



"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, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Government Finance.

We hear that some of the merchants in our State are refusing to take legal tender notes at par in payment for merchandise. They make out their bills indorsed in red ink—"Payable in gold or silver coin."—This is simply saying to the purchaser, "Mr. —, we sell you these goods expecting you to pay us for them in coin, which in honor we think you are bound to do, though in law we know we are obliged to take Government currency if you choose to offer it, but if you do pay us in notes, we shall sell you no more goods unless the coin accompanies the order." While gold is worth from fifteen to twenty per cent. premium, it is quite natural that a trader who has a sharp eye to profits should wish to get his pay for \$1,000 worth of goods in a kind of currency that he can sell at a broker's office for \$1,150 or \$1,200—thus making a profit on his goods twice. If coin is worth fifteen per cent. premium, the merchant who exacts payment in coin ought to sell his goods at correspondingly low rates. He is able to buy his goods in the Eastern market at a discount corresponding with the premium on coin, and unless a merchant's bill is made out on such basis, no man is "bound in honor" to pay it in any other than legal currency. Nothing indicates the public confidence in the stability of a government as much as the market quotations of its stocks and currency. Bankers and brokers who, like corporations, are said to have no souls, cannot be supposed to have much patriotism, but for professedly Union merchants and traders to be engaged in the work of creating a distrust in the Government by depreciating its currency, is giving color to the statement so often made in the agricultural districts that the mercantile portion of community is devoid of high moral principle and governed wholly by selfishness.

Next to the importance of an understanding by the people of the rebellion and the importance of its overthrow, is that of a clear conception of the financial policy of the Government. In the monetary affairs of government may be found the sinews of war. If its purse is long enough, it may wage war indefinitely. The want of a sound currency came nearer defeating the armies of the Revolution than all other causes. The half-naked soldier, who could march through a wilderness leaving the bloody impress of his naked feet upon the frozen snows of the forest, and then face the fire of the enemy without ever wavering, felt his courage give way when refused at a country store a pair of shoes for five hundred dollars in the continental currency in which he had been paid off. The Shylock or secessionist who would attempt to depreciate the currency of our day by instituting a comparison between the evidences of Government indebtedness now afloat and the paper money of Revolutionary times, shows his utter ignorance of history. Before the Revolutionary war had been carried on as long as the present contest has already lasted, over two hundred millions of paper currency had been issued by the general government by the authority of Congress. Besides this, the States had, in their eagerness to provide a much-needed circulating medium in the almost total absence of gold and silver, authorized an emission of paper amounting in the aggregate to over two hundred millions more.—This put in circulation among a population of three millions, without internal resources, destitute of commerce to raise revenue, and destitute of coin in which taxes had to be paid, nearly five hundred millions in paper currency—amounting to about one hundred and sixty dollars for each man, woman, and child in the struggling colonies. Counting our present population at twenty-five millions of loyal people, a corresponding issue of Government currency now would amount to four thousand millions, which, at a cost of a million and a half a day, would enable us to carry on the war seven years and a quarter before we should have emitted as much paper currency as was afloat soon after the breaking out of the Revolution.

The reasons why the old Continental currency depreciated till it got to be worthless, are as obvious as are the reasons why our present currency cannot depreciate, but will always remain good while we have a stable government. The Continental Congress issued its moneys without pledging the faith of the Government for their payment. Congress made their payment dependent on the will of the States, and called on the States to provide for their payment, which they failed to do. Congress now, instead of asking the States to ballast the notes, pledges the faith of the Government for their redemption, and compels all the States to recognize them as lawful currency. The old Congress failed to make their money a legal tender—the Government received it only for Government dues. It would pay neither State

taxes nor private indebtedness, whereas Congress now places its currency on the same footing with gold and silver for any and every purpose that money is needed for, except in the payment of the interest on the public debt, and duties on imports. The Continental currency was not convertible into Government stocks, and had no basis of direct taxation on which to rest—the tax levied by the old Congress to pay the interest was so imperfectly collected that the security failed. In the total absence of revenue from tariff dues and the failure of taxes by reason of the scarcity of coin and the indifference manifested by the States in collecting the tax, the Government was unable to maintain its credit, and the consequence was that its currency soon became worthless. Congress now enables the holder of legal tender notes to convert them into United States bonds, coupon or registered, drawing interest payable annually. These bonds are ballasted by an aggregate fund made up from direct taxes and custom-house moneys, to pay off this interest promptly.

We think we have already said enough to satisfy our readers that evidences of indebtedness by the Government are perfectly good as money, and that the wisdom shown by Congress and the head of the Treasury Department, advised and aided by the best financiers in the North, has been fully up to the demands of the hour, and proven that our statesmen of to-day are in no wise behind those who managed the Government in its infancy—the assertion of now and then "a man of function" to the contrary notwithstanding. Our financial system rests on the same pillars as the Government rests on—and the man who attempts to depreciate the Government money, is trying to undermine the Government itself—he is either a secessionist or a villain, which means about the same thing.

EMANCIPATION.—The proclamation of the President in regard to emancipation in the rebellious States, will be found in another column. Till the 1st of January next is given the rebels to make their peace with the Government, which if not done by that time, a decree of emancipation will go into effect. This is by far the longest step that Old Abe has yet taken in the right direction. The pretence of a few old fogey, conservative, half-way Union men, that this act will tend to drive the loyal men in the South over to the rebels, is the baldest nonsense. There are none in the South who dare thus to avow themselves, excepting a few hardy patriots in the mountains of East Tennessee, who will hail with joy this proclamation of the President's. Practically, the South is now a unit in this rebellion, and would continue to be so as long as the Government acted the part of a tender father toward a stubborn, rebellious child. This act of the Government, then, instead of banding the rebels still more strongly together, will have a tendency to divide their action.—But if such should be not the case, and they obstinately cling to their leaders in their mad attempts to overthrow the Government, why, they will all have to go to ruin together. Hemp for the leaders, and confiscation of property, for the masses, is now the motto of every true Union man.

A. D. Barnard, Esq., of Corvallis, writes to know where his "can procure stamps, and the mode of obtaining them." We presume he means postage stamps—if so, we refer him to the postmaster at Corvallis. If he hasn't got them, send to some postmaster who has. "The mode of obtaining them" is to send the money to pay for them. The postmaster at Corvallis could probably get them of the postmaster at Portland. If not, he can get a supply by ordering them from the Post-Office Department at Washington.

We hope this Legislature will not adjourn till it sends up a demand in thunder tones that cannot be resisted to the Government to furnish ten thousand stand of arms for Oregon immediately. The better way would be to vote the money out of the State Treasury to buy them at once. It will be found to be the cheapest in the long run to take time by the firelock.

We hope the public will not forget the meeting to be held at the Court House next Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, with reference to forming an "Association in aid of the Sanitary Commission." This call is made by a large number of the ladies of our city (who are ever foremost in acts of benevolence), with the object of enlisting the active co-operation of all those who sympathize with the sufferings of our gallant soldiers. Short addresses may be expected from several gentlemen.

President Lincoln has issued another proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in all cases where persons charged with aiding and abetting the rebellion or discouraging enlistments are arrested, and ordering that such cases shall be tried by military Commissions.

New Goods.—By reference to advertisement it will be seen that Charman, Warner & Co. of this city, have just received a large stock of new goods, which they propose to sell at the lowest rates for cash or legal tender notes. Be sure to give them a call.

The Richmond papers admit a loss of 3,500 killed and 12,500 wounded in the six days' fighting near Richmond.

SENATE BILL NO. 7.
An Act to prescribe certain conditions upon which moneys shall be drawn from the State Treasury.
SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That in all cases where money is or has been appropriated by law out of the State Treasury, the Secretary of State shall not draw his warrant in favor of the claimant of the moneys so appropriated, nor shall such moneys be paid unless the claimant or person for whose benefit such appropriation is made, shall first take and subscribe before the Secretary of State or other proper officer an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and bear true fidelity and allegiance to both against all enemies foreign, and domestic; provided also that the Secretary of State may, if he deem it necessary, call upon such claimant or person, for the production of other evidence of his fidelity to the United States and to this State; and if said claimant or person when so required shall fail to produce other evidence of his fidelity as aforesaid to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, he shall refuse to draw said warrant.

SEC. 2. That the oath above prescribed shall not be required of persons not citizens of the United States, nor of any sworn officer of the State or the United States.
SEC. 3. Inasmuch as there is now a fierce rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States raging in the nation, and there is no law to prevent disloyal persons from drawing moneys from the State Treasury, this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

JOEL PALMER,
Speaker House of Representatives.
WILSON ROWLEY,
President of the Senate.

On the 29th, the Governor returned the bill with the following message, containing his objections thereto:

GOVERNMENT OF THE SENATE.—Herewith I return Senate Bill No. 7, with my objections to one provision thereof. I have no objections to the main feature of the bill, but do not approve of that part which provides that the Secretary of State may, if he deem it necessary, call upon claimants for the production of other evidence of their fidelity to the United States and to this State. Nor do I approve of that provision which allows the Secretary to reject claims if proof to his satisfaction is not produced. A person through malicious motives may, unknown to the claimant, go to the Secretary of State and prejudice his mind against a loyal citizen, having a just claim against the State, which would lead to the production of additional testimony. It is a disgrace to be suspected of disloyalty; and the suspicion resting upon any man of whom the Secretary had required additional proof, would degrade him in the estimation of loyal men, not having a full knowledge of the facts. It places the Secretary of State in an unenviable position when he is to say to one man, I suspect your loyalty, and to another, I do not.

The Secretary of State is a ministerial, not a judicial officer. The decision of a question as to whether a man is entitled to a claim against the State, when his loyalty is at issue, is a judicial question, involving a knowledge of law and the rules of evidence, which should not be passed upon by a ministerial officer, without the right to appeal. This bill provides no right of appeal from the decision of the Secretary of State, and under it a loyal citizen might lose a just claim and sustain a greater loss—that of his character for fidelity to the Government.

ANDREW C. GIBBS,
Governor of Oregon.
Executive Office, Sept. 29, 1862.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29.
Afternoon Session.—Senate resumed the consideration of the Governor's message relating to S. B. No. 7.
Mr. Mitchell moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was originally passed, which was carried in the affirmative.
After discussion by Messrs. Bowley, Drew, Mitchell, McBride, Holton, and Kelley, the question was put, "Shall the bill prevail notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?" and the yeas and nays were taken, with the following result:

Yeas—Ballard, Chrisman, Carl, Greenwood, Grim, Holton, Hovey, McBride, Mitchell, Taylor, Wagner, and Mr. President—12.

Nays—Drew, Fitzhugh, Kelley, and Monroe—4.
So the bill, so far as the Senate is concerned, was passed over the veto of the Governor.

SALEM, SEPT. 31.
EO. AGES: During the pendency of the question on the final passage of Senate bill No. 7, over the Governor's veto, a bill providing against disloyal persons plunging their hands into the treasury of the State, a spirited discussion arose, in which Messrs. Mitchell, Bowley, and McBride took part, arguing in favor of its passage, and Messrs. Kelley and Drew against. It will be observed that the Governor did not urge any constitutional objections against the passage of the bill. With him I dare say it is only a question of expediency and propriety, as this species of legislation is somewhat new, not only in this State, but in many others. Legislatures, not only of the Nation but of States, are beginning to comprehend that "treason, the highest crime known to our laws," committed or abetted and encouraged, demands extraordinary legislation, and the man or set of men who range themselves on the side of traitors or place themselves in an attitude to catch the polluted breath of praise issuing from foul-mouthed, blatant traitors, or their sympathizers, mistake the popular breeze very widely. "The time is coming, and now is," when every man in the State can be known whether he is for the perpetuity of the Government or its overthrow. The Governor is a kind-hearted benevolent man, and there is no doubt but his veto was prompted by pure and conscientious motives.

—Bishop Lee, of Delaware, has condemned the rebellion in his address to the annual Episcopal Convention.

Details of Eastern News.

New Orleans dates to 10th have been received.
The gunboat Essex had arrived from up river. On her way down she was fired into at Natchez, for which act the city was bombarded for two hours; at the end of which time it surrendered and the Stars and Stripes were raised. She then proceeded to Bayou Sara, which town she also burned.

While passing Port Hudson, a rebel battery of thirty-four guns opened on her. A fierce battle, at not more than eighty feet apart, began, lasting an hour, and resulting in her silencing the battery, which was composed of guns of heavy calibre.—She was not damaged except in the smoke-stacks and ventilators. The iron sides of the Essex were struck in a multitude of places with 10-inch and other sized balls, resulting in slight indentations, the balls breaking into fragments. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy. The crew of the Essex were so completely protected as to prevent them from seeing ashore. There were no casualties on our side.

Washington, Sept. 21st.
Hooker has been appointed Brigadier-General in the regular army, in consideration of his valuable services. The reported death of Gen. Meagher is incorrect. He was wounded.

Cairo, Sept. 21st.
Gen. Rosecrans is said to have taken six batteries of artillery and five hundred prisoners at Aquia (Miss.).

Louisville, Sept. 21st.
Two hundred rebel cavalry attacked the Home Guard, a hundred and twenty strong, at Newcastle, to-day. The latter surrendered—men, horses and three hundred stand of arms, without firing a gun. Sheppardville advises say a Federal force stationed there was attacked to-day by rebel cavalry, whose intentions were to burn the bridge. The rebels were repulsed with the loss of five killed and twenty-eight captured. On the 9th six hundred guerrillas appeared at Owensburg. Skirmishing ensued, and finally they were repulsed after a desperate encounter. The next day eight hundred rebels renewed the attack, but were routed with the loss of thirty-eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The Federal loss was three killed and eighteen wounded. We captured their army stores and provisions.

Reliable advices from Cave City, Kentucky, says that a portion of Bell's army attacked and whipped Bragg's rear guard at Horse Cave on Thursday evening.

A dispatch dated Frederick, Sept. 20th, says the rebels crossed their entire army at Blackford, three miles east of Sharpsburg, between nine on Thursday night and daylight on Friday.

A dispatch dated battle field of Antietam, Sept. 20th, says: Yesterday our lines were advanced toward the enemy, when the discovery was made that the rebels had retreated during the night, leaving their pickets along the entire line to prevent us from gaining knowledge of the movement. Those left behind generally surrendered as our skirmishers approached. The rebel reinforcements expected on Thursday and Friday did not arrive. Our cavalry pursued and captured a few hundred stragglers, but beyond this effected but little injury on the enemy. One prisoner captured says Gen. Joe Johnston died of his wounds at Richmond recently.

Ten thousand stand of arms belonging to the enemy were found on Wednesday's battle field (Antietam).

FREDERICK, SEPT. 21st.
The Fourth Michigan Regiment crossed the river at Shepherdstown late on Friday afternoon to reconnoiter. They met with resistance from the enemy, but succeeded in returning with but slight loss, bringing with them four pieces of artillery captured from the rebels. The occupation of the Virginia shore was again attempted on Saturday morning. Gen. Barns, with his own and a portion of Sickles' brigade, some cavalry and some batteries, crossed and took a position on the Virginia shore.—Shortly after being placed in position, the enemy approached with a line of infantry a mile long. The troops were soon engaged, when the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely. When the enemy came within range a fire was opened on them from twenty pieces of artillery posted on the Maryland shore, with such effect that they were obliged to retire. Their loss must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells was seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was a hundred and fifty.

Nothing further has been officially announced in regard to the late battles in Maryland. The general feeling seems to be that, while the victory was not so complete as the dispatches first led us to anticipate, it is nevertheless a substantial success, won by the superior fighting of our soldiers against an equal if not superior force of the enemy.

New York, Sept. 22d.
The estimate of the loss of the rebel army by desertion during the raid into Maryland is five thousand, and scarcely sufficient recruits were obtained to form one company.

The Navy Department has information of the running of the blockade of Mobile by a rebel ten gun-boat. Lieut. Preble, commanding the blockading squadron there, is charged with neglect of duty, in allowing her to do so, and consequently is dismissed the service.

Washington, Sept. 22d.
Reconnoissances on the other side of the river demonstrate that there is no considerable force of rebels this side of Bull Run mountains.

An official report gives the loss of Sumner's corps in the battle of Antietam at 5,258.

In the battle of Iuka (Miss.), on Saturday, Price was attacked at three points at the same time, being nearly surrounded. He cut his way through at the point where the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment was stationed. During the fight, a body of Texan Rangers charged on one of our batteries, and notwithstanding our determined resistance, spiked two guns. This was our only loss in artillery.

Louisville, Sept. 22d.—Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to arms under Gen. Nelson. Humphrey Marshall with twelve thou-

sand men and forty-two pieces of artillery was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning.

Commodore Charles H. Bell has been appointed Acting Rear Admiral and assigned to the command of the Pacific Squadron.

The World's Washington special dispatch says: "Stragglers and refugees all agree that the main body of the rebels is moving toward Winchester, all having disappeared from the Potomac except skirmishing companies. The abandonment of the line of the Potomac seems to be more a matter of necessity than choice with the rebels."

In their hasty retreat the rebels left eleven or twelve hundred wounded between Sharpsburg and the river. These have been paroled. Twenty-seven stands of colors were taken during the battle of Antietam, and have been received at headquarters. Seven more are in the hands of the different regiments which captured them.

The official report of the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, says: Our loss in killed and wounded is less than one hundred, while the rebel dead found on the field number two hundred and sixty.

A Key West letter reports forty six cases of yellow fever on board the frigate St. Lawrence, on the 13th. There had previously been twenty-three deaths.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain a dispatch dated Knoxville (Tenn.), 19th, stating that the Federal forces evacuated Cumberland Gap on the night of the 18th. The rebel papers do not regard this news as favorable as was supposed. Gen. Morgan was stated to be completely hemmed in.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Gen. Curtis has assumed command of this Department.

Washington, Sept. 24.—The Times' Washington special dispatch says: Leesburg and vicinity are in possession of our forces. Stahel's division of Sigel's corps has been ordered to occupy Centerville.

Hooker is confident that he will be able to take the field within two weeks. His wound has ceased to be painful, and has every favorable symptom at present. Several members of the Cabinet called upon him to consult with regard to the conduct of the war. McClellan has written him a letter, thanking him for his brilliant services in the battle of Antietam, and adding in effect, that if Hooker had not been struck, and obliged to retire, the enemy would have been intercepted.

Residents of Maryland, in the vicinity of Frederick, have suffered terribly since the occupation by the two armies. In many cases families, who, a few days since, were in comfortable circumstances, now want even the necessaries of life. All forage, fuel and subsistence used by this army are promptly paid for. Those having claims for farms which have been laid waste, and buildings which were destroyed during the battle, are referred to the authorities at Washington for settlement.

Rebel movements are mysterious. The military authorities here are not satisfied that the whole rebel army is still on the other side of the Potomac. Information to that effect, however, was received to day. Lee is also there, and their intentions are not yet developed.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Times' correspondent, writing from Williamsport, under date of the 23d says: This place may be considered the extreme right of our lines. The rebel pickets on the opposite bank converse freely with our pickets on this side. It is not likely that our forces will cross at this point at present. All is quiet.

Leavenworth, Sept. 24.—The Times has accounts of a fight on the 20th, at Shirley's Ford, ten miles northeast of Carthage, Missouri, between the Third Indiana regiment and a force of six hundred rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with the loss of from sixty to ninety killed.

Cairo, Sept. 24.—The War Eagle from Helena, Arkansas, has arrived. There was a report the day before she left that fifteen pickets had been killed outside of Helena, and that an attack from the enemy was momentarily expected. The report is probably exaggerated.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Gen. White is here under arrest, to await the investigation of the circumstances attending the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—In connection with the arrest of Gen. White, it should be stated that he arrived at Harper's Ferry with his command from Martinsburg, the day before the surrender of the Ferry. He is a full Brigadier, while Miles is only an acting Brigadier. From courtesy, or for some other reason not known, he waived his rank, and allowed Miles to retain command.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24th.—No official information received confirming the report of Gen. Morgan's movements. It seems that there is no doubt, however, that he has evacuated Cumberland Gap. If the statement of his having retaken Richmond, Ky., proves true, it may greatly disconcert the rebel's plans, as it is very unlikely that they have a force sufficiently strong at Lexington to prevent his forming a junction with the army at this point.

Port Royal, Sept. 20.—Gen. Mitchell has arrived, and inspected the troops at Hilton Head, Beaufort, and Palaski. The health of the troops is good.

GEN. FRANZ SIGEL.—This distinguished officer seems to be the only one of the Federal commanders who is always successful in what he undertakes. He does better fighting than any other General, and never loses a contest. His powers of usefulness might be advantageously extended.

Correspondents of the Bulletin and Alta allege that the venerable California Pioneer, Sutter, is in want, and urge a public testimonial in his behalf. The lawyers have robbed him of everything he possessed.

We are indebted to our friend J. L. Stout, Esq., of Shoalwater Bay, W. T., for another list of subscribers. This makes twenty which he has sent to us from that section within a year. Such friends as Mr. Stout are invaluable to any paper.

The sum of \$10,037 has been sent from California for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.



Proclamation of President Lincoln Declaring Emancipation in the Rebellious States on the 1st of January, 1863.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23d.
A proclamation has been issued by the President, the substance of which is as follows:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people of the States thereof, in which such relation is, or may be, disturbed. It is my purpose, at the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure, tending pecuniary compensation to States the people whereof may not be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolition of slavery. On the first of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth forever free. On that day the Executive will designate by proclamation the States or parts of States in which the people shall be in rebellion. The fact that any State or part of a State shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen by a majority of the electors, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion. The President quotes the new articles of war approved March 30th, and also the ninth and tenth sections of the Act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, approved July 17, 1862, (the Confiscation Act) and enjoins upon all persons in the military and naval service the enforcement of said Acts and sections. The Executive will, in due time, recommend that all loyal citizens shall, upon the restoration of their constitutional relations, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

Washington, Sept. 23d.—The President's emancipation proclamation is generally approved here. The Republican newspaper predicts that it will restore to the President all his old friends and unite the sound portion of the people in favor of the Union and the Constitution.

The *Intelligencer* regards it as a harmless production, but adds that if it proves otherwise it will open issues too tremendous for calculation. Army officers appear to acquiesce. Some of them express their warm approval.

Complaints having been made against Governor Stanly, the conduct of his administration is under examination by the Government.

New York, Sept. 24th.—The *Tribune* regards the emancipation proclamation as the beginning of a new life for the nation. The *Herald* considers it the most important document issued since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and says the gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor—the importance of which will not be confined to the South, but felt in the North and West, and adds: "It is at this time, with victory in our hands and enormous preparations for crushing the rebellion, that the President issues a manifesto, giving the people of the South an opportunity to decide whether or not they are prepared, for the sake of a few miserable leaders, to submit to this overwhelming revolution in their social system."

The *Times* says: The wisdom of this step is unquestionable. Its necessity is indisputable. Its adoption now is not a confession that military means for suppressing the great rebellion have proved a failure, but simply that there is a point at which any other legitimate appliances that can be called in shall be availed of.

A dispatch dated Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Sept. 23d, says: Information received from a rebel deserter who came in yesterday shows that their loss of general officers in the late battles was greater than ours. The rebels admit to their loss in the battle of Antietam to 20,000, and since the invasion of Maryland 20,000. An Alabama brigade, commanded by Col. Corning, has not been able since the battle to muster over fifty men.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer*, says: "It has been semi-officially stated that our loss in the battle of Antietam was 9,220 killed, wounded and missing."

Leavenworth, Sept. 24th.—The *Times* has accounts of a fight on the 20th at Shirley's Ford, ten miles northeast of Carthage, Missouri, between the Third Indiana regiment and a force of six hundred rebels, resulting in the rout of the enemy, with the loss of from sixty to ninety killed.