



If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!

# The Oregon Argus.

W. E. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

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### A Straw in the Wind.

Looking nearer home, we have a very interesting state of things brewing in this little corner of the political world. The nomination of Mr. Garfield has played the dice with steady partisan politicians. It has rather knocked Republican Unionism off its pins, and left the reconstructed portion of the democracy slightly in the lurch. It turns out to have been decidedly eccentric, anomalous and incongruous for him to secure the nomination just at this time so thick with rebel traitors and office-seekers. The Republicans here and over in Washington had just got in a good way of springing Union patriotism from veins and arteries, and all at once the crimson tide curdles at the stringent touch of party. If they want a true unflinching Union man, irrespective of party, they can nowhere find a truer and abler one than Mr. Garfield. If they don't propose to distinguish between parties except for the Union's sake, let them show it now by way of beginning. I believe Garfield will probably be elected, but whether he is or not his being a candidate is a most wholesome thing for the politics of this region. It will show that certain men who are so very anxious for a consolidated democracy only want it as a market place where they can to better advantage sell themselves, soul and body, to treason which proposes to subvert the United States, and set up a negro oligarchy in its stead. On the other hand it is a very cold bath to such Republican leaders as have professed a willingness to discard all political issues but Union and Disunion. —Portland Correspondence of Statesman.

The correspondent who penned the above represents a squad of two or three dozen politicians in this State, who are very hungry for office. They all belong to a short-lived school of politicians that bases all its calculations of success upon the smooth working of the well-oiled machinery of trickery. Ever intent on self-promotion, their great study is, not how they may enlighten the masses upon permanent issues, and teach them to love virtue, cherish correct principles, and hate treason, but how they may harmonize discordant and jarring factions into political parties, out-general caucuses, cliques, and conventions in constructing "Good Lord and Good Devil" platforms on which Union-loving and Union-hating, free soil, and negro-breeding office-hunters can all "stand,"—or falling to get a "Good Lord" plank in the platform, owing to the fact that a majority of the convention is possessed with "Good Devil" proclivities, they make a bold push to get out an accredited "Good Lord" nominee to "stand" on a "Good Devil" platform to be voted for by "Good Devil" knaves and "Good Lord" fools. This correspondent is jubilant over the fact that Garfield, a Union man, was nominated at a Democratic convention, a thing to be credited to good luck or good management on the part of the Union wing of the party, and is all so unexpected and unlooked for, under the circumstances, that all Union men are expected to fall down before the image set up at Vancouver, without any reference to the "hole of the pit whence it was dugged." He doesn't blink the fact at all that the convention that nominated Garfield was not a Union convention, but was a convention from which, by the published call, every Union man in Washington Territory was excluded, unless such could be found in the Democratic party of 1861. The call convened together democrats, and democrats alone—a call, that, while it embraced Garfield, and Lancaster, it threw its affectionate arms around Stevens, and Lander, and would have also affectionately squeezed together Jo Lane, Yancey, Floyd, Twigg, and Jeff Davis, if they had been residents of Washington Territory at that time. It was a convention that, while it embraced many loyal Union-loving men, as we hope, and try to believe, it also contained, according to the showing of "democrats" themselves, about an equal number of political cut-throats and Union-haters. Every man who went into that convention was bound by "party usage" and his own honor to support the nominee of that convention, whoever he might be. If the Yanceytes had succeeded by a majority of one in nominating Stevens, Garfield would have been bound in honor to vote for a man who is loathed and despised by Union men, and against Wallace, a true Union man, and nominated by a convention composed of men not one of which has ever been suspected of having the taint of treason on his garments.

Now we haven't a word to say against Garfield—he will get abuse enough from Lander, and Stevens, and other secession friends. We hope and believe he loves the Union—if so, we love and honor him for that, but we pity him for having been persuaded to lie down with secession dogs for the privilege of "standing" on a hermaphrodite platform, with Stevens reverently kneeling at his feet, saying he took it with a 2-14 "interpretation," while such politicians as Lane are lying all around on the same structure, swearing that with a proper "interpretation" it will do well enough to "go out and stand" on. We would like however to suggest to such of Mr. Garfield's friends as the Portland scribbler that such efforts as Garfield's nomination at Vancouver to "knock Republican Unionism off its pins," will knock another kind of Unionism off its pins, and probably upset its milk-pail too. If Garfield had

been nominated by a Union convention, embracing in its call all men who love the Union more than party, and who are opposed to sitting in a convention even with such candidates for nomination as Stevens, there would have been some sense in offering Garfield to our friends as a "Union man irrespective of party." As it is, however, those "Republican leaders who have professed a willingness to discard all political issues but Union and Disunion," will be consistent in "discarding" everything that came from the hands of this Vancouver calf, which, unlike its parent at Charleston, instead of splitting open with rottenness before it adjourned, exploded with rage, jealousy, rottenness, and treason after it went home.

Under the circumstances, the Republicans of Washington Territory have acted wisely in nominating Col. Wallace as the Union candidate. No man can doubt his patriotism or the loyalty of those who nominated him. The Republican party never had a disunionist in its ranks. It will never abandon what it knows to be true men, to support those who affiliate with traitors, go into conventions with them, and bind themselves to support secessionists, if by any of the arts of political jugglery they become the standard bearers of a party which, to say the least, has been defunct for some time. The Republican journals of Oregon have all sought to ignore party considerations since the beginning of the present Southern rebellion. They recognize no test of fellowship as political friends but loyalty to the Union and a cordial support of the Government in its efforts to put down rebellion. It will be time enough to talk about political issues after we know the full effect of the gathering storm upon the old Union ship.

In the mean time, let all politicians of all parties who are making calculations on riding into public favor on some new political craft, to be built after a newly-patented model, ready to be launched on the ebb tide of our nation's calamities, remember one thing—that the great masses of the American people are honest. They may have been poorly posted as to political issues, but free speech and a free press are working wonderful revolutions. Demagoguism has consequently pretty much had its day. Dodging of issues, chicanery, and political trickery, are under par with the people of all the free States. All honest men are beginning to loathe fence-riding politicians. They want every man to show his hand, and fling his flag to the breeze in broad daylight. They respect an open and avowed traitor like Jeff Davis infinitely more than the sneaking, whining cur who is "for the Union, but again enforcing the laws." Know Nothing wigwags and political legerdemain may do for a few dandies in our large towns, but such expedients never will go down with the honest yeomanry, who read and think by their firesides, and act like men sensible of their responsibilities to their country, their families, and their God. They have been so much deceived by high-sounding names, have been turned hither and thither by unprincipled leaders, been betrayed, sold out, and so often seen their leaders landing knee-deep in the mire of treason, that they are beginning to feel their way to the solid rock of truth as their platform. To that rock we have been trying to lead the people, and as long as we wield a public pen we shall continue to advocate this sure foundation.

We trust in God that after the present storm subsides we shall have a clearer political horizon over head, a lovelier landscape under foot, and a happier country every way, than we have ever had before. Let public virtue and intelligence keep pace with the retiring darkness, rolled back like a black pall by the hand of Providence, and we shall most of us live to see a political millennium in America.

OUR GOVERNOR.—Poor fiddling Whiteaker (or "Old Cat-Gut," as he has been called) has taken it upon himself to issue an "address" to the people of Oregon on the present state of affairs. He is the biggest ass in the State. If ever a community was justified in rising en masse and deposing a public officer, it would be in the case of the people of Oregon, simply on the ground that their Governor is a fool. Whiteaker is at heart as rotten a traitor as Jeff Davis. He denounces the Union meetings held all over the country, and is in favor of Oregon remaining neutral in the present crisis, which means taking sides with the rebels. The whole thing is poorly written, and displays a glaring ignorance and perversion of facts characteristic of its contemptible author. It must have been a precious looking document before the printer dressed it up. The only response the people of Oregon ought to make to this puling "address," should be to raise a regiment of riflemen, and offer it to the Federal Government.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Maj. Anderson has been promoted to the rank of Colonel, and has gone to Kentucky to raise troops. He was received with great enthusiasm on the route.

O'Meara has left the Jacksonville Sentinel, and the paper is now published by Denlinger & Hand. The Sentinel is now strong for the Union.

PUTTING IN HIS TIME WELL.—Col. Baker is making good use of his time at the East. During the interval between his labors in law making, he buckles on his armor and marches to defend the Country and its laws.

From the Nez Perce Mines. David C. Hatch writes as follows to Joseph D. Lacey, Esq., of this city:

"It was four weeks ago last Tuesday, since we reached the mines, and I will try and tell you a straight story of what we have done since. We came within twelve miles of the mines with our horses, and then packed through on our backs, two trips, carrying about sixty or seventy pounds apiece, at a trip. From that on, we commenced prospecting, and we started out almost every morning with high hopes of finding something, but came back to camp at night very tired, and without success. One time we took provisions and blankets, and went up on Quartz Creek to prospect it thoroughly, for Capt. Pierce said when he came into the mines he crossed it up about 18 miles, and it looked more like a gold country than any other part he had seen. We sunk two holes, but did not get anything, and as the snow was very deep, we returned the same day, and let Quartz Creek go. Again, we went up to the forks of the Oro Fino, and finding the snow at least 8 feet deep on a level, we came back, and prospecting around the gulches awhile, finding nothing to pay, we concluded to buy claims. Father bought a half claim of fifty feet, to pay in the gold after it is dug. The sluices are set, but we have not worked enough to see how it is going to pan. There are six of us together, and yesterday we took out only \$20, but they concluded the rifles are not right to save all the gold, and Father has gone down to day to fix them. This is on Canal Creek. Father & Mr. McCullough bought a claim a half mile further up, and we have got a little house on it, 13 by 15 feet. I assure you it is pleasanter than tenting it. We had been living in Bummer Town before. Seely has taken a claim several miles down the Oro Fino. Mr. Bridges and Co. arrived about ten days ago; Mr. Morritt and William last week. Not located yet. The weather has been cold and squally most of the time since we came up, but it is pleasanter now, and the snow is disappearing fast, but in the mountains it will last till late in the summer. I cannot tell the richness or extent of the mines; because I do not know, but I will soon write again, and keep you posted."

John W. Miller, Esq., has received a letter from Moses E. Folsom, who went from this city, dated May 25th. He says: "These mines, I think, are as good as reported. I have cruised around the country considerably, and find that every claim that is opened pays from \$5 to \$200 a day. There are but few claims open that you can set down at the largest figure, but most of the claims are paying one ounce per day to the hand. I think it is the best thing I have seen since I first landed in California in the spring of '50. I am at work mining, but don't know how our claim will pay."

On the other hand, Mr. J. B. Perkins, of Benton county, was in our office this week, and pronounced these mines the greatest lumbag of the day, unless something more should be discovered there than what has come to light yet. He left the mines about five weeks since.

The Statesman gives an account of a scene at a camp-meeting of the M. E. Church South, which was held on Howell Prairie, Marion county, about ten miles from Salem. The occurrence took place on Sunday June 2. A number of preachers, of that denomination, were present, and an audience of about 1500 persons. A strong prejudice is said to exist in that locality against Rev. Mr. Newton, the preacher in charge, on account of his making indiscreet and intemperate remarks on the subject of the Union. This led to a proposal that the American flag should be hoisted at the camp-ground, and two farmers of the neighborhood called on him, last Friday, for his permission, which was refused in a manner and in terms more vehement than the case warranted. The matter was dropped till Sunday, when Mr. Newton arose in the pulpit and gave notice of some appointments. He then entered upon what he called an apology, saying that a mob had threatened to invade that meeting and raise the flag by force. He proceeded in a very excited strain of invective until some of the members of his Church begged him to desist, and we understand, his brother members almost drowned his voice in calling him down. He reiterated the charge of the mob, when one of the men who had called on him on Friday, rose and pronounced the statement false, that any violence was ever proposed. Here everything was confusion—everybody arose. Rev. O. Fisher, the presiding Elder, gained the pulpit, and Newton was compelled to sit down. Order was immediately restored, and Mr. Fisher proceeded to reprobate Newton's ill-timed zeal with great severity of language. In the melee a flag was brought through the crowd, and with Mr. Fisher's hearty approval, fastened up to the pulpit. Newton went through the crowd, nervously bidding his friends farewell, and saying he expected to die before to-morrow, a proceeding treated as very ridiculous and reprehensible by all the other preachers present.

Brownlow thus felicitously describes "the height of impudence": "An Alabama secession paper inquires if the Border States know what is 'The Height of Impudence?' We answer for the Border States, that it is to see and hear a man swaggering and swearing in every crowd he enters, that he will go out of the Union because he can't get his rights, by having the privilege guaranteed to take slaves in the Territories, when, in fact, he does not own a negro in the world, never did, and never will; and wital can't get credit for any store in the county where he lives, for a wool hat, or a pair of brogans!"

The Parson's description will suit exactly a few of the same lousy blatherskites in this county.

Yamhill Correspondence.

Ed. Argus: Yamhill county is almost a unit for the Union. There are few men in this county who are so deeply in love with the rattlesnake ensign as to be afraid to see the good old American Flag raised for fear of its "creating an excitement." Next Saturday (June 8) is fixed upon for a grand Union rally at Lafayette. We shall not be disappointed in our calculations on a demonstration that will do honor to old Yamhill—a county which has heretofore occupied, and which will continue to occupy, a proud position on the side of the Union. Those who have heretofore been Douglas Democrats are all Union men, the Republicans of course are, and very few can be found among those who supported Breckinridge but that love the Stars and Stripes, and are free in expressing their private opinion at all public gatherings that "Jo Lane ought to be hung." By the way, perhaps it might not be amiss just here to record a fact which I do not recollect to have seen published. Although there were 217 votes recorded for Breckinridge and Lane in this county, the votes were never polled. There were 217 cast for Lane. It was quite a common thing to see tickets put in with Lane's name scratched out. A week before the election it was hard to find a man who was willing to own that he intended to vote for Lane, although a good many declared their purpose to vote for Breckinridge. This I learn was also the case in other counties, so much so that if the votes were counted as they were actually polled, the votes for Lane might have been returned as "scattering."

Yamhill county is to-day as loyal as any county on the Pacific coast. Flag-raising demonstrations are becoming neighborhood affairs. Old and young, male and female, all of all political parties, seem to have been seized with a burning patriotism that seeks expression in some public demonstration.

DEMONSTRATION IN APPLE VALLEY.

I had the pleasure of dropping in upon one of these neighborhood gatherings last Saturday in "Apple Valley," the home of Hon. Aaron Payne, familiarly known in the West as the "Old Ranger," who did such good service in the Black Hawk war. The old gray-headed veteran, who is now over seventy years old, and carries some of the lead the Indians shot into him in a desperate fight near Rock River, Illinois, declares his purpose to live under the Stars and Stripes in peace, or die under it raining lead into the ranks of traitors. I never saw the old veteran so much in his element as on the occasion mentioned at his own house last Saturday. Having prepared a nice pole and an old-fashioned flag, he rode round among his neighbors and invited them in to assist in unfurling the flag to the breeze in front of his own door. The neighbors came, men, women, and children, some in wagons, some on horseback, and some on foot, all in neat holiday dresses, with smiling countenances, and warm, patriotic hearts. The men raised the pole, the ladies sent up the flag, and at the invitation of the "Old Ranger" the boys hoisted "Uncle Aaron's wreath," made up of a maul, an iron wedge, an ax, and a rail.—Dr. McBride made a short and appropriate speech, when the crowd partook of cakes, pies, and other good things, some washing it down with cold water, and others with Uncle Aaron's cider. In the absence of a heavier gun, the "Old Ranger" fired a dragon pistol, which did good service many years ago, and which we were assured would be again used whenever "our country" needed the services of him who is proud to sit down under the American Flag waving at his own door, in Apple Valley, Oregon.

FLOCKING NORTH.—Tens of thousands of well-to-do men in the South are making giant efforts to get away with a portion of their property, and thousands leave with only a tittle of it. Indeed, the better class of the population is leaving the Southern States. A New York letter says:

"Our hotels are crowded with Southern pro-slavery men and their families, only too happy to escape from forced loans, impositions, and mob anarchy in their own States; and they represent the condition of some portions of the South as most deplorable in the extreme. They tell us the ignorant people there are made to believe that we are about to incite their slaves to insurrection, burn their property, and devastate their farms and plantations, and to conquer them by fire, famine, and the sword—all to assist the cause of Davis and his band of traitors, to obtain their hearty co-operation. Many of them seem to think that when the truth is known among the misguided followers of the Secessionists, that they will turn upon their leaders and hang them as high as Haman."

UNION IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—In view of the troubles which at present beset the country, Gov. McGill, of Washington Territory, has issued a proclamation calling upon all citizens who desire to see the Federal Government properly sustained, to rally around the flag of their country in this hour of trial. He calls upon all the citizens of the Territory capable of bearing arms and liable to militia duty, to report immediately to the Adjutant General of the Territory, and proceed at once to organize themselves into companies, and elect their own officers, in the manner prescribed by the militia laws of the Territory.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—"No treason to mankind since the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy the Union."—James K. Polk.

Items of News.

The Tribune's correspondent says:—Having seen it stated that Senator Douglas had received an appointment of Brigadier General, I asked the President if it was so. He said it was not, and that he had no thought of tendering it to him.—He also said, that if gentlemen were appointed from civil life, he imagined they were many who would be inferior to Douglas in that position, remarking that Senator Douglas was the first to tell him of anticipated troubles in Maryland, to point out the proper route via Perryville and Annapolis, and suggested that Fort Monroe and Point Comfort were the points that commanded the whole of that section of the country. Mr. Lincoln referred with pleasure to the fact that Mr. Douglas, earlier than any, called upon him, announcing his determination to stand by him, and approving of his course.

The President has promoted Brigadier General Butler to be henceforth a Major General of the U. S. army.

Judge Campbell, of the United States Supreme Court, who resides in Alabama, has sent in his resignation. He is a Unionist, but feels bound to adhere to the fortunes of his State.

The U. S. steamer City of Alton, has been or is in process of being converted into a formidable man-of-war. Her hold has been divided into several water tight compartments; her boilers are being protected by strong bulkheads, and she will carry twelve heavy guns—six on each side. She will carry four hundred marines, or one thousand when the service she engages in requires that number.—St. Louis Dem.

The commander at Ft. McHenry is likely to hold his position. In the first contact with the rebels they were worsted. Observing that batteries were being erected by the Baltimoreans in a position for attacking the fort, he is said to have sent a shot whistling through the air above the shovels and guns of the laborers. Presently a deputation of the Baltimoreans arrived at the fort and demanded to know what he meant by firing at or near them. The commander replied somewhat as follows:—"Gentlemen, I haven't read history for nothing. I remember reading of a Fort Sumter, where an attacking party of traitors were suffered to begin and continue the erection of batteries all about it. One day they opened fire, and the next the people in the fort were smoked out and had to surrender. Now, gentlemen, I won't submit to any such nonsense here."

Thomas Francis Mengler, the eloquent Irish patriot, made a speech in New York the other day, in which he predicted that the flag of the Union would not only soon again wave over Ft. Sumter, but on every fortress from which the hand of treachery had torn it.

Washington advises state that some of the leading citizens of New York visited Washington to urge upon the Administration the adoption of vigorous measures, and that they received perfectly satisfactory assurances.

We find the following in the N. Y. Post:—"New York, April 29, 1861.—I am authorized by the President to say that he is determined to prosecute the war begun against the Government of the United States with all the energy necessary to bring it to a successful termination. He will call for a large additional force, relying upon Providence and the loyalty of the people to the Government they have established. JAS. A. HAMILTON.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Gov. Hicks has issued a proclamation in answer to the President's requisition for troops. He calls the loyal citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the extent of four regiments for three months, to serve within the limits of Maryland for the defense of the Capital, subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the United States.

The President takes the deepest interest in the desperate struggle now going on in Tennessee, between the rebels and the Union men. Measures are in contemplation for the support of the gallant Andrew Johnson and friends, in their devoted efforts for the Union.

Massachusetts regiments have been purposely selected for opening the way to Federal troops through Maryland, in order to render the humiliation of the rebels the greater. The triumphant march of the 6th proved a pill of indescribable bitterness to the Blood Ties.

Sec'y Cameron exhibits a marked degree of shrewdness in the selection of men. He placed Gen. Butler at Annapolis to hold that section of country, and open communication. That having been accomplished, he recalls that officer, giving his position to Col. Hamilton, of New York, and detaching Gen. Butler to a very important Southern movement. Gen. Butler seems to be the man for the advanced posts of duty, and will, within ten days, add laurels, gathered from sterner service, to those already gained in peaceable successes.

Baltimore is quiet. Members of the Massachusetts and New York regiments are strolling through the streets wholly unarmed, generally in couples, having full confidence in the loyalty of the city.

The improved arms obtained by the U. S. Government from Canada were not purchased, as has been stated, but were loaned at the request of Hon. George Ashmun, the agent who applied for them. The Canadian Government agreed to loan twenty-five thousand stands, and will probably loan sixty thousand in all. This may be taken as a slight token of the sort of "sympathy with secession" which the rebels have to expect from British freemen.—N. Y. Times.

The Cincinnati Commercial has the following: "The negroes of New Orleans are being made sensible that the whites are afraid of them. Their churches have been closed; several steamboat crews of blacks; both slave and free, have been locked up, and every means resorted to prevent a servile insurrection.

The Journal of Commerce remarks that "it is a proof of the solid quality of New York's wealth that all the National troubles, past, present and prospective, have not had the effect of bringing down the valuation of real estate throughout the city. The total valuation, so far as can be now ascertained, will be fully equal to that of last year.

Ned Bantline has tendered a regiment of 1,500 sharpshooters—hunters from Northern New York.

Latest News from the East.

DATE: MAY 23. Sr. Louis, May 20.—A Washington dispatch of the 17th, says Gen. Mansfield has ordered that he is to go south of Washington into Virginia. The tug 'Yankee' has arrived at New York having in two three schooners loaded with soldiers. Twenty vessels had been detained by the fleet, including five tobacco vessels. It is probable that Gen. McClellan will enter Western Virginia, at the head of the Ohio and Western troops, simultaneously with a move of Gen. Butler on Norfolk.

Virginia State troops are being distributed for the purpose of carrying certain districts for secession. The rebel congress has authorized the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds, payable in 20 years, with interest at 8 per cent. These bonds will be taken in a loan.

It is said the rebels fired on the federal troops at Wycomber river, and the fire was returned by the troops. The rebels retreated.

Douglas is dangerously ill at Chicago. Arkansas is admitted into the rebel States.

The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and 8th N. Y. Regiment with artillery, marched from Annapolis through Baltimore, and encamped on Federal Hill, and were received by crowds of people with demonstrations of approval.

Three prizes have been captured by the Cumberland in Chesapeake Bay, with ammunition for the secessionists.

Western Virginia calls for aid from Washington, which will be furnished.

Sr. Louis, May 23.—Northern troops are still gathering around Washington and Maryland, and drilled preparatory for military duties. The people of the Border States still expect an attack on troops, but the Government refuses to accept any more. Nearly 200,000 men are now called into the service of the United States, ready to serve during the war.

So far, operations of the troops in Maryland and Virginia have been confined to the making of a few privateers and protecting Union men. We will hereafter arrange tactics and commence offensive operations.

The Government has distinctly intimated foreign ministers that any recognition of the rebel confederacy will be considered hostile, and all intercourse will be broken off with such powers.

The Rebel Congress adjourned last week to meet on the 20th of July at Richmond, Va.

Southerners still assure the people of their intention to march on Washington and carry as an active war against the United States.

There are said to be 75,000 men in the rebel States ready for military service; it is also said that 20,000 stand of arms have been received by the rebels, from Europe.

The Government is entirely satisfied in the Cotton States, and particularly in Tennessee, Arkansas, N. Carolina, and Kentucky, which declares loyalty to the United States. A majority of the legislature are against the proposition to arm the State or place it in an attitude of hostility to the General Government.

Senator Johnson and Parson Brownlow bitterly advocate Union in Tennessee.

Cairo is being daily strengthened by troops from the North. They are expecting an attack from Memphis troops.

A Missouri treaty has been entered into between Gen. Harney for the U. S. Government and Gen. Price on the part of the rebels, by which both Governments agree to keep the peace and not molest each other. State troops will be disbanded, and Union men will be protected. On bearing of this arrangement, the State troops at Jefferson City were disbanded.

St. Louis is guarded by U. S. troops, stationed around the city. All is quiet, and the Union sentiment prevails.

Senator Douglas has recovered from his illness. The report is generally believed that an attack will be made next week by the U. S. troops on Richmond, Norfolk, Harper's Ferry, and Annapolis, simultaneously. Gen. Butler is at Fort Monroe with a large force. He will conduct operations.

Hon. J. W. Underwood, of Kentucky, has written a letter to a friend in St. Louis, in which he counsels Missouri to stand firmly by the Union. He had just been to Washington to see the President. He says:

"Stand then, my dear friend, by the Constitution of your country, enforce its laws, and maintain the integrity of the Union. In this alone consists your safety.—Let no folly, or indiscretion, or the inability of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, on the one hand, nor sectional pride and affinity, nor glowing portraits of wrong, real or imaginary, which the South has endured, (but the existence of which she can alone redress in the Union, and not out of it,) sware your gallant State from her allegiance to a General Government that has never deprived her of a solitary right, or inflicted on her a single wrong. The policy of the Administration to all the border States, which have not seceded, is the same. In reference to Kentucky, Mr. Lincoln told me he hoped Kentucky would stand by the Government in the present difficulties, but if she would not do that, let her stand still and take no hostile part against it, and that no hostile step should tread her soil. This is true with Missouri. Let me tell you further, that the temporizing policy of the Administration, in reference to the assaults and capturing of its forts, arsenals, and property, is over.—Henceforth, they who make war will have war made on them. The monopoly which the South has enjoyed in that direction has ended, and all the powers of the Government henceforth will be exerted to maintain the property and the legal authority of the Government within its just limits.—You need not, therefore, be surprised to hear of the vigorous blockade of the Chesapeake and Hampton Roads, and of the seceded States, and that if these States erect batteries at Memphis or Vicksburg to interrupt the commerce of the Mississippi, that measures of stern retaliation or resistance will be inaugurated by the Government, to force the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who first drugged it."

The coup d'etat which was to make of Mr. Jefferson Davis the Napoleon of the Western continent, has failed. It has more than failed; it has aroused a patriotic sentiment throughout the land, which will compel every citizen to declare himself, either in behalf of the Union, or as favoring rebellion. States will not be allowed, as some of them desire, to remain neutral. It will be idle for Tennessee and Kentucky to attempt to escape from the issue, and to remain at peace, while the remainder of the country is at war.—It is that is not for me is against me" will be adopted by the Western and Northwestern States as a maxim, and the Mississippi and Ohio will soon swarm with steamers, heavily freighted with the thousands and thousands of troops, from Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Iowa, who only wait the word of command to emulate the example of their brethren, in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Neutrality will be considered opposition, and the result of a general frontier war will be that slavery, as a domestic institution of the United States, will be utterly annihilated.—N. Y. Herald.