



TO THE EFFICACY AND PERMANENCY OF YOUR UNION, A GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE IS INDISPENSIBLE.

JACKSONVILLE.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

Speech of John C. Breckinridge.

We presume every one has read this remarkable speech. Mr. Breckinridge did not seem to know that there was a formidable rebellion in the Southern States, seeking to overthrow the Constitution—that Constitution which he seems so anxious to transmit unimpaired to coming generations. He did not seem to know that there was an immense rebel army within striking distance of Washington, and that if the Federal forces were withdrawn, the Capital would fall into the hands of the rebels, the President be deposed, and the Constitution of our Fathers, purchased at such a fearful expenditure of blood, overturned. He did not know that nearly a third of the States had set at defiance the laws of Congress, and the Constitution which he pretends so much to revere; that they had, in violation of their Constitutional obligations, confiscated the property of the United States, situated within their limits; robbed the mints and custom-houses of money belonging to the General Government; maltreated, imprisoned, lung or drove from their borders, the loyal citizens who revered the American Union and still desired to remain faithful to their Constitutional obligations. He did not know that a starving garrison within the walls of Sumpter, too small to endanger the safety of Vicksburg, in the dust of the sacred emblem of Constitutional Liberty, after enduring for two days a storm of iron, from batteries permitted to be erected by the fraternal clemency and long forbearance of the General Government. For all of these palpable violations of the most sacred constitutional obligations, Mr. Breckinridge has not a word of condemnation. He sees naught but some assumed usurpations of the President. Let us look at this subject for a moment, in the light of the Constitution itself. There are two classes of powers granted in the Constitution; they are, expressed and implied. Express powers are those which are plainly written out and clearly given. Implied powers are those, which are not expressly given, but which are necessary to carry the express powers into execution. The President before he enters upon the execution of his office, is required to take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This oath is a summary of his Constitutional obligations. The power is expressly given here to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution." Yea, more; the power is not only clearly given, but there is a duty connected with that power, and the solemn sanction of an oath is called in, to impress that duty upon the conscience of the Executive. If a rebellion threatens the destruction of the Government, and the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the nation, is clearly embodied in the official oath.

Again, the Constitution nowhere points out the precise manner in which the President shall discharge this duty. His duty is made clear, but the manner in which he discharges that duty is left to a considerable extent to his discretion.

Again, Mr. Breckinridge's doleful lamentations over the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in one or two cases, by the authority of the President, seem to us to have something of meek solemnity in them. How is it in the sacred States? Is there any writ of *habeas corpus* there? Has Mr. Breckinridge any word of condemnation for the lawless action of the South, "any tears to shed over the grave of Constitutional freedom" there? Hundreds of Union men, for no crime, other than that of affection for the Constitution of their country, have been robbed, tarred and feathered and killed; but that is nothing in the estimation of the Honorable Gentleman, in comparison with the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in a few instances. But what does the Constitution say on this subject? Section 9th, second subdivision. "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." Do we not live in the midst of a formidable rebellion? Then one of the conditions of this section is complied with. The next question that arises, is who is to be the judge as to whether the public safety requires the suspension of the writ or not? We hold that the President is the Judge, because he is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States, and that he is responsible to Congress for the proper exercise of that discretion. If he suspends the writ when the public safety does not require it, he is liable to impeachment. Hence the sanction of the Executive act by Congress.

MURDERED.—The bodies of Jarvis Briggs and his son, of Lin county, were found a few days since in the vicinity of Barlow's Gate, horribly mangled, indicating conclusively that they came to their deaths at the hand of assassins. They were known to have had money in their possession.

Rough Sketches of a Few Days in the Mountains.

July 20th, 4 A. M.—Temperature cool; morning misty. The country comfortably covered with a wet blanket, like unto the plains of Peru in the early morning dew, which heavy wet slightly dampens the ardor of the hunt. Fortified, however, with review and drill on the mystic feldspar, which exercise is a part of the salutary regulations recommended by the estimable Bolus, in order to render the courageous expedition, proof against the damps and damps—we waded through the wet grass and chapparal in dead silence. By the way, let us remark that silence is the rule in this region. No feathered opera to wake up the belts and glades, to meet the early morn, but the sombre plateau is wrapped in solitary grandeur, disturbed anon by the majestic tramp of the grizzly in search of another rotten log, to breakfast on; or the occasional whistle of a deer wending his way to water, and bands of elk feeling their way out of the jungle from the neighborhood of the grizzly beds; these animals are the lords of the belts, who intimate that we can wade on and on.

We head westward, keeping the border of the glade and a sharp lookout to windward for game; arriving at the junction of some half-a-dozen glades, we divide and dip into them, and lose sight of each other in the belt of pines. Winkle and Pryus diverge to the Southward, up their short glades and dive into the jungle, where if you please, *Allegro letos*, we will follow them with the shell-bark notes, with *solito alio in elocutio*.

About half an hour after entering the forest, the peculiar boom of the Tennessee rifle, announces the fact that Pryus is feeling for the game somewhere in the jungle, and as he seldom sends Tennessee out without finding something, we readily reach the conclusion that he has blood. Winkle who is a mile or two off, now heads for the report of Tennessee, joins Pryus, and together take the track of blood left by the wounded buck; follow him through the belt into a beautiful glade to the eastward, up that to a larger belt of pines on a low divide. Here three more Antlers jump up and bound off in front a hundred yards or so, where they halt, and about face to take the dimensions of the fearless and to inquire into the unceremonious entrance into their secluded shades. Winkle, who is up to time, plants a trouble into one of them, Pryus sends out Tennessee and finds number two.

When, alas! we must relate Although strange to state, The venison rushed on— To the other side of Jordan, or to some other sea port for ought we know, leaving nothing of their valuable carcasses but some hairs and plentiful pools of *pupit* scattered along on the leaves and brush-wood.

Three bloods and no venison! What fatality follows the fearless! Half an hour's practice on the field-piece for a dog! and other expressions of a fine nature are uttered by the disappointed *elocutio*. The fact is, says Winkle, separating himself on a prostrate pine, with a resigned and elongated countenance, "the lease of life of the game on the plateau is tempestuous and interminable. 'Nearly so,' rejoined Pryus, 'for last year I remember shooting a buck through the heart and he ran nearly three hundred yards, and had the brush been as thick as it is here about, probably would never have found him, as it was late in the evening, and the grizzlies don't allow venison to lay out in the cold near their rough residences.' 'Well,' says the gay and buoyant Winkle, whose face had already shortened, 'what's the holds so we're appy' and at the same time, producing a derringer, intimated that under the circumstances it would be well to *solito*. 'In which proposition I concur,' responded Pryus, 'placing Tennessee against a pine within easy range—and here is a toast, dear to the first game that comes around, death to denagogues and peace will rule the woods.'

The pipes are fired up—for you must know that the fearless, like all well regulated classes, revel in clouds of smoke from the fragrant weed; in fact, as well might we be without powder as tobacco; *no mus* nerves unstrung, the bucks walk off not damaged much by the shot. True we have not bagged our venison yet, although well supplied with the above indispensable; but the rule, you know, 'play the rules if you lose an empire; besides, the mosquitoes of the belts insist on tasting our blood and about the only way we can persuade them out of the notion is to smoke; they don't like smoke.

Which favorite stanza of Winkle's is nipped on the wing, by a signal from Pryus who thinks he hears something stirring up the solitude some distance ahead. Picking up the iron, we slip through jungle as quietly as possible, following the antlers, which is easily done by the blood, and proceed something like a quarter, when a terrific crashing of the brush ahead brought us up standing. We now advance more cautiously, and emerge from the jungle into more open ground. 'Ye Gods!' whispers Winkle, pointing towards a large pine, some thirty feet off, where an immense grizzly was standing on its hind legs full height, embracing the pine with his head turned towards us, exhibiting a set of ivory phlogis, and phlogis, that for the moment paralyzed us; added to this, horrid growls, that shook the wood for miles, nor more were we sure, because the inch of the expedition was trampled to a few footings; (the hair, by the way, is a good preservative) transfixed for about half a minute in blank amazement, with a knowledge that we have no weapons of sufficient force to attack such a monster. Pryus remarks *solito*, 'that we had better be making time from this neck of woods, as the toast ahead, had no reference to grizzlies.' So we move off with quiet respect for her dignity; but she does not seem to appreciate our movements; dropping from the tree, she bows and threatens us with the ivory battery, then rushed at the tree again and hugged it furiously affectionate. Maudlin we had looked for trees of the proper size for speedy ascension, but found them scarce. Of course, as we moved off, we kept one eye on the battery, and the other on the look-out for means of escape, so that if she made any charge we could get up and get a few feet from the earth before the furious fury. She did manifest much regard for the long part of the expedition, for she came down again with a large in our direction, when up shinned Winkle leaving the lead splinter on the ground; up went Pryus, slower, because a worse tree to climb, and Tennessee goes up with him, to be ready for hostilities; but his bearship passes on, making as much noise as a young carlinquo.

Winkle avers that he could not make the same time up that tree for a large wayer. It may not look respectable to see the fearless hunters tread, but at the same time it suits us

and we confess that it would suit some better if there were limbs large enough to sustain the entire weight of an expedition, especially if we are compelled to occupy our excelsior quarters some time. It is said that discretion is the better part of valor, we think so; we don't want our running gear smashed, clothes torn by a tassel, or stomach riled, by a set-to with the madam, as we have no breakfast yet. Please to remember that it is easier to use up a grizzly while seated comfortably in the Saloon with plenty of lager in front, than it is on the plateau, with the formidable battery of ivory in range, fearfully primative.

We now take a hasty survey of our position and try to comprehend the attachment of the madam to the tree, and in about five minutes Winkle points to the top of said pine where a pair of ears and phlogis of a juvenile griz, were quizzing us and enjoying our discomfiture. We understand it all now; the old griz, was standing guard, while the cub was getting out of danger, up the tree. Young griz, you know, can't climb, old ones can't, unless very low down in flesh, which all account for the milk, &c.' Winkle calls the attention of Pryus to the cause of our upward flight, and forgetting danger and discretion, insisted on Pryus shooting "ye blasted cub," to get revenge for all this climbing and upward movement of the hats. Pryus sweeps the horizon on the look-out for the *solito* hesitates; but Winkle insists like a hero, on taking the chances of staying up in the cold all night. 'Well,' says Pryus, 'I'll negotiate with the cub if you say so, but it is dangerous,' and so it was in the highest degree; but off went Tennessee and out tumbled the cub, end over end, crashing through the limbs to the ground, falling at least 130 feet; weight about 50 lbs. Waiting some time and finding nothing to indicate the proximity of the madam, we ventured down, Pryus standing guard, while Winkle, the bravo, rushes into the brush and snakes out the cub, when both make better time over the plateau than probably ever was or will be made with equal weights. Emerge from the belt into a glade running west, on which we went without stopping to think about the latitude of camp, the principle object being to make longitude from the bear belt as fast as possible. After sending some boys to observe old Sol making some preparations to throw his whole force into the Celestial Empire, and it occurred to us that it would be well to send Tennessee out to explore the belts for camp, the usual practice when any member of the expedition gets twisted up in the labyrinth; did so, and the report found Script and Bolus engaged in a warm discussion of smoked log and liquids, having returned from the morning hunt sometime without blood. Bolus lets loose the lead scatterer, in answer to Tennessee, which thunders like a park of artillery fired in detail, as the report strikes the various belt walls. 'Thunder and more,' says Winkle, is that the direction to camp, is it possible, that we have worked clear round camp since morning? This cub is getting tarted away; fire another gun, Pryus; boom goes Tennessee shaking up the solitary shades of evening; boom goes another from the battery of Bolus, who now snatches up one of the belt which Script holds; puts the helm hard down and the sheet hard up, with heels under the quarter, and goes plunging into the raging belt northwest, under the impression that something dreadful had slipped the longest half of the expedition; fired off the mazy low-chaser, and was answered by the forest salute from Pryus. 'Ho! what craft is that?' shouts Winkle. 'Goraf, of the calico cavalcade, art in distress?' by the shades of the fearless? 'continues, Script, 'is that all, is that the result of the hunt, and cause of this commotion,' pointing to the cub, which to Winkle had grown to the weight of at least five hundred pounds, like Shiloh's man of the mountain, proving the shoulders of the now almost hair to *condot* comitory, thinking at the time of making the indelicate remark, that the above mentioned animal was a large *solito* coyote. Now, Script has occasionally seen passion on the rampage, but the dignified features of the injured fearless, exhibited a new type of quiet rage as they came to a halt, and three down the result of them, prows, with the partly suppressed emphatic words "is that all," when discovering the *solito* malediction, Script hastens to smooth the contracted brows of the fearless by early *solito* humble; and by a timely presentation of the derringer, caused them to snide often and smooth their wrinkled front. *Equanim*, butchers are not allowed to serve on certain grays, because they deal in blood, and it is well enough to say, that it is not altogether safe to trifle with men fresh from a sanguinary tussel with the ferocious grizzly, and who snid blood on an empty stomach.

Throwing the cub aboard the Goraf, we wear around and star for camp, where we soon arrive, and it is hardly necessary to state the fact that portions of young griz were twisting around on the coals soon thereafter. Winkle and Pryus now report the thrilling vicissitudes of the day's hunt, meanwhile making a furious assault on Switzer case and Sardinia, to give forcible illustration of the fray, to the astonished short half of the expedition.

The camp is now more lively, and the evening passes off with repeated sorties on the bear subject from all points. In all probability, Deltonico, the Prince of cooks never used up his bear in a more scientific shape, than did the courageous 4; we certainly had some tit bits that ought to be palatable to the *solito* or any other man.

The curtain is fast closing down on the belts. The light on the plateau is snuffed out. A booming fire fronts the camp and the fearless in fancy group, fronts the fire; the pipes curling comfort around the night, and the dulcet voice of Winkle in chasing the animals to the Andes, cautioning the *solito* with prunella shoes on, &c., and appealing to John for music. An enterprising mosquito prospecting for blood, tates the nob of Bolus, who suppresses imprecations thereat. Strips of the cub on a strip stick before the fire, is the revenge of Pryus for the rude conduct of the *solito* griz, and we will polish up a note of the fact that Bolus has received the fight with the grizzly, and we hold him, to save the blankets and keep him out of the fire; Winkle is beating his former time over the plateau, with the cub increased to about seven hundred pounds, avoirdupois, on his exhausted shoulders, with madam at his heels. Which incidents drop the blankets on the bold expedition and the 20th simultaneously, consigning both to slumber among the silent belts, the one until morning, the other forever.

WHOLE STRUCK.—The owner of the fishing smack Faro reports at San Francisco that soon after he left the South Farallone Island, on Tuesday, August 6th, his boat was struck by a large whale, which carried away the bowsprit and stove in the bows. The crew succeeded in reaching the beach, where the boat was temporarily repaired, and brought up to the city on Thursday. There was a lady on board, and several other passengers.

M. E. Conference—Report of Committee on the "State of the Country."

The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convened at Eugene City on the 7th inst., and continued its session six days. Among other important features, there were none more so than the Report of the Committee on the "State of the Country." We lay the entire report before our readers: To the President and Members of the Oregon Annual Conference: Your Committee to whom was referred the subject of the "State of the Country," respectfully submit the following report: The Methodist Episcopal Church has always held and taught that allegiance to the Government of the United States is a binding religious duty. This appears from her history. At its second session, held in New York in 1779, the New York Conference, then comprising a considerable portion of the M. E. Church, presented to GENERAL WASHINGTON, through Bishop Ashbury and Cole, a congratulatory address upon his inauguration, declaring their approbation of "the excellent Constitution," which they avowed was "the admiration of the world," and would become its model, and also declaring their allegiance to the Government.

Among our Articles of religion, the XXIII, which treats "of the Rulers of the United States of America," reads thus: "The President, the Congress, the General Assembly, the Rulers of the United States of America, according to the division of power made to them by the Constitution of the United States, and by the Constitutions of their respective States; and the said States are a sovereign and independent nation and ought not to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction."

At a time like the present, when a portion of the people of the United States are seeking, by force of arms, to subvert the Government and laws thereof, and to disrupt the nation, it is not only advisable, but denounceable, that we reiterate our unwavering attachment to and support of the Government of the United States in its integrity and sovereignty; therefore,

Resolved, 1st, That as our Union was framed with great care and wisdom by the noble patriots of the Republic, who not only made no provision for the disruption or dissolution thereof, but, on the contrary, did make provision for a more perfect or permanent Union of these States; therefore, Secession, as now practiced, is treason against the Government, and ought to be suppressed.

Resolved, 2d, That our untimely property and advancement as a people is an evidence of the wisdom and benignity of our Government and also of its importance to the welfare and progress of the race; and, therefore, its attempted overthrow is well calculated to excite the horror and alarm of every patriotic philanthropist and Christian.

Resolved, 3d, That our untimely earthly interests and hopes are involved in the preservation of our Government, therefore our safety and our duty alike require us to support it against all enemies and amidst all perils whatsoever.

Resolved, 4th, That in the fearful struggle now going on between the Government and those who are seeking to subvert it, the safety of the nation is at stake, and the very existence of the nation is at stake; and, therefore, it is our duty to support the Government and its laws, and to oppose the rebellion, by every lawful means in our power.

Resolved, 5th, That we cannot approve the policy of inaction, so strongly urged by some as patriotic and humane, because we believe it to be fraught with danger and contrary to the spirit of the Bible, the Declaration of Independence, the terms of our Revolutionary National Oath, National Creed, and National existence.

Resolved, 6th, That no measure is too costly, no sacrifice too great, no time too long to put down insurrection and to sustain our Union, on a basis so substantial that neither moves it abroad nor traitors at home can overthrow it.

Resolved, 7th, That we have entire confidence in the integrity of the present Government of the United States, as well as in its wisdom and energy to put down rebellion, and to restore national order and tranquility, and therefore that we will give it our hearty cooperation.

Resolved, 8th, That as all our hope of success is in God, therefore we will pray for the welfare of our country—for wisdom to guide its councils; for success to crown its arms; that our enemies may be defeated; right triumph over wrong; justice over injustice; patriotism over treason, and that our Republic may emerge from the present ordeal, stronger and purer than ever before, to occupy a still loftier position among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, 9th, That a certified copy of this report be forwarded by the Secretary of the United States to the President of the United States.

THOMAS H. PEARSE, R. C. LIPPINCOTT, A. F. WALKER, I. D. DRIVER, G. M. HENRY, Committee.

Unanimously adopted by the yeas and nays, at session.

Appointments of the Oregon Conference.

WALLAMET DISTRICT.—C. KINGSLEY, P. E. Portland, Lane Dillon, Milwaukie, C. G. Bellnap, East Tualatin, Wm. Royal, West Tualatin, C. O. Hoeford, Dayton and Lafayette (to be supplied) George Greer; Yamhill, G. C. Roe; Rock Creek, to be supplied; Oregon City, H. K. Hines; Clear Creek, Albert Kelly; Vancouver, J. O. Raynor; St. Helens, O. C. Huntington; Cowalla and Astoria, J. Spalding; Lewis and Clark, J. Lewis; Female Seminary, C. H. Hall, Principal, and member of Portland quarterly conference, C. S. Kingsley, Agent. Thos. H. Pearse, Editor of the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, and member of Portland quarterly conference.

UPPER WALLAMET.—D. E. BLAIS, P. E. Salem, D. Rutledge; Mill Creek, to be supplied; Albany, Wm. Johnson; W. S. Lewis; Santiam Forks, to be supplied; Galapala, P. M. Starr; Spencer's Butte, J. W. Miller; Eugene City, I. D. Driver; Mary's River, T. B. Sanderson; Corvallis, G. M. Berry; Dallas, Geo. Hugbanks; McKenzie's Fork, N. A. Starr, A. F. Walker, Agent of Wallamet University, and member of Salem Quarterly Conference; Clatsop, Wm. S. Lewis; Oregon Bible Society, and member of Salem Quarterly Conference, F. S. Hoyt, transferred to Ohio Conference.

EMPUCA DISTRICT.—L. E. WOODWARD, P. E. Jacksonville, C. C. Stratton and R. C. Smith; Roseburg, A. Taylor and A. C. Fairchild; North Umpqua, (one to be supplied), N. Clark; Table Rock, E. Arnold; Umpqua Academy, T. F. Royal, and member of North Umpqua Quarterly Conference.

WALLA WALLA DISTRICT.—JOHN FINN, P. E. Walla Walla, to be supplied; Dalles and Caswell, J. F. Devore; Oro Fino, G. Hines; Colville, to be supplied; Sny Island, Indian Reserve, J. H. Wilbur.

PUGET SOUND DISTRICT.—S. DOANE, P. E. Olympia and Mound Prairie, C. Alderson, G. W. Hook; Whidby's Island, to be supplied; Port Townsend, to be supplied; Seattle, B. G. Lippincott; Clagato, J. S. Douglas; Gray's Harbor and Shoalwater Bay, W. J. Franklin.

SENTENCED.—Wm. Cowly, who killed Hugh Facey a few weeks since at Eugene City, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DAY CREEK STATION, Aug. 19, 1861. The Pony with dates from St. Louis to August 10th, arrived here (168 miles east of Fort Churchill) this afternoon. The following summary of news is from the *Union's* dispatch: WASHINGTON Aug. 9th.—The President today made the following appointments of Brigadier Generals for the volunteer forces, all of them, Professor Mitchell excepted, being recommended by the New York Congressional Delegation: Col. G. Blenker, Steuam volunteers; Maj. Wadsworth, Aid to Gen. Meilowell; Col. Peck, ex-Major regular army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; Martin, a graduate of West Point; Ormsby Mitchell, Professor of Astronomy at Cincinnati a graduate of West Point, and ex-army officer.

A letter from Lieut. Parks, First Michigan regiment, dated Richmond 29th ult., says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. Late last evening, Prince Napoleon and suite returned from Manassas. Three regiments of Cavalry and four of Regular Infantry, are in possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manassas that Prince Napoleon was coming, their enthusiasm was wild. Beauregard and Johnston were both there, and received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. To their earnest entreaties that he would go on to Richmond and see Davis, the Prince formally declined.

The fortifications at Manassas were formidable, and our guns, particularly of Sherman's battery, form an important part of the defenses. Beauregard informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at Bull Run.

The dead were not properly buried; but merely put under ground; some of their feet were seen above ground.

The soldiers at Manassas are very numerous but poorly dressed.

On departing, the rebels gave the Prince a salute with United States guns. On returning to Fairfax, Col. Steward, rebel, approached the carriage of the Prince and said: "I hope you like our fortifications." Prince replied, "Oh, pretty well." Steward said: "I hope you'll be here for us when you get home?" The Prince shrugged his shoulders at this, and said: "I know nothing."

Three companies of Kentucky cavalry arrived here this morning.

It is well authenticated that Smith, in yesterday in New York, is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held as hostage for \$50,000.

Wilson, of Chicago, has permission to raise a regiment of engineers and bridge builders.

Night before last, a rebel steamer attempted to leave Aquia Creek, and was driven back by the ice boat. It was thought the rebel was to resist, but was not struck.

The Page carried six guns.

The stevedores of the Potomac are unskilled. Wednesday night five boats filled with armed men were seen to pass over the river from the west side.

Several rebel prizes are lying at the wharf at Port Washington.

Telegraphic communication is being established between this city and the several camps, including Fort Cooper and Col. Sherman's command, further up the river.

A dispatch says reliable intelligence is received that the rebels are concentrating at Fairfax and various other points. Between Point of Rocks and Alexandria, there are eight to ten thousand. At Fairfax our most experienced officers consider their movements defective.

It is reported that they intend to engage our whole line from Harper's Ferry to Alexandria, simultaneously. If this be so they will be foiled, for Gen. McClellan's preparations are equally available for offensive or defensive action.

Surgeon Wood has taken measures for carrying into effect the late Act of Congress, for adding to the Medical Staff of the army a number of doctors, whose duty shall be to act as assistant hospital and ambulance tenders on the field, with the same rate of pay as military Cadets.

Gen. Scott has issued stringent orders to prevent transmission of telegraphic accounts of army movements, past, present or future.

The rebels are still trying to negotiate with the Federal troops, by offering amnesties if they will forswear allegiance to the Government. Ross chief of the Cherokees remains loyal.

CAIRO, Aug. 10.—The steamer *Louisiana* arrived from St. Louis this afternoon, with a heavy battery for Bird's Point.

LIBEL ON THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—G. P. Putnam, the well known New York publisher, who was on the field, gives the following in reference to the staff of the army: "The New York troops especially—not one of whom was to be seen on the road—that this disgraceful and demoralizing impression should be promptly removed. We should be wholly disgraced before the world if these stories had been true. The truth should be shown, what ever the consequences; but life's on our whole army, and the noble standard and heroic soldierly duty are more than service."

Let me add that it was the First New Jersey Regiment, Col. Montgomery, coming up from Vienna, at 4 P. M., which so promptly and effectually stopped the stampede, yet the wagons in perfect order, regulated everything on the road, and then at 5 P. M. marched on towards the battle field. They deserve all credit for this important service. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came limping from the field. The whole panic was stopped in twenty minutes. It was considered by me, I need only repeat that it was the First New Jersey, and myself remained till 6 1/2 o'clock at the very spot where the stampede was stopped, where we had the melancholy satisfaction of aiding with a cup of pure water the wounded and sick men who came lim