N. J. Gazette, a secession print, says that even the Quakers condemn the peace policy and he thinks it is useless to print a peace paper under the circumstances. Good for the Quakers.

Fourteen of the Massachusetts regiments are armed with the Springfield smooth bore muskets, eight have the Springfield rifled bore muskets, and two the Springfield rifled muskets.

Zollicoffer, the Rebel leader, who has made so poor a figure in Kentucky, is said to be a printer, but he should not be regarded as a type of his calling. At the last accounts his case was a foul one, and the Union men were distributing his matter.

Latest from the East.

GREAT FIRE IN CHARLESTON!

Warlike Attitude of England! REPORTED CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS!

CONGRESSIONAL, &c. &c.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Dec. 7.—Gen. Pope has command of the Federal troops on the Missouri and Osage rivers. Price is south of the Osage, and was losing many men by desertion.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 4th.—The Avalanche, says the Federal forces between Louisville and Bowling Green amount to 50,000, but that Buckner and Johnson are ready for them.

N. Y. Dec. 5.—Dispatches from rebel sources in Savannah, Dec. 2d say the Unionists have evacuated Tybee Island, and the cotton, and other property was burnt by the proprietors.

N. Y. Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Kentucky, gives cheering accounts of the progress of the Union forces.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—A steamer from here, with cotton mills, under permit of Sec. Cameron, has been seized by the rebels at Nashville.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Steamer Baltic, with N. Y. 57th regiment, left for Ft. Pickens this afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—Maryland Legislature in session. Governor says that if honor of the State must be vindicated—her portion of the national tax paid—and the rebellion put down.

Dec. 9.—The Chamber of Commerce asks Government to send armed vessels to the European coast to guard against privateers.

Rebel news from Charleston—that the blockade was run through inland channels, that vessels from the West Indies had arrived—that the Bermuda brought 3,000 guns to Charleston—the Fingal 12,500 Enfield rifles—also percussion caps and rifled cannon—that 5,000 rebel troops were at Charleston.

The Sec. of State has written to Gen. McClellan that slaves employed by the rebels, and escaping to our lines, be placed under military protection.

The Sec. of the Treasury has given orders that in territory coming under our control, negroes be employed to save the crops, and that they should be paid for their labor.

The preparations now being made at Cairo for a demonstration Southward, creates considerable alarm along the Mississippi.

The Rebel troops are leaving the upper Potomac, as fast as possible.

Gen. Wool at Ft. Monroe, is anxious to make a demonstration with his forces on Richmond.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.—Great preparations are being made at Columbus Ky. by the rebels to resist an attack of the Federal fleet from Cairo which is expected to make a demonstration on the former place daily.

The N. Orleans Dry Docks have been brought up and placed across the river at Columbus, to prevent the passage of the Federal fleet.

Hollin's celebrated "Turtle" is also at Columbus, to "run down" the Federal boats.

Deserters from the rebel forces on the the Potomac, state that the Confederate force at Centerville, is one hundred and fifty thousand, and that the Commanders are daily expecting an attack from the Federals under Gen. McClellan.

The Norfolk Day Book of Dec. 9 says a battle is immediately expected on the Potomac, as sutlers are moving their stores.

Gen. Butler's expedition reached Port Royal Dec. 7.

Com. Foote wants 1000 seamen for the Mississippi expedition.

There are 13,000 sick in the Army of the Potomac.

The black flag has been hoisted at Columbus, Ky.

Gen. Prentiss took 500 rebels in North Missouri, Dec. 8.

There is great rejoicing in Kentucky at the President's conservative policy, and especially his modification of Cameron's report.

The rebels are said to be approaching our lines on the Potomac in force.

The Government has decided to fill up the regiments in the field to 1,046.

Our Government has replied to the invitation of England, France, and Spain, declining to take any part in the expedition to Mexico.

Mexico will resist all expeditions, as they hate Spain intensely.

It is understood that the Legislature of Kentucky will abolish slavery, reimbursing loyal masters. [Doubtful dispatch.]

In the U. S. Senate to-day, Fessenden and Sumner presented petitions asking for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

Nesmith introduced a bill to provide for the protection of emigrants to California and Oregon—which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Dec. 11.—Debate in the House on suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Petitions against suspension tabled by a vote of 108 to 36.

Etheridge, Clerk of the House, has received letters from Tennessee stating that the rebel leaders had begun impressing Union men, who were fleeing into Kentucky for protection. Parson Brownlow's army has been increased by Unionists from North Carolina and Alabama, and he is giving the rebels much trouble.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—Maj. Marshall on the 7th captured 30 rebels at Glasgow.

The Union men in Kentucky have nominated Garrett Davis for U. S. Senator.

Price is on the Osage River with about 10,000 men. Federal force in St. Louis, 20,000. Gen. Buell with 70,000 Federal troops

was at Bowling Green, Ky., near Johnson's force of 50,000 men.

THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

Various reliable accounts say that on the night of Dec. 10 a fire broke out in Charleston, S. C. Half the town is in ashes. It is supposed to have been caused by slaves, who have risen.

The steamer Illinois reached Old Point Dec. 14, and says that it passed within six miles of Charleston on the night of the 10th. A tremendous conflagration was going on, and the place was evidently burning up.

The Norfolk Day Book of the 13th gives an account of a negro insurrection in South Carolina, at Charleston. The plot of the negroes was discovered and checked.

The intelligence respecting the destructive fire at Charleston is confirmed. Norfolk and Richmond papers of the 14th give full accounts. A great number of buildings were destroyed, including the Catholic Cathedral, St. Peter's Church (Episcopal), Cumberland Street Church, the Methodist and Circular churches. The offices of the *Courier* and *Mercury* were both destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$7,000,000.

Quincy, Dec. 12.—The President has declined to send to Congress communications with England, France, and Spain, in relation to Mexico.

Gen. Halleck has made a forced contribution to the amount of \$10,000 from the rebels residing in St. Louis, for the benefit of the Union people who are refugees from southwest Missouri.

News from Ft. Pickens confirms the accounts that Ft. McKee was silenced, and also the water batteries in reach of the guns of the steamer Richmond. Warrington was burnt and the Navy Yard destroyed. Col. Brown says he can take Ft. Barrancas as soon as reinforcements reach him. The firing continued two days. Two men killed by enemy's fire, and five by the explosion of a cannon.

St. Helena, near Beaufort, is occupied by Federal troops. Our forces intend seizing all approaches to Savannah and Charleston soon.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, protests against the Massachusetts soldiers catching slaves, and Sec'y Cameron says it should be stopped.

Col. Mulligan has been reinstated in the command of his regiment.

Quincy, Dec. 15.—Charleston *Courier* says there are no rebels at Beaufort. All cotton and corn destroyed. Charleston is alarmed at near approach of Federal fleet. Citizens of Savannah and Charleston moving into the interior of the State.

There are a number of letters of marque in N. Y. issued by the Mexican Government, to prey upon the commerce of England, France, and Spain, and vessels are fitting out under a similar decision to that allowing the Nashville to be fitted out at Southampton. The vessels will sail under the Mexican flag as war vessels, and are entitled to bring prizes into neutral ports.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Cheat Mountain, Dec. 4, says: Yesterday, one of the hardest and best fought battles during the war, took place at Alleghany Camp, Pocahontas, Va. Gen. Milroy commanded the Union Forces and Gen. Johnson, of Ga., the rebels. The Union loss was 30, and the rebel loss 200 killed with many wounded and 30 prisoners. Gen. Johnson was wounded. Our forces numbered 750, the rebels 2,000. The rebels set fire to their camp, and retreated to Staunton.

Quincy, Dec. 12.—In Congress, yesterday, resolutions were passed in honor of Lyon.

Lansing's resolution to return fugitive slaves came up. Stevens and Lovejoy made speeches against it.

Wilson offered resolutions in the Senate, to increase cadets at West Point.

Nesmith in the Senate, announced the death of Senator Baker. He paid a brief tribute to his worth and memory, and offered the usual resolutions of respect to his memory.

McDonough followed, referring to the decease of two distinguished Senators, Douglas and Baker.

Latham closed with a most beautiful, eloquent and truthful eulogy on the deceased when the Senate adjourned.

Congress was to adjourn on Thursday, the 19th, for two weeks, to enable the members to spend the holidays at home.

In the Lower House of Congress, yesterday, some hard words passed between Fouke of Illinois, and Conway of Kansas. It is feared that something serious will grow out of it.

Vallandigham offered resolutions to the effect that the action of Com. Wilkes be sustained, notwithstanding the belligerent attitude of England. Laid over.

The bill to raise 20,000 more troops for Kentucky, was opposed by Lovejoy and Stevens, but was afterwards passed.

In the U. S. Senate, Hale offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform plan for dealing with the slaves of rebels, which was agreed to.

Lane of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to prepare a law to prevent aids of treason from bringing suits for commercial debts in the U. S. Courts. Agreed to. Wilkinson offered a resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright. Referred.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo. state that a battle was expected soon, between the rebel forces at Lexington, Mo., and the troops under Gen. Prentiss. It was Prentiss' intention to cross the river on Saturday the 14th, at a point above Lexington, and attack the rebels. The rebels are 2,500 strong; the Union forces 4,000.

The bark Agnes, arrived at Baltimore, reports a fight between the pirate Sumter, and the U. S. gunboat *Iroquois*, off Martinique.

Ben. McCullough is in Richmond. The steamer Connecticut, arrived at Old Point, reports that Ft. Pulaski is