

Long Tom, Again.

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Terrible. The Eugene Review, in alluding to the order of Collector Low at San Francisco prohibiting any of the Custom House subordinates from revealing information contained in the records of the Custom House to outsiders, says:

Let it be distinctly understood here that Mr. Lincoln was referring to the Southern heresy taught by Benjamin and other traitors, that a State had a lawful, constitutional right to go out of the Union. O'Meara replied that:

Mr. Adams is a man who is not only a traitor, but a scoundrel. He is a man who is not only a traitor, but a scoundrel. He is a man who is not only a traitor, but a scoundrel.

The World Moves.

The violent opposition to negro regiments, raised by the copperheads, and a few brainless fellows wearing shoulder straps, has pretty much all died out. The negro soldiers have no penny a liner reporters following their camps to sip brandy and sugar in the tents of officers, and write glowing accounts of what Gen. ... has done, and Brig. Gen. ... will do as soon as he gets a chance.

But here is a sample of the way in which the niggers are fast outranking the copperheads, in the eyes of all men who are really superior to contrabands in intelligence. A volunteer in the Union army writes from Lake Providence, La., under date of June 18th, to his brother in Maryland, (Cal.) as follows:

I have just heard from the battle field below here (Goodrich's Landing) where the rebels surprised two negro regiments. They attacked the negroes and cut them up pretty badly at first, their officers running and leaving them. The negroes rallied of their own accord, and went into a fight with the bayonet. My informant, who was there, said it was the hardest fight he ever saw.

A correspondent writing from near Vicksburg says: At Milliken's Bend, 1,200 negroes and 120 white troops of the 231 Iowa Volunteer were attacked by some 3,000 negroes. The Colonel of the negroes fled to the gunboats, but the negroes and little party of Iowa men resisted manfully.

At the whole affair, and a few of its important incidents, that an officer of distinction went himself to the front and Young's Point to investigate the facts, and found them as here stated. The negroes fought well, better than the traitors, and if they believe this when only a few days from slavery, what may we not expect of them when thoroughly organized and disciplined?

OREGON CITY, AUG. 27, 1863. EN ANGELES: On the 8th day of July last wheat was quoted in New York City at \$1.50 and \$1.75 per bushel, and extra flour per barrel at \$5.40 and \$5.85. In Richmond Virginia, on the same day, wheat was quoted at \$1.50 and \$1.60 per bushel, and extra flour at \$3.50 and \$3.65, 00 per barrel.

I do not state the above to infer that the rebellion is about gone in, but to argue that wheat buyers and flour manufacturers in Oregon are not doing justice by the wheat growers. Our merchants and millers are talking of only hiding forty cents for wheat, and yet are selling flour at \$1.50 and \$1.60 per barrel. The millers ought at once offer \$1 per bushel for wheat, or else reduce flour to \$2.25 or \$2.50 a barrel, or otherwise admit they are much meaner or less sharp than skin flint Yankees or buttered rebels.

CHARACTERISTIC.—A letter writer in Kingston, West Indies, says that when Semmes, the pirate, was there, "he loudly cheered therefor by men as black as coal." This isn't surprising. Why shouldn't an ignorant nigger hurrah for slavery, when the next thing to him, an ignorant copperhead, does so?

NEW STATE.—Provided the people of Nevada Territory vote "Constitution yes" on the 21 day of September next, the delegates elected will assemble at Carson City on the first Tuesday in November to frame a State Constitution.

Union Men in Idaho.

We learn from reliable sources, from all the mining camps in the Territory, that according to the latest estimates that can be made, a handsome majority of Union men are to be found quietly working away in the favorable endeavor to carry the mining out so richly diffused throughout our mountain hills and streams.

This class of men usually exhibit very little blustering. The casual observer, on entering a mining camp, would suppose that full three-fourths of the population were secessionists, or, what amounts to the same thing, "copperheads," from the fact that the secessionists are usually noisy, fierce, and blatant in their denunciations of the Government, and boastful of the numerical strength they are able to muster at the polls. With flour sacks and trunks, so well calculated to display a good deal of strategy in forcing their dominating course; knowing full well that any quiet, steady man will be induced to ignore any issue they raise, save, perhaps, one that would call in question the right of a Union man to obtain his share of wealth in the country.

These living remote from this Territory may reasonably expect to hear of a Union triumph at our first election, and our reasons for making the prediction are—First, because the Union voters in Idaho are sufficiently numerous to achieve such a victory if they act in harmony.

Second, because we have the most indubitable evidence, from all parts of the Territory, that they will act in union; will avoid all personal and side issues, and come up squarely to their work.

Third, because the Union men everywhere in the Territory, appear to be anxious to meet in convention and concentrate on men who will be able to obtain all the Union votes.

Fourth and last, because the Union voters of Idaho, have got too much good sense to pursue any other course than that which will lead to the most perfect harmony and finally to success.—Golden Age.

LOYALTY. EN ANGELES: Agony are the elated countenances of the Democrat adorned with the exquisite wit and matchless talent of "Silly Secesh," again does he rail at Union principles and has at the advocates of the Union cause. How well the copperhead character illustrated in this war of bellicent words; avoiding like the rules of argument and decency, this modern Jim Crow, this pick of perfection, indulges in custom exhibition of malignant spite abuse.

YET, after all, but two changes are made, "Youth," and "Patriotism," tastes different, but we shall always prefer an inexperienced youth, who looks an interest in the advancement and prosperity of his country, to a S. S., even if he is sharp enough to pen scratch for speech papers, wise enough to be stored (!) with legal lore, and old enough to be a candidate for the Legislature. Age and learning are no apology for one who, behind the shelter of an anonymous communication seeks to give comfort and consolation to those who, with the cry of "peace" on their traitorous lips, would hurl the firebrand of rebellion into the midst of loyal homes. Finally S. S., as for myself, I want no better recommendation to favor, no better certificate of character than your shoes, to gain your favor would be suspicious, to receive your praise would be proof of idleness.

With this article my share of the contest closes, for I cannot stop to throw stones at every dog that yelps at my heels. WIDE AWAKE.

racks, Washington, and constructing sewer to Eastern Branch, nine thousand and fifty dollars. For deficiencies of appropriations in the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending third June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as follows, viz: For repairs and repairs of the navy: completion of side-wheel steamers, hulls, equipment, and machinery, two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Completion of screw steamers, hulls, equipment, and machinery, one million five hundred thousand dollars. Purchase of large steamers, two million six hundred thousand dollars. Purchase of small steamers and tug-boats, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Repairs of steam machinery, one million nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. For instituting and conducting experiments for testing various methods of working steam expansively, twenty thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the surgeon and the citizen at large, who are, with the provost-marshal, to form the enrolling board of each Congressional district, shall receive the compensation of an assistant-surgeon of the army, excluding commutation for fuel and quarters for the time actually employed; and that the same may be paid by the Secretary of War out of appropriations already made for the purposes of that Department.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President cause to be struck from the bills recently prepared at the United States Mint for that purpose, "Medals of Honor" additional to those authorized by the act [Resolution] of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates as have most distinguished themselves in action; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the same.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated, five thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, ten thousand dollars. For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, in addition to the sum hereinbefore appropriated, five thousand dollars.

as chief clerk to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States. Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That, in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the treasurer of the mint, he may, in his discretion, authorize the respective chief clerks to act in his place, and to discharge all the duties required by law of the treasurer of the mint or assistant-treasurer of the United States at Philadelphia.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the chief and other clerks in the treasury department of the mint shall give such assistance in the assistant treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money, as may be required of them by the treasurer, with the same responsibility for the faithful performance of such duty as is imposed upon them by the laws in force for the government of the mint and the officers and clerks thereof.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the senate be directed to pay, out of the contingent fund, for such extra messengers, pages, laborers, and services for the Senate during the present session, as the committee to audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate may prove and direct.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That an assistant collector of customs shall be appointed at the port of New York, in the mode prescribed by law for the appointment of deputy collectors, at an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, who shall perform such duties, and exercise such powers now devolved on the collector as may be assigned to him by that officer; and all the official acts of said assistant, in pursuance of such assignment, shall be as valid in law as if performed by the collector himself; Provided, That the collector shall be responsible for the official acts as aforesaid of said assistant, and that no additional appropriation shall be made for the payment of his compensation.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That the signal-corp of the army shall, during the present rebellion, be organized as follows: There shall be one chief signal-officer, a colonel, who shall be signal officer of the army; one lieutenant-colonel; two majors, who shall be inspectors; and for each army corps or military department there shall be one captain and as many lieutenants, not exceeding eight, as the President may deem necessary, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of cavalry officers of similar grades; and for each officer of the signal-corp there may be enlisted or detailed one sergeant and six privates, who shall receive the pay of similar grades of engineer soldiers; Provided, that no officer or enlisted man shall be allowed to serve in the signal corps until he shall have been examined and approved by a military board, to be convened for that purpose by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the officers and enlisted men herein provided for shall be subject to the rules and articles of war. They may be mounted upon horses, the property of the United States, and shall serve in any military department, or with any forces to which they may be ordered. And officers of the army who may be appointed in this corps may, after the rebellion, be restored to their respective regiments or corps, and receive the same rank and promotion as if they had continued to serve therein.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the office of the signal-officer two clerks of class two, and in selecting officers and men for the organization of the signal-corp, as herein provided, preference shall be given to such as have served faithfully, or as are now serving in the acting signal-corp of the army.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That every judge-advocate of a court-martial, or court of inquiry hereafter to be constituted, shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which courts of criminal jurisdiction within the state, territory, or district where such military courts shall be ordered to sit may lawfully issue.

Approved, March 8, 1863. Terrific Bombardment. Morris Island, (S. C.) Aug. 5.—On Sunday morning last the gunboat Ottawa and one Monitor took their position off Fort Wagner to indulge in shell practice, and kept the rebels in a quietest state, so that our men in the advance trenches should not be annoyed by their fire. The practice from the Ottawa 100 pounder Parrott was exceedingly fine; nearly every shot plunged into the rebel works, and the garrison were kept in the bomb-proof.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That, in order to allow time for their thorough examination, the President may appoint the officers authorized by this act after the recess of Congress; which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That the sum of thirteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for reconstructing the bridges and market-house in Georgetown, built across the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and for raising the same so as to open a convenient outlet to the trade of the canal to the Potomac River, in place of that which has been interrupted by the occupation of the aqueduct connecting the Chesapeake and Ohio, and the Alexandria Canals, as a bridge for the transportation of supplies for the army of the United States across said river; said sum to be expended under the direction of the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of the State of Minnesota, or his duly authorized agent, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by said State in suppressing Indian bands within said State and upon its borders, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be settled upon proper vouchers to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury; Provided, That, in determining the claims to be allowed under this act, the same principles, rules, and regulations shall be observed by the accounting officers in auditing said expenses as have been applied to the claims allowed to states under the act approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States."

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act approved the eighteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States," as prohibits the granting of passports to any other than citizens of the United States, shall be, and is hereby repealed, so far as that prohibition may embrace any class of persons liable to military duty by the laws of the United States.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, whenever in his judgment the public interest may so require, to discontinue the consulate of the United States at Trinidad de Cuba, and to appoint at Cienfuegos, in that island, a consul with the same salary and emoluments as those now allowed by law to the consul at Trinidad de Cuba.

what Mr. Lincoln said in his Corning letter was taught by slave driving rebels as a "lawful right to secede." This is what Long Tom said had been advised by Lincoln. This is what we denied as ever having been affirmed by him, and this is what the simperon at Eugene tries to fasten on the President by quoting from a speech in which Mr. Lincoln asserts that a people may revolutionize if they choose!

The difference between a revolutionary right and a constitutional right, is well understood by Jeff and his cabinet, if not by the ignorant rabble that compose the rank and file of the copperhead party—and the fact that copperhead editors are constantly inveighing against coercion, and trying to stop the war, shows that they understand it, or else that they are mere tools of the rebels, serving their purposes, without knowing why they do it.

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