BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.

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OFFICIAL.

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

[Pestac-No. 19.]

As Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1864, and for a deficiency for the signal service for the year ending June 30, 1863.

June 30, 1864;

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citi. 000. zen surgeons for medical attendance \$275.

For bounties and premiums for recruits 000. of the regular army, \$324,000.

For bounties for recruits of the volunteer service, \$5,000,000. For collecting, drilling and organizing 000.

volunteers, and all other necessary expenses, \$10,700,000. For pay of the army, \$9,596,538.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, \$1,620,048,

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, \$104,600. For payments to discharged soldiers for regular army, \$100,000

clothing not drawn, \$150,000. For payments in lieu of clothing for of. ments for the regular army, \$30,000.

feers' servants, \$76,970. For pay of volunteers under acts of 22d

ternaster's department at the several posts regular ermy, \$500.

ments of cavalry, the batteries of setillery, and at the outputs, including hedding for the animals; of atraw for soldiers' hedding the der acts of August 3, 1861, and July 5, it has yet to be seen that he has the pre-troubles with the Indian tribes have been There was much alarm in town. and of stationery, including blank books 1867, for the regular army, \$20,000. for the quartermaster's department, certififor the pay and quartermaster's depart-ments; and for the printing of disjoint and for the regular range, \$4,000. The formal for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and army, \$15,000. department orders and reports, \$07,217,-

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting at pose regular away, and seamen, \$5,000; sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, memhers, and witnesses, while on that service, under the Act of March 16, 1802; extrapay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the Acts of March 2, 1819, and August 4, 1854, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of encorts to paymasters and other disbursing efficers. and to trains where military excerts cannot

be farnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the fisatiers, or at other posts and places when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; nutherized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized by the Act of July 5, 1838; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of eavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz; the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and tails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of reterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for showing

army not expressly assigned to any other department, \$19,125,000. For the purchase of cavalry and artille

the horses of the corps named; also, gen-

erally, the proper and authorized expenses

for the movements and operations of an

ty horses, \$23,189,375. For mileage, or the allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage, when

from those depots to the troops in the field;

and of subsistence from the places of pur-

chase, and from the places of delivery un-

der contract, to such places as the circum-

Mances of the service may require them to

be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and

small arms, from founderies and armories

to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts,

and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls,

and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of

borses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the

perchase and repair of wagons, carts, and

drays, and of ships, and other sea-going

vessels, and boats required for the trans-

traveling on duty without troops, escorts, or supplies, \$1,000,000. lead, \$2,480,000. For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp

senals, \$500,000. and garrison equipage, from the depote at Philadelphia and New York and Cincinnati to the several posts and army depots, and

For purchase and manufacture of arms for volunteers and regulars, and ordnance and ordnauce stores. \$14,960,000.

For surveys of military defenses, \$150,-

\$10,000. For printing charts of lake surveys, \$15,

era and northwestern lakes, including Lake alized in the present condition of affairs,

States army, \$115,891.

Oregon Argus.

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

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APRIL 11, 1863.

ing public transports on the various rivers, tary, or naval, as salary in any office, which the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and office is not authorized by some previously Pacific; and for procuring water at such existing law, unless where such office shall in the Richmond Examiner of January men of certain rules and regulations which posts us, from their situation, require it to be subsequently sanctioned by law, nor 20th, which declares that unless a hundred and which, he says, serve to show "that ing roads, and removing obstructions from ry, as salary, to any person appointed dur. Thousand men are at once added to the practical men are struggling with the diffiroads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent ing the recess of the Senate, to fill a va- rebel Army of the Southwest the game of culties of the fabor question in that concwhich may be required for the netual ope- cancy in any existing office, which vacancy the Confederates is up. We copy as fol- try." 1864, rations of the troops in the field, \$56,500, existed while the Senate was in session and lows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House | For hire or commutation of quarters for the advice and consent of the Senate, until of Representatives of the United States of officers on military daty; hire of quarters such appointed shall have been confirmed America in Congress assembled. That the for troops; of storehouses for the safe-keep- by the Senate. following sums be and they are hereby ap- log of military stores; of grounds for sumpropriated, out of any money in the Trea. mer cantonments; for the construction of sury not otherwise appropriated, for the temporary hots, hospitals and stables, and support of the army for the year ending for repairing public buildings at established posts, \$8,000,000.

Vol. VIII.

prisoners of war, \$1,590,000.

For hospital stores, beilding, etc., for the coloneley in the regular army.

ing for the regular army, \$8,750.

pitals, for the regular army, \$18,500.

the volunteers, \$3,500,000.

ments, for the volunteers, \$1,000,000.

furnished by them for the volunteers, \$400,-

For continuing mateorological observa-

tions and tabulating the same, under the volunteers, \$1,000. \$12,500.

1862, for the volunteers, \$170,000.

1862, for the volunters, \$100,000. \$30,000

For ears of sick soldiers in private hospitals for volunteers, \$116,500. and seamen, \$45,000.

For the army medical museum, \$5,000. for negro refugees, (commonly called con- feared to have their all in their native trabunds, | \$50,000

For contingent expenses of the adjutantgeneral's department at department headquarters, \$2,000.

For expenses of the commanding general's office, \$10,000.

For armament of fortifications, \$2,500,-

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, \$000,000. For ordnance, ordnance stores and sup-

mounted troops, \$5,545,000. For the manufacture of arms at the national armory, \$2,380,000.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. \$150,000.

For additions to and extensions of shop room, machinery, tools and fixtures at ar-

For continuing the survey of the north-

Saperior, \$106,879. For the signal service of the United

United States army for the year coding Abolitionists. June 30th, 1863, \$19,225.

loa of funds for the pay and other dis-bursting departments; the expense of salltral posts; hire of teamsters; transports no money shall be paid from the Treasury less not to meddle with us. Let us put adopted, each planter making such terms

is by law required to be filled by and with

Approved February 9, 1863.

Major General Mowher.

The appointment of no other General brevets from a lieutenancy to a lieutenant Grande, are in the hands of the enemy.

a division, or a corps.

to fill the place vacated by Gen. McClel- bey.

THE FINANCES OF ENGLAND AND OF sirrection of the surgeon-general, for the France.-The prophets in Great Britain . have specred overmuch at our financial they are quite as likely to be caught in For compensation of soldiers noting as the jaws of a monetary crisis as their more coks and nurses, under the acts of Au reckless comins on this side of the water. For citizen nurses, under act of July 5, cotton of a people who are hungry for no-For hospital clothing for the volunteers, to them without a promise of disgorging of the war, and we see not a little to exso,000.

The second of the war, and we see not a little to exa dollar, will be found a very different of the second as to the inture. task from buying of the Yankees and paying in sundries at a handsome profit. It For artificial limbs for volunteer soldiers is true that a large amount of English capihas been drawn home; and a still greater For molicines and medical attendance amount added by timid Americans who and amid the scenes of commotion and bloodshed; and this will partly bridge over the English difficulty. But it will not give permanent relief; and if our difficulties should be settled and this money be called back, the pinch in the English money market would be anything but laughable, however funny our troubles appear in British eyes. There are those who prodiet the suspension of the Bank of England before the close of this year; but whether plies, including horse equipments for all this occurs or not, it is certain that there will be sufficient stringency over there to turn the attention homeward, which is now occupied concerning American affairs, France may share in the same trouble, as her imports have not been counterbalanced by exports of French products sufficient to

For the purchase of gunpowder and equalize the current of exchange.-Journal of Commerce.

A Despondent Rebel Editor.

ern Confederacy.

achieved by brilliant but inconsequentlal conduct, and rewards for good conduct, but Rosecrans could have given so much victories, would do well to look with the "sensibilities, instincts, and interests of the For heating and cooking stoves, \$140, just confidence to the army and the countries, would do well to look with the "sensibilities, instincts, and interests of the preparations are sufficient to meet any interests of the preparations are sufficient to meet any interests of the preparations are sufficient to meet any interests of the preparations are sufficient to meet any interests. For telegraph for military purposes, and Hooker for the leader of the Army of the expenses in operating the same, \$500, constituent paris of the Confederation; the purishments and fines pre- vasion. Serious apprehensions are enter- tailed that the great battle of this came constituent paris of the Confederation; the purishments on the place will be:

The punishments and fines pre- vasion. Serious apprehensions are enter- tailed that the great battle of this came constituent paris of the Confederation; the purishments on the place will be:

The punishments and fines pre- vasion. Serious apprehensions are enter- tailed that the great battle of this came constituent paris of the Confederation; the punishments on the place will be: army officer, of whatever inclining, has they are as much in the power of Lincoln First, fines; second, the stocks; and, lastly, For supplies, transportation and care of ever characterized him as a mere 'fighting as Maine and Minnesota. The pledge, expulsion from the place.

General, An ignorant and erroncous imposes once deemed foolish by the South, that he once deemed foolish by the South, that he For contingencies of the army, \$600, pression has spring from his having been called Fighting Joy Hooker. This title forts belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first enemed to the forts belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs, the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs and the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs and the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs and the design of the army to the first belonging to the United States Governs and the design of the United States Governs and the des For clothing for the army, camp and has been glariously earned, but it most ingarrison equipage, and for expenses of of adequately describes the man. Noted letter by Lincoln. Forts Sumter, Pickens, "No For medicines, instruments, dressings, judgment, he won his way into Mexico by exceptions, all the strongholds on the sea.

"No hand will leave the place without and Morgan we still retain, but, with these exceptions, all the strongholds on the sea.

"If a hand leave the place, or is ex-

From the day of his command and clear that it was impossible to prevent all this, can and money man will be responsible for the From the day of the command and clear capacity at Budd's Ferry to the terrible agents for the regular army, \$30,000.

For medical books, stationery and printing for the regular army, \$8,750.

For private physicians and medicines for the fire of greatly superior numbers saved for the fire of greatly superior numbers saved the fire of greatly superior numbers saved in the fire of greatly s For pay of volunteers under acts of 223 and 25th of July 1861, \$266,410,981 06.

For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, engineers, Indians and bospital stewards, \$110,132,680 29.

For the regular supplies of the greater of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the greater of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the greater of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the greater of the first assertion, and the onward move ment of Rosecraus towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Missiscepting and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to any other of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the property stolen, one the day and won from 10 that city of the last assertion, and the onward move ment of Rosecraus towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Missiscepting and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to any other of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the property stolen, one the day of the base in the first assertion, and the onward move ment of Rosecraus towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Missiscepting and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to any other of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the property stolen, one twice the value of the property stolen, one ment of Rosecraus towards Alabama, the presence of Grant in North Missiscepting and of Curtis in Middle Arkansas, to any other of clerks and laborers in purveying depots, for the regular army, \$1, 600.

For the regular supplies of the property stolen, one to the first assertion, and the onward move that the day of the base is a boat with a flag truce assortion, and the onward move that the day of the base is an aboat with a flag truce of the first assertion, and the

science, the comprehensiveness, and the removed, and so further difficulty is antici- Legal tenders yesterday, 68 and 70. For estizen nurses, under net of July 5, faculty for combination requisite to handle puted. The intelligence we obtain from

fitness for the head of the army no more from being a favorite, even among his own mor. For medical books, stationery, and printi-than the estimate which he has made of people; and so destitute are some of the himself in his own testimony. With the new levies who have volunteered to come lucky if the war gives as another General marching barefoot through snow three For like of clerks and laborers in pur- who unites so much military capacity with inches deep. And to this the fact that, reving depots for the volunteers, \$25,000, so much moral heroism. Basics paper. so far as the public is permitted to know, New Mexico and Arizona are, for the time being, lost to us, and that the state of disaffection in Tennessee and Musis-For contingencies for the volunteers, troubles, but from present appearances sippl, (growing out of the appointment of lect of that country by the Confederate Government-not from any lack of fervor gost 16, 1836, and March 3, 1857, for the The trade with India for nine months in the cause,) which President Davis's leaves them a deficit of over fifty million visit was intended to best, is unlikely to re-For see fruits, and other comforts, un-der acts of August 3, 1801, and July 5, continued arrivals of cotton at high prices.

Resp's retreat and his continuance in are adding to the embarassment. To buy and it will be seen that the Yankees have thing but silver, and who awallow all sent much to encourage them in the prescrition

this he done the chapter of failures in the at the point of the bayonet.

Southwest will come to an end Able hodied men must not be allowed to stay at home on the pretext of attending to twenty negroes. Here in Virginia dreds of slaves, without a solitary white man the war would be popular. Lord Palmerleft to guard them. The gentle authority ston did not commit himself. of ladies has been found amply sufficient to control the obedient African population."

Free Labor in Louisiana. Gen. Banks seems to be sedulously en-

deavoring to carry out the " Proclamation of Freedom" in the State of Louisiana, and to construct on the ruins of the social negro labor which shall take its place with already referred to the arrangements he Confederacy, was launched last week. has made under this head, in pursuance A lespatch from Murfreesboro the alike of the spirit and letter of the procla-For purchase and repair of instruments, strongly intimating that Mobile would be fact the slaves included in them are practithe next object of attack. The same pa- cally freed by the operations of the war per publishes a remarkable editorial, which and by the provisions of an act of Congress break of day, and hopes that it may be re- come within our army lines. As such parts-first, finding where the enemy are; of hope at present; and is inclined to tree on their plantations, the latter, under the it struck." lieve that in the end the Confederates will advice and with the co-operation of Gen For deficiency for signal service for the be obliged to make peace with the radical Banks, have held consultations among by the South would, if put forth by the themselves, and come to terms with the United States, destroy the rebellion in negroes, as to their future relations with three months. Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That fur Louis Napoleon, it is said, prome each other. No general plan has been

dent of the New York Times, writing an-A remarkable editorial article appears der date of the 10th histant, gives a speci-

These rules provide that the negroes "It is not altogether an empty boast on receive about their usual sapplies of food; the part of the Yankees that they hold all but besides this they are to have wages they ever held, and that another year or two of such progress as they have already -one half of it at the end of each month, made will find them masters of the South- the balance at the end of the year. Va-They who think independence is to be rious punishments are prescribed for bad

Very consoling and very easy to say the hospital funds, out of which the physician and medicines must be paid.

For the regular supplies of the quarter master's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, collisted men, grand, hospitals, storchouses, and offices; of forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quarter master's department, consisting of fuel for the battle of Autietam, whose progress that a thin strip of seaconst only is in the stopped with his wound, he has been the possession of our foes. The truth is, the dred men were to take the steamer Gandeston of the surgeon general for the first time mily dream by secessionists to capture the Government works at Mare Island. Two hundred the surgeon general for the possession of our foes. The truth is, the dred men were to take the steamer Gandeston of the surgeon general for the light, and over the dred men were to take the steamer Gandeston of the surgeon general for the light, and over the dred men were to take the steamer Gandeston of the grant for the light, and over the dred men were to take the steamer Gandeston of the grant of the morning for want of the confederacy; they swarm on all our and saige the Government works and very possession of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our and saige the Government works and very possession of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our and saige the Government works and very possession of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our and saige the Government works and very possession of the Confederacy; they swarm on all our and saige the Government to capture the Government to capture the Government to capture the Government the Government that a thin strip of seaconst only is in the morning.

The continuous and tabulating the same, grant the Government to capture the Government to and stations, and with the armies in the for contingencies for the regular army.

This is no mere opinion of our own. The city yet belonging to us, and nearly two armed and brought down to use against commissaries. borders, they threaten every important sels in the harbor. The vessels were to be citizens are drawing provisions from rebel qualities we have named are those in- hundred thousand of them are within two San Francisco, The Union's dispatch, For compensation of soldiers acting as variably ascribed to him by our ablest offi-days much of the Confederate capital, dated 29th, says there is nothing new to cooks and masses, under the acts of Au cers, volunteer and regular, whether blends This is no fiction. It is a fact so positive be made public about the contemplated at that State, or for the northern counties, at and such companies of infantry as may be contained named and masses, under the acts of Gen. McClellan or not. No one has magnified, and for the authorized counter of grant 16, 1856, and March 3, 1857, for the cver accosed him of rashness, or of falling that none can deay it.

Nor is this all. The President (Mr. there. The guard here was under arms.) tack on Benicia. The Saginaw is still least, but it was declined. For ice, fruits, and other comforts, and to follow up an advantage. To be sure, Davis) tells us, in his message, that the all night, with all rounds of ball cartridges, pers of late dates contain a full description

We turn with pleasure to say a word of sendirm the President's sanguine assertions, stranger Sagamore is to sail for a cruise twelve gurs of superior manufacture. the noble retiring General. He earries The trouble with the Cherokees was, in down the Mexican coast. The object of For care of sick soldiers in private hose with him the profound sympathy and regreat part, due to the fact that same seven the cruise is only conjectured, but it is rusted the cruise is only conjectured, but it is rusted the cruise is only conjectured, but it is rusted to the cruise is only conjectured. For artificial boules for soldiers for the shown as how magnanimity may tower and had not received a cent of pay for fourshine above defeat, by a rare quantizes in teen months. It is true that paper mo posal of Collector Rankin, who will send he replied by pointing to the Act of Parli-For modelines, instruments, dressings, secrepting his full responsibility. While ney has been sent to them, and ere now, her on an expedition down the coast, to arhave all along regretted that General it is to be hoped, has reached its destinal rest certain parties concerned in the Chap-For hospital stores, bedding, etc., for Hooker had not been immediately called tion. But Indians do not like paper me man privateer enterprise, on information subject of contravening the law. disclosed by the investigation now being For hospital furniture and field equip lan, we have had to say of Gen. Burnside's In Arkansus Gen. Hindman is very far beld at Fort. Alcatraz. This is all ru-

From Muxico .- Washington, March For private physicians and medicines jcalousies of officers, and the divided re-out of Missouri to join our armies, that from the volunteers, \$400, sponsibilities of campaigus, we shall be whole battalions of them have been seen March, speak of the certainty of success against the French invasion, The facts which the writers communicate tend to that the rebels are evacuting Richmond as show the justness of the anticipations. So far from the French having taken the city of Mexico, as has been asserted, Gen, Foray fell back 20 miles on the 20th of February, and was within 15 miles of Pachla, but on the 20th of March he was atill 18 miles away. It was, however, antheirested that Puebla would be attacked by the 15th of March. President Juarez had visited Puebla and reported the army n excellent condition. Large contingencies from the Mexican States had arrived in the city of Mexico, which would make the garrism strong enough to resist the

Fourtes - During the wedding cere-The remaly for this state of things is mony of the Prince of Wales, seven weobvious. It iles in the extension and right men were crushed to death, and upwards enforcement of that law to which we one of one bundled persons had limbs broken, tal heretofore used in the United States our salvation. We must bring out the Several riots occurred and the streets had conscripts and diminish exemptions. If to be cleared several times by the soldiers

The pirate Alabama had been spoken by an English vessel. She reported hav-

ng destroyed 34 American vessels. A deputation had a conference with there are, in many places, contiguous plan- Palmerston urging the interference of Engtations, numbering in the aggregate hun- land in favor of Poland, and it is believed

New York, March 31 .- The Hansa, from Southampton March 18th, arrived to day, and reports having been spoken to by the Alabama on February 23d. The Alabama had burned the Alice Lane on on the 21st, going from Bordeaux to New York. The same day she burned a large vessel bound from California to Queenssystem previously existing a system of free town. The La Plata, which had arrived at Southampton, reports the Alabama the least possible detriment and confusion cruising off the West Indica daily. The resulting from the transition. We have screw steamer Southerner, intended for the

ber" Greenbacks," as they are called, 22d says: From late Southern papers cap- mation of last January 1st, in which Mr. are hearded as much as gold in Richmond. tured at Milton Haven we have the follow. Lincoln recommended the emancipated \$320 of Confederate money are now needling: The Mobile Advertiser and Register blacks to work for their late musters or ed to buy \$100 in gold; and \$100 of Conof the 15th claims that the anticipated at others at "reasonable wages." Though federate money to buy \$40 in United States tack on Charleston is intended as a mere certain parishes of Louisiana were exempt. Treasury notes. Virginia State money, feint. The next blow will not be struck ed from the operation of the "edict of even, is sold at 30 to 40 per cent, premium on the scaboard but upon a Gulf city, emancipation," it has been found that in over Confederate money. North Carolina

GENERAL BLUNT .- A Western wag Georgians were known to be marching on says the darkest hour is always before the which forbids the return of fugitives who says: "General Blunt's strategy is in three the town, slaves amount to many thousands, and as second, immediately sending a bombshell ed to-day, and expressed his opinion that

Der One-half of the energy exhibited

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) Business cards one year..... A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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

cordingly.

137 Obsturry notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

137 Jon Paraviso executed with neatness and

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

Details of Eastern News.

New York, March 27. -Sterling 154;

The steamer from Port Royal and Beaufort, March 20, arrived to-day. She reports the capture of the British steamer Nicholas, with a valuable cargo of powder and 170 cases of rifles, off Wilmington by the steamer Victoria. The U. S. Bark Houghton from Pensacola, reports a great number of refugees are coming there. Cincinnati, March 26.—Gen. Wright

leaves for Kentucky to-night, to look after

Refugees by hundreds are arriving from Central Kentucky, Valuables of every description have been brought Northward. season in Kentucky.

It is stated that two thirds of the rebel army have come west to reinforce Johnson in front of Rosecrans, and that Virginia

will be abandoned.

Fortress Monroe, March 28 .- Fifty German families, who arrived from Richmond. report the prevailing belief in that city and so forth, for the regular army, \$135, an almost unexampled strict succession of board, from Fortress Mooroe to the Rio pelled, his back wages will be forfeited to They bring no news from Charleston, but They bring no news from Charleston, but say the rebels were expecting an attack

ford remained all night, and left with the

The suffering for want of food is so great at Fredericksburg that the wealthiest

The Arkansas planters have begged the President to suspend his proclamation for Washington, March 29 .- Richmond pa-

of the robel steamer Georgiana, recently lost. She was an Iron vessel, and left England with an assorted cargo valued at The following was received by the Asia:

proceedings to be taken against parties Fortress Monroe, March 30 -Richmond papers say Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, has decided that every citizen of

Maryland, and every foreigner that ever enlisted in the rebel army, no matter for how short a time, is liable to conscription between 18 and 45 years of age. An officer who deserted the rebel army, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. He reports

fast as possible. At Fortress Monroe on the 29, the enemy attacked Williamsburg with infantry and cavalry, but were repulsed, and by noon they were in full retreat, and our pickets were re-established. The enemy attacked Wildon, a few days since, but were repulsed after a fight of an hour and

A Confederate raid was made on Austle, Arkansas, above Helena, a few days ago. They cut the levces and flooded the

Washington, March 30 .- Admiral Dupont, in a report to the War Department. attaches much importance to the destruction of the Georgiana, which he says was brought over by a British officer, and intended for the Confederate pavy. On the night of the 18 of March, she attempted to run into Charleston, but was chased into the channel. The alarm was given, and the Wabash opened her heaviest guns upon her, when her commander said he had surrendered. The Wabash then ceased firing, when the captain of the Georgiana took advantage of it and ran his vessel aground. Capt. Davis, of the Wabash, together with his officers and crew, being of the opinion that the Georgiana could

not be saved, set her on fire. New York, March 31.—The Tribune has a despatch from Washington, stating that some of Gen. Dix's officers report that they had satisfied themselves from various circumstances that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Richmond, and have already moved a quantity of supplies. The officers believe that the show of Hooker and the demonstrations on Washington. are intended to mask the real object, and that they intend to concentrate in front of Rosecrans, in hope of being able to drive him back and occupy and hold Kentucky. These opinions are not shared by the principal officers of the Army of the Potomac, The steamer from Jacksonville, Florida,

has arrived, the following is the latest The 6th Connecticut and the 8th Maine regiments have been ordered to reinforce the negro troops. A rebel force had been driven from their original position six miles by the negroes. Three regiments of

Congressman Casey, of Kentucky, arrivbut cannot discover the slightest ground their masters have very generally remained at them; third, going himself to see where the rebels really meditate an invasion of expect them, and loudly boast that they will occupy the whole of Kentucky. The invasion is a necessity with them. Mr. Casey's opinion is that they have virtually

lost the Mississippi river. New York, March 31.-Sterling ex--If New England collected home her