



Who any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.
OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

Butler Catches It.

Gen. Butler, since he made his speech in New Orleans endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation, has become an object of special loathing among secessionists. Jeff Davis has made his case the subject of a special proclamation, consigning Butler and all his officers to the gallows when taken. Such demerit Union papers of the North as last fall lauded Butler as the General in the whole army, but have now turned scound, have changed their tune about this "greatest democratic general," and many of them are abusing him soundly. In smiling around for "stirring friends" and "stirring corruption" they have just found out that Butler is one of the most corrupt of men. This discovery has been made by a Yankee—one A. Prentiss, former editor of the Lookport (N.Y.) Union, but who has lately turned up in New Orleans. Prentiss says that all the business done in New Orleans in sugar and cotton is controlled by Col. A. J. Butler, a brother of the General's, with whom the General is a partner. All goods shipped to the interior must be owned by Butler, or shipment is not allowed. He is said by this Prentiss to have cleared two million dollars—(Crosby's Agent would have said eight hundred millions.) Grog shops, bowling alleys, and bawdy houses, are said to be supported by the U. S. Government. He says the army officers have become such whiskey quizzlers that Butler issued an order forbidding them to drink at public bars, but that his order, like Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, was a bullseye. The city is full of money, everybody is flush, and the picket guards are all well supplied, as any one wishing to pass over into the confederate lines can buy a pass for five dollars. He represents that Butler has hung, shot, and imprisoned to many of Billy Wilson's regiment for highway robbery, stabbing, pocket picking, assaults, &c., &c., and that the regiment is now nearly up. Among the soldiers generally "drunkenness, debauchery, and villany of the blackest wretch characterize the rule and not the exceptions." Prentiss closes his picture of "stirring corruption" in these words:

There is an occasion going on today in the city, for two members of Congress to represent the loyal Union in Washington. The candidates will be voted on only by the voters of the city and the government, who are now at work upon the streets and lanes, and by the personal friends of those in nomination. The candidates are of course, all nominated and are known, and will be elected. The name is a good one on the elective franchise, but at the same time is a good exhibition of arbitrary power.

Now the question is, are his charges against Butler true? If they are, he is one of the most corrupt and abandoned of men, and deserves the severest punishment, as severe as Jeff proposes to administer to him, by hanging. If true, we would not wish to shield him from punishment, even though he has been a "life-long democrat," and has finally got to be a Union man of the right stripe, as we have always thought. We do not believe any of Prentiss's statements, for two reasons. One is, the President has lately tendered to Gen. Butler a new and important command. This he wouldn't have done if he had known Butler to be the corrupt man he is reported to be. Our second reason is that the President is a fair, and a sensible. He lies in saying that Flanders and Hahn, the two Congressmen elect, are "abolitionists and new comers." The New Orleans Delta speaks of them as follows:

Mr. Flanders is, we believe, a native of New Hampshire, and a graduate of Dartmouth College. He has resided among us some thirty years. Michael Hahn is an old resident of this city, where he has lived since childhood. He is a lawyer, enjoying a handsome position, and more than ordinary ability, and has ever been a consistent Democrat, and one of the ablest of his set. A warm admirer of Mr. Douglas, he stood by the fortunes of the Little Giant so long as there was a plank to cling to. While there was hope left for the Union, and even after some of its warm friends had trod in despair from the field, Mr. Hahn contended the issue of secession, and stood by the old flag and publicly proclaimed his devotion to the Union, and it became too dangerous to give public expression to his sentiments, when, like many others, not daring to openly utter his feelings, he manifested his feelings in legal briefs, and would patiently for the hour to come when they could again be boldly proclaimed.

When this Prentiss denounces such men as these as "abolitionists," because they are sound Union men and love the old flag, it proves conclusively that Prentiss is a traitor—for all secessionists like Beauregard and Floyd call Union men "abolitionists." Knowing, then, Prentiss to be a seceder, and of course a liar, we cannot entertain for a moment any of his charges against Gen. Butler. Secession papers are all crawling with such brazen falsehoods, untruths of which are wholly manufactured, and, like the Salem rebel, they have nothing to say when called on for the proof. We think if the truth was known this Prentiss is some such scound fellow as Hibben or Bush, who has gone to New Orleans to pick up a few dollars by any means that offered, but has been caught by the army officers in making too free around

the contraband quarters and got a kicking for it. Of course that produced a big disgust, and the fellow turned scound, and appointed himself a committee of one to investigate and expose Butler's rottenness in a style that would suit the tastes of the Northern democracy, and serve as an emollient cathartic for his "sore."

How They Lie.—The Salem seceder publishes an extract from a letter written by "a former resident of Oregon" now in the Army of the Potomac, who got badly frightened at the battle of Fredericksburg. He complains of the bad management of Burnside in attacking Fredericksburg, and thinks he would have been safer about that time if McClellan had been in command. In recounting the disasters consequent upon the fight he says that there were *thousands* killed—a small mistake of near nineteen thousand, as there were but little more than one thousand killed—1128 being the official figures. We are inclined to think that the poor fellow took a panic at the first fire, and became so "demoralized" himself that he stamped with the fellows who ran off and reported their regiments *all cut to pieces*. He was of course right in reporting himself as a fraction of the army that was "feverishly demoralized," for no man can be otherwise than "demoralized" who could lie so about the number killed. He probably needed a change of clothes as badly as Joe Meek did after his race with the Blackfoot Indians, or as Coplay's Agent did after his retreat from Boggs' pepper-box battery.

NAILED.—The Salem organ of the rebel sympathizers says that "Horace Greeley through the columns of the Tribune is inviting mediation and foreign war," and that "the Chicago Tribune, a close imitator of Greeley, accepts the proposal, and then goes into a violent article in favor of a further disruption of the West from New England." This is simply a foolish lie. The New York Tribune has never invited "mediation and foreign war," neither has the Chicago Tribune, a sound Union paper, which goes for thrashing the rebels thoroughly, but which notifies the New York democrats that if they succeed in crippling the Government to the extent that it results in the establishment of the Southern confederacy, the great West will open other channels of trade than through a secession sympathizing city.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to stamps required upon the certificates of incorporation stock:

Whenever the officers of a corporation receive satisfactory evidence that any person or persons or party shall have become stockholders in such corporation, and shall make in the books thereof the required entry, showing that such person, persons or party shall have become stockholders, and shall make or sign a certificate thereof, it shall be the duty of such officers to affix to every such certificate the appropriate revenue stamp, the expense thereof to be paid by the person, persons or party for whom or benefit such certificate or certificates shall be made and signed.

REBELS DESTITUTE IN ARKANSAS.—Among the rebel despatches and letters captured at Van Buren, Arkansas, a few weeks since, was a letter from Gen. Hindman to his commander, Gen. Holmes, asking for clothes for his troops. He says: "Surely the Secretary of War is not apprized of the condition of the troops and the almost utter exhaustion of the country. In the camps I could show him 7,000 men absolutely in rags, without counting the Indians. The great majority continue to suffer exposure, to sickness and to die. I suppose it is the same with your other troops. Unless these poor men are reconvertibly clad this month, not half of them will live through the winter. Another army cannot be raised this side of the Mississippi."

The letter is dated at Fort Smith, November 13.

EXTRACTS.—We received a visit this week from Capt. John F. Noble, who is recruiting a company under the new call by the Governor for six additional companies of cavalry for this State. We are glad to learn that his company is nearly full. Capt. Noble has been on a trip up the valley, and he thinks that probably another company will be raised in Oregon, which, with the one offered by Washington Territory, will be the utmost that can be obtained, unless the Legislature should be encouraged and grant an additional company.

HAND BOOK ALMANAC FOR 1863.—This is a work of over 400 pages, and has just been issued by H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is neatly printed and well bound, and embraces an official register and business directory of the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, and the colonies of British Columbia, and Vancouver Island—containing chronological tables, time and tide tables, nautical almanacs of 1861-62—statistics of Federal, State, and Territorial governments, &c., and of the army and navy—beside a complete business directory of every county and town on the Pacific Coast, and a mass of valuable information which we have not space to notice.

NEW STORE.—Mr. E. Pollack informs the public through our columns that he has opened a new and select stock of goods in the brick building lately occupied by Dannebaum & Ackerman, in this city. Give him a call.

TELEGRAPH.—Mr. J. E. Strong, we understand, this week commenced putting up the wire, beginning at Portland. He designs extending it to Salem in about two weeks.

Details of Eastern News.

New York, March 2.—Exchange 188; gold 71. Advice from Guatemala state that that State has declared war against San Salvador.

Washington, March 1.—Advice received here state that nearly 100 Union cavalry were captured near Winchester, Va., on Thursday.

Wheeling, Va., March 1.—On the 25th ult. rebel cavalry scouts, 80 strong, came inside of our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded, they returned, capturing a cavalry picket of 12 men.—Five hundred of the 13th Penn. cavalry were sent in pursuit. They recaptured most of the prisoners and took some prisoners. The commander of our detachment transcended his orders and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving the rebel pickets he stood parleying in the road without guarding; the enemy returned in force, charged, threw him in confusion and killed and captured 200 men. In the flight of twenty miles our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy.

Washington, March 2.—The President has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate on the 4th of March, to receive and act on communications he may make.

New York, March 2.—The Times' special from Washington says the rebels on the Rappahannock have for two days refused to hold communication with our troops under a flag of truce.

The Senate will be convened in executive session after the adjournment of Congress for the purpose mainly of considering the nominations made by the President which cannot be reached till after the 4th of March. The correspondence of the Times with the Army of the Potomac says the army today is anxious to follow its new commander as it was to follow McClellan.

The Times has a private letter from Fort Royal which makes the following statement: Gen. Foster, just before he went North took a Captain and thirty men and made a reconnaissance. They entered Bull's Bay, North of Charleston, and from thence to within view of Fort Sumter, approaching so near that the officers on the parapet could be plainly seen, and then returned unharmed.

Washington, March 2.—Despatches received from Gen. Grant have given much encouragement to the President and Secretary of War. Hancock only four or five days good weather to complete his arrangements. Admiral Porter telegraphs to Secretary Welles as follows: I regret to inform you that the Indians has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The same Queen of the West and Webb attacked her. They returned her and the surrender—all of which can be traced to my compliance with my orders.

The closing hours of Congress are marked with very important action on foreign policy. The bill providing a branch post at Carson City, N. T., passed. The Senate remained in session until one o'clock. The constitution bill only awaits the President's approval.

New York, March 2.—A Massachusetts letter says "I learn from authentic sources, that Bragg and Johnson made speeches to the rebel army and the press party of the north-west was the material by which they fanned their hopes of success; on the other hand I find, from a large number of Southern papers, that the rebels are beginning to lose faith in their allies of the north-west."

New York, March 3.—U. S. Steamer Alabama left St. Thomas Feb. 29, in search of the pirate Haddock.

Data from New Orleans to 25th Feb. are received. It is believed the rebel army is concentrating the Harriet Lane into an iron clad combat. An order has been issued by Banks forbidding the taking by any of the officers in the U. S. service without authority from headquarters.

New York, March 3.—A special dispatch says Gen. Sigel has responded. Mobile, Feb. 28.—A correspondent of the Grand Appeal, under date Feb. 25, says an enormous field appears of this morning and everything looked as though the enemy were about to commence the attack.

Marblehead, March 2.—The most brilliant affair, since the battle of Stone River, happened yesterday P. M. An expedition, consisting of 1,000 cavalry and 1,000 infantry, left Marblehead yesterday morning, on the Broadway pike and proceeded 15 miles without interruption. On approaching Brasylville the cavalry encountered the pickets of the enemy and after a slight skirmish drove them in. The remainder of our forces closed in and soon came on the enemy in force. A brisk fight ensued, the cavalry charging with vigor. After a few minutes severe work we drove the enemy back to a thick woods where they made a desperate stand. A second cavalry charge, supported by infantry, compelled them to retire again. Meanwhile a detachment of cavalry made a detour and came on a strong body of the enemy posted to camp to the right, nearly a mile from the first line of defence, flanking them and making a fierce sabre attack. We finally forced them from this position. At this juncture the enemy gave up the field and fled in dismay in the direction of Woodbury. We captured eighty prisoners, killed and wounded a number and captured 200 new saddles with accoutrements complete, besides a large collection of official orders and papers.

Washington, March 3.—The House passed Senate bill to indemnify the President for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The reconstruction bill has been approved by the President.

New York, March 3.—Sterling exchange 188; gold 71.

Washington, March 4.—The rebels under Van Dora advanced toward Franklin yesterday, 2,500 strong, with artillery. After maneuvering a while, hoping to draw our forces into an ambush, they turned back. We captured two of Van Dora's companies. His headquarters are now at Spring Hill, 13 miles south of Franklin. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place.

Reports were current here last week of a severe engagement and rebel retreat at Vicksburg. The Government is not even aware that there has been an engagement in that quarter.

New York, March 4.—A Washington dispatch says that the President received despatches announcing the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of Great Oge-

chee river, near Savannah, by our iron clads.

The provision for the organization of African troops was stricken from the engineer roll before it passed the Senate. "This makes it probable that no negroes are to serve in the engineer corps. Important developments, says the Herald's dispatch in regard to funds committed in the Department of the Interior, are promised to be made soon after the adjournment of Congress.

A Hilton Head letter of the 25th of February says that troops were under orders to embark. The next steamer will probably bring intelligence of an attack on Charleston.

Marblehead, March 3.—A foraging train, under the protection of the 10th Wisconsin, 35th Indiana, and 14th regulars, was attacked yesterday, 2 miles from Narleyville, by the enemy's cavalry, 500 strong. An irregular fight ensued, which lasted for an hour and resulted in the rebels being driven beyond Cedar Woods.—They had 5 men killed, 12 wounded and two prisoners were taken. Our loss is 2 men slightly wounded.

St. Louis, March 4.—The Memphis Bulletin of Saturday says: We have a report which is confidently believed by well informed men, that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg. The ganboat Carondelet and others are reported as having reached the Tallahatchie river by way of Yazoo pass.

Washington, March 4.—Both House and Senate, remained in session until after midnight. The concurrent resolutions on mediation and intervention, of which mention was made in these dispatches on Sunday, passed both Houses. The bill establishing a branch post in Nevada Territory passed the Senate. Latham introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate at the next session what steps had been taken to investigate frauds in the Custom House and Mint at San Francisco.

The bill organizing the Territory of Montana, changing the name to Idaho, and changing the boundary line, passed. The bill for the admission of Colorado and Nevada Territories as States was also passed. The House considered in the Senate amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Idaho. The House voted to suspend the rules to consider the bill amending to the Pacific Railroad Act, two-thirds being necessary.

St. Louis, March 4.—A gentleman who has been below Baton Rouge, Louisiana, says, he has been much surprised at an order from Rebel deserters reports that Gen. Sigel had gone with his force to the Arkansas river. The rebels had made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the steamer Ironsides, loaded with cotton, sugar and molasses, obtained above Baton Rouge.

New York, March 4.—The Washington Star says a detachment of 50 of the 14 Vermont was surprised at Alton by 70 rebels. Fifteen men were captured, including two captains.

Exchange dull and lower—184 a 184. Gold mounted and closed at 67. The dollar in gold has completely unshattered the markets.

Chicago, March 4.—A gentleman who left Memphis the latter part of last week alleges that the opinion of officers and military circles was that an attack on Vicksburg would certainly take place within a week. The siege has already commenced.

St. Louis, March 4.—Memphis papers of the 24 contain the following in regard to the capture of the Indians. It seems she was being by Gen. Sigel below Lockport, on Tuesday last, when the Queen of the West and Webb approached and an action commenced. The rebel force had the advantage on their side, the Indians moving slowly. They battled for an hour and a half. The Indians charged across from side to side but were repulsed and the rebel force on each side of the Indians quickly sunk and at last Capt. Brown announced that the ship was sinking and surrendered. She was ordered ashore and all the crew but one man were taken prisoners. He made his escape to the Federal lines. The action lasted fifteen minutes. A flag of truce for exchange of prisoners reports that the Indians sank but many seem to doubt the report. The latest advice are that the rain Queen of the West is lying under rebel batteries at Warrenton. The steamer West Wind had arrived with dredges in tow to be used on the canal. The latest Portland reports are to the Feb. 27.—No mention is made of a fight on that day.

Providence, R. I., March 4.—Gov. Sprague has resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate.

New York, March 5.—The special Washington dispatch to the Tribune says a distinguished English statesman in a recent private letter says that the reaction in favor of the Union is so strong in Great Britain, that no Cabinet, which should take steps towards recognizing the Southern Confederacy, could live and hour.

Stafford Court House, Va., March 3.—Capt. Schultz, formerly a resident of Atle recently headed a body of cavalry to that neighborhood, to surprise guerrillas under the notorious Capt. Nott. The rebels were completely surprised and some 20 prisoners taken. The escape of the rest of them was owing to the reason that Schultz' forces were smaller than those of the enemy.

The resignation of G. S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, took place yesterday.

Washington, March 4.—The final adjournment of the Thirty-seventh Congress, on Monday, attracted a large attendance at the Capitol, it being impossible for hundreds to gain admission to the galleries. Nothing of startling interest transpired.—Most of the members of the Cabinet were present. The President remained at the Capitol all night. The only measure which failed to pass, for want of time, were the emancipation bills for Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and one providing for Congressional elections in Tennessee and Louisiana. Soon after noon to-day the Senate commenced an extra session and swore in newly elected members. It is thought the session will last some days.

St. Louis, March 5.—A boat from Lake Providence, on Friday, reports an extensive conflagration, by which the greatest portion of the town was destroyed, together with a large amount of Commissary stores. A casual barge with propeller had been brought overland on slides from the

Mississippi river launched into the lake, for the purpose of exploring it and its neighboring bays.

Salt Lake City, March 5.—In a mass meeting held to-day in Tabernacle, Gov. Harding and Assistant Justice Waite and Drake were denounced as enemies of the Territory, and a petition sent to the President to have them removed.

New York, March 6.—Havana dates to the 27th state that the re-establishment of the blockade at Charleston and Galveston had been published in the official papers, it having been communicated to the Government by the Spanish Minister at Washington.

Washington, March 5.—Richmond papers of the 21 make no mention of affairs at Vicksburg. Charleston dates of the 1st have been received. The steamers Ruby and Douglas from Nassau had run the blockade on the 26th. A dispatch from Savannah of the 1st denies the report that Fort McAllister had been taken by the Federals, but says that the steamer Nashville ran aground and was destroyed by Federal iron-clads.

New York, March 5.—Gold this morning is 62; at noon Gold was tumbling, 52 premium.

Portland, Me., March 5.—The steamer Hibernia, with dates from Liverpool to the 20th of February had arrived. Lord Stratford gave notice in the House of Lords that on the 23d of February he should move for copies of the dispatches and letters from James M. Mason and the English Government, in relation to the claim of the Confederate States to be acknowledged by Great Britain. Meetings, lectures, etc., in favor of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation are every day occurrences. The Bank of Mobile had remitted forty thousand pounds (or dollars, is not stated) specie to meet the interest on Alabama bonds. Advice from Paris mention that a contract for a Confederate loan had been received for three million pounds in 7 per cent bonds, exchangeable against London at the option of holders. The London Times city article says, as the Confederate Government possesses all means of transport from the interior to the sea ports, the cotton thus hypothecated will be first available for shipment to Europe. Rumors are in circulation that France has considered the blockade of Charleston closed. It is reported that a French diplomatic notice has been sent to Prussia, requesting Prussian interest in Poland.

The Polish insurgents attacked Wislona on the 17th of February. They were repulsed, with a loss of 400 killed and wounded. The city was afterwards held.

New York, March 5.—The Times says, at the meeting of Unconditional Loyalists in this city on Friday evening, Gen. Scott presided. Joseph Holt, John Van Buren and James T. Brady made speeches in support of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and every just and necessary measure required to bring it to a triumphant close.

Washington, March 5.—The main points of business transacted by the Senate to-day were the administration of the oath to Senators Hendricks of Indiana and Sprague of Rhode Island, who took their seats for the first time. The President gave, by resolution of Senator Anthony, was authorized to appoint Standing Committee. The Executive session is confined to the passage of resolutions, to return all the nominations of military officers, etc., which expired with the Senate, to the President.

St. Louis, March 5.—The capture of the Indians is confirmed, and under circumstances which lead to the belief that she was unaccountably and hastily surrendered. The steamer was placed in a bad position and arranged badly by her pilot. On Friday afternoon, the Indians and Queen of the West were discovered under the guns at Warrenton, both in position to do effective service for the enemy.

The soldiers of the Army before Vicksburg are on the increase.

The canal between the Mississippi river and Lake Providence is completed, but the water was not yet in.

The number of Paymasters awaiting confirmation by the Senate, and who have been confirmed, it is understood, will equal one for every regiment in the army, providing each was at maximum of 1,000 men.

Washington, March 5.—Enabling acts, preparatory to the admission of Colorado and Nevada into the Union, filed in the House at the last hour of the session.

New York, March 5.—Gold fluctuated during the day, opening at 65, declining to 59, and closing at about 55 1/2 premium and unsettled. The excitement exceeded anything ever known, the quotations not being stationary ten minutes during the day.—The public are the sellers, in small amounts, at whatever rates they can get from buyers.

Nashville, March 5.—The enemy under Van Dora has advanced again towards Franklin yesterday. The Federal forces also advanced six miles and drove the rebels back. Their loss was 15 killed. The fight was renewed this morning. Reinforcements for Gen. Gilbert, at Franklin, had been sent forward, which were sufficiently large to destroy or capture Van Dora's command.

It is reported that about 1,000 rebel cavalry are in the vicinity of Harpers Shoals, waiting to attack the steamers on the river.

Washington, March 4.—The President has signed 182 public acts, 23 private acts, and 42 joint resolutions, which have passed the session just closed.

It is believed that ex-Speaker Grow has declined the appointment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice Boutwell; hence Joseph Lewis of Pennsylvania was appointed.

Judge Wilnot and John Hickman will be appointed to vacant judgeships.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that leather tanned, removed from the place of manufacture prior to September 1st, is not liable to duty when carried or finished.

There is no good authority for asserting that the President is about to call for a conscription of 600,000 men. When the call is made, it is believed that it will not exceed 300,000, if it approaches that number.

New York, March 6.—10 a. m.—Gold at 51 premium.

Legal Tender Notes are held in San Francisco at 80 and 81 cents, and in Portland at 75 cents.

Notice.—Rev. John Francis will preach at the Baptist Church, Sunday, March 15, (To-morrow), at 10 o'clock a. m.

OFFICIAL.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

(Public—No. 12.)

An Act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four:

For army invalid pensions under various acts, three million dollars.

For pensions to Revolutionary soldiers, and the widows of those who served in the Revolutionary war, under acts of eighteenth of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifteenth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and seventh June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, the third section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, the acts of seventh July, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, third March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, second February and twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and second section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under first section act fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, act of twenty-first July, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, first section act of third February, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, act third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and act fourteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three million eight hundred thousand dollars.

For navy invalid pensions, one hundred and thirty five thousand dollars.

For navy pensions to widows and orphans, under act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and fourth tenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, five hundred thousand dollars.

For private invalid pensions, three hundred dollars: Provided, That no pension shall be paid under this act to any person who has been engaged in the present rebellion against the Government of the United States, or has in any way given aid and comfort to those engaged in the rebellion.

Approved, February 2, 1863.

(Public Resolution—No. 4.)

John H. Riddick, Treasurer of the United States, to the Honorable John L. Worden, of the United States Army.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in pursuance of the recommendation of the President of the United States, and to enable him to advance Commander John L. Worden one grade, in pursuance of the sixth article of the act of Congress of sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, that the thanks of Congress be and they are hereby tendered to Commander John L. Worden for his highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy in the remarkable battle between the United States iron-clad steamer "Monitor," under his command, and the rebel iron-clad frigate "Merrimack," in March, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

Approved, February 3, 1863.

San Francisco, March 5.—More animation is noticeable in trade from the hands of importers, and a good business is also doing as prices at last prices. At present iron drills and shovels, sold for benefit of underwriters, brought good figures. Flour, \$6 25; Wheat, \$1 75; Sugar, 150 mats China No. 1 sold at auction at \$9 95 per 100 lbs; Coffee, 50 boxes sold at \$2 25; Rice, 250 mats China sold at auction at \$2 55, and 20 bids Batavia at \$3 50 per 100 lbs; Tea, 23 basket hats sold at auction at 40 cents per lb; Soap, 125 boxes laundry sold at auction at 8 1/2 cents per box; 15 bales broad drills and sheeting sold for the underwriters at 16 1/2 cents per yard.

THE REBELS EMPLOYING NEGRO SOLDIERS.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of South Carolina entitled "An act to amend an Act entitled an Act to organize and supply negro labor for coast defense, in compliance with resolutions of the Government of the Confederate States, and to authorize and direct the Governor to proceed to furnish negro labor under said Act."

Gen. Grant has assumed command in person of the military forces in front of Vicksburg, and Gen. McClernand has been assigned to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, Department of Tennessee. He is charged with garrisoning the post of Helena, Arkansas, and all points south of that on the west side of the Mississippi river that it may be necessary to hold.

BALL.—A ball will be given on Wednesday evening next, at the new Old Fellows Hall in this city, by Messrs W. & J. L. Barlow. Tickets, four dollars. The music for the evening will be by the Portland Brass and string Band. The room below the hall will also be fitted up for dancing.

RETIVAL.—A protracted meeting has been held at the M. E. Church in this place for the past two weeks, and is still in progress. Mr. Stratton, the pastor, principally officiating. A number have been added to the Church.

MISTAKE.—We were in error last week in stating that Capt. Thompson, has resigned. He is still acting as recruiting officer at this place.

The spring term of the Circuit Court for Clackamas county commences in this city on Monday next. Judge Shattuck presiding.

Gen. Burnside was not removed, but was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac at his own request.