

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1861.

**"COERCION."**—John A. McClernand, one of the leading Douglas Democrats in Congress from Illinois, in writing to the Peoria Blade, from Washington, Jan. 22, says:

"The word 'coercion' in its present application to seceding States, is a term coined by Disunionists for the purpose of misleading the public mind. Nobody, certainly no Democrat, proposes to subjugate or invade a seceding State. The idea of forcing a State to perform duties which must depend upon volition, is simply absurd, and the coercion alarmists know it. The true question is whether the United States Government will submit to the coercion of the seceding States—whether it will encourage the spoliation of public property—of its forts, arsenals, custom houses, &c., by abstaining from any preparations to prevent such a result?"

The little Lane tackys here, are hugely tickled to see South Carolina knock old Uncle Sam down, get astride of him, run his nose in the mud, gouge his eyes out, and pick his pockets. They want South Carolina to do all the 'coercing,' while Uncle Sam of course must be a non-resistance. Once let Uncle Sam show signs of uneasiness and a disposition to shake off the chivalry, and every disunion tackey cries out, "Hold, hold! Uncle! Don't coerce! for God's sake, don't coerce!"

**THAT CHIVALRY.**—Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in his message to the legislature, proposes to retaliate in a truly "chivalrous" manner if the U. S. Government should execute any citizens of Georgia for treason. The Governor says:

"I should retaliate promptly by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree two of the subjects of such government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should be thus illegally taken."

The London Times, is shocked at such a sentiment coming from a high official in a professedly civilized country. If, as Gov. Brown alleges, the citizens of Georgia have a "constitutional right" to rebel against the U. S. Government, thus making it illegal to punish traitors, it would be more in accordance with the laws of civilization for Georgia to retaliate upon the guilty parties, rather than upon the innocent. The idea of murdering two innocent men, for one traitor executed, would never have entered the head of any thing but a mob among Cananche Indians. Any Cananche Chief would scorn to countenance such barbarism if it should be practiced by a mob of drunk savages. If the Cotton States are peopled by such fiends as Brown, they are as ripe for fire and brimstone as Sodom was.

"If the slippery old gentleman of the Oregonian be not a judge, let him ask his friend Adams, or the first man he meets, who is; and if the truth is told him he will learn that his admired Saxon is as destitute of feeling compared with other languages, as are the men who sometimes take their spouses to market for exhibition and sale at a rope's end."—P. J. Malone, in the Union.

That is, you wish us to say, Mr. Malone, that "men who take their spouses to market at a rope's end" are as destitute of feeling compared with other languages, as the Saxon language is "destitute of feeling compared with other languages." That will depend very much on whether the "Saxon language" is so "destitute of feeling" as to be guilty of having taken its spouses (the Dutch and Irish languages we suppose) to market at a rope's end." If so, we decide in the affirmative most positively.

**HIGH-TONED CHIVALRY.**—Secretary Holt, on learning that Gov. Moore of Louisiana had seized all the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, and other Government property in New Orleans, wrote a plain letter to Gov. Moore, asking him to disavow the act, and give up the property. The Secretary of War characterized the seizure as "an act of flagrant and atrocious spoliation," and contrary to "the civilization of the age." The chivalric governor deigned not a reply, but sent back the letter to Washington, informing Mr. Holt that he could not reply to a letter which was lacking in "the conventionalities of official intercourse." John A. Murrell wasn't up to the rules of disunion chivalry, or he would have turned up his nose when the Judge asked him "guilty or not guilty?" and replied, "I cannot respond, sir, to an interrogatory so manifestly repugnant to the conventionalities of official intercourse!"

**THE SOUTHERN LEADERS.**—The New York Times says that a Democratic officer in the United States army at Savannah, Georgia, has written to a New York member of Congress, that during the first week that the lists were open in Savannah for volunteers for the Southern army, just "thirty-five volunteered as privates, while two thousand applied for commissions in the army." The real disunionists in the nigger confederacy, rate about two thousand expectants of big offices, to thirty-five of the common masses.

**MORAL DEBASEMENT.**—The New York Times learns from Washington City, that only about half of the collectors of customs in the Cotton States resigned their offices, before they entered upon their duties as collectors under the new government. Such is the debasing effect of treason that these scoundrels seem to have lost all sense of honor, decency, and shame.

## The Collection of Revenue.

How this serious question is to be met, a Washington correspondent of a Republican paper professes to inform the public by the following statement:

"The first step—and the orders for its execution have gone forth—is to have United States vessels in sufficient numbers cruising at the mouth of all the harbors of ports of entry of the disaffected States. Then the government will give public notice to all nations, and to all persons desiring to ship goods to those ports, that an insurrection has taken place at such ports of entry, and the powers of the government temporarily suspended; and that at present she has no officers there to receive customs; and all vessels or goods sent into those harbors until further notice will be a violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and that no goods can enter or be landed at such ports of entry unless they pass the inspection of United States officers without violation of law. And, for the present, the government is not able to say whether she will have custom house officers there at such times as those vessels may enter or not. The punishments and penalties of the law will be enforced against all vessels and persons violating the same.

"If the vessels go in after this notice, the United States will not indemnify losses. She will prohibit no vessels from going in, and she will not take revenue of the port, because the parties paying duty will be entitled to protection in landing their goods without further cost or trouble, which the government cannot give. If she takes duty on shipboard, she is bound to protect the shipper in the privilege of landing, and exposing his wares for sale in such port as the duty was paid at. But if a master takes his vessel and unloads at one of these ports, he certainly, in course of time, will come out again, when the United States fleet at the mouth of the harbor immediately board her, and require her papers of clearance. She shows a clearance from the local authorities of the port, when the government replies, that is no clearance, and those persons are rebels and had no right to issue those papers; it is a violation of the existing laws of the United States for you to sail with these papers, and you know it. If a foreign Consul should happen to sign those forged clearances, the United States, by whose leave he is there, would have him instantly removed, for he dare not sign any papers but those issued by the United States clearance office. The United States would say to the vessel, you have violated the laws at a disloyal port; we will take you to a loyal one—the port of New York for instance—and try you for libel."

**RETURNS.**  
Jo Lane returned to Oregon, on the last steamer, and stopped a few days in Portland, endeavoring to get one of his old-fashioned, magnanimous, "God-bless-you" expressions on his face. No firing of cannon greeted his arrival, as in times gone by, and but few seemed to notice his presence at all. A good story is told of his landing, which is doubtless founded on fact. When Lane was ready to leave the steamer, one of his aids called a drayman working on the wharf, to come and take a load of luggage up to the hotel. The teamster answered shortly that he was busy. Old Jo's satellite, approaching nearer, said, "Do you know who is waiting there?" That is the Hon. Joseph Lane, and he don't wish to be kept standing there all day, waiting for a dray." The independent working man, turning a moment from his work, replied, with a slightly profane expression: "Well, he went out to stand—now let him stand, and be d—d!"

We believe the ex-Senator from Oregon has not attempted to address the people, as yet. Inasmuch as actions speak louder than words, we would advise Joseph to get up a series of tableaux, beginning on the stage of the Portland Theater, in this wise:—Enter General, *solus*, in regimentals, and carrying two flags—the flag of our Union, and that other Palmetto affair. The glorious old Stars and Stripes held at arm's length with disgust and detestation, and the new Southern rag clasped fondly to his breast. Curtain to fall, leaving Joseph trampling the folds of our national banner under foot, and kissing the Palmetto rag. Occasionally, as this failed to draw, he could represent the sacking of the United States Mint, the capture of Fort Sumter, or some other heroic achievement of secession valor—which would be sure to bring the house down, and probably himself with it. A hint is doubtless enough to a man in his circumstances.

**MAY DAY.**—May, the month of flowers, was ushered in by a pleasant, sunny day, and in the afternoon a bright-faced, happy-looking set of boys and girls met in the Methodist Church in this place, to greet the bright-eyed season. Little boys, members of the various Sabbath Schools and of the Band of Hope, spoke Temperance pieces, and joined in singing Temperance songs, much to their credit as young workers in so good a cause. The little girls, too, dressed in white, and wearing coronets of delicate early spring buds and flowers, looked like fairies, and sang songs of greeting to the beautiful May. Various prizes were distributed to deserving members of the Sabbath School, and, among the rest, JACOB THOMAS, a sprightly Indian boy raised by Col. Jennings, gained a nicely-bound pocket Bible, for having learned the greatest number of verses.

**SCRIPTURAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The present Administration has only three out of eight members but that have scriptural names. *Abraham* and *Salmon* and *Simon* and *Caleb* and *Gideon*, with *William*, and *Montgomery*, and *Edward*, will make a strong team.

**THANKS.**—We are under obligations to Senators Nesmith and Baker and Hon. Lansing Stout, for public documents.

## Summary of News from the 8th to the 13th of April.

Washington dispatches say that the Government, having decided to evacuate Sumter, was about to send an order how it should be done; but Gen. Beauregard refused to accept the plan of evacuation. It is understood that the Government asked to leave a small force to protect the property of the United States, which the Carolinians peremptorily refused. They demanded the unconditional surrender of the post. These facts were laid before the President, who decided that unless they at once accepted the plan, the Fort would not be evacuated. It is said that if an attack be made on Sumter, an attempt will then be made to throw reinforcements into it. They do not expect to succeed, but will make an effort. Ft. Pickens they intend to hold at all hazards.

The Santa Fe mail of March 25 brings the following: Col. Loring had arrived and taken charge of the Military Department of New Mexico, which gave satisfaction to the people of that Territory. The report of the taking of Ft. Marcy by citizens of Santa Fe, is incorrect—no demonstration of the kind having ever been thought of. Peace has been again made with the Navajo Indians.

One hundred and six fugitive slaves left Chicago on the night of the 7th of April for Canada, via the Michigan Southern Railroad. It is estimated that over 1,000 fugitives have come to Chicago since last fall. The most of them have left the city since on shipboard, she is bound to protect the shipper in the privilege of landing, and exposing his wares for sale in such port as the duty was paid at. But if a master takes his vessel and unloads at one of these ports, he certainly, in course of time, will come out again, when the United States fleet at the mouth of the harbor immediately board her, and require her papers of clearance. She shows a clearance from the local authorities of the port, when the government replies, that is no clearance, and those persons are rebels and had no right to issue those papers; it is a violation of the existing laws of the United States for you to sail with these papers, and you know it. If a foreign Consul should happen to sign those forged clearances, the United States, by whose leave he is there, would have him instantly removed, for he dare not sign any papers but those issued by the United States clearance office. The United States would say to the vessel, you have violated the laws at a disloyal port; we will take you to a loyal one—the port of New York for instance—and try you for libel."

Recruiting is fast going on, and at least 50,000 volunteers will be offered from the Free States, in a few days.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, pledges the support of his State to a vigorous policy, and returns home to execute his pledge.

The regular Washington dispatches of the 9th state positively that the recent preparations are for defensive purposes, and nothing is intended not strictly justified by the laws, which it is the duty of the President to enforce to the extent of his ability. If resistance is made and bloodshed follows, the responsibility must fall on those who provoke hostilities. The assurance of the inaugural is repeated that the Administration will not be the aggressor.

Various theories or reasons are given in newspapers for the present military demonstrations, among which is one that they were stimulated by the result of certain late elections; but this is an error, as at the commencement of the Administration the President and Cabinet entertained the idea of reinforcing both Forts Sumter and Pickens; but owing to the non-acquaintance with the means at the command of the Government and the condition of the country, the prosecution of the plans now progressing was impracticable. In other words, it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the effects bequeathed the President by the late Administration. It was deemed essential to keep secret the objects of the military movements, especially the sailing of vessels under sealed orders, as under the last Administration there were persons who clandestinely communicated its purposes to the secessionists, as it frequently occurred before the orders were reduced to official form; and according to the remark of an ex-Secretary, the Administration has always found itself embarrassed at the threshold. The present Administration has limited such knowledge to members of the Cabinet, and perhaps several trusty officers, and precautionary measures were taken so as to render next to impossible the acquiring of forbidden information. The administration, while constantly declaring a peace policy, claims that it only be held to a strict accountability by the people, and however speculative may be the publications respecting its movements, it is under no obligation to announce, in advance, its plans and purposes—in other words, that the Administration should be judged by its acts. That Fort Pickens has been or will be reinforced, admits of no doubt, and the Administration will do all in its power to relieve Anderson, or secure his evacuation of Sumter, without dishonor and committing the Government to the acknowledgement of any right or claim by the Confederate States, or in any way recognizing the doctrine of secession. The proceedings in the Gulf, beyond the relief of Fort Pickens, will be governed by circumstances.

At New York several merchants protested against paying duties, claiming that they cannot be compelled to pay until the Revenue laws are enforced in the whole country.

An editorial in N. Y. Tribune of the 10th states positively that the principal object of the expedition which sailed hence within the last four days is Fort Sumter. About 2,000 men will arrive off Charleston tonight or to-morrow, under the command of Lieut. Col. Harvey Brown, of the 2d Artillery. A small steamer will be sent in with supplies, and if repelled the rebels will be taught, without unnecessary delay, that there is still a power in the United States, and that this power cannot well be insulted with impunity.

The N. Y. Tribune's Washington correspondence says that dispatches have been received from Lieut. Slemmer, at Pickens, explaining that the reason why the troops were not landed from the *Brooklyn* was, that he had already sufficient to hold the fort against any army the rebels could bring against him. He has four months' provisions. He adds that the troops can be landed at any time, if needed.

Advices from Pensacola state that from the navy yard to the light-house, two miles and a half, guns are ranged to bear on Fort Pickens and command the channel.

A letter to the N. Y. Times from on board the *Brooklyn*, says that the commander at Ft. Taylor, Key West, compelled the inhabitants to haul down the Confederate States flag, with the polite intimation that different nationalities could not rule in the same place.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatch says that the President told a visitor to-day (the 12th) that decisive events need not be looked for before the last day of this week. He remarked that we will see then whether they dare to fire upon an unarmed vessel to provision our starving soldiers. He expressed but little hope of preservation of peace, but evinced a decided determination to relieve Anderson, and to hold the other Southern forts at all hazards.

## LATER FROM THE EAST.

### FORT SUMTER TAKEN!

#### Treason Triumphant!

75,000 Militia Called out by the President

CONGRESS TO BE CONVENED JULY 4.

The steamer *Cortez* reached Portland early on Monday morning last, with the astounding news that Fort Sumter had been cannonaded by the secessionists, and Maj. Anderson compelled to surrender it to the traitors. We give below the news in full, as brought by the Pony:

Fort CHARLESTON, April 24—3 P. M.  
The Pony has just arrived with the following dispatches:

St. Louis, April 13, 1861.

Hostilities have commenced at Charleston. The fire opened upon Ft. Sumter yesterday morning. Seven batteries were engaged. The firing continued all day unremittently, and all night intermittedly. Ft. Sumter responded, firing upon Ft. Moultrie and the floating battery. Maj. Anderson ceased firing at night, evincing considerable damage.

The firing recommenced at 7 o'clock this morning. Ft. Sumter was supposed to be on fire, flying a flag of distress up. No damage to assaults, or loss of life mentioned.

President Lincoln having notified Gov. Pickens that he should provision Ft. Sumter, Gen. Beauregard was ordered from Montgomery to demand the evacuation of Sumter. Maj. Anderson declined, stating that he would be starved in a few days.—Beauregard was ordered not to bombard if Anderson would say when he would be obliged to evacuate. Anderson declined.

St. Louis, April 15th—A. M.

After a demand by Gen. Beauregard for the surrender of Fort Sumter, Friday at noon, and refused by Maj. Anderson, an attack was made by the Confederate army.

Maj. Anderson replied by firing upon Fort Moultrie and Morris Island.

A brisk cannonade was kept up on both sides, on that afternoon and evening.

The walls of Fort Sumter were much battered.

Branches were made by the shells from Moultrie, and Morris Island did much execution.

Two of Anderson's magazines exploded, being fired into by hot shots.

Great excitement in Charleston. The wharves were lined with people.

The U. S. ships in offing were too late to get over the bar. Tide ebbing.

The roof of the barracks was a sheet of flame. Eleven shots from Sumter penetrated the floating battery below the water line.

Shots from Fort Sumter also knocked down the chimneys of the officers' quarters at Fort Moultrie.

Maj. Anderson threw out a raft, towed with men, to pass up buckets of water to extinguish the fire.

The vessels in the harbor tried to engage Morris Island, but were driven back.

Three of the Sumter barbette guns were dismounted.

No one killed up to six o'clock on Saturday morning.

On the afternoon of the 13th the Federal flag after being hauled down was again hoisted over Sumter.

Porcher Miles went with a flag of truce to the fort.

The Federal flag drawn [taken down] by Anderson and a flag of truce run up.

Gen. Beauregard went to Fort Sumter; also, three fire companies, to quench the fire before it reached the magazine.

The firing ceased at 1 o'clock P. M., on the 13th, and half an hour after, an unconditional surrender was made, the flag-staff having been previously shot off.

Beauregard sent Wigfall with a flag, to offer assistance to put out the fire. Anderson said that he had just displayed the white flag, but the barracks had not stopped the firing.

Wigfall said Anderson must haul down the American flag, surrender, or fight.—Anderson hauled down the flag.

Several of Beauregard's staff came over. It is stipulated that the surrender was unconditional, and subject to Beauregard's terms.

Negotiations were completed on the night of the 14th, and Anderson's command was to evacuate on the morning of the 14th, on the war vessel in the harbor.

Five of Anderson's men were wounded, one it is thought mortally.

After the surrender, a boat was sent from the ships outside to Morris Island, requesting permission for a vessel to enter and take off Anderson's command.

Maj. Anderson's surrender was caused by the destruction of the quarters and barracks, and no hope of reinforcements.

The fleet lay by, outside the harbor, about thirty hours, but could not help Anderson.

Everything in Sumter was in ruins but the casemates.

Anderson left last night, the 14th, on the steamer *Isabel*, for New York.

In reply to the Virginia Commissioners President Lincoln says, if it be true that Sumter has been assaulted, as reported, he shall cause the U. S. mails to be withdrawn from the seceding States, and he shall adhere to the policy expressed in his inaugural. That he shall not attempt to collect duties, but shall retain the forts and all the government property, if possible, and repel force by force.

Dispatches of the 14th inst., from Washington, give a proclamation from President Lincoln, calling out 75,000 militia from the several States, to suppress rebellion, execute the laws, and concluded with an appeal to all loyal citizens to aid in the effort to maintain the integrity of the National Union. It commands persons forming combinations against the Federal Government in the Southern States to disperse within twenty days.

It convenes both Houses of Congress on the 4th of July, to determine upon measures which the public interest may demand.

In the Richmond Convention, on Saturday, Messrs. Carlyle and Conly deprecated the action of South Carolina in firing on Fort Sumter, and expressed devotion to the stars and stripes.

Gov. Pickens sent a dispatch to the Convention giving an account of the fire on Sumter expressing a hope of success, and asking what Virginia would do.

The news of the fight at Sumter and its

surrender, created tremendous excitement throughout the country.

The Northern States were ready to supply the Federal Government with troops and money.

Pennsylvania can send 100,000 men, and is ready with 30,000.

Gov. Yates of Illinois calls the Legislature together.

Gen. Carrington in Ohio 35,000 militia ready; more are mustering.

The New York regiments are volunteering.

Efforts are making to concentrate a formidable military force around Washington in case of emergency. Private information has been received at Washington of plots made elsewhere to seize the public property. Precautionary movements will be taken to prevent it. The roads and avenues to Washington are watched.

A meeting was held at Alexandria, Va., on the 13th, to resist Northern aggression.

The Baltimore Union feeling is actively displayed. The secessionists have been driven from the streets for wearing cockades.

The reported seizure of Fort Delaware causes some excitement in Philadelphia.

Senator Douglas called on President Lincoln last night, and had an interesting conversation on the condition of the country. The substance was, that while Mr. Douglas was unalterably opposed to the administration on all political issues, he was prepared to sustain the President in all constitutional efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the Government, and defend the Federal Capital.

Mr. Douglas thinks prompt action is necessary. The country must be protected at all hazards, and at any expense.

Advices from Montgomery indicate that the Confederate States will at once declare war on the United States.

A distinction will be made between alien friends and alien foes.

The N. Y. Herald's correspondent from Charleston says that Anderson saluted flag and formed the company on parade ground. They marched out on the wharf to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*. During the salute, a pile of cartridges burst in casemates—two killed and four wounded. One hurled in fort with military honors, the other to be buried.

Carolinians wounded were to be taken to Charleston.

The fort was burned by shell guns.—One gun of the barbette was entirely dismounted, and others split. The gun carriages were knocked to splinters.

Sumter has been garrisoned by the Palmetto Guards.

The fire has again broken out in the ruins of Fort Sumter, and engines have been sent down.

Much excitement exists in Philadelphia, in consequence of a newspaper office having raised the Palmetto flag. A mob had attacked them, but the Mayor interfered and prevented serious consequences.

I. O. O. F.—The grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows convened at the Masonic Hall in this city on Wednesday, May 1, and adjourned on Thursday afternoon. There was a full representation, and we learn that the utmost good feeling prevailed. The reports from the various Lodges showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition throughout the State. The following named were elected officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: Ezra St. John, R. W. G. M.; A. G. Hovey, R. W. D. G. M.; Thos. Charman, R. W. G. Treas.; C. N. Terry, R. W. G. Sec.; J. A. Doubt, R. W. G. Warden; W. P. Burns, Grand Representative to G. L. of the United States. The following are the appointed officers: Thos. Davis, G. Marshal; P. G. Stinson, G. Conductor; P. G. Monteith, G. Herald; Geo. A. Pense, G. Guardian.

The next annual communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Albany, on the third Monday of May, 1862.

EXPLOSION.—By the Pacific from British Columbia we learn that the steamer 'Fort Yale' blew up on Saturday evening, April 14, whilst ascending Union Bar Riffle, two miles above Hope. Four persons were killed, and several others are missing. Some half a dozen were wounded. Among the killed was the Captain, Smith Jamieson, who a year or so past was clerk of the 'Onward' on the upper Willamette, of which boat his brother Archibald Jamieson was Captain. The deceased was a quiet, unobtrusive, amiable young man, and had many friends in this city, who are deeply pained at his sudden death. Another brother, Arthur Jamieson, was Captain of the steamer 'Portland,' and was lost on that boat when she went over the Falls in the spring of 1857. The brothers were natives of the Isle of Arran, Scotland.

RAILROAD.—Would now not be a proper time for the construction of a railroad around the Falls, on this side—since the burning of the Works? The Legislature more than three years ago granted a charter for a railroad between Canemah and the lower limits of Oregon City, and the Company proceeded to open books for subscription of stock, besides making the requisite surveys, and getting out some of the timbers. The Frazer River gold excitement, however, breaking out shortly after, put a stop to its further progress, and since then the project has slumbered in forgetfulness. The charter, we believe, was to expire in two years, should the road not be completed in that time.

WE are indebted to Chester N. Terry, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for a pamphlet copy of the premium list of the first annual fair to be held in this city next October.

Whenever you hear a man blathering about "coercion," you may know he is a Disunionist, and that he wants to persuade men that it is their duty, in certain contingencies, to take up arms in defence of South Carolina and against the U. S. Government.—St. Louis News.

## CLACKAMAS CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held in this city on Tuesday last. The constitution was amended by making the fee for membership one dollar (instead of three), and requiring an annual fee of fifty cents from each member. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Wm. Barlow; Vice do., D. D. Tompkins, Wm. Abernethy; Sec'y, W. C. Johnson; Treas., A. H. Steele. Executive Committee,—S. L. Campbell, W. T. Matlock, M. Ramsby, B. Jennings, J. D. Garrett. Committee on selection of Fair grounds,—Jas. Barlow, J. S. Richardson, H. Wright,—Young, S. W. Moss, Chas. F. Beatie.

Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner, lately promoted to his present rank, returned California by last steamer from the East, to take command of the Pacific Division, the head quarters being in San Francisco. This change supersedes Gen. Johnson, who is Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and Brigadier-General by brevet. Gen. Sumner fills the position held by Twigg, who has been dismissed the service. Every national man will rejoice at this appointment, for Gen. Sumner is as true as steel to the Union, and will make short work with all attempts to carry out secession on this coast.

No TREATY.—The Governor of Alabama (says the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Southern) lately made a requisition on the Governor of Arkansas for the rendition of a fugitive from justice. The Governor of Arkansas declined, on the ground that there had been no treaty between the kingdom of Alabama and the State of Arkansas making it obligatory on him to do so.

WHARF-BOAT AND WAREHOUSE.—We learn that our enterprising fellow-citizen, Cris Taylor, Esq., has been granted a lease of the lower landing by the City Council of this city, for the term of five years.—His intention is to have a wharf-boat at that point convenient for storing goods, on their arrival from above or below.

MAY FESTIVAL.—We understand that the Exhibition at the Seminary on Wednesday evening was well attended, and everything passed off to the evident gratification of all present.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—Three companies of troops have been ordered from Vancouver to San Francisco, within a few days past.

The election for city officers takes place next Monday.

We copy the following items from the Dalles Mountaineer of May 1st:

THE CLEARWATER.—An attempt will be made this week to ascend the Columbia as far as the mouth of the Clear Water. The *Col. Wright* will be used for the purpose, and should the attempt prove successful, it will bring the Nez Perce mines within seventy-five miles of the head of steam navigation—a reduction of more than one-half in the present land travel.

SNOW.—A large number of persons who had left Walla Walla for the Nez Perce mines, have been compelled to return on account of the snow on the trail. Persons who left the mines on Sunday, the 21st ult., report a heavy snow storm.

HEAVY FREIGHT LIST.—The steamer *Idaho*, on Friday last, brought to the Dalles one hundred passengers, over one hundred tons of freight, and fifty head of live stock. This is the heaviest freight list ever brought to the Dalles at a single trip.

ROCK CREEK DUST.—Messrs. Block, Miller & Co., have received \$1000 in dust, direct from the Rock Creek mines. There are about seventy-five miners at work on Rock Creek, all of whom are represented as doing well.

NEZ PERCE DUST.—Dr. Baker, of Walla Walla, came down to the Dalles on Monday last, bringing with him \$800 in Nez Perce dust. The Dr. is sanguine as to the richness of the mines.

MORE DUST.—Mossman, the expressman, from the Nez Perce mines, arrived at Walla Walla on Friday last. He brought down \$200 in dust.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatches say that the men of the West Point flying artillery, now in Washington, have received orders to keep their revolvers constantly loaded, and be ready for immediate action. Part of the volunteers will be stationed at the bridge across the Potomac, so as to defend it from an invading force. Nearly 1,000 men are now enrolled for regular service from the ranks of the District militia. Those who refused to take the oath of allegiance were marched back to the army, dismissed, and their names stricken from the roll. Hisses from the spectators accompanied their disappearance from the parade grounds.

The New York Commercial says that a report that Jeff. Davis had telegraphed to Charleston not to fire on vessels carrying mere supplies to Sumter, is confirmed by a dispatch from Charleston to a shipping house in New York.

There is an exceeding propriety in the Charleston *Mercury* coming forward to defend ex-Secretary Floyd. *Mercury* was the god of thieves in the heathen system of mythology, and there is still something in a name.

TRAVEL.—We have carefully read the speech of Senator Lane—franked to us under his own hand—and we think no one can rise from its perusal without arriving at the conclusion that the author is a deliberate traitor.—Dalles Mountaineer (Democrat.)

Don't believe any woman to be an angel. If you feel any symptoms of that disease, take a dose of sage tea and go to bed—it is as much a malady as the small-pox, and it is your business to get over it as soon as possible.