



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

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Freedom and Slavery at Issue.

The impartial observer, viewing these antagonistic and aggressive principles, in the North and in the South, separated as they are by a purely imaginary line, instead of being astonished at the present posture of circumstances, can only be surprised that the conflict has not sooner been precipitated. Peace and Harmony are the twin daughters of Freedom, and unexampled growth and prosperity the result of universal liberty. Arts and sciences abound, Commerce sends her white-winged messengers over every distant sea, and Manufactures plant the seeds of industry and wealth in the bosom of every valley. School-houses and churches spring up in each community throughout the land, and free thought—free speech—is a common inheritance. Traverse New York, Pennsylvania, or other no less giant members of the American Union further West, and, contemplating the immensity of their progress, imagine the boundlessness of their future. Freedom, unaided by governmental influence or patronage, further than the meager permission to subdue from the empire of savage beasts, and still more savage men, a home in the mighty Western wilderness, spanned the great desert and reproduced along the Pacific slope a type of Eastern civilization. It is our pride and glory, that, living as we do under the freest form of government that the world has ever seen, our national growth and progress is grander than anything recorded on the pages of history.

But what a change comes over the spirit of our dream! The ship of State, built by the labors and contributions of Washington, and the long procession of our Patriot sires, is threatened by a terrible storm. A black cloud, at first no bigger than a man's hand, has sprung up in the everglades of the South, and, rolling northward, hides one after another of the stars on our American Banner, and threatens to blot out every star of hope in American Destiny. Absolutism was recognized as an inherent principle in some of the State Governments. Its daughters are Injustice and Oppression; its consequences, anarchy and war. Impeded in the race of prosperity by her peculiar institution, the South, in wealth and population, in commerce and manufactures, is far behind her more fortunate sister of the North. Envy and jealousy have grown into hatred, until, in the impotency of their anger, our National Banner has been torn star from star, and trampled under traitorous feet. Strange to tell, here and there, even in the North, are found those who approve and encourage the mad scheme of secession. These, however, are generally disappointed office-seekers or their satellites, who viper-like sting the bosom that has cherished them. In regard to the abstract right of a Republican Government to sustain itself, if it have the power, there can be no question. Years ago, Henry Clay, himself a Southern man, said—"The great principle that lies at the foundation of all free governments, is, that the majority must govern; from which there is or can be no appeal but to the sword. That majority ought to govern wisely, equitably, moderately, and constitutionally, but govern it must—subject only to that terrible appeal. If over one or several States, being a minority, can, by menacing a dissolution of the Union, succeed in forcing an abandonment of great measures deemed essential to the interests and prosperity of the whole, the Union from that moment is practically gone. It may linger on in form and name, but its vital spirit has fled forever. Entertaining these deliberate opinions, I would entreat the patriotic people of the South to pause—solemnly pause—and contemplate the frightful precipice that lies directly before them. To retreat may be painful and mortifying to their gallantry and pride, but it is to retreat to the Union, and to safety;—to advance, is to rush on certain and inevitable disgrace and destruction." That point has been reached, that appeal has been taken. The extreme South as her leaders threatened to do, before the election, if they were not permitted to have their own way, has been led and driven into revolt and rebellion, not only threatening, but attempting by violent hands to destroy the Union.

But the people have spoken, and not only those who elected Lincoln, but all true patriots, respond in thunder tones. "The Union must, and shall be preserved." Forbearance was practiced until it ceased to be a virtue, and now, that moral suasion has failed, a little wholesome outside pressure is to be applied. Within a few weeks a quarter of a million of men have left their peaceful vocations, gone into the tented field to battle for Liberty and Union, which the immortal Webster well declared to be inseparable. For the result, no one can be doubtful, unless it be some one whose wish is father to the thought, and who would see our country fall before her traitorous foes.

OSTERVILLE.—We visited Oysterville on Shoal Water Bay, W. T., last week. It is distant from Astoria about forty miles; about half of this distance we made by water, dividing the rest of the journey between a tramp on foot and a ride on horseback. The town contains twenty or thirty houses, several of which contain families. The precinct numbers about thirty-five voters, twenty-two of which are pledged for Col. Wallace. The oyster beds are all staked off into claims, and scattered here and there are some two or three dozen boats of various shapes and dimensions, used by the citizens in carrying on their business. Times are dull here at present, owing to the fact that no oyster sloop has been in of late from San Francisco. All are anxiously waiting the arrival of a sloop expected sometime in July or August. These sloops carry away from twelve to fifteen hundred baskets (a basket is three pecks) of oysters each, paying a dollar per basket at Oysterville. The oysters are sold at San Francisco at about four dollars a basket. Bruceport, another oyster town of about the same size as Oysterville, is situated on the North side of the bay. During the oyster season, these are lively little places—money is plenty, easily made, and soon spent. Owing to the discovery of an oyster bed south of San Francisco, it is feared by some that Shoal Water Bay will lose the California trade. During our stay at Oysterville, we were treated with an ample dish of oysters by our friend J. L. Stout, which were prepared in the best style of the art by his excellent wife.

LEFT.—The U. S. Revenue Cutter Jo Lane, Capt. Chadwick, which has been lying at Astoria for several years past, left the Custom House above Astoria last Tuesday, homeward bound, in obedience to orders from the Treasury Department bearing date March 2d, 1861. The Cutter has been undergoing the most thorough repairs preparatory to a voyage around the Cape, and is now a model of neatness and comfort. The courteous and gentlemanly bearing of her officers during a long residence among the citizens of Clatsop county, has so endeared the people generally to them that it was with great regret they saw the Cutter leave. The order which called her away from us came from the Buchanan Administration, and is inexplicable upon any other ground than an evil influence outside of any necessity in the case. It is thought by many that the order was made in obedience to the wishes and demands of Jo Lane, who wished to vent his rage upon the people of Oregon in some way, and at the same time render us as powerless as possible in case of an invasion by Jeff Davis. Hopes are entertained that the present Administration will change her name, and order her back to duty at Astoria, by the time she reaches San Francisco.

FROM COLVILLE.—Chas. W. Miller, Esq., of Colville, arrived at Oregon City this week. He reports the Columbia River mines, in the neighborhood of Colville, to be under water, in consequence of the rise in the river. He brought down \$10,000 in dust, all of which was taken from these mines during the winter. Only 30 or 40 miners were at work there the past season, most of whom have gone over to the Nez Perce diggings, intending to return when the waters shall have subsided. Mr. Miller says that the Columbia River mines will average \$7 a day to the hand, from the middle of August to the middle of May.

The U. S. Treasury Department having ordered the re-lighting of the Light House on Toke's Point, at the entrance of Shoal Water Bay, the Superintendent of Lights for the Oregon District has appointed R. H. Esby as keeper, with a salary of \$800, George Hunter, as assistant keeper, with a salary of \$600, per annum; the keeper to take immediate possession of the premises, but the salary to begin at the date of re-lighting the lantern. Messrs. Esby and Hunter reside at Oysterville, on Shoal Water Bay.

The U. S. steamship 'Shimbrick' left Astoria last Tuesday for Shoal Water Bay to make provisions for re-lighting the lantern in the Light House on Toke's Point. Commander C. S. Boggs, U. S. Navy, who is Inspector of Lights for the Pacific Coast, will order the re-lighting of the House at as early a day as possible.

THE 4TH AT SALEM.—The people of Marion and Polk intend celebrating the glorious Fourth at Salem in fine style, by an oration, procession, firing cannon, music, and a free dinner, and in the evening a torch-light procession. The ferry will be freed, and the amplest accommodation afforded.

THE MINES.—The news from the mines is very encouraging. Mr. Shively, of Astoria, who left for the mines about the middle of last month, writes back that he had already dug a hundred dollars and would soon be able to send his family all the gold they want.

Jas. M. Partlow writes us from Pisasta River, Wenatchee, June 18. He had taken out \$43.18 in eight days, during the high water, and was in high hopes of doing better when the water fell. He has dirt enough to keep him sluicing for two years.

NEZ PERCE MINES.—Some \$15,000 was brought down from the mines on Monday last, and recent letters represent the prospect favorable for rich diggings.

MOVEMENTS IN THE WEST.—It is the policy of Jeff Davis to draw the Federal forces farther South, where the inconveniences of a deadly climate and change of fare would be added to their difficulties, but this plan will be defeated by Gen. Scott, who is well informed of everything that transpires in the camp of the rebels. Virginia will be secured to the Union, and it is believed that the Disunion sentiment of the South influenced by the growing feeling in favor of the Union along the Border, will then speedily die out. The apprehended movement involving an attack from Tennessee upon Kentucky and the Northwest was provided for by the concentration of 10,000 men at Cairo, and more arriving. From that point an advance down the river will soon be made, with the view of attacking Memphis, which is a stronghold of the secessionists. Illinois has now eighteen full regiments of volunteers accepted for the war, including the Hecker German Regiment, the Irish Brigade and Col. Scott's Zouaves. It is supposed that the movement from Cairo may be entrusted to Gen. Fremont, who, says a Washington correspondent of the New York Times of May 31st, will be placed in command of the Western division of the army, which is to move down the Mississippi river. The force will go down in a flotilla of gun-boats. Part of it will land, forming an attacking party in the rear of the fort or fortification, while the gun-boats will engage the same in front. His instructions will be discretionary as to details, but positive as to the repossessing and occupying of all territory now held by secession forces, all rebel cities and places of defense, and all appearances of offense that may present themselves on that onward march. That this will be an important branch in grand movement contemplated by the Government is apparent, and it is also evident that to successfully carry out such a comprehensive design will require all the Executive ability and military genius which Fremont is popularly supposed to possess.

THE UNION FORCES IN VIRGINIA.—The troops whose movements have formed the subject of newspaper chronicle for the past few months are finding their appointed posts on entering upon the actual duties of military life. Of these, 21,000 are under Gen. McDowell, whose headquarters are at Alexandria, with outposts extending on the route to Richmond as far as Fairfax, and a reserve of 22,000 was retained at Washington under Gen. Mansfield, and another of 5,000 under Gen. Cadwalader at Baltimore. At Fortress Monroe, Gen. Butler with 9,000 men was threatening Richmond from the South. 13,000 were advancing under Gen. McClelland from Ohio on the West, with outposts extending as far as Philippi, thus threatening not only Richmond, but Harper's Ferry, by a flank movement. From Pennsylvania on the Northwest Gen. Klein was advancing with 16,000 men. This forms by a series of admirably concerted movements a web from which it will require a considerable amount of ingenuity for the revolutionists to extricate themselves. The cry is no longer "through Baltimore," but "Get out of the wilderness!"

The forces of the secessionists are, meanwhile, not idle. It would be strange if they were, with so many Northern, Eastern and Western bayonets pricking them. A live lobster finds it difficult to keep still in a pot of boiling water. Jeff Davis is said to be embarrassed at the formidable preparations of the Federal Government, and is contemplating a retrograde movement, with the design of concentrating his forces at some point farther south; in which case the speedy termination of the campaign is not so certain.

JUDGE TANEY GETTING EXCITED.—The Capitol at Washington not having been burned about his ears, the Judge is waxing chivalrous. "Leo," of the New York Times, writes from Washington: "The intention of Taney in issuing a writ of habeas corpus for the prisoner retained by Gen. Cadwalader at Baltimore, is to bring on a collision between the judicial and the military departments of the Government, and, if possible, to throw the weight of the judiciary against the United States and in favor of the rebels. He is at heart a rebel himself, for, on Saturday, when it was supposed the rebels were attacking the United States forces at Arlington, Judge Taney expressed the wish that 'the Virginians would wade up to their waists in Northern blood.' The animus of this exclamation will be apparent to any one; and the fact that Judge Taney, old and infirm as he is, volunteered to go to Baltimore to issue a writ in favor of a rebel, shows the alacrity with which he serves the cause of rebellion.

BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.—The Union men and the seceders have "met at Philippi." On the night of June 2d, two columns of troops from Gen. McClelland's command left Grafton, Ohio, and after marching during the entire night, for about twenty miles through a dreaching rain, surprised a camp of rebels two thousand strong, at Philippi, Va., and routed them, killing 150 and capturing a large amount of arms, horses, munitions, provisions and camp equipage.—The surprise was complete, and at our last advices, the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the rebels, and it is quite probable many prisoners will be taken.

Great activity is presented at Fortress Monroe. Troops and ammunition are constantly arriving, the garrison now amounting to thirteen thousand men; and large bodies were moving into the interior, it was thought with the intention of making for Norfolk by a circuitous route. Up to Thursday evening not less than four hundred and fifty slaves, including women and children, had fled into Gen. Butler's camp and they report that a general uprising of the slave population was expected.—N. Y. Herald, June 1st.

The editor of the Auburn Advertiser thus announces an "interesting event" in his family—in short, the birth of twins:—"The county of Cayuga, according to the late census, had 55,709 souls. We have received information of the most reliable nature, which authorizes us to assure the census marshal that he may make the figures 55,711, and charge the same to the second ward.

Details of Eastern News.—The Delaware Republican says: A lady who is well informed as to the sentiments and feelings of the free colored and slave population of Charleston, whence she has just returned, states that the blacks are unanimous in the desire for insurrection, if there is the slightest chance of it being successful. They all believe that the army of the North is coming down to set them free. On the plantations there is so much apprehension that the hoes, axes, and all other implements that are likely to be made available as weapons, are locked up at night to prevent their being used by the slaves.

Suppose Ireland, in her rebellion, had issued letters of marque against British commerce, and the Government of the United States had indorsed and protected them, by recognizing Ireland as a belligerent—would England have assented to the justice and neutrality of such a course?—asks the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Fielding, one of the men who was wounded by the discharge of the gun, when Maj. Anderson left Ft. Sumter—and was left there until his recovery—has now come North, having in his possession a pass from Gen. Beauregard. He has gone to Ft. Hamilton to join the rest of Maj. Anderson's corps there, and states that over three hundred men were killed at Ft. Moultrie. This information we derive from one of the ministers now attending the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in this city, who met Fielding on the way.—N. Y. Tribune, May 31.

No less than sixty Regiments from New York have been accepted by the Government up to this time, numbering in all some fifty thousand men. The Government has also accepted several additional Regiments from Illinois, making a total from that State of eighteen thousand men. Fully one hundred Regiments, in all, have been accepted from the States of New York, Illinois and Indiana, while the contingents from other States will swell the number to two hundred Regiments, or nearly two hundred thousand men.

When the astounding fact becomes known, as it soon will to all the European Governments, that of our immense army now in the field, and those ready to be mustered, numbering hundreds of thousands, a large proportion belong to the foreign element, it must produce a great change in the minds of the people throughout Europe. A distinguished foreigner now in Washington remarked only a day or two since, in conversation with a high functionary of the Government, that fact alone would do more to strengthen the North with foreign Governments than anything that could occur.

A member of the Seventh Regiment, says the N. Y. Post, in a letter to his father, writes: "I heard a good anecdote of Gen. Scott yesterday. He was asked what he intended to do with Jefferson Davis. In answer he merely put up his open hand, and gradually closed his fingers till his hand was clinched. He could not have given a more expressive answer." The writer of this letter expresses the opinion that the war will be short. He says "the secessionists are getting alarmed, and before a week is over, they will be hemmed in on all sides."

That fifteen million loan of the Southern Confederacy, for which so much money was said to have been offered, still drags along. The Southern journals are still calling upon the people to come forward with their cash. As we shall receive no Southern mail after Saturday next, we will probably lose sight entirely of this great Southern loan.—Herald.

The young Zouave, Francis A. Brownell, who shot the assassin of Col. Ellsworth, visited "Change yesterday afternoon, and was presented with a handsome silver-mounted revolver. One of the brokers, in making the presentation on behalf of the Board, said in a neat speech that it was intended as a testimonial of his gallant action. Brownell returned his thanks amidst much cheering.—N. Y. Times May 31st.

A woman, named Catharine Williams, was arrested and brought before Justice Quackenbush on Wednesday morning, to answer for the expression of treasonable sentiments. The complainant was Miss Ellen Dalton, residing at No. 154 Greene street. She stated that the prisoner entered her apartment, and proceeded to use violent and abusive language against the country, and, being desired to leave, seized a costly silk American flag, which Miss Dalton had suspended from her window, tore it into shreds, and trampled them under foot. Justice Quackenbush committed the accused for trial.—N. Y. Times.

The Louisville Journal says: "We don't know where Mr. Etheridge is at this time, but, wherever he may be, we would warn him of the danger of his returning to Tennessee. We could give him facts which would convince him that he can return only at the imminent risk of his life. Instructions have certainly been given by Gen. Pillow that he shall be hung or shot, or otherwise killed at the first opportunity. He has been keenly watched for in all directions. Men were hunting for him last night in the cars at or near the Tennessee line. These things are true, and their truth could easily be proved."

Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, who has been managing the military routes through Maryland to the Federal Capital during the last five weeks, will also have the arrangement of all Southern Railroads that will be taken possession of during the prosecution of the war by the Government. He is here making preparations for the running of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad under Government auspices.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that all the regular forces now stationed in the Western Territories having been ordered east the volunteer corps to be raised in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, will be employed for the protection of the Overland Mail route.

A correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Cairo, and speaking of the arrival of exiled Union men from the South, says: "The Chenoxy again arrived last evening with a full load of the persecuted citizens of the Southern States. Sad stories they relate, the repetition of the wrongs experienced by the many who have hailed with outbursts of enthusiasm as they

came in sight of Cairo, the Stars and Stripes, which float in beauty over Camp Defence. The large majority of the people are of course, destitute, their property having been confiscated to the use of the Confederate Government. One man said that they even took the money that he had about his person and they drove him from the country for not taking up arms against the Government.

Cassius M. Clay writes to the London Times on the American struggle. He briefly but decidedly says that the rebel States can be subdued. It is not proposed to subjugate them, but simply to put down rebellion. England's interest is to stand by the Union. He inquires if England can afford to offend the United States, and concludes by saying that England is the natural ally of the United States.

Ephraim K. Smart, who ran last year on the Democratic ticket for Governor of Maine, declines again to be a candidate, on the ground that he favors for the present a suspension of all party conflicts. He wishes to disregard political organizations and stand solely upon the issue of the Union of all the States.

An address to President Lincoln has been drawn up and signed by the leading men of Philadelphia, without distinction of party, expressing the firm determination to stand by the Union. Horace Binney's name heads the list of signatures, and it is understood that the address was drafted by him.

It is stated that one of the Massachusetts soldiers, who was mortally wounded and bled to death, in his last struggle, stood erect and raised his right hand towards Heaven and exclaimed, "All hail to the Stars and Stripes," and expired instantly.

The Nashville Patriot gives utterance to the dominant despotism of Tennessee in the following words: "Let every man, then, vote for 'Separation,' or not vote at all." And yet these hypocritical despots have the face to tell us they are fighting for their freedom!

Upwards of 20,000 men are enrolled for the war and organized into companies in Massachusetts. 6,000 of the number compose regular Regiments, and such as have not already gone into service are now ready.

Eight Regiments have been accepted from Philadelphia, and there are yet nearly 10,000 men enrolled and organized into companies in that city.

The Government has decided that it will not receive any more contributions from States, and hereafter will obtain all the funds necessary for the support of the Government through the regular channels.

Senator Nesmith has been on a visit to Aroostook, Me., where he left, twenty-five years ago, with all his earthly effects tied up in a cotton handkerchief.

The Cavalry Company captured at Alexandria took the oath of allegiance to the Government, and were released.

GEO. WILKES ON THE WEAPONS OF THIS WAR.—The sporting editor of Wilkes Spirit of the Times, says the St. Louis correspondent of the Sacramento Union, who is at Washington serving his country with his sword, and his readers by the pen, has the following shrewd remarks, in a late letter, on the weapons with which the battles are likely to be won:

"Some importance has been attributed to the fact that the Southern men, as a general thing, are better marksmen than the soldiers of the North, and that they will consequently possess a great advantage, through such superiority, in the hour of battle. But while I do not believe that this is the case to any great extent, I would not even if it were so, give much consideration to the fact; for in battle but a few special shots are made, and the coming struggle is not destined to be a contest of mere marksmanship or evolution. War began with the spear for its weapon; after a variety of changes, through several centuries, it yielded its refinements, and under Napoleon III., on the fields of Magenta and Solferino, came back to the spear again. On these bloody and bitterly contested fields, the alert Zouaves and the athletic Chasseurs d'Afrique refused to accept of the rations of powder and ball, when served out to the troops, just previous to battles; nay, when the charge was given refused even to discharge the loads which were already in their weapons, but, rushing forwards through the fire, they engaged the Austrians hand to hand, and bayoneted them in the ranks. This is unquestionably the true resource of superior physical condition. On this plan the coming war between the North and South will surely be contested; and in part evidence thereof, I will merely point to the fact that the Government has already taken away the little costly breech-loading toys which the munificence of New York put in the hands of Col. Ellsworth's Regiment, and served out to them the spear, in the shape of a sabre on the end of a Minie musket, and may Heaven help those under the edge of whose bayonets these "pet lambs" shall succeed in getting. There will be some strong fighting, which, possibly, even "butting" and wrestling and throttling may form a part; but, after a short turmoil, the result will be a heap of slain and a flying remnant, each of whom will probably render his verdict of the struggle in the exclamation that "those fellows are not gentlemen." The sabre bayonet is also to be distributed throughout the entire army, and I feel certain, from what I have gathered through military men, that the actual embrace of battle, man to man, is what the Northern captains of this war intend mostly to rely upon.

FORTRESS MONROE.—This place is called "fortress." The other defensive works commanding the harbors of the country are styled "forts." The latter are simply defensive works, with accommodations for only their working and active force, while a fortress is a stronghold arranged for the accommodation and protection of a large garrison, and whence they may issue for offensive as well as defensive operations. Monroe is the only fortress in the country.

OREGON BONDS.—We have it from reliable authority that bonds which have been issued in payment of Oregon war scrip, sold at Washington for ninety-four cents on the dollar.—Advertiser.

THE LATEST NEWS.—St. Louis, June 16.—The Federal forces at Washington seem to be preparing for an important move, but nothing definite can be ascertained. Harper's Ferry will no doubt be attacked shortly, in a day or two. It is thought the success of operations at Harper's Ferry are suffering from the want of food. Beauregard has charged that it is said that Jeff Davis will command at Manassas Junction.

The vote of Tennessee, on the 6th, resulted largely in favor of secession. It is thought that John A. McClelland will be Douglas's successor in the Senate. Gen. McClelland will have command of the U. S. forces in Missouri, as well as those in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

A national monument will be erected to General Douglas in Chicago. The latest advices from Europe represent that England, France, and Austria are now interested in the cause of the United States than before the present crisis. Mr. Adams, having been brought about a good feeling. Ex-Minister Dalman and his son arrived at Washington on the 6th.

The secessionists were destroying bridges in Virginia on the 7th and 8th inst., to prevent the Federal forces from advancing into the State. C. A. Wickliffe has been nominated the Union candidate for Congress in the 6th dist., Kentucky. On the 6th, five full regiments left New York for Washington.

The Emperor of France had authorized officers of his army to enter the United States service. The Southern army was suffering from sickness and privation. The seceders refuse to work, claiming that slaves must do the work.

Archbishop Hughes had warned the Southern Catholic clergy against giving encouragement to the rebellion. Advices from England show that the party for the rebel States is gradually changing. A part of the Wisconsin troops had been ordered to Washington at 48 hours' notice.

It is said that Beauregard intends to make the position at Manassas Junction impracticable. The Government has evidence that there are many traitors in the North. Marshal Beaufort says there are 4,000 secessionists in Baltimore waiting for a favorable opportunity to rise.

St. Louis, June 11.—Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on the part of the State of Missouri, and Gen. Lyon and Col. F. P. Blair, for the U. S. Government, are conferring at the Pastor's House, in this city, to-day, in reference to the affairs of this State. Much anxiety is manifested as to the result.

It appears that Arlington Heights (in Virginia, opposite Washington) were on the point of being attacked on Monday night. The enemy were reported in force within two miles. The Government troops were formed to meet the attack, but for some cause unexplained the rebels withdrew.

An order for recalling Minister Harvey was issued on Wednesday. The evidence against him is overwhelming. It is reported that the Michigan Regiment was fired on in Baltimore. Army officers have been sent to investigate this affair.

Every man in Virginia, from 16 to 60 years of age, is obliged to be in the Confederate army by Thursday. K. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Constantinople, and H. T. B. Low, Minister to Venezuela.

Our relations with Peru have been renewed. The fortifications at Arlington Heights are now very formidable. Cairo, June 10.—Col. Schultzer, commanding at Ber's Point (in Missouri), opposite Cairo, took up a band of secessionists near there, and took several prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 9.—Last night Gen. Butler sent a detachment to dislodge a force of rebels encamped nine miles from Hampton. The forces took two routes to form a junction at Little Bethel. At that point, it being dark, the German regiment mistook for foes the other party, and fired upon them, killing one and wounding when. After the error was discovered, the force marched on to the rebel encampment and failed to take it. They retreated in good order, after losing 20 killed and about 100 wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, June 13.—It is reported that serious hostilities are threatening at Kansas City, Missouri. Both parties are collecting large forces in that neighborhood. Probably there will be a collision to-morrow.

POSTHUMOUS HONORS TO DOUGLAS.—The towns and villages throughout Illinois were vying in rendering obituary honors to Douglas. Bells were rung and funeral services held at all points, and testimonials of condolence showered upon his family.—The press unite in honoring his memory, and his name now acknowledges his worth who during his life-time were the most bitter in denunciation of his politics. The result of Mr. Douglas's course is visible however in the strong Union sentiment which pervades the State. It is not every member of the sisterhood (that can boast an intellectual luminary so brilliant as that which has just ceased to shed its light upon Illinois. The great West unites in doing honor to the deceased statesman. A deep sensation of sorrow pervades the entire Union as well.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Ft. McHenry says two ten-inch columbiads [and not 200, as we published last week] were sent from Pittsburg the other day, to be mounted in the fort, and keep a lookout on Baltimore. The Jackass of the Quartermaster's Department, who had charge of them, permitted them to remain in the street one night. The consequence is they are spiked with rat-tail files, driven in with sledges, and unspeaking them is a task which will occupy some days.

Massachusetts was the first to start a Regiment for Washington; Massachusetts blood was the first shed in the War; a Massachusetts Regiment was the first to reinforce Ft. Monroe; the first to open a pathway from Annapolis to Washington; the first to reach the Capital; and is the first to invade Virginia! "God bless the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

Hon. David Tod, President of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, announces that no "secessionist," or "secessionist" sympathizer, or abettor, will be permitted to ride in the cars of that road. Passengers expressing disunion sentiments on the trains will have their money returned, and themselves deposited on land at the nearest station.

ILLNESS OF EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Correspondence from Lancaster, Pa., says that the health of Ex-President Buchanan is far from good. Dropsical symptoms have made their appearance, which are alarming at this time of life. The indications are that he may drop off at any moment. The anxiety and cares of his last year of office have been too much for him.

The Journal of St. Petersburg says that on the day the abolition of serfdom was proclaimed, less brandy was drunk by the people than on any other previous day in carnival. The spirit of wine was superseded by the spirit divine, for the people flocked to the churches.