

Gen. and desire to be sent over to Virginia.
From a spy-glass view of Alexandria, the Stars and Stripes are seen flying from various points.
Three hundred troops from North Carolina arrived at Richmond last Monday night, and are now stationed at Old Point Comfort. They were to be followed by 500 more in a day or two from the same State, making a full regiment of 1,000 men. 1,200 Tennessee troops arrived at Richmond on Tuesday.
The camp opposite Williamsport, Md., is being reinforced, and the construction of batteries on the heights, on the Maryland side, is still being carried on with vigor.
New York, May 24.
The news of the death of Col. Ellsworth created intense excitement here. Regret at his loss mingled with a general feeling that he must be avenged.
News of May 25.
St. Louis, May 25th.
A strong feeling seems to prevail here that Gen. Harney will be obliged to use the military power against the Secessionists of Missouri, notwithstanding his treaty with Gen. Price. The Union men say that the treaty, so far, has not been regarded by the Secessionists, and that they have persecuted the Union men more than ever before. Gen. Harney and Gen. Lyon, Col. Blair, and others, declare that this persecution must cease, or Gov. Jackson and his friends will be made acquainted with Federal bayonets.
Washington, May 24.
Judge Army, bearer of dispatches, had an interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, and tendered to them three regiments from Kansas, to co-operate with the Iowa regiments in Keokuk; the Illinois regiment in camp at Quincy, to protect the Union men of Northern Missouri, and to secure safe transit of stores and provisions over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to the West.
Orders have been issued by the War Department to Capt. Reno, of Fort Leavenworth, to supply the Kansas regiments with arms and military equipments, and also for a regiment of cavalry. This arrangement will furnish, at once, over 10,000 men, who will remain in camp in their respective States, ready to take possession of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad between those points so soon as any further demonstrations are made by Jeff. Thompson, of St. Joseph, and his secessionist followers to interrupt transportation through Missouri. The State militia are being ordered into eleven regiments, and the State authorities have determined to equip them as well as possible for home defence, and have decided to discontinue any invasion of the State of Missouri, unless Missouri shall secede, or invade Kansas.
Postmaster General Blair prepared an order to-day, discontinuing the transmission of the United States mails in Virginia and other seceded States, and annulling all contracts for the same. Tennessee is exempted from the operation of the order, for the reason that the State has not yet formally seceded. Contractors will be immediately notified of the decision. The mails for the South, from Washington, were stopped at the crossing-place of the Federal troops and returned to the Post Office here.
Intense excitement was created by the assassination of Col. Ellsworth. Bells are tolling, buildings are dressed in crape, and flags are flying at half mast. Ellsworth was shot in the back by one Jackson, proprietor of a hotel in Alexandria. Jackson was immediately killed by Francis D. Brownell, of Troy, a member of Ellsworth's Zouaves. The body is lying in state at the Navy Yard. President Lincoln, who was a warm personal friend of Ellsworth's, is deeply affected by his death.
Government is in possession of startling information from Baltimore, that certain prominent Union men, who, in the presence of U. S. troops, have loudly professed devotion to the Union, are secretly working for secession. Their names, and accurate information about them and their plans, are in the hands of the Administration.
About 10,000 troops have crossed the Potomac and are now in Virginia. The New York 7th Regiment are holding Arlington Heights, and the 69th are throwing up breastworks there. Sherman's light artillery and the District militia command the Maryland shore above Georgetown, and will repel any attack by forces moving from Harper's Ferry. It is reported that the steamer *Mount Vernon* narrowly escaped sinking before she reached Alexandria. Injuries had been inflicted on her at the Navy Yard, probably by Secessionists.
It is believed that simultaneous movements were made by the Government forces last night on Harper's Ferry and Norfolk.
Our Government has secured for the next three months a monopoly of all arms and cannon from the manufacturers in Great Britain which are permitted to make for foreign States. This will show England that in putting down rebellion there will be no half-way work.
An advance of the troops from Culpeper Court House, 62 miles from Alexandria, is anticipated, but assurance is felt that Gen. Scott has directed the advance with a full understanding of all he has to encounter.
At 4 o'clock this morning, the Captain of the *Powhee* demanded the surrender of the Virginia troops, which was refused.—The Captain then said that the consequences would be terrible to the village and all the inhabitants, and prolonged the time.
New York, May 24.
All is quiet in Alexandria. New Jersey troops three miles from Alexandria, were fired into by ambushed Secessionists. The latter were routed, and the rebel captain captured.
A special dispatch to the N. Y. Post says that the 69th Regiment captured 300 rebels on the Orange road, near Alexandria.
It is said that Gen. Sanford will command the advancing troops in Virginia.—Altogether, there are 15,000 troops in the advancing army.
The N. Y. Tribune's Washington dispatch furnishes the following particulars: Col. Ellsworth was shot as he was descending the stairs with the secession flag which he had torn down, by the man Jackson, keeper of the Marshal House, with a double-barrel gun. He expired almost instantly, dying the secession war with his blood. He only said, "My God!"
A later dispatch says: Alexandria is

taken and will be held. The 1st Michigan Regiment entered town about 6 o'clock, an hour after the appearance of the Zouaves, and captured a body of cavalry, who at first demanded time to consider, but were forced to yield without delay.
Mechanicville, N. Y., May 24.
The assassination of Col. Ellsworth has caused, in his native town, the utmost sorrow and indignation. The father of Col. Ellsworth happened to be in the telegraph office when the intelligence was received.—All the flags in town are at half-mast.—The sympathy expressed for his parents is universal. The Colonel was their only living son.
The N. Y. Tribune's Washington dispatch says: A company of horse, numbering 35 men, were captured at Alexandria. Sherman's battery coming upon them suddenly, they had no alternative but to surrender. The railroad was then torn up leading into the city.
Gen. Scott and Secretary Seward were on Long Bridge when the troops went over. Thus was Virginia secession ratified.
It is thought that the next movement will be on Harper's Ferry.
St. Louis, May 25—P. M.
It is said that a Regiment of Missouri Volunteers will start from the Arsenal this evening to some point down the river—probably Cairo.
New York May 25.
The Herald's dispatch, dated Baltimore, 24th May, says the steamer *Norfolk* has arrived. Gen. Butler left Fortress Monroe yesterday with 4,000 troops in prospect, and landed them near Land Haven.
An officer just from Washington says that the War Department received to-day accounts of the occupation of several new and formidable batteries near Norfolk and Sewall's Point.
A gentleman from Richmond says that there are 12,000 troops there, and that they are arriving on every train. Two Regiments from North Carolina arrived while he was there, and two from South Carolina left on the same train to start on, but turned off to the left at Taylorsville. This would take them to Gordonsville, and they probably went to Culpeper.
The presence of Gen. Johnston at Harper's Ferry is confirmed.
Two Kentucky Regiments were ordered to reinforce the Virginians at Point of Rocks yesterday. They were throwing up entrenchments on the heights last night.
Two hundred soldiers from Federal Hill marched through Baltimore this afternoon, and seized a large quantity of gunpowder, which was taken to the magazine in Fort McHenry.
The ship *North Carolina*, from Havre for Norfolk, has arrived here a prize to the *Minnesota*.
The schooner *Tropic Bird*, under British colors, and schooner *Pioneer*, owned in Richmond, have been captured, and are en route here.
The *World's* Washington dispatch says: Reports have reached the city that a U. S. steamer had an engagement to-day, with the battery at Aquia Creek, completely demolishing it. The men from the steamer went on shore and raised an American flag. This is the only battery between Washington and Ft. Monroe.
The *Times's* Washington dispatch, dated midnight, says: A gentleman just arrived from Alexandria, states that the Fire Zouaves have commenced executing their threats of revenge. They have already shot three violent secessionists. The people of Alexandria, who were sympathizers with Jackson, have been compelled to flee for their lives.
The aggregate vote yesterday in the following places in Virginia, viz: Uniontown, Clarkburg, Claysville, Grafton, Surdis, Rosburg, Portland, Piedmont, and New Creek was 1,738 against ratifying secession and 66 for it.
The State Department has received no dispatches whatever from our legations abroad. The assertion that Great Britain has refused to accept a recognition of the resolution of the Paris Congress, respecting privateering, is a fiction, devised and published for the most mischievous purposes.
Washington, May 25.
Western Virginia is an exception to the order of the Postmaster General for the stoppage of the mails in the seceded States. Every facility will be afforded for postal accommodations in that section.
Nothing of moment took place at Alexandria last night. There is no doubt the Government has sent out advanced parties to take such measures regarding the railroad bridges, etc., as to impede the advance of the Confederate troops.
Col. Ellsworth's remains were this morning conveyed to the east room of the President's house, where they lie in state.
BALTIMORE, May 25.
No trains were run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night or to-day.—Eleven engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry.—Forty-nine men, employed on the trains, have been arrested at Harper's Ferry, and are now in jail.
It is rumored that hostilities are now going on at Harper's Ferry, but there is nothing definite as yet.
The steamer *Acadiale* arrived from Ft. Monroe this morning. The correspondent of the Associated Press sends the following:
Fortress Monroe, May 24.
Gen. Butler suddenly made his appearance yesterday at Hampton, at the head of the Vermont Regiment, on a reconnaissance. The rebels attempted to burn the Long Bridge, but were frustrated by the activity of the Advance Guard. To-day (Friday) he extends a reconnaissance several miles up the peninsula, between the James and York rivers. The Troy and Vermont Regiments have encamped near Hampton.
The *Harriet Lane* has gone to Charleston.
The blockading squadron of Ft. Monroe consists of the *Minnesota*, *Cumberland*, *Yankee*, and the steamer *Quaker City*, and other small craft. There are several prizes in the harbor.
Upon the arrival of the frigate *Mississippi*, it is expected that active operations will be undertaken against Sewall's Point. In the action of last Sunday, three of the four guns there were dismounted, and at least half a dozen men were killed. The battery was to contain 13 guns.
The Michigan Regiment is expected soon from Washington, besides several Regiments from New York and Boston

Boston, May 25.
The armed steamer *South Carolina* sailed last night for Ft. Pickens, taking a crew of 137 men; also, 100 seamen for the fleet, to supply the places of those whose enlistment has expired. She also takes out ten-inch mortars, rifled cannons and other war munitions.
BUFFALO, May 25.
Flags are flying at half-mast in this and in all the Eastern cities for the death of Col. Ellsworth. Great indignation and sorrow is expressed for his murder.
LEAVENWORTH, May 25.
The U. S. forces from the Indian country west of Arkansas, comprising six companies of cavalry and five of infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Emory, are within a few days march of this city, with abundant means of transportation and plenty of subsistence on the Texas frontier. They made a rapid retrograde march and captured twenty-five Texans, who had been dogging the troops for some time. They were held as prisoners one day and discharged.
The Regiment of Kansas volunteers, for three years' service, is being mustered.—It is not yet known by the State military authorities whether any of the three months' volunteers will be accepted by the Government.
M. F. Conway has been nominated for re-election to Congress from Kansas.
AN ENGLISH VIEW OF LINCOLN'S COURSE.
The following is an extract from an article from the London *Herald* (Lord Derby's organ,) of the 27th of April, upon the fall of Sumter, and the probable policy of Mr. Lincoln:
"Abraham Lincoln has been prominently before his countrymen nearly twelve months: half that time he has excited the attention and interest of the civilized world, and he has now been President of the United States for six weeks. His policy is almost universally regarded as an *admirandum*, and he has so completely mystified even his own supporters, that he is generally supposed to have no policy at all. We think the intelligence from America during the past fortnight will open the eyes of many to the fact that Mr. Lincoln has hitherto been acting a part, and that he has never once lost sight of the course marked out in what may be termed the coercive portion of his inaugural speech. Everybody must concede that he had as difficult a part to play as ever fell to the lot of any statesman.—Seven powerful States had seceded from the Union, and declared themselves a separate and independent Confederation, and eight others were hesitating whether they should dissolve connection with the parent stem, or remain with that section whose domestic institutions are so dissimilar to their own. Mr. Lincoln entered upon office with a depleted treasury, the national credit seriously impaired, the army and navy demoralized, and the various arsenals denuded of their arms, which had been carried South for the benefit of the seceders.—How ever much he might desire to administer the laws he had sworn to execute, his hands were completely tied, and his position was the more difficult from the fact that the Southern envoys, the border States, and the cities of the North, were daily seeking from him a declaration of his policy. Evidence is slowly forthcoming that he has displayed a great amount of energy since he assumed the reins of power, but in so quiet and unostentatious a manner that no one has been able to obtain a clue to his intentions. The mystery in which he shrouded his designs he was successful in imposing upon the various officers of the Government, and the public has been compelled to satisfy its curiosity with the contradictory reports of irresponsible newspaper correspondents. Every successive mail for weeks past has assured us that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, and yet we are forced to conclude, from the present aspect of affairs, that no such evacuation was at any time entertained by the Cabinet.—The mark is now being thrown off, having made all necessary preparation, and maneuvered the South into commencing the attack, President Lincoln may forthwith proceed to develop the policy foreshadowed in his inaugural speech, and endeavor to prove to the revolutionists that their much desired independence is an impossibility."
—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that Lieut. Wm. D. Whipple, of the 3d Infantry, U. S. Army, has arrived at Norristown, having escaped from Indianola, Texas, after refusing to give his parole not to serve against the rebel army during the war.—But one other of thirty-five officers taken prisoners by Col. Van Dorn refused to sign the parole. Lieut. Whipple escaped on a schooner to New Orleans, then through the country, via Cairo, to this city, traveling *incognito* as a citizen of Texas. When Col. Van Dorn, who had been a companion in arms of Whipple, at the same post, for several years, offered his hand upon receiving his sword, saying, "Well Whipple, old fellow, it is but the fortune of war that you should be my prisoner," Whipple answered, "Sir, I do not take the hand of a traitor and rebel; and it is not the fortune of war, but treachery, that places me in your hands."
SHOOTING AFFAIR IN SEATTLE.—On Friday last, says the Puget Sound *Herald* of June 6, a quarrel took place in Seattle between a young man named Dabcock and a lawyer named J. W. Johnson, in which the latter was shot with a pistol, the ball from which entered his leg. The difficulty grew out of the organization of a military company.
—Hon. Lansing Stout, a Democratic member of the last Congress from Oregon, is in this city, and about to return to his constituents. Although he acted with the Breckinridge party during the last Presidential campaign, he is now a warm Union man, and avows a determination to do all in his power to preserve it.—*Phil. Press.*
A FIGHTING COLLEGE PRESIDENT.—Loren Andrews, the accomplished President of Keeyon College, has raised a Company, which he heads, has tendered their services, and been accepted.
THE ODD FELLOWS.—Various lodges of Odd Fellows at the East have resolved to provide for the families of such of their brothers as have enrolled themselves in the military service of the country.

From Jackson County.
Ed. Anon: It is generally believed that Jackson county is the heart of the secession feeling in Oregon, but, from newspaper accounts, you have your share in the Willamette valley, of traitors and fools. The secessionists here, as in the Southern States, are very noisy and threatening in their demeanor, showing thereby that they consider themselves of the ruling class. One would suppose from their gas and gabble that the people of the Union committed a great sin at the last Presidential election, which can only be washed out with their blood—that the Government, as instituted by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton and Adams, was no great shakes after all the fuss—that the rattlesnake confederacy is the true solution of the great question of human government, and that the world is about to worship it.
The Union men hereabouts, sick and disgusted with such treasonable trash, concluded to hoist the Stars and Stripes of the Republic, the beacon-light of Liberty for the oppressed of the world. We were distinctly informed that no such thing would be tolerated for a moment, and that blood would flow if it should be attempted.—The flag was on the tap for about two weeks, and became the question—"Are you in favor of the national flag, or are you not?" A Breckinridge man said that "when a citizen dare not raise his country's flag, he had better sink into his boots"—a saying well worthy of preservation. Upon the day appointed, the pole 100 feet high was raised, and the emblem of our Union was hoisted amid the shouts and acclamations of the people.
Strange, what a change has come over this vicinity since that emblematic display! Treason has hunted, and I guess has found, its hole, for the secession chorus has subsided into the hiccoughs of two or three drunken fools. Soon, even in Jackson county, an open secessionist will be a rare sight. Ambrotyping (or some other kind of "typing") alone will preserve the features of those mad and irrational creatures.—They will soon have qualified themselves out of existence. People are fast becoming unanimous in the opinion that to recognize the "right of secession" is to abdicate in favor of monarchy.
T. W. DAVENPORT.
PHOENIX, June 5, 1861.
UNION DEMONSTRATION AT NEEDY.
On Saturday, June 8, the citizens in the vicinity of Rock Creek assembled at Needy P. O. to raise a pole, hoist the national colors, and make other demonstrations, to show their unalterable attachment to the Union.
At an early hour, the people commenced gathering in from every direction, in processions of wagons, carriages, and persons on horseback, with banners flying, and other demonstrations of patriotism. The pole was raised by ten o'clock, and by 12 about 600 people had assembled, when a procession was formed at J. S. Vinson's store, under the direction of Jos. Magone, the marshal of the day, and A. Williams, assistant. The procession, preceded by the Aurora Brass Band, marched a short distance, returning to the speaker's stand, at the foot of the flag pole, when, by request, Messrs. J. Killin, J. Kiser, sen., A. Jackson, and H. Gordon, four of the oldest gentlemen present, took hold of the ropes and drew the flag up to its place, when the enthusiasm of the multitude burst forth in loud and prolonged cheers, and the Band struck up the soul-stirring strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
The meeting was then formally organized by electing Judge J. W. Grim president, Samuel Allen vice do., and Isaac W. Garrett secy. The following-named gentlemen were called out by the crowd, each of whom responded in a short patriotic speech, viz: Judge Grim, W. A. Stark-weather, J. D. Lacey, W. C. Johnson, Sam'l Allen, J. D. Garrett, T. H. Brents, S. A. Moreland, J. S. Vinson, Wm. Elliott, Dr. Farnsworth, Dr. Cole, Isaac W. Garrett, and Jos. Magone. The crowd testified their approval of the sentiments expressed by the speakers, by loud cheers.—A letter was read from Hon. Geo. Rees, expressing entire approval of the objects of the meeting—also a number of sentiments and toasts, each of which was applauded to the echo. The marshal then dismissed the crowd, which gave three times three hearty cheers for the glorious Star-Spangled Banner, and with cheers for the German Band, for the ladies, for the officers of the day, and for everything else worthy of approval, dispersed. During the day not an unpleasant scene took place, to disturb the general good feeling. Perfect order prevailed, and nearly every one present participated in some manner in the demonstration. The German Brass Band of Aurora added the charms of music to the occasion. No disunionists were present.—All were for the Union. Party spirit and party predilections were all lost in the one great, paramount idea of maintaining the Union.
We learn that the Union demonstration at Corvallis on Tuesday last was a magnificent affair, from 3,000 to 5,000 persons being present. The day was pleasant, notwithstanding the heavy rain of the night previous.
MISCELLANEOUS.—The Metropolitan Female Minstrels, from California, have arrived in Oregon, and will give a concert in this city next Thursday evening, June 20, in Moffat's Hall. The troupe comes with a high reputation.
We are under obligations to C. Taylor, Esq., for the Sandwich Island paper.

The Oregon Argus.
W. L. Adams, Editor.
OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1861.
Where Oregon Stands.
Senator Nennith in a private letter published by the Statesman says—"I am extremely anxious to learn the effect of our present difficulties upon the people of Oregon. I have received nothing from home, later than the 4th of March." Despite the course of our pusillanimous Governor, who cries out in his extremity "Oh Lordy! Oh Lordy! Don't get excited good people!"—and though he does not approve of any manifestation of patriotism by raising the American flag, and holding Union meetings, our Senator need entertain no apprehensions but that Oregon is sound on the Union. The momentous question, "Shall the Union be preserved, and the Government sustained?" sounding thro' the length and breadth of the land, has been responded to, by a united North answering with one voice in the affirmative. As the question and reply, fraught with such important consequences, flash along the telegraphic lines, around the shores of the great lakes, and over the mighty prairies of the North West, we see bands of freemen, from manufactory and farm, wheeling into line, and forming in solid column around the Constitution, the fabric of our social as well as our civil liberties, to guard it from destruction by the armed hosts of rebellion. And as the fleet-footed pony brings us word of what has been and is to be done—along the mountain sides, and through the valleys, above the roar of Pacific's billows, swells out the music of the Union, and the hearts of our people beat responsive to the grand old tune.—Though the able-bodied population of Oregon are mostly heads of families, who depend on them for support, our State and her sister Territory on the North no doubt could and would furnish volunteers enough for the home service, if the Government should need the Regular soldiers now stationed on this upper coast.
THE NEZ PERCE MINES.—W. H. Gray, formerly of Astoria, and late of British Columbia, called on us this week, on his return from Clearwater, having left there last Saturday. Whilst there he saw sixty California miners disembark, shoulder their blankets, and strike for the mines. Mr. Gray's opinion of the new mines may be summed up in a few words thus: There is money in the Nez Perce mines, and no mistake—and plenty of it. The only difference between the California mines, and the British Columbia mines, and the Nez Perce mines, is just this—In California, you can mine nine months in the year; in British Columbia three months; and in the Nez Perce, six months. He states this after an experience of four months in California and three years in British Columbia, and a knowledge of the country east of the Cascades.
The Mountaineer learns that some 2000 persons are now in the mines, and that one company of eight men on Rhodes' Creek are taking out upwards of \$2,000 a week.
DELINQUENCY.—For a few months past, our citizens have been subjected to the inconvenience of having a great deal of mail matter intended for them pass by this office, and go to Portland, from whence we would receive it here next day. Last Tuesday week nearly every thing was carried to Portland, including the Statesman and Democrat, and all the California papers. We have been repeatedly informed by the postmaster here that this is all owing to the neglect of the P. M. at Salem, who, in the cases we speak of, places the matter in the Portland sack, which is not opened at this office. We hope the Salem postmaster, if he is in fault, will be a little more careful in future.
THE MOUNTAINS OPEN.—G. M. Glover, Esq., of Marion, who has lately come into the valley from the east of the mountains, informs us that the old emigrant route through the Cascades is now open for cattle, teams, &c., and that there is no difficulty in passing through. There is no snow of any consequence. The Sandy was running, but would be down in a few days.
COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Wm. L. Adams received his commission as Collector at Astoria, by last mail, filed bonds in the sum of \$50,000, with Judge Deady, of the U. S. District Court, and has gone to Astoria to enter upon the duties of his office.
BANCROFT'S HAND-BOOK OF MINING FOR THE PACIFIC STATES.—We have just received from the publisher a copy of this most valuable work. It is full of information as to prospecting, assaying, mining laws, and indeed everything pertaining to mining on the Pacific coast. All should read it. The work may be had of John Fleming, at the Post Office Book Store, in this city.
We are under obligations to C. Taylor, Esq., for the Sandwich Island paper.

Latest News by Pony.
DATES TO MAY 31.
We copy the following news from the Daily Advertiser Extra, of yesterday morning:
St. Louis, May 31.—New York dispatches of the 29th say that the Government has received satisfactory information that the commissioners of the rebel States have met from England a decided refusal to recognize their pretensions. Another intelligence comes from the French Government. Gov. Banks has been appointed Patent Examiner.
Col. Fremont has been appointed Maj. General. Richmond and Beauregard are expected at New Orleans on the 29th of May.
All the bridges on the Alexandria Railroad have been burned.
Brig. Gen. McDowell takes command of the forces in Virginia, in place of Sumner.
Gov. Banks wants to put an army of 200,000 men in the field, to settle the difficulty at once. On the 27th of May, Gen. Butler and 10,000 men at Fort Monroe, but it was said that he would not commence active operations until he had many more.
The troops at Harper's Ferry are supposed to be in a starving condition.
It is supposed to be the object of Gen. Scott to march first to the east and then to Harper's Ferry from different points, and compel the enemy to evacuate.
Alexandria is still in possession of U. S. troops, the secessionists having fled, including all who would not take the oath not to take up arms against the Federal Government. It is said that over two thousand have left for the South.
Sunday night, U. S. troops under command of Col. Kelly, at Wheeling, Va., advanced toward Grafton where two hundred secession troops were encamped. They were joined by forces sent across the river by Gen. McClelland, of Ohio. Secessionists hearing of their approach, evacuated Grafton on Monday. U. S. troops occupied Grafton and Parkersburg. They will march soon toward Fairfax.
The funeral of Col. Ellsworth at New York, on the 24th inst., was attended with great pomp and solemnity. Ten thousand people were present.
Gov. McClelland was making arrangements on the 19th, to route the secession forces at Harper's Ferry, Fairfax, and several other places.
It was rumored that an expedition would be sent against Memphis next week, with 8,000 men. About 15,000 secession troops were reported to be in or about Memphis.
It is believed that Gen. Harney will be removed from the command at St. Louis. Col. Fremont will take his place. Gen. Harney will go east.
Lieut. Slemmer and command arrived at Washington from Pickens on the 28th to raise troops.
Fort Pickens is able to hold out against any force that may be brought against it. The garrison number 1,000. The rebel forces under Gen. Bragg numbers 6,000.
The government vessels have blockaded all the ports in Texas, also, the mouth of the Mississippi, by the steamer Brooklyn.
UNION MEETING AT SUBLIMITY.
Ed. Anon: We had a most glorious one yesterday (June 8) at our Union meeting at Sublimity. About 1,200 persons were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed in favor of the perpetuation of the American Union. One accident happened whilst firing the gun. A premature discharge tore the rammer, Charles Montague, very badly, but it is thought he will recover.
A procession was formed about 11 o'clock, led by Marshals John Downing and D. Kitchin, headed by the Salem Brass Band and the Salem Fire Company, the latter with their beautiful brass gun. Flags were waving in every direction. The procession halted at the stand, where a beautiful flag, prepared by fair ladies of Sublimity, was presented, with appropriate remarks, by Mr. Avarilla Hague to Dr. Smith, who replied in behalf of those present. The flag was then carried to the pole, and hoisted by old father Hayes and Donnie, soldiers of 1812. The patriotic citizens of Sublimity gave a fine dinner, to which we were made a general "pitch in." The crowd then repaired to the stand, where a number of Union toasts were read. J. G. Wilson, Rev. T. H. Small, and Dr. Hutton made enthusiastic speeches to the crowd. About 800 were subscribed by the citizens for the support of the wounded man.
W. R. DEAN.
CLOSING OF BUSINESS HOURS ON THE 4TH.
Mr. John G. Campbell has handed in the following for publication:
The undersigned, believing that at the present time it behooves us more particularly to determine political positions—have determined to keep the doors of our business houses closed on the centennial anniversary of our glorious independence.
(Signed by)
Chairman & Warner and the Island Mills, Ashworth & DeLorff, Halston & Myers, E. Millwin, Thos. Johnson, F. Wilde, J. H. Higfield, J. H. Schmitt, W. H. Higfield, Jacob Wolf & Co., Dannerhann & Ackerman, Jacob Wolf & Co., Alex. P. Burns, Jacob Wolf & Co., Wm. Millwain, R. S. Parlow, W. Brown, Daniel Harvey, Wm. C. Dremont, Frederick Chasman, John Fleming, P. M., office hours same as of J. Monroy, [Sundays] Marshall & Moore, H. Bridges, C. McCoo, J. W. Lewis, June 10, 1861.
Of the business men in town, but one declined to sign the above—that one, Robert Campbell, who holds forth near where the old bridge stood, and who now holds the responsible position of Judge of the County Court of Clackamas county. This fact should be known. Comment is unnecessary.
We understand that the Judge of the County Court of this county, a few days ago, put himself to the inconvenience of running after a man named John Maguire, to inform him that his papers were being made out against him for an aggravated assault committed by the said Maguire some time since, with the advice for him to leave town.
We are pleased to have such Judges show secessionist proclivities.
UNION MEETING IN YAMHILL.—On Saturday last a large Union meeting was held at Lafayette, when a large flag made by the Ladies of the county was raised with deafening cheers. Subsequent speeches were made by Judge Bane, Dr. McBride, Aaron Payne, Abio S. Watt, G. L. Woods, Mar's Wolf, Dr. Henry, J. E. McBride, and Mr. Dolge. Great enthusiasm prevailed.—The meeting was presided over by Judge Skinner.
NOTICE.—The Executive Committee of the Clackamas County Agricultural Society, consisting of W. T. Matlock, Samuel L. Campbell, M. Ramsby, B. Jennings, J. D. Garrett, and the undersigned, will meet at the Court House in Oregon City, on Saturday the 22d day of June, 1861. A full attendance is requested, as the report of the Committee on location of Fair Grounds is to be received, and the arrangements for the State Fair discussed. Let no member fail.
Wm. BARLOW, Secy.