



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, OCTOBER 12, 1861.

Joseph Holt to the Patriot Soldiers.

Hon. Joseph Holt accepted an invitation lately to visit the troops at Camp "Joe Holt," located at the Falls of the Ohio, and being introduced by Gen. Rousseau, addressed them in a speech, which for buring eloquence and patriotism was never surpassed. The following are extracts:

* * * Have no fears as to the vigorous and ultimately successful prosecution of this war; and feel no alarm either as to the expenditure it must involve, or as to those startling steps, seemingly smacking of the exercise of absolute authority, which the Administration may be forced from time to time to take. While doubtless all possible economy will be observed, it is apparent that no consideration of that kind can be permitted for a moment to modify the policy that has been resolved upon. When the life of the patient is confessedly at stake, it would be as unwise as it would be inhuman to discuss the question of the physician's fee before summoning him to the bedside.

Besides, all now realize that the system of arithmetic has yet to be invented which could estimate in dollars and cents the worth of our institutions. This terrible emergency, with all its dangers and duties, was foreseen by the founders of our Government, and by those who subsequently administered it, and it must make laws for itself. The Government has been like a strong swimmer, suddenly precipitated into the sea, and like that swimmer it has necessarily and most justifiably seized upon any and every instrumental, with which it could subdue the treacherous currents and waves by which it has found itself surrounded. All that was irregular or illegal in the action of the President has been fully approved by Congress on the broad and incontestable principle, that laws and usages of administration designed to preserve the existence of the nation should not be suffered to become the instruments of its death.

* * * But when you meet in battle array those atrocious conspirators, who, at the head of armies, and through woes untold, are seeking the ruin of our common country, remember that since the sword blazed over the portals of Paradise until now, it has been drawn in no holier cause than that in which you are engaged. Remember too, the millions whose hearts are breaking under the anguish of this terrible crime, and then strike boldly, strike in the power of truth and duty, strike with a bound and a shout, well assured that your blows will fall upon ingrates, and traitor parades, whose lust for power would make this bright land one vast Golgotha, rather than be balked of their guilty aims, and may the God of your fathers give you the victory.

* * * When we look to that scene of carnage, all strewed with the bodies of patriotic men who courted death for their sakes, that their country might live, and then look upon the homes which their fall has rendered desolate forever, we realize—what I think the popular heart in its forbearance has never comprehended—the inexpressible and hellish atrocity of this rebellion. It is a perfect naturalism of remorseless passion. From the reddened waters of Bull Run, and from the gory field of Manassas, there is now going up an appeal to God and to millions of exasperated men against those fiends in human shape, who, drunken with the orgies of an infernal abolition, are filling to its brim the cup of a nation's sorrows. Who, who, I say, to these traitors when this appeal shall be answered!

Who Broke out about the War?—Occasionally we hear individuals who professed to be great admirers of Stephen A. Douglas while living, denouncing the present war as an **Absolutist crusade** against the rights of the South, as unjust and uncalled for, and brought upon the country needlessly by the Black Republicans. To such we command the following extract from Douglas' Chicago speech, in May—the last he ever made:

"There has never been a time, from the day that Washington was inaugurated first President of these United States, when the rights of the Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they do now; there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they have to-day!" * * *

"The slavery question is a mere excuse. The election of Mr. Lincoln is a mere pretext." The present secession movement is the result of an **earmous conspiracy formed more than a year since**; formed by the leaders of the Southern Confederacy more than a twelve month ago!"

Troops Ordered East.—The Regular troops in California have been ordered East, except four companies of artillery, which will garrison the forts at San Francisco. The troops to go East include the 4th, 6th, and 9th Regiments of Infantry, the 1st Regiment of cavalry, and the 3d artillery. Their places will be filled by the volunteers already enlisted and to enlist.

—The Brooklyn Union Ferry Company last year carried on their boats nearly 26,000,000 passengers. All the ferries running from the city carried in the neighborhood of 45,000,000.

—The yearly expense to the United States of transporting the mails in the South has exceeded the yearly income from that source by over \$3,000,000.

Is There Any Reaction at the North?

The N. Y. Herald says: Several of the New York journals which advocate the cause of secession, and are in the service of the Southern conspirators, speculators and thieves—from Floyd downward—are attempting to convince themselves and their readers that there is a reaction at the North, and a growing sentiment against the present war for the preservation of the Union. Among others, that abolition organ, the *Journal of Commerce*, is publishing accounts, probably bogus, of imaginary "peace meetings" in obscure country villages and hamlets, and upon these reports it bases its assertion that there is a "reaction at the North." These journalists were never more mistaken in their lives. There is no reaction, nor any symptoms of a reaction, in public sentiment—Criticism upon the conduct of the war there doubtless is; but all parties and persons are agreed that the war is a national necessity, and must go on until the base conspiracy against our Union, and against the cause of freedom throughout the world, is utterly crushed out. The little knots of malcontents, of which these journals are the organs, are hardly numerous enough to be an exception to this rule. One Judas among the twelve. Apostles did not produce a "reaction" in Christianity. A few Benedict Arnold, during our Revolutionary war, did not cause the colonies to "react" and again submit to the rule of England. The fact is equally beyond question that our people are unanimous in supporting the government in its struggle with this grand conspiracy; and though some people take the war as children do physic, as a disagreeable necessity, all are in favor of its vigorous prosecution. The only "reaction" they desire is another action with the rebels, with a different result from that of Bull Run, and they will have this in McClellan's good time.

The object of these journals in thus insisting upon a reaction at the North is clearly and conclusively an insidious and insurrectionary one. The government has decided to vindicate its authority, and the only reaction here which would be at all effective would be a revolution at the North to overthrow the government.—That is what these journals are attempting to instigate, and they should be treated accordingly.

Stories of our Day.—Our streets this week are much quieter than last, on account of the influx of a large number of Fair visitors. Now that the experiment has succeeded, there will be much less difficulty in raising a general interest in this subject, and we look forward to the confident hope that by year our annual exhibitions will grow in interest and importance, until all non-progressives will be shamed out of raising poor stock, poor crops, or doing anything that is worth doing at all, without doing it as well as it can be done. This year's crop of grain, we suppose, is lighter than common, and prices are not very encouraging to expand in that direction, but our material prosperity depends in a great degree on the quality and quantity of our wheat, and we trust our farmers are improving the his weather after the rains which have brought the ground into good ploughing condition.—Provided permitting, as we were long ago taught to say, let our next year's crop beat all we have done heretofore.

We are glad to see that the young men of Oregon City have responded their Legion, holding weekly meetings for the discussion of all kinds of questions, Historical, Philosophical, not excluding even Politics and Religion. We hope it will be supported, and tend to the dissemination of much information among the young men who comprise its membership, and ultimately throughout the communities in which they may hereafter labor.

The war news does not permit us to say action of decisive importance immediately, but the Government is strengthening itself continually, and the very blunders of some of our generals will be valuable as training for the future.

The premium for the best plow manufactured in Oregon was awarded at the late Fair to Messrs. L. & A. W. Rynehan, of Battlew. We have tried one of their plows, and long ago pronounced it one of the best ever made. J. W. Lewis, of our city, also makes a good plow, and one that heretofore has stood the test of the strictest trial. He never says fail, but intends to be on hand at the next State Fair to compete for the premium.

The new hotel building at Canemah by Capt. Lambert, we understand, will be launched next week. She is intended for the Yamhill trade, and is building for the owners of the late Clinton.

Gen. McClellan's War Preparations.—We learn from a private source, worthy of credence, that Gen. McClellan, on last Tuesday morning, had 56 batteries of artillery, of six guns each, of various caliber, and about 150,000 men, at and near Washington, and that this army will be increased to at least 200,000 men before the end of the present week. The organization and drill of these troops are going forward with industry and care, and the degree of discipline already apparent in every company, regiment, and brigade, is in the highest degree creditable to the officers and the men, and promises great effectiveness in any future operations that may be undertaken against the enemy. The movements of troops and everything connected with the army preparations, are carefully kept from public knowledge, but the facts above given (to state which can do no harm now, but will greatly public interest), may be relied upon, coming as they do from one who knows whereof he speaks.—*Chicago Journal*, Sept. 1st.

Jackson County Taxation.—The Board of County Commissioners have levied the following rates of taxes for the ensuing year:

County Tax—Nine mills on the dollar, and a poll-tax of one dollar.

State Tax—Two mills on the dollar.

School Tax—One mill on the dollar.

Hospital Tax—Two dollars on each poll.

The County tax is one mill less than last year.

Writing School.—Our young friend Wm. L. White, whose specimens of penmanship took the premium at the late State Fair, proposes to commence a writing school in this city, on Monday next.

Exports.—The steamer *Pacific* which sailed yesterday evening for San Francisco took as freight the following: 1801 boxes apples, 24 sacks flour, 135 lbs bacon, 32 cases do, 16 rolls leather, 10 bags wool, 20 packages butter, 1 case furs, 8 barrels, 13 lbs eggs, 13 lbs eggs, 23 lbs tallow, 55 lbs do, 6 casks chickens, 100 tons military stores, and 5 barrels for U. S. Quartermaster at San Francisco.—*Oregonian*.

The State Fair.

Es. ANGUS: We cannot too much commend the quietness and order with which it was conducted. We cannot expect three thousand people to meet together from day to day, in carriages and on foot, without some confusion, and yet as little disturbance occurred on the grounds as we ever saw, at such a gathering. We thought at one time there was liquor on the ground, but the strongest drink was lager-bier, so we are told.

The exhibition of stock—horses, cattle, and sheep—was very creditable to our young State. Had there been more premiums for carriage and buggy horses, and none for the speed of horses, we believe a finer lot would have been exhibited.

What farmers want is a horse for all work.

What every person wants is a large, well-broke, sound, and fair-motioned horse.

Speed is not the great thing.

It is hardly a tenement in buying a horse; I mean a remarkable fleetness is not desirable.

Who cares whether his horse will trot a mile in three minutes or in six minutes?

Most men prefer the latter, for what is gained in the speed of a horse is lost in power.

We use two classes of horses—teamsters and roadsters—and we want both to combine power with speed.

We regard the race-course as a loss, so far as any good to the community is concerned.

Its length makes it impossible for judges to see how hasty or carriage horses move, or how equestrians ride.

For these purposes the grounds inside are large enough, when well cleared.

The race-course positively encourages the vice of betting and gambling, of profanity and idleness. Boys learn to love and frequent such places, and to be ruined thereby.

We hope the State Society will offer no more trials of the speed of horses.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society keeps itself entirely clear of the race-course, we are told.

The Fair in England are kept free from it.

Let our Society avoid and discourage it.

Although at first no great evil appears, we shall soon experience all the evils which are realized from it.

Roger Atkinson,

Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

The proclamation of Gen. Buckner, C. S. A., is just received. He says the Legislature of Kentucky has been **bold** to the will of the people. They have endeavored to make our gallant State a fortress in which, under the guise of neutrality, the armed forces of the United States might securely prepare to subjugate the people of Kentucky and Southern States. He says I return among the citizens of Kentucky at the head of a force, the advance of which is composed entirely of Kentuckians; we do not come to molest any person, whatever may be his political opinions. I renew the pledge of Commanders of other columns of Confederate troops to retire from the soil of Kentucky on the same conditions which governed their movements. I further give my own assurance that the force under my command will be used as aid to the Government of Kentucky in carrying out the strict neutrality, desired by the people, whenever they undertake to enforce it against belligerents alike.

[Signed] S. B. BREWER,

Brig. Gen., C. S. A.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Gen. Reynolds, who was at Mount Mountain, the telegraph station, has driven the rebels from their position, killing nearly 100 of them. Col. Talwell of the 10th Indiana Regiment, was surrounded twice, but repelled the rebels with great gallantry and little loss to us.

The Federals made an advance on Honeycutt and drove the enemy, 500 strong, out of Mechanicsburg, on the 24th, advancing on and storming the town, capturing the enemy, 1,400 strong, infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountains with thirty-five killed and large numbers wounded. Our loss is three killed and ten wounded.

Notes at the Fair.

First order of exhibition was an assortment of sewing machines, with some handsome specimens of their work.

These attracted a reasonable share of attention.

To understand the merits of muscle versus machinery in tailoring, see Head's "Simplicity in Tailoring," and one of Wheeler & Wilson's latest improved at work.

Passing this, the picture gallery, embracing a liberal collection of portraits, from life size to minuscule, and from the delicate grace of childhood to the finished, rounded lines of womanly beauty, and the sterner features of manly individuality; next had a place, where the superior skill of Messrs. Bushell & Cardwell, as photographers was shown.

Adjoining these, and in the same department, various paintings in oil colors, pencil sketches, and a fine specimen of penmanship, elicited much admiration, and showed evident marks of taste and skill in execution and execution. Among the paintings, a fancy sketch of mountain scenery, by Mrs. Williams, of Portland, and the killing of a California bear, by Mr. A. E. West, of Oregon City, were most prominent. An embroidered picture, representing the death scene of Douglas at the battle of Langside, with Mary Queen of Scots mourning over him, and a mitered bishop, knights, and men-at-arms grouped around, was capitally executed, and drew more attention than any other single object of exhibition. This was a contribution from the talented hands of Mrs. H. C. Hodges, of Oregon City.

A rebel deserter has just come in from Munson's Hill. He brings news that Beauregard had promised the North and South Carolina Regiments of his army, that they should be led to battle before the 1st of October, or be permitted to go home.

Some days past conversations have been held between our own and the rebel pickets, when it was discovered that the latter belonged to the 2nd Richmond cavalry.

They were anxious to exchange Richmond papers for the leading Union journals, but our pickets declined.

Cairo, Sept. 21.—A skirmish took place yesterday below Fort Holt, between Company I of the 10th Regiment, and a small party of rebels. The rebels were defeated and driven back towards Mayfield. Capt. McAllen of Company I was slightly wounded.

The New State of Kansas.

WHEELING, VA., August 29.—The Convention, to-day, passed the ordinance creating a new State, reported by the Select Committee on the Division of the State, this morning, by a vote of 50 to 28.

The boundary, as fixed, includes the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Randolph, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbours, Howison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasant, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.

A provision was incorporated permitting certain adjoining counties to come in if they desired, by the expression of a majority, to do so.

The ordinance also provides for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution.

At the same time, the question "for a new State?"

shall be submitted to the people within the proposed boundary, the election to be held on the 24th of October next. The name of the new State is to be Kansas. The most harmony prevailed. The Convention will adjourn to-morrow.

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