

If any man attempts to haul down the -Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, . . Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

The Brautt of the Rebellion. Men are asking, everywhere, What is to be the final result of the internal war now begun? Few are able to answer this question. It is a great problem in the science of political economy, which will prove the "paus asinorum" of many who have hitherto been reputed as "statesmen." a problem which is now being demonstrated; a clear, positive, and definite solution of which is certainly in the future—a result to be produced by as fixed laws as those by which natural agencies produce visible results. The only difficulty in pointing out a correct solution now, lies in our imperfect knowledge of the data on which to base our calculations. A man well vened in natural science, and long accustomed to watch the forces of nature in certain directions, may predict an avalanche from an adjacent mountain, or a tornade on the plains, as not far distant; but the precise moment of the advent of either, the direction it will take, and the amount of ruin that will follow in its train, may be as indefinite in his mind as in that of the commonest clown. As the great central idea connected with an avalanche is gravitating power, so the great central idea of a political revolution is mural power. The central idea of the American revolution of 1861, like that of the revolution inaugurated by our fathers in 1776, is Lineary. The obstacles thrown in the way by England to the onward and upward march in improvement of the Anglo-Sexon race on this continent, created a moral necessity for the revolution of 1776. That necessity was as imperative and irresistible in its operations as that which produces the most awful phenomena in nature. Crowned heads in Europe and tories in America failed to see it, yet the necessity existed nevertheless. The heroes of the Revolution only saw it. Whether they saw it through the eye of almost a superhuman statesmanship, or by the quickening aid of a higher power, it matters not. They saw it distinctly-met the crisis like heroes. and fulfilled their destiny, by flogging England, subduing tories, and inaugurating the best system of government the world ever saw. The government they instituted, though the best they could get the people to adopt, was by no means perfect. This the founders of it saw. A govern ment wholly in harmony with their great central idea of Human Liberty as the basis of human progress, required for its acceptance a higher development of the nobler faculties than the marse then possessed. The adoption of a constitution that tolerated an institution based on an active antagonism to the fundamental idea of a human and enlightened government, was, with our Fa thers, a matter of necessity, and not of choice .-This sentiment is prominent in all their writings as is elso the conviction that the natural progress of the race along the plane of moral improvement would soon eradicate the evil. Contrary to their expectations and wishes, an institution which even its friends formerly admitted was an evil, instead of soff-ring itself to be placed in process of extinetion, has, like injected virus, sought to diffuse itself through the whole body politic. The invention of the cotton-gin, my enhancing the value of ave labor, gave new vigor to the institution the South—a new root shot from this poisonous Upas deep into the ground, affording new pecu niary nutriment, while the peculiar privileges of slave representation in the Government, secured by the Constitution, suggested the idea of making it a giant political power. The natural and unavoidable fruits of a long intercourse between the slave owner, as a supreme authority, and the stave, as a more chattel, subject to the will of his legal owner, were at length seen in a haughty, arrogant, and dictatorial spirit, that seemed to brook restmint, in every department of human government. The slave system necessarily disqualifies those who are reared under it to support a democratic form of government based upon the great idea of human equality, among even the governing masses. A slaveholding community just as naturally slides into an attachment for an aristocracy or a monarchy as our rivers disembogue themselves into the ocean. Demagogues and ignorant men may talk as they please about harmonizing slavery and democracy, but the world's history affirds no solitary example of a pure democracy and slavery existing for a series of generations on the same soil, and it never will. A free press, and free speech, two indispensables to the existence of a democracy, have long since been forced by mob violence to take up their line of march, at the point of the bowle-knife, from almost every inch of soil marked by the bleeding foot-prints of slavery in the world.

Comparatively weak and contemptible as has been the slave power, it has managed to control the Government for a greater portion of the time since its organization. Northern place-hunters have been lashed to their knees to worship at its shrine, and those in office, failing to fread the slippery approaches to its altars with bare feet and uncovered heads, have been harried off to the political guillotine. It invaded Kansas with howieknife and pistol in its belt, and, brandishing a bludgeon in its hands, robbed her free citizens of the precious right of suffrage. It laid waste the fields of the hard-laboring settler, burnt down his barns, tore down his dwellings, turned his weeping wife and frightened children into the pitiless storm, and then either backed up the parent and father with knives and hatchets, or tied him to a tree to lacerate his bare back till the blood ran down into his shoes. It trod the soil of Kansas to a bloody mire in waging war against everything that preferred freedom to slavery. Having put its hook in the some of Buchanan, it placed an army of its satraps in nearly all the departments at Washingten, who took a sidemu oath to support the Government, for the purpose of destroying it. It unlocked the U.S. Treasury, and emptied the public coffers into the bags of its greedy friends. It took the Government arms from Northern arsenals. and planted them on its own soil, for the purpose of battering down the Government to which it owed its very existence. Without the courtesies of a signal usually extended by pirates, it seized upon the Government forts, plundered its mints, fired gallant Hart for raising it again. Not satisfied of Lum City, now floats. The pole # 132 feet lence done to that instrument. They conwith this, it repudiates honest debts due to its high.

"Northern allies." For years past it advised all its merchants to " trade with none but Northern Democrate," as they only were its "friends."-After getting in debt all they could, it now advises them to cheat their "friends" out of their honest dues, after having spit in their faces when extending the fraternal grip of " compromise." With the full knowledge that these honest debts were to be repudiated, wouldn't the "high-toned honor" of common pirates have suggested the buying of Northern goods of their "Abolition enemies"? From robbing Northern creditors, it has turned its attention to plundering Union men within its grasp. A single expression of attachment to the Government, or veneration for the American flag, is treated as a crime worthy of a property confiscation, to be followed by stripes, imprisonment, banishment, or death. It then approaches its own loyal, Union-hating worshipers of Jeff Davis, accompanied by a nigger with a tar-bucket in one hand and a sack of feathere in the other, and thrusts a "requisition" from Davis in his face for a specified sum to make up a deficit in a "forced loan." It crowds its steambeats, rail-cars, and other conveyances bound for the North, with its own citizens, after having robbed and lynched them for refusing to fight against the government they were born under. It has its paid and pensioned tools and spies in all the Northern States from Maine to Oregon, in the shape of ex-Senators and quendam abolition editors, who saw their fiddles to the tune of " No Coercion," dance with delight at the wail of every murdered victim of the slave power, at every indignity offered to the Government, and only nourn when they remember that they have not lisunion majority here sufficiently large to render it safe to dip their hands in innocent blood.

Such, in brief, are a few of the natural work ings of that power which Wesley terms the " sum of all villainles." That these are natural fruits of the slave system-fruits that it has borne, and wilcontinue to bear-is now conceded by almost the entire North. The progress of events for the last six months has done more to awaken Northern men to a proper appreciation of Southern institutions, than did the occurrences of a score of years preceding the close of Buchanan's administration. Organs and orators everywhere that supported Breekinridge and Lane in the North, are now frequently free to express their convictions that the present struggle will be the death-blow to slavery. The abyse of moral degradation into which the slave power has plunged the nation, has created a moral necessity for a recolution. Whether that revolution will work a radical cure of the disease by removing the cause, or not, is the question. Such leading supporters of Breckinridge as Bennett and Dickinson seem to think that it will .-Of one thing all may rest assured, that slavery as a great political power in the Union will be known no more forever. Its doom is to be chained, if not destroyed.

Notice to Shippers,-It may be of some interest to those who are re-importing American manufactures from foreign ports to know that no goods can be entered at the Custom House at Astoria, unless in the original packages, or in the same condition in which they were originally exnorted from the United States. Such goods can be entered free of duty. by producing the certificate of the Collector of Customs and Naval Officer of the port in the United States from which such goods were originally cleared. The certificate to be sufficiently definite in describing the packages, marks, &c., to enable the Collector here to identify the goods. In the absence of such certificate, bonds in the amount of the duties due on the same amount and kind of goods if of foreign production, must be deposited with the Collector here, that such certificate shall be produced in six months. The law bars all re-importations of goods in broken packnges, and will be strictly enforced.

THE FOURTH OF JULY .- There was no public celebration of the day in this place, as our citizens, with few exceptions, went to Portland, where a demonstration of patriotism on a magnificent scale was presented. The exercises there consisted of a procession, oration, and a display of fireworks in the evening. The oration by Col. W. H. Farrar is spoken of as a creditable production, and the prayer by the chaplain, Rev. T. H. Pearne, we have heard highly commended. The number of persons present was estimated at about seven thousand, and, to the great credit of the people of Oregen, it is stated that not a drunken or disorderly man was seen in all that large crowd, and that not the least disturbance occurred to lessen the festivities of the occasion. The decorum manifested is worthy of notice, when it is considered that our population is made up from every section in the Union, and that this is a period of the deepest political excitement our country has ever known

Some of the Union papers in Oregon are comparing Fiddling Whiteaker to Nero who fiddled while Rome was burning. The comparison sinks our Governor to a depth of infamy he hasn't yet reached in our humble opinion. Nero was a beast and preferred the destruction of Rome to its safety, while we believe poor John would like to see bloodshed avoided by the resignation of authority by Lincoln into the hands of Jeff Davis. History says that a goose once saved Rome from destruction by a little opportune eackling. We think John, in issuing his late pronunciamento, is simply trying to imitate the Roman goose instead of the Roman Governor.

McLoughlin Fire Co. No. 1 of late has been perfecting itself by regular drilling, and is now regarded as quite efficient, both in material and discipline. On the Fourth, the Company, preceded by the Aurora Brass Band, marched through town and embarked on the Express to take part in the celebration at Portland.

Pole-Rassing .- Our Linn City friends raised a new flag-staff on Monday last, under the superininto an unarmed vessel, and then drove the Gov-tendence of Capts. Miller and Peace, assisted by erument forces from Fort Sumpter, after having Union men from our city and Canemah, from shot down the American flag, and tried to shoot the which the beautiful banner presented by the ladies feel very deeply distressed at any vio

THE MINES .- Andrew Post has kindly allowed us the perusal of a letter from D. L. Moomaw, who went from this place to the Nez Perce mines about two months since. He writes, June 23, as follows:-"We have our claims open and have been washing three days, and have taken out one hundred and twenty-two dollars. I think the claims will pay better as we work Into them. Bridges and Rodgers haven't their claims open yet. Judge White, T. J. McCarver, John Hodgson, and Sam. Holmes got here day before yesterday all right. I think, from the looks of the folks here, that Oregon City must be about deserted. There are about three thousand men here, and still coming by the hundreds. The claims that are open are all paying from eight to forty dollars per day to the hand. We have four in our company, Rossi, Gallatin and Lynn Richardson, and myself. Provisions are highflour \$20 a hundred. We have fine weather now. When we came in, May 2, the snow was from two to six feet deep. It is all gone now. We have rain occasionally. Wages for hands are \$5 a day."

New Bringe. - A subscription paper has been circulated in this city and county this week for the purpose of raising funds to enable M. Ramsby, Chas. Cutting, Sr., and Chas. Cutting, Jr., to build a bridge across Molalla, at a point a little above the old emigrant crossing. The estimated cost is \$1,000, of which the gentlemen above named have subscribed \$200. Subscribers will be entitled to pass over free. Should \$800 be raised in addition to the sum subscribed by the proposed builders. the bridge will be rendered free to all.

The McMinville Mills, which are now owned by Rob't Kinney, Esq., have been repaired and put in the best of order this summer. It has been not uncommon to have it remarked all over the county, by those who have used this flour, that it is as good flour as they have ever used in Oregon, if not the best. We acknowledge the receipt of half a barrel of this flour, since the new miller commenced grinding on the repaired mill. Our cook pronounces it all that could be asked, and thinks no man could better please his wife than by going to the McMinville Mills for his flour,

ARRIVED .- Mr. Joseph M. Fletcher, of Maryland, who has been appointed as Regster of the Land office at Vancouver, W. T., came up on the Cortez last Monday, bringing his wife. Mr. Brown, of Illinois, who is to be the Receiver, has not yet arrived. Of course no business will be transneted in the office till the arrival of the Receiver. No clerks will be employed at either of these offices.

COMET. - A beautiful comet is observable in the heavens during the evenings now .-It burst upon our view very suddenly, although the scientific world had been inthe fiery visitor some two months since,

with the Stars and Stripes on the Fourth, ed of all sizes, from the magnificent city flag to the tiny ones carried by the babies .-On Wednesday night some patriotic Union men hoisted the national emblem from the steeple of the Methodist Church in town.

More than five hundred persons went from this town and vicinity to paricipate in the festivities at Portland on the Fourth. The Express carried down about four hundred and the Rival something less his head. than a hundred.

Lam up .- The Rival, Capt. Myrick, has aid up for the present. The Express, Capt. Strang, takes her place between this city and Portland.

W. W. Parker, Esq., of Astoria, has been appointed Deputy Collector for the Oregon District.

We are under lasting obligations to Mr. J. L. Stout, Oysterville, W. T., for the interest manifested by him in extending our circulation in hat section. A list of new subscribers attests his

Union Enverores .- Messrs. Charman & Warner, agents of Tracy & Co.'s Express, have received an assortment of Union envelopes of beautiful styles, which they have for sale.

Thanks ... J. W. Sullivan, the celebrated news agent of San Francisco, has laid us under obligations for a liberal supply of late Eastern papers.

The following news was brought by the Pony which arrived on the 26th June The date from the East is June 17th: An impression prevails both North and

South that a National Convention will be called to settle existing difficulties. The people of the South are dissatisfied with the Confederate Government, espe-

cially since Kentucky issued a Union manifesto In Virginia one half of the counties have called a Union Convention to organize a Provisional Government and depose Gov.

Letcher. The news is generally more pacific since the evowed sympathy of France with the Administration

The tenor of the English debates in Parliament is very conciliatory, and the Ministry are backing down from their menacing

A serious riot prevailed in Newfound-land against the English Government.

-Nearly all the organs of the Rebel States complain bitterly that Old Abe is continually violating the Constitution of the United States. They must certainly sider themselves its especial guardians.

Particulars of the Fight at Great Bethet. FORTRESS MONROE, June 9th,

via BALTMORE, June 11. Gen. Butler, having learned that the rebels were fortifying a camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, nine miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them. Accordingly, movements were made last night from Fortress Monroe and Newport Mews. About midnight Col. Daryea's Zouaves and Col. Townsend's Albany Regiment crossed the river at Hampton, by means of six large batteaux manned by the Naval Brigade, and took up the line of march,-The former was some two miles in advance of the other. At the same time Col. Bendix, Sixth Regiment, and detachments of Vermont and Mussachusetts Regiments, at Newport, moved forward to form a junction with the Regiments from Fortress Monroe Hampton and Great Bethel. The Zouaves passed Little Bethel about 4 o'clock in the morning. Col. Bendix's Regiment arrived and took position at the intersection of the roads. Not understanding the signal, the German Regiment, in the darkness of the night, fired upon Col. Townsend's column, marching in close order and led by Lieut, Butler, son and Aid-de-Camp of Gen. Butler, with two pieces of artillery. Other accounts say that Col. Townsend's Regiment fired first. At all events, the fire of the Albany Regiment was harmless, while that of the German was fatal, killing one man and seriously wounding two or three others, with several other slight casualties. The Albany Regiment, being back of the Germans discovered from the accontrements left on the field that the supposed enemy were their friends. They had, in the meantime, fired nine rounds of small arms and a field piece. The Zouaves, hearing the firing, turned and also fired on

At day break, Col. Allen's and Col. Carr's Regiments moved from the rear of the fortress to support the main body .-The mistake at Little Bethel havivg been ascertained, the buildings were burned, and Major and two prominent secessionists taken prisoners. The troops then advanced on Great Bethel, but their three small pieces of artillery were unable to cope with the heavy rifled cannon of the enemy. rebel battery was completely masked. men could be seen -- only the flushes of the There were no less than 1000 men behind the batteries of the rebels. A well concerted movement might have secured the position, but Brig. Gen. Pierce, who commanded the expedition, appears to have lost his presence of mind, and the Troy Regiment stood for on hour exposed to a galling fire, when an order to retreat was at last given. Lieut, Grebble of the U. S. Army was struck by a cannon ball and instantly killed. He had spiked his gun and was gallantly endeavoring to withdraw his command. Capt. G. W. Wilson, of the Troy Regiment, after the order to retreat was given, took possession of the gun and brought it off the field with the corpse of the Lieutenant. Both were brought to Fortress Monroe this evening. There are about twenty five killed and one hundred wounded of the Federal troops. Lieut. Butler deserves great credit for bringing off the killed and wounded; several of the latter are now in the hospital here. Great indignation is manifested against Brig.

the Albany Regiment.

Gen. Pierce. It is not known how many were killed or wounded in the unfortunate collision of formed of its approach by Mr. Tattle, of the Federal troops previous to marching Harvard University, who discovered the on Great Bethel. The loss was, however, considerable. The fire of our troops on the masked battery did apparently very against the rifled cannon of the rebels .-The attack lasted but half an hour when a retreat was sounded and executed in good order. The troops throughout this trying affair behaved well. The estimated number killed was about 30 and 100 wounded. Maj. Winthrop, aid to Gen. Butler, and Lient. Col. Grinnell of the New York 1st Regiment, are missing. Among the killed is Lient, Grebble of the U. S. Artillery; he was struck on the right side of the forehend by a shot from a rifled cannon which tore away the upper part of

NEW YORK, June 11th, 1861. The Herald's account of the affair at Great Bethel states that after the unfortunate mistake was rectified, the forces comprising the First, Second and Third New York Regiments, joined by detachments of the Fourth Massachusetts, First Ohio, Fifth and Ninth New York Regiments, with two light field pieces, under Lieut, Grebble. came upon an advanced guard of rebels, defeated and drove them back, taking thirty prisoners. They then advanced on Great Bethel in York county, where they came upon the enemy 4000 strong and drove right into them. They were in position, protected by six heavy batteries, mounting six and twelve pounders, and heavy rifled cannon. Both Duryea's Zouaves and Hawkins' Regiment charged right up to the batteries, but could not pass the ditch, and were compelled to fall back. After two hours contest the ammunition gave out and the troops retired in perfect order. The Tribune's report says all but one

rifled gun of the enemy were silenced, and that when the Zonaves charged, the enemy scattered. Not more than half the forces was brought into action. Lieut, Grebble's body was gallantly saved by being brought off the field on his own cannot

The Post's dispatch says there is great excitement here over the news of the conflict at Great Bethel. It is the general opinion among military men that there was any of their ports. gross mismanagement and bad leadership of the Federal forces. .

One of the Massachusetts boys, who was among the assailed at Baltimore, makes mention, in a letter to a Boston paper, of one of the "plug-uglies," who dropped his bricks and laid down:"

Corporal Tyler was struck by a heavy stone on the thigh, the effects of which are still to be felt, rendering any protracted effort very painful. He was in the thickest of the fight, and says that the stones and brickbats flew like hallstones. He saw one man with three stones under his arm another in his hand ready to throw at the troops, when Tyler fired at him, and to use his own expressive phrase, "the man dropped his bricks and laid down!"

-Hon. R. C. Schenck, of Dayton, has been appointed a Major-General in the The Late Cot. Ellsworth.

Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth was born near Mechanicsville, in Saratoga county, New York, April 23, 1837, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, only twenty three years of age. In his early youth he manifested strong military inclinations. He lived at home until twelve or thirteen years of age, during which time he re ceived a good common-school education.— He was always a close and diligent student. On leaving home he went to Troy, and was employed for a number of years as clerk in a store in that city. But the narrow limits of the counter were not sufficient for the development of his talents and ambition, and leaving his business, he went to N. Y. city, where he lived about two years. Some six years ago he re-moved to Chicago, arriving there penniless, with the Regiments from Fortress Monroe and without a profession or certain means at Little Bethel, about half-way between of support; but, by his industry, perseverance and energy, he soon achieved an hon-orable position in that city.

The exciting exploits of the French

Zouaves at Sebastopol led him to investigate this description of drill. Coming to the decision that the Zonave tactics were the most efficient yet studied, he set to work to organize a company of this character in Chicago, by the title of "The Chicago Zouaves." Forty or fifty young men joined the company, and he devoted himself assidnously to drilling them to the highest perfection in every branch of tactics. Af-ter a practice of about a year, a tour to the East was projected. They arrived in this city on the 14th of July, 1860, after a triumphant progress through the Western States. The novelty of their drill, fantastic dress, the precision of their evolutions, attracted universal attention, not only from military men but from the general public. The exhibition at the Academy of Music was an immense success, and Col. Ellsworth became known all over the country as the originator of the Zounve drill in the United States. New Zouave companies began to be organized in most of the large cities.

Col. Ellsworth lately studied law with Mr. Lincoln, and was admitted to the bar last spring. After Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, it was generally understood that Col. Elisworth would be attached to his person. He accompanied the President to Washington, and was one of the most active and attentive members of the party. It was expected that he would be placed in some important position in the War Department, but it is not probable that such a position would have been in accordance with his desires. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war he sought active service, and came forward to New York and commenced the organization of a Zouave Regiment from members of the Fire Department. The freedom and dash of the Zouave suited the spirit of the firemen, and in an incredibly short time a full regiment had been formed, and was on its way to Washington. The regiment has elicited universal admiration

His parents are still living at his native place. His only brother died a year ago last spring. Had no sister. At the time of his departure from the city with his regiment, parents were stopping at the Astor House. At his last interview with them before he left, his mother said:

"I hope God will take care of you, Elmer.

He will take care of me, mother," he re plied. "He has led me in this work, and and he will take care of me."

God has taken care of him and the calmination of his life could not have been more glorious for himself or the cause for which he died.

FLAGS.—Our town was well decorated little exection, our artillery being composwherever he was intimately known. The color the Stars and Stripes on the Fourth, ed of small field pieces and howitzers impression was sometimes obtained by Col. Elisworth was exceedingly beloved strangers that there was a degree of affection in his deportment, but those that knew him best were his warmest and devoted friends. At Chicago and Rockford he was a universal favorite. President Lincoln entertained for him a high personal record.

It may not be amiss to mention at this time that Col. Ellsworth has been engaged for the last two years to Miss Carrie Spafford, a young lady of seventeen, the daugh ter of Charles F. Spafford, a wealthy citi zen of Rockford, Illinois. Miss Spafford was recently a student in the Carroll Institute, Brooklyn. The marriage would probably have taken place ere this but for the breaking out of the war.

The death of Col. Ellsworth will mark an era in the history of this war, and his name will hereafter stand by the side of WARREN and others who fell among the first in the Revolution in defence of their country. The assassin who has deprived him of life has conferred upon him immortality. The effect of his murder will be to intensify the war feeling in the North, and to furnish a battle cry in future conflicts!

The argument for the right of secession is thus briefly but distinctly met by the Constitution: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land: and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." And the preamble to the Constitution says, "We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this Constitution "

EUROPE.-The British Government has decided not to allow privateers to enter

Lord John Russell announced in Parliament that the Government had determined to prohibit privateers and armed vessels from bringing prizes to British ports, and that France had determined to abide by the law prohibiting privateers from remaining in port over twenty-four hours.

In the House of Lords there was a discussion of the India supply of cotton.-Earl Gray pledged the Government to do all in its power to advance the growth of J. P. Anderson, 2nd do.; T. B. Hunt, the staple there.

-Bishop Simpson said in a recent sermon-" We will take our glorious flagthe flag of our country-and nail it just below the cross! There let it wave as it waved of old. Around it let us gather, cheers for the Star-Spangled Banner, the first Christ's, then cur country's."

The Julia brought \$16,000 in gold dust, to Portland, on Monday last, from the Nez Perce mines.



The Latest Hown

SERIOUS FIGHT IN MISSOURIS FEDERAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS

300 Robels Milled!

FORT CHURCHILL, June 29, 1861. The Pony arrived at 5 A. M. The fel. lowing is the news:

Sr. Louis, via Ft. Kearney, June 19 On June 12th the Governor of Missori issued a proclamation calling for 5,000 relunteers to oppose the Federal Government. He went to Boonville and collected a force for a first stand, where he was attacked by the Federal forces under Gen. Lyon, and routed with a loss of 300 killed, and a large number of prisoners taken.

There was a skirmish near Fortress Monroe, on the 16th. Col. Phelps sent three companies to drive in cattle belonging to secessionists; they were fired into by a company of light horse, wounding three

The rebels are landing large bodies of troops 7 miles above Newport Mews. An attack from them is expected.

NEW YORK, June 17th.-The steamer Peerless arrived from Toronto to-day under the American colors. Flying rumors to-night state that a fight took place on the Loudon Railroad, hear

Vienna, Va., between an Ohio Regiment and a band of rebeis-probably an engagement without serious results Washington, 17th.—It is reported that the Legislature of Maryland will attempt to pass an act relieving the State of Vir-

ginia from paying damages to citizens of Maryland who sustained loss by the destruction of Railroads and canals, Several heavy gras have been mounted on rear batteries, at Aquia Creek.

New York, June 7th,-The Bararies arrived from Southampton on the 5th inst. bringing 50,000 stand of rifles for the U S Government.

EIGHTEEN THINGS-In which young people render themselves impolite:

- 1. Loud hughter. Reading when others are talking.
- Cutting finger nails in company.

 Leaving meeting before it is closed.
- Whispering in meeting.
- Gazing at strangers. Leaving a stranger without a seat,
- A want of reverence for seniors. Reading aloud in company without being asked.
- 10. Receiving a present without some manifestation of gratitude. 11. Making yourself a topic of conver-
- 12. Laughing at mistakes of others.
- 13. Joking others in company. 14. Correcting older persons than your selves, especially parents,
- 15. Commencing talking before others are through. 16. Answering questions when put to
- 17. Commencing to ent as soon as you
- get to the table. 18. In not listening to what one is saying in company, unless you desire to show open contempt for the speaker. A wellbred person will not make an observation while another of the company is addressing himself to it.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS TO TRUST.-The following note was in reply to a conmunication from a marshul who was impatent for the settlement of his census ex-

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 13, 1861.) Sin: I have been notified by the accounting officers of the Treasury to suspend all payments to marshals, except a few specified cases, and until this is superseded by a permit to pay, I have no alternative but to observe the order.

J. G. C. KENNEDY, Sup't.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN'S OPINION OF SLAVERY .- Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York city, in his speech at the meeting of the American Truct Society of Boston, quoting from a South-side clergyman who argued that slavery was a divine institution, said:

" Yes, as hell is a divine institution!and destined, I hope, to go to the devil with the close of this war."

THE RIGHT TALK .- A correspondent writing from Cairo, May 18, says: "The father of young Russel, the officer of Gen. Frost's command who surrendered to Capt. Lyon and was arrested here, 'looking round,' writes Gen. Prentiss to shoot him quick, if he has been proved a tmitor.-His brother, a minister, made the same remark to Mr. Binmore, adding "let mo know in time to preach his funeral."

Pursuant to notice, quite a number of the citizens of Sublimity and vicinity met in the Methodist church at Sublimity for the purpose of organizing a company of cavalry to be subject to the call of the government in the present crisis. The meet ing was called to order by W. R. Dunbay, and, on motion, G. W. Hunt, was chosen chairman and Warren Crauston scoy.

On motion, those wishing to join this company were invited to come forward and enroll their names. The company then proceeded to elect officers, which resulted as follows: Sam'l Parker, Captain; John Downing, 1st Lieut .: F. E. Caldwell, 2nd Lieut.; W. R. Dunbar, Orderly Sergeant; 3rd.; W. T. Patton, 4th do ; W. H. Smith, 1st Corporal; G. W. Schriver, 2nd do.; Oregon Dunbar, 3rd do ; T. R. Hebbard, 4th do.; William Phillips, Eusign-bearer. After a short drill exercise, and three company was dismissed, and repaired to W. CRANSTON, Sec. their homes.

I'mored nes of the Union meeting at Calan School-House in this county, published next week