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President Lincoln to the N. Y. Democrats.

The following is President Lincoln's reply to the resolutions adopted at the meeting of Democrats, held at Albany, N. Y., on the 10th of May last, presided over by Brastus Corning. The resolutions were officially transmitted to the President, with the meeting's assurance of "their hearty desire to support the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the existing rebellion." They very severely rebuked the President for the arrest and banishment of Vallandigham. The President replied as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 12, 1863.

Hon. Erasmus Corning, and others—
GENTLEMEN: Your letter of May 19, enclosing the resolutions of a public meeting held at Albany, New York, on the 10th of the same month, was received several days ago.

The resolutions, as I understand them, are resolvable into two propositions—first, the expression of a purpose to sustain the cause of the Union, to secure peace through victory, and to support the Administration in every Constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and secondly, a declaration of censure upon the Administration for supposed unconstitutional action, such as the making of military arrests. And from the two propositions, a third is deduced, which is that the gentlemen composing the meeting are resolved on doing their part to maintain our common Government and country, despite the folly and wickedness, as they may conceive, of any Administration. This position is eminently patriotic, and as such, I thank the meeting, and congratulate the country for it. My own purpose is the same; so that the meeting and myself have a common object, and can have no difference, except in the choice of means and measures for effecting that object.

And here I ought to close this paper, and would close it, if there were no apprehensions that more injurious consequences than any merely personal to myself might follow the censure systematically cast upon me for doing what, in my view of duty, I could not forbear. The resolutions promise to support me in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion; and I have not knowingly employed, nor shall knowingly employ, any other. But the meeting, by their resolutions, assert and argue that certain military arrests, and proceedings following them, for which I am ultimately responsible, are unconstitutional. I think they are not. The resolutions quote from the Constitution the definition of treason, and also the limiting safeguards and guarantees therein provided for the citizen on trial for treason, and as his being held to answer for capital or otherwise infamous crimes, and, in criminal prosecutions, his right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury. They proceed to resolve "that these safeguards of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended more especially for his protection in times of civil commotion." And, apparently to demonstrate the proposition, the resolutions proceed: "They were secured substantially to the English people after years of protracted civil war, and were added into our Constitution at the close of the revolution." Would not the demonstration have been better, if it could have been truly said that these safeguards had been adopted, and applied during the civil war and during our revolution, instead of after the one and at the close of the other? I, too, am devotedly for them after civil war, and before civil war, and at all times, "except when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require" their suspension. The resolutions proceed to tell us that these safeguards "have stood the test of 76 years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which show that while they constitute the foundation of all free government, they are the elements of the enduring stability of the republic." No one denies that they have stood the test up to the beginning of the present rebellion, if he excepts a certain occurrence at New Orleans; nor does any one question that they will stand the same test much longer after the rebellion closes. But these provisions of the Constitution have no application to the case we have in hand, because the arrests complained of were not made for treason, that is, not for the treason defined in the Constitution, and upon the conviction of which the punishment is death—not yet were they made to hold persons to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crimes; nor were the proceedings following, in any constitutional or legal sense, "criminal prosecutions." The arrests were made on totally different grounds, and the proceedings following accorded with the grounds of the arrests. Let us consider the real case with which we are dealing, and apply it to the parts of the Constitution plainly made for such cases.

Prior to my installation here, it had been indicated that any State had a lawful right to secede from the national Union, and that it would be expedient to exercise the right whenever the devotees of the doctrine should fail to elect a President to their liking; and accordingly so far as it was legally possible, they had taken seven States out of the Union, had seized many of the United States forts, and had fired upon the United States flag, all before I had done any official act whatever. The rebellion, thus begun, soon ran into the present civil war; and, in certain respects, it began on very unequal terms between the parties. The insurgents had been preparing for it for more than thirty years, while the Government had taken no steps to resist them. The former had carefully considered all the means which could be turned to their account. It was undoubtedly a well-pondered reliance with them that in their own unrestricted efforts to destroy Union, Constitution and law, all together, the Government would, in a great degree, be restrained by the same constitution and law from arresting their progress. Their sympathizers pervaded

all departments of the Government, and nearly all communities of the people. From this material, under cover of "liberty of speech," "liberty of the press," and "habeas corpus," they hoped to keep on foot amongst us a most efficient corps of spies, informers, suppliers, and aiders and abettors of their cause in a thousand ways. They knew that in times such as these were inaugurating by the Constitution itself the *habeas corpus* might be suspended; but they also knew that friends who would make a question as to who was to suspend it; meanwhile their spies and others might remain at large to spy on their cause. Or if, as has happened, the Executive should suspend the writ, without rancorous waste of time, instances of arresting innocent persons might occur, as are always likely to occur in such cases; and then a clamor could be raised in regard to this, which might be, at least, of some service to the insurgent cause. It needed no very keen perception to discover this part of the enemy's programme, so soon as by open hostilities their machinery was fairly put in motion. Yet, thoroughly imbued with a reverence for the guaranteed rights of individuals, I was slow to adopt the strong measures which by degrees I have been forced to regard as being within the exceptions of the Constitution, and as indispensable to the public safety. Nothing is better known to history than that courts of justice are utterly incompetent to such cases. Civil courts are organized chiefly for trial of individuals, or, at most, a few individuals acting in concert; and in this quiet times, and on charges of crimes well defined in the law. Even in times of peace bands of horse thieves and robbers frequently grow too numerous and powerful for ordinary courts of justice. But what comparison, in numbers, have such bands ever borne to the insurgent sympathizers even in many of the loyal States. Again, a jury too frequently has at least one member more ready to hang the panel than to hang the traitor. And yet, again, he who dissuades one man from volunteering, or induces one soldier to desert, weakens the Union cause as much as he who kills a Union soldier in battle. Yet this discussion or inducement may be so conducted as to be no defined crime of which any civil court would take cognizance.

Our is a case of rebellion—so called by the resolutions before me—in fact, a clear, flagrant and gigantic case of rebellion; and the provisions of the Constitution that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it," is the provision which specially applies to our case. This provision plainly attests the understanding of those who made the Constitution, that ordinary courts of justice are inadequate to "cases of rebellion"—attacks their purpose that, in such cases, men may be held in custody whom the courts, acting on ordinary rules, would discharge. *Habeas corpus* does not discharge men who are proved to be guilty of defined crime; and its suspension is allowed by the Constitution on purpose that men may be arrested and held who cannot be proved to be guilty of defined crime, "when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This is precisely our present case—a case of rebellion, wherein the public safety does require the suspension. Indeed, arrests by process of courts, and arrests in cases of rebellion, do not proceed altogether on the same basis. The former is directed at the small percentage of ordinary and continuous perpetration of crime, while the latter is directed at sudden and extensive uprisings against the Government, which, at most, will succeed or fail in no great length of time. In the latter case, arrests are made, not so much for what has been done, as for what probably would be done. The latter is more for the preventative and less for the vindictive than the former. In such cases the purposes of men are much more easily understood than in cases of ordinary crime. The man who stands by and says nothing when the peril of his government is discussed, cannot be misunderstood. If not hindered, he is sure to help the enemy, much more if he talks ambiguously—talks for his country with "buts" and "ifs" and "ands." Of how little value the constitutional provisions I have quoted will be rendered, if arrests shall never be made until defined crimes shall have been committed, may be illustrated by a few notable examples. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. John B. Magruder, Gen. William B. Preston, Gen. Simon B. Buckner, and Com. Franklin Buchanan, now occupying the very highest places in the rebel war service, were all within the power of the government since the rebellion began, and were nearly as well known to be traitors then as now. Unquestionably, if we had seized and held them, the insurgent cause would be much weaker. But no one of them had then committed any crime defined in the law. Every one of them, if arrested, would have been discharged on *habeas corpus* were the writ allowed to operate. In view of these and similar cases, I think the time not unlikely to come when I shall be blamed for having made too few arrests rather than too many.

By the third resolution the meeting indicates their opinion that military arrests may be constitutional in localities where rebellion actually exists, but that such arrests are unconstitutional in localities where rebellion or insurrection does not actually exist. They insist that such arrests should not be made "outside of the lines of necessary military occupation and the scenes of insurrection." Inasmuch, however, as the constitution itself makes no such distinction, I am unable to believe that there is any such constitutional distinction. I conclude that the class of arrests complained of can be constitutional only when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require them; and I insist that they are constitutional whenever the public safety requires them; as well in places to which they may prevent rebellion extending, as in those where they may already be prevailing; as well where they may restrain mischievous interferences with the raising and supplying of armies to suppress the rebellion, as

where the rebellion may actually be; as well where they may restrain the enticing of men out of the army, as where they would prevent mutiny in the army; equally constitutional at all places where they will conduce to the public safety, against the dangers of rebellion or invasion. Take the particular case mentioned by the meeting. It is asserted in substance, that Mr. Vallandigham was, by a military commander, seized and tried "for no other reason than words addressed to a public meeting, in criticism of the course of the Administration, and in condemnation of the military orders of the general." Now, if there be no mistake about this; if this assertion be the truth and the whole truth; if there was no other reason for the arrest, then I concede the arrest was wrong. But the arrest, as I understand, was made for a very different reason. Mr. Vallandigham avows his hostility to the war on the part of the Union; and his arrest was made because he was laboring, with some effect, to prevent the raising of troops; to encourage desertions from the army; and leave the rebellion without an adequate force to suppress it. He was not arrested because he was damaging the political prospects of the Administration, or the personal interests of the commanding general, but because he was damaging the army, upon the existence and vigor of which the life of the nation depends. He was warning upon the military, and this gave the military constitutional jurisdiction to lay hands on him. If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which I would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence.

I understand the meeting, whose resolutions I am considering, to be in favor of suppressing the rebellion by military force—by armies. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained without desertion shall be punished with the severe penalty of death. The case requires and the law and the Constitution sanction this punishment. Must I shut a simple minded soldier, who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of the wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings until he is persuaded to write to the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked Administration of a contemptible Government, too weak to arrest or punish him if he shall desert. I think that in such a case, to silence the agitator and save the boy is not only constitutional, but withal a great mercy.

If I be wrong in this question of constitutional power, my error lies in believing that certain provisions are constitutional, when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires them, which would not be constitutional when, in the absence of rebellion and invasion, the public safety does not require them; in other words, that the Constitution is not, in its application, in all respects the same, in case of rebellion and invasion involving the public safety, as it is in times of profound peace and public security. The Constitution itself makes the distinction; and I can no more be persuaded that the Government can take no strong measures in time of rebellion, because it can be shown that the same could not lawfully be taken in time of peace, than I can be persuaded that a certain drug is not a good medicine for sick men, because it can be shown that it is not good for a well one. Nor am I able to appreciate the danger apprehended by the meeting, that the American people will, by means of military arrests during the rebellion, lose the right of public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the law of evidence, trial by jury, and *habeas corpus*, throughout the indefinite peaceful future, which I trust lies before them, any more than I am able to believe a man could contract so strong an appetite for emetics during a temporary illness as to persist in feeding on them the remainder of his life.

In giving the resolutions that earnest consideration which you request of me, I cannot overlook the fact that the meeting speaks as "Democrats." Nor can I with full respect for their known intelligence, and the fairly presumed deliberation with which they prepared their resolutions, be permitted to suppose this occurred by accident, or in any way other than that they preferred to designate themselves "Democrats" rather than "American citizens." In this time of national peril I would have preferred to meet you upon a level, one step higher than any party platform; because I am sure that, from such more elevated position, we could do better battle for the country we all love than we possibly can from those lower ones where, from the force of habit, the prejudices of the past, and selfish hopes of the future, we are to expend much of our ingenuity and strength in finding fault with and aiming blows at each other. But, since you have denied me this, I will yet be thankful, for the country's sake, that all Democrats have not done so. He on whose discretionary judgment Mr. Vallandigham was arrested and tried is a Democrat, having no old party affinity with me; and the Judge who rejected the constitutional views expressed in these resolutions, by refusing to discharge Mr. Vallandigham on *habeas corpus*, is a Democrat of better days than these, having received his judicial mantle at the hands of Andrew Jackson. And still more, of all those Democrats who are nobly exposing their lives and shedding their blood on the battlefield, I learn that many approve the course taken with Mr. Vallandigham, while I have not heard of a single one condemning it. I cannot assert that there are none such. And the name of President Jackson recalls an instance of pertinent history. After the battle of New Orleans, and while the fact that the treaty of peace had been concluded was well known in the city, but before official knowledge of it had arrived, General Jackson still maintained martial or military law. Now that it could be said that the war was over, the clamor against martial law, which had existed from the first, grew more furious. Among other things, a Mr. Louallier published a denunciatory newspaper article. Gen. Jackson arrested him. A

lawyer named Morel procured the U. S. Judge Hall to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to relieve Mr. Louallier. Gen. Jackson arrested both the lawyer and Judge. A Mr. Holland ventured to say of some part of the matter that "it was a dirty trick." Gen. Jackson arrested him. When the officer undertook to serve the writ of *habeas corpus*, Gen. Jackson took it from him and sent him away with a copy. Holding the judge in custody a few days, the General sent him beyond the limits of his encampment, and set him at liberty, with an order to remain until the ratification of peace should be regularly announced, or until the British should have left the Southern coast. A day or two more elapsed, the ratification of the treaty of peace was regularly announced, and the judge and others were fully liberated. A few days more, and the judge called Gen. Jackson into court and fined him \$1,000 for having arrested him. The General paid the fine, and there the matter rested for nearly thirty years, when Congress refunded principal and interest. The late Senator Douglas, then in the House of Representatives, took a leading part in the debates, in which the constitutional question was much discussed. I am not prepared to say whom the journals will show voted for the measure.

It may be remarked first, that we had the same Constitution then as now; secondly, that we then had a case of invasion, and now we have a case of rebellion; and thirdly, that the permanent right of the people to public discussion, the liberty of speech and of the press, the trial by jury, the law of evidence, and the *habeas corpus*, suffered no detriment whatever by that action of General Jackson, or its subsequent approval by the American Congress.

And yet let me say, that in my own discretion, I do not know whether I would have ordered the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. While I cannot shift the responsibility from myself, I hold that, as a general rule, the commander in the field is the better judge of the necessity in any particular case. Of course I must practice a general directory and revisory power in the matter.

One of the resolutions expresses the opinion of the meeting that arbitrary arrests will have the effect to divide and distract those who should be united in suppressing the rebellion, and I am specially called on to discharge Mr. Vallandigham, in regard to this as at least a fair appeal to me on the expediency of exercising a constitutional power which I think exists. In response to such an appeal I have to say, it gave me pain when I learned that Mr. Vallandigham had been arrested—that is, I was pained that there should seem to be a necessity for arresting him, and that it would afford me great pleasure to discharge him as soon as I can, by any means, believe the public safety will not suffer by his discharge. In the progress of war progress, it appears to me, opinion and action, which were in great confusion at first, take shape and fall into more regular channels, so that the necessity for strong dealing with them gradually decreases. I have every reason to desire that it should cease altogether, and far from the least is my regard for the opinions and wishes of those who, like the meeting at Albany, declare their purpose to sustain the Government in every constitutional and lawful measure to suppress the rebellion. Still, I must continue to do so much as may seem to be required by the public safety.

A RADICAL SPEECH BY A "CONSERVATIVE."—Among the speakers at the great Union meeting at Springfield, Ohio, was S. F. Cary, of Cincinnati, well known thereabouts as a "conservative" of the strictest sect. In closing his remarks Gen. Cary said:

"Now, a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of Fremont's proclamation, but I have got religion since then. [Laughter.] This war will not cease until slavery is sunk. It has been the economy of God in all past history to make slaveholding nations fight for the removal of the curse.

"Not at first, but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to put down rebels. [Cheers.] When we all come to this we can close the war. [Voices, 'That's so!'] Let us save the Union and the Constitution, and God will take care of the white and black races.

"When you hear a man vaporing about Mr. Lincoln's breaking the Constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff Davis, set him down as a traitor.

"If you think Mr. Lincoln weak, then the greater scandal you are if you do not help him. [Cheers.]

"A rebel has but two rights—a constitutional right to be hung, and a divine right to be d—d. [Terrific cheers.] God bless Mr. Lincoln with all his faults. [Roaring applause.]

"We are making history, let us pledge to make it well."

DISBURSEMENTS AND REVENUES.—The disbursements of the Federal Government on this coast for the six months ending June 30th, amount to \$4,977,515. The income for the same period, from direct taxes, revenue on imports, internal revenue, etc., amounted to \$2,595,557. Excess of disbursements over income, \$2,381,958. In a pecuniary point of view alone, the Federal Union is an immense benefit to this State, as it expends among us over \$2,000,000 per annum more than it collects from us in taxes. The collection of the income tax will probably reduce the excess of expenditures over receipts to about \$2,000,000 per annum.—S. F. Cary.

THE NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.—An eastern exchange, speaking by authority on the subject, says:

In answer to many queries, we may say that the enrollees are required to take the names of all persons between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, including whites, blacks, mulattoes, natives, foreigners, ministers, actors, Friends, millionaires and paupers. Those who wish to be exempted, must apply after they are enrolled, and show cause.

EASTERN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.)

Tuesday's Dispatch.

New York via Yonkers, July 15.—The mob has not yet ceased, although today will probably witness its end. There is no doubt that a vastly larger number were engaged in it yesterday than on Monday. All large manufactories have ceased work and the docks and ship yards suspended. The object of the rioters yesterday was undoubtedly plunder. At noon yesterday the rioters turned out about 5,000 strong and attacked the Union steam works on corner of 21st street. At 2 o'clock 3,000 police arrived, and found the mob in possession of the building. They became desperate and assailed the police who killed 14 of them. Four more of them were killed and a number wounded by jumping from the 21 story windows. Yesterday morning the mob visited the residence of Col. O'Brien of the 11th N. Y. Volunteers, who tendered their services to aid in suppressing the riot.

A force of three hundred volunteers here charged the mob and drove the rioters into the houses, the men being felled them with clubs. A detachment of the 11th regiment reached the scene and aided in dispersing the mob. The mob fired every house at the foot of 42d street. Early in the morning the rioters assembled on 31 avenue at the St. Nicholas and broke the glass ware, windows etc. They made an onslaught on the negro dwellings on 35th street, but fortunately the negroes had been removed to the Station house for safety. The mob then made a rush for the Station house but were repulsed and finally dispersed by the military.

N. Y., 15th.—3 P. M.—The general impression is that the worst is over. The Mayor has issued a proclamation announcing that the riot has partially subsided, and that the remainder of the mob now only seek plunder and calls upon citizens for patrols.

New York, 15th.—Several clothing and hat stores and private residences were broken open and sacked last night. The mob on Staten Island sacked Lyceum and attacked the marine Hospital, and carried off 500 muskets with ammunition. The rioters last night visited several houses of ill fame on Greenwich street, lung one and gutted another and killed one man. The police quickly beat off the ruffians. The depot at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, was burned and some drinking houses gutted. A perfect reign of terror prevails. No private buildings have been molested.

Albany, 16.—Yesterday morning between 300 and 400 workmen from Ransseler and Albany R. R. works marched through the streets, stopped in front of the Land Office which they entered and gutted, destroying all the property within. They visited the jail, forced it open and released all the prisoners. The arsenal and Provost Marshal's office are strongly guarded.

Columbus, Ky., July 15.—Gen. Pillow is reported at Macedonia, fifteen miles south of Paris, Tenn., with 6,000 rebel troops, one-half of whom are mounted. A large number near Columbus are reported moving toward Union City.

Washington, July 16.—The Richmond Examiner of to-day has the following:

Charleston, July 13.—Nothing new since yesterday. Enemy engaged in establishing batteries for large guns on Morris Island, being aided by five monitors. Their wooden gunboats are firing on batteries of Fort Wagner and Gregg, on the north end of the island.

(Signed) BRATTLEBURY.

Cincinnati, July 16.—At 2 o'clock last night Morgan's advance reached West Union, Adams county, 10 miles from the river. His scouts reached the river opposite Marysville this morning, but were driven back by gunboats.

New York, July 15.—Gold has fallen to 127. Markets dull, no business being done of importance.

The President has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, Aug. 5th, 1863, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, for the successes that have lately attended the Union cause.

Horrible Massacre.

Chicago, July 10th.—A New Orleans correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune makes the following statement as regards the capture of Brashear city by the rebels:

"From two men who escaped and found rebel sympathizers in the city, I learn a great contraband camp near Brashear city was dashed upon by furious Texans. When in camp a few weeks previously there were some 6,000 old men, women and children. Of these 2,000 or 3,000 had been removed before the attack. Those who remained were slaughtered by the Texan cavalry in a most shocking manner.

"Cries of sucking babies, prayers of the aged and the shrieks of mothers had no effect. The slaughter was terrible. I thought the massacre of St. Martinville, where five hundred men were found on mules, striving to reach Gen. Banks' army, and were surrounded, captured and all hung, a month ago, was had enough, but this eclipses it completely."

ROSCREANS THE "BACKBONE" OF THE ASACOKA.—Roscreans' army in Middle Tennessee constitutes the backbone of the subjugating anacoda of the North. If that army were crushed, scattered and driven back on the Ohio, peace would follow in thirty days. With a reinforcement of twenty thousand men Bragg could crush, scatter and drive back that army. The defeat of Roscreans would tend more to discomfit the enemy than any other event of the war. With twenty thousand more men he could be signally defeated. The war may as well be settled now as at any other time.—Chattanooga Rebel.

A large onion, planted so near a rosebush as to touch the root will increase the odor of the flowers, and the water distilled from such roses is far superior in flavor to other rose-water. So says a Massachusetts cotemporary.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States.

It has pleased Almighty God to bestow on the United States a victory on land and sea so signal and effective as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been secured not without the sacrifice of life, limb, health, and liberty incurred by the brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. While affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements, it is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.—Now, therefore, be it known that I do appoint Thursday, the 5th day of August next, to be observed as a day for national thanksgiving, praise, and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion, in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He hath done in our nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained this needless and cruel rebellion; to purge the hearts of the insurgents, guide the people to great national emergency; and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of the land all those whom through the vicissitudes of battles and sieges have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate; and finally to lead the whole nation, through the path of repentance and submission to the Divine will, back to perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, on the 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

HOW WINSTON WAS KILLED.—A captain in the army writes to the Boston Transcript that Major Winston, killed at Great Bethel, was shot by a negro. The writer says: "I have it from a member of the Wythe Rifles, of Hampton, Va., who was present at the fight and saw Winston fall, that he was shot by a negro at the suggestion and command of a captain who said to him substantially: 'These Yankees will take you to Cuba and sell you. If you wish to stay with your wife and children, drive them out of Virginia.' The negro fired, and, unconsciously to him, there fell one of the earliest and best friends of the race to which he belonged."

GLORY TO GRANT.—Gen. Grant, the hero of Vicksburg, Donelson, etc., is so far the hero of the war. If, as A. S. Johnson said, the capacity of a general is measured by his success, then Grant fills the bill in all its parts. Never yet has he been defeated. His untiring energy and faith in the boldness of his cause have overcome all obstacles, great as they were. He has cut the rebellion into halves, opened the Mississippi, and it is safe to say will hold Vicksburg against all assaults, to matter "who they are, whence they come, or with what power armed." To him and his brave fellows the whole country owes debt of gratitude. It can never repay. Glory to Grant.—S. C. Bee.

A PLUCKY PARSON.—Rev. Dr. Spear said in a recent Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (N. S.) at New York:

I will tell you a remark which was made by an elder of my church, and I endorse it. He was talking to a "Peace Democrat" about the conscription law. The Democrat said: "You cannot execute the law in the State of New York." "Why?" asked the elder. "The people will resist it." "Who will resist it?" "Why," said the Democrat, "I will resist it, for one." "Then," said the elder, "I for one will shoulder my musket, and you are the first man that I would shoot."

REDUCING THE COST OF THE WAR.—The New York Post's correspondent with Gen. Banks' army, writing of the late advance towards Alexandria, says that every where the course lay through the finest fields of corn, cotton and sugar.

"The amount of corn growing in that region is prodigious—so much so that we will have enough to feed all our armies in this Department for a year. The amount of cotton is also very great. Much of this cotton will be carried by cars over a road soon to be built to Alexandria, whence it will be shipped to New Orleans by way of Red river and the Atchafalaya.

REBEL TREATMENT OF OUR MEN.—The rebel Captain Turner lately had charge of some of our prisoners from Richmond to City Point, and caused a man of the One Hundred and nineteenth Pennsylvania to be bayoneted because he could proceed no further. The villain would not even give the poor fellow a drink of water. A soldier of an Ohio regiment, taken at Rome, Georgia, was shot while reaching for a cracker at Belle Isle prison. Our prisoners were compelled to walk from their places of capture at Fredericksburg to Richmond, thence to City Point. Some gave out on the march. A member of the Twentieth New York regiment died on the route.

HOW THEY PUNISH RIOT.—A Dayton (Ohio) despatch, in speaking of the damage done at the late riot, at an office of one of the journals of that city, amounting to some \$25,000, says that the persons concerned in the riot are to be taxed, each equivalent to their means, until a sum is raised to defray the loss connected with the outrage, besides a term in the penitentiary. If the instigators and perpetrators of riots were all punished in this way there would be less disposition to violate the laws by mob violence.

MISSOURI.—Gov. Gamble of Missouri, in his message to the State Convention which has passed an emancipation ordinance, says:

The storm of regular war has gone far to the South. Adequate means to repress the outlaws who remain, have been provided; Missouri is in no danger of being involved in the fortune and fate of the States in rebellion. Union men regard all such danger as passed. They evidently consider the war as over in Missouri.

Parson Brownlow is now installed at Nashville as Special Agent of the Treasury Department, for the suppression of smuggling and the collection of customs.

Col. Maury's Command.

PLACERVILLE, July 3, 1863.

ED. ARGUS: Thinking it would prove of interest to many of your patrons to read an account of the travel of Col. Maury's command from Fort Lapwai to this place, I send you an account of the trip, distance, appearance of the country, &c.

On the 15th of June the command left Fort Lapwai, traveled up the Lapwai creek six miles, and camped for the night. This brought us near the foot of what is known as Craig's Mountain. The command numbered 12 officers, 163 enlisted men, 22 packers, and 5 Nez Perce Indians for guides, with about 500 head of horses, 152 head of mules, and 15 head of beef cattle. The men were all glad to leave garrison life, and get off on a ride, hoping to see some service in chastising the murderers of so many emigrants to Oregon. On the morning of the 16th, at 5 o'clock, the entire command was under way, and traveled about 14 miles to what is known as Cold Springs. From camp on Lapwai to the top of Craig's Mountain is about four miles. This mountain is not bad, but a good road to the top. It is covered with scattering pine timber and splendid grass. From the top to Cold Springs the road is good, almost level, with pine timber all the way, and good grass, but no water.—Cold Springs is at the head of Lawyer's Prairie, which is a beautiful plain: about ten miles across and about thirty miles long, running down to the Clearwater.—This plain has the appearance of being very rich, having splendid grass all over it. But the altitude is so great there are heavy frosts all through the summer.—There is a house at this place. On the 17th, crossed over the head of Lawyer's Prairie, distance 10 miles, and came down to Lawyer's Creek, where we had fine sport catching the best of trout. Passed on over a beautiful little valley, distance four miles, to where the trail comes to the Florence road, near the board house, and camped for the night—good water, grass, and wood. 18th—Passed over a small dividing ridge to Cottonwood Creek, six miles, where we camped for the night—good grass and water, but wood not plenty. Here the trail leaves the Florence road, and runs off to the right, over Camas Prairie. This is another beautiful plain, but, like the other, too elevated to be of much use except for summer grazing.—19th—Crossed over Camas Prairie, and up to a beautiful spring known as the Frenchmen's, as there are some French living at this place, which is 15 miles from Cottonwood. At this camp water is excellent and wood plenty, but grass scarce, owing to the great number of animals that have been grazing here. 20th—Crossed over the divide, and went down a very steep mountain to White Bird Creek, distance eight miles—no grass on this creek. Went on to Salmon river, four miles further, over a bad and hilly road, and camped on the bank—hills steep and rocky, and grass very poor. Here are a few men mining, who say they make from \$8 to \$10 a day to the hand. 21st—We ferried over Salmon river, and camped on the south bank. Here we caught a man by the name of Savier, who had escaped from the guard at Fort Lapwai a few days previous to our leaving that place. He was charged with stealing 80 ounces of gold from a man in Lewiston, and was first caught in Portland. The sheriff came up to our camp at this place and took Savier back to Lewiston to have his trial.—22d—Started up Salmon mountain, which is six miles to the top, and very steep.—This mountain is heavily timbered, and where the timber is not too thick there is good grass. Passed several fine springs during the day. From the top of the mountain we came on about four miles to a fine spring in a beautiful grove of timber, where we stopped for the night, and all hands were soon lying around in the shade resting their weary limbs. Good grass on the hills at this camp. 23d—Passed over many hills and through heavy timber, and went down a very large mountain to Rice creek, about 18 miles from last camp, and found wood, water, and grass plenty.—24th—Went down Rice creek three miles and then crossed over and took the trail leading to Little Salmon, distant nine miles. This was a very bad road—we would have to go down one steep pitch, and then up another, and then over steep ledges of rock, where one mis-step would send a man or horse tumbling for several hundred feet down into some deep gulch. We camped on Little Salmon about a mile below the mouth of Rapid river, and had good grass and water. There are some men at work making a new trail from the mouth of Rice creek to this place, which when completed will shorten the distance and be a much better road for travel.—25th—Crossed Rapid river on a bridge. Just above, in passing over a point of rocks, two of our pack mules slipped and fell down the bluff about 200 feet, one being killed instantly; the other got up, walked a few minutes, and then fell dead. We camped on Salmon, after traveling 15 miles over a very bad road. 26th—Continued up Salmon seven miles to where the trail leads up the mountain. It is nine miles over the mountain to Salmon Meadows.