



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1861.

STATE RIGHTS.

The laws that govern pirates are the only rules recognized by the rebels and their sympathizers. From the moment when they trampled the Constitution under foot and got down to grapple with the pillars of the U. S. government, they have by their every act violated the Constitution, trampled on all law, scoffed at honor, and contemned common honesty.

The "Union."—The launch of the new boat at Canemah went off in due order on Saturday afternoon last, as had been announced. Between two and three hundred people were present, and, after the boat had been baptized and had taken her place in the river thoroughfare, where we hope she may, as the poet says, "walk the water like a thing of life," all hands adjourned to test the quality of a case of champagne, with other good things, not forgetting a keg of nice home-made cider for the milady temperate.

The steamship Cortez, which left Portland last week Thursday, ran aground on Swan Island bar, and lay there till Friday night at six o'clock. She was got off after unloading nearly all of her cargo on a lighter. In going over the shallows, the Cortez struck a log long since imbedded there, knocked it loose, and cut it in two in the middle, when it was drawn to shore and tied up. The Cortez is a fine steamer and has a very accommodating and gentlemanly set of officers. Capt. Huntington and Purser Wyman are well calculated to make friends. The Cortez is deservedly popular on this trade.

THE WINTER.—We are glad to see that our farmers generally have made provision for their stock this winter. Last fall we predicted a mild winter. We had it. This fall, we are sorry to say, we cannot do so. The indications warn us to prepare for cold storms, and considerable freezing weather, with a good deal of snow.

Look out, Mr. Oregonian. You may advise your readers to go to laying this time, before the rain sets in.

THOSE MINES.—It seems from very reliable accounts, that some of the richest mines ever discovered are being opened on Salmon River. The news from Cariboo is equally encouraging. We are glad of it. We have been predicting for years that astonishingly rich mines would yet be opened far to the North-east of us. The mines are there, and the half has not yet been discovered.

The teamsters of Oregon City are building a warehouse on the river bank, nearly opposite McKinlay's old store-house, twenty-seven by forty feet. This is a much needed improvement, as our town has not had a warehouse or wharf-boat for several winters, and freight to and from the boats was often left on the bank in the rain.

CONCERT IN MILWAUKIE.—We are requested to state that Prof. Newell, assisted by several young ladies, will give a vocal and instrumental concert in Milwaukie on next Thursday evening, Oct. 31, consisting principally of National airs, and patriotic Union songs.

vote had all declared their attachment to the Union, a Northern man might have supposed that upon the principle of "State Rights" these States had the 'right' to remain in the Union. But the rebel Congress has decided that the wish of the people of these States is not in harmony with State rights, and has concluded that democracy and State rights require that these States shall be coerced out of the Union.

From the same letter we learn that Col. Baker has also declined the appointment of Major-General which was tendered him, but he will be so connected with the movements of the Union army as to enable him to risk his life for his country, with honor.

So the numerous tumble-bugs in Portland and elsewhere about the country, who have been rolling their letters in upon the Governor at the rate of a peck per week, beseeching him for an appointment to fill the vacancy, can return to their natural vocation, and allow John to go on with his "fiddling." The U. S. Senate will not yet a while be disgraced by the presence of any of them.

PIRE ALARM.—About half past ten yesterday morning the fire-bell rang, and in five minutes McLoughlin No. 1 was on the ground with a stream on the fire. The fire was in the roof of the Willamette Iron Works, but was extinguished before it made much headway. A large force pump in connection with the machine shop was brought into requisition and threw water just before the Engine arrived, which had to come a distance of three or four hundred yards. An eye-witness says the Engine was got out and placed in position in an incredibly short space of time.

Portland threatens to be overrun this winter with blacklegs. There are several there now, and more are coming. We look for the town to be burnt up, unless severe measures are resorted to, to rid the city of suspicious characters.

PHRENOLOGY.—Ed. Argus: I noticed what you said about the lectures, and being a little interested, I hunted up an old copy of Russels, and reading through the chapter in which the conversation you refer to is contained, it seemed to me you might as well have pointed the moral by giving the conclusion of the chapter, as follows:—"Russels soon found that this was one of the sages whom he should understand less as he heard him longer. He therefore bowed, and was silent; and the philosopher, supposing him satisfied, rose up and departed, with the air of a man who had co-operated with the present system."

Much as our lecturing friend will depart, after his mission is ended by having gathered up various small sums of cash in exchange for a mildly diluted and rather agreeable, though stale, humbug.

THE PRESIDENT.—Abraham Lincoln, to great amiability of character and a knowledge of men, unites self-reliance and firmness to an extent rarely equalled. He is, in short, the very man for the crisis; and what the country is deeply interested in knowing, gives tone to the Administration, instead of being moulded by the men and circumstances by which he is surrounded.

INCOME TAX.—The local editor of the Buffalo Express has made up the following table of taxes on incomes, as fixed by the new bill:

PRETTY SHARP.—The Chicago Tribune is severe on the sluggishness of the East in sending troops to Washington, and says: "The West will demand, not for the purpose of compelling her sons to their duty, but for securing to the army of the East the services of cowardly or un patriotic New England, New York and Pennsylvania, that the work of drafting be at once begun. But in this heavy draft made upon us in the face of imminent danger, there is this consolation: With our brave boys in the van of McClellan's army, there will be no more such pitiable exhibitions as we saw at Great Bethel and Bull's Run. They will teach your Fire Zouaves and such like cattle the art of war. But if for nothing else, let the East be subjected to draft for men to carry our men's luggage and to serve as cooks in camp."

Col. Baker Will Not Resign! We are glad to be enabled to state positively that there will be no vacancy in the Senate by the act of Col. Baker's accepting a commission in the army, or by his resigning. W. C. Johnson, Esq., of this city, some time since wrote to Col. Baker on the subject of the rumored resignation of his seat, to whom the Colonel returned an answer from which we are permitted to make the following extract. The letter is dated Sept. 22, 1861. Col. Baker says: "In relation to the Senatorship, be pleased to say to every one, once for all, that I value the station conferred upon me by the State of Oregon, more highly than any other in the world—that I do not intend to vacate or resign."

The Political Question of the Day. The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article discussing the present aspect of public affairs, presents the following thoughts and suggestion upon the condition of the country, which we reproduce as eminently worthy of consideration at the present time, and because of the honorable contrast they present to the mean and contemptible course of the little one-horse secession journals of Oregon in their opposition to the Administration in its effort to put down the gigantic rebellion, which is threatening to overturn the Government itself. The Journal of Commerce is and always has been an able Democratic paper:

In fact, for the present the day of parties and party politics is past. We look around us to-day for the old party lines, but in vain. One grand interest, absorbing for a while all questions of minor importance, has seized on the public mind, sweeping away the barriers which Democrats, Republicans or Americans, had erected around themselves, and the citizens of the United States, forgetful of ordinary issues of political campaigns, ask solely this, How shall the Union be sustained and our Government be restored to its sea-wide power?

We recognize the question as the only political question of the day. It comes to us as to a man who has been wandering in the deserts of Africa for a year, and who suddenly returns to find his country convulsed by a civil war. It is not a question that can be answered by recouring to the cause and seeking thus a cure. We have drifted far beyond that. The future of our country is in the hands of God, and under Him in the hands of wise rulers and a patriotic people.

We find the country plunged in a vast, expensive, desolating war. We find the hearts of men trembling in view of the darkness before them, and in such times God forbid that we should add to the overwhelming gloom. On the contrary we promise ourselves that so far as in us lies, we will endeavor to cheer the hearts of our countrymen, and to find in the future sources of encouragement, by which men's souls may be strengthened and restrained in the conflict before us. For it is vain to conceal that the conflict is before us. There is now no prospect of peace, nor can we see any opening to-day for such a prospect. We shall wait for the opening as "those that wait for the morning," but we shall not hold out to our readers any delusive hopes of the dawn. To-day the country might have peace if the nation were willing to consent to the alternative of a dissolution of the Union. But there is no more prospect at present that the mind of the Northern people will consent to such a peace than that the stars will fall. We know that there is a very general, we may say universal, desire in the country that the war should end by a settlement of some kind. But the ideas of men on the subject are vague; and when the distinct issue is presented, shall it be at the expense of a divided Union? The answer is at once and firmly—"No—never." Nor can any one well devise a treaty of dissolution. The questions relating to Eastern Tennessee, to Western Virginia, to Missouri and Kentucky, not to mention such as the mouths of the Mississippi and the Gulf forts—these questions present a difficulty to the mind of a thinking man, which at once discourages him from any attempt to devise a treaty of peace based on a dissolution of the Union. It must then be regarded as a fact that that peace, at the expense of the Union, will not be excepted by the people of the North, and is, in effect, impracticable.

What, then, is left for us? We are citizens of a noble Government. Its name has been first on the roll of nations. To be an American has been more than of old days it was to be a Roman citizen. To have the shadow of Americanism, to have slept under the protection of the American flag, was enough to entitle a man to deliverance from captivity even by the voice of American artillery. That day must come again. The Government, represented by the President and both Houses of Congress, undertakes to effect it. We are in their hands, and whatever we may think of the original error in this undertaking, we can look nowhere else for leadership and government. The powers that be, are ordained of God, and the citizens must recognize their authority.

We propose, therefore, for ourselves, to support the Government as good citizens in a legitimate and constitutional conduct of war. By this support we shall not be understood as promising to approve all the measures of the Administration, for we are citizens, and as such, sovereigns in America, and we shall always exercise the citizen's right to a voice, in the proper time and place, in the management of public affairs. But recognizing the war as a fact, and the apparent impossibility of peace until the Government shall have exhibited to the world and to the rebellion its undiminished power, we shall, wherever we can consistently do so, join our efforts with those citizens who are now managing the affairs of the Government, for the restoration of the Union. If we oppose the principle of a protective tariff, we certainly shall not encourage smuggling, so long as the high tariff is the law of the land. And on the same principle the citizen owes a cordial obedience to every legitimate effort of the Government to carry on a war, even though he may disapprove the causes which led the country into the war.

Even if we shall have occasion to differ from the Administration, we have no apprehension that we shall render ourselves justly amenable to any charge of sympathy with secession. The Journal of Commerce has steadfastly declared that the "right of secession" is a myth, and that secession is rebellion. We shall hardly be likely to agree with or to support all the measures of the Administration.

But whatever the course of the Administration, we shall hope all things for the best, and where their plans are such as we cannot approve, we shall, as the occasion will determine, either advise a different course, and give with coolness and deliberation the reasons for our dissent, or if it shall appear to us that such advice will be useless, or will be likely to embarrass the Government, and injure the country, we shall prefer to accept the example of Paul when the ship was in danger and the gloom impenetrable, "cast anchor and wish for the day."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11th.—The Tribune's correspondent says, by the occupation of Lewonsville Gen. McClellan has complete possession of the line of hills running north and south from the river, from Great Falls.

This second line which is about two miles from the Fort, is more properly one of operation than defense. We now threaten the communication of the rebel army on the upper Potomac, while a slight advance will entirely cut them off. Recent investigations show there are not and have not been rebel fortifications on the Potomac at any other place than Acquia Creek. There are three batteries of twenty guns, which are designed to defend the terminus of the new Southern railroad, and protect Richmond and Fredericksburg, not to hinder navigation. The guns at Freestone Point, which a fortnight ago fired upon our vessels, causing fear that the navigation was stopped, was a field battery on the way South. Vessels can pass three miles beyond the Acquia batteries, which cannot harm them. The Herald's dispatch says while the river continues at its present height, there is no probability of an attack on our lines or an advance from the rebels.

The news from Kentucky is cheering. John J. Crittenden, in spite of his advanced age, is the first private in the Frankfort Home Guards, and has declared his intention to go into camp and remain in service until every rebel is driven from the soil of Kentucky. There is no doubt that Crittenden will be offered the position of Brigadier General of the volunteers.

The Times' dispatch says, that accounts received by Government and which are deemed valuable, represent the cotton crop of the Southern States as about the average yield. Much of it has been successfully housed. Owing to the want of bagging, it could not be baled or transported until a supply of wrapping could be obtained. The crop is deemed almost useless, being too bulky for shipment.

Our Consul General to Egypt, Thayer, writes home, that the British Government is making extraordinary exertions to procure supplies of cotton from and through Egypt. A new Commercial treaty has lately been negotiated, between the Egyptian and British Governments, which gives the latter extraordinary facilities in exporting their staple. Thayer at once requested that the same provisions should be granted to the Government of the United States, and his request was immediately granted.

St. Louis, Oct. 10th.—The Convention met at 11 A. M., and continued till 3 P. M. Only 84 members were present and were not sufficient for a quorum.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican this P. M. says, Gen. Price is said to have crossed the Osage with 30,000 troops, that McCullough with 25,000 men and 11 cannon, were within one day's march of Price, and that the two armies in conjunction will make a stand for Freedom's army.

Gen. Fremont's future movements are foretold to be sent by telegraph. St. Louis, Oct. 10th.—Secretary Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas arrived this afternoon. It is understood that they came on business connected with the Department of the West and will remain several days.

The Rebels attempt to take Fort Hatteras, but are gallantly repulsed, with a loss of 200 killed and 700 drowned!!

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9th.—The frigate Susquehanna has arrived from Hatteras Inlet. It brings most interesting intelligence. The day after the capture of the propeller Fanny by the rebel troops, the steamer Ceres and Putnam, having one of the launches of the Susquehanna in tow, went up the Chicopee and landed seven days provisions, returning the same evening without having seen anything of the rebels.

On Friday news came from Hatteras Inlet by the steamer Stars and Stripes, that 2500 rebels, consisting of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiments, had come over from the mainland in six small steamers, schooners and flatboats, and attacked the 12th Indiana Regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The Susquehanna steamed up outside, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras light by nightfall.

During the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the 13th Indiana Regiment, who had passed in darkness a large body of rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. Brown reported a loss of fifty of his men, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in having his 10th provisioned.

On Saturday morning the Monticello steamed round the Cape, and a few miles up met rebels marching down a narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing troops to co-operate with them.

They were within easy range and the Monticello opened on them with shells, firing 18 shots and doing great damage. A shell passed through the wheel-house of the Fanny (rebel). It is thought their loss must have reached between two and three hundred, killed and wounded, during the engagement.

A member of the Indiana regiment, who was taken prisoner, managed to escape.—He took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the Monticello. He reports that the first shell killed Col. Barton of the Georgia Regiment, and that the havoc was terrible.

New York, Oct. 9th.—The Times' dispatch, dated Washington, Oct. 6th, says Commander Charney arrived here this morning from Hatteras Inlet. He reports that on Monday the rebels formed an expedition to attack and recapture the Fort occupied by our forces. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about 3,000 men. The steamers were armed with rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells, and were assisted by vessels lying off the Inlet. The rebels retreated, though not before two or three steamers had been sunk; going down with all on board.—Judging from the crowded appearance of the vessels, it is estimated that about 700 were drowned besides a large loss which they must have sustained by the bursting of our shells and plunging of our shots, as our guns were served in a most masterly manner.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Our pickets stationed near Prospect Hill, were driven in by rebels in force, their object being doubtless, to ascertain the position of our advance. Our troops are in a comfortable condition.

Dispatches received from Norfolk and New Orleans, say Billy Wilson's Zouaves were attacked on the Island of Santa Rosa, Forces landed from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and a severe fight ensued. The rebels give the Zouaves great credit for their bravery, but claimed to have spiked their guns and destroyed their camp equipage, also claim to have committed great slaughter among the Zouaves, but give no number of the killed.

Dispatches received by the Chicago Journal say there is a rumor that Price has been prevented from crossing the Osage, and that Gen. Lane has routed a detachment of his rear guard, after cutting them off from the main body.

ONE WEEK MORE! Owing to the continued demand for Pictures, Jos. BUCHTEL will remain in town another week. Be sure to call, rain or shine. Rooms over Milwain's store.

I. O. O. F. OMISSION LODGE No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Distribution of a new standing order is invited to all members. J. S. RINEHARTSON, N. G. J. M. BACON, Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1. F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. MYRICK, W. M. J. M. BACON, Sec'y. The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 16.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, remove perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

MORRIS' LIFE PILLS.—The high and varied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its curable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the medical practice of treating one pulling not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits, their good works testify for them, and they thrive out by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of constipation, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fever and ague, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Morris's Theriacal Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the nervous kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 315 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This purely vegetable remedy combines in itself the properties of an Astringent, a mild cathartic, and a tonic. It purifies the system from the blood, and other fluids of the body, the impurities of indolent secretion which engender and feed diseases, thus striking at the root of the malady. Although proved so efficacious it may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as it contains no powerful drastic drugs to debilitate the system, or mineral poisons to ruin the constitution.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, 10 Fulton St., N. Y. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

Read the advertisement in another column sold by Dr. STEELE, Oregon City, and by Druggists generally.

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Flatulency, Jaundice, Change of Climate, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, Oppression after Eating, General Debility, &c. are rapidly and effectually and surely cured by the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

California Evidence. MONTICELLO, (Ind. Cal.) June 16, 1858. I Having suffered for three years with Dyspepsia in its worst form, and having consulted with the best Physicians, and tried everything recommended without relief, I was induced to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS, and before I had taken one bottle, I found myself much better, and continued taking them, until I was entirely cured, and now enjoy as good health as ever I did in my life. I take great pleasure in recommending them to all who are similarly afflicted. JAMES LAWSON.

The OXYGENATED BITTERS are sold in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Merrill, R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon.

WINTER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—The only pure and genuine Balsam in, and so the last twenty years has been, prepared by S. W. Fowler & Co., of Boston; and their printed name, as well as the written signature of L. B. Bates, appear on the outer wrapper. As you would avoid the spurious and have the genuine, take no other!

WINTER'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.—The invaluable remedy is the best one extant for the safe, speedy, and permanent cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, the lungs, pain in the breast or side, and in fact every form of throat, chest, and lung complaint, as well as Consumption itself.

This household remedy should be in the hands of every family and individual, as a timely application of it to a slight cold will secure immediate relief; while cases of long standing, obstinate, and apparently incurable character, will surely yield to its wonderful curative powers and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

For sale in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Merrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon.

Excelsior Market. AT my establishment, on the corner of Main and Fifth streets, MEATS can be had at the following very

REASONABLE PRICES: MUTTON.....from 8 to 10 cts per lb. BEEF....." 4 to 8 " " VEAL....." 8 to 10 " " PORK....." 8 " " FRESH SAUSAGES....." 12 " " BOLOGNA....." 16 " " LARD....." 12 " "

MICHAEL MENGER. Oregon City, Oct. 26, 1861.

D. D. STEPHENSON, DENTIST, has removed his office to the Room over the Lewis Office, where he is prepared to do all work in his line.