

elise battle will be fought to-day unless the rebels should bring on an engagement, which is not probable.

Washington, 14.—Gentlemen in high position repeat the assertion as coming from Burnside, that he has men enough, and wants no reinforcements. It is thought here that about 40,000 of our troops were engaged in yesterday's battle. From information received this morning, preparations were making all night for a conflict to-day, Burnside remaining on the field, giving orders and looking after the condition of his men. Additional surgeons, everything which our wounded may require have been dispatched from Washington.—Gen. Meagher was wounded in the leg in yesterday's battle.

New York, 14.—The Herald's Frederickburg dispatch dated the 13th, says it is ascertained, beyond doubt, that the rebel force is nearly 200,000 strong. Jackson commands the right, extending from Port Royal to Glauk Station. Longstreet has the centre, from Glauk Station to the Telegraph road. Lee and Stuart are on the left.

A dispatch from headquarters, last night, to the Herald, says that Gen. Franklin's line moved forward at sunrise. Shortly afterwards a rebel battery opened on our line, and the 9th N. Y. militia were ordered to charge; but after a fierce struggle, were compelled to retire. The remainder of that brigade, under Gen. Tyler, then charged on the battery, and the fight became general. On the extreme left the gunnading was terrific, but our troops suffered little from it. Gradually the fight extended round to the right. About 10 o'clock Gen. Sumner's troops engaged the enemy back of the city. The battle raged furiously until dark; the enemy occupying the woods and hills, had the most advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half. Early in the day, several hundred prisoners were taken, who report Lee's whole army in the vicinity.

New York, Dec. 15th.—Concerning Saturday's fight, the Herald has the following: The battle raged fiercely throughout the day and evening until dark. The fighting in our immediate front, and on the right and beyond Fredericksburg, was carried on by Sumner's division. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Gen. Couch's corps moved out from the upper part of the city with a strong detachment of skirmishers. The enemy yielded gradually, but contested our progress with great stubbornness, and for some time the rattle of musketry was incessant. At the time this movement commenced, batteries of the division stationed on the bluffs across the river, opened with shell, to cover our advance. The rebel infantry having fallen back to their first line of works, their batteries opened with a vigorous and rapid fire upon our columns, which brought them to a temporary halt. For some time our artillery on the bluffs kept up the fire on the rebel batteries with considerable success; and the rebel batteries on Taylor's Hill, opposite Palmyra, was finally silenced. During all this time the rebel artillery was entirely devoted to shelling our advance.—Soon after the whole corps was deployed into line of battle and moved forward to attack and storm the rebel batteries on the right, while from the enemy's works a terrible fire of shell, grape and shrapnel tore through their bleeding ranks. Notwithstanding this, they steadily pushed on to within a short distance of the first line of intrenchments.

They drove the rebels from the former working positions of some while the remainder took shelter behind the intrenchments. This was accomplished after most heroic and long continued effort under a most galling and murderous fire. Unable to stand against this terrible fire, they returned in good order, carrying away their wounded, to their original line of pickets, though holding the ground they first occupied, after having been six hours under fire.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The following is believed to be nearly correct as to the number of our army at Fredericksburg: Hooker's corps about 50,000. Franklin on the left and Sumner to the right, each with equal numbers. Sigel with 25,000 advancing on center, and Slocum with 15,000, in exceeding flank movement on enemy's left.

Chicago, 15.—The situation at Fredericksburg, as briefly stated, is as follows:—We have crossed in force and hold the city. The rebels hold a semi-circular line of works, ranging from us to three miles back of the river. There remains three things for us to do—we may attempt to storm their works, or stand on the defensive where we are, or bring up reserves and attempt to turn their flank. In the first case, if defeated, we would be thrown back on the river, without any sufficient means of crossing. There was no fighting of consequence yesterday.

Fortress Monroe, 15.—The Richmond Enquirer has the following: Heavy firing was going on at Fredericksburg, and the gunnading is severe. On the 10th, our batteries, stationed above and below town, opened fire on gunboats in the stream. The firing lasted an hour and a half, and was very heavy and rapid. Eleven houses were struck, four completely destroyed.

Washington, 15.—Up to midnight no intelligence of importance had been received from the army. There was occasional firing during the night. The Richmond Enquirer says 12 Yankee regiments left Newburn Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington, but more general belief is that they will attack Weldon and Petersburg.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15.—Southern dispatches say that Jeff Davis arrived at Murfreesboro on Friday. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, acting under authority of the Legislature, seized a half million dollars worth of goods, in Augusta, for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for at reasonable rates.

Nashville, 15th.—The rebels have a heavy force near Nolansville, another at Murfreesboro, and a considerable force this side of Nolansville—the entire number estimated at 150,000.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—The accounts of the surrender of Federal troops at Hartsville, Tennessee, some days ago, are meagre.—Our loss was 87 men killed, 120 wounded, and 1,300 taken prisoners. Three wagon loads of muskets were afterwards recovered from the enemy by a force sent in pursuit; but they succeeded in carrying off about 20 wagons and teams. The rebel loss was about 50. The cause of the disaster was the incapacity of the commander

to handle his troops, although personally they acted bravely. Two of the regiments were composed of new troops.

Richmond papers acknowledge the loss of 225 killed and wounded at Hartsville, Tennessee.

At Vicksburg the rebel force is represented to be 7,000 men, a large number of them sick.

Gen. Grant is still at Oxford, and an immediate advance is not expected.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—The Press' Washington special dispatch states that Gen. Banks had landed at Winton Head, on the Choptank river, and formed a junction with the troops at Suffolk. It is supposed that he is advancing on Weldon.—Gen. Banks has assumed the chief command of the troops under Gen. Foster, Peck, Anger and Enory.

A letter from Fortress Monroe on Sunday says that Plymouth, N. C., has been destroyed by fire, but by what division of the Federal army is not known. A scouting party from Suffolk had some skirmishing on Friday at Joiner's Ford and captured two rebel captains with 15 privates.

Newburn, N. C., Dec. 10.—The free labor movement which has been extensively but quietly organized in Eastern North Carolina, is now understood to be preparatory to an organization of the Government of the State on a loyal basis, so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of compensated emancipation.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 14.—Southern papers says that Gen. Foster's North Carolina force is designed to cooperate with the Yankees at Suffolk against Richmond, either by direct advance upon Petersburg, or by attempting to seize our railroad communications at Weldon.

Headquarters Army of Potomac, Dec. 15.—There was considerable firing yesterday between the advance of both armies. The rebels showed a disposition to move against Franklin's forces, but did not.—We had some skirmishing this morning, with considerable artillery firing. The weather to-day is clear and warm, and the roads are in very good condition. The position of the armies remains nearly the same. There is but little artillery firing, this afternoon, by either party. The enemy, who are in plain view, are engaged in strengthening their forts. About 100 prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river.

Washington, Dec. 15.—On Wednesday evening our gunboats at Port Royal, 27 miles from Fredericksburg, were fired to by a rebel battery, supposed to number 20 pieces. The firing was rapid, and continued till midnight, when the battery was silenced. The next morning the gunboats again opened on the batteries, but received no response. Our loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded.

New York, Dec. 15.—The papers this morning contain nothing new from Fredericksburg. The whole number killed, wounded and missing, in Franklin's grand division, is 9,952. Our army on Sunday was engaged principally in taking care of its wounded, and burying such of its dead as could be recovered from the battle field. Burnside has been reinforced by Gen. Sigel's corps. He unquestionably has good reasons for delaying another attack upon the enemy's lines.

New York, Dec. 15.—A vessel has arrived which reports, on the 14th having passed four steamers and one brig, heavily laden with troops, going into Port Royal.

Hilton Head advises, by the gunboat Birgelle, mention that an expedition is projected against Mobile. Two steamers left on the 10th with troops for the South.

The rebels in the vicinity of Hilton Head have erected powerful batteries on James and Sullivan's islands, and along the coast as far as Bull Bull's bay. Reinforced was extending Charleston with 40,000 men. The health of our troops at Port Royal is good.

The Richmond Examiner says that the preparations of the United States, to subjugate the South are now truly gigantic.—In the East, West and North, on land and water—everywhere, and on all sides—the movements of the Federal armies and fleets indicate zeal, hope and fanaticism, and a desperate avowal that should banish from every Southerner's mind all thought of an early peace and nerve every loyal Southern hand for battle, in which there will be no quarter. Northern Virginia is again overrun. Richmond, Petersburg, Weldon, Charleston, Mobile, are once more threatened. Texas, undefended, lies helpless, bleeding at every pore. The enemy's forces are being concentrated in Missouri and Kansas for the invasion of Arkansas. Communication between the West and Knoxville is menaced at Chattanooga and Knoxville. The Mississippi river and its tributaries are bristling with gunboats for operations as soon as the floods come.

Cairo, Dec. 15.—The steamer Lake City was burned by guerrillas at Carson Landing, 15 miles above the mouth of White river, on Monday last. The boat and cargo were valued at two hundred thousand dollars. The next day the naval dispatch boat De Soto went to Carson Landing and burned forty-two houses. Most of the baggage belonging to passengers on the Lake City was recovered. The citizens of that place claim to have done all they could to prevent the burning of the Lake City, and a courier was sent to Helena to ask protection. Before the arrival of the courier, however, the De Soto had accomplished the destruction of the town.

Gen. Hovey's expedition into Mississippi has returned to Helena. The results sum up, twenty of the enemy killed, forty wounded and four hundred taken prisoners; among the number several officers. The Federal loss was four killed, twenty wounded and ten taken prisoners.

The Memphis Bulletin states that Gen. Sherman had returned to Memphis, and was organizing another expedition against the rebels, it is said, between Canton and Jackson.

Washington, Dec. 15.—At 8 o'clock last night, 400 rebel cavalry made a dash into Poolsville, Maryland, where only 25 Federals were stationed. After a brief but determined struggle, and when the building in which the Federals were quartered was on fire, our men surrendered.—The rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

Cairo, 18th.—The gunboat Cairo, when within 20 miles below the mouth of Yazoo river, was blown up by a torpedo, no one hurt. The boat and armament was a total loss.

FEDERAL FORCES RE CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK!

Washington, Dec. 16.—The following dispatch, dated Palmyra, 8:15 this morning, has been just received: "Raining fast; the river is rising rapidly, and all our troops are on this side of the river, and the pontoons up."

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac—Dec. 16th, 1:30 p. m.—During last night the Army of the Potomac evacuated its positions on the opposite side of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but was conducted in safety. The artillery was the first to cross the river. The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight. The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any damage. As soon as the last man got safely across the river, the pontoons bridges were removed, cutting off communication between the shores. Our wounded are all safe on this side of the river. A heavy wind prevailed last night, accompanied by considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement to prevent the rebels from learning our intentions.

New York, Dec. 16.—The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser of the 15th says, if our army is crowned with victory before Fredericksburg, it will insure the appointment of Judge Holt as successor to Secretary Smith, but should any misstep occur, it may lead to a reconstruction of the Cabinet and recall of McClellan to command. Already we have speculations and rumors on the subject, but like everything else, the war news is to decide. In the meanwhile, almost every one is excited with feverish impatience.

The Tribune has a special dispatch from Nashville, giving an account of the violation of a flag of truce on the Murfreesboro Turnpike, which fifty-eight of the Fourth Michigan were captured.

A scout from Murfreesboro says that Jeff Davis, in a speech there on Friday, said that Tennessee must be held at all hazards. Gen. Polk also made a speech, and said he expected Grant to be defeated at the next battle, and then Nashville is to be assailed. There are about forty thousand rebels between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

Forrest, with three regiments of cavalry, left Manchester on Thursday last, for the purpose of crossing the Cumberland river below Nashville, to cut off the railroad communication.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Reports concerning Banks' expedition are still contradictory. Telegrams from Boston say that a Port Royal letter of the 10th states that it passed there on the 8th, bound south. One of his steamers had broken down, and was towed into that port.

Baltimore, Dec. 16.—It is reported by the Old Point boat that the English steamer Cadmus reports having seen a large fleet entering Cape Fear river.

Cairo, Dec. 15.—Nothing new from Oxford. Gen. Grant has issued an order respecting Kentucky, that as that State has fulfilled the requirements of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, by choosing Union men to fill State offices and execute laws, the military authorities are prohibited from any interference. The military is not to be used except to suppress riots and mob resistance to the laws; all civil authority that can be effected at military posts will be permitted.

New York, Dec. 17.—The morning papers are filled with detailed accounts of Saturday's fighting at Fredericksburg. They contain no reliable news, but mainly comprise incidents relating to the battle. The Times says Burnside's retreat across the river was to avoid a battle which would result in nothing but loss of valuable life. Sebastopol was not half so strong as the rebel position. A dispatch to Gen. Halleck from Burnside, received last night, says that Burnside, feeling fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, deemed it a military necessity, either to attack or retreat. A repulse would have been disastrous.

Headquarters, Army of Potomac, Dec. 17th.—Yesterday morning the enemy sent out a detachment to find us on this side of the river. About 5 a. m. they advanced skirmishers along the entire line, and established pickets on the river bank. We had a large number of dead on what was considered neutral ground; the rebels were plainly seen robbing these bodies.

On Monday, Gen. Franklin sent a flag of truce for an exchange of dead, which was done yesterday. Lee sent a flag of truce to Burnside, asking him to detail men to bury his dead, in front of Gen. Sumner's division. Our entire army is now entangled on the ground previously occupied. The army has been considerably reinforced. The opinion of military men is that, had we taken the first ridge of the rebel works, their opportunities for slaughtering us would have been greater than before.

Last night the enemy increased their intrenchments on the terraces, in the rear of Fredericksburg, and threw up rifle pits near the river, on the left of the city. Their drills are plainly visible on the plain to-day. No movement of importance takes place by our forces to-day.

New York, Dec. 17th.—The bark Ann, from New Orleans, reports on the 9th, off St. Augustine, Fla., saw six steamers bound south, probably a part of Banks' expedition.

Washington, Dec. 17th.—A large delegation of members of both Houses of Congress, with Vice President Hamlin at their head, waited on the President to-day, with a request signed by the loyal men of Florida, asking the appointment of Eli Thayer as military Governor of that State, with authority to raise 20,000 loyal emigrants. They also presented a paper signed by thirty-four members of the Senate and House concurring in the request.

Nashville, Dec. 15th.—Bragg having issued orders for the conscription of every exiled Kentuckian and Tennesseean, Buckner and Breckinridge threatened to resign if this was done. The Murfreesboro Banner says Jeff Davis has gone to Mobile.

St. Louis, Dec. 17th.—Official reports place our loss at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., at 905. Latest accounts increase rebel loss to 2,700 killed and wounded, and nearly 6,000 by desertion. Hindman is on the south side of Arkansas river. Marzaduke is on the north side. Gen. Heron telegraphs to Curtis that the victory at Prairie Grove was more complete than first reported. Over 1,500 rebels have been buried. Many of the wounded died from want of attention.



"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, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

The "Independence" of Czapkay's Blockhead.

"The Statesman took issue with the last democratic administration when it swerved from its office and its duty."—Salem Statesman.

It is desired by this to make people think that the Statesman is quite an independent journal, and that its late efforts to destroy confidence in the Government are but carrying out the policy it inaugurated by "taking issue" with Buchanan's administration "when it swerved from its office and duty." That is about as cool as could be expected for this time of year.—There isn't a man in Oregon who knows the history of this matter who does not know that the Salem Statesman never took "issue" with the administration of Buchanan, till the administration choked its friends from the public seat, and Jo Lane took the little editor by the neck and "squeezed the irrepressible out of him." During the terrible war in which the administration of Buchanan was engaged in crucifying Douglas, and carrying out its Leecompton scheme to force slavery upon Kansas, the Statesman was one of Buchanan's most obsequious tools, and dared not offend Douglas, even if it had been enough to wish to. At the first signal from Washington, where patronage was dispensed, the Salem Statesman and its squad then let go their hold upon the "Little Giant" and ran up the Leecompton flag.

In 1858, this "independent" editor ran on the State ticket for Public Printer on a Jo Lane, Buchanan, Leecompton platform. This is the time DeLozon, Smith said he "poked the dead dog over the State, and looked for him, because he couldn't bark for himself." DeLozon "barked" against Douglas, "barked" for Buchanan, and "barked" for Leecompton and Dred Scott, giving an opportunity at the close of his speech for his "candidate" to get down, wiggle his tail, and receive an endorsement of what had been said, which he always did with a relish. That was "making issue" with Buchanan's administration—wasn't it?

The "hard shell" convention at Salem which put Grover in nomination for Congress, and the Statesman editor for Public Printer, let off by endorsing Buchanan and Jo Lane, to the hairs and bristles on their bodies—and the Eugene "national" convention, which ran Kelly for Congress and O'Meara for Printer, "made an issue" with the hard shells, by doing the same thing. Both candidates went over the State, entertaining the gaping crowd in discussing the great "issue"—"Which one of the most shell!" The Long Tom vote thrown in the scale, decided that the balance of merit was on the side of him who made the "issue" first, by coming in the trough first.

This matter went till April 29th, 1859, the day the democratic convention closed its labors in Salem by throwing Grover overboard and nominating Stout for Congress. In that convention, the Lane men, having a majority of fourteen, decided to throw the Public Printer overboard—not that they distrusted his ability to swallow Buchanan, and his wish to eat any amount of dirt—but because he was too much of a blockhead to be discreet, and too tricky to be trusted. We were an eye-witness of the doings of that convention on the night the 29th—a stormy affair, lasting till midnight, and resembling a menagerie of wild beasts turned loose, more than a body of men. Jake Conser proposed to adjourn till 1863, and Ben Handing proposed to "adjourn the democratic party."

In that convention, the "issues" over which they quarreled embraced nothing of principle—they were all personal. Grover versus Stout was the bone over which Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart snipped and growled for five hours. The convention having cleaned the Argus stable of all the "floating political excrement," proceeded to adopt a regular five-ounce, Buchanan platform, handling all of Buchanan's villany without an exception. Jake Conser was the only man in the convention (he took the Argus) who dared rise up and object to Buchanan's Leecompton scheme to force an obnoxious, villainous constitution down the throat of Kansas with bayonets and bowie-knives. The "Public Printer," having been throttled by the convention, thought of course that he must make an "issue"—and what was it? Was he ready to object to Buchanan's engine for killing Douglas? Not at all. Was he stirred by the bloody Leecompton policy, which Walker called a despotism and Douglas denounced as equal in villainy to Napoleon's decree to shoot down every man who didn't vote to suit him?—Of course not. But he must make an "issue," so as to have some peg to hang his cap on hereafter, and to point back to

as an evidence of his "independence"—"See! I MADE AN ISSUE!"—He was standing up in the front tier of the convention, facing the chairman's stand.—He poked his head tremblingly a little forward—cocked up his eye—and squeaked out,—"I move to accept his specific duty policy"—and then dodged back behind some one in the crowd. (Nobody paid any attention to the blockhead, and of course the "specific duty policy" wasn't "excepted.") That was the great "issue" then, and there made with Buchanan's administration, when the platform covered the field of human liberty, laid in ruins by Federal bayonets and by firebrands, fagots, bowie-knives and bludgeons in the hands of slave-hunting outlaws. The silliness of the puppy never presented itself to us in a clearer light than it did then and there. An "issue"! O, yes! "we made an issue"—therefore, "we are an independent journalist"—we, who held Buchanan's coat while he edged, Douglas to death, and gave us pat on the back, after he got hold of our throat and choked the wind out of us, we made an issue with him on his specific duty policy, &c.—therefore, we are an independent journalist, having a right to oppose Lincoln's administration in every sensible effort it makes to crush the rebellion—and we ought to lead Douglas men now for what we did in taking issue with Buchanan's specific duty policy."

Douglas Union men, isn't he a fit leader to take Union democrats into the camp of treason? He a friend to Douglas!—The fellow isn't worthy to pick up and chew a quid of tobacco that Douglas had thrown away.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—We learn that the Treasurers in some of the counties, have written to Salem to know whether legal tenders would be received for State taxes. We are moreover informed that some professed Union members of county commissioners' courts, are not in favor of taking Government currency for county taxes. Now this is in direct violation of the law of Congress, and a villainous snub on the taxpayers. It is robbing the Government by depreciating its currency, and robbing the farmers, who by law are compelled to take currency at par in payment of all debts, dues, and demands—and all for what? Merely to put coin which is worth a premium into the pockets of State and county officials. Are the people to be rode over roughshod by a mere handful of selfish and unprincipled office-holders?—The Board of county commissioners of this county have decided to respect the laws of Congress, and do justice to the tax payers, by taking all taxes in legal currency. Pay off the Public Printer and other scoundrel office-holders (if any there are) in legal currency, and they will be apt to stop whining about the worthlessness of a "rog" currency." This whine has been gotten up, so as to prevent being paid in that way. Jam the money into their pockets, and they will then begin to shout "Legal tenders has it?"—they will then hold them at ten per cent premium in buying good cash notes drawing two per cent, per month interest.—[See "Honor" in the last Argus.] The "hardest" boot will then be slipped over on the other leg.

"STRATEGY."—The Salem Statesman thinks that the removal of McClellan was a blow at strategy—a wonderful principle, on which it has heard somebody say the war ought to be conducted. The Seaman's Union thinks that the developments of the last eighteen months have made the word "strategy" a by-word and hissing throughout the civilized world. Orphans C. Kerr calls it a nervous stroke of strategy when the General of the Mackerel Brigade let the enemy charge right through the middle of his center column, and help themselves to provisions from the baggage wagons in the rear, till they ate so much it made them sick. The Salem Statesman only means by 'strategy' pursuing a retreating enemy at the rate of six miles a day, and halting occasionally to catch and send back to his master a runaway nigger.

"COGNITIVE" DRINK.—Whisky is quoted at \$10 to \$15 a gallon in Richmond. This probably prevents an emigration from Oregon to Dixie—the first "train" to consist of a wheelbarrow from Corvallis, and an "honest" footpad from Salem bringing up the rear. If those "mortgages" are paid in currency, it may be some consolation to know that legal tenders are taken at par in Richmond for "rot-gut."

DEMOCRATS HAVE THE MOST SOLDIERS.—The rebel organs in this State think, to use their classic language, "nobody but a dampfool" would deny that a "good many democrats" are in the war. Who denies it? A few of your kind were drafted by the U. S. Government, while all of Jeff Davis' ragamuffin soldiers are "democrats" of the same stripe. The fact is, we believe there are more democrats in the war to-day than Republicans.

WELL SAID.—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in speaking of the President's emancipation proclamation, says—"The malignant cry of the secession press within the free States, and the recent action of the Confederate Congress, are decisive as to its efficiency and correctness of aim."

He (Adams) was last spring opposed to a Union ticket in Oregon, and labored for a Republican Convention, and a Republican ticket.—Statesman.

EMANCIPATION ABROAD.—The President's emancipation proclamation has had the effect in Europe that we predicted.—It has created a sympathy among the masses in our behalf. The aristocracy, who of course care nothing for liberty and hope that the American Government will fail to maintain its authority, sneer at the proclamation in much the same style as their tools and allies do here. The London Star, which speaks for the Liberals in England, calls it "the great fact of the war, an act only second in courage and probable results to the Declaration of Independence." It thinks that the profound disgust which has been created in the public mind in Europe by the pro-slavery proclamations and acts of many of the Federal Generals, will now give place to an active sympathy in our behalf. The general tone of the organs of the aristocracy which grumble at the proclamation because they pretend to think it will be mere waste paper, leads us to believe that they fear the proclamation will prove something more than a "nullity," in which case they must abandon all hope of a recognition of the "confederacy"—the hoped-for recognition having been already indefinitely postponed by the American Government's anti-slavery policy.

The news from Europe is, that but for slavery the European governments would long since have recognized the "confederacy." The emancipation policy of the Government, which, while it will save millions of money and rivers of blood in crushing the rebels, will probably save us from a foreign war with England and France. The Five Points "democracy" that voted for Seymour of course know nothing and care nothing about this, while the Yankee secessionists in the North want slavery let alone, so that we may have a long and expensive war—long enough to enable them to get hold of enough Government bonds to yield them a handsome income the rest of their lives.

THE "GAYS"—Pennsylvania has elected Slenker, or Slunker, the democratic candidate for Auditor General, by only 3,581 majority. The democratic vote is however fourteen thousand less than it was last year—yet the secession organ at Salem, Corvallis, and Eugene are rubbing their palms together with delight, and signaling out, "Our kind is gaining triumphantly!" With a drain of a hundred and thirty thousand Union votes for the army, if the democrats fall off fourteen thousand, and still carry the State by only 3,581 majority, what will be their prospect next year with the Union voters at home, if the democracy falls off another fourteen thousand? If Pat and his Salem clan have forgotten the rules of Debiel, we will remind them that the problem is worked by the same rule they used to swear over in boyhood in trying to get the water in the sum—"If a frog at the bottom of a well jump one foot each day and fall back two, how long will it take him to reach the top?" Will these worthies either a little on Pennsylvania politics, and let their Long Tom readers know the result?

TRUE AND BEAUTIFUL.—The eloquent Emerson in speaking of the moral power which backs the emancipation policy of the President says—"The Government has assured itself of the best constituency in the world; every spark of intellect, every virtuous feeling, every religious heart, every man of honor, every poet, every philosopher, the generosity of the cities, the health of the country, the strong arms of the mechanics, the endurance of farmers, the passionate conscience of women, the sympathy of distant nations—all rally to its support."—and the converse is equally true, that the Government in doing so has arrayed against itself the worst element of society; every stupid dot, every morbid sympathy with corruption, every black, religion-hating heart, every dishonest sneak, every retailer of obscure doggerel, every man, who, like old Gribble thinks the "world is flat," the cupidity of city slylocks, the moral agony and political delirium tremens of the country, the weak arms of jacked secess mechanics, the tax-frightened farmers, the combativeness of lewd women, the freedom-hating tyrants of distant nations—all rally to save slavery, and pull down the Government.

"CRAZY."—We are informed, on good authority, that one day last week a very sensible old gentleman, who has always been a staunch supporter of Czapkay's blockhead, having got a copy of the Argus of Dec. 6th, and carefully read its contents, posted off to Salem to "consult" with "the Agent." In the course of the weighty confabulation, Asahel remarked, "O, Adams is crazy." The old gentleman raised his head, and with a significant look replied—"Bush, I wish you were 'crazy like Adams!' This so enraged Czapkay's pill-peddler, that he threatened to write back to the States, learn something that the old gentleman had done when a boy, and then expose him in his paper.

ONE OF THEM.—An old sinner lately came within the Union lines at Newburn, North Carolina, and demanded a handsome girl of sixteen years as a "runaway slave." Upon being informed that slaveholders' claims to slaves were not recognized in the army, the old Cornwall saint persisted in demanding her, claiming a right to take her as he was her father.