BY D. W. CRAIG.

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A Southern View of Northern Affairs. [From the Churleston Courier, May 8th.]

We invite the attention of readers and exchanges to the interesting and important communication under this heading. It is from a special correspondent, whose intelli-gence, candor and means of information, claim our entire confidence:

RICHMOND, May 6th, 1861. Enrous Counten: A gentleman belonging to Richmond came through from Washington yesterday, and indulged a large erowd at the Exchange Hotel last evening with a recital of his experience among the enemy. As his report was interesting, and somewhat important, I will jot down a few of the leading features.

He said that the excitement, or rather the fary of the Northern people, beggars all description. They seem to be possessed with a demoniac rage, which nothing will satisfy but blood. The face of every sol-dier in Washington bears an expression of marked determination, as if the possessor had made up his mind to the most despe-The war will be one of subjugation, if not extermination, and will be earried through with all the vigor the Administration can command, New York city has sent forth its most desperate characters-those human tigers of the Dead Rabbit stamp, who are respectors of neitheir age, sex or condition. George Law has gone to the expense of arming them with revolvers, bowie knives and other deadly weapons of the most destructive

There were 27,000 troops in Washington yesterday; and by Saturday the Administration expected to have 50,000 there.

Operations will doubtless commence next week, the first movement being made against Harper's Ferry. Large bodies of troops will be concentrated at Cairo. The

main army will advance upon Richmond. The narrator had an interview with Gen. Scott. He found him in his office at the War Department. He sat bolt upright behind a table, where he had been writing, and apparently his mind was as clear and strong as ever. He complained of swollen feet, and said he could not walk far. In answer to an inquiry, he said that he had but a little while longer to live, but when he died, it should be beneath the Stars and Stripes. He said the war should be prosecuted vigorously. The Administration would not invade the South with the object of capturing Richmond, or Charleston, or New Orleans, but for the purpose of retaking the forts and public property. He mentioned several points that he had determined to capture, numing, first, Ft. Monltrie, then Ft. Sumter, Harper's Ferry, etc. The last named place he should retake, no matter what might be the cost of life or treasure. \* \* \*

Parties have been dispatched to Europe to buy Armstrong guns, rifled cannon and other costly war material, and even ships and steamers wherewith to blockade the Southern ports. The Republican Ministers to foreign Courts are to scheme and promise anything and everything to prevent the recognition of Southern independence.

In conclusion, it was stated that Gen. Scott declares that he has net a shadow of doubt that all his plans will be carried out successfully. He knows his own resources; he knows those of the South, and his long experience will enable him to judge correct. decide." ly of the relative effect of either. The fiat has gone forth-the South is to be recon-

Such, in substance, is the latest news from Washington, relative to the policy and means of Lincoln's Government and the animus of the Northern people.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE APPLIED.-The clatter that the South has kept up for twenty years or more in regard to the necessity of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine, is not forgotten in the North. That doctrine, according to the interpretation of slave holding statesmen, forbids the establishment in North America of any Government hostile to the United States. We go for living by it, and employing all the power of this Republic to make it respect-ed, not only in Central America but in South Carolina and the other States of New Dahomey. The politicians of the Jeff Davis and Yancev school cannot complain. Their embryo Monarchy is as malignant as a rattlesnake; and if permitted to entrench itself within the lines that Constitutional liberty has drawn on this soil, will work more mischief than could be effected in a century by colonies planted by European governments within the for-tidden limits that Mr. Monroe described. Let the President cram the Monroe Doctrine down their throats, and see how they like it! - Chicago Tribune.

AN INCIDENT OF 1812 .- In a speech delivered at Newport, Judge Conrad, of Philadelphia, in answer to a charge of cowardice made against Gen. Scott, produced a decement which was sworn to a few years since, as part of the evidence of a soldier at Lundy's Lane, who stated in his affidavit that Gen. Scott, after he was wounded, rode to where the soldier was stationed, his neck, breast, and arms in a gore of blood, which ran down his leg and trickled from his boot upon the ground," and said to the commander of the line: " I am wounded and very weak: I want one of four young men to get up behind me and hold me on my horse." A young man threw down his musket, and at one spring caped upon the horse, and they swiftly iruy. The excitement produced by readng the document was tremendous. Hundreds rose on their feet and gave most chement cheers, so that it was some minales before the speaker could proceed.

not the game to play.

## Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. VII. OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 29, 1861.

Union Meeting at Corvaille.

Ep. Auges: The great Union mass meeting at Corvallis on the 11th inst., was in every sense a been our great National festival; but this marked success. In numbers it greatly exceeded year it will have a solemnity of emphasis, that of any meeting ever held in the State, while and will be celebrated with a ferror of pain enthusiasm it equaled any ever held anywhere: triotic enthusiasm, such as has never yet Although the rain continued falling most of the been known. merning, making the roads very bad, and thus by where treason does not forbid and forcipreventing many persons from coming who would bly prevent it, whether in the North or otherwise have attended, yet early in the forenoon the South, the East or the West, the en
I said that as far as I could understand time on Monday and until six o'clock on Tuesday | We suggest that, in every city and counevery road and avenue leading to the town were througed with persons, many of whom were on by the Union and live and die under the horseback, while some were in wagons and others Stars and Stripes, shall be gathered for horsestack, while some were in wagons and others in carriages and buggies, many of them carrying such a celebration as our fathers loved, and that, in addition to the usual exercises, the the revered symbol of our nationality, and all appearing to be joyous in having an opportunity of a restrictic contribution, taken, up for the pearing to be joyous in having an opportunity of a patriotic contribution taken up for the thus testifying their loyalty and devotion to the benefit of our citizen soldiery and their best government over devised.

arrived, with the Monmouth Band playing na- Flag and have the oath of fidelity to the heart to the extremities. At 104 o'clock the istered and reverently taken by the whole ly answered by an almost deafening discharge general mind the greatness of the peril General Government, and worked by a detach- the unagnitude of the sacrifices required to by Capt. Augur, who had with great zeal entered into the spirit of the occasion. A therough Union man standing near me at the time gave expression to his patriotic emotions by saying to a disunionist, "Well, sir, it is very evident that that gun couldn't hold in any longer." I thought as much. Very soon the steamer arrived with the Aurora German Brass Rand, the Salem Brass Band, the Albany Brass Band, the Salem Fire Company. and a multitude of ladies and gentlemen with which the boat was crowded. As the passengers filed op the bank they were greated by the firing Benton county, who huzzaed as only Union men property of the South: can. The procession was then formed by Grand form, when a fervent and patriotic prayer was offered by the chaptain, Rev. Mr. Starr. Mrs. W.H. Spencer then, on behalf of the Union ladies of Benton county, in an eloquent address, presented down their cities if need be, to reach their an American flag-sacred in its influences, significitadels. We should be no more tender and a promise in itself." May God bless her !- their persons; and slave property must R. Williams, Esq., in behalf of the Union men of take its chances with the rest. Benton county, responded to Mrs. Spencer, in language of stirring cloquence and patriotic sentimeut, which evinced that he had a heart and that it was in the right place. Among other things, he said: " If there is doubt in the minds of any, of the cause, expediency, or necessity for this gathering together of the citizens of this county, will they consider the insult their nation has received, and ask for cause! Will they consider that there are those in their limits who would hail with triumphant applause the success of rebels following the evacuation of Ft. Sumter, amount of a certain fine imposed upon him its expediency? Will they consider that the capi- speech to his fellow-traitors, in which he the money with interest; and this you are domestic manufacture should be used. struction, that an armed force is compelling them to desist from the free navigation of their own waters? Will they turn a deaf car to the cries of the

The flag, which at the time of presentation was borne by thirty-four fadies dressed in white, was ble surrender. journed for one hour, when about five thousand lowered and trailed in a sea of blood. for the occasion.

At one o'clock in the afternoon the people rewere eight venerable gray-baired soldiers of the on the 13th of April, it has been humbled, war of 1812, and were addressed by Messrs, and humbled before the glorious little State Boise of Marion, Hayden of Polk, M'Bride of of South Carolina." Yambill, and Thornton of Benton, upon various subjects suggested by the occasion-such as the duty of devotion to the Union, and of ignoring nil parties but one pledged to its support without an "if" or a "but," and the duty of all citizens to a slave State, is peculiarly emphatic: sustain the Administration in its efforts to execute the laws, to protect public property, and to punish

In conclusion, I may add that the order and flict, while their eyes flashed with the intelligence of men fixed in their patriotic purpose not to be flag upon every battlement and every fort emancipation of the slaves. wanting on their part in whatever might be necess in the rebel domain. They have invited sary to contribute to so desirable a result. The only exceptions I noticed were among a comparatively few persons whose feelings and sympathies were evidently not in harmony with ours, and whose countenances wore the gloomy, somber, and deprecatory aspect of the two men possessed of devils, and which seemed to ask as these did, "Art thou come to torment us before the time!"

J. QUINN THORNTON. FAIRMOUNT LAKE, June 15, 1861.

WAR TERMS .- A Battalion is smaller than a Regiment—say two or four compa-nies—and is commanded by a Major. A Regiment is composed of ten companies, and is commanded by a Colonel; it has also a Lieutenant-Colonel and a Major.—
not to be accomplished in a week or a ing war?

A Brigade is composed of two or more month. Large booies move slow, and, it ing war? Regiments, and is commanded by a Brigadier-General. A Division is composed of two or more Brigades, and is commanded by a Major-General.

men went to the polls there and gave a vote for their country who had taken no for the Union.

The Fourth of July.

"Independence Day" has for a lifetime on SLAVERY AND EMANCIPATION AS AFFECT-

tire population who are resolved to stand At ten o'clock a procession of about fifty wagms, in addition to many persons on horseback, who can give no more throwing in a half from Yambill and Polk counties, carrying flags, dime-and that we then gather around the ional airs that sent the blood bounding from the Constitution and Union solemnly adminbooming of cannon down the river announced the congregation. If there be other observsoming of the expected steamer. This was quick- nnces better calculated to impress on the from a fine brass six-pounder given to us by the which now hangs over the country, and be fitly and seasonably made, and the Fourth of July, 1861, will be remembered with patriotic affection and pride for the next half-century.-N. Y. Tribune.

The Albany Atlas and Argus, the leading Democratic organ of New York, seems to understand that war is no time of cannon, by music from the Corvallis Brass for puling sentimentalism. It talks in

"Let us not be misunderstood as at all duty to assail them in property as in per-

That is to say, war is no child's play; and rebels who defy the authority and dare the vengeance of the government, incur a the vengeance of the government, incur a tinues to be law to this day. It was abol-terrible risk. We are glad to record this ished by the laws of war, and not by munideclaration of a political opponent of the cipal enactments. The power was exercis-Administration, in favor of a vigorous pros. ed by military commanders, under instrucecution of the war.

"We have defeated twenty millious, and we have made the proud flag of the cause Gen. Jackson was acting under the great and good men that are being duity submerged beneath the waves of rebellion, and say there is no side the white flag, and ask for an honorathen slowly raised and saluted with thirty-four flag of the United States, and as long as I ing at each discharge. The meeting then ad- that fortress these flags, unless they be persons partock of refreshments liberally supplied can here say to you, it is the first time in assembled at the platform, prominent upon which triumphed for seventy years, but to-day,

> "LET THE BLOW BE QUICK AND HARD!" zette gives this counsel, which, coming from

> war, and war let it be. Let the Govern-

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT .- R. N. Washington to that paper:

"The energy of this Government will will require several months to consummate this. Blood will flow, and we will all be-

John Quincy Adams

In 1842 (April 14th), John Quincy Apams made in the House of Representatives a speech on apprehended war with

the resolutions proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Giddings], there were some of them for which I was ready to vote, and some which I must vote against; and I will now tell this House, my constituents, and the world of mankind that the Slavery. For that resolution I never would vote; because I believe that it is not just, and does not contain constitutional doctrine. I believe that so long as the Slave States are able to sustain their institution without going abroad, or calling upon other parts of the Union to aid them or to act on the subject, so long I will consent never to interfere. But if they come to to burn." General Government, and worked by a detachment of U.S. soldiers from Fort Hoskins, furnished meet and overcome that peril, let these be help us to keep down our slaves, you must by Capt. Angur, who had with great zeal entered added or substituted; but let there be a aid us in an insurrection and a civil war. celebration at every county-seat, such as then I say that with that call comes a full has not been witnessed for forty years and may never again be. Let the preparations the Senate over the whole subject. It and plenary power to this House and to a war power; and when your country is nctually in war, whether it be a war of in-vasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to carry on the war, and must carry it on according to the laws of war, troops, from foreign foes and domestic and by the laws of war an invaded country tories has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and martial law takes the place of them. This power in Con-Band, and by huzzas from the Union men of this manly and resolute way about the gress has perhaps never been called into exercise under the present Constitution of the United States. But when the laws of war are in force, what, I ask, is one of 17th. Several of the officers have released Marshal Congle, assisted by his efficient aids, tender about the property of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies those laws? It is this: that when a counterproperty of our cuencies the who, after conducting it through the principal at the South, now waging war upon us.—
try is invaded, and two hostile armies are street of the place, preceded with it to the plat. In the course of this conflict it will be our set in martial array, the commanders of set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory. Nor is this a mere theoretic statement. The ports are blockaded. The Government history of South America thows that the doctrine has been carried into practical excant as an emblem, and as "containing a history of their property in this sense, than of ecution within the last thirty years. Slav- erners are hot about it. We have two ery was abolished in Columbia, first by the Spanish Gen. Morillo, and secondly by the American Gen. Bolivar. It was abolished

by virtue of a military command given at the head of the army, and its abolition contions, of course, from their respective Gov-A TRAITOR'S SPEECH.—On the night a grant to refund to Gen. Jackson the going to do because the imposition of the fine was unjust. And why unjust? Be-Stars and Stripes lower, that never was laws of war, and because the moment you lowered before to any nation on this earth. place a military commander in a district

We have lowered it in humility before the which is the theater of war, the laws of necessity? The time has come when we must Palmetto and the Confederate flags, and decide."

We have lowered it in humility before the war apply to that district. I have a corceptance, in the wars, Rev. Dr. Worces war apply to that district. I have a corceptance was apply to that district was we have compelled them to raise by their respondence between Gen. Jackson and the Governor of Georgia, during the Semi- cry, 'The sword of the Lord and of Wash-We have humbled the nole campaign, in which Gen. Jackson asserts the principle that he, as Governor of a State within his (Gen. Jackson's) militaof U. S. soldiers, and fired alternately by them and the Salem Fire Company, the mulitude cheering at each discharge. The worker of the bonor to preside a syour Chief a State within his (Gen. Jackson's) military iniform into service, instead of calling on ry division, had no right to give a military the State, which the State authorities acorder while he (Gen. Jackson) was in the knowledge by sending the company to of Gen. Jackson, and said all he could for State rights; but Gen. Jackson had given the history of this country, that the Stars and Stripes have been humbled. It has was suppressed. Gen. Jackson had the

right of the question.

I might furnish a thousand proofs to show that the pretensions of gentlemen to sachusetts, has selected a site for a monu the sanctity of their municipal institutions, under a state of actual invasion and actual -The Delaware State Journal and Ga- war, whether servile, civil, or foreign, are wholly unfounded, and that the laws of war do, in all such cases, take the precedence. I lay this down as the law of an-"Let the blow, as it must be terrible, tions. I say that the military authority be therefore quick, hard, decisive. Let takes, for the time, the place of all municithere be no halting at the capital; no halt- pal institutions, Slavery among the rest .ing at Richmond; no halting at Charleston; Under that state of things, so far from its decorum of the meeting was all that could be de- no halting at Montgomery longer than to being true that the States where Slavery sired. The faces of the people were lighted up hang the traitors who have plotted treason exists have the exclusive management of with the happiness of hope that the nation would there; and no halting even at the extremest the subject, not only the President of the pass with triumph through the present severe con- southern coast of the Union, until freedom's United States, but the commander of the

> A gentleman whose attention has ment show them that having sown the been called to the war of the American wind, they must of necessity reap the Revolution by the war-like events of the the avenging spirit of liberty, outraged and in-ulted as it has been by traitors."
>
> present day, says that, in examining the history of the struggle, he found that disring its continuance, South Carolina lost twelve million dollars' worth of slaves .-Hupson, formerly editor of the Terre They were s duced from obedience to their Haute Express, writes as follows from masters, by the British, and fled to the ince of Florida, and to the West Indies .never cease until this rebellion is strangled, ince of Florida, and to the West Indies.—
> its leaders hung, and all the property in the hands of traitors re-taken. To be a slave property during the Revolution, when Government, claiming the respect of men, her slaves were so few in number, who can it can do nothing less. This great work is tell how many she will lose in the approach-

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE. - Gen. Scott has, come accustomed to carnage. To this the for the third time, taken the oath of fidelipeople of the Great West must make up ty to the Union. The War Department, their minds. What are a million lives the telegraph states, has issued an order Union.— The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle compared to the overthrow of such a Gov-requiring a renewal of the oath of allegi-says that at the late election for delegates ernment as this?" ance by all the officers of the army who Thos. Butler King, who went to Eucontinue in the public service. Those who company; nothing will be left a month stitution which they dare not submit to the ope to negotiate with foreign powers in are loyal to the Government can not obhis State shall not be the seat of war. If interest in parties and politics for more rope to negotiate with foreign powers in are loyal to the Government can not obtain a passport than twenty years. One gentleman recompelled in France to obtain a passport ty and those who phase the war interest in parties and politics for more rope to negotiate with foreign powers in are loyal to the Government can not obtain a passport ty and those who phase the property of the war into Africa. A defensive war is nimity for even the Christian religion as as a citizen of the United States, otherwise ty, and those who object, may justly be

Miscellany.

-The Baltimore Patriot (Union) says: There can be but two sets of men among us-those who are for the Union and those who are against it. We shall now learn who are for the Government of the United States, and who are for the Government of Great Britain and with Mexico, whereof the Confederate States-who are for the know who are for breaking it up, and succumbing to the tyranny of a political party in armed rebellion against the laws of the

-At the time the soldiers of the Southern Confederate Army took possession of resolution against which I would have voted was that in which he declares that what corporal who had been in the U. S. service are called the Slave States have the exclu- for a great number of years. They or-sive right of consultation on the subject of dered him to haul down the Stars and Stripes, and run up the Pelican flag. The old man looked at them, then the flag at his feet, and then removing his hat and looking up to the Stars and Stripes, said quietly, 'Never, gentlemen, never while I live. I am an old man, and an old man's loves are strong, and my love for that flag goes out only when my lamp of life ceases

> -The Augusta (Ga.) Dispatch advertises thus; WANTED-Five hundred washerwomen, with broomsticks, to whip back Gov. Sprague's regiment from Rhode Island, lately offered to Lincoln.— Coprish & Inguis." The editor who published that perhaps never heard of Gen. Greene, the valiant Rhode Islander, who, during the bloody days of the Revolution, defended the whole South with Northern

> been raised in New York, and have ten-The regiment is to be commanded by Lieut. Col. Lowe, formerly of the British

vessels fired at and stopped a couple of Southern vessels, and our ardent Southforts on the beach built of sand-bags, and seven or eight pieces of artillery. Everything is dull here, and every one out of employment.

-A flag of the largest dimensions was laced upon the steeple of the first Baptist hurch, Providence. It is secured to a ling staff, and is thrown out of one of the ound holes, so called, in the steeple, a disance of 180 feet from the ground. This is the oldest Baptist church in America.

and the downfall of the Covernment, and question | Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, made a its expediency? Will they consider that the capital control of the Cadets at Louisiana. You are going to refund him | West Point, as he holds that an article of

-On the departure of a Salem, Mass. ington."

-Gen. Cass has contributed \$25,000

-The City Council of Lowell, Mas ment to be erected to the memory of the two persons who were killed by the mob in Baltimore on the 19th of April.

Lientenants in the rebel army have resigned, having become utterly disgusted.— Troops were poorly fed, and had received

York Churches on Sunday, for the health, life and happiness of Lieut-Gen. Scotr. Says the Boston Transcript: The North fighting for the peace of the country-

Cherokee country, the then Spanish prov- likely! This number is about four times er of the globe, including registered and river craft of all sorts and sizes.

gether from a bankrupt Treasury, land, Maine, if it ever meets at all.

-A regiment of British volunteers have

-Secretary Cameron has declined to

-Gov. Bucking ham, of Connecticut, has presented each member of the New Heaven Home Guard with a Colt's revolver, together with holsters and trappings.

-The New Haven Grays were their own

-The N. Y. World's dispatch says two

-Henry B. Beecher, the eldest son of the Rev. H. W. Beecher, and Mr. Scoville, who, it is understood, is son-in-law in prospective of Mr. Beecher, have both enlisted in the 13th Regiment of New York.

-Prayers were offered in several New the rebels for a piece of it.

A PROMISING NAVY.—A dispatch from Montgomery says that the Confederation newspaper of that city states that over three hundred thousand applications have been received by Jeff Davis's government for letters of marque and reprisal. Quite larger than the whole naval maritime powsuppose the balance will be induced to come out of Symmes's hole to participate in the extraordinary advantages proffered by the New Dahomey.—Chicago Tribune.

A SOUTHERN PROGRAMME.—The Memphis Avalanche of May 10 has a programme laid out for the progress of the army;— Within thirty days Jeff Davis will be on the banks of the Hudson; Mr. Lincoln will fly, with what little may be scraped to-Washington, and Gen. Scott will bear him New England; and the special session of Congress called for the Fourth of July, will not meet nearer Washington than Port-

on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged ac-

RATES OF ADVERTISING :

cordingly.

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Payment for Job Printing must be made at clivery of the work. No. 12

> GEN. SCOTT AND HIS PLANS .- The Washington correspondent of Thursday's Philadelphia Press says:

"Gen. Scott is about to remodel the United States army upon the French system, so as to give it more efficiency and perfection. The old hero workes with astonishing zeal, and his mind operates as netively as many a man at fifty-five. It is un-doubted that he contemplates a long cam-paign, that Washington is to be the base of operations, that a large force will be kept permanently stationed here, and that all demonstrations in support of the loyal men in the South, and in furtherance of the men in the South, and in tablen property, determination to retake stolen property. will move from this point. Some comp are made because an expedition has not already been sent into Virginia for the pur-pose of capturing Richmond; but I am disposed to repose my trust entirely upon the experience and patriotism of Gen. Scott.-He is heartily sustained by the President and Messrs. Chase, Cameron, Seward, and the rest of the Cabinet, although it is not doubted that Postmaster-General Judge Blair favors a more extreme and aggressive

The free navigation of the Mississippi river is of immense value to the States bordering upon its waters. It is said that there are not less than sixteen bundred steamboats running upon that mighty river and its tributaries, the aggregate value being sixty millions of dollars. This great river drains an area of twelve hundred thousand square miles, washes the shores of thirteen States, and from the source of the Missouri is four thousand five hundred miles long, the average depth being fifty feet, and its width over half a mile. Millions of people, hundreds of cities and towns, and vast wealth and industry throng its mighty valley. It is a nation's highway-the pathway of empire, the most prodigious chain of inland navigation in the known world.

FLORIDA RAISING THE WIND .- Florids is obliged already to sell off her land to provide rum and rations for the few vagabond troops that she keeps in the field to watch Ft. Pickens. She has just sold half a million acres of land to some New Orleans speculators, at 2 cents an acre. At this rate the sale of the whole territory will not keep her drunken ragamuffin army in whiskey more than six months .-What then? Her soldiers can do nothing when the grop stops. Bring back Billy Bowlegs, with a half dozen warriors and the delirium tremens, and Florida will be as quiet as a lamb.

No More Dests to BE PAID .- A proclamation from Gov. Brown, of Georgia, forbids citizens of that State from paying any debts due to Northern creditors. The Governor "invites citizens who are indebted" to the Northern States to invest their spare cash in Georgia bank stock, or still better, to "perform a patriotic duty" by giving it to the Southern Confederacy for war purposes. He further forbids the protest of notes by any Georgia banks .-Here, then, is a regularly organized swindle. The Governor of Georgia is an adept in the art of stealing

Ber Gen. Cass addressed his fellow citizens of Detroit lately, in a patriotic speech, in the course of which he said:

"There is but one path for every trus man to travel, and that is broad and plain. It will conduct us, not without trials and sufferings, to peace and to the restoration of the Union. He who is not for his country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the government in its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion by the restoration, in its integrity, of that great charter of freedom bequeathed to us by Washington and his compatriots."

Comparative Security .- It is very suggestive of the comparative for life and property enjoyed under the Washington and Montgomery Governments, that while we hear of large numbers fleeing to the North we hear of no citizens seeking refuge in the seceding States. A recent letter from New York says that the wife of Jeff. Davis is now sojourning at Saugus, in Massachusetts, and that the wife of Beauregard is residing at Dye House village in Lynn.

BROWNLOWISM .- The parson is as savage as ever. He writes: "The mustering into Virginia of twenty thousand volunteer from the Southern States, and the joining o them there by thirty thousand more plainly indicate that conflict is close at hand .-The blow when made, will be terrible, hard and decisive. Nor will it terminate at the capital; Richmond will feel it; Norfolk will perish, and Charleston will crumble to ruins, while the stars and stripes will again be run up at Ft. Sumter. the course the war will take, as the hostile arms march upon Montgomery!"

WHAT THE SECESSIONISTS HAVE DONE THUS FAR - Abolished the Fourth of July: given up the Stars and Stripes; defrauded Northern creditors; stolen some millions of the National treasure; fired into an unarmed steamer; established a mock Conlowered the price of niggers fifty per cent. and made themselves a bye-word and a hissing throughout the civilized world,