

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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[From the Argus Extra, of Monday afternoon.] Later from the East.

The following news was brought by the stage this afternoon. We copy from the Jacksonville Sentinel, to which paper it was telegraphed:

YREKA, May 16th, 1861. The Pony arrived at Carson City yesterday evening with dates to the 4th of May. Sr. LOUIS, May 4th, 1861.

By application the diplomatic corps at Washington have been informed of the following points. 1st—Vessels in the blockaded ports when the blockade took effect will be allowed a reasonable time to depart. 2d—Vessels bringing emigrants, though they had no notice of the blockade at the time of their departure, will not be allowed to enter the blockaded ports. That class of persons had better enter an open port than incur risks incident to insurrection.

The North Carolina Legislature met yesterday. A bill passed calling a Convention for May 20th. There was no reference to the people. The Confederate flag was flying over the Capitol. North Carolina is virtually out of the Union.—The Governor has organized a camp of instruction at Raleigh, and says the force concentrated by the Federal Government in the District of Columbia cannot be allowed to remain without endangering Maryland and Virginia, and if they be conquered, their own State will next be a prey to the invaders. Policy and brotherhood required North Carolina to aid in defense of Maryland and Virginia, and troops should be speedily sent.

A Kentucky regiment of 400 men are en route for Lynchburg.

The Governor is determined to station troops at Petersburg.

Jeff Davis will command in person as General-in-chief of the forces gathering in Virginia.

The 69th regiment still guards the railroad from Annapolis to Washington.

The garrison at Fort Monroe numbers 10,000 Massachusetts men, and 300 regulars; 5,000 Virginians are on the opposite side.

The Virginians are erecting batteries at the entrance of Hampton Roads. The State does not meditate an attack on Washington—that subject being left for the consideration of the Confederate States.

The introduction of troops in Virginia is said to be in anticipation of a declaration of war by Congress, as the gathering of so many troops at Washington is believed to be for invasion of the South.

In the Maryland Legislature yesterday the Committee on Federal Relations on the subject of a communication from the Mayor of Baltimore relative to a restoration of railroad communication between Baltimore and other points. The following is an abstract:

The Committee considered the interruption an evil, but if facilities for invasion were offered to fanatical and excited multitudes from the North who openly threaten our destruction, it is not prudent to open intercourse with the Northern States.—They cannot re-establish intercourse without a guarantee from some quarter for safety and peace. The report animadverts on the action of the Federal Government in stationing troops at Annapolis and seizing the roads to Washington. It is equivalent to treating Maryland as a province. It is therefore the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the position of the Federal Government, and its intentions towards the State. The Committee concluded with the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be appointed Commissioners to confer with President Lincoln with regard to present and any proposed occupation of this State by the Federal Government. Also, to ascertain whether any arrangements are practicable for the maintenance of the peace and honor of Maryland. The resolution was adopted by both Houses. The Union demonstration at Lexington, Mo., was broken up by secessionists. One Union man was shot. Another Union meeting called at the same place was suppressed. A secession flag now waves over the court-house. The Missouri Legislature convened in extra session yesterday. Gov. Jackson in his message criticizes Lincoln's policy in calling out troops, and advocates the arming of Missouri for defense—the State remaining neutral, etc. A captain of the 6th regt arrested a spy at Annapolis from Montgomery. He is a Northern man, and will probably be hung. A son of an influential family is under arrest as a spy. He opened dispatches entrusted to him at Washington. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun has left Washington, fearing arrest. The populace were eager to hang him. Maj Dodge's battalion left Boston yesterday for Fort Monroe. The 6th N. Y. regiment caught a man attempting to draw spikes from the Annapolis railroad, and shot him in obedience to orders. They also arrested two spies. The steamship Baltic arrived at Annapolis May 1st, with the N. Y. Zouaves. All was quiet in the Bay. Gun-boats were cruising up and down constantly. Reports say that Senator Mason, of Va., is under arrest at Philadelphia. Senator Hunter, W. C. Rives, W. B. Preston, Judges Camden and Brockenborough, are delegates to the Southern confederacy from Virginia.

The Louisville Journal says: In 1856 we said the time would come when any man who should oppose the reopening of the African slave-trade would be denounced as an Abolitionist. Such a time came a year ago. In the last Presidential canvass we said the time would soon come when every man who opposed the dissolution of the Union would be denounced as an Abolitionist. Such a time has come now.

The South Carolina Navy consists of three vessels: The 'Lady Davis' (late tug boat) 2 guns. The 'Nina' 1 do. One other revenue boat, stolen from the United States.

Laborers' wages in the employ of the South Carolina Railway Company have fallen from two dollars to fifty cents per day. This war is a very good thing for the poor white men of the South.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—This distinguished statesman made a speech in Buffalo, on the 14th ult., from which we make the following eloquent and patriotic extract:

"But, my fellow-citizens, this is no time for any man to shrink from the responsibility which events have cast upon him. We have reached a crisis in the history of this country when no man, however humble his rank or limited his influence, has a right to stand neutral. Civil war has been inaugurated, and we must fight it out. The Government calls for aid, and we must give it. Our institutions are in danger, and we must defend them. It is no time now to inquire by whose fault or folly this state of things has been produced. The ship of State is in the breakers, and the rattling thunders and darkened sky indicate the coming storm, and if the ship sink we must go down with her. We have a common lot, and must meet a common fate. Let every man, therefore, stand to his post, and like the Roman Senator at the gate of Pompeii, let posterity, when the storm is over, find our skeleton and armor on the spot where duty required us to stand."

A TENNESSEE VIEW OF COERCION.—The Nashville Banner says:

"Citizens of seceding States seize and hold the arsenals and forts of the United States by armed force. They drive out all United States officers therein. Is that coercion or not? And is it the duty of the United States government to submit to coercion? Citizens of the seceding States seize the mints and treasuries of the United States, and ride the mails at pleasure, and threaten with death any United States officer that opposes. Is that coercion or not? If so, is it the duty of the United States to submit to it?"

So far, all the coercion—all the resort to force, to violate rights, laws, and property—has been on the part of seceding States. And yet all the howl that has filled the nation against coercion, has been poured forth by those daily resorting to it! It is right enough for any mob to seize the property and trample on the flag of the Union, but damnable coercion if the Union refuses to submit to be robbed and insulted by such hands."

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION AT SAN FRANCISCO.—On Saturday, May 11, the San Franciscans turned out en masse to the great Union meeting. Speeches were made by Senators Latham and McDougal, and by Gen. Shields and Gen. Sumner, and numerous others. Flags were flying all over the city. The Mirror says:

"By actual count, 16,252 American flags were flying. There has been sold in the city, altogether, within the last three days, 30,000 flags. Over 30,000 Union badges were sold yesterday and to-day.—It is estimated that from 40,000 to 50,000 participated in the demonstration. The secession office-holders were all out to Hayes' Park. The city was uncomfortably warm for them."

ALGERINE COTTON.—The Paris Constitutionnel, ministerial journal, closes a long article on the cotton question and the American crisis—an article in which the capabilities of Algiers and other sections of Africa for the culture of cotton are pointed out—with the following commentary:

"What a singular turn of human affairs! It is the culture of cotton which has injected into the veins of American society the hideous sore of slavery, by which it is now convulsed and threatened with dismemberment. It may be that it is reserved for our young and free colony of Africa to furnish the world with this great cotton product, without any sacrifice of the dignity of labor or the dignity of man."

OF THE RIGHT MATERIAL.—One of our Expressmen, a few days since, while traveling through the country, stopped at the cabin of an old miner, who anxiously inquired as to the latest news. "Bad enough," replied the vander of news; "the secessionists have taken Ft. Pickens and Washington City, and hung Gen. Scott." With a look of unutterable horror, the miner coolly stepped into his cabin, took down his rifle, and exclaimed: "Anybody can take my claim that wants it; but, d—n me, if I ain't off for the wars, and I'll have Washington City back or never return!" Our informant assures us that he would have been as good as his word, had he not learned, to his great gratification, that he had been the victim of a 'sell.'—Yreka Journal.

A SECESSIONIST IN TROUBLE.—About seven o'clock last evening a man who was somewhat excited by drinking, tore down a Union flag which was suspended in front of the new Empire Restaurant on Sansome Street, between Clay and Commercial.—He was instantly surrounded by a number of men, the crowd shouted "hang him!" and he would have been roughly used if officers Hess and Smith had not interfered and carried him to the station house, where he is held on a charge of misdemeanor.—S. F. Herald.

EFFECT OF A BAD NAME.—A sojourner at one of our hotels who is so unfortunate as to own the name of Jeff. Davis, had his foul linen returned to him, unwashed, the other day, with a message from the laundry-woman that she would not wash for traitors!

Hurray for the wash-women—and their daughters!—S. F. Journal.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, who has distinguished himself by his efforts for the Union, both in Congress and in his own State, is said to be a self-made man. He was a tailor's apprentice, and learned his letters from his wife.

Union Meeting at Aurora.

The citizens of Aurora and vicinity met May 17th at Dr. Keil's hall, for the purpose of organizing a Union Club. J. W. Grim was elected president, and W. H. Gouly secretary. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. The American Flag was then raised amidst the most enthusiastic cheering. Dr. Keil was then called for, who entertained the meeting with an interesting speech. The chairman, G. A. Wells, Wm. Barlow, and others, made appropriate addresses.

On motion of Wm. Barlow, it was resolved to organize a permanent Union Club, and some fifty came forward and enrolled their names.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, citizens of Marion and Clackamas counties, in Aurora assembled, do pledge ourselves, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, to stand by and protect the Union at all hazards and expense; therefore,

Be it resolved, That we will enroll our names under the Star-Spangled Banner—that we will never dishonor the blood-bought banner of the immortal Washington and our Revolutionary sires—and, come weal or woe, we will die in its shadow, and hand it down to our posterity unimpaired.

2. That the flag of the Stars and Stripes is our flag, and, come life or death, we will march to the music of the Union, wherever duty requires, and wherever true and unflinching Union men may lead.

3. That we will act with no party and vote for no man not unequivocally committed to the Union of these United States.

4. That we cordially and unreservedly give our earnest and active support to the Government of the United States, against all foes from without or traitors within.

The German Brass Band enlivened the exercises by playing national airs in their best style.

J. W. GRIM, President. W. H. GOULY, Secy.

How it Works.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle gives us the following paragraph, which, coming from such reliable Southern authority, must be credited:

"Some of the people of South Carolina appear to be getting sick of separate State secession and forced loans, and are moving from the State with all possible haste.—Messrs. Farr, Cotter, and Barns, with their families, thirty-five negroes, twenty horses, wagons, carriages, &c., were found on the Admiral, this morning, on their way to a new home near the mouth of the Arkansas river. There are said to be many others in the Palmetto State who will follow their example, and leave as soon as possible."

ANNIVERSARY COINCIDENCES.—The riot at Baltimore, in which two loyal troops and some dozen of the secession mob were killed, occurred on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The first blood shed in the unholy war against the Constitution of the United States was at Charleston on the anniversary of the birth of its great defender, Henry Clay; and the second blood shed was on the anniversary of the commencement of the war which led to its adoption. These, with another fact which we recently alluded, viz: that Rhode Island, the last of the original thirteen States to adopt the Constitution, was the first to rush to its defence, may by some be considered remarkable historical coincidences.

GEN. CASS.—The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass commenced when he was a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since, a period of 58 years. Within that time he has been Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, United States Senator for twelve years, candidate for President, and Secretary of State. He is the patriarch of American statesmen, so far as length of official service is concerned.

EXTENSIVE MILLS.—At Lawrence, Mass., among others, are the Pacific mills, which consist of two buildings, each nearly nine hundred feet in length. Their full complement of employees is now 2,100, and will be 2,700 as soon as the machinery is all set up in an extension of the main building, just completed. The raw cotton goes in in bales at one end, and comes out at the other manufactured goods, ready for the market.

A late circular from the Boston Kansas Relief Committee, states that they have received \$27,100, and they estimate that Committees in other States have received about \$200,000, four fifths of which have already been expended. They estimate that for seed alone Kansas will require 35,000 bushels of corn, 50,000 bushels of wheat, and 37,000 bushels of potatoes, the cost of which, including transportation, will be \$137,259.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA.—The area of the territory of Nevada is 175,000 square miles, just twice as large as the island of Great Britain, and greater in extent than all New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Its population in May last was about nine thousand.

THE HEROES OF AMERICA.—The history of the United States abounds with instances which almost look as if Providence had interfered directly in our affairs. In the deaths of the great men of other nations there is rarely anything peculiar;—but ours have ever been majestic. The elder Adams, whose iron energy fixed the wavering resolution of the Congress that declared our liberties, and whose prophetic mind foretold that the 4th of July would be celebrated as a great national festival from that day, died, fifty years after, on the anniversary of his country's freedom.—Jefferson, who penned the Declaration of Independence, departed on the same day and nearly at the same hour with his venerable contemporary. There was something peculiarly beautiful in the decease of these two men on the fiftieth anniversary of our freedom. Both had been prominent agents in bringing about our independence. Both had been President of the United States. Both had seen the Republic complete its first half century. Both had been bitter enemies at one time; but had since become reconciled, and now departed together, like brothers, from the world!—Nor do these wonderful and affecting instances stop here. Monroe, our fifth President, died also on the 4th of July.—Washington died just as the eighteenth century went down to its grave. A majesty seemed to preside over the deaths of others, which gave their last words a talismanic power. Lawrence died murmuring, "Don't give up the ship!" Pike, who fell at York, asked for the captured flag of the British, placed it under his head as a pillow, and exclaimed, "I die happy!" Harrison died repeating, "The Constitution! the Constitution!" Jackson, just as he expired, exclaimed, "No compromise, except at the cannon's mouth!" Madison died murmuring the name of his country. And John Quincy Adams, dying in the Senate House—noble destiny—exclaimed, "This is the last of earth—I am content!" What nation can furnish parallels to these? Here we have in real life that which rivals the fabulous deaths of Rome. The greatest of our great men have died in a manner so remarkable, so fitting, that awe comes over us in recurring to the circumstances of their decease. We feel in the presence of majestic souls!

THE DESTINY OF BOYS.—Some one has said: "Boys, did you ever think that this great world with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, its oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, its steamboats, railroads, and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of men and all the progress and science of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the boys of the present age—boys like you, assembled in the school rooms, or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic! Believe it, and look abroad upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The kings, presidents, governors, statesmen, philosophers, ministers, teachers, men of the future, all are boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated on the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages."

A few days since, Judge William Lawrence, of Logan county, Ohio, caused the following order to be entered upon the journal of his Court: "It is ordered that the Sheriff of Logan county be and is hereby directed and required at every term of this Court, to erect upon the dome of the Court House in Bellefontaine, a suitable standard with the American Union thereon, and the same shall there remain during the sessions of the Court, as an evidence of devotion to the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws."

THE FEDERAL FLAG.—"The Stars and Stripes," the flag of patriots, should be displayed by every one who can procure one and has a place where he can display it. Let us show our colors. Let every Unionist speak his sentiment through the emblem of liberty and freedom. Let the boys display them. They teach a lesson which will do the young generation good to learn.—Up with the Banner, God bless the dear old flag, and let us all say amen!

Our readers will remember that the Toronto Leader declared, some weeks since, as "by authority, that the British government would recognize the new Southern Confederacy as soon as formed. We are authorized by an American gentleman, now in Europe, to say that the statement of the Leader was placed before Lord Palmerston, at his instance; and that Lord Palmerston declared, in the most positive terms, that there was "no truth in the report, and no foundation for it."—New York World.

Col. Elsworth has raised a regiment of Zouaves composed entirely of New York firemen. Heaven help the foe that may have the audacity to oppose these New York boys of the red shirt in a hand-to-hand encounter. They will meet with "rough" usage! Though composed of "greasy mechanics" and "mud sills," they are terrible on the "under cut," and perfectly posted in the "cross-buttock."

Union Clubs.

ED. ANGELO: In a great political crisis like the present, no man whose judgment is not obscured by passion, perverted by prejudice, or obstructed in its exercise by narrow and erroneous views of national policy, can doubt as to the obligations which are upon him. The boldness, the magnitude, and the dangers of the treason with which the government of the United States is now menaced, make it the duty of every American citizen, who truly loves his country and who desires that its blessings should be continued through all time, to express frankly and with energy, but with decency, his solemn determination to defend with his life and his fortune the flag of his country—the Stars and Stripes, the symbol of the best government ever devised by the virtue and the wisdom of man. This duty, I may be permitted to say, is not the less imperative since there are traitors among us, seeking to aid their fellow-conspirators of the South in their immeasurably wicked designs, by seeking to persuade us to stand entirely aloof from this great struggle in which Liberty, itself, may be cloven down and the hopes perish which good and wise men in all the civilized nations of the earth have hitherto cherished in respect to the perpetuity of institutions devised by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of our patriot sires. We have been told that we ought to remain indifferent spectators of the efforts being made by the General Government to maintain the Constitution and the laws and to vindicate the honor of our flag, hitherto respected on all seas and by every nation. This suggestion comes from those who have the same treasonable designs that Jeff Davis has, with but little of his brains and with none of his courage. Its object is to lull us into a fatal slaty and false security, until a favorable opportunity shall present itself for striking a blow that shall sever us from the Federal Union. These men are all traitors at heart, and merit a traitor's death. In Oregon, we are, indeed, too few in number to warrant the idea of raising military force for the purpose of being transported to the Atlantic side to aid in maintaining the authority of the General Government. But the man who can advise that we withhold an expression of, at least, our good will and sympathy, is wholly unworthy of the protection of the laws of the country he dishonors.

In view of these facts and their conclusions, what I desire to urge upon my fellow citizens is, that for the purpose of expressing their good will and sympathy, they proceed, as soon as may be, to hold great Union meetings, without respect to political parties, in all county towns in the State. I would also advise that the flag of our country be raised over all public buildings and that it be kept flying until this most wicked treason is suppressed and punished. Indeed I would rejoice to know that the Star Spangled Banner floated over every private residence. The first, at least, can be done, and this much it is our imperative duty to do, if we regard the Federal Union as the chief means of order and prosperity at home, and of respect and consideration abroad. Whether we regard this Union as a means to protect and extend commerce, to destroy the force and control the spirit of faction, to maintain peace at home and repel aggression from abroad, to establish a Federal Navy and promote the interests of revenue, we cannot fail to be impressed with its priceless value, and are ready to adopt the dying language of the famous father Paul in his country, "Esto Perpetua."

J. QUINN THORNTON. FAIRMOUNT LAKE, May 13, 1861.

AN OLD AND REVERED FLAG.—Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey, says in a late letter:

"I will hoist the Star Spangled Banner at Morven, the former residence of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. That flag, which, when a boy, I nailed to the mast-head of the frigate President—that flag whose honor I have maintained in more than one personal combat—that flag which I have carried, honored and respected, in every clime—which I hoisted on Cape Messurado, in Africa, and carried through the Territory of California—that identical flag which I bore across the Rio San Gabriel and over the plains of Mesa, and hoisted in triumph in the City de Los Angeles, in the face of a despotic foe—that flag which the immortal Washington, in the name of our whole country planted on the ramparts of liberty."

A CAUTION TO CROAKERS.—The Boston Journal says: "One of the best signs of the times is the diminution in the number of failures as compared with last year.—The return from Jan. 1861, for the United States is 466, against 648 in 1860—a falling off of more than thirty per cent." Let all who are interested "make a note of it," to pass for its full value these "hard times," that the total number of failures in the United States was thirty per cent. more in the month of Jan. 1860, than in Jan. 1861. Especially we commend this fact to the venerable family of "croakers."

Our Home. From a long and interesting article in the Oregon Farmer, descriptive of Oregon scenery, we clip the following remarks about a "tract of land" in Yamhill county, where a poor editor has been following the plow, grading out editorial, and raising babies. The article was penned by Mr. SIXTON FRANCIS, present editor of the Oregonian, who, together with his excellent lady, has honored us with several visits.

The coast range, as we have said, closes in the west side of this valley. Its high altitude protects the valley from the heavy winds which prevail at times on the coast. There are many locations near this range of exceeding beauty, and which present the raw material for farms and residences which would satisfy the taste of the most ardent admirer of natural scenery. It was our good fortune to be located in one of these beautiful valleys for a few days.—There was the beginning of a good improvement on a tract of 1200 acres of land.—The central portion of the land was gently elevated—falling off to the right and left as you faced the west, into rich, bottom lands. The natural timber on the upland tract, is the common oak of the country, scattered about so as not to obstruct the view—much resembling the oak openings of Michigan. Next the mountain was an excellent tract of alluvial soil, rich as can well be, formed from the wash of the mountain. Through this there was running a beautiful mountain stream, clear as crystal, of icy coldness, in which the silvery sides of trout could be seen as they dashed in its waters. What a spot for an enthusiast of nature! Did he choose to grace his larder with bear, elk, or deer? Rifle in hand he could go to the mountains!—Did he seek a grouse or pheasant? He had only to pass up the gorge into the hills. Did he choose to tickle the trout and in turn have his own palate tickled by the trout? He had only to take his lines and his flies and visit the stream. Did he prefer the products of his farm? They were in abundance around him. With means and disposition that spot could be made a home which princes might envy—but which should long be the home of the industrious, intelligent AMERICAN FARMER, and the young brood of Americans growing up around him. I do not marvel that my friend calls his place the "VALLEY OF AVOCA," and I could say with him, "Sweet Vale of Avoca! how calm could I rest in thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best, Where the storms that we feel in this cold world should cease, And our hearts, like its waters, be mingled in peace."

FINANCES OF THE NEW CONFEDERACY.—An exchange gives the following somber view of the monetary prospects of the seceded States:

The State debts already existing are onerous enough—South Carolina owing over six millions, Georgia over three millions, Alabama over five millions, Mississippi over seven millions (unrepudiated), Louisiana over ten millions. Superadd to this aggregate of \$31,000,000, an amount at the very least quite as large for the first year's expenses of the confederate concern, and all to be visited upon a sum total of taxable property hardly exceeding that of the single State of New York, and the prospect becomes anything but inviting.—If Texas be included in the confederacy, as the design is, the defense of her border from Indians will entail a further annual expense of millions.

ADVANTAGES OF THE UNION TO CALIFORNIA.—Senator Latham in his letter to the San Franciscans said:

"Our State was the fruit of a war which cost the General Government more than \$135,000,000. During the first decade of our political existence we have received from the same liberal hand near \$20,000,000 for the development of our resources and the protection of our interests. The ties which bind us to the Union of the States nothing but reckless ingratitude would attempt to weaken or destroy. The happy result to us has been influence and respect abroad, wealth, prosperity, and countless blessings at home. Why, then, should not the people of California be unwavering in their loyalty to the Constitution and the Union? If we were not, the faithful pen of history would record against us a judgment which would mantle the cheeks of our descendants with sorrow and shame. Convinced that this was the sentiment of a large majority of the people of California, I felt it my duty to declare it in Congress, as one of their representatives.—It is also my own."

AN ANCIENT NAME.—The name of Washington is known as far back as 983, when King Edgar, the Anglo-Saxon King, gave a grant of land to Athelunold Washington.