



—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, NOVEMBER 23, 1861.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.
Recommended by Gov. Downey.

LETT.—Ben Stark, the choice of fiddling Whiteaker for U. S. Senator from this State, left Portland on the Pacific last Tuesday night. His exit was attended by demonstrations in keeping with the estimation in which he is held by the people of Oregon—similar to those with which Lane was received when he came back from Washington—being escorted to the landing in Portland by poor Geo. Curry and old man Hall of Beaver Swamp. It is not yet satisfactorily known whether Stark will endeavor to represent Oregon in the Senate of the U. S., or in that of the C. S. A., but we presume that, as he is sound on principle, he will go to Washington from an appreciative sense of the difference between "millage and pec-dies" paid in U. S. money and that paid in Jeff Davis's shillings.

It is indeed a humiliating position occupied by our State, three fourths of which are loyal, to be misrepresented in the U. S. Senate by a blatant little peppery sympathizer with treason. If he shows the colors in Washington that he has here, he ought to be looked after by a power that considers the welfare of millions of loyal citizens paramount to a claim set up to a seat in the Senate, based on the appointment of a spirit of a Governor, who acted in violation of the known wishes of an overwhelming majority of the people of this State. If this had been a secession State with a Union Governor, who had appointed a Union man to the rebel Congress, the people here would have assassinated the Governor, and hung the Senator before he left our shores; or, failing to do this, the Union Senator would be murdered whenever he reached the capital of the Southern confederacy. The Government of the United States, on the other hand, exercises extreme lenity and great forbearance toward those known to be hostile to the Government that feeds them and fills their pockets. It recognizes all their legal claims, and never lays hands on them till forced to do so by some overt act in the way of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

We think the Government ought to keep an eye on Whiteaker's pet, and if they catch him communicating with the rebels, give him a seat in Fort Lafayette, where a small congress of his brethren will be in session this winter.

KENTUCKY.—Since the invasion of Kentucky by Zollicoffer's brigades, the fires of patriotism, long since apparently almost extinguished, seem to have been newly kindled in the hearts of Kentuckians. Rousing Union meetings are being held in many large cities, volunteers are rushing to the defense of their country and their homes, and those who stay at home are contributing liberally to the support of the families of volunteers. The Louisville Journal, in urging action, says—"This war must not long continue to be waged merely on the defensive in our section by the United States. We must take the offensive, and take it as soon as possible. Instead of being kept in constant fear for our homes, we must carry fear and consternation among the homes of our invaders. Considering the immense resources of the United States in men and money, the idea of any other policy is preposterous and intolerable." Kentucky seems to be waking up to the idea that she has something to do herself in putting down the rebellion, and we believe that she will get her part nobly hereafter.

Considering the immense resources of the United States in men and money, it is simply preposterous to suppose that this hellish rebellion will not be thoroughly crushed out. The war, let it last one year or ten, will end in a general ruin of traitors, that will teach a lesson to disunion scoundrels through all time.

PRESENTATION.—The Advertiser seems to think that the present war to put down rebellion is nothing more nor less than a persecution of the "constitutional democracy." Holt, Dickinson, and even Buchanan, are all trying to rouse the North, to put down the rebellion—consequently they are no longer "constitutional democrats," in the view of such men as write for the Lane papers. These fellows might just as well give up the idea of ever seeing any very formidable "Union democratic party" as they call the secessionists, unless they go where Breckinridge and Doll Haunah have gone—into the camp of Davis.

CLEANED OUT.—Our old friend H. W. Davis cleaned Shipley out of the Portland post-office last Wednesday. We predict we shall hear no more complaints about that office.

Mr. Johnson, the patriotic Senator from Tennessee, made a speech lately in Kentucky, in which he thus related the sufferings of his poor Union friends in exile from Tennessee:

"The other day, when I stood in the presence of two thousand Tennesseans, exiled, like myself, from their homes of comfort and the families of their love, I found that my manhood and sternness of mind were all nothing, and that I was only a child. There they were, my friends and fellow-citizens of my beloved State, gathered upon the friendly soil of Kentucky, from the tender stripping of fifteen to the gray-haired father of sixty, all mourning the evil that had befallen our land and our homes, but all seeking for arms to go back and drive the invader from our fields and hearth-stones. I essayed to speak to them words of counsel and encouragement, but speech was deafened me. I stood before them as one who was dumb. If it be true that out of the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh, it is also true that the heart may be too full for the utterance of speech. And such were ours—two thousand of us exiled Tennesseans, and all about! Silent as the city of the dead! But there was no longer there. There were the bounding heart and the throbbing brain; there were the burning cheek and the blazing eye, all more eloquent than ever were the utterances of human speech. Each of that throng of exiles, who had wandered among the mountains and hid in their caverns, who had slept in the forest and sneezed themselves, one by one, through the pickets of the invader, each was now offering comfort and pledging fidelity to the other. Youth and age were banding together in a holy alliance that will never yield till our country and our flag, our Government and our institutions are bathed in the sunlight of peace and consecrated by the baptism of patriotic blood. There were the women, and there, too, is mine, right over there—And yet we are homeless—exiled! And why? Was it for crime? Had we violated any law? Had we offended the majesty of our Government or done wrong to any human being? No, none of these. Our fault and our only fault, was loving our country too well to permit its betrayal. And for this the remorseless agents of that 'sam of all 'sables' secession, driven from our families and hearths, and made us exiles and wanderers. But the time shall soon come when we wanderers will go home! Depend upon it, my friends, this monstrous iniquity cannot long subsist. Some bolt of heaven's righteous vengeance, 'red with unnumbered wounds,' will blast the traitors in their high estates! But whatever they may do—though they may ravage our State and make desolate our homes, though they convert the verities of our nation as two sepulchres, and turn our valleys and plains into graveyards, there is still one thing they cannot do—they never can, while God reigns, make East Tennessee a land of exiles!"

Mr. Johnson and his friends will find no word of consolation or sympathy from the organs of treason in the North, which are crying for "peace," denouncing such men as Johnson as "Union saboteurs" and shouting all the while "Why don't you let the 'constitutional democrats' alone!"

THE SALMON RIVER MINES.—Mr. Welch, of Astoria, has just returned from the Salmon River mines. We give the public what information we derived from him. He thinks the richness of these mines has been somewhat exaggerated in the valley. From ten to a hundred dollars a day to a hand, he thinks is all that might be safely set down as a general field. The gold he exhibited in his pocket, of a fine appearance, and is not probably worth more than three or twelve dollars to the ounce. The mines are not located immediately on Salmon River, but upon a flat on the top of a high mountain, several miles from the river. The gold is found in wet, springy soil, the top of which is covered with a soft soil of mud. The work is all done with rockers, and water is obtained by means of digging—the water passing through the rocks all being carried back into holes from which it is taken in order to save it. This of course soon becomes almost thick with mud and is a great hindrance to saving all the gold. It was morning in the mine when Mr. Welch left, about four weeks ago.

NEW DISCOVERY.—Jay Smith, of Silverton, left the Salmon River diggings on the 15th Nov., and informs us that about 350 men will winter there. The mines had been yielding well—from \$100 to \$500 a day to the hand. Mr. Smith says new diggings have been struck about fifty miles from the present mines, which pan out largely—\$250 to the pan having been washed out in one instance. The weather was very cold, and the snow on the mountains two feet deep when he crossed.

CARBON MINES.—A lot of the Carbon miners came down from Victoria on the Pacific to Portland last Monday. The most of them have gone to California to winter. They are all going back to the mines next spring. They have been at work in the Carbon mines since July, and brought out over three hundred thousand dollars, several of them having as high as sixty or eighty pounds each. The mines are said to be fabulously rich, but not yet proved to be very extensive. The gold is very coarse, resembling the Scott's River gold. We saw a \$100 dollar lump, and some samples on board were said to be much larger. The coarseness of the gold is a sure index that other very rich diggings will be found not far off. The miners say the best way to get there, is to pack from the Dalles on horses in the spring, and return by the way of Victoria in the fall. These mines are no humbug—that can be relied on.

Col. P. St. George Cooke, formerly of the U. S. Army in Utah, has been appointed Brigadier General.

The Oregonian of last Wednesday contains an article in the editorial columns headed "Next June Election," over a very small "P." The article, although purporting to have come from the sunny South, was no doubt written not a hundred miles south of this. It smells of printer's ink, and has the earmarks of an old stager in politics. The main drift of the article is, that there is great danger that the Douglas democracy in this State will be induced to join John Lane's secession party, thinking it to be a "Democratic party," because the Advertiser and States' Union call it such, and call loudly for Union conventions all over the State, to get Democrats so committed to a Union party that they cannot be enticed into the secession party. We consider the imputation a slander upon the Union democracy, and it does great injustice to their intelligence and patriotism. This writer is not one of the blood stars, neither do we think he is a "very great magnitude."

A BROTHER ROYALTY.—Last week, as the Pacific left Portland, she took away a company of soldiers destined to Esquimaux. A young lady whose parents reside not far from Portland, having become smitten with one of the soldiers, succeeded in getting on board the steamer by dressing up in soldier's clothes. The matter coming to light, she was dressed in criminal and put ashore when the steamer reached Astoria. Her grief was inconsolable, and she landed vowing vengeance on the Sergeant of the guard who revealed the secret. On reaching Astoria, she refused proffered hospitality, but started down the river bank on foot and alone, as though determined to follow her lover to the farthest point of land stretching out into the ocean, and there watching the sailing ship that bore her lover far away on the bounding billow. She succeeded in reaching the Clatsop plains, but returned to Astoria in time to take the Pacific on her upward trip last Monday. She is decidedly disengaged.

SEVERAL OREGONIANS.—The Oregonian of Lexington, Kentucky, says that between forty and fifty persons had reached that city who had fled from the violence of Zollicoffer's secession leaders in Tennessee, mostly women and children. The company was in charge of M. Vanoy, a preacher in the Christian church. Mr. Vanoy says he was an eyewitness of acts of barbarity toward Union people by the rebel horde, that would appal a savage. Houses, barns and stores were robbed, horses, cattle and sheep were driven off, and the rebels in a mere spirit of wantonness and brutality destroyed what they could not use or carry away. Men, women, and children, some of them aged, sick, and infirm, were driven into the mountains to wander among wild beasts and hide in dens and caverns. Mr. Vanoy intended as soon as his party were provided for, to shoulder his rifle and join the loyal men in Tennessee in driving these marauders from the soil. "All we ask is to be let alone," say these pleading refugees, and the Advertiser editors will call Vanoy a "Union saboteur," and wonder why he doesn't "let our southern brethren alone!"

DISSENT.—The Albany Democrat, Albany, makes a desperate attempt to manufacture capital out of a sentence from Senator Baker's letter, which we published in our issue of Nov. 15. Proceeding on the one hand, but mistaken notion, that a living dog is better than a dead lion, he howls round the grave of Baker, striving with pay but better nation to tear the clouds from the serene face of our gallant soldier, in order that he may step upon the bones of a man whom the nation delighted to honor. For shame! Tread lightly over the ashes of the dead, even if he was while living an enemy to your secession politics and a true loyal friend to his country.

ROCK CREEK MINES.—R. H. Robb, of Benton county, left Rock Creek on the 1st Nov., and says the mines there are about "played out." No one will be apt to winter there except the English Collector.—Shas R. Smith, of this place, also came down.

GOVERNORS.—We learn that the bridge lately building across Molalla is now finished, and ready for travel. The bridge is on the old emigrant road leading from Philip Foster's to Silverton.

CALIFORNIA ALMANAC.—We have received from A. Rosenfield, publisher, San Francisco, a copy of the California Almanac for 1862. It contains 40 pages of interesting matter, besides a likeness of our late Senator, Gen. E. D. Baker.

PORTLAND ITEMS.—We copy the following from the Oregonian:

—The Pacific sailed last night for San Francisco. She had about 200 tons of freight, consisting of about 1,500 boxes of apples, and the balance in military stores. She also took \$50,000 in gold dust.

—Five companies of soldiers, of the 9th Inf., sailed on the Pacific. They gave three hearty cheers for the Stars and Stripes, as the vessel left.

—The bark *Jane A. Falkenberg* sailed for San Francisco this week, taking 4,000 boxes apples, 2,672 sacks wheat, 1,000 sacks flour, 700 sacks oats, and 20 bbls. of cider.

Dr. R. S. Parlow has been appointed Postmaster at this place. He doesn't seem much inclined to accept the office.

Buchanan for the War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1861.
DEAR SIR: I have been honored by your kind invitation, as Chairman of the appropriate Committee, to attend and address a Union meeting of the citizens of Chester and Lancaster Counties, to be held at the town of Hayesville on the 1st of October. This I should gladly accept, proceeding as it does from a much valued portion of my old Congressional District, but advancing years and the present state of my health, render it impossible.

You correctly estimate the deep interest which I feel, in common with the citizens who will there be assembled, in the present condition of our country. This is indeed serious, but our recent military reverses, so far from producing despondency in the minds of a loyal and powerful people, will only animate them to more mighty exertions in sustaining a war which has become inevitable by the assault of the Confederate States upon Ft. Sumter.

For this reason, were it possible, waiving all other topics, I should confine myself to a solemn and earnest appeal to my countrymen, and especially those without families, to volunteer for the war, and join the many thousands of brave and patriotic volunteers who are already in the field. This is the moment for action, for prompt, energetic, and united action, and not for the discussion of peace propositions. These, we must know, would be rejected by the States that have seceded unless we should offer to recognize their independence, which is entirely out of the question.

Better counsels may hereafter prevail, when these people shall be convinced that the war is conducted not for their conquest or subjugation, but solely for the purpose of bringing them back to their original position in the Union without impairing, in the slightest degree, any of their constitutional rights.

While, therefore, we shall cordially hail their return under our common glorious flag, and welcome them as brothers, yet until that happy day shall arrive, it will be our duty to support the President with all the men and means at the command of the country in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Rich. City, Oct. 20th, 1861.

EMORY ARMY.—In my last I promised to give you the result of a prospecting trip to Salmon River, and that I would have something reliable from these diggings to communicate to my readers. The first part of my promise is easily fulfilled, but the last, not so easily. F. M. Rice, the person of whom I wrote, not having arrived at Salmon River, went out with Louch who had been to Salmon, and was then conducting a pack-trail thither. The weather was cloudy, snow fell obscuring all marks of the trail, and they were lost in the mountains, failing to reach Salmon River, they encamped about for more than two weeks, when they returned home, knowing no more about the new diggings than when they started. I have learned however from other sources, that the mines, though very rich, yielding from 125 cts. to \$200.00 to the pan, are limited in extent to the gulches running into a tributary of Salmon River. The experienced man Oro Fino came in yesterday and reports several pack-trails and a large number of men bound for Salmon, were stopped in Cassia Prairie about 10 miles above the crossing of Clearwater, by a band of about 200 Indians under Eagle of the Light, who forbade the whites going to the Salmon River country; and also that three pack-trails belonging to Creighton & Co. of Elk City are detained by the same band. He also reports that Lawyer Shedd denounces the action of Eagle of the Light, and has sent a messenger to him to command him and his band to disperse and not molest the whites, or he (Lawyer) with 600 horses would come out and smother the last man of them. I do not give much credit to the report, but Creighton & Co. on the strength of it refuse to sell ammunition to any but those who will say that they intend to winter there. The exodus of men from these diggings since the breaking out of the Salmon River excitement, has not been equalled by any since that of the Children of Israel from Egypt; out of about 800 or a 1,000 men who were on the South Fork not more than three weeks ago there are now but about 75 left.

Yours,
JOHN W. MERRICK.

JONES MAGUIRE.—We learn from Chief Burke that after diligent inquiry, he has discovered that the desperado Maguire who stabbed officer Parke the other night, is a fugitive from justice in Washington Territory, having committed at a place known as the four Nations House, near Walla Walla, an outrage upon a woman which resulted in her death; and that an express had been sent from there to cause his apprehension. He also, last September, robbed a man of \$200, under circumstances of gross brutality. He was known by the alias of "Sallor Jack," and sometimes as the "Oregon bully." If the authorities and newspapers of that country, will take some pains to communicate with Chief Burke in regard to this villain, they may assist in bringing him to deserved punishment.—S. F. Herald.

Jack Maguire is under indictment for stabbing an officer in this county, about three years since. We hope however, that our neighbors below will keep him, as they have him, making him useful as an example or in some other way.

CHIEF.—Mr. Geo. Fisher has put up a mill here, and is now making cider and shipping to California. He pays 25 cents a bushel for cider apples, and will continue the manufacture as long he can obtain the apples.

MURDER.—The trial of F. Patterson for the murder of Capt. Staples, is progressing in Portland, before Judge Wait. Three days were consumed in empanneling a jury.



TWO REBEL FORTS TAKEN!

The "sacred soil" of South Carolina invaded!—The "chivalry" take to their heels!

BEAUFORT CAPTURED!

\$4,000,000 OF COTTON TAKEN!

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Capt. Steadman reached Washington yesterday noon, with dispatches from the naval expedition. He brings two flags, one Palmetto and one American, which were hoisted in South Carolina, over Ft. Walker.

Capt. Steadman says the captured forts are magnificent, with earth covered ways, and bomb-proof magazines, and that all our troops have to do is to hold them;—they can be held against any opposing force.

Commander Drayton, of the Palmettos, is a brother of the rebel Gen. Drayton who commanded the forts. The Seminoles had five shots in her hull. The Walrus had her machinery disabled. The chief engineer of the Susquehanna was killed.

Five of the twenty guns of the fort on Hilton Peak were dismantled. There were 800 rebels on Hilton Peak, and 1500 on Bay Point. We have captured 55 cannon, 500 muskets, and any amount of ammunition.

The road by which the rebels escaped is covered with rifled muskets, knapsacks, &c. &c.

We have taken 2800 blankets and tents for 3000 men.

The rebel guns were all 32 pounders, 4 of them being sited and cast this year at Richmond. The others were from Norfolk, including an English gun taken in the late war. The muskets and ammunition are English.

Thirty dead bodies have been found, and more are being found having been hastily buried in the sand.

The Georgia troops ran first! and the South Carolina troops next!—"The Georgia militia military company, who served the guns, should tell the rest!"—"The 'chivalry' ought to be advanced"—but they now find it different from ten thousand of them attacking seventy half-starved men in Ft. Sumter!

On the receipt of official dispatches, the following order was issued:

The Department announces to the navy and to the country its estimation at the brilliant success of the combined navy and army forces, respectively commanded by Vice-Admiral F. D. Porter and Brig. Gen. W. H. Sherman, in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard commanding the entrance to Port Royal harbor, and to commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a national salute be fired from each navy yard at meridian on the day after the receipt of this order.

Nov. 15.—Gen. Burdick's division consisting of six regiments, is expected to depart immediately, on the arrival of the vessels at Beaufort.

A Washington dispatch says—Gen. Stone and Banks are in town. A grand Council of War is to be held today, which will be presided in by Gen. McClellan and the President and all the major generals. The question of an advance will then be decided.

Our spies and scouts report great disturbances in the rebel ranks, and the rapid movement of troops.

Sept. 15th Mo Nov. 3.—Share the departure of Gen. Hunter, Pope and Starke's divisions of the army on Saturday last (Nov. 2th) for St. Louis from Warsaw, nothing of interest has transpired, and Springfield will be entirely abandoned, and a large number of Union men of the city and country have left with the army, not willing to trust their lives in the hands of the rebels.

Price began to move on Saturday morning with 25,000 men and 25 cannon, to wards Pineville, in the northeast of the State; that Price intends to go into winter quarters at Cross Hollow, Washington Co. Arkansas.

N. Y. Nov. 15th.—A large English steamer, loaded with munitions of war for the rebels, was captured by a U. S. Frigate and taken into Key West.

The steamer Champion from Panama, has arrived. Ex-Senator Gwin was a passenger under arrest. Gwin, Calhoun Goshua and J. L. Bent, of California, were expected to be on the Unde Samur.

Gen. Sherman seized four million dollars' worth of cotton in the vicinity of Beaufort, S. C., and numbers of citizens professed loyalty to the Government.

LATEST FROM BEAUFORT.

N. Y. Nov. 15.—The steamer Conzaco, from Port Royal, Nov. 14, arrived here last night. The troops had all been landed, and the war materials from the various vessels of the fleet are being rapidly discharged. It was surmised that the pickets on the opposite side of the Island, near Savannah ferry, had been attacked by the rebels. The Federal forces will take formal possession of Beaufort on the 14th of Nov.

N. Y. Nov. 11.—The 55th N. Y. Regiment left for Washington to-day—3 more will leave soon. The Post says an expedition is about to sail to seal the harbors of Charleston and Savannah against the passage of vessels. A flotilla of 40 vessels is now at N. Y., armed and ready to sail for the Gulf of Mexico.

Dispatches from Cairo state that the battle at Belmont, Mo., last week, was bloody and hard fought. Although the Federals, under Gen. Grant and McClernand, took over 200 prisoners, and drove the enemy from their camp, burning their tents, &c., yet reinforcements coming to the enemy from Columbus, Ky., the Federals were forced to retreat. Our loss is about 500, killed, wounded, and prisoners. The rebel loss was about the same. Pillow commanded the rebels.

The rebel troops are said to be leaving the Potomac, and going South.

Gov. Gamble of Missouri has been prom-

ised by the Government at Washington all the aid he needs. The Government will equip all the soldiers he will raise.

The Maryland election has resulted in the triumph of the Union men. The rebels have only seven members in both Houses. Bradford's majority was 30,000.

Gen. Heintzelman, from the left wing of the army on the Potomac, says it is true the rebels are leaving for the South as fast as possible.

Gen. Halleck has been assigned to the Department of the West, and Gen. Buell to the Department of Kentucky.

The French frigate Calabria was burned on Friday night off Cape Hatteras. All hands were saved.

The rebel privateer Sumter has been captured by a Government vessel.

To SCRIP OWNERS.—Scrip owners will be interested in the following note, which we clip from the Oregonian:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1861. I am in possession of several letters from various scrip owners, desiring information as to the true bond which issue on their scrip. The 2nd Auditor told me yesterday that they had so much scrip on hand, and their business was so pressing that it would be impossible for them to take up the scrip entrusted to me, before the middle of December or the 1st of January. So you see I will be compelled to be patient. We cannot hurry the Treasury Department one minute. Others who come in after me will be compelled to wait eight months, and perhaps one year.

CHAS. M. CARTER.

ASSURANCES FROM THE SOUTH.—The authorities here are constantly in receipt of letters from wealthy and distinguished men in the South, who assure them that as soon as the U. S. troops appear in sufficient force, to give them adequate protection, they will break ground and rise in support of the Union. At present, they have no arms, no private intercourse with each other, no nucleus. The reign of terror is supreme, and they are afraid even of assassination. This is the tenor of numerous letters from Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The materials for a decided reaction are ready, and a real majority of the people in the South are sighing for the return of the happy days of the Republic.—Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

SENATOR BAKER'S SECESSION.—The telegraph informs us that Gov. Whiteaker of Oregon, has appointed Benjamin Stark, of Portland, to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, caused by the death of the late Daniel Baker. Stark is reported to be a secessionist, and an intelligent gentleman who has just returned to Marysville from Oregon, says he is quite hot against the Government. This seems the more probable, since Gov. Whiteaker himself is known to be opposed to the Union issue. Alas! That the gallant, eloquent and patriotic Baker should have such a successor!—Marysville Appeal.

A VERY GLIBLY SUPPLY WASTER.—The London and Paris journals, upon a full examination of the subject, declare it to be their opinion, that from this time till the next European harvest England and France combined will need a weekly importation of breadstuffs equal to two million seven hundred and sixty nine thousand two hundred and twenty four bushels of wheat. That amount of wheat is not in the world—after feeding the people of the wheat growing countries—so that maize, rice, oats, &c. must be in part relied on.

The Hon. H. J. Raymond, speaking of the rebellion, quoted Mr. Hiett, of South Carolina, as having said in the S. Carolina Secession Convention, "Gentlemen, you may talk about slavery being the cause of this secession movement, but don't put it in the documents that are to live in history. It is simply the continuation of a plan formed twenty five years ago." Doubtless this is so.

"If," exclaimed an active politician in a speech at Lebanon a few weeks ago, "our fathers of the Revolution were right in '76, the secessionists are right now." Oh, of course. If it was right for the fathers to establish this great Government, it of course must be right for the sons to destroy it. Isn't that too plain for argument!

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 60a 65c; Flour, \$3.50-\$4.50; Oats 25a 30c; Butter, 22a 25c; Eggs, 20c.

MARRIED:

Nov. 17, 1861, in Lafayette, at the house of Warner Brynson, by Rev. Geo. C. Chandler, Mr. Ferdinand Bartels and Miss Albertine Brynson.

I. O. O. F.

OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Regular meeting in good standing are invited to attend. J. R. RINEHART, N. G. J. M. BROWN, Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1.

F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in the sky month. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. J. M. BROWN, Sec'y. J. MYRICK, W. M.

BAND'S SERRAVALLE.

For the removal and permanent care 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 purgative effect, remove 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. ast 701

Found.

In the Cascade mountains, near Summit Prairie, about the 15th of November, 1861, one small black MUTEK, with grayish hair, animal ears, being found at G. C. Day's farm, Washington county, eight miles west of Oregon City. JOS. C. PAINTER, w 2

D. D. STEPHENSON.

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

CHAURERS!

always on hand at F. CHARMAN'S.