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## A True Union Woman.

The Philadelphia Press says: A wellknown 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 traditionary saying "when a woman wou'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. It so happened that on the day of the illumination, the captain of a Mississippi The captain was a Union man, and-os the sequel will show - so was his wife. All the city was agitated during the afternoon is prospect of the grand gala night. The St. Charles was to be illuminated, of course. Accordingly, some time during the afternoon a servant knocked at the door of the trappings for lighting up the chamber windows. Mrs. - opened the door, when the following dialogue ensued:

Lady .- What have you got there? Servant .- Candles, Missus, to light your windows for de 'lumination,

L.-Well, you can return them to where you brought them from, as I shall not allow them in this room.

S .- (Not to be foiled so easily, resumed.) Oh! but massa told me to put up de lights, and so I's got to put 'em up.

L.-Can't help that; this is my room, and I shan't allow the windows to be illuminated for what I am opposed to; so that ends it.

This closed the first act. The servant reported to the proprietors, who immediately proceeded to the lady's room with a view of convincing her of the importance of permitting the servant to make ready for the grand evening light-up. Said they, "This room is the most central in the entrire front, and not to illuminate it will be to mar seriously the effect of the whole," to which the lady replied:

"I am sorry, gentlemen, to cause you any inconvenience, but I believe this room for the time being is ours by right, and I must positively decline, in any way, to add celat to a great outrage, as I conceive the surrounded him." whole disunion movement to be. My huswords were exchanged, which ended by the lady politely requesting the proprietors to leave her room. Determined not to be outdone in a matter of such grave importance, the captain was next found and appealed to. He heard their case; said his wife had reported him correctly on the Union question, nevertheless, he would go with them to the room and see if the matter could be amicably arranged. Scene best chamber in her favor, in some other part of the house, if that would be satisfactory, but the lady's "No!" was still as peremptory as ever. Her point was gained, and the St. Charles was doomed to have a dark front chamber.

Pleased with this triumph, Mrs. devised the following maneuver to make the most of her victory. Summoning a servant, she sent him out to procure for her an American flag, which, at dusk, she suspended from her window. This made the fourth act in the play, and as the fifth is always indispensable, it had its place here. When evening came, the streets, animated by a merry throng, were illuminated, but, alas! the St. Charles was disfigured by its sombre chamber, when suddenly a succession of lamps, suspended on both sides of the flag, revealing the Stars and Stripes, were lit up, and the ensign of the Union waved from the centre of a hotel illuminated in honor of its overthrow! The effect was, to give the impression that the whole house was thus paying homage to the American flag; and what is more significant, is the fact that the latter was greeted by the passing crowd with vociferous applause. So much for the firmness of a true Union woman.

The grandeur of the movement for the maintenance of the Union becomes more manifest and glorious every hour .-The whole North swarms like a mighty hive, and those energies which have heretofore been devoted to the works of peace, are now being turned into military channels, and will be employed in the vindication of that mighty system of Government under which we have been prosperous and happy. The only question is whether the

## The Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

Vol. VII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 8, 1861.

No. 9.

The Staughter at Charleston.

The N. Y. Tribune of May 6 obtains

I must enlist in their army or take the con-sequences of a refusal. I enlisted, and af"It is desirable that there be no misapthe time of the bombardment. I am no may assure M. Thouvenel explicitly that soldier, but I knew enough to feel con-there is no difference of opinion whatever vinced that there was destined to be an between the President and his constitutionas Sumter should fire upon us. There were selves, concerning the policy that has been by several hundreds too many in the fort; pursued, and which is now prosecuted by there was scarcely space to move about in, and no effectual protection for one half the happy disturbance existing in the country.

we received, but throughout the entire cannonading the havoc in Moultrie was terrible. The dead and dying lay about us in
every direction, and were trampled under
foot by the soldiers in their arduous labors.

We had not expressed a country to the country.

M. Thouvenel's declaration that the
United States may rest well assured that
foot by the soldiers in their arduous labors.

The dead and dying lay about us in
every direction, and were trampled under
to the country.

M. Thouvenel's declaration that the
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every direction in their arduous labors.

The dead and dying lay about us in
every direction, and were trampled under
to the country. captain's room, carrying all the necessary We had not surgeons enough to attend to on the subject of the apprehended applicathem all, and the groans of the dying and tion of the insurrectionists for a recognition their piteous cries for help were distressing of the independence of the so-called Conin the extreme. When Sumter capitulated federate States is entirely satisfactory, althe relatives of the soldiers hastened to though it was attended by a reservation of Substantially the same reason was em- and He will guide you and protect the flag Moultrie to learn their fate. Mothers came views concerning the general principles apasking for sons, sisters for brothers, sons for plicable to cases that need not now be disfathers, all were told that all were well- cussed. that none were killed, but that confusion In the unofficial conversation, Mr. Faulk prevailed and the soldiers could not be seen. ner says that he expressed the opinion that That night the bodies of the dead were force would not be employed to coerce the boxed up and conveyed on shore, where so-called seceding States into submission to they were buried in trenches, in the negro the Federal authorities, and that the only burying-ground. One hundred and sixty solution to the difficulties would be found bodies were conveyed to the burial place in such modifications of the Constitutional on a small selooner, and the others by va- compact as would invite the seceding States ricus conveyances. On the following day, back into the Union or a peaceable acqui-when relatives inquired for those who were escence in the assertion of their claims to a dead, they were told that they had been separate sovereignty.
sent away to other points to recruit their. The time when these questions had any

band (who was out at the time) is a Union statement is the son of a well-known flour from danger. You cannot be too decided merchant in New York city,

## The Unity of the North.

one sentiment, one soul-the solemn resolve that whatever the cost may be, the present political chaos. It is safe to say other country. that, one month ago, five-sixths of the citizens of the Northern States were ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of peace. half. They next proposed to vacate the convention, or an indefinite suspension of the national treasure to this great cause. existing issues, they would if appealed to, have exhausted themselves in efforts of responsible assurances were not wanting, from Virginia, Maryland, and the border States, that the conservative feeling here should be responded to, and that the members of the confederacy which had not withdrawn from the Union would unceas ingly labor for its reconstruction. Such was the state of things up to the 12th April. The thunders of a dozen butteries, manned by seven thousand men, against a handful of half starved soldiers in Ft. Sumter, awakened the North to the conviction that they had been cruelly deceived, and that self respect as well as sound policy demanded an instant resort to arms. The fires of Vesuvius never burst with greater suddenness from its crater, than did the war spirit, from the previously inert and passive surface, in this city and elsewhere in the free States. Past political differences were ignored, and every true hearted citizen adopted for his motto,-

-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 report is that this letter was intercepted, and a speedy flight from Bristol to New York alone saved him from stretching this time having gone clear off.

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

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad their country. In a recent speech he said the lives of the soldiers passing over their that the South owed him two millions, but road to fight in defence of the Union.—

The Government declined such protection, committee of Public Safety has been or he was willing to let that slide, and anomalies are placed at every bridge that the south owed him two millions, but road to fight in defence of the Union.—

The Government declined such protection, committee of Public Safety has been or he was willing to let that slide, and anomalies are placed at every bridge Government is worth preserving, and the and Gov. LETCHER, that they would joint--Messina, Italy, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, has no newspaper and no school. The Government decined such protection, committee of Public Safety has been of the ganized in Pittsburgh to notify traitors to honor of his country.

Armed guards are placed at every bridge with it, to sustain the flag and with instructions to shoot down every perhabitants, has no newspaper and no school. The Government decined such protection, committee of Public Safety has been of the million with it, to sustain the flag and with instructions to shoot down every perhabitants, has no newspaper and no school. The committee of Public Safety has been of the million with it, to sustain the flag and honor of his country.

Instructions to the new Minister to

r being moved from one post to another, prehensions of the true state of the Gov-was eventually located in Ft. Moultrie at erument in the present emergency. You mense slaughter within the fort as soon al advisers, or among those advisers themsteamboat and his lady were stopping at the St. Charles, and occupied a front room, on the third floor—the first floor of chambers—exactly in the centre of the hotel.—

The very first shot from Ft. Sumter came been too gloomily marked out by sheer ne-tooming into one of the port-holes, near which I was stationed, dismounting the gun ty of the great emergency and the responsibilities it devolves, have extinguished in of splinters, which were scattered with ter- the public councils every emotion but those rible force throughout the fort, killing 33 of loyalty and patriotism. It is not in the men instantly, and wounding many more, hands of this Administration that this This was the most destructive single shot Government is to come to an end at all,

energies. I myself counted over 200 dead bodies in Moultrie.

The United States waited patiently while I have no means of knowing the extent their authority was defied in turbulent asof the slaughter at the other posts, but semblies and in seditious preparations, willheard incidentally that it was serious, but ing to hope that the mediation offered on not so great as at Moultrie. I was told our side would conciliate and induce the that one shot at Stevens' Battery dismount disaffected parties to return to a better ed a cannon and killed seven persons. Du-mind. But the case is now altogether ring the cannonading I was forced to aid changed. The insurgents have instituted the rebels somewhat, although I evaded revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war, firing a shot at the flag of my country. I to compel the United States to acquiesce did, on compulsion, assist in placing a gun in the dismemberment of the Union. The to command Sumter, and consider it the United States have accepted this civil war worst piece of business I ever did in my life. It was the general opinion, after the fight, that if Maj. Anderson had had forty more men and a supply of provisions, he will remain so. But on the other hand, would have routed the entire force which the land and naval forces of the Union have been put into activity to restore the The gentleman who makes the above Federal authority and to save the Union is sign is treasonable. Any assemblage of were the repayment of efforts at persuaroom cannot be illuminated." A few more few years past. Spent much of his time at the South for a few years past. nor has there been, nor will there be, the least idea existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of this Union to take The people of the Northern States are place, in any way whatever. There will a unit. They are actuated by one thought, be here only one nation and one Government, and there will be the same Republic and the same Constitutional Union that integrity and unity of this great republic, have already survived a dozen national for all future time, shall evolve out of the changes of Government in almost every

These will stand hereafter, as they are now, objects of human wonder and human affection. You have seen on the eve of third ensued. The captain's disposition to Whether in the shape of the Crittenden your departure the elasticity of the nationyield was not to be seconded by his better amendments to the constitution, a national al Govennment, and the lavish devotion of Tell M. Thouvenel, then, with the highest consideration and good feeling, that the concession and conciliation. They had a thought of a dissolution of this Union, right to believe that the slaveholding States penceably or by force, has never entered would be softened and attracted by such into the mind of any candid statesman here, generosity and magnanimity. Apparently and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe."

A SPECIMEN OF THE COOL INPUDENCE 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. In ted by others. Any person having a the course of it he declared that "the cause knowledge of such acts, if he does not of Baltimore was the cause of the whole make it known to the President of the South." So, then, let it be; for this will enable the North to make quick work of the United States, or to the Governor of the Southern cause. But the cool impu- the State, or to some Judge or Justice of dence of Master Stephens in his new char-acter of a secessionist was in his argument the Peace, is guilty of misprision of treason, the punishment for which is not exceeding to show that President Lincoln, in calling seven years' imprisonment, and a fine of for 75,000 armed men to stand by the not exceeding \$1,000 for the offense. nion, and in denouncing all Southern confederacy men as pirates who sailed under letters of marque for piratical purposes, usurped the powers of Congress and violathat of the revolted States, for such wholeing of Master Stephens .- N. Y. Herald.

THE COMMERCE OF NEW YORK .- One of the most cheering signs of the times is the hemp. At New York, we learn that he activity of the commerce of the port. On was hunted out, and forced again to fly, Tuesday last there were entered at the Custom House ninety-one foreign vessels, which is the largest number in any one day since the establishment of the Government.

What Constitutes Treases.

the following facts from a gentleman just from Charleston, who was obliged to join the rebel ranks to save his life. He says:

"As I was about starting North, I was Minister to France. It is dated May 4. thus defined in the Constitution:

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

In order that this crime might not the testimony of two witnesses to the same When Aaron Burr was on trial for trea-

son, his counsel, especially Edmund Ran-dolph, contended that the mere assembling of armed bodies of men for the purpose of overthrowing the Government or of armed assemblage must have been empersonally present with the armed assemblage having this purpose in view, he could not be convicted, even as an accessory. ployed by counsel in the case of Bollman, of your country." The teachers were then

can tamper indirectly with treason and es- boys, too." So stepping down to the street. cape the extreme penalty which the law he passed along the lines, taking each boy affixes to the crime when directly commit- by the hand, and saying repeatedly, " God ted. If a body of men be actually assembled with the design to effect, by force, a treasonable purpose, all those who take any part, however remote from the scene of derson, and the men who defended Fort action, yet, if they be actually leagued sumter, the boys marched to the Washing-with the design, are in the judgment of the statue, in Union Square, when the national

Conspiring to overthrow the Govern. heads. ment, 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. The travel- the conspirators of the South will soon sue ing of individuals to the place of rendez- for peace. No peace will, however, be vous is not sufficient to convict them of the crime. It is an equivocal act-not necessarily one of war. It is not an assemblage. But the marching of bodies of men from places of partial to a place of general ren-

dezvous, would be such an assemblage. If there be a design to revolutionize by weakness, and anxiety to extend the olive force the Government established by the branch as a proof of irresolution. Scorn, United States in any of its Territories, or to resist by force the execution of any law of the Union in such Territory, such detacking seventy gallant, half-starved menmen for that purpose amounts to a levying sion, and attempts at conciliation, dictated of war and each of the individuals com- by the sublimest patriotism, and even deprising such assemblage is guilty of treason, votion to the principles of the political par-the punishment whereof, in this and all ty the South has most professed to respect. other cases of treason, is death.

to the punishment of death. Giving aid and comfort to the enemy, consists in furnishing military supplies or provisions of trampled under foot, and swear allegiance any kind, such as arms, ammunition, food, to the institutions they have banded toor clothing, or in harboring, concealing, or communicating information to the enemy, or in any way helping on hostilities against and, if they have grievances, they will be the country and its government. This iscludes all acts of seizing or holding forts, arsenals, and dockyards of the United States, and like acts of bostile aggression; all acts of building, manning, victualing, or fitting out vessels to aid in hostilities against the Gevernment; sending provisions, arms, or supplies, or in raising or obtaining credit for the enemy; in short, any and every traitorous purpose manifested by overt acts, is treason, either as amounting to 'levying war' or 'giving aid and comfort' to the enemy.

MISPRISION OF TREASON

This consists simply in concealing the knowledge of any act of treason commit-United States, or to one of the Judges of

GEN. SCOTT ON THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER.—It was published in the dispatches from Washington, on Saturday morning, ted our constitution. Pray, Mr. Constitu- that the expedition for the relief of Fort ed," by the only means now left for its preservation,—N. Y. Herald. custom houses, mints, arsenals, forts, ships, tiser, who speaks advisedly, puts this matter post offices, &c., the property of the United entirely at rest. He says: "Gen. Scott States? If there is any authority in the was asked a few days since by a United blacksmith would not put the irons or federal constitution of the Union, or in States Senator as to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and he replied, ' I had rather lose sale stealing, we have not been able to find my left arm-yes, my right arm-aye both it. Nothing except a pious exhortation of honesty on the part of a highway robber, The gentleman to whom this was said was after emptying the pockets of a traveller, a Senator from the Interior, and the ancould equal this cool constitutional plead- swer was just such a one as we should expect a brave old hero, who had fought his country's battles as Scott has done, would make. All honor to Gen. Scott .- N. Y Courier and Enquirer.

-A. T. Stewart, the great dry-goods the crime of expressing his sympathy.

—The managers of the Cleveland

The Hoys and Maj. Anderson.

NEW YORK, April 23.—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 indignation of good citizens against its the avenue, and, on reaching the Brevort authors. Such a crime is treason. It is House, cheer lustily for the hero of Fort Sumpter. The most interesting incident of this nature took place yesterday, when the boys from Ward school No. 11, in Seventeenth street, to the number of five hundred, marched down the avenue in military extended, by construction, to doubtful cases, the founders of the Republic protected the accused by providing that no person should be convicted of it unless on the second providing that no person should be convicted of it unless on the second person should be convicted of it unless on the second person should be convicted of it unless on the second person are all flow in his band and the principal part of the second person should be convicted of it unless on the second person are all flow in his band and the principal part of the second person person are all flow in his band and the principal part of the second person person are all flow in his band and the principal part of the second person carrying a small flag in his hand and wearing a resette of red, white, and blue ribbon ou his breast.

When the boys reached the hotel, several hearty cheers were given for Maj-Anderson, and his appearance at the door ng the execution of the laws of the United of the hotel was the signal for renewed ap-States, was not levying war, and therefore plause. The boys then sang the "Red, not treason. He maintained that the White, and Blue," at which the Major appeared much pleased, but when the nationployed—that is, must have taken some ac-tion toward carrying the purpose into ef-fect—before a conviction of treason could was evidently much affected. At the be had. Also, that unless Col. B. was close, he raised his hand, and said, " Boys, from the bottom of my heart I thank you for this visit. Put your trust in God, boys, Both these positions are untenable; and nothing can be more unsafe or unwise than for any citizen to flatter himself that he said, "Now, I must shake hands with the at it." law traitors, for this constitutes a levying songs were again sung with uncovered

The Conditions of Peace.

It is more than probable, that, with the discovery and frustration of their designs, granted, excepting on the condition of un-conditional submission. Months clapsed, during which the people of the North awaited a return to reason, on the part of the rebellious States, with inexhaustible patience. Forbearance was treated as contempt, and finally a cruel and cowardly The time for compromises and concess Again, treason consists in giving aid and has gone by. If it returns, it will be after comfort to the enemy, and, on conviction the misguided masses who have revolted. of the offender, he is in like manner subject at the instigation of demagogue leaders. then, will their representations be heard, for by the constitution they now repudiate. -N. Y. Herald.

STRENGTH OF FORT MONROE. - Fort Mon roe being now garrisoned by a sufficient number of "good men and true," may bid defiance to all attempts the secessionists may make against it. It is one of the strongest forts in the United States, and constitutes the north point of the entrance to James river, and with Fort Calhoun, which is one mile distant, commands the entrance to that river. The fort itself is very large. The walls are more than a rounded by a most which is from sixty to one hundred feet wide, with eight feet of water, drawbridge and outer batteries .-It mounts some 300 heavy guns, has mortars for throwing shells, furnaces for heating balls, etc. Nothing could approach within three miles except under the fire of all these batteries. The walls enclose 75 acres, in the centre of which is a vast parade ground—the quarters of the troops facing the latter on all sides.

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. The village and the soldiers gave three cheers for Bates and the blacksmith. Another blacksmith was afterwards found to put on the irons, and so the patriotic fellow was punished for his loyalty. -It is stated that after the bombard

ment of Ft. Sumter, a Frenchman shed tears upon seeing the flag under which his father fought, and which he had always loved, supplanted. The next morning he was seen hanging before his own door, for -The managers of the Cleveland

intention to assist as many of his clerks as Cincinnati Railroad are determined that are desirous of enlisting in the service of no traitor shall have a chance to endanger

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LE Jon Pararraso executed with neutness and Payment for Job Printing must be made on elicery of the work.

Scene at Vort Sumter.

The N. Y. Tribune's account of the bom bardment of Ft. Sumter says:

Toward the close of the day, Ex-Senstor Wigfall made his appearance at the embrasure with a white handkerchief on the end of a sword, and begged for admittance, He asked to see Maj. Anderson. While Wigfall was in the act of crawling through the embrasure Lieut. Snyder called out to him, " Maj. Anderson is at the main gate." He passed through the embrasure into the casemate, paying no attention to what the Licutenant had said. Here he was met by Capt. Foster, Lieut. Mead, and Lieut. Davis. He said: 'I wish to see Maj. Anderson; I am Gen. Wigfall, and come from Gen. Beauregard.' He then added, in an excited manner: 'Let us stop this firing! You are on fire, and your flag is down! Let us quit!"

Lieut. Davis replied, 'No, sir, our flag is not down. Step out here and you will

see it waving over the ramparts.'
Let us quit this,' said Wigfall.—
'Here's a white flag, will anybody wave it out of the embrasure?" One of the officers replied, 'That is for

you to do, if you choose.'

Wigfall responded, 'If there is no one else to do it, I will,' and jumping into the embrasure waved the flag towards Moultrie. The firing still continued from Moultrie and the batteries of Sullivan's Island In answer to his repeated requests one of the officers said one of our men may hold the flag, and corporal Binghurst jumped into the embrasure. The shot continuing to strike all around him, he jumped down again, after having waved the flag a few moments, and said, 'Damn it, they don't respect this flag, they are firing

Wigfall replied, 'They fired at me two or three times, and I stood it, and I should think you might stand it once.'

Wigfall then said, 'If you will show white flag from your ramparts, they will cease firing.

Licut. Davis replied, 'If you request that a flag shall be shown there, while you hold a conference with Maj. Ander-son and for that purpose alone, it may be

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

Maj. Anderson, rising on his toes, and coming down firmly upon his heels, replied, 'Well, Sir.'

'Maj. Anderson,' said Wigfall, "you have defended your flag nobly, sir. You have done all that is possible for men to do, and Gen. Beauregard wishes to stop the fight. On what terms, Maj. Anderson, will you evacuate this Fort?'

Maj. Anderson's reply was, 'Gen. Beau-regard is already acquainted with my only 'Do I understand that you will evac-

uate upon the terms proposed the other 'Yes, Sir, and on those conditions only,'

'Then, Sir,' said Wigfall, 'I understand Maj. Anderson that the fort is to be

On those conditions only, I repeat. 'Very well,' said Wigfall, and he re-

A short time afterwards a deputation, consisting of Senator Chesnut, Roger A. Pryor, Capt. Lee, and W. Porcher Miles, came from Gen. B., and had an interview with Maj. Anderson, when it came out that Wigfall had no 'nuthority to speak for Gen. Beauregard, but acted on his own hook.' 'Then,' said Lieut, Davis, 'we have been sold,' and Maj. Anderson, perceiving the state of the case, ordered the American flag to be raised to its place.

The deputation, however, requested him to keep the flag down till they could communicate with Gen. Beauregard, as matters were liable to be complicated. They left, and between two and three hours after, garrison meanwhile exerting themselves to extinguish the fire, another deputation came from Gen. Beauregard, agreeing to the terms of evacuation previously proposed, and supstantially to the proposal of Wigfall.

-A dispatch from Louisville of May mile in circuit, very thick and high, sur- 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. whites undertook to disarm them when several were killed. The Governor has sent Gen. Buckner to ascertain the truth of the matter. He has not returned .-The military are in readiness.

-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 .-The plucky old gentleman immediately notified them in return, that there should be two parties to a bargain. He removed his family to the city, and prepared for a various defence, by arming his servants to the teeth.

-We see it stated that Hassaurek called at the White House the other day and thanked the President for having ap-pointed him to the highest place in his gift that is, nine thousand five hundred feet above the ocean, the altitude of Quito, the capital of Ecuador.

-A writer in the Cincinnati Commer cial suggested that as we have been in the habit of designating the United States Uncle Sam" for short, that upon the 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 Il-linois Central Railroad, to throw off the train bringing troops south.

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