



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" - Gen. Dix.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1861.

The democratic State Convention of Iowa will meet at Des Moines on the 10th of July. The call is about as usual and cowardly a manifesto as ever issued from any political junta in the country.

The New York Herald could have given no better representation of the position assumed by such disunion sheets as amalgamation proclivities as the Advertiser, Democrat, and Union, than by referring to the "call of the democratic central committee of Iowa."

THOSE RESOLUTIONS.—The Jacobin sheets in the interest of Jeff Davis are trying to show that a large portion of the Northern people are opposed to the war for maintaining the Government, by quoting resolutions from printed proceedings of little one-horse meetings gotten up by sore-head disciples of Davis in obscure corners all over the free States.

OPENED.—The doors of the Court-house at Astoria were thrown open to religious exercises last week. The consequence was that there was a general rush of the advocates of diverse opinions.

GEN. LANE.—The Peoria (Ill.) Union says that a letter, directed to "Gen. J. Lane," fell into the hands of Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas. Upon opening the letter, it was found to be directed to Jo Lane of Oregon, and was written by a man in New Hampshire, asking Jo Lane's influence to procure him a commission in the rebel army.

O. A. Brownson, the renowned Catholic author, in a late number of his Review, speaks as follows of the attempts of the rebels to subvert this Government: "It is not against a despot, or a tyrant, or a foreign domination that they have conspired, but against their own legitimate Government, whose only defect, if defect it have, is that it claims too little power for itself, and leaves too much freedom to the citizen."

The following language of the Chicago Post, a Democratic paper, we commend to such snivelers about here as G. L. Curry and poor Slater: "This is no war made by freaks or carried on to gratify the ambition of one man, but it is a war for the preservation of a republican form of government on this continent."

The Post Office Department makes a handsome gain by the suspension of mails to the Rebel States. The cost of transportation in that section exceeded the income by more than \$3,000,000.

Col. Baker on the War.

In a late speech in the Senate on providing the means to crush out the rebellion, Col. Baker said: "I was perhaps the last man in the Senate to give up the hope that something might be done by conciliation and compromise—words I never propose to use again."

The Northern people are not only ready and willing to be taxed, but they will insist upon being taxed—no power on earth can prevent them from being taxed, as long as that old flag they love so much has an enemy in all the land. They will be taxed from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet; taxed for all they hear and all they see, for everything movable and immovable under the whole canopy of Heaven, taxable for the very air they breathe, and have their lungs regularly measured to test their capacity.

From 1815 to 1835 the Government paid \$153,000,000 of National debt. Now to pay nothing of the greater value of a dollar at that time, and nothing of the enormous increase of all kinds of wealth, so vastly beyond the increase of population, we have the following:—the average production of the period referred to was about one-third of the number of to-day; but \$153,000,000 multiplied by 3 is \$459,000,000—more than President Lincoln asked for, although less than what the Government paid in the short period of twenty years of almost unexampled prosperity.

Conference Appointments.—The following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year, made by the M. E. Conference at Eugene City:

- WILLAMETTE DISTRICT.—C. S. KINGSLEY, P. E. Portland.—Isaac Dillon. Milwaukie.—C. G. Belknap. East Tualatin.—Wm. Royal. West Tualatin.—C. O. Hosford. Dayton and Lafayette.—One to be supplied. Geo. Grear. Yamhill.—G. C. Rowe. Rock Creek.—To be supplied. Oregon City.—H. K. Hines. Clear Creek.—A. Kelly. Vancouver.—Jas. O. Rayner. St. Helens.—O. C. Huntington. Coultz and Astoria.—D. L. Spaulding.

- WALLA WALLA DISTRICT.—JOHN FLINN, P. E. Oro Fino.—G. Hines. Colville.—To be supplied. Simcoe Indian Reserve.—J. H. Wilbur. Portland Academy and Female Seminary.—C. H. Hall, Principal, and member of Portland Quarterly Conference. C. S. Kingsley, Agent. Editor P. C. Advocate.—T. H. Pearne. Principal of Oregon City Seminary.—B. R. Freeland.

- UPPER WILLAMETTE DIST.—D. E. BLAIN, P. E. Salem.—D. Rutledge. Mill Creek.—To be supplied. Clatsop.—P. M. Starr. Eugene City.—J. D. Driver. Albany and Lebanon.—W. S. Lewis. Santiam Forks.—To be supplied. Spencer's Butte.—J. W. Miller. Mary's River.—T. B. Sandegon. Corvallis.—Geo. M. Berry. Dallas.—Geo. Hughbanks. McKenzie's Fork.—N. A. Starr. A. F. Waller, Agent of Wallamet University, and Member of Salem Quarterly Conference. Wm. Roberts, Agent Am. Bible Society. F. S. Hoyt, transferred to Ohio Conference.

The Tax Question.

The Alta California says: "Considerable weeks have been said and written within the last few weeks about the cost of the war, and taxes, but precisely what inference we are to draw from it all, is not quite clear; unless it be, that it costs money to put down rebellion and punish treason, and that money being more valuable than our country and its liberties, we had much better let them all go, and save our taxes! Now, however mighty this tax argument may be away down in Dixie, against defending our National Flag and National Government from all its enemies, it will only be noticed with contempt in the loyal States."

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Incidents of the Battle.—REGIMENTS ENGAGED IN THE FIGHT.—The following regiments were engaged in the fight at Manassas: The 1st, 2d, and 3d Connecticut Regiments. The 1st Regiment of Regulars, composed of the 2d, 3d, and 8th companies. 250 marines. The 69th New York. The 8th and 14th New York militia. The 1st and 2d Rhode Island. The 71st New York. The 2d New Hampshire. The 5th Massachusetts. The 1st Minnesota. The 1st Michigan. The 11th and 38th New York. The 2d, 4th, and 5th Maine. The 2d Vermont Regiment, besides the several batteries.

BEHAVIOR OF GEN. McDOWELL.—Gen. McDowell behaved admirably. He was active, cool, and attended to everything in person, so far as possible; but he had not a sufficient staff, and was not properly supported by his subordinates.

FORENOBIS BEFORE THE FIGHT.—The New York Post says: A distinguished member of Congress, who spent Saturday night in the camp below Centerville, saw Gen. McDowell and several of his staff.

A HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPE.—Dr. J. H. Erwin, surgeon of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, was chased by one of the Black Horse Cavalry who fired within ten feet of the surgeon, at the same time shouting, "Surrender, you d—d Abolition scoundrel!"

COL. CAMERON.—Col. Cameron seemed to have a presentiment of his death. In a conversation with him at his tent, on the evening prior to the battle, he said he had accepted the command of the gallant Highlanders because he admired them, and inasmuch as he had only a short time to live, he might as well devote it to his country.

A RECKLESS ZOUAVE.—The Richmond papers tell of a Fire Zouave who was caught and taken to Fairfax. When carried before Beauregard, he manifested his contempt for that chieftain by putting his thumb to his nose and gazing with his fingers. Being ordered under confinement, he turned about suddenly, kicked a Colonel who stood near in the stomach so hard that he sat down, knocked the corporal who had charge of him head over heels, and invited Beauregard to "come on and get lammed," declaring that "if he didn't have a muss he'd spile."

THEY WOULD HAVE US THERE.—A Tennessee secessionist writes the Express that his folks propose to meet the North "steal to steal." If so, we may as well knock under at once. Floyd alone would be an overmatch for the whole of us.

SO HIGH-TONED AND CONSCIENTIOUS is Gen. McClellan, that, wanting to erect a church for his soldiers, before using lumber scattered about, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War for permission to use it.

NEW BOOKS.—The following list of new books will arrive by the next steamer to H. H. Bancroft & Co.: Du Challe's Equatorial Africa; Wilson's (Harper's) Fifth Reader; Day's Ride, by Charles Lever; Heady's Life of Scott, new edition; Vol. 1, Beck's History of Civilization in England; Upton on Trade Marks; Vol. 1, Bosworth's Reports; Vol. 1, Parker's Criminal Reports; Van Stantwood's Equity Practice, Vol. xxiii; Barron's S. C. Reports, Edwards on Referees; Sargent's Original Disputes, Eighth Census of the United States, 1860, with Maps; Vol. xiii, Smith's New York Court of Appeals Reports; Vol. xx, Howard's Practice Reports.

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The Enormous Outpouring of Illinois Troops for the War.

The enthusiasm of the North has received fresh impetus by the reverse at Manassas. The North is now agitated by another grand uprising, surpassing even the military ardor occasioned by the attack on Fort Sumter. A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Springfield, Ill., says: "The events of the last week have enlivened the military department of our State government, surpassing in interest the period when the first call was made for troops."

The events of the last week have enlivened the military department of our State government, surpassing in interest the period when the first call was made for troops. Thousands of the sturdy sons of Illinois, who were disappointed in the first and second calls, now rush in their claims for the supposed requisition on Gov. Yates for additional troops. No more practical test of the patriotism of our citizens could be presented than the fact that already a sufficient number of companies have been tendered to form 25 infantry regiments, five additional regiments of cavalry, and seven or eight battalions of artillery.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH FORK.—Join Creighton writes to the Mountaineer, from South Clear Water, Aug. 2d, that "he had just got there, and found the best mines. Every hill, gale, and flat will pay from ten dollars to—I am afraid to say how much per day; but yesterday, two men made \$57 with a rocker, and while I am writing, a man has come in with a piece weighing \$13. Every one at work is making at least an ounce a day. Oro Fino is nowhere. There are claims here for fifty thousand men. I have a claim that will pay \$20 a day, and am getting it opened, so you may know that the mines are good when I go to work, but I must have some of it."

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.—Col. E. D. Baker and Col. Joseph Hooker, of Oregon; John A. McClelland, member of Congress from Illinois, have been nominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, as Brigadier-Generals—

IN our columns will be found an advertisement of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. Persons who have used the different kinds of sewing machines offered for sale, speak in the highest terms of Grover & Baker's. They are simple, easily worked, noiseless, durable, and a wonderful labor-saving machine.

WON'T DO.—If we were asked to name a paper that was fit for nothing at all, we should say Portland Advertiser. It is one of the most feeble secession papers on this or any other coast. It is in favor of preserving the Union, that is, what is left of it after Jeff Davis and his tribe have taken all they want.—Yreka Journal.

NEW FIRM.—By reference to advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the old-established and enterprising house of Charman & Warner in this city has been enlarged by addition of Frederick Charman to the firm, which will hereafter be known as Charman, Warner & Co. The new firm will continue business at the old stands as heretofore.

STABBING AFFRAY.—On Sunday last an affray took place near Foster's, in this county, between two men named Forman and Wilson, in which Forman was stabbed several times, in the arms and neck. The difficulty originated in a trifling family quarrel. Wilson has been lodged in jail. We learn from Dr. Steele, who attended the wounded man, that the stab in the neck of Forman is a very severe one, but not necessarily fatal.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of the "Southern Oregon Gazette," a paper just started at Jacksonville, by James O'Meara and T. S. Pomeroy. The Gazette presents a very fair typographical appearance, and will soon be issued semi-weekly, at the rate of \$6 per annum. It professes to be Democratic in politics, but appears to be strongly tainted with secessionism.

THE MINES.—The sum of \$25,000 came down from the Nez Perce mines last week. Charles Shively, who has just returned from that section, informs us that the diggings will prove to be extensive, but not before next year. Charley has been to the South Fork, and considers the mines there rich.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that Mrs. Capt. Hedges, near town, was very seriously injured on Wednesday last by being bitten by a horse, near which she was standing and assisting another lady to alight.

FAILED.—We understand that G. Collier Robinson, for many years past doing business in Portland as a Jeweler, has recently failed—his liabilities amounting to a large sum, probably \$80,000.

DECEASED.—The two murdered persons near Barlow's Gate, of which we spoke last week, prove to be Mr. Jarvis Briggs and his son Newton, of Lion County.

SEVERE.—We tender our hearty thanks to the young gentlemen who favored us with a delightful serenade on Saturday night last.

THE WAR.—Massachusetts has 25,000 men in the field. She raised \$3,000 in the Revolutionary war, while South Carolina raised less than 7,000.

Excitement and Wrath of the Irish in the Rebel Atrocities.

Nothing can come up to the excitement which has been produced among the Irish population by the recent outrages that were wreaked by the rebels at Manassas upon the wounded and dying of Col. Corcoran's regiment. A terrible retaliation is in store for these savages, to be poured out upon them when next they meet these Irish upon the field of battle.

"ERIN GO BRAGH!" IRISHMEN.—Haggerty must be avenged. Our gallant countrymen of the immortal 69th have covered themselves with imperishable glory. They proved themselves not only heroes, but Christian men—generous to wounded foes and prisoners to they were invincible in battle. Let the fate of the gallant Captain Haggerty, who, lying wounded on the field rendered immortal by the heroic deeds of the 69th, had his throat cut from ear to ear by a dastard rebel hand, attest—Irishmen! the heroic Corcoran is in the power of these cut-throats! Shall he meet with such a fate as that dealt out by the rebels on his brave comrade in arms? Forbid it, genius of Erin! The grass would wither on the tortured bosom of our green Mother Isle, should we permit it. Sons of Erin! countrymen of Corcoran, to arms! Let there be 10,000 Irishmen on the south bank of the Potomac in twenty days, their battle-cry being—Corcoran, Rescued if Living, Avenged if Dead!

VALUE OF TRAINED SOLDIERS.—Alfred, in his History of Napoleon, cites the language of that great general in discussing the question of how much time is required to make a reliable soldier. In a conversation respecting the naval conscription, Turgot observed: "Much longer time is required to form a sailor than a soldier." The latter may be trained in all his duties in six months." Napoleon replied: "There was never so great a mistake. Nothing can be more dangerous than to propagate such opinions; if acted upon, they would speedily lead to the dissolution of the army. At Jemappre there were 50,000 French against 30,000 Austrians. During the first four years of the war all the hostile operations were conducted in the most ridiculous manner. It was neither the volunteers nor the recruits who saved the Republic; it was the 180,000 old troops of the Monarchy and the discharged veterans whom the Revolution impelled to the frontier."

PANICS.—We see many people who are disposed to attach undue importance to the fact that our defeated troops were seized with a causeless panic and retreated in disorder from the field. It should be remembered, that panics seized upon the oldest and best drilled troops in the world at different times, from causes of the most trifling nature. After the battle of Solferino, the accidental overturning of an ammunition wagon started a panic in the victorious French army which spread to a whole division, and infantry, cavalry and artillery rushed pell-mell from the field, abandoning arms, provisions, ammunition and everything, and only halting at last from sheer exhaustion when miles away from the battlefield. All this happened when the battle had been won and there was no enemy in sight, and yet the French troops are unquestionably equal to any in the world both for courage and discipline.

Facts clearly show that the rebels were retreating toward Manassas at the same time that our army were flying back to Washington. The rebel cavalry was left to cover the retreat on their side, and they had then no idea that they had won a victory. If our fugitives could have been formed in order in the rear of the position occupied by Blenker's reserve, they might have returned during the night or next morning and triumphantly occupied the very field of battle on which they had fought so well. Not a gun or a wagon would have been lost on our side, but the heavy guns in the enemy's batteries would all have been captured.

THE OFFER OF THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE SOUTH TO YOUNG BONAPARTE.—The Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," of the N. Y. Times, some days since stated that the Southern Commissioners in Paris had offered to make Capt. Bonaparte Dictator of their Confederacy. The following extracts from a private letter written by an American who has resided in Paris for some years, which is published in the Boston Transcript, confirms the story: "Madame Bonaparte told me the other day, that one day at dinner, Mr. Faulkner, the American Minister, said to her, 'Many of us ardently wish to see your grandson our Emperor.' Respect for the gentleman at whose table she was dining, alone prevented her from saying aloud, 'Mr. Faulkner, although his family has seen evil days, and another a rogue, yet thank God, it has never yet had a traitor.'"

Claib Jackson would be an admirable billiard player, he makes such great runs.