SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861.

Who are the Disuntonists ? The Joiane organs in this State think the proposition of the Republicans in Congress to admit all the territory now belonging to ns into the Union immediately as two States, that north of 36° 30', where slavery docs not exist, as a free State, and that south of 36° 30', where slavery now exists by territorial law, as a slave State, is not satisfactory. These disunion sheets tell us that we must give Southern traitors what will satisfy them. Well! the Democrats in the border slave States will be satisfied if we incorporate the Breckinridge platform into the Constitution. The Cotton States democracy tell us that that will not near satisfy them. They must have a good deal more-in fact, nothing will really satisfy them short of letting them rule the Government just as long as they please, and just the extent of their means and ability. Afas they please, and they are not yet prepared to say that even that will satisfy them. The Republicans inform the disunists that they do not intend to incorporate the Breckinridge platform into the Consti- Union. There was not a disunionist prestution after a popular majority of 2,493,121 has been rolled up against it within a few months. "Well," exclaim such Jolane footed," as the fing went up, joined in the sheets as poor Slater's Corvallis Union and the Albany Democrat, "if you won't make the after proceedings. They could not concessions to satisfy the South, you are the disunionists, and will be guilty of destroy-

ing the Government."

FABLE.-A large wolf having made up his mind to make a supper on farmer Daw- bitter political opponents from boyhood, son's fat turkey, and preferring a 'peaceful solution' of an apprehended difficulty with the farmer's watch-dog, who it was feared might resort to 'coercion,' feed a kiota with three inches of a deer's marrow-gut to go along and pettifog his case. As the cheers for the Union, music from the band, worthy pair approached the farm-yard, and salutes from the cannon. 'Watch,' who always slept with one eye open, demanded their business. The klota poked his nose from behind his client, and proceeded to demand the fattest turkey on the roost. "I cannot think," said the mastiff, "of entertaining your proposition for a moment. The turkey belongs to my master, and I shall defend him. So you might as well be off in search of a supper elsewhere." "Now," said the klota, "just look here! If you refuse to give up the turkey, my client swears he will leap over into the corral, and take two of your master's choice merino lambs. Now nothing is more reasonable than that you should 'compromise' by giving up the turkey to save the sheep; besides," said he, cocking one eye knowingly at 'Watch' through the fence crack, "if my client, through your stubborn refusal to 'compromise,' is driven to the necessity of taking the lambs, it is very plain to see that you will justly bear the responsibility of the act, and you will hereafter be looked upon as a sheep-killing well worthy of a kiota, and might convince even a dog, if he was a cowardly cur, and withal rather a dirty dog. But I must acknowledge that I can see little sense in calling a concession to your demand a ' compromise,' where you lose nothing, and I give up the turkey that belongs to me, to save the sheep that were mine before you came. If you kill the sheep because I will not basely surrender the turkey, I think I shall not be guilty of sheep-killing. -besides, if you get the lambs by overpowering me, I shall convince my master that you did the mischief, by showing him a kiota's tail, and a good-sized piece of hide that I tore from your client's careass."

It is almost a wonder that God Almighty doesn't give these Jolane editors another pair of legs, and put them down on all fours.

Union Speech. On Thursday evening of this week Rev. H. K. Hines delivered an address in the Court-Room in this place, to a large and attentive audience, on the Union. Briefly sketching the position of parties in the last Presidential contest, he climinated the simple proposition that those who entered the arena to compete for a nation's favor-who sought to gain control over the administration of a nation's affairs-tacitly and by implication agreed to abide a nation's choice. This obligation a portion of the people have ignored and refused to fulfill. Proceeding, he drew a graphic picture of the advantages, of the glorious prosperity, which had resulted from our Union, and by a few vigorous touches portrayed the miserable condition to which we would be reduced if secessionism were permitted to destroy the Constitution, the fabric of civil government which our fathers were at so much expense of blood and treasure in rearing. Deprecating strife and bloodshed, he declared himself unequivocally in favor of maintaining the honor of the national flag, of maintaining, and leaving to our children as we received from our fathers, an unimpaired inheritance-a flag from which no single star is blotted out. Altogether, it was a capital effort, and the crowded house testified their approbation Tribune in speaking of the soldiers of Fort ful, always bloody. But fellow-citizens, by repeated and enthusiastic cheering.— Sumter, their arrival at New York, and doubt and dread, and danger and blood.— We were particularly pleased at the mani- their transference to Fort Hamilton, says Dishonor is worse. Prolonged cheers. festation of patriotism on the part of the "they took with them their old flag, which Perpetual anarchy is worse. States for ladies, in their attendance, and also at the they brought away with them from the ever commingling and forever severing is decorum exhibited generally during the speech, which lasted about an hour and a quarter. We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Hines to address the people it only to gratify the wish expressed by never!" |-to have stripe after stripe ob in other sections of the State.

Union Meeting at Buteville.

En. Anors: On Saturday, May 25, the people of Buteville and vicinity raised a pole, hoisted the national colors, and made with shouts by the multitude. The Aurora airs. The meeting was then formally or cheers.] committee was appointed to draft and present suitable resolutions. Pending the absence of the committee, the officers of the then reported a set of resolutions denouncing secession, and all its aiders and abettors as traitors to the Government, and pledging the meeting to the support of the General Government to put down rebellion, to ter the adoption of the resolutions, speeches were made by more than a dozen individuals, all of whom pledged their lives and their all to the maintenance of the ent, or one that dared acknowledge it .-Those who had been regarded as " tendergeneral shout, and took an active part in (and who can?) see the American flag and not feel as though they could die for its preservation. No party spirit was manifested by any one. Old men who had been hands beneath the common flag. The past was forgotten, and they pledged themselves each to the other, and all to their country. The exercises of the day were closed amid

Union in the Waldo Hitls. En. Angus: The people of the Waldo Hills are nearly all for the Union. On May 28, a large crowd assembled at Silverton, to raise a pole and hoist the glorious old Star-Spangled Banner, but owing to some mishap in raising the pole (which was over 100 feet long), it fell and broke in pieces, much to the delight of two or three sympathisers" present. The Union men then called a meeting, chose Samuel Allen chairman and W. Cranston see'y. On motion, Dr. Hutton, Paul Crandall, Ai Coowere appointed a committee to make arrangements for raising a flag on Tuesday, June 4. The following-named persons were then called upon and addressed the meeting: Dr. Hutton, J. H. Stephens, E. F. Colby (not very sound on the Union), W. R. Dunbar, and Sam'l Allen. The fathers gave it. There are only about four secessionists in this section. All the young boys in this vicinity (Waldo Hills) are partial to the Stars and Stripes, each one carrying the American flag with him wherever he goes. The older boys attending the school of W. R. Dunbar have hoisted the Stars and Stripes. The scholars of J. L. Cleary's school are also making their treason, I propose that the people of preparations for a flag-raising. God bless this Union dictate to these rebels the terms the boys! may they ever remain true to the Union and the Government. They all feel proud to bear the Star Spangled Ban-

## 4th of July Celebration.

Eo. Angus: Are we to have a celebration of the Fourth this year in Oregon City? For one, I think we should, and I occasions, to initiate the movement. Let

Yours, W. B. citizens will move forward in the matter.— past glory; the defences of the Hudson above me, the battle field of Long Island There is no time to be lost if we expect to have a celebration that will be an honor in my very face [loud and enthusiastic

to the city and county. his sword to no one. The evacuation was seven more follow. [Applause.] Of old, conducted precisely as he had offered to of the Cross, Europe precipitated itself up-In no point did the South Carolinians gain stitution let the men of the Union precipi by their attack. They might have had the tate themselves upon all disloyal, same thing without a shot, and Maj. Anderson granted nothing and yielded nothing done. Cries of "go on," "You are the ing on account of the bombardment. So man," "We'll hear you till night."] Let

Maj. Auderson that it may be his shroud. scured - [eries of "No, no!"] - to have succeed him

Senator Baker's Speech.

Delivered at the great Union meeting in New York, April 19. Senator BAKER, of Oregon, was introduced, and said: The majesty of the peoother demonstrations, to show their unal- ple is here to-day to sustain the majesty of terable love for the Union. The flag was the Constitution-[cheers]-and I come a hoisted by the ladies, and as the national wanderer from the far Pacific, to record ensign floated in the breeze it was greeted my oath along with yours of the Great Empire State. [Applause and three cheers for Baker.] The hour for concilia-Brass Band was in attendance, and played tion has passed; the gathering for battle is The Star-Spangled Banner,' 'Yankee at hand, and the country requires that Doodle,' and other appropriate national every man shall do his duty. [Loud cheers.] Fellow-citizens, what is that country? Is it the soil on which we trend? ganized by appointing Judge Grim presi- Is it the gathering of familiar faces? Is it dent, Rob't Newell and F. X. Mathieu our luxury and pomp and pride? Nay, vice do., and W. V. J. Johnson see'y. A more than these? Is it power and might and majesty alone? No; our country is more, far more than all these. The country which demands our love, our courage, our devotion, our heart's blood, is more meeting were called out and responded than these-[loud applause]-our country with patriotic sentiments. The committee is the history of our fathers-our country is the tradition of our mothers-our country is past renown-our country is present pride and power-our country is future hope and destiny-our country is greatness, glory, truth, constitutional liberty-above all, freedom for ever! [Enthusinstic cheers.] These are the watch-words under which we fight; and we will shout them out till the stars appear in the sky, in the stormiest hour of battle. [Cheers.] I have said the hour for conciliation

past. It may return, but not to-morrow

nor next week. It will return when that

tattered flag [pointing to the flag of Fort

enthusiastic cheers.] It will return when

rebel traitors are taught obedience and

submission. It will return when the re-

bellious Confederates are taught that the

North, though peaceable, are not cowards

-though forbearing, are not fearful -

[Prolonged and

Sumter, ] is avenged.

[Cheers.] That hour of conciliation will come back when again the ensign of the Republic will stream over every rebellious foot of every confederate State. [Renewed cheers.] Then, as of old, the ensign of stood around and grasped each other's the pride and power, and dignity and maj-heart of a great city, with her crowded return. [Applanse.] Young men of New York—young men of the United States-you are told this is not to be a war of aggression. In one sense this is true; in another not. We have committed aggres sion upon no man. In all the broad land, in their rebel nest, in their traitor's camp, no truthful man can rise and say that h has ever been disturbed, though it be but for a single moment, in life, liberty, estate, character or honor. [Cheers and cries of "that's so."] The day they began this un-natural, false, wicked, rebellious warfare, their lives were more secure, their property more secure by us (not by themselves but us,) guarded far more securely than any of literature, the historians of the past, the people ever had their lives and property se cured from the beginning of the world .-[Applause.] We have committed no oppression, have broken no compact, have exercised no unholy power, have been loyal, moderate, constitutional and just. We are a majority of the Union, and we will ledge, Wesley Shannon, and R. C. Geer govern our own Union within our Constil that voice is yours to day; and if a man tution in our own way. [Cries of ' Bravo' and applause.) We are all Democrats .-We are all Republicans. We acknowledge the sovereignty of the people within the rule of the Constitution; and under that Constitution, and beneath that flag, let traitors beware. [Loud cheers.] In this York as they charged in contest upon a forsense, then, young men of New York, we are not for a war of aggression. But in meeting adjourned with loud cheering for another sense, speaking for myself as a hand will draw a sword, never yet disthe Union and the Constitution as our man who has been a soldier and as one honored-not to fight for distant honor in I am for a war of aggression. I propose to do now as we did in Mexico-conquer peace. [Loud cheers.] I do not design to remain silent, supine, inactive,-nay, fearful,-until they gather their battalions and advance their host upon our borders or in our midst. I would meet them upon their threshold, and there, in the very State of their power, in the very atmosphere of of peace. [Loud cheers.] It may take thirty millions-it may take three hundred millions. What then? We have it .-

Loyally, nobly, grandly do the merchants of New York respond to the appeals of the Government. It may cost us seventy-five thousand men in battle; it may cost us seven hundred and fifty thousand men. What then? We have them, [Relook to those who take the lead on such newed cheering.] The blood of every loyal citizen of this Government is dear to me. us have a County celebration-one to My sons, my kinsmen, the young men who which every citizen of Clackamas can have grown up beneath my eye and become-and one which will be worthy of neath my care, they are all dear to me; Oregon City. Other points of importance but if the country's destiny, glory, tradiin the State are taking steps to honor our tion, greatness, freedom, Government, writnational birth-day, and we should not be ten constitutional Government-the only behind others in testifying our regard for hope of a free people-demand it, let then the important event which the celebration go. [Enthusiastic cheers.] I am not that day is designed to commemorate. here to speak timorous words of peace, but to kindle the spirit of manly, determined We approve the suggestions made above, war. I speak in the midst of the Empire and hope some of our prominent and active State, amid scenes of past suffering and before me, and the statue of Washington cheers], the battered and unconquered flag of Sumter waving in his hands, which I MAJ. ANDERSON NEVER SURRENDERED! can almost now imagine tremble with the He brought his flags with him. He excitement of battle. [Great enthusiasm,] never went ashore, either as a guest of And as I speak, I say my mission here to-Beauregard at Charleston, or as a prisoner for war-short, sudden, bold, forward, dewar at Morris Island, and has not yet termined war. [Applause.] The Seventh been from under the Star-Spangled Banner | Regiment has gone. [Three cheers for of the United States, and he surrendered the Seventh Regiment.] Let seventy and said a great historian, beneath the banner ious confederate States. Tremendous ap-Cries of "go on," "You are the says the N. Y. Heraid, which obtained its no man underrate the dangers of this coninformation from Maj. Anderson's officers troversy. Civil war, for the best of reasons upon the one side, and the other, is THE FLAG OF SCHTER.-The N. Y. always dangerous to liberty-niways fear-

[Cries of 'Good,' and applause.]

glory after glory dimmed-to have our women weep and our men blush for shame throughout generations yet to come; that and these are infinitely worse than blood.

Tremendous cheers. Vork, on the eve of battle allow me to speak as a soldier .--Few of you know, as my career has been distant and obscure, but I may mention it here to-day, with a generous pride, that it was once my fortune to lend a guliant New York Regiment in the very shock of battle. eracy. [Applause.] I was their leader, and upon the bloody heights of Cerro Gordo. I know well what New York can do when her blood is up. [Lond applause, and "Three cheers for Baker."] Again, once more, when we march, let us not march for revenge, as yet we have nothing to revenge. It is not much that where that tattered flag waved, guarded by seventy men against ten thousand, it is not much that starvation effected what an enemy could not compel. [Prolonged applause.] have as yet something to punish, but nothing or very little to revenge. The President himself, a hero without knowing itand I speak from knowledge, having known him from boyhood-the President says: There are wrongs to be redressed, already long enough endured." And we march to battle and to victory because we do not choose to endure this wrong any longer. [cheers.] They are wrongs no merely against us; not against you, Mr. President; not against me, but against our sons and grandsons that surround us .-They are wrongs against our ensign-[cries of "that's so," and applause, ] they are wrongs against our Union; they are wrongs against our Constitution; they are wrongs against human hope and human freedom; thus, if it be avenged, still, as Burke says, "it is a wild justice at last," and we will avenge them. While I speak, following in the wake of men, so eloquent, so conservative, so eminent, so loyal, so well known-even while I speak, the object of your meeting is accomplished; upon the winged lightning it goes out throughout the world that New York, the very factures, her artists-that New York by one hundred thousand of her people, de clare to the country and to the world, that she will sustain the Government [applause] to the last dollar in her treasury-to the last drop of your blood. [Renewed cheers.] The national banners leaping from ten thousand windows in your city to-day, proclaim your affection and reverence for the Union. You will gather in battalions-

Patient of toil, serene amidst alarms, and as you gather, every omen of present concord and ultimate peace will surround you. The ministers of religion, the priests illustrators of the present, eapital, science, art, invention, discoveries, the works of genius-all these will attend us in our march and we will conquer. And if the far Pacific, a voice feebler than the feeblest murmur upon its shore, may be heard to give you courage and hope in the contest, whose hair is gray, who is well nigh worn out in the battle and toil of life, may pledge himself on such an occasion and in such an audience, let me say, as my last word, that when, amid sheeted fire and flame, I saw and led the hosts of New eign soil for the honor of your flag; so again, if Providence shall will it, this feeble but to fight for country. for home, for law, for government, for constitution, for right, for freedom, for humanity, and in the hope that the banner of my country may advance, and wheresoever that banner waves, there glory may pursue and freedom be established, [Loud and prolonged applause.]

THE PRESENT CONFLICT.-The N. Y. Herald now gives the Administration a vigorous support. In speaking of the crisis that has just been precipitated upon the

country, it says: The bombardment of Ft. Sumter swept away all past issues, in the. Northern States, and, with them, all party lines and platforms. They are as obsolete as the period beyond the flood. With the opening of the batteries of Gen. Beauregard upon the forces of the United States, a volume in the history of the country closed, and a new one has since been opened. Its table of contents, as compiled at some further day, may contain a register of the sacrifices, the heroic deeds, the sublime devotion, the unprecedented bravery of the American people for its preservation; it may, also, record miseries, carnage, desolation, a frightful national debt, and times of the deepest discouragement; but few days. it will infallibly close with the declaration, that the Union emerged out of all these trials, in its full integrity and splendor, without the loss of a single star from its flag. North, West and East, the people are resolved. Men and money will be at the disposal of the government, beyond what they may require. Three hundred millions of dollars and three hundred thousand men could be furnished, if requisite, within a year; although, if propor vigor is displayed by the administration, the objects of the war that has begun, may be accomplished long before the close of that time .-What is done, should be done quickly, and when the end is attained of saving the Union, it will be discovered that the latent, suppressed feeling in the Southern States has been as adverse to the destruction of the Union, as it has been here.

Gen. Summer has no idea of giving up Government property on this coast to rebels or any one else. In a late general order, he says:

All officers charged with the care of public property, will hold themselves in readiness, at all times, to protect it at every hazard. No public property will ever be surrendered in this department.

NEZ PERCE MINES.—The accounts from these mines continue flattering, and hun, dreds appear to be making their way thither. Miners are making from \$5 to \$15 per day to the hand.

Miscellany.

- A. P. Rudler, who was arrested by the Government of Honduras at the time of the execution of Gen Walker, has been released by that government and has arrived safely in New York, from whence he sailed for Charleston.

-It appears that the Captain General of Caba snubbed the Sonthern Commissioners when there. He did not recognize such a power as the Southern Confed-

-In 1857 two cases of diptheria were reported in New York, and is 1860 four hundred and seventy-seven in the same

Maj Anderson will soon be ordered to honorable duty. The Government intends promoting him to a Coloncley.

The Government has accepted the tender of various yachts. They will be used

Senator Morrill tenders a regiment of lumbermen, none to be less than six feet in height, for the regular army. They are likely to be accepted.

for revenue service.

Several army officers, who failed to get commissions in the rebel service on resigning, have asked to be restored. They met with emphatic refusals,

New York and Philadelphia have been made military depots. Troops will be concentrated in these cities to be sent at the least emergency to any point by sea or

The Union men in Tennessee, Virginia, and Missouri, are by no means disheartened and reassert their determination to furnish the quota of those States.

Letters from Virginia Unionists say that one of the reasons for centralizing troops from the Confederate States in Virginia was to increase the secession votes at the coming election. Gen. Scott has published a card, begging

correspondents to spare him, saying that he has no office in his gift and no power to accept volunteer corps or individuals, and has no time to answer letters. Jeff. Davis has notified Gov. Letcher

of his intention to command the Confede rate troops. The same informant reiterates the report that 5 men had taken an oath to assassinate Lincoln and Scott. A Boston dispatch says that the 7th

Mussachusetts regiment, on learning that no more troops would be accepted under three years enlistment, waited on Gov. Andrew and offered their services for the full Senator Johnson of Tennessee made a

powerful Union speech for the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union at all hazards, at Knoxville, Tenn., recently. The speech was received with

A Baltimorean had an interview with Gen. Butler, who said that Northern troops must march in safety over ground where Massachusetts blood was spilled, and if they were attacked from the houses, the houses would be blown up.

A late dispatch says that Virginia has been admitted as a member of the Confederate States. The Government was in secret session. Two of her members were sworn in, participated in discussion and voted on questions. No other business made

At the rate they are now ordering out new regiments, making requisitions, etc., among the Confederates, according to the veracious telegraphic accounts from that quarter, the \$15,000,000 loan, now so anxiously awaiting takers, will hardly be a flea-bite, and Secretary Memminger had better take time by the forelock and advertise for another.

The Louisville Journal says: "The revolutionists and not the government first violated the existing status or statu que ante bellum. And upon the heads of the revolutionists falls the responsibility of this lamentable collision. They have assumed the awful responsibility deliberately and in

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that official information has been received that the steam revenue cutter Harriet Lane reached Annapolis this morning, May 8th, bringing up a private schooner captured last evening off the Virginia capes. In being chased, the crew of the privateer, with two exceptions, abandoned the vessel. The name of the schooner had been effaced.

A gentleman, bearer of dispatches to Washington, repeats his conversation with He teld Mr. Seward of the determined feeling in New York to sustain the Government, and energetic action was expected of the Government, Seward replied that the people should not be disappointed, and he thought they would be well satisfied with what would take place in a

The officially announced determination of the Virginia State Government to contest the occupation of the right bank of the Potomac, opposite Washington, is expect ed by the military authorities here to result in a battle between the Federal forces and the Rebels in close proximity to the Capital. Gen. Scott is not quite prepared to advance troops to the other side of the river, but a strong force will nevertheless cross the river and assume and fortify a position near Alexandria so soon as the necessary preparations are completed. The Richmond authorities are evidently kept well informed as to the plans of Gen. Scott. The military movements directed by themselves show this.

Senator Douglas, in a late speech in the Senate, said:

"The word government means coercion. There can be no government without coercion. Coercion is the vital principle upon which the government rests. Without the right of coercion, and you dissolve perform his duty and respect the right of his neighbor voluntarily, there would be no necessity for any government upon earth. The necessity of government is found to consist in the fact that some men will not do right unless coerced to do so. The object of all government is to coerce and to compel every man, to do his data, when the state of the invariable efficacy in all the which it processes to cure, has rendered the man which it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in all the swhich it processes to cure, has rendered the man retired for its invariable efficacy in the swhich it processes to cure, has retired for its invariable efficacy in the swhich it processes to cure, has retired for its invariable efficacy in the swhich it proce your government. If every man would compel every man to do his duty, who would not otherwise perform it. I do not subscribe to this doctrine that coercion is

25, with dates to May 17th from St. Lea.

The Secretary of the Treasury has is sued a circular to Collectors and Surveyors of Ports, and declares that he has readdressed those in the Northeast and North west, prohibiting certain supplies for

It is ascertained that the whole man of troops in Virginia does not exceed 20,000, one fifth being at Richmond.

The ultimate destination of the forces a Washington is not known. The President and suite took a to

LATEST NEWS BY PONY

DATES TO MAY 17TH.

The Pony arrived at Pt. Churchill May

The President and suite took a teer of inspection down the Potomac. May 11a. There are 31,000 men at Washington Gen. Butler, May 13th, extended outposts to the camp of Col. Baker, at the Relay House. They are to extend to the factor toward. Harner's Version of the College of miles further toward Harper's Ferry is act in conjunction with forces at Chamber.

burg against Harper's Ferry.

The posts are to cut off flying ribes from Baltimore.

The Navy Department expects Charles ton, Savanah and the mouth of the Mas-sippi to be blockaded in a week. The Paoli is now opposite the Marie Wharf at Alexandria, her guns loaded to run out of the port-holes to prerent inte-ference of Confedetate forces on the Pop-

The Federal forces are fully established at Federal Hill.

A schooner was seized at Baltim May 14th, with a lot of pikes manufactur ed by Winans. The Governors of all the free States

have obtained a pledge of the President that there shall be no compromise or ce-sation of war until the national flag floats over all the national property. The Southern Congress is still in a

sion. News unimportant. Ross Winnes was arrested at the Relay House on May 14th. Gov. Hicks ender ored to have him released but security

was refused. The Maryland Guards, on the night of the 13th, stripped the armory of 600 Misie muskets and secreted them. It is rumored that at a meeting at Hat-

per's Ferry, between the Kestucky and Southern troops, the former declared for the Union. An attempt was made on the night of

the 13th to blow up the bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but failed. The New York Herald's special dis-

patch says it is understood that the Relei States have made proffers to purchase Esropean and foreign vessels, and the Gorernment has notified the diplomatic corns that no purchase will be respected, so catter what flag they wear. The Government has notified the diple-

matic corps that if any Commissioners Rebel St. t s were received by any foreign power, the Government will break of all dip'omatic intercourse with said power. Work on public buildings has been sus

An inquest was held on the bodies of

those killed in the riot at St. Louis. The jury made the commander of the U. S. troops culpable in firing on the citizens.-The city is aroused, and troops are stationed at different points. The Union sentiment prevails, and secession seems to be On Wednesday forces of U.S. volus-

teers went down on the Potosi Iron Momtain Railroad, and captured 150 seession sts and munitions of war; all but two were released on parole. A secession flag and arms were captured from deserters the same day by the same

Missouri Legislature has adjourned -The State forces are concentrating at Jefferson City.

Further news from the East unimper-

## Come. Everydody.

All who wish to man'fest their attachment to he American Union by assisting in raising the American Flag at Needy, Clackamas county, are invited to attend on Saturday, June 8, 1861.

Union Meeting at Corvallis.

There will be a meeting at Cervalle, June 11, of the people, without distinction of policial prties, for the purpose of expressing their resolution to defend with their lives and fortunes the milesal tlag against all traitors, whether in Oregon or out of it. Four brass bands have been engaged to lend the charms of music to the eccasion. Public speakers from abroad will address the per-

ple. By order of the Committee. J. QUINN THORNTON, Ch'r. Oregon Division, No. 8, 8, of T. Meets at Harmony Hall every Friday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Brethren in goodstanding are invited to attend.

R. GAMMILL, W.P. Jone MELDRUM, R. S. I. O. O. F.

OREGON LODGE No. 3 meds at Harmony Hall on Mossisy evening of each week. Beethren in good standing are invited on attend.

J. T. APPERSON, N. G. JAMES MILNE, Rec. Sec'y.

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—This purely regular remedy combines in itself the properties of an Astiseptic, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It quickly removes from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of unhealthy secretions which begins and feed disease, thus striking at the engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so flictions it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic strate. safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drag to debilitate the system, or mineral poises to rais the constitution.

the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 190

Fulton st., New York. Price \$1 per bottle, et

six bettles for \$5.

AT Read the advertisement in another column
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a certain and speedy remedy. A single transcription of the Life Pills beyond the reach of compinities estimation of every patient.

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Resigned.—Rev. H. K. Hines, Presiding Elder of the Salem District of the M. E. Conference, has resigned. Bishop Ames has appointed Rev. D. Rutledge to succeed him.

Subscribe to this doctrine that coercion is not to be used in a free government. It must be used in all free governments, no matter what their form or what their principles. But coercion must always be used in the mode prescribed in the Constitution and laws.

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