



The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.
OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

The Administration's War Policy.

One of the most plausible, if not intelligent, views taken of the war policy and schemes of the Administration is furnished by a Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial. That paper says:— "The anaconda is now coiling himself, especially about the State of Virginia. His head is fixed fast at Fortena Monroe.— He has a tremendous coil at Washington. There is Col. Stone's command on the Potomac, west of this city. Gen. Patterson's command in the Harper's Ferry region.— The troops that have penetrated Western Virginia, along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. And lastly, Gen. McClellan's Kanawha Expedition. At the present moment the secession States have emptied into Virginia their population capable of bearing arms, and getting away from home, and are devouring the substance of the State.

It is believed that for the present the Confederate forces are about equal to the federal forces, in and bearing upon Virginia. But this cannot last. The Confederate horde must soon advance or fall back. If it advances, it is upon destruction. If it retreats, the demoralization and disintegration of the army follows as a matter of course. The fatal dogma of secession will have its way with Confederates. Once roll back the Confederate army even beyond the Rappahannock, and it must roll the rest of the way to the Gulf with constantly accelerating velocity. Suppose McClellan should reach and hold Lynchburg, and occupy the railroad there, which is the spinal cord of the Confederacy, long enough to render it unavailable, and should go as far as Knoxville, Tenn., where there is a powerful Union sentiment—the only line of retreat Davis would have, would be through the ghastly woods of North Carolina.

After expatiating upon the comparative destitution of the South in the matters of arms and army supplies, which will be fast used up and exhausted, with immense difficulties in the way of replacing them, the writer continues: The more the situation of the hostile sections is studied, the more certain it appears that the rebellious section is the weaker, and must go to the wall—and that while the military power of the North will become great every week from this moment until the war closes, the South is displaying a greater force than she can a mouth or even a fortnight hence.

If this be true, the North gains by waiting—and delay is death to the South.— But we are told the war must be short.— It will not be short, in the sense that it will only last a few weeks or a month or two. We may as well make up our minds that it will last a year at least. We may conclude to suffer all the sacrifices that a state of hostilities for a year signifies.

Gen. Scott bases his war policy upon three considerations. In the first place the States that entered into the secession conspiracy had for some time been talking of war, and preparing for it. They were, therefore, in better condition to make a dash for it than the loyal States, which were not at all in warlike condition. The wonder is, that with the forwardness of their warlike preparations, the conspirators did not dash upon Washington, and take it right away after the bombardment of Sumter. In the second place, some troops fight best when behind defenses, and the invasion of Virginia with the design of carrying the State by storm would be giving its defenders an undue advantage; and there would be every reason to expect such affairs as that at Great Bethel and Vienna, on a larger scale. In the third place, considerations of humanity.

The General believes the rebellion can be crushed without filling the land with widows and orphans. Let the blockade be made effectual. Let the army enlisted for three years, or the war, be placed in the highest efficiency, armed with the best weapons, the rebellion, which is an affair of conspirators and a creature of the passions, without the resources of a nation or a good cause, or decent excuse, to sustain it, must recede constantly, and speedily perish. In this way the foolhardy insolence of the minority secession will be rebuked, their crop of traitorous politicians deprived of their ability to be mischievous, and the Union restored in its integrity.— Everything goes to show that these are the ideas of Gen. Scott.

The fact that he opposes the enlistment of a large force of cavalry, is in itself proof. He does not want many regiments of horsemen; he does not intend that the war shall be one of headlong forays and destructive collisions—but that on the part of the Government, its power shall be gradually and irresistibly developed, as superior to that of the conspiracy by which it is threatened. But slow as Gen. Scott moves, he understands that his tardiness is more conspicuous and seems more remarkable now than it will presently. He expects to crowd the Confederates out of Richmond in a few weeks. He expects to see them slowly and sullenly backing out with their masked batteries, and falling before the steady, systematic and overwhelming advance of the army of the Union, whose momentum must demolish all opposition.

On the 4th there was a celebration at the Dalles, which was attended by a large number of people. A resolution was unanimously passed asking "Old Cat Gut" to resign the office of Governor of Oregon.

Details of Eastern News.

Wm. D. Gallagher, of Kentucky, lately confidential Clerk of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Collector of Port of New Orleans, and leaves Washington for Cairo to-morrow. He will accompany our army on its progress down the Mississippi, and there can be no doubt that his appointment and departure for that point indicate an advance, at the earliest practicable moment, upon Memphis. This will not be for some weeks, but will move Southwardly with the flag, restoring the commercial relations of the Union, and sealing up all lines of transportation for the rebels, as he proceeds. It may not be generally known that the Collection District of New Orleans embraces the valleys of the Mississippi and Ohio including their tributaries, and reaching as far east as Pittsburg. The so-called Collector of Louisville, and other towns within the District are only Surveyors, agents of New Orleans Collector.

The Washington correspondent of one of the New York papers says:— The President is making good progress with his message. It will take the highest ground in favor of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor, and of finishing it by winter, if that be possible. To make it possible he will recommend a call for 500,000 men, and an appropriation sufficient to cover all necessary expenditure at a cost of \$200,000,000. The Governors of all the Free States have been written to on this subject and have responded heartily, so that the President, in making these recommendations, feels that he is backed by the people, speaking through their constituted authorities. There can be no doubt that Congress will pass bills in conformity with those suggestions, both to increase the army and to supply funds for all needful purposes.

The Louisville Journal thus notices an attempt to take the life of Senator Johnson, at the State line, on his late journey to Washington via Cincinnati: "It seems that the secessionists made an attempt to stop Andrew Johnson at the Cumberland Gap, shooting at him with a round ball, at a distance of four hundred yards. It was lucky for him, and perhaps quite as lucky for them that he escaped with his life. It is very likely that the unflinching old patriot will be killed, but the spirit of liberty will fearfully avenge his fall. The cause of disunion in Tennessee is not safe while he lives, nor will it be safe after his death."

The Boston Traveller states that the South Boston Iron Foundry now employs two hundred operatives in the manufacture of heavy ordnance and projectiles for the Government. Some of the machinery is kept in motion the whole twenty-four hours, so urgent is the demand.

An officer writing from Fort Pickens says: "This wooden dry dock at Pensacola, which was intended by Gen. Bragg to be sunk to obstruct the entrance of vessels into this harbor, got adrift from its moorings a few days since, and was observed solely approached this fortress. Approaching the fort, the vessel was converted into a dry dock into some great explosive engine to blow us all up. Col. Brown had all his men at their guns to repel the monster. On its nearer approach it was found harmless, and is now safely secured under the guns of the fort."

Col. Weir left here several days ago, for Kansas, taking with him Gen. Lane's proclamation calling on the people of the State to rally and fill up the regiment, stating explicitly his purpose to put down rebellion wherever it may be exhibited, and to State or locality.

Senator James H. Lane has received his commission as Brigadier General. In addition to the three regiments heretofore accepted from Kansas, he is authorized to raise two more, consisting of twelve companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and four of artillery.

The Colonels of these two Regiments are, Mr. Weir, who served during the entire Mexican war, and the well-known Kansas Montgomery.

Gen. Lane will occupy his seat during the Extra Session of Congress. He expects to take command of his Brigade about the 20th of July.

I am happy to be able to state from the highest authority that there is not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to treat with the rebels, from Jeff Davis down to the nearest private among them. On the contrary it was settled this very day to press down on them speedily and prosecute the war with such numbers and vigor, as to leave no chance for doubt on the minds of the violators of good government that Administration and loyal people who support it, are in earnest. A spirit is being aroused that will result in placing the man who shall dare offer a proposition of compromise with the traitors in the same category and to hang them as traitors. The feeling against anything of the kind here is so intense at the present time, that it is believed that the man who should openly propose to settle with the Southern rebels by compromising, would be hung as soon as found.

The Manassas correspondent of the Charleston Mercury on the 18th writes:—"The people about the rebel camp are hostile. It is dangerous to leave the camp alone. Gentlemen come into camp daily, who say they have reason to fear their own slaves will murder them. The lower classes of whites are inclining the slaves to such a degree, that civil war is on the point of inauguration. In their van the people are hostile, in their rear they are fearful."

Considerable excitement exists, occasioned by the arrest of Marshal Kane. Union men are pleased, but secessionists are indignant.

RICH MEN OF NEW YORK.—According to the tax lists, there are one hundred and fifty millionaires in New York, each with incomes, say, of nearly a hundred thousand a year; five hundred semi-millionaires, with incomes of forty or fifty thousand a year; while the property owned in the city and suburbs is valued at some seven-hundred millions of dollars, and the population is enumerated at a million and a half.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.—The gallant young Ohio Senator, has been appointed an aid to Major General Patterson, of Pennsylvania.

Latest News from the East.

Two regiments left Indianapolis for Virginia on the 1st inst. The steam tug "Sage" was captured by the rebels at New York—it also was the last of the rebels at Pennsylvania.

The rebels have posted at different points in Baltimore. All the members of the Board of Police Commissioners were arrested and sent to Fort M'Henry.

The rebels arrived at New York July 1st, with \$200,000 in specie. The rebel army had sailed for an American station. A French division under Admiral DeRigny was about to start. It would visit New York and Charleston. Steamer Golden Eagle, with troops for Quebec, left Queensville June 19th.

The London Times opposes the movement, and says there is no apparent reason for it, and American will very likely regard it as a challenge.

The St. Louis Democrat of 3d July, says Gen. Lyon has been promoted to a Major Generalship in the regular army, and assigned the command of the War Department of the West, comprising Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana.

A fight occurred near Cairo, Missouri, July 1st, between Ritz Home, General under Capt. Cook, with 200 men, and the rebels. The rebels were routed with the loss of one man mortally wounded.

A few Federal steamers are to be sent to the mouth of the Potomac to strengthen the blockade. Federal troops left Haguenau on the 2d, and routed the secessionists near Martinsburg. The Federal loss was three killed and several wounded. The secession loss was considerably greater.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14, 1861. The Pacific Mail steamer Golden Age, arrived this morning.

St. Louis, June 29, via FORT KEARNY, July 1. Many families are preparing to leave Baltimore in expectation of the restoration of Gen. Banks.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, has been arrested by order of Gen. Banks, and large quantities of arms and munitions of war, which had been sequestered by him have been found.

Additional Regiments of U. S. troops had arrived at Washington.

A Virginian says the way in which Union men in his State are treated by the rebels is incredible.

A man from Manassas Junction reports that the strategic fortifications of the rebels are at Union Mills, four miles from the Junction.

Gen. Banks has discovered a plot to destroy the railroads between Washington and Baltimore. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the raising of \$250,000,000. He has three plans, viz.—Popular loan; foreign loan; and issue of small Treasury notes.

No more passes will be granted for persons going into Virginia.

The following remarks, it is reported, will be addressed by the head of Jeff Davis's \$25,000,000, Bush regard, \$15,000; Mason, \$10,000; Pryor and Weidman five each.

John M. Pettis in Washington claiming to be a member of Congress from the Richmond district. He says he got 123 votes and had no opposition. He states that DeRigny has sent circulars South, saying that if Cotton States don't raise and equip 100,000 men, in six weeks, they are lost.

Captain Ward, of the Freeborn, attempted to occupy Mathias Point, and erect breastworks with sand bags, but was overpowered by the enemy and his party driven to their boats. Captain Ward was killed in the action.

Gen. Cadwalader and Judge Taney.

The facts concerning the attempt of Judge Taney to take out of the hands of Gen. Cadwalader, at Baltimore, John Merryman, the traitor, have been published. Gen. Cadwalader is in command of the Federal troops in the Annapolis Department. Like Butler, he is a sound lawyer, as well as a good soldier, and an orthodox member of the Democratic party. His answer to the writ of habeas corpus, so unnecessarily and unwarrantably issued, proves him to be both a lawyer and a patriot. His rebuke of the hoary apologist of crime, by telling him that "those who should co-operate in the present trying and painful position in which our country is placed, should not by reason of unnecessary want of confidence in each other, increase our embarrassments," is stinging, and would penetrate a less hardened bosom than that of Roger B. Taney.

This man, Merryman, is, beyond all question, a traitor of the deepest dye.— He is caught within one of our military districts, fomenting war against the United States. The military head of the district caused him to be detained until due examination can be made into his case. In a word, he is arrested under that stern relic justly called "martial law." The Chief Justice of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution, instead of coming forward to sustain those who are endeavoring to uphold it in this trying emergency, takes sides with traitors who are exerting every energy to subvert it, throwing around them the sheltering protection of the crinoid.

But, says some stickler for parchment precedents, Gen. Cadwalader refuses to obey the writ of habeas corpus. To which we reply that the Constitution of the United States, from which this writ obtains all its validity, provides that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." And that is the precise condition of things now existing in Maryland and Virginia.— The contingency has arisen when the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy has the right, under the Constitution, to suspend the privilege of the writ. Under his orders, Gen. Cadwalader has acted.— The most eminent legal authority in the land justifies his deed. Commenting upon this clause of the Constitution, Judge Story said: "It is obvious that cases of a peculiar emergency may arise, which may justify—may, even require—the temporary suspension of any right to the writ." This peculiar emergency is now upon us. Let the Government and its officers meet it as becomes the exigency!

Let us cite an historic precedent familiar to the country. In the war of 1812-15, when Gen. Jackson was the military commander of New Orleans, an insurrection against his authority was gaining headway. He, like Cadwalader, refused, in a parallel case, to obey the writ of habeas corpus issued by one Judge Hall. Thereupon Judge Hall, like Taney, issued his warrant to arrest Jackson for contempt of Court.— Whereupon Jackson put Hall in prison; and having thus disposed of him, went out and won the victory of New Orleans.

We hope there will be no occasion for Gen. Cadwalader's following this precedent to its extreme length; for we think Judge Taney, who is very old and feeble, is being used in this matter by younger and bolder secessionists. Nevertheless, we advise Gen. Cadwalader to maintain his position at all hazards, remembering that the country rallied and applauded the heroic act of Jackson. Let him emulate the example of Gen. Harney, at St. Louis, who, in his recent proclamation, has declared that in such cases he shall obey the "higher law" of self-preservation. When treason stalks abroad in arms, let decrepit Judges give place to men capable of detecting and crushing it.—N. Y. Tribune.

Gen. Nye, the Governor of Nevada Territory, was in San Francisco a few days since, on his way to Nevada. While in San Francisco he delivered a lecture on "The Present State of our National Difficulties." He began by telling his audience that he had not come before them with a studied lecture, and purposed only plain and honest talk upon the affairs of the Union. He spoke with his usual fluency and elegance of diction. He expressed the conviction—based upon what he had recently seen at Washington—that there would be but very little killing done during the continuance of the present National difficulties. The gallant old patriot, Gen. Scott, was gradually weaving his meshes around the rebels, who would wake up some fine morning and—not breakfast! they would wait for dinner, but they would wait in vain; and supper, there would be none! The loss of a few meals would do much to cool their earnestness to destroy their own country. The present crisis would result in good, inasmuch as it would place our Union on a firmer and surer basis.

MANASSAS JUNCTION.—The point in Virginia so frequently alluded to in the dispatches as Manassas Junction, is about thirty miles from Washington. It is the point where the Manassas Gap Railroad joins the Orange and Alexandria Road.— It is a place of some strategic importance, as it is connected with Richmond, and the country back of Harper's Ferry.

Aquia Creek is stream of no great length, but of considerable depth, that puts into the Potomac about fifty-five miles below Washington. It appears to be a position of some importance, and is, therefore, defended by powerful batteries constructed on the Potomac at the mouth of the creek, by the rebels.

The world-renowned Martinetti Troupe will visit our city next Monday, and give one of their delightful entertainments. There will be no less than twenty efficient performers, and a full and complete band of music. The company consists of six women, thirty-four men, and 40 horses. Although playing under canvas, there will be a regular stage and scenery, not surpassed by that of any theater on the coast, and the observer can detect no difference between the performances thus given and those which take place in the Opera House. See advertisement.

Of eighty persons employed in the War Department at Washington, when Gen. Cameron took possession, all but fifteen were from the slave holding States.— And this is but a sample of other departments, yet the southerners complain that they have not been fairly dealt by.

Reminiscences of a Missourian.

Judge Leonard, of Fayette, Missouri, has addressed a letter to Odon Gaiter, Esq., of Columbia, dated May 13, 1861, of which the following is a copy:—

My Dear Sir: Allow me to thank you with all my heart for your remarks at the recent Union meeting in your county, which I have just read. They are noble sentiments expressed in noble words, and if you live a hundred years you can never do or say anything that will do your best and heart more honor. They ought to be written in letters of gold, and hung up in every house in the State of Missouri; and allow me to say that if we had only just one such a man in every county of the State our glorious Government could not be harmed here in Missouri by the men who are laboring for they know not what.

I read the other day in one of the letters of BRASSILL, the English correspondent of the LONDON TIMES, the words: "The great Republic is gone," and my heart sank within me, but it rose at once when I read Mr. SKWANN's recent letter of instructions to the American Minister at Paris, in the noble and patriotic assurance to be given to the French Government: "There will be here only one nation and one government, and there will be the same republic and the same constitutional Union that have already survived a dozen national changes of government in almost every other country. These will stand hereafter, as they now are, objects of human wonder and human affection," and I felt with you "that if our glorious old Ship of State must founder and sink amid the waves of anarchy, it would be glory enough for me to go down with the wreck." Our National Government is undergoing a great struggle now, for its own existence, and if it is sustained, as I believe it will be, it will come out of the conflict the admiration of the world and the noblest object of human affection, and all those who have contributed to sustain it will entitle themselves to the thanks of civilized men for generations to come.

You know that the state of my health confines me to my home; if I had but the strength to stand up, I would range myself under your leadership, and go through the State uttering the noble sentiments that you proclaimed in Columbia last Monday; but this honor is denied me, and I am compelled by a physical necessity to remain in my home, and leave to stronger men the glorious duty of aiding with all their might in upholding the best Government the world ever saw, and upon which the hopes of civilized man rest. You see I am quite an enthusiast upon this subject, and my feelings perhaps carry me far beyond what the cold and phlegmatic feel.

Your obliged friend, A. LEXANDER.

FEMALE CURIOSITY TO SEE A BATTLE.—A St. Louis correspondent of the Salem Register writes as follows, under date of May 11th, in relation to the late disturbances, which resulted in bloodshed; From our personal observation of the affair, we should pronounce the firing by the soldiers an absolute necessity. It is painful to think of women and children being thus killed; but until women learn that battle-field is no place for them, they must take their chances. The movement of the troops was blocked by women in the fields, on the road, while every hill-top and all the surrounding houses were filled by them. It was known that if the army were not surrendered there would be a battle—and yet women walked directly into the line, and had to be driven back at the point of the bayonet. They laughed and talked as though it were a holiday show, and even wondered why their valiant sons, brothers, and husbands, should surrender to such "a mess of Dutch." The terrible lesson of yesterday will do them good, but we fear not, for they were on the street last night amid the excited crowds, where pistols and knives were used freely.

MATTERS IN TEXAS.—The Independent, published at Belton, in Texas, of May 4th, thinks that Texas is badly used and abused, and that Davis ought to send troops and provisions to their relief. That the State is menaced by Mexicans, Indians and Abolitionists. It says that Texas is called upon for 8,000 regulars, to leave the State, by Davis, while the State itself has called for 1,000 volunteers. Texas has work enough at home she cannot defend herself and whip the world besides. Demands the stoppage of the mails, and blockade of the ports, and says that the remedy for these difficulties will prove knotty questions to solve. Says privateering has been suggested, but wants to know where prices can be sold if Southern ports blockaded by men-of-war. Don't like to croak at the foot of English and French thrones, imploring them to save us (them) from abolition aggression, because they hate slavery.

REBEL VALOR IN VIRGINIA.—A letter in the Wheeling Intelligencer, May 21st, from Clarksburg, Va., says that a company of State troops from Romine's Mills, comprising 60 or 70 recruits, entered that town and were shortly afterwards joined by another. They marched into town together.— Their appearance incensed the Union men who gathered up their arms and marched out to give them battle. Messengers were also sent to bring in their cannon which was a few miles from town. About 8 o'clock the Union men proposed that if the rebels would stack their arms and leave in the morning, they would not be attacked. The rebels gave up their arms and declined to fight. The letter describes the feeling for the Union to be strong in that locality.

Gen. Butler is a native of New Hampshire, born at Deerfield on the 5th of November, 1818. He was educated at Waterville College in Maine, and was first elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1853.