

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Latest News by Pony. Government Forces advancing South--Col. Ellsworth, of the Five Zouaves, assassinated!--The assassin killed--Alexandria taken by the Government Forces, &c., &c.

Union Meeting at Silverton.

The largest Union meeting yet held in Marion county, took place at Silverton on the 4th of June. About 1000 persons were present. The enthusiasm was very great. Quite a large number of hand flags were on the ground, many of which were borne by the ladies, ever true to the Star-Spangled Banner.

The whole meeting went off well--good music--good speeches--nice flag pole--the glorious Star-Spangled Banner--and tremendous enthusiasm in favor of the maintenance of the American Union.

Clatskan Union Club Convention.

Prompted by patriotism, the citizens of Clatskan valley, Columbia county, met at the house of E. G. Bryant to raise a flag-staff and organize a Union Club. E. G. Bryant was chosen chairman, and R. T. Lockwood sec'y. Union resolutions were adopted. The meeting then organized a Union Club, by electing E. G. Bryant President, D. M. Ross Vice President, and E. W. Conyers Sec'y.

Temperance Circular.

The Oregon State Temperance Society, at its late annual meeting, instructed its executive committee to appoint a vice president for every county in the State. The committee have attended to their duty, so far as they have been able, by selecting men for the following counties:--Washington--Rev. E. Walker; Multnomah--Rev. C. H. Hall; Clatsop--Rev. L. Thompson; Clackamas--Rev. G. H. Atkinson; Yamhill--S. C. Adams, Esq.; Marion--Joseph Magone, Esq.; Linn--Rev. D. E. Blaine; Benton--J. Q. Thornton, Esq.; Lane--J. J. Walton, Jr., Esq.; Douglas--Rev. T. F. Royal.

by every friend of humanity--a result most urgently demanded by all the best interests of society.

Meanwhile, let each Vice President carefully note the progress of the work, and gather up all instructive facts and incidents connected therewith, and be sure to come and bring them to the next annual meeting of the Oregon Temperance Society at Portland the Tuesday before the second Wednesday in May, 1862.

In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Oregon Temperance Society, P. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec'y.

Oregon Temperance Society.

The eighth annual meeting of the Oregon Temperance Society was held at Oregon City May 7th, 1861. Rev. E. Walker, the Vice President for Washington county, occupying the chair. The Society voted to recommend the revival or new formation of "old-fashioned" Temperance Societies in each town or settlement.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. O. Dickinson, of Salem, Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, of Portland, Executive Com.--Rev. G. H. Atkinson, W. C. Johnson, Esq., Hon. Geo. Abernethy, of Oregon City; and Revs. S. Cornelius and I. Dillon, of Portland.

An interesting address was delivered in the evening by Rev. S. Cornelius. The Executive Committee was authorized to appoint Vice Presidents in each county in the State.

The next annual meeting of the Society is to be held at Portland.

The Wheeling Convention.

The following is the telegraphic report of the last day's proceedings of the Wheeling Convention, May 15th:

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock. Mr. Carlisle's resolutions being the order, he moved an amendment by adding that the Convention Committee be instructed to submit the ordinance suggested in his resolution of last night to the people on the 23d of May.

Willey, of Montgomery county, continued his remarks from yesterday, opposing the organization of a Provisional Government.

Paulsey, of Monongalia, spoke at length, favoring a Provisional Government over the entire State. There was no longer a State Government. The Governor and authorities had usurped power. We are now in a state of anarchy. We have the precedent of California to act upon this matter.

Carlisle accepted the proposition. A motion was made to go into secret session, but was withdrawn.

Pierpont, of Marion, made a lengthy speech in opposition to the resolution, saying if the Richmond Convention had acted unconstitutionally, this Convention should not follow their example.

In the afternoon session Paulsey offered an amendment to Carlisle's instructing the Committee not to report an ordinance of secession from the State, but in favor of Western Virginia voting for State officers to fill the places of those now nominally in office. Carlisle accepted the amendment and further amended that if the ordinance of secession of the Richmond Convention be ratified on the 23d, the Convention be called early in June, to take further action as deemed necessary.

On motion of Mr. Lamb, of Ohio, a report with these additional propositions was recommitted, and the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock.

In the Convention, during the evening session, the Committee on Federal and State Relations reported supplementary one previously reported. In addition, they recommended the appointment of a Central Committee, empowered to either order the reassembling of this Convention or a new one at such a time as they may deem necessary prior to the General Convention on the 11th of June.

The resolutions here reported went as far as the Convention ever would, and was willing to acquiesce if it was agreeable to those who had acted with him.

The report was adopted unanimously. The following committee was appointed: John S. Carlisle, of Harrison; C. D. Hubbard, J. S. Wheat, Winslow Wilson, S. H. Woodward and James W. Paxton, of Marion; Campbell Tarr, of Brooke; and George P. Latham, of Taylor.

Brief and effective speeches were made by Gen. Jackson, Carlisle, Pierpont, Willey, Brown, Moss and others.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and prayer was offered and the convention adjourned sine die.

A lady in Providence, R. I., on bidding her son farewell, said to him: "William, do your whole duty. If you are called to the battle-field, don't flinch, but stand boldly by your country. If you return, I shall receive you with open arms; if you are killed, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing you have not disgraced your country, yourself, or our family. I wish I had ten sons to give to the regiment."

A young son of a prominent citizen of Nantucket is a member of the New York Seventh, and has gone to Washington with the Regiment. The father, upon learning the fact, communicated it to his wife, and asked what she thought of it. "Think of it!" exclaimed the mother, "I wish my other son was here to join him, and if your services are required I would have you go also."

Benson J. Lossing, the historian of the Revolution, has just returned from a trip through the Slave States and gives his opinion as follows:

"My conclusions are that, underlying the secession sentiment that covers the whole surface of society at the South, there is a deep and abiding love of the old Union, silently praying deliverance from a despotism which has few parallels in the history of the world. It needs only to be informed and assured to become fearfully energetic. Thoroughly unfetter its limbs by the strong arm of Federal power, it will become speedily omnipotent in crushing the eggs of selfish rebellion out of which are hatched the foul serpents of disunion. Let the Government give that assurance by quick, powerful and effective action, and convey the truth to a deceived people, at the of the cannon, if necessary, and all will be well soon. Yet the Government has a foe not to be despised. The chief rebels are desperate and determined men, endowed with superior talents, and furnished with many resources. It is now, with them, a question of life or death, honor or dishonor, glory or infamy. Those who are involved in this treason by taking up arms for them, are in the same desperate condition. And the South is full of brave and self-sacrificing men. In all emergencies, when the flag of our common country called for defenders, they have shown an alacrity and courage in response not surpassed. In a good cause, they make puissant cohorts. Let the Government and the Northern States, then, be prepared for a desperate conflict."

HENRY CLAY ON DISUNION.

According to the report in the Benton Abridgement of Debates, Henry Clay spoke in 1850 respecting Bleibt, of South Carolina, who figures so prominently in the secession movement.

"Mr. President--I said nothing with respect to the character of Bleibt, for I might as well name him. But if he pronounced a sentiment attributed to him, of raising the standard of disunion and resistance to the common Government, whatever he has been, if he follows up the declaration by corresponding overt acts, he will be a traitor, and I hope he will meet the fate of a traitor. [Great applause in the galleries, with difficulty suppressed by the chair.]

Mr. Clay resumed--I have heard with pain and regret a confirmation of the remark I have made, that the sentiment of disunion is becoming familiar. I hope it is confined to South Carolina. I do not regard as my duty what the honorable Senator seems to regard as his. If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under that banner. I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union--a subordinate one to my own State."

How different is this noble language from the expression we hear every day from the narrow thinkers who say, "I will go as my State goes!" Indeed this fatal dogma of State sovereignty is the radical cause of the present troubles.

NEW YORK, May 15.--Col. Anderson visited the Board of Brokers this afternoon. He was introduced by J. K. Garland, to which the Colonel replied in substance as follows:

"He said he was not in the habit of making speeches; but his reception by them was so flattering that he must say something. The situation he had been placed in he would have willingly shrunk from, on account of the responsibility; but Providence had placed him in the situation, and he had tried to do his duty. Since the fall of Fort Sumter he had received very bitter letters from the South, on account of his refusal to join his destiny with theirs. He had never written or said anything to indicate that he would unite with the South--At the outset of the slavery troubles he did sympathize with his Southern friends, thinking there was much Northern interference with the subject--that if slavery was an evil, it attached to the South alone--At the present crisis, neither slavery nor party politics had anything to do with the subject. The question is Government or no Government; and he felt satisfied that when the present ordeal was passed, we shall be again a happy and united people."

This address was received with the most hearty cheers. He seemed very earnest throughout, and his words flowed as if they came direct from the heart.

OFFERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.--The Government continues to be overwhelmed with offers of naval and land forces for service against the rebels. Prominent men from all parts of the country are constantly coming here for the purpose of tendering aid. Over fifty vessels have already been offered from the New England States, to be armed and equipped at the owners' expense. Parties representing the owners of propleers navigating the Northern Lakes propose to bring their craft down the St. Lawrence River and Atlantic shore and assist at the blockade of the Southern ports.

The Vanderbilt steamer Champion, which left this port yesterday for Aspinwall, has ample preparations for pirates. She has two 32-pounders, a 12-pounder, and a 6-pounder on deck, 100 muskets for the crew, and a quantity of small arms and ammunition. Besides all these defensive measures, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Senter Keys, has made arrangements to squirt the contents of the boilers upon any boarding party, so that the pirates will find themselves literally "in hot water."--N. Y. Times, May 24.

Beverly Johnson for the Union.

On the 7th of May a grand Union demonstration took place at Frederick, Maryland. Beverly Johnson, in behalf of the ladies, presented a flag to the Home Guards, who had one hundred and fifty members present, besides a large and enthusiastic gathering of the people. He said in the original causes which had produced the present emergency, Maryland had no share. The Government had given no cause, and had the friends of constitutional rights remained at their posts in Congress, the power of the Government to transgress its authority could have been effectually thwarted. The leaders of the rebellion were actuated by an unholy thirst for official power. The fact is evinced in the elevation to place of all who have deserted official positions and been plotting treason. They may as well strike at the heavens with their arms as against the American Union. Defeat was certain to rebellion. The free States, according to the last census, have 3,778,000 males between the ages of eighteen and forty-one. The slave States have 1,665,000. The seceded States, exclusive of Virginia, had only 531,000; and the difference in wealth is proportionate to that of men. With such a vast disparity, the end of the struggle is beyond doubt. It was the aim of the South to confine the war to the border States. Mr. Cobb was even now congratulating them on the removal of it from their midst; but Maryland should frustrate this cowardly policy. Let those who have provoked the war bear its entire brunt--Maryland's proper position is to remain firm in her loyalty to the Government--The rebellion leaders have done all they could for Mr. Lincoln's election as the means of precipitating revolution in the South. They relied for the success of their plans on the intervention of the border States and divisions of the North, but they were short-sighted men. The first gun fired at a noble and starving garrison was a blow at the nation's heart, and a united North had sprung to arms in vindication of the flag and for the maintenance of the Government. Heaven forbid the duty of that vindication should be forgotten by Maryland.

A Call to Protect Immigration.

Mr. Error.--The citizens of Walla Walla wish to assist in protecting their friends from the depredations of the Indians in the Snake country, and also to render such other assistance as they may stand in need of. In order to accomplish this to the best advantage, it is desired to meet on the Umattila, near the Agency, about the 20th of June, and go in a company as far as thought advisable. Mr. Steen, of this post, is of opinion that it is doubtful whether any assistance or protection can be rendered by the Military this season, on account of the existing troubles in the east. But he says there is fifty thousand dollars appropriated for that purpose, and he thinks if the people will organize a company and perform that duty they will be likely to obtain pay for their services out of said sum. But our intention is to go out and render what assistance we can, regardless of remuneration from this or any other source.

The disasters which befall our friends on the plains last season is fresh in the minds of all, and it is for us to say whether these dark deeds shall be repeated again this year. Surely our friends will not lie still in their comfortable homes and see these depredations committed--our brothers and sisters butchered as they went their weary way to meet us on this far off coast, and we do nothing to revenge past offences or protect from a future recurrence of them.

A. B. ROBERTS, C. GOULDSON, JOHN MARSHALL, W. GIBB, M. COSGROVE, P. L. HAWLEY, J. MYERS, SAMUEL FANNEY, Walla Walla City, May, 1861.

THE SENTIMENT OF AN ALABAMIAN.

A. N. Baldwin, son of Judge Baldwin of the Supreme Court of California, and a young man of great promise, says, in reply to a criticism made upon a speech recently made at Downsville: "I assert, as one born and bred among them, that this revolution was not the act of the Southern people. Despite the burning wrongs, which you so feelingly enumerate, the disunion leaders have in one instance only dared to submit a secession ordinance to the people. At this moment, the usurper, Davis, administers laws which the people's representatives have not passed, and a Constitution to which they have never assented. The secession is anarchy, and you, sir, know right well that the Southern people are Union-loving people at heart. The echo of Mississippi's indignant voice, when in 1850 he dared advocate disunion, rings yet in the ears of Jefferson Davis. Do not say that because I am for the Union, I am untrue to the place of my birth. It was there I learned to love the Union, and abhor disunion. There I was taught to regard Bleibt, Yancey, Davis and Trenab, as enemies to the weal of the South, and traitors to their country. Meantime, my countrymen, over the condition to which these disunion demagogues have reduced the land of our birth. Stand with me and the Spartan patriot band at the South, who yet remain loyal and faithful to the Union which our fathers ordained."

A singular scene took place lately in West Philadelphia at the church in charge of the Rev. Henry A. Wise, jr., son of the ex-Governor of Virginia. In the prayer of Mr. Wise, who is an Episcopalian, he left out the President, when Mr. Drexell, one of the leading members, rose and demanded that he should repeat the prayer correctly, which the clergyman refused to do. He was then compelled to leave the pulpit and the church, without preaching his sermon. So says one of the Philadelphia papers. We notice the arrival of Mr. Wise at Richmond announced since then.

WILD CATS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Upon the receipt of the proclamation of the President, Col. Kane started on horseback to the 'wild cat' districts of Pennsylvania, to arouse the hardy sons of the forest in the counties of McKean, Elk, Cameron, and Potter. He traveled over five hundred miles on his horse, enlisting over three hundred men, and entered Harrisburg with them in thirteen days from the time he started out! The men were brought from the backwoods. The three hundred and seven men averaged eighty miles travel on foot to reach Cinnemahoning river. At different points on this stream they took rafts and floated down to Rattlesnake, on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, in Clinton county, where they could find ready conveyance to 'civilization.' Over one-half of these three hundred and seven men are 'crack' shooters, who have taken premiums at all the 'shooting matches' in the 'wild cat' districts, and all were selected for being good shots. They are armed with their own rifles, and are determined to remain there while hunting Southern game. They are professional hunters, raftsmen, surveyors, land-hunters, and lumbermen, who are used to camp life and long tramps. When at Sunbury, they received a dispatch from Gov. Curtin that not more than one hundred and forty were wanted. They unanimously resolved that they would go to Harrisburg, and if not accepted they would at once go to Washington, and go through Baltimore.

SUCCESSOR OF MAURY.

A long delayed act of justice has been done at last. Lieut. J. M. Gilliss is now at the head of the National Observatory at Washington, instead of Lieut. Maury, who deserted his post without giving any one notice and joined the rebel army. Lieut. Gilliss is a true man of science, as modest as he is distinguished, and as true and loyal as he is able and learned. The Boston Journal says of him: "One of the first, if not the very first astronomers of the age, unsurpassed either in Europe or his own country in his peculiar department, his whole life has been a series of brilliant scientific achievements--of faithful but ill-requited services to his country. While the learned societies of other lands have honored him with their enthusiastic plaudits, his own Government put him on their retired list. Thank God, this great wrong has been at last atoned for, and justice, although tardy, has come at last."

A PREDICTION FULFILLED.

Some time ago a letter written by Gen. Wool was published, in which the old veteran stated that if Fort Sumter should fall into the hands of the secessionists, 200,000 men would volunteer to wreak vengeance on the traitors. The prediction is more than fulfilled. The volunteers offered the Government in the Western States alone exceed that number by nearly one-half.

EARTHQUAKE IN CHILE.

The city of Mendoza on the Eastern slope of the Andes, and containing about 20,000 people, was lately wholly destroyed by an earthquake. Not a house was left standing, and eleven thousand of the inhabitants perished. The town of San Juan, ninety miles off, was also knocked down. Both these places, the latter with 25,000 inhabitants, are located near the volcano Aconcagua.

Col. Ellsworth's regiment of New York firemen, embarked from New York on the steamer Baltic, on the 29th. They were eleven hundred strong, and are a most formidable body of men, hardy, full of confidence, accustomed to acting in bodies and facing dangers, and first rate rifle shots. Their uniform consists of gray pants and jackets, and red shirts. They were armed with Sharp's rifles, which were furnished at the expense of a New York Committee. Their arms alone cost \$10,000. Their departure made a tremendous sensation in the city. A magnificent feast was presented them by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr.

The Federal authorities have had a large freight car converted into a portable fort for use on railroads. The contrivance has been built in this city, and will probably be put in use to protect the workmen engaged in repairing the bridges on the road between Havre de Grace and Baltimore. The sides are pierced with loop-holes for rifles, and protected by heavy sheetiron sides; while a swivel is arranged to do execution among all who interfere with the "machine." This battery, manned by fifty riflemen, and sailors to manage the cannon, and pushed forward by a locomotive, would be apt to keep any ordinary attacking party at a respectful distance.--Philadelphia Bulletin.

An "Old Veteran" thinks an army of 1,000,000 of men should be raised, and divided in four divisions of 250,000, each, and enter seceding States at different points, and set our standard with the proclamation for the Union men to come and join us, and hang all traitors, and in eight months from this time we will have a sound Government and security for our lives and property. Half the number of men proposed would do up the work just as well as the whole.

A lady in New York, whose husband is in the South, and is already in the ranks of the secession army, has two sons, who have joined volunteer companies here, and have gone South. The mother's heart is torn with conflicting emotions in view of the probable meeting of the father and his sons in hostile array. But, true to her maternal instincts, and true to her country's flag, she sends her sons to the war and bids them God speed.

Government Forces advancing South--Col. Ellsworth, of the Five Zouaves, assassinated!--The assassin killed--Alexandria taken by the Government Forces, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 24--P. M. Washington has been in a feverish excitement all day, growing out of the announcement that eight regiments had received orders to march at a moment's notice, and that fifteen rounds of ball cartridge had been supplied to them.

Indications are that the first great aggressive step toward quelling the rebels, by a forward march southward, will take place to-morrow.

The 12th, 69th, the Five Zouaves, and Sherman's Battery, are undoubtedly the regiments ordered for the advance. The forces will proceed across the Long Bridge into Virginia, and establish their outposts on Arlington Heights, extending down the Potomac far enough to embrace the city of Alexandria, at which place the Government will take possession of the telegraph lines and railroad communication, extending to Richmond, and in the direction of Harper's Ferry.

A special dispatch to the Times, dated 23d, says: The army sets its face southward to-night. The 7th, 13th, and 69th, and the Rhode Island Brigade, will fold up their tents to-night, and by to-morrow morning they will be on the soil of Virginia. They take provisions in their knapsacks for a four days' campaign. The Five Zouaves moved to-night down the river five miles, to a point opposite Alexandria; they were overjoyed when they perceived this glimpse of a fight.

A detachment of the 7th Regiment goes on the steamer "Mount Vernon"; they will sail at once, direct for Fort Monroe, to support the forces there in case of a movement on Gosport Navy Yard.

There are now 250,000 men under arms in the pay of the U. S. Government.

Gen. W. Dunn has reached Washington from the rebel confederacy; he is last from Tennessee by the way of Cairo, and reports that supplies are now entirely cut off from West Tennessee, and great fear of starvation prevails. He saw, at Memphis, 3,000 troops furnished with altered flat-top muskets from the Baton Rouge arsenal.

There are two batteries on the Mississippi, between Memphis and Cairo.

Many of the troops are Northern men who have been impressed into the service. Half of the soldiers there refused to leave the city, and the government issued a proclamation ordering all companies to disband that did not enter the service of the South unconditionally. Ammunition was very scarce, and no unnecessary firing was permitted. Two companies in Memphis are composed of chain-gang convicts.

Mr. Dunn confirms the report of an entire prostration of all kinds of business.

Passengers who arrived here to-day from Wheeling, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, state that from the Ohio River to within ten miles of Harper's Ferry, the Stars and Stripes were flying.

Dr. Thomas Miller, a prominent physician of Washington, was arrested to-day, charged with secretly receiving and delivering letters from and to secessionists. He protests he is innocent, but Gen. Mansfield detains him for examination.

The Richmond Examiner says that Gen. Johnston, commander of the Utah expedition, has been ordered to take command of the Confederate forces at Harper's Ferry; also, that Beauregard has been ordered to Norfolk, and that Jeff Davis will be at Richmond on Monday next.

News of May 24.

WASHINGTON, May 24. As was supposed would be the case, late last night several regiments, with the New Jersey and Michigan Brigades, Ellsworth's Zouaves, and the District Militia crossed into Virginia, the Virginia pickets having been previously driven in by the advance guard. One of the Regiments took the road leading to Fairfax Court House, about 20 miles from Washington, while another, the Jersey, stopped at the forks, a mile from the Long Bridge, awaiting orders.

An advance into Virginia was also made from another point, namely, at the mouth of the Potomac aqueduct, at Georgetown. The 7th New York Regiment was among the troops, and after several hours' march, occupied a point between the Bridge and Columbia Spring, on the line of the Washington and Alexandria railroad. The District of Columbia troops returned to Washington this morning. From 6,000 to 10,000 troops were sent over into Virginia.

This morning firing was heard, occasioned by the driving in of the Virginia pickets.

9 A. M.--The New York Zouaves, the 12th and 69th, and the Jersey Regiments, hold Alexandria while Arlington Heights are occupied by several Regiments.

The entrance into Alexandria was attended by an event which has cast the deepest gloom over this community. Col. Ellsworth, who had hauled down the secession flag from the Marshall House, was soon afterwards shot by a concealed foe--His body has been brought to the Washington Navy Yard. Accounts from Alexandria are somewhat contradictory; but there is no doubt of the fact that it was a man named Jackson who shot Ellsworth. Jackson was instantly put to death--some say by both bullet and bayonet.

When the Federal troops reached Alexandria, the Virginia soldiers fired at them and fled. Visitors to that city say that the scene was intensely exciting. Federal vessels were in the meantime before Alexandria.

Agents of the Government are here to-day purchasing steamboats for an expedition to the South. From present appearances, it is altogether likely that Memphis will be attacked next week.

It seems to be the truth that a body of Federal troops has advanced to Fairfax Court House, to take possession of the junction of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroads, with a view of intercepting the advance of Virginia troops towards Alexandria, from Richmond and other points. Nearly 3,000 troops arrived at Washington yesterday.

11 A. M.--It is reported that as the Virginia troops retired from Alexandria, one of them was killed by a return shot from the Federal forces. There is a prospect of capturing the fugitives. Among the forces sent over to Virginia were two batteries and two companies of artillery.

The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth was not generally known throughout Washington until 10 o'clock to-day. The excitement was intense especially among the military, who express the greatest impatience.