

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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By the President of the United States.

Whereas, There appears in the public prints what purports to be a proclamation of Major Gen Hunter, in the words and figures following, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., May 9, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—The three States of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared themselves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the said United States, it became a military necessity to declare them under martial law.

DAVID HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

Official.—E. W. SMITH, Acting Asst. Adjutant-General.

And, whereas, the same is producing some excitement and misunderstanding,

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, proclaim and declare that the Government of the United States had no knowledge or belief of an intention on the part of Gen. Hunter to issue such a proclamation, nor has it yet any authentic information that the document is genuine; and, further, that neither Gen. Hunter, nor any other commander, or person, has been authorized by the Government of the United States to make proclamation declaring the slaves of any State free, and that the supposed proclamation now in question, whether genuine or false, is altogether void, so far as respects such declaration.

I further make known that whether it be competent for me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, or in any case, it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself, and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field. These are totally different questions from those of police regulations in armies and camps.

On the 6th day of March last, by a special message, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution, to be substantially as follows:

Resolved, That the United States ought to cooperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of Slavery, giving aid to such State in its discretion to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system.

The resolution in the language above quoted was adopted by large majorities in both branches of Congress, and now stands an authentic, definite, and solemn proposal of the nation to the States and people most immediately interested in the subject matter. To the people of these States I now earnestly appeal. I do not argue, I beseech you to make the arguments for yourselves. You cannot, if you would, be blind to the signs of the time. I beg of you a calm and enlarged consideration of them, ranging, if it may be, far above personal and partisan politics.

This proposal makes common cause for a common object, casting no reproaches upon any. It acts not the Pharisee. The change it contemplates would come gently as the dews of heaven, not rending or wrecking anything. Will you not embrace it? So much good has not been done by one effort in all past time, as in the Providence of God it is now your high privilege to do. May the fast future not have to lament that you have neglected it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Philadelphia Press truly says that, for the last six months, one vast series of triumphs have been accumulating, one upon the other, until the world resounds with the brilliancy of our victories, and the military critics of other countries regard with awe and astonishment the completeness and rapidity of our successes. A slumbering giant has indeed been roused, and as his blows are dealt thick and fast, to the terror of those who gazed him to wrath, the spectacle is as strange as it is sublime and terrible.

Before our bombardment of the forts below New Orleans began, the commanders of the British and French men-of-war lying in the river, expressed a desire to visit the enemy, of course to examine his preparations. Commodore Farragut readily granted their request. When they returned, they assured him that it was of no use for him to attempt the capture of New Orleans in that direction; it could not be done with wooden vessels. The brave old tar replied: "I was sent here to make the attempt.—You may be right, but I came here to take New Orleans—to pass the forts—and I shall try it!"

Some of the Southern papers charge Beauregard with being blameable for the defeat of the Rebels at Shiloh, and rather insinuate that the doughty B. is a humbug.

Perry Davis, the inventor of the celebrated "Pain Killer," died in Providence recently, after an illness of some two weeks.

REBEL DEVELOPMENTS AS TO THE BULL RUN AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Post, at Yorktown fell in, among the rebel officers captured in the pursuit, with Capt. W. G. Conner, of Natchez, Miss., (Jeff Davis Legion of Cavalry,) in whom he recognized an old class-mate at Yale, and whose hospitality he had enjoyed in subsequent years. In the conversation which ensued is the following interesting exposition of certain hitherto unexplained circumstances connected with the battle of Bull Run, or Manassas:

Correspondent.—Why was the official report of the battle of Manassas so long withheld from the public by your generals?

Capt. Conner.—Principally because Generals Johnston and Beauregard did not consider it expedient to disclose the strength of our force at that battle. Your official and newspaper reports had greatly exaggerated the strength of our army at that battle. It was not the policy of our commanders to disclose the true strength of our force, as our army of the Potomac was designed as an army of menace merely, and not of attack. The design of our President was not to attack Washington, but to so continually threaten it that you would be obliged to hold a large army in the vicinity to protect the city, thus obliging you to withdraw your troops from other points of attack at the South or West, or preventing you from reinforcing those points. Again, the battle was so nearly won that the official report of it at an early day would have given your troops more encouragement than ours.

Correspondent.—Why did Mr. Davis reject the policy of Gen. Beauregard in regard to the attempt to take possession of Washington?

Conner.—Because we could not have held the capital, so long as you had the possession of the Potomac. It was the policy of Gen. Beauregard and other of our leaders to capture that city and liberate Maryland.

Correspondent.—What regiment of our army fought the most gallantly at Manassas?

Conner.—The 14th Brooklyn Reg., and Griffin's and Rickett's batteries fought by far the most gallantly. This is the opinion of all of our officers.

Correspondent.—What errors do your officers think we committed at this battle that caused us to lose the day?

Conner.—If you had fought the battle Thursday and Friday, you would have won it. The delay at Blackburn's Ford was fatal to you. You made a great military error in allowing Johnston to reinforce Beauregard. You fought the battle by regiments, while we fought it by brigades and divisions. There were many times before 11 o'clock in the afternoon of that day in which you might have won the battle if you had vigorously attacked our centre, since the centre of our line of battle had become very weak by reason of the continual reinforcements Gen. Johnston was obliged to send to the left, which was so fiercely pressed by your right. It was a severely contested battle on your side.—Your soldiers fought gallantly, but they were not well commanded.

Correspondent.—Why did you not follow up our retreat?

Conner.—We had no idea of the completeness of our victory at the time, and besides, we were in no condition to follow up the retreat.

CRINOLINE CIRCUMVENTED.—THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S PETTICOAT.—The Empress Eugenie has just adopted a new style of Petticoat which is the despair of nearly all the women of moderate fortune who are ambitious of bearing on their persons the latest novelty that is to be found at the celebrated modistes of Paris. Her Imperial Majesty is not ambitious to popularize the agremens of the toilette. She detests everything that is common, and lately begged of her tiewomen to invent something in the shape of a petticoat that could not be worn by every bourgeoisie. That marvellous garment has been at last brought out. It does not altogether supersede crinoline, but greatly circumscribes it, and its peculiar virtue is that, get it up in the cheapest manner, it must be as dear as seven or eight ordinary petticoats, and cannot possibly be washed and smoothed for less than as many frames. Petticoats are a very sacred subject, and in any case difficult things to treat of. But the Japon Eugenie, that is a subject of serious disquietude to so many women, is particularly so. Nevertheless, as it is destined to limit that terrible bore—crinoline—to a task and make public its peculiarities is a task that should be attempted. Beneath a ball dress it produces an effect so charming as to call forth a torrent of the most flattering adjectives of which French is capable. It certainly forms a graceful contrast when its wearer dances to the light skirts of some other lady coming in contact with the stiff steel bars of the cage she carries about her. This wonderful petticoat is said in most instances to be made of Cambrie muslin, so that washer-women cannot stiffen it too much. Its circumference is six yards at the widest point, and it is covered by nine flounces of still greater circumference. The lowest of these flounces is by all accounts a mere frill; the second, a few inches longer and considerably wider, completely covers the first; the third does the same to the second, and so on till one great flounce falls completely over the other eight, each one completely over the standard of Im- which, to arrive at the standard of Imperial elegance, must be hem-stitched like a lady's pocket handkerchief, and the outer

one in addition be nearly covered with the embroidery done by the women of the Vosges. This invention also sets its face against the sewing machine, as nearly every part of it must be handwork. It was purposely so designed to prevent an immense number of seamstresses being suddenly thrown out of work by the increased demand for machine sewing, which is not yet capable of effecting hem-stitch or embroidery. The Empress's new petticoat is thus calculated to be at the same time a very exclusive institution, and one that will give as much employment to the poor needle-women as the new streets and boulevards do to the blouses.

GOING WITH THE GIRLS.—The entrance into society may be said to take place immediately after boyhood has passed away, yet a multitude take the initiative before their beards are presentable. It is a great trial either at a tender or tough age. For an overgrown boy to go to a door, knowing well that there are a dozen girls inside, and knock or ring, with an absolute certainty that in two minutes all eyes will be upon him, is a severe test of courage. To go before these girls, and make a tour of the room without stepping on their toes, and sit down and dispose of his hands without putting them into his pockets, is an achievement of which few boys can boast. If a boy can go so far as to measure off ten yards of tape with one of the girls, and cut it short at each end, he may stand a chance to spend a pleasant evening, but let him not flatter himself that all the trials of the evening are over. There comes, at last, the breaking up. The dear girls don their hoods and put on their shawls, and look so saucy and mischievous, so unapproachable and independent, as if they didn't wish anybody to go home with them. Then comes the pinch; goes to the prettiest girl in the room, and his tongue clinging to the roof of his mouth, and croaking out his elbow, stammers out the words, "Shall I see you home?" She touches her fingers to his arm, and they walk home, feeling as awkward as two goslings. As soon as she is within her door, he struts home, and really thinks he has been and gone and done it. Sleep comes to him with dreams of Harriet and Calce, and he wakes in the morning and finds the door of life open to him, and the pigs squealing for breakfast.

We used to hear Fourth of July orators proclaiming in florid language what the people of the United States were capable of doing. But our people, within the last few months, have, in the rapidity and greatness of their achievements, far more than justified the wildest boast ever uttered in their behalf.

The contrast between the spirit of the rebel Confederacy and the spirit of the U. S. Government challenges the civilized world's attention. The war is on the one part a war of Christians, on the other a war of worse than barbarians.

Every day of the continuance of this war reveals fresh proofs of the barbarity, the rapacity, the ferocity of the rebels, and fresh evidences of the tremendous power, vast resources, and mighty energies of the United States.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy quotes the concession of a Surgeon in the Confederate army that they "are whipped on all sides" and "hell is to pay." Walk down to the counter, then, and pay your indebtedness.

Some of the rebel leaders are so revengeful in disposition and so tortuous in movement as almost to induce the suspicion that Eve was untrue to Adam in the garden and that one of her sons or daughters was the child of the snake.

No military officer in a battle below the rank of Commander-in-Chief, ever won more glory than Gen. Wm. T. Sherman won in the battle of Shiloh. Gen. S. takes his rank proudly among the world's heroes.

As true a dying speech as ever was uttered was that of Geo. W. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky—"the rebellion is a failure."

Beauregard is a falsifier upon principle. He thinks that to tell the truth, as it would be submission to the law of God, would lower his proud character as a rebel.

Fort after fort, city after city, battle-field after battle-field, and State after State are conquered by the armies of the Union.

The officers in the rebel forts swear before high heaven that they will never surrender, and then they—surrender.

The Germans are called phlegmatic, but certainly there is a fire among them. Where there is so much smoke, there must be some fire.

It may sometimes become necessary that the tree of liberty shall have a rope suspended from every branch.

What single advantage have the rebels derived from this war except in the humiliation of their foolish pride and vanity?

The rebels must think they have plenty of arms. They threw away 10,000 at Corinth.

It is believed that at least 15,000 rebels found their "rights" at Shiloh.

—Louisville Journal.

—It is reported that President Lincoln has said that he would raise a fresh army of a million of men rather than submit to any forcible foreign intervention. If he did say so he only anticipated the universal sentiment of the people.



Details of Eastern News.

Naval Battle on the Mississippi.—Rebel Fleet annihilated.—Memphis surrenders very meekly.—Fighting at Charleston.—Battles in Virginia on Banks' line.—The Tax Bill and the Pacific Railroad Bill passed.—&c.

The Rebel Fleet Annihilated.

Cairo, June 25th.—The packet Platte Valley arrived this morning direct from Memphis. Our flotilla, consisting of five gunboats and eight rams, left Fort Wright at two o'clock on Thursday morning. They met no obstruction and anchored two miles above Memphis at eight o'clock the same evening. A reconnaissance was made and the enemy's fleet discovered lying near the city. During the night their fleet moved down the river. At daylight they were seen coming up in line of battle. Our gunboats, in the meantime, weighed anchor, and followed by the rams, moved towards the rebel fleet. The first shot fired at long range by a rebel boat fell near the Federal gunboat Cairo, which immediately replied with a broadside. The engagement then became general. The Federal ram monarch struck the rebel boat Beauregard amidships, cutting her nearly in two, and causing her to fill and sink. The rebel ram Little Rebel made a dash at the monarch. The latter, however, succeeded in getting out of the way of the blow intended for her, struck the rebel boat Gen. Price, taking away her wheel, and making it necessary to run her ashore, whence she sent a shot which struck the rebel boat Gen. Lovell, rendering her unmanageable. Immediately after, the Lovell was run down by the Federal ram Queen of the West.—A broadside from the Benton took effect in the sides of the Jeff Thompson, setting her on fire. She burned to the water's edge. The remainder of the rebel fleet returned down the river, pursued by our boats. The result was the capture of three rebel gunboats, which had been abandoned by their crews. Capt. Montgomery, the rebel flag officer, and most of the officers and men escaped. The Federal ram Lancaster was slightly disabled during the engagement.

Col. Elliott, who commanded the Federal rams, was struck in the breast by a splinter and stunned but soon recovered. This was the only casualty on our side. Our arms were manned by sharpshooters who did good execution in picking off the enemy's gunners. The rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing is heavy, but is not yet ascertained.

After the return of our boats from the pursuit Com. Davis sent a note to the Mayor of Memphis demanding the surrender of the city. The Mayor replied that the force of circumstances placed the city in his (Davis') hands. A boat was immediately sent ashore and the national flag raised over the Post Office. No demonstration was made. It was even reported that it would not be necessary to declare martial law. Five steamers lying at the wharf were captured.

Charleston Invested.—Rebel Accounts.

The following despatches are from Southern papers:

"Charleston (S. C.) June 3d.—The Federal gunboats are moving up within range of our batteries. The greatest excitement prevails, as the gunboats are in sight. Every confidence is expressed in Gen. Gist's ability to drive off the invaders."

"Charleston, (S. C.) June 4th.—The enemy landed this morning, 2,000 strong, at James Island, opposite the city. A battle took place and the enemy were repulsed. Twenty men are taken prisoners. There is still heavy firing in the direction of James Island. It is rumored that one hundred more of the Yankees were captured.

"Prisoners taken say that the enemy have landed 1,700 troops on Battery Island and John Island. They are now in front of Gen. Gist in force, under cover of the gunboats. An advance is imminent."

Battle near Harrisonburg, Va. Chicago, June 13th.—The following was just received from headquarters, June 8th. "The army left Harrisonburg on the 6th. This morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the advance engaged the rebels seven miles from that place. The enemy were very advantageously posted in timber, having had time to choose their position. Their troops were formed en masse, and consisted undoubtedly of Jackson's entire force. The battle began with heavy firing at eleven, and lasted with great violence until 4 p. m. Some skirmishing and artillery firing continued from that time till dark. Our troops fought at times under a murderous fire of greatly superior numbers—the hottest of small arm fire being on the left. Bayonets and canister shot were freely used by our men with great effect on the enemy. The men with great effect on the enemy. Ours is lost on both sides is very great. Ours is very heavy among the officers. We are encamped on the field of battle. The fight may be renewed at any moment."

The Battle in Shenandoah Valley. Washington, June 13th.—Advice received by the War Department states:—"Jackson's army attacked Shields' advance on Monday morning, June 9th, near Port Republic, Rockingham county, Virginia.—The conflict was maintained for some time, but the rebels were in such overwhelming numbers that our advance retired in good order until it met the main body, when the rebels were driven back. The fighting is said to have been very severe. The loss is heavy on both sides. A private letter says Shields destroyed a large amount of rebel supplies at Milford. The recent rains have raised the river, which carried away the bridges over the south branch of the Shenandoah, which materially interferes with the movements of troops."

June 25.—The World's dispatch says "important rumors have been circulating to-day, to the effect that Secretary Stanton is about to relinquish the charge of the War Department; Gen. Banks will take the place vacated.

Washington, June 23d.—The Tax Bill passed the House to-day—the Senate unanimously—the House by only 17 majority.

June 25.—The Pacific Railroad Bill passed the House to-day by 104 to 31 and now only awaits the signature of the President. Advice received by the War Department dated Corinth, June 22d, and from McClellan's army dated June 23d.—Nothing of importance has transpired in any quarter.

June 25th.—A dispatch from McClellan's headquarters says: "From movements of the enemy last night, and from information received from contrabands, an engagement was expected this morning.—The troops were all under arms at daylight, and everything in readiness, but after slight demonstration by the rebels who found themselves promptly met at every point, they returned to their old position.

New York, June 23d.—Gen. Butler was serenaded at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 14th inst. and made a speech, in which he declared his feelings friendly to the South, but at the same time he was resolved, as a matter of duty to carry out the laws of the United States under all circumstances. The speech was well received. The rebel Gen. Lovell has gone to Vicksburg.

Fortress Monroe, June 23d.—The steamer from City Point, last night, brought Richmond papers with an account of the fight at Charleston on the 16th. The account says the battle lasted all day with heavy loss on both sides. The Charleston papers feared the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed fears for the safety of the city, consequent upon the Confederate loss and the exhaustion of their men. From the article we judge the rebels have been cut off from retreat from the island by the Federal gunboats. If this supposition proves true, the city must soon fall.

Dispatches to the Augusta papers from Charleston 16th say: A severe battle took place this morning on James Island a few miles from the city. Five regiments of Federals attacked the batteries at Secessionville. The Confederates numbering 150 repulsed the enemy with great slaughter. The enemy fought bravely but were defeated; their loss is believed to be 400 including 30 prisoners. Ours is estimated at from 50 to 100. The attack was soon to be renewed.

The Richmond Dispatch says, it can be no longer denied that Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately. The Federal forces must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

Yesterday the rebels opened fire upon Hooker's advance with shell, but with no serious damage. Gen. Hooker answered from one of our powerful batteries throwing heavy shell which were seen to burst among the rebels.

Fortress Monroe, June 23d.—The gunboat Jacob Bell on Saturday proceeded up James river to reconnoitre and ran aground on a sandbar. The rebels soon learned this and brought a battery of field pieces down to the bank and opened upon her. She succeeded in driving them off, but not until she was considerably injured.

Gen. Banks is at Winchester. Gen. Buell with his command left Corinth for Chattanooga. Mitchell's lines have been extended to within 25 miles of the latter place, and Gen. Buell can go that near by railroad. Gen. Morgan's army from Cumberland Gap is marching toward Knoxville.

HORRIBLE INSTANCE OF THE CRUELTY OF THE REBELS.—A letter from John M. Collins, recently published in the Cincinnati Gazette, gives the following account of some amenities of Southern life: On the 23th of April, 1861, I was arrested upon the allegation that I was a correspondent of the Tribune, and thrown into a dark and loathsome dungeon, where the accumulated filth of years rendered existence for any length of time impossible. This arrest the Memphis Avalanche was exceedingly jubilant over, and had their counsels for summary execution been acted upon, I would not now be writing this letter. While confined in that city, I was compelled to witness the enormities perpetrated in obedience to the behests of those who ruled the mob.—One hour in the morning, from six o'clock to seven, was allowed me to stand at the window grate, and at such time their whippings and head-shavings were indulged.—Here I saw, from the 17th of April to the 6th of June, eighty-five men whipped and their heads shaved, and forty-three hung, because they refused to take an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. And on the 19th of May last, one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies this country can boast of, was stripped to the waist, thirteen lashes laid upon her back, and the right half of her head shaved, simply because she purchased a ticket for Cairo, and was congratulating herself that she would soon be in a land of freedom.

—Over three hundred white families at Newbern, N. C., are receiving charitable assistance from our army stores. Many of them are impudent and ungrateful and refuse offers of work, while the negroes are willing to earn their daily bread.

—Now that the Merrimac is destroyed, the Rebel navy is reduced to one steamer, the Nashville, and one tug, the tug of war.

—In one of the Wisconsin regiments at Shiloh, every captain but one was killed. That shows brave fighting.

Ex-President Buchanan, it is stated by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, was recently visited by two ladies, and a conversation in regard to the war was had. In the course of the conversation the battle of Fort Donelson was alluded to, when he said: "Ladies, you must not suppose that this victory will end the war; there will be much severe fighting yet, and should our Northern soldiers attempt to go South as the warm weather approaches, they will be swept off like sheep. Ladies, you know that the Southern people have long anticipated this struggle, and have long been preparing for it; they can never be conquered." In reply one of the ladies very pertinently told the ex-President that during his administration the Southern people had been allowed to do as they pleased with the powers that controlled the Government; but notwithstanding this, it was their opinion that they would be conquered and made to return to the support of the Constitution.

The dependence of Great Britain on the United States, for food, can be best shown by a few statistical facts. During the year 1861 the enormous quantity of 14,322,399 quarters of wheat—actually 8,020,543,440 lbs., as the British quarter contains 8 bushels, or 450 lbs.—and 6,243,897 cwt. of meal and flour, were imported into the United Kingdom. During that year, the United States supplied upwards of 2 1/2 millions of quarters of wheat, and 3 1/2 millions of cwt. of meal and flour.—The whole cost of these importations was about \$100,000,000 for wheat, and \$50,000,000 for meal and flour. The share of the United States in these vast sums was at least \$50,000,000. The authenticity of these figures cannot be questioned, for they are taken from Parliamentary returns, recently published in England.

The Richmond Examiner of the 22d ult. denounces the rebel Secretary of war for deceiving the Southern people by asserting that a great victory was gained over the National forces in the two days fight at Pittsburg Landing. The editor states that "all the evidence collected on the subject goes to show that the Confederates were badly defeated," and, as an evidence of the fact, he quotes Beauregard's own letter to General Grant, the day after the battle, asking the latter, who was in possession of the field, for permission to bury his (Beauregard's) dead.

MONSTER GUN.—The Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department entered into a contract lately with Knap, of Fort Pitt Iron Works, Pittsburg, for a monster cannon, with a caliber of twenty inches, throwing a ball weighing one thousand pounds. With a sufficient charge of powder of superior quality, it is thought that a range of nearly eight miles can be obtained for this terrible projectile. The gun is to be of the Dahlgren pattern, and constructed on the Rodman principle. The same establishment has an order for fifty Dahlgren guns of fifteen inches bore.

LIBERT WORDEN.—We are glad to learn from the New York Post that the injuries of this gallant officer, though very severe, are not likely to deprive his country of his future services. He will emerge, it is told, from his present sufferings in better general health than he has enjoyed for some time. The Post adds that the subscription in his honor, which has been set on foot in that city, is everywhere well received, and will doubtless be completed.

EXPLOSIONS.—Experiments have been made at West Point with a new projectile made for the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the Monitor. At a distance of fifty yards a shot went through a solid plate of wrought iron eight inches thick, and knocked over a pile of pig iron back of it. The plating of the Merrimac is but five inches thick, and such a shot would send her to the bottom.

—President Lincoln said in his Inaugural Address, that it would be his policy to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts of the United States that had been seized by the rebels. Surely the world cannot charge that he isn't redeeming that pledge with prodigious vigor. The rebels inquired sneeringly what he meant by the words; probably they will agree that recent events are very striking and lucid commentaries.

The Richmond Whig, a rebel organ, bitterly assails the rebel administration, charging it with the responsibility of the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston. The fact is, the whole rebel Government is responsible for every drop of blood and every tear that the war causes to be shed—and for every sigh and groan and cry of agony.

The rebels displayed the most revolting barbarity in their attack on Sunday morning, when they surprised Gen. Grant's force. They cut the throats of sick soldiers as they lay in their tents, and mutilated their prisoners and unarmed men with their heavy cane knives! They acted with all the fiendish malignity of savages.

The imports at New York of foreign dry goods for the month of April are half a million dollars in excess of the imports for April, 1861.

The Louisville Democrat thinks Beauregard's promise to water his horse in the Tennessee river must be a very dry joke to the horse.

Within the last few weeks we have captured two Fort Jacksons, routed a Gen. Jackson, and come very near taking Gov. Jackson.

The population of France on the 1st of January last, was 37,282,225, an increase of 1,342,864 as compared with the census of 1856.