men employed for the better protection of the buildings lying south of the Capitol, and used as public stables and carpenters' shops, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of watchman employed on reservation number two, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of eight draw keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, six thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps, one thousand one hundred and eighty dollars.

For furnace-keeper at the President's House, six hundred dollars.

To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to employ a keeper of three furnaces under the old hall of the *of the* House of Representatives, six hundred dollars.

Metropolitan Police.—For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, including the same annual compensation (two hundred and fifty dollars) to each of the two ex-officio members of the Board of Police from the organization thereof, August nineteen eighteen hundred and sixty-one, as is allowed by law to the Commissioners of Police.

Sec. [illegible]

[illegible] employees are hereby authorized [illegible] several departments and offices hereinafter specified, to be employed and continue only during the rebellion, and for one year after its close, viz:

In the office of the Secretary of Treasury, five clerks of class four:

In the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three clerks of class four, eight of class three, twelve of class two, one assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, six clerks of class four, seven of class three, nine of class two, and eighteen of class one, and ten clerks as copyists at a rate not exceeding fifty dollars per month.

In the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, one clerk of class four, two of class three, four of class two, thirteen of class one, and six copying clerks, at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, one clerk at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at New York, clerks, messengers, keeper, and laborers, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

In the office of the treasurer of the mint as depositary, in lieu of the clerks heretofore authorized, clerks and messenger, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed five thousand five hundred dollars.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Saint Louis, messenger, watchman, and laborer, whose salaries in the aggregate shall not exceed two thousand dollars.

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, three clerks of the first class and three of the second class.

In the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy, one chief clerk and three clerks of the second class.

In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, two clerks of the first class and two of the second class.

In each of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, Equipment and Recruiting and Navigation, one laborer at an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

In the Navy Department, two additional night watchmen, each at an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

In the Pension-Office, three clerks of class four, four of class three, four of class two, nine of class one, one additional assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one additional laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, for the current year; five additional clerks of class four, six of class three, eight of class two, and sixteen of class one, one additional assistant messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and one additional laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

In the office of the Secretary of War, six clerks of class four, and eight of class one.

In the office of the Chief of Ordnance of the War Department, three clerks of class four, and twenty of class one.

In the office of the Adjutant-General, eight clerks of class two, and twenty of class one.

In the office of the Commissary-General, twelve clerks of class one, and one laborer at a salary of six hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Surgeon-General, one clerk of class four, one of class three, two of class two, and twenty-one of class one.

In the office of the Paymaster-General, four clerks of class three, and sixteen of class one; and in the office of the Chief of Engineers, two clerks of class one.

And the several clerks and other employees authorized by this section shall be appointed by the heads of the several departments to which they are severally attached, and the amount necessary to pay their salaries, from the time of their appointment, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, is hereby appropriated therefor.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the third section of an act entitled "An act making supplemental appropriations for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes," approved July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall be construed to increase the salaries of the Superintendent of the Census or the Assistant Postmasters-General.

Approved, February 25, 1863.

—There are a great many men who never have a large or valuable thought.—Their minds are a spider that lies in the cob-web of their brain grasping at the flies of thought which are floating the rounds of the literary world, and yet these men make more noise, and more display of a borrowed "Central Idea," than did Humboldt of all his vast store of knowledge. They hang themselves out on a thread of their gossamer fabric, hoping and even expecting to win the admiration and applause of the truly great. And thus their aimless life is spent and their minds dark and unprepared for the great change that awaits them.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, - - - Editor.

SALEM:

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

"The Coming Man."

During the first eighteen months of our conflict with the rebellion, marked with various success, the organs of the Union cause were in the habit of talking a good deal about "the coming man." A general impression seemed to prevail among the truly loyal—those who were really in earnest in wishing the rebellion crushed out speedily, and the Union saved effectually—that there was something radically wrong in the heads of our military chieftains. It seemed to be a general impression that our immense resources in men, money, and munitions of war, were not being used in making inroads upon the rebellion corresponding in magnitude with the means at our command. There seemed to prevail a [illegible] that none of our [illegible] to [illegible] the earth tremble under the tread of gathering hosts, and the rattle of rolling artillery in a way that would render the enginery of war as effectual as it ought to be. For the first eighteen months of the struggle the war was carried on on a "conservative" basis—one which *Ignorance* would approve of. *Intelligence* had volunteered to do the fighting, but *Ignorance* stood in the background and demanded to shape the policy. The consequence was that for a long time the result seemed to be doubtful to such as take a superficial view of things. The autocrats and aristocrats of Europe read in our slow progress, in our reverses, and in the clamor of *Ignorance* in the North convincing proofs of an ultimate failure on the part of the Government, and a triumph of the rebels and the destruction of free institutions on this continent.—Many of the friends of the Union at the North who ardently wished to see our armies triumph, and had no idea of any peace other than that which should be conquered with the sword, were puzzled, mortified, and well nigh discouraged with the unpropitious aspect of things in the war horizon around Washington. The same public sentiment that was buoyant with hope under the administration of Gen. Scott, and confident during the first six months of McClellan's conduct of affairs, was at times doubtful and despending—and while the masses tried to believe that military skill was in position equal to the exigencies of the times, there were not a few who shook their heads in doubt and whispered audibly "there is little hope, but in 'the coming man.'" The few who thought that Gen. Scott was "the coming man," were obliged to yield to the correctness of the conclusion which the brains of America arrived at in 1861, after the old hero, conscious of his infirmities, did himself immortal honor by retiring from the field. That was the greatest victory of his life, and history will so decide.—McClellan came upon the stage, endorsed by Gen. Scott and applauded by all the friends of the old hero, and tens of thousands who had cherished doubts as to whether the *old* General was "the coming man," fell in to cheering the *young* General as the deliverer of the nation. We believe that the progress of events has satisfied every man who is not more interested in working party wires than in saving the country, that McClellan, though a good engineer, and possessing great capabilities for holding an enemy in check in front of entrenchments, has few of those qualifications which make a brilliant field General, with an army of a hundred thousand men at his command. McClellan has good points as a soldier, but it was the mistake of *Ignorance* to suppose that the gods ever fitted him out with brains intending that he should tower head and shoulders above all the military talent in the army, and turn out to be another Cincinnatus, or "coming man," to guide the whirlwind and direct the storm of battle where myriads were rushing to arms to defend the temple of human liberty reared by the only canonized and successful political heroes the world ever saw.

The fact is, the history of the struggle [illegible] and rapid downfall of Generals lauded by scheming politicians in advance of great enterprises, and the constant news of great results accomplished by the untiring energy and indomitable will of such as Rosecrans, Grant, Meade, Banks, and others—has pretty much exploded the "coming man" bubble, and taught the nation that the intelligence of the age has superseded the necessity of miracles, and that we have the means and the men within ourselves ample to cope with the rebellion and defy the world. In this country it would be dangerous to have a "coming man" rise up in whom was combined all the military genius of the world—one who would be able to handle a million of men as easily as Hooker can handle a division, and who would be able to crush the rebellion in a single campaign. Such a man, in this age of flunkeyism, would be almost deified.—The popular rabble would lift him into position, and insist on placing him where other than military talent might be requisite to fit him for seizing the helm of a government that was just outriding a terrible storm that had well nigh made a wreck of the Ship of State. A Washington, devout, pure, unambitious, and great in all the qualities that make the military chieftain and the statesman, might do for a "coming man" to lead the nation through the Red Sea of its baptism, and preside over it in the Canaan of its rest beyond. But Washingtons are not numerous in this age; and it isn't necessary that they should be. God designed that this great nation should have but one "Father of his Country." Our affections must not be divided between two. Posterity, farther advanced in intelligence than we are, will admire and love Washington more than we do. That man's greatness, like rare specimens of Nature's handiwork, approximated a perfection that attracts and pleases the more, the more intelligent the man who studies his character. The work of *establishing* the Government was laid upon the *Father* of his country. His godlike endowments enabled him to carry the Revolution to a successful termination. The work of *saving* the country in this its second struggle against the enemies of human liberty devolves upon his *children*. In harmony with the genius of our democratic form of government, it is necessary that the labors and honors of the struggle [illegible] be [illegible] as many [illegible]

[illegible] *Intelligence* has known for many years that this struggle would come. We had the elements of destruction in the heart of the country. The leaders of a powerful party have been placing magazines under the temple since 1832. The autocrats of Europe knew that it would come, and looked upon its coming as the harbinger of our swift destruction. Years ago, we heard politicians express their belief in its coming, and aver their solemn conviction that at the end of the struggle some great military chieftain would assume the office of Dictator, and the people, worn out with war and disgusted with the weakness of a republican form of government, would take upon their shoulders the yoke of a despot. We have never had the slightest fears that such a movement could succeed in a country where there is so much intelligence and love of liberty. The more ignorant and debased portion of the community, such as now support the copperhead party, could easily be managed to hurrah for a monarchy—while the leading villains who are sympathizing with Vallandigham and Jeff, would be glad to see any despotism inaugurated that would put them in office for life. *Ignorance* will doubt this now, even among some weak loyalists, but it is as true as gospel nevertheless. All the ignorant rabble lack as a stimulus to making the effort, is a great military leader. The copperhead leaders, who hate liberty and covet an alliance with despotism, were hoping they had found their 'coming man' in McClellan. They hoped to make him either a monarch, or, what is next nearest to it, a President on a copperhead platform. But Providence, which is [illegible] as it did that in [illegible] had determined otherwise. Under the management of Heaven, we are about to crush the rebellion on democratic principles, by a [illegible] general distribution of labor and subsequent glory among our Generals and army officers in the field, while the rank and file, the heroes of a hundred fields, covered with scars and honorable wounds, will form hereafter, as they now do, an unconquerable defense to free institutions. The copperhead enemies of human liberty, haters of the Constitution, and sympathizers with every development of barbarism that shows itself among us, who have been straining their eyes for foreign intervention for the advent of Jeff into Washington, the return of "Governor Vallandigham," or successful demonstrations of devilism in democratic mobs, will, by and by, see in every blood-covered veteran returning from a conquered "confederacy," a *"coming man."*

State Fair.

The time is rapidly approaching for holding the Annual Exhibition of the State Agricultural Society, and from all quarters we are pleased to hear that the people are coming up with renewed energy, determined to make this enterprise what it deserves to be—a success. The officers of the Society have not been idle, but, on the contrary, for several weeks past men have been at work in clearing ground, erecting sheds for stock, and making other important improvements, besides enlarging the Pavillion by an addition of 30x100 feet, affording ample room for miscellaneous articles. Such being the arrangements, we hope everybody will attend, and not only this, but bring something for competition.

"Loyal Democrats."—The Vallandighammers around here profess to be Union, or loyal men, though they rejoice over rebel successes, abuse the Administration for every act it does in trying to put down the rebellion, and never have a word to say against the rebels. Artemus Ward thinks that if the democrats will behave themselves, and quit drinking so much whisky, they will be *nearly* as loyal as the rebels.

Among the many additional features of interest which may be seen at the Fair this year, we can enumerate the following, viz: Four companies of Infantry, one of Cavalry, and one of Artillery—and Field and Staff officers innumerable.

Brass Bands.—We understand that there will be a lively competition between the several bands in this State at the Fair. A premium of $50 is offered for the best. Nothing is like good music for such an occasion.

Premiums.—We call attention to the notice in another column of the Board of Military Auditors.

Steam Ferry.—Matheny's steam ferry boat, to be used in crossing the Willamette at this place, is nearly completed, and will be in running order in a few days.

The 'Learned Fig' Exhibitor

Will receive attention next week.

Thanks to D. D. Prettyman for some new cider.

Taking the Hand of John Bull.

The Portland *Amoronian* publishes, with great satisfaction, the following from the Victoria *Chronicle*:

"We should [illegible] to believe that the feelings expressed towards these Colonies, [illegible] Adams, Collector of Customs at Portland, [illegible] towards these Colonies, are entertained by a very large portion of the American people. [illegible] or what this Adams is, we do not know; but we can tell him what he is not—he is not a gentleman; or he could not have penned the [illegible] in relation to the Reef Embargo. The [illegible] is from a letter written to Victor Smith: [illegible] peremptorily shut down on the exportation [illegible] kinds of 'live stock' to Victoria, even to hounds, or anything of the four legged animal [illegible] that a British soldier, or one of Jeff's [illegible] throat of a Union man. I eat, ride, or hi[illegible] to have enforced an order should have be[illegible] of even a pint of beans, prohibiting the [illegible] succession flag-raising neighbors."

Amory follows this with characteristic editorial remarks commencing after this wise:

"The foregoing [illegible] the Victoria *Chronicle*, is perhaps not an [illegible] oral comment upon a letter, which at least [illegible] newhat out of the ordinary course of official [illegible] respondence on the part of one who is expected [illegible] to promote foreign trade and commerce in every [illegible] reasonable way."

The "letter" referred to was no part of "official correspondence," as alleged by Amory. It was a private note addressed to Victor Smith [illegible] In reply to certain inquiries made by Mr. Smith [illegible]

[illegible] knowledge or consent [illegible] blame to Mr. Smith for so using it. We are not ashamed of it, and would not alter a line of it, if we could. The British newspapers which have denounced Seward (Amory calls him "Bill Seward") as "no gentleman," characterized the President as an "uncouth clown," and called the hero who hung Mumford "Beast Butler," are expected to call all such men as regard the national honor and public safety above dollars and cents made by selling beef—"no gentleman." The *Government* expects its officers to obey instructions in trying to protect the Government from assassins at home and impending danger abroad. Amory thinks that the great business of Customs officers in these perilous times, when the continent is trembling under the tread of marshaling armies, when widows and orphans are sending up a wail all over the Union, and when our British neighbors are seeking flimsy pretexts to aid the rebels in cutting our throats—is to "*promote foreign trade and commerce.*" O'Meara takes the same view of it. Amory is an entire stranger to such feelings of loathing and disgust as are produced in the breasts of loyal men on witnessing our British neighbor's partiality for the rattlesnake flag, and the knowledge that the pirate vessels now destroying our commerce were fitted out in British ports, and would, if they should come to Victoria, be treated with high consideration, their officers and crews dined and wined and fitted out to depart on their ship-burning mission with the *proceeds we had sold to them.* [illegible] cold calculating, [illegible] "profitable trade" with a [illegible] enemy in time of war. He tells "our neighbors" that the letter to Victor Smith "means nothing, and is only the effervescence of an artificial patriotism, which begins and ends in froth—our neighbors need not be disturbed." Amory knows nothing about any other kind of patriotism than that expressed by Gov. Seymour when he said that he sent troops to Pennsylvania to assist in driving out Lee—"*to protect the commerce of New York City.*" With Amory, there was no "unmeaning froth" about that. Amory closes up his attack as follows:

"It is not long since he professed a natural and sensible desire to have the commerce between Victoria and Portland magnified, and even advised our merchants to purchase goods over there "of our secession flag-raising neighbors," rather than to be obliged to pay the San Francisco prices, increased by the risks of American shipments. Where was his intense patriotism then? Of course, the fact that foreign merchandise bought at Victoria would be liable to pay duties at Astoria, never influenced his sagacious advice or ruffled his wrath against the "bloody British" of course not;—but we confess we cannot see why it is not quite as patriotic to sell products which we wish to dispose of, as it is to carry our money there, and buy what our neighbors have to sell; it may be our fault that the thing looks obscure, but as we cannot take a Custom House view of it, we acknowledge our inability to discover what may be very clear and consistent to official vision."

We admit that to advise trade one way and oppose it in the other, would, to superficial thinkers, appear inconsistent.—But it is *not* inconsistent, Amory, to *buy* our enemies' supplies, and refuse to *sell* them ours. We would *buy* all of Jeff's arms and ammunition, if we could, but we wouldn't *sell* him a pair of shoes or a pound of flour. Amory however falsifies in saying that "he *advised* our merchants to purchase goods over there 'of our secession [illegible] neighbors.'" He never "advised" [illegible] such course. He merely said that our merchants *would* do so, if they could buy there cheaper than in San Francisco, and gave as a reason—

"We doubt whether the patriotism of our merchants is of such a lofty and self-sacrificing character that they would be willing to shut up shop, because they could not sell American goods at high prices, while the Jews were selling English goods at reasonable rates at the next door."

His "*advise*" was not to go on our knees to the British government to buy even the comforts of life, while we could dress in buckskin and eat boiled wheat.—But as the British *Chronicle* and the British lickspittle have expressed their views of the letter to Victor Smith, and expressed an opinion that it would not be approved by the Government, we may be pardoned for extracting a sentence from a private letter from *one* officer of the Government who has read it. Here it is:

"I was very much gratified with your prompt and manly letter in regard to the order of the President forbidding the exportation of live stock. While reading it, I could feel the pulse beats of your loyal heart. * * * The national life seems to be a little cold at these far extremities. When shall we away here be warmed by the fervent heat of loyalty as a popular sentiment? I believe the quiet majority here are friendly to the Government, but an active minority succeeds in stifling a full and telling expression."

The foregoing expressions were penned by a man who has just been removed from office by the President. How strongly it contrasts with the writings of the mercenary and vindictive Amory, who is giving aid and comfort to the British, *because the President wouldn't appoint him to an office, which nobody in Oregon was willing to recommend him to.*

Details of Eastern News.

Memphis, Aug. 5, *via* Cairo August 8.—The steamer *Mauchaha* has arrived, bringing New Orleans dates to July 29th. Gen. Banks and staff, and Generals Franklin, Weitzel and Stone, and other officers, took passage on the *Crescent City* for Vicksburg. The real object of Banks' visit to that place is contraband, but enough can be given to the public to make them feel satisfied that a moment will soon be made equal in its results to any yet put in execution.

General Herron and the division under his command have landed on the east side of the Mississippi river, two miles below Port Hudson.

The Lafourche country has been recaptured by Banks' army and the Teche country is now within his grasp. The capture of Brashear City has opened a country that has not heretofore been occupied by our troops.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—That part of the rebel territory west of the Mississippi will shortly be cleared of every organized force. General Davidson is marching [illegible] people of Jacksonport are [illegible] ing before Davidson's approach. There is also another expedition just on the point of starting into the Western country which will assist in completing the work of crushing the rebellion. It cannot be long before the entire extent of the territory will be in undisputed Federal control.

On July 27th General Johnston reviewed the rebel troops at Mobile.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal urges guerrilla operations on the Mississippi river, and says a systematized plan of operations on its banks will accomplish more than can otherwise be devised to cripple Grant.

Memphis, Aug. 12.—Mobile papers of August 3d state that Johnston's army is at Brandon and Meridian (Miss.) about 25,000 strong, and in position to move to Mobile or eastward, as may be required. Ruggles and Chalmers are at Okolona (Miss.)

Richardson has again appeared at his old camping ground in Tipton and Shelby counties (Tenn.) stealing horses, conscripting men and laying contributions on the people. His orders are to conscript all light colored negroes as well as white men between the ages of 18 and 45.

Bragg is still at Chattanooga, with a part of his force at Rome.

Buffalo, Aug. 8.—The reported riot at Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, is a hoax.

New York, Aug. 8.—All the rebel officers in our hands are being gathered at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, where they will be kept until a satisfactory reply is received from the rebel authorities in answer to the President's order of retaliation, which has been forwarded by our Government.

New York, Aug. 9.—The Tribune's Washington dispatch says the war with England sensation news, lately started, has no foundation in truth.

Cincinnati, Aug. 9.—Gen. Burnside's old Ninth Army Corps has begun to arrive here. They will all be in Kentucky shortly.

[illegible] Cre August 4th, under direction of Major General Foster, accompanied by the turreted iron-clad Sangamon, and two gunboats, the *Commodore Barney* and *Cimarronet*. The expedition proceeded up James river. When within seven miles of Fort Darling, at a point called Dutch Gap, a torpedo exploded under the bow of the *Barney*. A string connected it with the shore. The explosion was terrific, and it lifted the bow of the gunboat ten feet out of the water and threw a great quantity of water high in the air, which falling on the deck swept overboard fifteen of her crew. Lieut. Cushing, her commander, and two sailors were drowned. The rest were saved. Major General Foster was on board when the explosion took place. The enemy then opened upon them from the shore with 12 pound field pieces. The *Barney* was penetrated by fifteen cannon shots and a great number of musket balls, but not a man was injured except a Paymaster, who was slightly wounded by splinters. The gunboat *Cohasset* received five 12-pound shots, one of which passed through the pilot house, instantly killing her commander. The *Barney* was towed to Newport News to be repaired. The object of the reconnoissance was accomplished and the fleet returned.

Washington, Aug. 11.—Senator Conness of California has arrived, and is the guest of Secretary Chase.

It is stated that the Army of the Potomac is being increased at the rate of one thousand a day by drafted men.

General Meade has issued an order holding the people for ten miles on each side of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad responsible for any depredations on that road by guerrillas. In case of any injury occurring through the citizens, they will be impressed as laborers to repair damages. If these measures should not stop depredations, the General Commanding will direct that all the inhabitants of the country along the road be put across lines and their property taken for Government use.

During the recent visit to New York of Secretary Chase, for a consultation with the capitalists of that city, he determined to continue the sales of five-twenties till after ten days notice to the public of a discontinuance. No doubt is entertained of the ability of the Secretary to procure all the funds necessary for the successful prosecution of the war.

New York, Aug. 11.—Brigadier General Carter, commanding a brigade under General Pleasanton, with a small force of Cavalry, on the 8th, came up with Mosby's guerrillas, commanded by the notorious chief in person. They fled before our cavalry, leaving twelve prisoners in our hands. Mosby escaped under cover of the dense woods, when our forces were close upon his heels. General Carter feels confident that ere long the whole of Mosby's gang, including the chief, will fall into our hands. A portion of Longstreet's corps has occupied Fredericksburg, but the indications are that no attempt has been made by the enemy to hold that point. The rails of the Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek Railroad have been all torn up by the rebels and sent to Richmond, together with every other species of property in that section available for military purposes.—The railroad bridges have been burned, and the whole country between the Rappahannock and the Potomac swept off everything.

Cincinnati, Aug. 11.—The *Commercial's* Lexington (Ky.) dispatch says: Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on the border. Refugees from East Tennessee report that Forrest's mounted force was to rendezvous at Kingston or Concord. A rebel brigade under Armstrong had arrived at the former place. General Burnside arrived at Lexington yesterday. The movements of our troops in that direction are very active.

The *Commercial's* Columbus (O.) dispatch says: Gov. Tod leaves for Washington to-day. An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in that city within ten days, at which time questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed.

New York, Aug. 11.—The *Herald* has the following, dated Fort Blunt, Indian Territory: A battle is imminent at this point. Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee country, the rebels have been reinforced by the return to the old battle of Cooper's force of about 4,000 men, augmented by Cobill's Arkansas brigade, 2,500 strong, and Bailey's Texas brigade of about 500 men—in all about twelve thousand five hundred men, with fifteen pieces of artillery. The Union force here number but 2,500 efficient men. The Thirteenth Kansas infantry and a battalion of the Second Kansas cavalry—in all [illegible] have forced marches from [illegible] can't stay with [illegible] we can't retreat without disaster. We believe in Blunt and victory.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 8.—Mobile papers dated July 31st, say that Johnston had made a visit to Mobile to inspect the fortifications and defenses. It was reported, on good authority, that his army has lost fully ten thousand men by desertion since the fall of Vicksburg, and desertion is still going on. The papers make grave complaints of the suffering in his army caused by the recent movements. The citizens of Mississippi are said to be despondent. Several arrests have been made of persons reported to be connected with secret societies having for their object the return of that State to the Union.

The funeral of Wm. L. Yancey took place at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 29th of July. His death created a profound feeling in the South.

Saturday evening's Washington Star says: We have information satisfying us that on Wednesday, August 5th, Lee's main army, with a cavalry brigade or so, was around Fredericksburg. The five thousand infantry, with his cavalry, with which he was making a show of holding Culpepper, was concentrated south of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Gordonsville. He is now engaged in rather a bitter controversy with Jeff Davis on the subject of reinforcements. Davis maintains his inability to furnish them. Lee replies that he (Davis) must prepare to see the country north of the James river given up, as it will be madness on his part to risk what force he has north of that river as matters now stand on the Rappahannock.

The Mobile News of August 3d, lamenting the state of feeling among the people of Mississippi says: "We have a multitude of reports horribly detrimental to the character and patriotism of the people of many parts of Alabama and Mississippi. [illegible] A portion of our people are gone stark mad. They are bastard Southerners and recreant Confederates. Men of mark—leaders of the people—the eyes of the people are upon you!" etc., etc. The News also says "Judging from the accounts that reach us, the women of this trying time are the only men among them."

The Herald's correspondent says a recent reconnoissance demonstrates that there is still a force of rebel infantry in Shenandoah valley, ready to fall upon our rear in case our army advances without due consideration. The main force of Lee's army is on the line of the Rapidan. Lee's headquarters is at Gordonsville. An intelligent prisoner says Lee has received 15,000 men as reinforcements from the Cotton States.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—It is pretty certain that the statement to the effect that Dick Taylor defeated Banks and captured 6,000 prisoners is a canard of the largest kind. Banks was at Vicksburg two weeks ago, in consultation with Grant, and know nothing of his having been defeated.

—A Vicksburg letter of July 13th says: In the late advance on Jackson (Miss.), letters were captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan. He replies to Jeff Davis confirm Gen. Scott's accusations.

An important naval and military expedition was on foot at Vicksburg. Gen. Grant had some dozen skeleton negro regiments organizing.

A recent order of Gen. Banks announces Gen. Stone as his Chief of Staff.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says: The negroes used by the rebels as soldiers are to be allowed five dollars for each United States musket, twenty five dollars for each United States horse, fifty dollars for each United States negro killed or captured by them, and fifty dollars for each scalp of a United States white officer commanding [illegible] numbers. They are now over 3,200 in camp.

Movements in the Department of the Ohio are very active. The organization of the entire army is being pushed forward rapidly. Troops in large numbers are daily passing through the city.

New York, Aug. 13.—A Herald dispatch says: Sapicions of foul play connected with the recent burning of the steamer Ruth on the Mississippi are entertained. It is supposed the money was not on board, and that the boat was destroyed to conceal the robbery. The matter will be investigated.

Chicago, Aug. 13.—The President is determined to carry into effect the recent retaliatory. He has ordered three rebel prisoners from South Carolina into confinement, as hostages for the three negro seaman captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, who are now in prison at Charleston.

New York, Aug. 14.—Thos. Addis Emmet, nephew of the illustrious Robert Emmet, died yesterday.

The trial of James M. Pitcher, for an assault on the Tribune office during the late riot, has resulted in a sentence of one year's imprisonment and $250 fine.

New York, Aug. 13.—The Posts special dispatch says: Senators Cowan and Harris, and several other persons of large influence, had an interview with the President this morning. The purpose of the interview, it is said, relates to an important military demonstration not yet made public. It is understood that the loyal Governors of the Northern and Western States have had the proposed movement under consideration, and have written to the War Department, urging it to be made forthwith. The Cabinet will take up the matter to morrow, when a decision will be made without delay.

Cincinnati, Aug. 13.—Returns from eighty six counties in Kentucky give Bramlette 47,985. Twenty two counties are yet to be heard from.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The Montgomery (Alabama) Mail learns, with deep regret, that Gen. Sterling Price has resigned his commission and started from Arkansas.—It is said that despairing of receiving from Jeff Davis the position to which he was entitled by military service, he determined to retire from his command.

Foreign News—New York, Aug. 11.—The China, from Liverpool August 1st, and from Queenstown August 21, has arrived.

It is stated that Gen. Forey will leave Mexico September 15th, giving up his command to Gen. Bazone.

It is also stated that negotiations between the three Powers for a common reply to Russia are on the point of a successful termination.

Washington, Aug. 11—[illegible] letter [illegible] says: [illegible] about a [illegible] in most [illegible] surly in regard to it. The situation at present is that France will not go alone into a war with Russia for fear of a European coalition; but if France can carry Austria, England and Sweden into a war, then Russia, which has believed this coalition impossible, will back out and concede the six points. Thus in either case a war for the present seems impossible. France and Sweden are eager for war, but Austria and England hold back. In the meantime, trade is suffering by fright as much as if war had commenced.

The President's reply to Gov. Seymour.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The following is the substance of the President's reply to the letter of Gov. Seymour, requesting a postponement of the draft until the constitutionality of it could be tested in the Courts: "Your communication of the 31 of August has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because among other reasons, time is too important. I don't object to abiding by the decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the decision of it; but I cannot consent to lose time while it is being [illegible] We are contending with an enemy [illegible] I understand, drives every able [illegible] can reach into the ranks, [illegible] as a butcher drives bullocks [illegible] the slaughter pen. No time is wasted [illegible] argument and. This produces an army which will soon turn upon me now [illegible] soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be—It produces an army with a majority [illegible] to be matched on our side, if we [illegible] waste time to try the volunteer system already deemed by Congress, and [illegible] bly on the face of facts, to exhaust [illegible] be inadequate, and then [illegible] Taney's Court decision as to whether law be constitutional which requires a [illegible] of those not in the service to go to the aid of the men who are already in it, and still more time to determine, with absolute certainty, that we get those who are to go in precisely legal proportion to the men who are onto go. My purpose is to take my action just and constitutional, and yet impartial in performing the duty with which I am charged—that of maintaining the unity and free principles of our common country."

The W. T. Legislature.—Assuming—The next Legislative Assembly will be composed of the following members:

COUNCIL.

B. F. Shaw, of Whiteson, Island, and Snohomish; J. R. Angell, of Jefferson, and Clallam; Walter T. Weed, of King and Kitsap; Frank Clark, of Pierce and Sacamosh; O. B. McFadden, of Thurston, Lewis and Chehalis; Daniel Stewart, of Skamania, Klickatat, Walla Walla and Spokane; Hiram Cochran, of Clark, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific.

HOUSE.

Elliott Cline (contested by C. M. Bradshaw) of Clallam and Jefferson; Louis Lesser, J. Q. Austin and J. T. Bowles of Clark; Charles McCall of Cowlitz and Wahkiakum; David Shelton of Chehalis and Sawamish; Geo. W. Beam of Island and Snohomish; E. W. Perrin of Klikatat and Skamania; A. H. Atkins of King; J. T. Wimmson and M. R. Maddox of Kitsap; James Urquhart of Lewis; Cyril Ward and Saml. McCaw of Pierce; Charles Barstow of Pacific; Dr. John Toley of Spokane; Wm. McLane, H. M. McGill and C. Crosby of Thurston; S. W. Babcock, L. S. Rogers and Frank P. Dugan of Walla Walla; H. C. Harkleroan of Whatcom.

It will be observed that the formation of the new Territory east of the mountains has reduced the Council two and the House [illegible] the next session. Both branches are largely Union—the Council 4 to 3, and the House 15 to 9.—*Standard.*

☞ We observe that the leading Union papers of Oregon fully concur with us as to the cause which led to the defeat of the Union candidate. It is charged that the *Oregonian* ("Holbrook's organ") is now bending its energies to break up the Union organization in Oregon, and all indications thus far justify the conclusion. The course of Holbrook has one redeeming quality, at least, and that is its consistency. It is well known that he did all in his power to defeat Baker and Nesmith, who were elected by a Union of the Douglas Democrats and Republicans, which parties now compose the Union organization.—*Washington Standard.*

For the Argus.

Mr. Editor—Sir: I see in the August number of your paper, "The Herald of Reform," that you have been [illegible] upon our little discussion at Silverton, and I think somewhat misrepresented me. And as truth loses nothing by discussion, I invite you to meet me at Silverton and debate the grounds you took in your discourse at that time. You may set your own time, and I will take the negative and discuss the subject in a friendly and Christian manner.

R. Bailey.

Silverton, August 21st, 1863.

Circus—The Great National Circus is coming. It will exhibit in Salem next Friday and Saturday.