

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[No. 61.]

As set to regulate the time of holding the courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Kentucky shall hereafter commence and be held as follows: At Covington on the third Monday of April and on the first Monday of December; at Louisville on the third Monday of February and first Monday of October; at Frankfort on the third Monday of May and first Monday of January; and at Paducah on the third Monday of March and first Monday of November.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any of the judges of said courts be present at the time for opening court, the clerk may open and adjourn the court from day to day for four days and if the judge does not appear by a clerk on the fourth day, the clerk shall adjourn the court till the next stated term. And either the circuit or district judge, by written order to the clerk within the first three days of his term, may adjourn court to a future day within thirty days of the first day, of which adjournment the clerk shall give notice by posting a copy of said order on the front door of the courthouse where the court is to be held, and the district judge, and, in his absence, the circuit judge, may order a special term of the circuit court, to be held in a similar order, to be published in a similar manner, and from no more newspapers in the place where the court is held; and by said order the judge may prescribe the duties of the officers of court in summoning juries, and in the performance of other acts necessary for the holding of such special term, or the court may by its order, after it is opened, prescribe the duties of its officers, and the mode of proceeding, and any of the details thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such number of jurors shall be summoned by the marshal at every term of the circuit and district courts, respectively, as may have been ordered of record at the previous term; and if more than one hundred and fifty jurors are ordered at any term, the court may order such number to be summoned as in the judgment, may be deemed necessary to transact the business of the court. And a special jury may be summoned by the marshal at any term of the circuit or district court by order of the court. The marshal may summon jurors and witnesses in case of a deficiency, pursuant to an order of court made during the term; and they shall serve for such time as the court may direct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That a special term of any district court may be held at any time that the district judge may order, by giving notice thereof on the front door of the courthouse where the court is to be held, and in some respectable newspaper, if there be any at the place.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the district judge may adjourn the court from time to time to suit the convenience of litigants and the interests of justice, and may, in his discretion, adjourn the court to any place, or to any other place, and may, in his discretion, adjourn the court to any place, or to any other place, and may, in his discretion, adjourn the court to any place, or to any other place.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the terms of the circuit and district courts shall not be limited in any particular number of days, nor shall it be necessary to adjourn by reason of the intervention of a term of the court elsewhere; but the business of the court at each place may proceed, there being a judge present at each place, or the court intervening may be adjourned over, as here provided, till the business of the court in session is concluded.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That a clerk shall be appointed at every place of holding circuit and district courts for the district of Kentucky, in like manner and subject to the same duties and responsibilities that other clerks are subject to in other independent districts, the deputy clerk at Covington, Louisville, and Paducah shall perform the duties of the office, respectively, till clerks are duly appointed and qualified.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That some business appointed by the court of the United States to take bail, affidavits, and so forth, shall have the power to take service of the peace and to guard behavior, according to the act of July sixteen, seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, that other officers designated by said act may have.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all process which shall not have been returned when the term takes effect, shall be returnable to the terms, respectively, herein fixed; and the clerk, upon issuing original process in a civil action, shall make it returnable to the court nearest, or to the county of the residence of the defendant, or, if that defendant whose county is nearest a court, if he have information sufficient, and shall immediately, upon the payment by the plaintiff of his fees secured, send the papers filed to the clerk of the court to which the process is made returnable; and whenever the process is not thus made returnable, the defendant or defendants may, upon motion, on or before the calling of the cause, be considered to the court to which the process has been sent had the clerk known the residence of the defendant or defendants when the action was brought.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That in case of the existence of bail bonds for the appearance of persons to answer, it shall be the duty of the clerk to call the parties at the time they are bound to appear, and if they fail to enter the same on his minutes, on which entry a judgment may afterwards be made of record by the court; and if the party appears, the clerk shall take another bond, with sureties similar to the first, for further appearance at the next ensuing term of the court; and if the party fail to give bond and surety, then he shall stand committed by order of the clerk till he does comply.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, May 15, 1862.

From Great Britain has recovered from the excitement produced by the Monitor, Brother Jonathan has furnished him with another, which will create scarcely less sensation, in the naval operations at New Orleans. The St. John (N. B.) Freeman concludes an article upon the civil war in America, with the subjoined paragraph:

"The battle of the Monitor and the Merrimack was a startling lesson to Europe. The capture of New Orleans is a lesson not less important and alarming. If on the Mississippi a few vessels bound in iron chains and enveloped in trusses of wet hay run past strong batteries in safety, and then reduce a large city to submission with threats of bombardment, what is the safety of St. Petersburg, or of London—what is the value of Cronstadt, Chatham, Woolwich, Cherbourg, Toulon, or of the batteries of Dardanelles? This American war is indeed in many senses a revolutionary war.

DROWNED.—Mr Charles McFeren, of Coos county was drowned in the Willamette river two miles this place yesterday afternoon while attempting to swim some cattle. Mr. McFeren was about 43 years old, he leaves three children and a large circle of friends to mourn his sudden and untimely death.—Eugene City Republican

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

Vol. VIII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 12, 1862.

No. 13.

The Union—The Third Great Uprising of the North.

The repulse of General Banks from the valley of Virginia, and the menacing attitude of the rebel General Jackson and his guerrilla army in the rear of Washington, have already produced, in the third great uprising of the North, a more powerful blow against the last hopes of this desperate rebellion than any of our recent and most important captures of the strongholds of the enemy.

The government calls for more troops.—The startled North hears the call and has responded, as in the public mind, with the idea that our national capital is again in danger from the overwhelming rebel army in its rear, against which Gen. Banks had no alternative of salvation but the most rapid and well conducted retreat across the Potomac. And what do we see? We see that our honest and patriotic President, like the first Napoleon, has but to stamp his foot, and armies spring out of the ground. It was on Sunday evening that our Seventh regiment was ordered to pack up and move again to the defense of Washington, and on Monday evening, fully armed and equipped for a campaign, this gallant regiment passed down Broadway en route for the federal city, amidst the acclamations of two hundred thousand of their fellow citizens. The fighting Sixty-ninth and half a dozen others of our city regiments will be close upon the heels of the Seventh; while stout old Massachusetts is neck and neck with New York; and inestimable Pennsylvania is mustering her reinforcements by thousands; and little Rhode Island is not missing; and New Jersey is wide awake; and populous Ohio is buzzing like a hive of angry bees; and, in fact, from Maine to Kansas, the blood of the indignant North is up again, and a new army of five hundred thousand volunteers is at the service of the government for the extermination, if necessary, of the insistent rebels who have the temerity even to threaten our national capital.

Such is this third great uprising of the mighty North. The opening of the game of war by the rebels, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, marked the first great awakening of the indignant people of our loyal States; the repulse of our army from the bloody field of Ball Bluff, and the call of the government for more troops for the defense of Washington against the victorious army of the enemy, marked the second great outpouring of our volunteers for the Union. If the first was the most impressive in marking the lines between the rebellion and the Union, and if the second of these popular manifestations was more significant in marking the unalterable purpose of our loyal people to maintain intact their national capital and their government, the third is the most decisive, as indicating, cost what it may, the fixed resolution of our loyal States to put an end to this rebellion.

If the London newspaper organs of the British aristocracy, whig and tory, desire a conclusive fact or two against Jeff Davis and his half starved monster banding of a Southern confederacy, it will only be necessary to look at the extraordinary difference between our loyal and our rebellious armies. The first are volunteers, half a million of them, enlisted for three years' service or for the war—an army in efficiency, equipment and appointments, at least equal to the standing army of France. The rebel army, on the other hand, is very largely an army of impressed men, and throughout our rebellious States their last resources in men have been exhausted in a universal conscription, under which every able-bodied white man not absolutely indispensable to more useful employments has been thrust into the rebel army, together with every mule, rifle and fowling piece, between Richmond and New Orleans.—And this army, thus mustered and equipped, badly clothed and fed, and shockingly doctored from the want of medicines, hospital supplies and systematic sanitary regulations, this army, which cannot exceed in numbers, all told, four hundred thousand men, has gleaned our rebellious States of their last resources in men, arms and all the essentials of war.

On the other hand, our well appointed Union army of half a million in the field, and our naval forces, equal to two or three hundred thousand additional soldiers, for the purpose of this war, we can increase in sixty days to a million of volunteer soldiers, armed and equipped. The simple fact is, that our loyal States, as they now stand, are in military strength so overwhelming, so powerful against this virtually exhausted rebellion that it is simply preposterous to preach any longer the exploded idea, even in Europe, of a possible independent Southern confederacy.—N. Y. Herald.

M. Fould, the new Finance Minister of France, was born in the Israelitic faith, then allowed his children to be educated in a very loose form of Roman Catholicism, and lately turned round, with all of them, to Protestantism.

The President and his Policy.

The St. Louis News says: There is nothing in this war that the Americans have greater reason to be proud of, or to be satisfied with, than the conduct of their President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Throughout the varying scenes of the strife, on the morrow of its disasters, as well as in the midst of its successes, he has been the same honest, upright and candid man—the same devoted and earnest patriot—the same self-possessed, collected and impartial Executive. His situation has been a most trying one. His duties have been arduous, and his responsibilities fearful.

With the Government assailed by powerful and able enemies in the field, aided by warning sympathizers in the public press and in the loyal States—with more than half a million men to provide for, direct, and control—with usurping Generals and refractory subalterns to rebuke and restrain, and the threatening clamors of political leaders to appease—with a fierce outcry and bitter opposition from the radical wing of his own party, made against him, at every act of decisive policy—with an almost irresistible effort by fanatics to throw aside all constitutions, laws, precedents and charters, and launch the nation upon the current of "a remorseless revolutionary struggle"—with all these bewildering difficulties and dangers to combat, the position of the President has been one from which few great men would not shrink.—Yet he has stood the trying test, nobly.

He has done his duty so faithfully and well, that only those whom nothing but their country's ruin would satisfy, can bring a serious complaint against him. Not that his official conduct has been free from errors and mistakes—it would be a marvel if he had not committed such—but that, in spite of the errors that may be alleged against him, his course throughout the war has been so confessedly just and fair, and he has, from the first, exhibited so tender a solicitude for the welfare of his countrymen, as to challenge history for a clearer example of good faith, moderation, and unambitious exercise of almost unlimited powers.

His urgent and pleading appeals to the male contents, more than a year ago, to cease their revolutionary preparations and spare him the pain of a resort to arms to resist them—the utter absence of revengeful spirit in all his messages and proclamations—his promptness to interfere in two signal instances to prevent his Generals from transcending the limits of their authority—all bespeak an earnest and solemn sense of responsibility, and a sensitive conscientiousness that give to the People a surer guaranty of the triumphant conduct of the war, and, at the same time, a jealous maintenance of their own liberties, than that ambitious greatness that is so prone to seize the moment of its country's peril to complete its country's ruin.

Mr. Lincoln's honest and inflexible devotion to his country's interests has confirmed the attachment, and justified the confidence, of his friends, while his well maintained moderation is rapidly disarming the hostility of his enemies. He is daily growing in popularity with the People, and when this war shall have ended he will be hailed and honored as the restorer of the Union, and the preserver of the public safety.

POLITICAL DUTIES OF MINISTERS.—No man has a right to withdraw from citizens' duties in a land where laws, politics, and morality itself depend largely upon the popular vote. There will never be danger from ministers so long as they act as citizens. It is when they withdraw from their fellow citizens—regard themselves as a separate class, without common civil responsibilities—they become dangerous to the State. Then they are a hierarchy. They form an unconscious order in the State.—It is an unrecognized but influential force. By regarding ministers (as we do lawyers, doctors, artists, architects) as first citizens, and, next, professional men, we distribute them, destroy undue sympathy with their own class, by bringing them under a stronger sympathy with the whole community. Those who rail at ministers who take part in public affairs are blindly aiming to establish a ministerial aristocracy. The State has a right to the services of every one of her citizens, and no man is too good to do his part in politics.

THE MYSTERY OF JUNIUS TO BE REVEALED!—Thurlow Weed, in a late letter from London, describes a visit to John Taylor, now 81 years of age, the author of *Junius Identified*, in 1816. Mr. Weed, after referring to the controversy excited by this book and his interest in it, says: It is now nearly half a century since *Junius Identified* was published, and although now, as then, nothing has occurred to impeach the letter in which "Junius" says he is the "sole depository of my own secret, and it will die with me," yet before the present year closes all doubt or question as to the authorship of those letters will be removed.

Some of the leading Southern Unionists say things which must be terribly racking to the nerves of their secession sympathizing brethren in this State. A greater truth than the following, uttered by Colonel Leonidas Metcalfe, in a speech delivered at Carlisle, Ky., never appeared in print:

"If you look at things with common sense you are an 'abolitionist.' It is time we put a stop to these insults. They cannot listen to reason. The only thing you can beat common sense into them with is a green sycamore club that will not bounce, or a bullet. A few wholesome truths may be better, but nevertheless true. The accusation is very common that the North favors amalgamation. Now, to tell the truth, and shame old Nick, it is practiced to a fearful extent throughout the South and Kentucky. Go into any of our towns and see the different shades and colors—

Jet black, buff and brown.
Mongrel puppy, whelp and hound.

But we will not speak loud on this. Somebody might be listening. You can know every traitor in the land as you can your hogs by the ear marks. They have a password by which you can know them as well in the night as in the day time—that word is 'abolitionist.' This is the sum total of all their arguments."

The following pointed resolutions were passed unanimously at the same meeting, which was a convention of the Union men of Nicholas county:

Whereas, many persons have been guilty of the highest crime on earth, guilt of treason against the best government ever invented by man, and have actually gone forth from amongst us and joined the armies of our enemies in time of war, and left here with the avowed intention of returning in a few weeks to cut the throats of every Union man, or run them across the Ohio river and take their property; and others have taken office in a civil capacity under the pretended government of the enemy, and are thereby doing all that their cowardly souls would permit them to do against our glorious country; now, therefore

Resolved, That all such persons shall never return and live in this county, and we are resolved to use any means whatever that is required to prevent their return, and will protect and defend any man or men that will drive them off, or use any other means to rid the country or the world of such rascals; and all men who have been to the South on real or pretended trading expeditions, and did not join the armies of, or aid the enemy most, nevertheless, quit their treasonable talk; they must behave, or share the fate of other traitors; sympathizing with the enemy will no longer be tolerated.

Resolved, That any man who claims to be a Union man, and is colloquing and electioneering with well known secessionists, and attempting to run for office on such grounds, we will treat as secessionists and tools of traitors.

COMMONWEALTH DEPOSED.—No one was better or as well qualified for the great expedition as Com. Dupont. His whole heart is in his country's troubles, and he would cheerfully die, as the gallant Lyon did, to promote her welfare. He entered the navy as a midshipman when just twelve years of age, and he is now in the prime of physical life. With more than forty years' experience in his profession, and a well disciplined and cultivated mind, he unites every quality which can distinguish a great naval captain. It does not, in our estimation, detract from his abilities that he walks humbly before his God as a Christian soldier and gentleman. No one has ever sukked with him who does not honor and love him; while no ships ever exhibited better discipline than those which he commanded. He was always firm, but kind; rigid, but lenient. No profanity ever polluted his lips, and no carelessness of living ever set a bad example to younger men who were serving under him.—Philadelphia North American.

A WOMAN APPOINTED MAJOR.—The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript says:

Governor Yates has paid a rather unusual but well merited compliment to Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Lieut. Reynolds, of Company A, Seventeenth Illinois, and a resident of this city. Mrs. Reynolds has accompanied her husband through the greater part of the campaign through which the Seventeenth has passed, sharing with him the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. She was present at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and, like a ministering angel, attended to the wants of as many of the wounded and dying soldiers as she could, thus winning the gratitude and esteem of the brave fellows by whom she was surrounded. Governor Yates, hearing of her heroic and praiseworthy conduct, presented her with a commission in the army, the document conferring the well merited honor being made out with all due formality, and having attached the great seal of the State. Probably no lady in America will ever again have such a distinguished military honor conferred upon her. Mrs. Reynolds is now in this city, and leaves to join her regiment in a day or two.

The quantity of whiskey used in Ireland in 1724 was 1,330,733 gallons. In 1800 it increased to 3,621,498 gallons and in 1830 to 12,000,000. About this period, in consequence of Father Matthew's exertions, the quantity decreased so much that from 1841 to '45 it averaged less than six millions of gallons. In 1850, the consumption amounted to six and a half millions of gallons, on which a duty of \$12,600,000 was paid. Taking the increased duties into account, and the cost of licenses, fines, &c., the annual taxes on liquor paid by the Irish people to the English Government cannot be less than \$20,000,000.

Every door may be shut but death's door.

"THE CONTEST IN AMERICA"—This is the title of an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, and credited to John Stewart Mill, the celebrated writer on Political Economy. This article is one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the American Union and against the Southern Rebellion, that has yet appeared in print, and coming as it does from one of the leading English writers, it will command the attention of all. Regarding the settlement of the Trent affair, he says:

"We expected that the correspondence would have been spun out, and a trial made to induce England to be satisfied with less; or that there would have been a proposal of arbitration; or that England would have been asked to make concessions in return for justice; or that if submission was made, it would have been made, ostensibly, to the opinion and wishes of Continental Europe. We expected any thing, in short, which would have been weak, and timid, and paltry. The only thing which no one seemed to expect is what has actually happened. Mr. Lincoln's Government have done none of these things. Like honest men, they have said, in direct terms, that our demand was right; that they yielded to it because it was just; that if they themselves had received the same treatment they would have demanded the same reparation; and that if what seemed to be the American side of a question was not the just side, they would be on the side of justice: happy as they were to find, after their resolution had been taken, that it was also the side which America had formerly defended. Is there any one, capable of a moral judgment or feeling, who will say that his opinion of America and American statesmen is not raised by such an act, done on such grounds?"

It is such language as this, and indeed of the entire article of Mr. Mill, that is causing an entire revolution of public sentiment in England, in favor of the North and opposed to the Southern Rebellion.

THE EASTERN MANUFACTURERS IN FAVOR OF BURNING COTTON.—The Boston *Traveler*, May 31st, says: In conversation with some of our large New England manufacturers, we learn that India cotton is getting much in favor with them, and some of them have sent large orders out for this cotton, preferring it at the present prices to American. They regard it more favorably than the English spinners, since they have had experience in working it. As to the burning of the cotton at the South, our manufacturers consider it will operate beneficially to them if one half of the crop is burned. The stocks of goods on hand are so large that there is no doubt of an ample supply of cotton to meet the consumption for many months to come, and the manufacturers will be benefited rather than injured by having the staple come forward for the remainder of the year slowly and at high prices. Some of our shrewdest and largest manufacturers are well convinced of this, and as far as their interest is concerned, would not be sorry to see two million bales destroyed in the planting region during the coming summer. The consumption and the production of goods are both expected to be very light for some months.

BOYS.—The Nashville *Gazette* thus daguerotypes the "boy" of the present age. All who read it will confess it is the best likeness yet obtained;—

This has been termed the age of progress. The most striking exemplification of the progressive tendency of the age may be found in boys from fifteen to eighteen or twenty years of age. The boy of fifteen or upwards must wear better broadcloth than his employer, and boots to match. He gets the Spring and Summer style of hats as soon as they come on from New York. He has his hair curled and unctified by the most approved of barbers. He would wear a moustache or imperial, if he could. He has a "woman" whom he "pays attention to." He sometimes carries a cane as large as your little finger, with a ball of lead on the end of it. He struts. He smokes. He chews. He swears. Of a fair Sunday he stands at the corner of the streets to show himself. He stays out all night, or into the "small hours," sitting up with his woman, or otherwise "raising Ned" generally. He takes "his woman" out to ride. During the winter he goes to all the dances, which come off every other night. He makes magnificent presents to "his woman." His "horse-hire" bill is as large as the millionaire's. He reads nothing but the "Pirate's own Book," "Life in London," and the works of the "yellow-covered species."

The Times of the 7th says the Hon. A. C. Gibbs, Governor elect, is pronounced convalescent by his physicians. His disease was typhoid fever of a malignant type, and at one period his life was despaired of.

Orders have been issued that in all cases of prisoners in arms against the United States, who may be tried and sentenced to death, a record of the criminal shall be sent to the President for his approval, without whose order no such sentence shall be executed.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measure) one insertion..... \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
Business cards one year..... 20 00
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

Details of Eastern News.

WASHINGTON, June 26th.—Dispatches from McClellan state that Gen. Hooker, at 9 o'clock this morning advanced his division, with a view of occupying a new position, but met a most determined resistance until 4 p. m., when the rebels were forced to give way. During the day everything indicated a general engagement. The loss on our side is 200 killed and wounded.—The ground fought for was swampy with thick underbrush, beyond which is open country. Gen. Hooker occupies ground the rebels held.

The forces under Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been consolidated into one army, called "Army of Virginia." Gen. Pope has been assigned to the chief command by the President. Fremont, Banks, and McDowell still retain command of their respective corps.

The Senate passed a bill granting the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, alternate sections on either side of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to aid its construction—beginning at Superior City, thence to a point on the West line of Minnesota, through the Territory to the head waters of the Columbia River, with a branch to Puget Sound. It is provided that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury to build the road until it is realized from the sale of lands.

Special dispatches to the New York papers say that Gen. Pope believes that the rebel forces at Richmond are overrated, as were Beauregard's at Corinth. It was the concurrent testimony of spies and deserters that not less than 152,000 soldiers were behind Beauregard's entrenchments but upon the occupation of Corinth it was proved beyond a question that he never had more than 75,000. He [Gen. Pope] laughs at the report of Beauregard having reinforced the Richmond army to the extent of even a soldier. He considers the war at the West virtually ended, the only duty yet to be done being to possess and hold the immense breadth of country already and really conquered.

In answer to the question concerning the prisoners taken by him, Gen. Pope says that he took 30,000 men—they could hardly be called soldiers, as 22,000 stand of arms were found, which had been thrown away. Having no means to feed the captives, and believing that there was little temptation for them to join the rebel route, he released them on parole. Many of them were from Kentucky and Tennessee.

From Cairo, June 21st, it is reported that an expedition of 4 gunboats, and 2 Indiana regiments, under Fitch, started from Memphis some days since, and ascended the White river, Ark., 85 miles above, where a Rebel battery was found. An engagement ensued, lasting 43 hours. During the firing, a shot entered one boiler of the gunboat Mound City, causing a terrible explosion and the loss of life. The crew numbered 175, not more than 50 of whom were left for duty. In the meantime the troops disembarked a short distance below and charged on a battery, which they carried by storm. The Rebel loss is said to be 125 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners. The loss of the Federal land force is small.

The Illinois cavalry made a descent on the 20th, on Cold Water Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee road, and captured 20 prisoners, and burned 26,000 pounds of bacon.

In the Senate the Vice President presented a memorial from citizens of Utah asking admission as a State under the name of Deseret.

During the gunboat engagement opposite Memphis, the bluffs in front of the city were crowded with spectators. Not less than 5,000 persons witnessed it.

The Charleston *Mercury* of May 23d, in a long editorial says, that President Davis is an incubus to our cause. It does not doubt that although carefully covered over with secrecy by Congress, enough has been disclosed by stern realities to show his total incompetency to govern the affairs of the Confederacy.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Gen. Shields as Major General.

The greater part of the force at Harper's Ferry is engaged in throwing up earthworks on Bolivar Heights.

Letters from McClellan's army state that our first parallel, 3 miles long is completed. It is also believed that the rebels cannot muster 60,000 men on whom they can rely to make a charge on us, or stand one from us.

New Orleans advises state that four men were hung on the 7th by Gen. Butler for robbing citizens.

Com. Porter's mortar fleet had gone to Vicksburg. Farragut was before Vicksburg. A portion of his fleet had routed the enemy at Grand Bluff.

Washington, June 24.—A number of prominent citizens were arrested yesterday and today at the rear of McClellan's army, and were sent to Fortress Monroe.

Several Congressmen returned from White House today, having been refused permission by McClellan to go to the front. The tax bill which passed yesterday provides as follows:

1st. A tax on persons and corporations, engaged in certain pursuits, for licenses.
2d. A tax on manufactured articles and products—to be made by the manufacturer or producer when he sells such articles and products.
3d. A duty on incomes of individuals, railroad and steamboat companies, public officers, and others.
4th. Duties to be paid for stamps, which the bill requires to be affixed to certain papers, medicines, documents, &c.

The bill goes into effect on the 1st of August.

The income tax is not to become due until the 1st of May, 1863. It is to be levied on the income of the year preceding. A limit is placed to the time in which the tax shall be in operation—the date fixed for it to cease being 1866.