

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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A True Union Woman.

The Philadelphia Press says: A well-known merchant of this city, who was in New Orleans on the day Louisiana passed the secession ordinance, and who witnessed the illumination in honor of that treasonable act, has related to us, with a request that we would suppress names, the following racy incident, which illustrates the traditional saying "when a woman won't she won't," characteristic of the sex, and the fact that the Union people of the South have, at this time, no voice in the newspaper reports of the disunion section.

The very first shot from Ft. Sumter came booming into one of the port-holes, near which I was stationed, dismounting the gun and shivering the carriage into thousands of splinters, which were scattered with terrible force throughout the fort, killing 33 men instantly, and wounding many more.

The gentleman who makes the above statement is the son of a well-known flour merchant in New York city, and who has spent much of his time at the South for a few years past.

The people of the Northern States are a unit. They are actuated by one thought, one sentiment, one soul—the solemn resolve that whatever the cost may be, the integrity and unity of this great republic, for all future time, shall evolve out of the present political chaos.

—Robert Tyler (son of John) is a confirmed fugitive from Philadelphia, as well as from his home at Bristol. The people there drove him out. It is said that for months past he has been acting as a spy of Gov. Wise, giving him by letter information as to all that was going on here, and pledging Wise that he had 1,000 Philadelphians enrolled to march with him to Virginia and fight for the rebellion.

The Slaughter at Charleston.

The N. Y. Tribune of May 6 obtains the following facts from a gentleman just from Charleston, who was obliged to join the rebel ranks to save his life.

The very first shot from Ft. Sumter came booming into one of the port-holes, near which I was stationed, dismounting the gun and shivering the carriage into thousands of splinters, which were scattered with terrible force throughout the fort, killing 33 men instantly, and wounding many more.

I have no means of knowing the extent of the slaughter at the other posts, but heard incidentally that it was serious, but not so great as at Moultrie. I was told that one shot at Stevens' Battery dismounted a cannon and killed seven persons.

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—The coolest thing yet proposed to the Government was that made by Gov. Hicks, and Gov. Letcher, that they would jointly guarantee the safety of the Capital.—The Government declined such protection.

Instructions to the new Minister to France.

The following is an extract from the letter of instructions of Mr. SEWARD to Wm. L. Dayton, the newly-appointed Minister to France. It is dated May 4, 1861:

It is desirable that there be no misapprehensions of the true state of the Government in the present emergency. You may assure M. Thouvenel explicitly that there is no difference of opinion whatever between the President and his constitutional advisers, or among those advisers themselves, concerning the policy that has been pursued, and which is now prosecuted by the Administration in regard to the unhappy disturbance existing in the country.

M. Thouvenel's declaration that the United States may rest well assured that no hasty or precipitate action will be taken on the subject of the apprehended application of the insurrectionists for a recognition of the independence of the so-called Confederate States is entirely satisfactory, although it was attended by a reservation of views concerning the general principles applicable to cases that need not now be discussed.

In the unofficial conversation, Mr. Faulkner says that he expressed the opinion that force would not be employed to coerce the so-called seceding States into submission to the Federal authorities, and that the only solution to the difficulties would be found in such modifications of the Constitutional compact as would invite the seceding States back into the Union or a peaceable acquiescence in the assertion of their claims to a separate sovereignty.

These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of your departure the elasticity of the national Government, and the lavish devotion of the national treasure to this great cause.—Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that the thought of a dissolution of this Union, peaceably or by force, has never entered into the mind of any candid statesman here, and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe.

A SPECIMEN OF THE COOL IMPUDENCE OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, "Provisional Vice President of the Confederate States," was, the other day, at Richmond, Virginia, and made a model revolutionary speech.

—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad carries the Pittsburg troops free. A committee of Public Safety has been organized in Pittsburgh to notify traitors to leave the city.

What Constitutes Treason.

As there is no crime more atrocious than that which has for its object the subversion of those laws and institutions which have been ordained by the people for the good order, peace, and happiness of society, so there is none which more keenly arouses the indignation of good citizens against its authors.

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

Both these positions are untenable; and nothing can be more unsafe or unwise than for any citizen to flatter himself that he can tamper indirectly with treason and escape the extreme penalty which the law affixes to the crime when directly committed.

Conspiring to overthrow the Government, although a heinous offense, is not treason. The enlistment of men to serve against the Government is not levying war, but is giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and hence it is treason.

Again, treason consists in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and, on conviction of the offender, he is in like manner subject to the punishment of death.

This consists simply in concealing the knowledge of any act of treason committed by others. Any person having a knowledge of such acts, if he does not make it known to the President of the United States, or to one of the Judges of the United States, or to the Governor of the State, or to some Judge or Justice of the Peace, is guilty of misprision of treason, the punishment for which is not exceeding seven years' imprisonment, and a fine of not exceeding \$1,000 for the offense.

—A. T. Stewart, the great dry-goods merchant of New York, has announced his intention to assist as many of his clerks as are desirous of enlisting in the service of their country.

The Boys and Maj. Anderson.

New York, April 25.—The school-boys of New York appear to look upon Maj. Anderson as being in some way under their care; for day after day, at all hours of the day, troops of the little fellows march up the avenue, and, on reaching the Brevort House, cheer lustily for the hero of Fort Sumpter.

When the boys reached the hotel, several hearty cheers were given for Maj. Anderson, and his appearance at the door of the hotel was the signal for renewed applause.

It is more than probable, that, with the discovery and frustration of their designs, the conspirators of the South will soon sue for peace.

—A U. S. soldier at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, lately tore down a Plametto flag, and being ordered by his captain to put it up again, he tore it in pieces, when the captain ordered him put in irons.

—It is stated that after the bombardment of Ft. Sumter, a Frenchman shed tears upon seeing the flag under which his father fought, and which he had always loved, supplanted.

—The managers of the Cleveland and Cincinnati Railroad are determined that no traitor shall have a chance to endanger the lives of the soldiers passing over their road to fight in defence of the Union.

—The water of Loch Katrine, now supplied to Glasgow for drinking purposes, is said to be the finest in the world.

Scene at Fort Sumter.

The N. Y. Tribune says the bombardment of Ft. Sumter accounts: Toward the close of the day, Ex-Senator Wigfall made his appearance at the embrasure with a white handkerchief on the end of a sword, and begged for admittance.

Wigfall responded, "If there is no one else to do it, I will, and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag towards Moultrie.

At this point Maj. Anderson came up. Wigfall said, "I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard, who wishes to stop this."

—A dispatch from Louisville of May 10th, says: Messengers arrived at Frankfort this morning from Owen county, saying that between 300 and 400 negroes were armed and formed into a company, and were committing depredations.

—Old Blair received notice some days since from the secessionists about Silver Springs, that his house would be fired if he did not immediately leave the vicinity.

—A writer in the Cincinnati Commercial suggested that as we have been in the habit of designating the United States "Uncle Sam" for short, that upon the same principle we should call the United Confederacy "Uncle Cuffee."

—A man was taken and hung lately by the citizens of Bloomington, Illinois, for placing obstructions on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad, to throw off the train bringing troops south.