

effort made to make her a perfectly efficient ship.

Webb's Tremendous Ram.

Webb of N. Y. City has contracted with the Government for the building of a ram which will eclipse in size and destructive power everything afloat in the waters of the United States. She will cost over a million of money (\$1,250,000), and be plated with iron no less than six inches thick. She will have two revolving turrets, and on the bow there will be a cover of 12 inch iron. A solid projecting ram will protrude from the bow.

A Vessel to be Built at the Navy Yard.

An iron clad vessel is to be commenced immediately in the western shiphouse of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is to be 200 feet long and 50 feet beam, with proportionate depth of hold.

The Gunboats Built for Gen. Fremont.

When Gen. Fremont took command of the Western Military Department he contracted for the construction of seven iron-clad gunboats for the War Department, which have been transferred to the management of Secretary Welles. These vessels were named Cairo, Mound City, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Carondelet, and Beaton. Some of these were built at St. Louis, the other three at Mound City. They are nearly all alike, and as a general thing, of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51 1/2 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. Their armament consists of 16 guns each, of heavy metal. To afford greater security to the engines, etc., those portions surrounding them are iron plated, each plate being 2 1/2 inches thick. Each boat cost \$300,000, or \$630,000 in all.

They are built very wide in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. They are constructed on the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping upward and downward from the water line at an angle of 45 degrees. The bow battery on each boat consists of solid oak timber 26 inches in thickness, plated on the exterior surface with iron 2 1/2 inches thick. The side and stern batteries are somewhat thinner, but have the same thickness of iron over that portion covering the machinery. The boats were built so that in action they could be kept "bow on," hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broadside were so arranged as to be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate movements in action, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in number, constructed to work in connection with or independent of each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of them, a valve was arranged to close the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers. What these boats, provided by the foresight of Gen. Fremont, have done is already matter of history.

In addition to these, the Choctaw and Fort Henry have been purchased by the Navy Department, and are being rapidly prepared for sea.

Ericsson's Latest Contract.

The latest contract of Captain Ericsson with the Government is for two iron-plated ships of remarkable speed and strength. One will be 320, the other 340 feet long. These, it will be seen, will be by far the longest mailed vessels in the Navy. They will also have more powerful engines than any now afloat. The turrets will be strong enough to withstand the shock of 425-pounders. The armament will consist of 15-inch guns, but the exact number is not yet decided on.

GOOD NEWS!

San Francisco, Sept. 12th.—General Wright is still indisposed at the Warm Springs, but at his earliest opportunity will appoint a military Commission, to consist of three officers, who will take cognizance of all cases of arrests for disloyalty under the recent orders from Washington, which are intended particularly to meet the case of rebels who have lately emigrated from the Atlantic States. The decision of the Commission will be without appeal to the Courts. Directions have been given for the immediate construction of a prison on Alcatraz Island for political offenders.

Sept. 16.—Major McKay, a distinguished rebel sympathizer, of Benicia, was admitted to the Alcatraz institution today. It is stated that several arrests have been, or will be immediately made at this city. Two men, names unknown, went over to the fort under guard today.

The Stockton Argus and Democrat, San Jose Tribune, Tulare Post and Equal Rights Express will be refused transmission through the mails and express. The Marysville Express is probably under the same ban.

By telegraph from San Francisco, we are informed that the patriotic fund has reached \$105,000. Gen. Wright has issued an order giving notice to all concerned that the provisions of the Confiscation Act will be enforced in this State, and throughout the Department of the Pacific.

San Francisco, Sept. 18.—Three Chinamen were arrested to-night for refusing to pay the national poll tax.

A fellow who would not give his name was arrested to-night for shouting for Jeff Davis.

DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.—A correspondent of the Providence Journal enumerates the following as a portion of the defenses of Washington:

Fort Greble, 15 guns; Fort Carroll and Redoubt, 14 guns; Fort Snyder, 6 guns; Fort Stanton, 10 guns; Fort Good Hope, 4 guns; Fort Ricketts, 4 guns; Fort Baker, 5 guns; Fort Davis, 6 guns; Fort Dupont, 6 guns; Fort Lincoln, 12 guns; Fort Moize, 10 guns; Fort Mahan, 10 guns; Fort Thayer, 4 guns; Fort Saratoga, 8 guns; Fort Banker Hill, 8 guns; Fort Totten and Redoubt, 14 guns; Fort Slocom, 10 guns; Fort Massachusetts, 10 guns; Fort De Russy, 7 guns; Fort Pennsylvania, 12 guns; Fort Gaines, 4 guns; Fort Ripley, 6 guns; Fort Alexander, 7 guns; Fort Franklin, 5 guns. Batteries—Vermont, 3 guns; Cameron, 2 guns; Martin Scott, 1 gun. Total, 211 guns.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—A frightful explosion of the Alleghany Arsenal occurred on Wednesday afternoon. About 175 boys and girls were in the building, of whom eighty or ninety were killed.



Glorious News!

SPADES LAID ASIDE!—AND

THE BAYONET FREELY USED!

THE CONSEQUENCES:

Brilliant Union Victories,

AND

Grand Skedaddling of Rebels!!

Rebel Horde in Maryland about used up by McClellan!!

Rebel Loss, over 5,000 Killed, and 12,000 Wounded, besides thousands taken Prisoners!

MATTERS AT THE WEST, &c.

Washington, Sept. 16th.—Sunday morning, McClellan's army came fairly up with the enemy posted on the east side of Blue Ridge mountains, stretching on a line north and south from Middletown, on Rogers' town road, to Jefferson, on the Harper's Ferry road. Our right, under Barnside, rested on Middletown, and the left, under Franklin, on Jefferson. A general engagement ensued—McClellan necessarily attacking the enemy in their advantageous position. The battle was obstinately contested until 9 o'clock in the evening, by which time the enemy were gradually driven up South Mountain, over its top, into the valley on the other side. Barnside held the top of the mountain during the night. The battle was fought principally with infantry and artillery. The South Carolina brigade was entirely cut up, either killed, wounded or prisoners. Howell Cobb was wounded and captured; Gen. Lee reported wounded. Gen. Garland was killed. Monday morning, Gen. McClellan, with his reserves and fresh troops, pursued the rebels with destructive vigor. The enemy took the road towards the river at Harper's Ferry and Sheperdsville, McClellan following, shelling their rear guard. When they made a stand, our troops would charge, driving them from point to point. Our troops, both old and new, behaved with great gallantry. We have captured 8,000 prisoners. McClellan continued pushing them last night and had sent to the rear for batteries. The rebels are in a precarious condition.

Frederick, Sept. 16.—We regret to announce the surrender of Harper's Ferry, with all the forces and stores, to the enemy on Monday. The enemy commenced the attack Friday noon, and skirmishing continued throughout the day—the enemy being driven back with much loss. The attack was renewed Saturday, when the enemy approached with overwhelming force. Orders given to spike guns and throw them down the mountain. Our force from the Heights returned to the Ferry in safety with the guns from Camp Hill, using them on the enemy when they attempted to pursue our retreating force. At noon the rebels appeared in force on Loudon Heights. Federals shelled them from point to point, rebels promptly replying.—Cannonading continued throughout the day, and resumed again Monday, when the white flag was raised. The rebels continued firing three quarters of an hour afterwards. On Sunday night, 2,300 cavalry escaped, cutting their way through the enemy, and arriving at GreenCastle, Pa., with little loss. The balance of the troops, numbering from 6,000 to 8,000 with Gen. White's command from Martinsburg, surrendered Monday afternoon. Gen. Franklin was within three hours march of Harper's Ferry, where it is said he had been ordered by McClellan to relieve the beleaguered garrison as soon as he received the dispatch from there that the place was in danger.

Cincinnati, Sept. 16.—It has been ascertained that the enemy is still in position south of Florence, awaiting reinforcements. Humphrey Marshall's forces have found our pickets two miles this side of Florence. They seem disposed to occupy their old camping ground within a sight of our lines. The rebels blockaded the river, nine miles below this city, yesterday, but left today, on the approach of our gunboats.

Philadelphia, Sept. 16.—Corbelle's dispatch says communication to Hagerstown is open again showing that the place has been totally abandoned by the rebels, and occupied by our troops.

Memphis, Sept. 11.—The Appeal, of the 10th, says Johnson has been ordered to the Mississippi Department, with Price, Magruder and Holmes under him.

LATER.

Boonesville, Md. Sept. 18.—The battle of South Mountain Gap yesterday resulted in a complete Federal victory. Battle field was located in a gorge of the mountain or the tumpike between Middletown and Boonesboro. At 12 o'clock, Gen. Reno ordered the ascent of the mountain on the left, for the purpose of flanking the enemy. The battle that followed with musketry for half an hour was terrible, resulting in enemy giving way and leaving our troops in possession of that part of the ridge. Gen. Hooker ascended the mountain on the right, getting his troops into position and move on enemy. Two hours before as on other ridge, our troops were successful in driving the enemy before them with great slaughter. The rebels have suffered more here than at other parts of the field; if our troops could have had daylight for two hours longer, the greater portion of the rebel army would have been captured, as they were nearly surrounded on all sides. They escaped, however, through a small defile in the mountain which our artillery would have made impassable. All their wounded were left on the field. Gen. Franklin's attack on the enemy at Barlett'sville Gap, six miles from Harper's Ferry, also resulted in their complete rout after a single charge. Gen. Hancock's brigade captured the batteries, six pieces of Howell Cobb. Cobb lost 900 of his Georgians during the day and night. Fully 15,000 of the enemy were killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Lee acknowledged to the citizens of Boonesboro that he had been defeated with terrible loss. Our killed and wounded will probably reach 3,000. Gen. Richardson's division came up with

the enemy two and a half miles from Sharpburg, where they were drawn up in line of battle on a range of hills. Richardson's force not being sufficiently strong, no attack was made.

Frederick City, Sept. 18.—After the battles of South Mountain Gap and Barlett'sville Gap the rebels fled rapidly to Boonesboro, and thence southward to Sharpburg, and began crossing the Potomac above and below Sheperdsville. The pursuit by our troops is rapid. Longstreet marched from Hagerstown to reinforce the troops fighting at the Gap, and arrived in time to join the rout. Previous to news of surrender at Harper's Ferry, such a disposition had been made of our troops as would have resulted in the capture of nearly the entire rebel force. The number of prisoners sent to the rear yesterday will probably reach 8,000. Our loss will not exceed 2,000 killed and wounded, with a small proportion of missing.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The Herald's dispatch from Frederick, 16th, says, an officer just from Harper's Ferry, reports the rebels have evacuated that place in a great hurry, not even waiting to parole the prisoners taken.

Harrisburg, Sept. 17.—The battle yesterday closed without any definite result. No firing heard at Hagerstown after 4 o'clock. Stragglers come in who report that Longstreet was killed, and that the rebels were surrounded. A battle commenced near Gettysville this morning; Jackson reinforced Lee with 40,000 troops, and our forces reinforced with 20,000. Up to latest advice, victory illuminates our standard. The impression prevails in Hagerstown that the whole rebel army has been badly used up. Confidence prevails here that we have won a great and decisive victory. Among our troops are many batteries and thousands of small arms, prisoners, &c. The rebel Gen. D. H. Hill is killed. Ten thousand Pennsylvania militia will meet the foe at Hagerstown. An engagement took place yesterday at Sharpburg, in which the enemy suffered considerable slaughter. Five hundred of their dead have been buried by our forces, and the work still going on. Barnside has retaken Harper's Ferry, and is advancing on a special mission with his corps.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—A special from Hagerstown, says of the fight of Tuesday: The battle raged with great spirit, and firing on both sides continued till sundown, when rebels were flanked by Hooker and Porter, and severely punished. Their firing became desultory, and it was evident their ammunition was giving out. In the morning the fight was renewed with vigor by rebels—they acted as if they had been reinforced and furnished with ammunition. The battle lasted till 4 o'clock p. m. when rebels retreated, and left Longstreet and a remnant of his division in our hands, prisoners. The entire rebel army will be captured or killed; there was no chance left for them to cross the Potomac, as the river was rising and our troops were pushing them continually. Miles' surrender of Harper's Ferry is regarded here as shameful. Six batteries of Longstreet's division were captured yesterday. It is said that 15,000 prisoners have been taken since Sunday. Jackson's army is with Lee, and they with other distinguished officers will be forced to surrender within a day or two at farthest. Our Generals are certain of an ultimate and decisive success.

New York, Sept. 18.—The Herald's Washington correspondence of the 17th, says that at 5 o'clock this afternoon intelligence was received that since 5 o'clock this morning the fiercest and most sanguinary battle of the war is progressing—all the corps of armies which McClellan took with him to Frederick were massed at a point indicated, and an engagement appears to have ensued between the whole two armies. There is reason to suppose that the losses are so great as to cause a requisition for medical stores, the number of injured being much larger than ever before. Information is received that McClellan destroyed the aqueduct at the mouth of the Antietam creek, and the bridge across that creek leading to Sharpburg, thus cutting off the retreat of rebels in the direction of Sheperdsville.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Latest information received dated 11 o'clock, 17th, when it was telegraphed McClellan had a severe engagement throughout the entire day, resulting in his gaining the position for which our army had fought.

Information from a point within four miles of the battle-field to nine o'clock this morning, says nothing later of the engagement, and merely states that 1000 rebel prisoners were taken yesterday and were being sent to the rear.

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that fresh troops continue to arrive from the South.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Times' Washington dispatch says special dispatch states an armed reconnaissance to Leesburg, found one regiment of rebel infantry and a battalion of cavalry there. After a short engagement the rebels were driven out with considerable loss.

Frederick, (Md.) Sept. 17.—This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. At daylight the battle was renewed on center and right by Hooker and Sumner, who, after a sharp contest of two hours, drove the enemy a mile back. They rallied shortly, and with a terrible loss, retook most of the lost ground. Hooker received a shot in the ankle and was carried from the field. The command devolved upon Sumner who retook the lost ground and drove the rebels a quarter of a mile beyond, with great slaughter.

Gen. Mansfield was shot through the lungs and died soon after. At 5 o'clock, all the enemy's positions were carried on the right.

This duty was assigned to Barnside; his artillery opened and his infantry advanced—the point was carried at charge bayonets, but he was forced to retreat before superior numbers; the rebels knowing if they lost this ridge a complete route of their army would be the result. The rebels fought with great desperation. Darkness now fell upon the two armies and hostilities ceased by mutual consent.

The battle lasted from 5 a. m. to 7 p. m., without a moment's cessation. The conduct of our troops was excellent.

It is almost impossible to form a correct idea of the loss on either side, but ours probably is 10,000; the enemy's must exceed it. Our wounded were immediately carried from the field. When Hooker fell

McClellan passed immediately to the right and his presence added much to our success in recovering ground lost.

Washington, Sept. 19.—An official dispatch from McClellan, 6 o'clock this a. m., says: But little occurred yesterday except skirmishing. Last night the rebels abandoned their position, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit.

A dispatch dated half past ten, says Pleasant is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory is complete. The enemy has been driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe. In the battle of Wednesday, Gen. Rodman, Hartsuff, Duran, Sedgewick, Richardson, and Dana were wounded, and Gen. Meagher was killed.

Baltimore, Sept. 19.—A gentleman who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, says our forces occupy the position chosen by the enemy at commencement of the battle, and rebels were driven back a mile and a half at all points except the extreme right, which they still held at close of day. McClellan regarded the result as a glorious victory.

The opinion of all appeared to be that the final results would depend on who got the final reinforcements. Our informant says nothing had been heard on the field of the capture of Longstreet which was rumored; it is probably untrue. Twenty thousand reinforcements were expected from Harrisburg yesterday.

Harrisburg, Sept. 19.—Heavy cannonading on the Potomac was heard at Hagerstown today.

Washington, Sept. 19.—A cavalry reconnaissance from Heintzelman's headquarters yesterday, went within three miles of Thoroughfare Gap, performing the 80 miles in less than 20 hours. Near the Gap they discovered a small force and captured 30 of them, among whom were several officers.

Philadelphia, Sept. 19, midnight.—The following is just received from McClellan's army.

Early last night the enemy commenced crossing at Sheperdsville bridge, and forced above and below.

During the night McClellan advanced a battery and shelled them.

The dead and wounded found this morning evinced the ability of our officers in directing the fire of our guns.

Gen. Pleasanton was dispatched this morning in pursuit with two batteries and two regiments of infantry to Thoroughfare Gap, and succeeded in cutting off a large amount of ammunition supplies, &c., besides a small portion of a South Carolina brigade.

Pleasanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passed through the Gap. The last seen of them they were flying in direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately to Richmond.

Our entire army has crossed Antietam Creek, and was massed between there and the Potomac, opposite Sheperdsville.

There is every evidence that McClellan would cross the river.

The loss in Generals and field officers in our army is so large as to be unaccountable. Rebel deserters represent the loss of their officers as equally severe.

It is understood Barnside crossed into Virginia via Harper's Ferry, and is moving on the enemy somewhere.

Deserters assert that the recent movement of the rebels sweeping into Virginia was solely directed by Stonewall Jackson.

Generals Lee and Longstreet were either wounded or too fatigued to be efficient.

Harrisburg, Sept. 19.—A feeling of perfect security prevails in official circles. Quite a number of wounded have arrived here, and at other points in the Cumberland valley. Rebels took advantage of the cessation of hostilities yesterday to make necessary arrangements for their retreat.

The main body crossed the river, some say at Harper's Ferry and others at Dam No. four.

New York, Sept. 20.—The Herald's Washington dispatch says information is received that rebels destroyed bridge at Harper's Ferry and blew up the piers and destroyed everything possible at the ferry, and along the line of the road to Martinsburg, including splendid bridge at that point.

Louisville, Sept. 20.—At surrender of Manfordsville, Wednesday morning, the rebels took 4,000 prisoners, who are reported as being subsequently paroled. In Sunday's fight at that point the rebels attacked us with 11 regiments. Tuesday there were 11 hours skirmishing, the rebels endeavoring to gain the north bank of the river. Buckner's division was added to the attacking force and fight renewed. Wednesday the fight continued until the Federals' ammunition gave out—a surrender followed.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—Wednesday our troops fought vigorously, and so pushed the rebels that they came at bay. McClellan sent word they would be given four hours in which to surrender the whole army. Believing themselves able to sustain another fight they refused to surrender.

McClellan opened fire again, dealing death among their ranks. The ground was strewn with dead and wounded. The rebels are completely surrounded without a possibility of escape. There was no fight Thursday, as our army felt sure of its prey. They must surrender. Friday morning the fight was renewed at Sharpburg. No particulars have yet been received.

See next page for the latest dispatch.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.—A dispatch to the Bee yesterday has the following:

Gen. Wright, the United States Marshal, and Chief of Police Burke, yesterday received orders from the Secretary of War instructing them to place under arrest all men found uttering treasonable language against the Government.

A long and well-written communication from a respected contributor in Marion, making some timely hints and suggestions to the judges selected to award the premiums at the State Fair, was received this week, but too late for insertion.



—If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!—
—Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862

Legal Tender Notes.

A farmer friend writing on business, closes his letter by asking—

"What relief to us poor farmers, will legal tender notes give, when merchants, bankers, money lenders, and Shylocks generally, make us give our notes payable in gold and silver? Last April, Mr. — who had my note for \$978, called on me with an urgent request to lift the note immediately. I told him I was anxious to do so just as soon as I could get the money. He very kindly as I thought, agreed to wait on me another year, if I would give a new note at the same rate of interest payable when due in coin. This I had no hesitation in doing, as I was not aware that the country would soon be full of legal tender notes, selling at some twenty per cent. or more discount, while gold would be worth a heavy premium, if indeed it could be had at all. The probability now is, that I shall have to pay twelve or thirteen hundred dollars in legal tender notes for coin enough to meet the note. If you can see any way for me to get out of the clutches of this sharper, you will do me a great favor indeed by writing me how I am to do it."

For the benefit of others who may be no better posted than our friend, we publish the above, with our answer. Suppose you had given your note for 978 bushels of wheat, instead of 978 dollars in coin, and owing to the failure of your crop or other cause you couldn't get the wheat when the note became due, you know very well that no court would give judgment against you for 978 bushels of wheat but for the value of the wheat in money. That judgment could be paid off in any money which under the laws of Congress is made a legal tender. So a judgment on your note for \$978 in coin can be satisfied with any money that is a legal tender by the law.—Legal tender Treasury notes being such by an act of Congress approved February 25th, 1862, are as good as the gold to satisfy all debts and demands of every kind whatever, and are to be received as such, except in payment of duties on imports, and the interest on the public debt.

This question has just been decided by the District Court in Philadelphia. A bond made in 1861, stated that May 1st, 1862, \$28,000 should be paid "in specie current gold and silver money of the United States of America." The bond being found due, the debtors tendered, instead of coin, United States notes. They were refused, and suit instituted to compel the payment of coin. The court decided that the tender of the notes was sufficient to satisfy the obligation of the bond, and the writ was set aside. Under the law of Congress, these notes which have been issued to the amount of \$100,000,000 are made receivable for all debts and demands, not excepting State and county taxes—excepting, also, duties on foreign merchandise, and interest on Government bonds.

The Supreme Court of California, we know, has decided that these notes are not receivable for State taxes—a decision in good keeping with several foolish decisions which have before come from that quarter; and one so manifestly contrary to law that the Supreme Court of the United States will reverse it whenever the case is carried up. The decision of the Supreme Court of California as reported in the Sacramento Union, was to the effect that "Congress, by the terms 'debts, public or private,' intended such obligations for the payment of money as are founded upon contract, and that United States notes are not legal tender for taxes."

The act of Congress, upon which the Court decides, and from which we gather what "Congress intended," is in these words—"Such notes herein authorized, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid." Now that Congress did not mean by "debts" such "obligations for the payment of money as are founded on contract," is proven by the exception of tariff dues. If Congress had used the word "debts" instead of "debts," it would have more clearly embraced duties on imports and might have saved the California Solons from falling into a blunder. But when the act says that the notes shall be a legal tender for all "debts except duties on imports," it is not palpable that the word "debt" is used for dues—and cannot any school-boy see that if Congress had meant by debts such obligations as are founded on contract, duties on imports would not have been excepted?—as tariff dues (or "debts" by the act) are no more founded on contract than are State taxes. The fact is, that Congress intended to make these notes take the place of Ameri-

can coin in every instance where a circulating medium is required, with but the two solitary exceptions mentioned. That these U. S. notes, like American coin, are the "end of the law" for all debts and dues of every kind whatsoever, with only two exceptions, in all the States and Territories of the Union, is plain to every man who has a thoughtful of brains, except of course the members of the Supreme Court of California.

The main trouble we encounter in this arrangement is found in the size of the notes. If A owes B three dollars, he can tender a five-dollar note in payment, but cannot make B pay back two dollars in coin. Neither could he compel B to make the change if he tendered him a five-dollar gold piece. To constitute a legal tender, the exact amount due must be tendered, so that the creditor shall not be required to make change, no matter whether the tender be made in gold or Treasury notes. This difficulty will soon be obviated by an issue of notes of small sizes.

To our friends who are apprehensive that these legal tender notes will soon depreciate in value so as to be worth but a trifle in market, we may give yourselves no uneasiness on that score. They are good for the face of them in meeting all debts and dues as between contractors, by an act of Congress. If the notes are worth in gold only eighty cents to the dollar, our merchants will soon get to charging a dollar in notes for the same goods you could buy of them for 80 cents in coin. These notes can never depreciate more than twenty per cent. for this reason. Any holder of these notes by depositing them to the amount of \$10 or any multiple of \$50 in the hands of the U. S. Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer, will have issued to him an equal amount of U. S. bonds, registered or coupon, as he may choose, bearing six per cent. interest. This is as high interest as Eastern money lenders expect to get, and government bonds are as safe as notes of hand secured by mortgage on real estate.

The Eastern money lender who goes into the market and buys with his coin Treasury notes at twenty per cent. discount, and then deposits them in the U. S. Treasury, receiving coupon bonds, gets seven and a half per cent. per annum on his money paid promptly in coin every year. The lower the interest on money, the more will Treasury notes be worth in coin; and as long as interest rules at the present rates East, there will always be enough buyers in market who will give from 80 to 90 cents on the dollar in coin, for notes in the Eastern States.

The fact is, the subject of Government finance has engaged the profoundest attention of our best men in Congress and in the Cabinet. The result of their labors has given us a sound currency and put the public credit on a permanent footing by laying enough direct tax, added to duties on imports, to meet the interest on the public debt. Shaving brokers, Shylock bankers, and secessionists, will combine to depreciate the Government currency, but its real value rests on us permanent a foundation as the Government itself. We know of some red-mouthed secessionists who have loaned out large sums of money at an extortionate interest, who, when they are paid off in legal tender notes, will probably take a little more interest in the success of the Government. There isn't one of these black-hearted scoundrels, who, if he had all he was worth in Government bonds, but what would get on his narrow bones and pray three times a day for the success of the Union cause, so that he might get the interest on his money—and if the bond couldn't be paid without, he would willingly see, Shylock like, a pound of beef cut from Jeff Davis' or Jo Lane's carcass.

New MHL.—We have been shown by Mr. Harvey the draft of his new mill, which when completed will be a truly splendid one, and the finest in the State.—The basin has been finished, considerable progress has already been made on the flume, and next week, if hands enough can be obtained, the frame of the building will be raised. The mill will stand about a hundred yards in front of the site of the old one, towards the bluff, and directly opposite Smith's foundry—its dimensions will be 66 feet in length by 46 in width—with five floors; or six, counting the basement. It is calculated for six run of burrs, all to be placed above high water mark.

Mr. Harvey informs us that it is his intention to expedite the work, so as to get the frame roofed before the rain sets in.

FOR THE STATE FAIR.—We learn that the steamer Union has made arrangements to run next week up the Willamette as near to Salem as possible, in order to accommodate the numbers who wish to go to the State Fair. Capt. Miller thinks he will be able to get within fifteen miles of Salem, where hacks will be in readiness to convey passengers to the Fair grounds. The Union will start from Canemah on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock. This arrangement will accommodate a great many, who otherwise would be unable to attend the Fair.

CURIOSITIES.—In digging out the basement of Mr. Harvey's mill, this week, Messrs. Harding and Dolanbush found imbedded in the ground to the depth of eight or ten feet, a rude imitation of a mortar and pestle, formed of stone—the work probably of a tribe that existed an age since, and in all likelihood previous to a fresh similar to the one of last winter. A smaller mortar was also found at the same place.

—We are under obligations to James H. Price, of Portland, for files of late Eastern papers.