THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Argue will be furnished at Three Dollars When the money is not paid in advance. Four pulses will be charged if paid in six months, or Fire Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars will be charged for six months-No paper discontinued until all arrearages repaid, unless at the option of the publisher. Single copies twenty-five cents.

For the Argue. As Ode for the Times. Ressed is the nation school God is the Lord. What is now our country's hope,
In this her time of pressing need?
How shall peace to her be giv'n.
When her own sons refuse the meed?

Clouds the sky thick overcast, Fast the dreaded storm's approaching, Star after star is dimming.

Darkness on their sphere's eneroaching.

Vivid do the lightnings flash, No distant muttring thunders now, Fierce they jar the trembling air, Wrath hovers o'er each mountain brow. Well may wise men stand in awe

For vain indeed are human might, a Human wisdom, counsel, skill, The crisis baffles their foresight. Silent let the nation pause, God's presence moves behind the cloud, Hear his voice above the storm, As swift it rolls, o'erwhelming loud.

Darkness may the heavens shroud. The earth from its foundations move. Bound'ries of the deep give way.

And strength of man but weakness prove.

Mighty kingdoms may desolve, ations like to meteors fall, Yet blessed are the people
Who on the Lord Jehovah call. Neath His shadow safety dwells, A refuge His almighty arm, Foss may rage, friends traitors prove, Them of their power He will disarm.

When the Lord to buttle comes, Upon the tempests w ags He's borne, Vapors, pestilence, and fire The weapons by H.s armies wern.

Thou alone, O God, art great!
Us into thy pavilion take,
Till the wrath be overpust—
Thou who didst us a people make.

Fratricidal bands conspire
From allegiance to withdraw,
Bothers' duties disavow,
And say their wills shall be the law.

Arse, O Lord, and save us, Be thou our refuge and defense, Let us not a by-word be, Nor ruined by our d.re offense.

A shrewd statesman's counsels wise To nought were turned when David prayed, Now a nation supplicates

That wrath of wayward men be stayed.

From on high do Thou this day Our chosen Chief be pleased to bless, Give him wisdom for the times, And courage for the right to press.

Ilin from all disaster keep -May his counselors firmly stand, And to rebel spir ts teach That ours is still the freeman's land.

Arouse each patriot's zeal.

Bold to protect his country's flag, No right principle to yield. Nor cringe to a Palmetto rag.

May the land be truly free, No abject souls in it be found, Proudly wave the Stars and Stripes, A signal to earth's utmest bound. That here live the wise and brave. A nation strong, all formed by Thee, Fearless as her eagle's flight, To which the weak may ever flee.

Then all praises to Thy name, Who alone ha h power of saving— Our wat h-words, God and Freedom, The Star-Spangled Banner's waving.

long fling its folds o'er shore and sea, By the b rd of heaven borne.

As unspelled nation r emblem be. March 4, 1861.

A SINGULAR STORY .- The Providence Herald says: A singular story is told of the apple tree planted over the grave of Roger Williams. This tree had pushed downward one of its main roots in a sloping direction, and nearly straight course, toward the precise spot that had been occupied by the skull of Roger Williams .-There, making a turn conforming with its circumference, the root followed the direction of the back-bone to the hips, and thence divided into two branches, each one both turned upward to the extremities of most to beggary. the toes of the skeleton. One of the roots formed a slight crook at the part occupied by the knee-joint, thus producing an inskeleton of Roger Williams, as if, indeed, molded thereto by the powers of vegetable life. This singularly formed root has been carefully preserved, as constituting a very impressive exemplification of the mode in entirely absorbed

Great preparations are being made at Tonlon, France, for an experiment to be the line, and endeavor to cut her in two with her bronze prow. The steam engines of the "Gloire" are enveloped in mattrasses, to protect them from being too much shakbuilt on the plus of the "Gloire."

In one of Byron's letters to Leigh addiction to poetry is very generally the result of an uneasy mind in an uneasy body. too blind."

A story is told of a hard shell Baptist missionary in Medina, who had become mixed up in land speculations in Minnesota. On entering the pulpit recently, he announced to his congregation, at the opening of is "St. Paul's epistle to the Minnesotians, section 4, range 3 west."

seeing his face well bruised up. "Not very much, sur," replied Jim, in his richest brogge, "I was jist down at Bill's last discocaban said sticks !"

The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. VI. OREGON CITY, OREGON, MARCH 16, 1861.

Lord Brougham on American Stavery.

their Convention, held in December last .- | Catholic Institute in that city, said: He answered the invitation as follows:

slave. When the British emancipation that caused our fall, was finally carried it was accomplished by steps, and five years clapse! between the and its completion in 1838.

seem to be inconsistent with the principle times after the 4th of March: now laid down. But I am bound to ex- 1. He will, immediately after his accesthat all property in slaves should instantly forthwith set adult. cease; and yet such would have been the

that of America. In the elevation of your new President, all friends of America, of its continued union, of the final extinction of slavery by revenue laws. praceful means, and of the atter immediate extinction of the execrable slave-trade-all friends of the human race must heartily rejoice. They will, let us hope, find in him a powerful ally, as his country may expect to find an able, a consistent, and an honest ruler. I have the honor to be your faithful servant, BROUGHAM.

James Redpath, Esq., Boston,

WHAT SECESSION HAS DONE FOR TEN-NESSEE.—The following is from the Nash of a Southern State. ville Democrat. It gives some idea of what If this were civil war, then your readers them a gun now, of, produces such results, what may we expect or not expect from it if it shall be consummated?

man in Tennessee. The price of property tional Humiliation," and remarked; before the election; the poor are thrown out of employment, and their families brought to the point of starvation; every interest in the State has suffered; men almost bankrupt, who would have been wentthy but for the Secession of South Carolina. The Disunion sts, not satisfied with the rain they have brought, propose to make the burden still greater by the estab-Ishment of a standing army, and, to cap the elmax, bring Dismion, with all the horrors of civil war. At present, our poor men can scarce get bread for their children. Men who have lived comparatively comfollowing a leg-bone to the heel, where they fortable heretofore, are now brought al-

" Suppose this condition of affairs should continue for a month or two, and grow worse every day, as has been the case for six weeks past, there would be such a decreased resemblance to the outlines of the gree of starvation as would make men desperate and ready for the most rash acts.— What is to be the result of this pressure, no man can tell. Nashville is losing her if ever."

SHIPPING THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN tried with the steel-plate frigate "Gloire," FROM FORT SUMTER. - The Charleston This ressel is to be impellled with all the Conrier has the following: A few days ago power of steam to strike against a ship-of- Henry Missroon, agent of the New York and Charleston line of steamers, received a note from Capt. Doubleday, stating that it was the desire of Maj. Anderson to have en by the force of the shock. Should it the women and children removed from Fort socceed, several large steamships will be Sumter, and asking on what terms he would take them as passengers to New York, Mr. Missroon communicated to Hunt, the epinion is expressed, that "an Gov. Pickens the wish of Maj. Anderson, Disease or deformity," he adds, "have him every facility in his power to accomvears-in all 40 persons.

asks why is it that the escape of one negro Sumpter without the knowledge of the peodivine service, that his text would be found from slavery is practically regarded at ple in Charleston, and without it being Washington as of more consequence than publicly known even at Washington. There the lawless subjection of ten white freemen is every probability of this being, as we be-"What's the matter, Jim?" said I, to constraint, indignity, torture, and even lieve it to be, literally true. death, at the hands of Southern mobs, on the mere suspicion (often groundless) that lowed a cent last summer, is dying slowly plankings, and pricking even the ceiling.—

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The sword was some thirteen inches in mere nullities, and all who attempt to ensight, and him an me we had a bit ov a they are hostile to slavery? Will some by copper poison. His legs have become The sword was some thirteen inches in mere nullities, and all who attempt to enone answer this question?

Archbishop Parcell (Catholic), of The Abolitionists of Boston, it seems, the docese of Cincionati, in remarks made invited Lord Brougham to be present at by him at the recent inauguration of a

Sir: I feel honored by the invitation to that it was to be dismembered and torn grand," and that it is the best speech yet attend the Boston Convention, and to give into fragments; that State would part from made in the Senate, and will cause the American slavery be abolished?" I conthey belong. On! what is the treason of sider the application is made to me as con- those men who thus sacrifice the noblest ceiving me to represent the anti-slavery hope of man? And who is there that body in this country; and I believe that I would not lay down his life, a willing sucspeak their sentiments, as well as my own, rifice, to preserve the Union of these in expressing the widest difference of opin-States? A Union that is modeled after ion with you upon the merits of those who that of our Church, which allows every promoted the Harper's Ferry expedition, man the largest liberty in doing right, and and upon the fate of those who suff red for only restrains him when he attempts evil. their conduct in it. No one will doubt my carnest desire to see slavery extinguished; but that desire can only be gratified by lawful means—a strict regard to the rights of property, or what the law declares to be property, and a constant repugnance to the shedding of blood. No man can be considered a martyr unless he not only Catholic in the land may come, and, extensuffers, but is witness to the truth; and he ding his hand over the bier, say, "I am does not bear this testimony who seeks a guiltless of its death," When you look lawful object by illegal means. Any other around this ball and see the beautiful stars course taken for the abolition of slavery and stripes that adore it, pray, oh pray, mity to the hazard of an insurrection, per-cession may be crushed to death, even as ruin besides." haps less burtful to the master than the the ever blessed Mary crushed the serpent

LINCOLN'S FUTURE POLICY -The editocommencement of the measure in 1833, rial correspondent of the S. F. Bulletin, writing from Springfield, Ill., gives the fol-The declaration of the law which pro-lowing as the probable future policy of Mr. nounced a slave free as soon as he touched British ground (erroneously ascribed to the Lincoln. Could we look upon this as offi-English Courts under Lord Mansfield) may cial, we might safely calculate upon warm

press my doubt if such a decision would sion to power, make a most thorough sifthave been given had Jamaica touched upon ing of the Federal officers, both civil and the coasts of this country. It is certain military; all sympathisers with and abetthat the Judges did not intend to declare tors of the secession movement will be

2. He will demand the restoration of the inevitable effect of their judgment in the Federal property unlawfully seized upon case supposed, which somewhat resembles and held by the authorities of the second

3. He will collect a sufficiently strong mayal force to secure the enforcement of

4. He will reinforce Maj. Anderson at all hizards, in case he should be still in possession of Fort Sumter after the 4th of

5. He will not invade any State with a Federal army, to force the repeal of unconstitutional laws and the overthrow of the authoraties exercising Federal functions; but protect, and, if necessary, recover the forts, arsenals, navy yards, magazines, post breech-loading cannon; but since secession of any of the treason aforesaid, shall con-

the Secession question has done in its State. may remain satisfied that the tug of war And since Secession, when merely talked will come after the installation of the Re-

Rev. Dr Scott, of San Francisco, preached last Sunday, says the Sacramento "The Secession has almost ruined every Bec, of Feb. 18th, on the subject of "Na- since, in Putman county, Indiana, at the not exceeding one thousand dollars."

> "That the present perhous state of come to pass but for the divisions in the Church. Both sections taking their cue from the teachings of the Bible, as the variously understood it, had bitterly assailed each other until churches and religious societies were rent in twam, and this bad example was being sadly followed. It was of our own stormy passions; and among year, these great sins of the people he enameratany other nation on the globe; their lewdness; their neglect, as parents, to educate open in Brooklyn, on Sunday. their children soberly and righteonsly .-But great as one sins were, he saw no occasion for these difficulties. He did not believe there was to be a disunion of these American States."

OUR LOST NATIONALITY. - " Never," says the London Times, in an article on the population daily, and if this agitation secession of South Carolina, "never, for should cease at once, the city could not re- many years, can the United States be to which the contents of the grave have been cover from the shock for twenty years- the world what they have been. * * * * the States which elected him constitute their respective companies or stations.ality-we find it is nothing more than a ation of that number of months. the request, and stated that he would afford the American people with respect to foreign powers is completely altered."

war Brooklyn did send in two hundred men RATHER POINTED.-The N. Y. Tribune in houts, who were safely landed at Fort

Miscellany.

Many of the leading journals of the North, opposed to the R-publican party, speak in terms of unqual fied praise of Mr. Seward's speech. The Boston Post, says, "It would seem as if the death-knell of "its delineation of the glories of the Union, of the court, the grand jury were in at-BROUGHAM, Nov. 20, 1860. our glorious Union had already been heard; and the consequences of disunion, are

> -A decree of Juarez, dated Vera Cruz, treason: Oct. 25th, extends the time allowed to the Louisiana Telmantepee Company to build a requested your attendance this morning, in

> Senate has called for a very interesting re- and which are, therefore, very imperfectly port made by Maj. James Carlion, U. S. understood in the community. Yet one of A., in which he presents abundant evidence them is the highest crime known to the

cause Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia, and ion of treason, that you may inquire wheth-Maryland lose fugitive slaves, whilst South or either have been committed by any perthem into a condition of things in which this court, and if you are satisfied that eican only delay the consummation we so de-that the hideous rattlesmake may never they would lose all they have, and be in ther have, that they may be presented to voutly wish, besides exposing the commu-sting them, but that the rattlesmake of se-volved in bloodshed, confingration, and the courts to be dealt with according to

> be introduced into the House, on the 7th, to repeal the law making New Orleans a port of entry, and providing for the collection of revenue at the mouth of the Missis-

> -The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy says

-One of the wealthiest planters in Mishis property will be seized as that of a the punishment of treason," disufferted person; that he himself is a In pursuance of the power thus conferred

Gen. James, of Rhode Island, had contracted with the State of Alabama to furnish them with some of his famous sons, having knowledge of the commissions, having knowledge of the commissions, having knowledge of the commissions. offices, and custom-houses within the Linits he has written them that all the money in Alabama would not induce him to send and make known the same to the President

at since secession have, as we learn. lutely refused to deliver them.

-Mrs. Patsey Allen died a short time very advanced age of 116 years. She was born in the year 1744, and has left a exists in portions of the Union. That per affars at the South, would never have daughter living in the same county, who sons owing allegiance to the United States is 93 years old.

-Mr. Rhett, in the South Carolina at two millions, and the total resources of hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars .the sins of the people that had tempted They must look out, he said, that they God to leave us for awhile to the driving were not bankrapt before the end of the

'-The Philadelphia Press says that ed their profamity-more universal than in Plymonth Church (H. W. Beecher's), is the only place of amusement allowed to be

-The Legislature of Maine unanimously passed a joint resolution, requesting the Governor to tender the services of the State to the President to sustain the Un-

IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE.-Gen. Scott has issued orders to the following ef-

1. Officers on leave of absence, who have

fact beyond contradiction that the sloop of scarce that a famine is apprehended,- books, Property in land, slaves, and houses has

Golden Age, when last at Panama, was wisdom, conciliation and compromise of

Defining High Treason.

Circuit Court.

tendance, January 14th, and Judge Smalmy opinion upon the question "How can State, and cities from the States to which whole country to breathe easier. ley proceeded to deliver to them the follow-horizont slavery be abolished?" I con they below On the States to which ing important charge on the law of high

> railroad. It must be commenced as soon order to call your attention to and give as April 1st, 1862, and finished in seven you some instructions in relation to crimes years from that date, unless the work be which have long been unknown in our interrupted by civil war or other force hitherto happy and peaceful country, which, of or. On the motion of Mr. Lathan, the have not been called upon to investigate, that the Mountain Mendows massacre of law in any civilized country. It is that of overland emigrants to California was the work of the Mormons.
>
> Law in any civilized country. It is that of high treason. Recent painful events make it the duty of the court to define to you -The Louisville Journal says: " Be. what constitutes the lesser crime of mispris-Carolina loses none, she proposes to coerce son or persons within the jurisdiction of law; and also that those who desire to be -Report said that a resolution would good and true citizens may be forewarned, and not ignorantly and unwittingly be led into the commission of any acts in violation of the laws of their country, and which would make them guilty of either of those off-uses. It is unnecessary at this time to enter into an elaborate disquisition of the law of treason. The constitution of the that there was never such bullying prac United States clearly defines in what it tised since the days of Sodom, as in the consists. The third section of the third recent State campaign. Thousands of citi- article provides, "that treason against the zens were dragooned into voting for seces- United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."issippi writes to a Southern gentleman in Again the same section provides that "the New York that, noless he returns speedily, Congress shall have the power to declare

> ed April 30, 1790, which provides in sec--The Times' Washington correspondent tion I, "that if any person or persons, owintimates that Fort Sumter has been ing allegiance to the United States of reinforced by the steamer "Brooklyn," America, shall levy war against them, or which lauded upward of 300 troops at the shall adhere to their enemies, giving them Fort, by means of row boats with muffled aid and comfort, within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convict--The Emperor Napoleon's long an-nounced work, "The Life of Casar," is ed, on confession in open court or ea the said to be already in the press, and is expected to be out by the middle of January. stand indicted, such person of pected to be out by the middle of January. be adjudged guilty of treason against the stand indicted, such person or persons shall

> of the United States, or some of the Judges -The Chicopee Arms Company, whose thereof, or to the President or Governor of manufactory was burned recently, had a particular State or some one of the judges heavy contracts for arms with the South; or justices thereof, such person or persons. on conviction, shall be adjudged guilty m sprision of treason, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years, and fined It is well known that war-civil war-

have confederated together, and with arms, by force and intimidation, have prevented Senate, admitted that the expenses of that the execut on of the constitutional acts of State for the coming year were estimated Congress; have forcibly seized upon and hold a custom-house and post-office, forts, the State amounted to only one million five arsenals, vessels and other property belong ing to the United States, and have actual ly fired upon vessels bearing the United States flog and carrying United States troops. This is a usurpation of the authorty of the federal government; it is high treason by levying war. Either one of these acts will constitute high treason .-There can be no doubt of it. The fact that any or all engaged in the commission of these outrageous acts, acted under the pretended authority of the legislature, or a convention of the people of any State, or thereunder, does not change or affect the criminal character of the act. No man or body of men can throw off their allegiance to the government in that way; nor can any State, or the people of any State, acting in any capacity whatever, absolve any been absent from duty for a period of eight person therefrom. Neither South Caroli-The President has dissipated the idea that months, will immediately proceed to join na nor any other State can authorize or legally protect citizens of the other States one people. We have thought that the Officers absent for a less period, but whose in waging war against their government. leave of absence exceeds eight months, will any more than can the queen of Great Federation was of the nature of a nation- in like manner return to duty at the expir- Britain or the emperor of France. If any such power is assumed, it is without right partnership, if any State may, on grounds 2. Officers absent on account of sickness and the deluded individual who acts under satisfactory to a local Convention, dissolve will present themselves to a medical officer it is none the less guilty of treason, and lithe union between itself and its fellows; if discontent with the election of a President discontent with the election of a President, ters for decision, will give a monate history plaint against some of their sister States or the passing of an obnoxions law by an- of the case, distinctly stating whether the is lamentably too true; that the legislatures other State; or, it may be, a restrictive officer can, without injury to his health, of several States have passed acts which tariff-gives a State the "right of revolu- travel to his station; whether the station is are in direct conflict with one of the plaintion," and permits it to withdraw itself in a section of country likely to retard his est provisions of the constitution of the restoration to health; and, also, whether United States, which acts were intended to from the community, then the position of proper medical attention, in every respect, deprive the slaveholding States of rights expressly guaranteed to, and important to them, is well known. This is deeply to be Tennessee and Mississippi suffer the regretted; and it is hoped and believed that been the attendants of many of our best plish that object. The next steamer will Forr Schrer Reinforden.—We under the discourt of the people of men. Collins mad—Chatterton, I think, probably take them to New York. Capt. derstand, says the S. F. Journal, that a of the disruption. Employment for mechanics or inborers is not to be had. Hard to themselves as well as to their southern mad—Cowper mad—Pope cracked—Mil- Doubleday recapitulates the proposed pas- private letter has been received here from money has disappeared. Bankers' notes brethren, and evince their loyalty to the sengers thus: 17 women, 12 children under a gentleman whose sources of information are worthless outside of those States; and constitution and the Union by specify 10 years of age, and 11 infants under 2 cannot be questioned, which states as a food for man and heast has become so wiping all such acts from their statute But the fact that some of the States

depreciated fifty per cent. This is the re- have passed unconstitutional acts, can af-Power of a Sword Fish.—The steamer war, or a breaking up of our federal Union bottom, a swordfish's sword was found people has been unparalleled in the history force them are themselves violators of the defeated the verification of the prophecy.

Charge to the New York Grand Jury, by Judge Smalley, of the United States

son? A mere conspiracy to subvert, by force, the government, however fingitious the crime may be, is not treason. To conspire to lavy war, and actually levying war, are distinct offenses. If a body of people conspire and meditate an insurrection to

resist or oppose the laws of the United States by force, they are only guilty of a high misdemeanor; but if they proceed to Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The court carry such intention into execution by force, they are guilty of treason by levying war. In the language of Chief Justice Marshall: " It is not the intention of the court to say that no individual can be guilty of this crime who has not appeared in arms against his country. On the contrary, if war be actually levied—that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable purpose-all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors." As the court has already said to you, the combination and assemblage of a body of men, with the design of seizing, and the actual seizing of the forts and other public property in and near Charleston, South Carolina, and in some other States, is levying war against the United States. Consequently, any and every person who engages therein is by the law regarded as levying war against the United States; and all who adhere to them are to be regarded as enemies, and all who give them

guilty of treason. What amounts to adhering to and giving aid and comfort to our enemies, it is some what difficult in all cases to define; but certain it is, that formshing them with arms or munitions of war, vessels or other means of transportation, or any materials Union man, but dare not say so for fear of Congress passed an act, which was approvwhich will aid the traiters in carrying out that they are intended for such purposes, or exciting and encouraging others to engage in or aid the traitors in any way, does come within the provisions of the act. And it is immaterial whether such acts are introduced by sympathy with the rebellion, hostility to the government, or a desire for gain. Under the second section of the act

aid and comfort, in South Carolina or New

York, or in any other portion of the United

States, or elsewhere, come within the ex-

press provisions of the first section of the act of the 30th of April, 1790, and are

* RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (tweive lines, or less, brevier measure)

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

cordingly.

[37 Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

thore rates of advertising.

dispatch.

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

laws, and can be, and in some instances

What overt acts, then, constitute trea-

have been punished as such.

of 1790, all who have any knowledge of any such acts of treason, and do not, as soon as possible, make it known in the manner therein prescr.bed are guilty of misprision of treason, and subject to the punishment therefor. Your inquiries must be confined to offenses committed within the jurisdiction of

this court, that is, within the Southern District of New York, and upon the high sens. Although there may be a question whether the jurisdiction of the court, in such cases, is not more extended, you will, for the present, confine your in to the limits prescribed. Within this limit it is your right and your duty to inquire whether any person or persons have been, according to the rules of the law laid down by the courts, guilty of treason or misprision of treason, and if you are satisfied that either of these offenses have been committed, to faithfully and fearlessly present the offenders, that they may be punished. It is the duty, and will unquestionably be the desire of all good and true citizens, to do, in their respective spheres, everything in their power to suppress rebellion, expose treason, and bring traitors to justice.

A LOUISIANA UNION MAN .- Mr. Bouligny, of Louisiana, is the only Congressman from all of the seceding States, who remains true to the Government. He talked after this fashion the other day in Congress: He said he was not elected by the Secession Convention of his State, and should not be governed by their action .of the officers appointed thereby, or acting He was the only member elected as an American Union man, and by this principle he should stand forever. [Applause.] When I came here I took the oath to maintain the Constitution of the United States. Does not that mean the Union of the States? By that outh I shall stand. Whenever my immediate constituents instruct me to withdraw from this House, their wishes shall be complied with. I shall, however, not only withdraw, but resign my seat. But, after I do so, I shall continue to be a Union man, and stand by the flag of the country that gave me birth, [Long continued applause on the floor and in the galleries.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S FORBEARANCE .- A great many anecdotes and incidents are related as connected with the affair of the Star of the West. At the time that steamer went to Charleston Maj. Ripley was in command of Fort Moultrie. The universal expectation was that when Morris Island battery fired on the steamer, Fort Sumter would open on Fort Moultrie, especially if the latter fired a shot. Maj. Ripley's men seeing the firing from Morris Island, and comprehending the whole matter, became clamorous for the privilege of having a shot at the Star of the West sult of the first three months of secession, ford no justification for rebellion and civil Sumter's portholes had been opened to eye shot of Ripley's men, and sighted with the most perfect engineering skill. They knew beached for repairs. On overhauling her our fathers—in which our prosperity as a it, but the opportunity was not to be lost. Well, says Ripley, jumping on the paradriven through the copper sheathing, of nations. Such legislative acts, however, pet, "fire away boys, but you will all be