

# The Oregon Argus.

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ORIGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1861.

## Prospects for Peace.

We are asked by men everywhere "What are the prospects East? Do the present aspects of things indicate war or peace?" Our answer has been, that that depends entirely upon the action of those who are now in open rebellion against the Government. They, and they alone, have the power to decide it. The Government will make no war on them. Its policy is a peace policy, and always has been. It will shed no blood except in self-defense. It will confine itself strictly to a defense of its own property, and to such other lawful acts as a far-seeing judgment and an enlarged benevolence may suggest as expedient as well as lawful. We believe ourselves that the great mass of those who have taken up arms against the Government have been led to do so under the delusion that they either had suffered, or were about to suffer, grievances from the Government, and have been retained in the ranks of rebellion under the impression that a divided North would forbid resistance by the General Government to any outrage that might be perpetrated by those who are intent on a dismemberment of the Union, and a complete and humiliating subjugation of the Northern portion of the Confederacy. The present uprising in the North will certainly convince some of their mistake. When party is forgotten, as it now is, in all the Northern States, and such men as Douglas, Butler, and Dickinson, and even Cushing and Buchanan, with ninety-nine hundredths of the rank and file of all former political parties, stand shoulder to shoulder in urging a general resort to arms to maintain the honor and dignity as well as the very existence of the Government, it is surely time for such as have based their calculations upon an expected division in the North, to pause and count up the cost before they elect to involve the nation in civil war. If anything earthly can operate to cool off the ardor of such as are not actually insane with madness, it must be the unanimity of Northern sentiment as to the necessity of meeting the issue positively and decidedly. We have come to a point where rebellion must either back down or fight. This point never having been fully reached before, it follows of course that there is now a better prospect of a settlement without bloodshed than there ever has been.

The present position of the Government will encourage and strengthen the Union men, who, while in a majority in several of the border slave States, have a respectable minority in even the Cotton States. These men, overawed by the violence of the mob, have hitherto kept silence, although their murmurings have been poured into the ears of friends and relatives in Missouri, Tennessee, and other States, through the medium of private correspondence. We now have in mind one of these letters written from Mississippi, in which the writer assures a brother in Missouri that the day on which he saw the American flag hauled down there, and the palmetto flag run up in its stead, was a gloomier day than that on which he saw his father lowered into the grave. The Government owes such men protection. They have been looking with longing eyes towards the Capital praying God to nerve the arm of authority up to at least an attempted rescue of themselves and families from a condition almost as bad as slavery. The position the Government has at length wisely assumed, while it unites the North, will form a rallying point for Union men in all the Southern States. The line will now be speedily drawn between Union men everywhere and such as are willing to oppose the Government at all hazards. The battle, if fight it must be, will be a decisive one. There is not a sane man on the Continent that can have any doubt about the issue. On the one side are law, order, the Constitution, human liberty, twenty millions of people, Gen. Scott, and the Great Jehovah—while on the other side are aristocracy and slavery, with less than five millions of people, headed by Yancey and instigated by the Devil.

WHERE DO THEY LIVE?—The whole country is in a continued excitement caused by flying reports that violence has been either threatened or perpetrated towards the American flag in some nook or corner of Oregon. These reports are most if not all erroneous. What few secessionists there are in Oregon, we believe, are mostly confined to the towns, and they are very scarce there. We believe that nine-tenths of those who oppose Union meetings and flag raisings, do so, not from any disloyalty to the Government, but from a silly belief that these demonstrations are Republican demonstrations. The leaders of secession in Oregon are sparing no pains to instill this falsehood into the minds of the ignorant. In passing through the country, we find that all the Douglas Democrats, and nine-tenths of the Breckinridge Democrats, are as loyal to the Union as men can be. They are in favor of raising the Stars and Stripes, and of standing by the Government, and are opposed to the efforts of secession organs to make party capital out of our national troubles. These men all denounce the disunion sheets, while they laud the patriotic position of the Statesman and Times.

WHAT WE WANT.—From all human appearances, the leaders of the nigger rebellion are determined upon listening to no counsels for peace and no delay for compromise. A war is inevitable. They are determined to rule or ruin the Government. Well, what we have to say is this: If fight it is, and fight it must be, let us settle the whole matter in one fight. Don't let us have another Trojan war. Our proposition then is, let the nigger rebels master their hosts—let there be no plea hereafter that the reason they didn't conquer, was that all the traitors didn't turn out. Let the last man of them rally under the rattle-snake banner, niggers and all. Let them, after being mastered into service, have a month to put themselves in training. Let them be well fed, rubbed down, and piled with all the whisky their trainers think they need. Let them get fully ready—then let them buck against the Government. The conflict will be a short one, and on the eve of that battle day we shall probably know whether we are hereafter to be rallied under the Stars and Stripes or under a rattle-snake ensign.

FLIP-FLAP.—The *Advertiser* begins to see that the Government is about to triumph over the rebels, and gets one leg over on the Union side of the fence, in this style: "The South will have to succumb, as the disparity between the two sections is far too great to permit the thought that the South can compete with the North successfully, either in point of numbers, military discipline, or those pecuniary resources which are great auxiliaries in time of war. So far, President Lincoln has exercised great precaution in not precipitating the country into civil war, and if he continues to act upon the defensive—leaving all acts of aggression to be committed by the secessionists—he will find himself sustained by every lover of his country."

The following official communication has been shown us by W. C. Johnson, Esq., and we publish it for the benefit of those who are interested in matters to which it refers:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
March 28, 1861.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23d instant, enclosing one to your address from W. C. Johnson, Esq., in relation to lots in Oregon City, sold or granted by Dr. John McLoughlin, confirmed by act of 27 Sept. 1850. In reply, I have to state that the certificates of the Surveyor General required by said act as the basis of patents for said lots, are before this office, and will be taken up for examination and patenting at an early day.

Mr. Johnson's letter is herewith returned. With great respect, your obt. serv't,  
J. M. FLEMING, Commissioner.

Hon. E. D. BAUER, U. S. Senate.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Our correspondence has accumulated till the pile is appalling. We have many long articles on hand, prose and poetry, some of which we should like to publish if we had room.—We have a good deal of 'poetry,' all of which rhymes well enough and some of which contains silver streaks and sparkling jewels scattered through, a huge mound of verbiage and badly measured and jarring lines. If we had time to re-write it, we could give it such form as would not shame literary people to see it in our paper. We hope our correspondents will all study brevity in writing on discursive subjects, besides sending us all the news items they can.

THE DIAMOND WEDDING.—Our lady readers all recollect the "Diamond wedding" sometime back between Senor Oveido and Miss Bartlett of the New York City, and they are all no doubt anxious to know whether Oveido's money has made the couple happy. A letter writer from Cuba says that the pair reside in Havana, that Oveido and his bride are excluded from the "upper-tendom" of society there, and that the rich old Cuban is a regular Blue Beard for brutality.

PAINFUL DEATH.—A little son of Mr. Enoch W. Conyers, of Columbia county, was scalded to death by falling on a kettle of boiling water and turning it all over on his back, on the evening of May 6th. The flesh was cooked to the bone from his shoulder blade to his knees. The little sufferer lived 17 hours after. He was four years old.

A good story is told of a disunionist in Salem who had resolved to raise a disunion flag, but concluded to defer it until the next day. That night he dreamed that he raised the flag, and that the citizens hung him to an oak limb. This so alarmed him that the flag-raising was indefinitely postponed.

COL. WALLACE NOMINATED.—The Republicans of Washington Territory have nominated Col. Wallace for Delegate to Congress. There are now three candidates in the field—Col. Wallace, Republican; S. Garfield, Democrat; and Judge Lander, Independent.

THE MINES.—Those who have lately returned from the Nez Perce mines state that more than 1000 people are in the diggings, and large numbers on the way there. Those engaged in mining appear to be doing well.

DIED.—Dr. John Evans, formerly of this city, and late U. S. Geologist for Oregon, died April 20, in Washington City, of pneumonia.

NEW DEFINITION.—The right of secession—the right of a minority to rule or ruin. Coercion—To take a highwayman's hand from your throat. Union sentiments—Save the Union, if Barkis is willing.—Peaceable—To lie still while your enemy beats you to death.—*Marysville Democrat.*

## Details of News from the Atlantic States.

LOSS OF LIFE IN TAKING SUMTER. It is stated a grocer has arrived at New York from Charleston, who was impressed into the service of the Confederate army, escaping by concealing himself on a vessel. He reports that on the bombardment of Fort Sumter, at least one thousand rebels were killed. Four hundred were killed in Moultrie, and thirty by Anderson's first discharge.

A soldier who escaped from Charleston, and who served at the guns during the fight at Moultrie, says nearly every shot from Sumter killed somebody. Between 300 and 400 were killed, and a large number wounded during the siege.

The killed were interred at night in the Potter's field. Many were also killed in dwellings outside the Fort. The soldiers were threatened with death if they disclosed the fact about the killed. People are constantly inquiring for friends, and are assured they are at Sullivan's Island.

Another soldier, who was at Morris Island, says 150 men were killed there and 40 at Sullivan's Island. The same statement is made relative to the dead being buried at night. They also state that the negroes only want their leaders to give the word, when the slaughter will be terrible.

Capt. Carson, of the schooner R. B. Pitts, from Charleston, who has arrived at New York, states that he was at the wharf near Fort Moultrie during the Sumter bombardment, and says that on Sunday night sixty dead bodies were carried across his track to land, and Monday night forty more were carried out at one time, and sixty at another. Capt. Carson and mate saw and counted all the bodies, and say that all the soldiers were sworn to deny any loss of life.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT. The Government has clearly moved so far with all the expedition possible. It has got under way an army of very nearly a hundred thousand men in the space of three weeks. It has adopted very stringent measures of blockade, which it is proceeding effectually to enforce with all diligence. It has sharply cut off supplies of munitions of war from the South.

MISCELLANEOUS. A Washington dispatch of Wednesday, April 27th, to the Times, says a deputation of Virginians and Marylanders waited on the President and demanded a cessation of hostilities until after the session of Congress. The President's answer was prompt, decided, and in the negative. One of the deputations said 75,000 Marylanders would contest the passage of troops over her soil, to which the President replied that he presumed there was room enough in her soil to bury 75,000 men.

A Harrisburg, Pa., dispatch says: The Governor's message will recommend a stay law. He says Pennsylvania will open a route to Washington, whether Maryland remains in or goes out of the Union. No hostile rail will be permitted to lie between hostile and loyal States. This rebellion must be crushed. Property that has been taken must be retaken at any expense of blood or treasure. He recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, and under certain circumstances of \$5,000,000. A requisition has been received for 21 more regiments, making a total of 38 regiments from Pennsylvania. The Governor recommends a reserve of 10,000 men.

A Boston dispatch says that the Presidents of the various insurance companies located in the vicinity of State street held a meeting to consider the sending out of a large steamer to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico to intercept and capture such vessels as she may fall in with bearing the Confederate flag and preying on lawful commerce. The plan is to send out a large steamer, carrying eight or ten guns, and manned by a crew of three hundred resolute men. The steamer is to sail under the authority and commission of the United States, but the expense of her fitting up will be borne by State street.

Indiana's quota of six regiments are now fully organized, four of which it is understood will march soon. The following appointments have been made by the Governor: Brig.-Gen., Thomas A. Morris. Brig.-Maj., Capt. John Love. Colonel of the 6th Regiment, T. L. Crittenden; 7th, C. Dumont; 8th, Wm. P. Burton; 9th, R. H. Milroy; 10th, John J. Reynolds; 11th, Zouaves, Lew. Wallace. The Legislature has appropriated \$500,000 for arming the State. The session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance, advertised to meet at Rising Sun in May, has been indefinitely postponed.

President Lincoln has issued the following proclamation, under date of April 29th: Whereas, for the reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th inst., a blockade of the ports of seceding States was established; and whereas public property has been seized, the collection of the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers, while executing orders, have been arrested, held as prisoners, or impeded in their official duties, without the legal process, by persons claiming to act under the authorities of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

In Ohio 71,000 volunteers offered their services to Gov. Dennison. Special messengers are now on their way for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois with dispatches. The war enthusiasm continues as great as ever. There is general rejoicing in consequence of the new requisition by the Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Philadelphia dispatch, of the 29th, says: Undoubted authority states that Senator Mason, of Va., has been arrested by order of Gen. Patterson, and taken to Perryville. Instructions have been sent to bring him to Philadelphia.

A Washington letter says: The condition of Washington financially is terrible. Notes of the city banks cannot be passed except at a discount of from twenty to twenty-five per cent. The stores are all being closed, and life is now the only consideration, the all absorbing topic. Every possible means is being adopted for the departure of citizens.

Business is entirely suspended. Gold is at an immense premium. The hotels will all close by the early part of next week.

Every one is anxious to fly, but many have not the means to depart. Carriages are in great demand, the price being more than one dollar per mile. People formerly rich are now bankrupt, and leave with what they can. This is not the case in Washington alone. Parties from the

Southern States are continually passing through here to the North, many in private conveyances, but most on foot. The terrible inconveniences of civil war are being felt in earnest.

A Washington dispatch, of April 29th, says: The troops called out by the order of today, are all additional to the 75,000 already required. The whole number called for by Government thus far, is: Volunteers by proclamation, 75,000; Volunteers for three years' service, 40,000; Regulars for five years' service, 25,000; Seamen for five years' service, 18,000; being a total of 158,000 men; that is, 75,000 week before last, and 83,000 to-day. Even this falls short of the real number, as several States send double the number of regiments asked for.

A dispatch from Annapolis, of April 29th, says: Fortifications commanding the railroad country for some twenty miles from Annapolis were thrown up yesterday. Annapolis was made a military depot yesterday. Gen. Butler will remain here.

From an attaché of our Minister to Paris, just arrived from Washington, we have reliable information that 10,000 troops from the Southern Confederacy are now in Virginia, and more pouring in. The Administration has notified Gov. Letcher that one step of advance from Richmond, will cause a speedy invasion of Virginia from the West. Farmers from Virginia have forced the secession lines, and report a strong Union feeling a few miles from the Capital.

We learn from a private source that the secessionists saved 6,000 muskets at Harper's Ferry on Saturday night.

It is said the Maryland Legislature refused to pass an Ordinance of secession by a two thirds vote.

Advices from Boston report that Caleb Cushing has tendered his services for any capacity in defense of the Union. The port will be closed against the shipment of any article to the rebels.

Dispatches from Concord, N. H., say that ex-President Pierce, in obedience to a telegraph dispatch from the Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, of Pa., has gone to Philadelphia and Baltimore on a mission of mediation between the rebels and the Government.

The Board of Underwriters of New York are fitting out an armed steamer for a coast guard. A special messenger was to sail to Europe to purchase half a million dollars worth of arms for the State of New York. The Croton Aqueduct is guarded by the Police in consequence of fears that traitors may attempt to blow up the piers of the high bridge.

The Times' special correspondence from Frederick, Md., April 30th, says a direct vote on secession, in the House, stood 53 against secession, and 13 for it.

The Senate has published an address denying any intention to pass any secession ordinance.

Senator Mason, last night, (29th,) made a violent secession speech.

All the Union men are leaving Eastern Virginia, where heavy deprivations are made on private property, by an armed rabble. An armed secession corps has been pronounced, by a State Judge, illegal, and the Sheriff directed to take their arms from them.

Trains run from Baltimore to Wheeling, but are searched at Harper's Ferry by secessionists, who are all along the route.

The Secretary of War has addressed the following to Maj. Anderson:

"I am directed by the President to communicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command, at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, the approbation of the government of your and their judicious and gallant conduct there, and tender you and them the thanks of the Government."

A New York dispatch of the 29th says: A Presbyterian clergyman, who left East Mississippi near Mobile last Monday, arrived here to-day, coming by the Virginia Railroad. He reports 250 passengers coming North, fleeing from the Gulf States, sacrificing through tickets to avoid coming through Baltimore or Washington, believing both cities under martial law.

He saw troops at every station, destined for the North, and heard that their avowed intention was to attack Washington.

All passengers from the extreme South say the people universally believe Lincoln has been drunk ever since his inauguration, and only going out disguised at night to escape assassination. A thousand such extravagant statements are flying in every direction.

Col. Elsworth's fire Zouaves left New York this afternoon. They were escorted to the "Baltic" by the fire department.—An immense crowd witnessed the embarkation. Three stand of colors were presented to them previous to their departure.—They looked magnificent.

A gentleman who was compelled to flee from North Carolina, says the secessionists are carrying all before them without reference to law or order. They have driven off many people who do not sympathize with the movement, and had threatened loudly to mob and hang Ex-Gov. Gilmer, who is persistently resisting the tide of passion.

On Friday afternoon the Kansas company called in abody at the White House to take leave of the President. Col. Vaughn, of Leavenworth delivered a short speech, the burden of which was that the loyal people of the North expected the Government to crush out the Southern rebellion at all hazards.

The President in his reply said: "The last hope of peace may not have passed away, but if I have to choose between the maintenance of the Union of these States, of the authority of the Government and of the liberties of this nation on the one hand, and the shedding of fraternal blood on the other, you need not be at a loss which course I shall take."

New York appropriated \$3,000,000 for the war—something less than a dollar a piece for every citizen. She has nearly twice the population of the first six seceding States. One farmer in the old county of Genesee can pay the \$3,000,000, and then leave himself a rich man.

WINKED OUT.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, a secession sheet of the meanest order, has died for want of federal pap.—It lived a month after Buchanan went out of office.

## Dispatches from the East by Fony.

News of May 4.

ST. LOUIS, May 4th.—A. M. The Police Commissioners of this city have notified Capt. Lyon, commander of the Arsenal, to remove the soldiers stationed outside the Arsenal walls on property within the city limits. For U. S. soldiers to occupy such property, the Commissioners think, is a violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Capt. Lyon replied that he did not consider such occupancy in conflict with law, as he had leased the property before taking any action on the subject. He will consult the Government at Washington.

The Commissioners intimate that there will be trouble if the soldiers are not removed, and have referred the matter to the Legislature.

Another requisition has been made upon Pennsylvania for troops to proceed to Washington immediately.

It is said that dissensions are frequent in the Confederate camp. Southern troops demand an attack on Washington, but Virginia opposes it.

All travel South from Philadelphia was stopped to-day.

Commander Gregory has tendered his services to the Government.

Four companies of volunteers left Buffalo, N. Y. for the rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y. A splendid banner was presented to them, by the ladies. They were escorted to the depot by the Home Guards, commanded by Maj. ex-President Fillmore, and the streets were thronged with people.

Capt. Theodore Fink, U. S. A., died at Detroit yesterday, of apoplexy.

Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky has issued a proclamation to order an election for Representatives to Congress, on 31st June.

In Delaware, three companies have been sworn in under the Governor's proclamation. He has issued a requisition for one thousand rifles, which, added to the arms already on hand, will suffice to place the State in a condition of defence. The Knights of the Golden Circle are plenty, but quiet.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Kentucky, where disloyalty has been most marked.

## News of May 5.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—P. M.

A New York dispatch to-day says Superintendent Kennedy has received a letter stating that there is a thoroughly organized plan to burn New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, by cutting off the supplies of water and then setting fire to various points.—The letter also states that men have been stationed at both Boston and Philadelphia for weeks. 125 men have been sent to New York to carry out their design.—Also, that at first Jeff. Davis disapproved of such proceedings; since the President's proclamation he favors it. The letter is dated Louisville, and the writer says he is an enemy, but he will not fight with champagne and buffed matches for weapons.—Several known secessionists in New York are closely watched, and considerable credence is placed in the statement, and precautionary measures have been adopted by the police.

Baltimore is quiet. At Ft. Monroe, an earth-work fortification, commanding the city and harbor, is in possession of Government troops.

The steamer Maryland landed some Massachusetts troops from Annapolis, and large quantities of troops, at Ft. McHenry, yesterday.

The intelligence from Richmond is important. Considerable alarm is said to exist there in consequence of the activity of the U. S. Government, and the unexpected unity of the North.

It was believed at Richmond that Jeff Davis had just notified the Governors of the Border States, now acting in hostility to the Government, to assemble at Montgomery, there to confer with the Confederate Government.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the 1st instant to the 12th of June, by which time it was expected that the returns of the popular vote on the Ordinance of Secession would be received.

Gen. Harney has prepared an address to the people of Maryland, urging them to stay in the Union, and declaring that for them to secede would be the ruin of their State; that for himself, he is ready to stand to the last by the flag to which twenty stars have been added since he entered the service.

Washington advices of last night are to the effect that the war will be variously opened in a few days, by demonstrations upon Alexandria and Norfolk.

A movement on Havre de Grace was ordered to take place yesterday from Perryville. Three or four companies will cross the Susquehanna with a battery of artillery, and occupy Havre de Grace.—Troops will be sent forward ten miles, to Bush river. The last movement may not be made for two days. A strong force of carpenters and builders will be sent forward to Bush river, to rebuild the bridge there. The bridges over the Big and Little Gunpowder will be rebuilt as soon as a sufficient military force is sent forward to protect the workmen. The bridges will be completed by Thursday next, and the road to Baltimore will then be opened, and troops will be sent forward from Philadelphia to reinforce those at Perryville.

It was stated upon reliable authority, in Washington, yesterday, that there are only 1,500 Virginians at Harper's Ferry; that they are not half armed and are very short of provisions.

A Boston dispatch says orders have been issued for four new regiments of Infantry. Col. Fletcher Webster's regiment will proceed to Ft. Warren next Monday.

1,000,000 percussion caps were seized at New York yesterday, which had been shipped for Charleston; also, a case of revolvers, at the American Express office.

The Government, yesterday, purchased two fast tugs, to be converted into gunboats for the service.

It is contemplated to suspend all Southern mails next week.

A corps of telegraph operators is being organized to be attached to the army.

The N. Y. Times says the Federal forces are moving toward Baltimore, and Ft. McHenry has been well reinforced.

The Cumberland, Moultrie, Yankee, and several other steamers are strictly blockading Hampton Roads and James River.

The Navy Department is to charter ten more steamers at New York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy.

The Allegheny was towed from Ft. Me-

Henry yesterday. She will be heavily armed as a guard-ship for Annapolis harbor.

Letters from Boston say that \$5,000,000 of the new loan will be taken there.

The Sec'y of Gov. Hicks says the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the Board are sworn to secession, and are men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon may have to line. The great seal of the State is in Annapolis, and will be thrown into the Chesapeake, sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

## News of May 6.

ST. LOUIS, May 6th.—A. M. Gen. Patterson has prepared a flying railroad artillery battery for use on the Annapolis and Washington Railroad.

A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that while the writer was absent at Charleston, a fight with negroes occurred in his town. They burned four buildings and eight stores in the town, and four more in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hung. A dozen more would be hung.

The Jersey City Coast Guard have seized two schooners loaded with 3,500 kegs and 1,100 barrels of powder.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has offered the Government the use of their rolling stock.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves to the French Court.

The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French Government, that there is not now, and there has not been, and there WILL NOT BE, the least idea entertained by this Government of suffering a dismemberment of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

The Maryland Senate Act providing for a Committee of Safety, is considered to be as good as lost. The Union feeling is gaining throughout the State.

Workmen are actively engaged repairing the Northern Central Railroad. They meet with no opposition. The people rejoice at the speedy opening of trade.

The Government has seized the steamer that has been running between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

A Cairo (Ill.) dispatch of the 4th says that Gen. Pillow and Ely, and other prominent officers of the Confederate army, and a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops are at Memphis. Heavy guns are arriving there daily.

Col. Prentiss, the commanding officer at Cairo, has received the following dispatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati: "Gen. Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an attack on Cairo." Col. Prentiss replied: "Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side; and we are ready."

A great Union meeting was held at Springfield, Missouri, on Saturday, the 4th, which was addressed by Hon. John S. Phelps, Judge Orr, and others. A. M. Bedford, of Arkansas, a secessionist, afterwards addressed the meeting.

From the latest accounts, it appears that the Union men have been victorious in Kentucky. The vote of Louisville, in favor of the Union candidate to the Border States Convention, is from six to eight thousand. The secession ticket was some time since withdrawn. The Union vote of that city, it is supposed, will be larger than any aggregate vote ever polled there.—Maysville gives 820 majority for the Union. The stars and stripes float from every building in town. Paris precinct gives 375 majority for Union. Bell's majority was 365.

The U. S. Marshal of Philadelphia has given notice to the President of Railroads running South of that city, that no more provisions for the revolted States can be shipped.

Gen. Scott thinks the concentration of secession forces in Virginia is intended only for the defence of the State, and no longer for aggressive demonstrations.

## News of May 7th and 9th.

ST. LOUIS, May 7th, 1861.

The Government had advices that there were 30,000 Virginia troops at Fairfax Court House, and within two days 70,000 available men were expected to be quartered at Washington.

A gentleman at Butler's camp informed him that a battery was planted on the other side of Patapsco river to take him. Butler made preparations to take it.

The War Department has informed the Governors of States that it was desirable to enroll all who had not yet been enrolled for three years.

The people of Virginia declare they never intended to attack Washington, but should their soil be invaded, they will fight the North to the bitter end, and, if possible, burn Washington. The forces at the Relay House have been augmented. There were 2,000 men there on the 7th. On the same day eight companies of Sappers and Miners were mustered into service.—A Kentucky battalion is expected to move there.

At New York five companies were mustered into Col. Baker's regiment.

Mob spirit is reported to have subsided in Baltimore. Loyalists are prepared to welcome New York troops.

There will be thirteen regiments of 1,000 men each raised in Baltimore to be accepted by the Government.

Richmond papers announce the marching of military companies towards Harper's Ferry to support the Government.

Mr. Chase has ordered the stoppage at Cairo of all supplies for rebellious States.

The Union demonstration at Frederick, Maryland, was a great affair. Reverdy Johnson made a strong Union speech and declared that if the South had the right it had not the power to wage a war against the General Government, and rebellion must be crushed out.

Three regiments of Kentucky volunteers have offered their services to the General Government, and will be commanded by Maj. Anderson.

40,000 troops will be concentrated at Washington.

Gen. Lane, who was dispatched some days ago to Kansas to raise three regiments and go to Arkansas to retake Gov-