



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

Our contempt and dislike for those who are always grumbling at everything done by President Lincoln, which they cannot see the reason for, is only second to that we feel for those who call themselves peace men in this State because they think it imprudent to own their master Jeff Davis just now.

But a word further to these grumblers. No General, since the beginning of this wicked rebellion, has been treated with the distinguished forbearance and consideration shown Fremont.

We suppose no man could or would charge Fremont with cowardice or lack of desire to do the Union service. But he is not the only General who has those necessary qualities.

Fremont, always celebrated for his reckless daring and indomitable perseverance, has nevertheless proven himself incompetent to conduct an entire enterprise.

President Lincoln and his immediate advisers are quite as desirous for the speedy and complete suppression of rebellion in the United States as any one of these grumblers.

Naturally they have as much mental capacity as any Union man on this coast, and have at least ordinary education.

Their means of being informed, and securing proper bases for conclusions, are at least twenty times as good as ours on the Pacific.

Our conclusion is, that Union men who are not able to see reasons for every act or omission of those in power, and hence cannot approve, should at least observe silence.

Q. M. Gen. Meigs lately issued instructions to army contractors, commissaries, and disbursing officers generally, to avoid as far as possible giving any employment or business to persons aiding or sympathizing with the rebels.

Accepted.—F. Patterson, who was on trial last week at Portland for the killing of Capt. Staples, was acquitted.

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving day in our town passed off with some at least, of the good old fashioned ceremonies of New England.

Salmon River Mines.

Mr. B. E. Rogers, commonly known as John, arrived in town this week from the gold fields of the North.

The Mines.—A good deal of complaint is being made since the new mail arrangement, in regard to the regularity of States papers, and magazines.

CAUSTIC.—We heard of the following sentence occurring in the prayer of a Rev. gentleman in Portland at the funeral of Col. Baker.

"Oh, Lord! we pray that those who cry Peace! peace! when there is no peace, may be greatly comforted, so that they may learn there is no peace for the wicked!"

FOUND DEAD.—We learn from J. D. Crawford, Esq., of Champoug, that John Whitney, an old resident of Marion county, was found dead in the road on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

RECRUITS.—The Sentinel says recruiting for the mounted Regiment is going on briskly in Jacksonville.

JACK MAGUIRE.—This noted secessionist is about to escape being hung, as we notice by the San Francisco papers that Park, the policeman who was dangerously stabbed by the desperado not long since, is able to be about.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new paper to be published at Eugene City about the first of January next, by Shaw & Davis.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning, at the works across the river, Mr. Thomas Smith fell from a slippery plank several feet, striking his head, and severely injuring himself.

The new steamer "Unio," Capt. J. T. Apperson, has commenced regular trips to Yamhill—making the first last Wednesday, going to Lafayette, and returning next day with thirty tons of freight.

The Oregonian says the receipts at the late State Fair amounted to \$1,446,17; expenses of the Society, including amount paid for premiums, \$1,200,67—cash in the treasury, \$275,50.

The Morality of the Matter.

No one can have failed to observe how resolutely the advocates of secession ignore the moral view of the present contest in the United States.

This is the prime error of secession—the fundamental falsehood upon which it has erected its whole superstructure of heresy, iniquity, and untruth.

Can it be true that there is no right or wrong in this contest?—that there is no great moral principle involved in it?—that it is merely a conflict of interests, in which a sordid expediency is to be the guide?

Such is the false, mischievous, ruinous reasoning that has given vitality and power to a wanton and wicked revolt, and that has besotted many a clear intellect and many a generous heart into sympathy for, and support of, the most monstrous popular crime of the age.

The only book acknowledged by enlightened nations to contain a revelation from heaven to man, abounds in precepts inculcating the religious duty of allegiance to the Government we live under, and of obedience to the powers, "ordained of God, to administer it.

Rebellion finds nothing in the Sacred Scriptures to support it; but meets with its fiery condemnation in almost every chapter of those Scriptures—thus proving that the patriotic maxim of "Our country, right or wrong," is as applicable to intestine foes as to foreign enemies.

Let the advocates and supporters of this revolt beware how they forget and ignore the great moral question involved in it. It is not a matter in which we may take either side as we please.

The statesman never lived who was more tender of the liberty of the citizen than Thomas Jefferson; and after his illustrious public life was closed, and amidst the classic shades of Monticello, he wrote thus, Sept. 20, 1810: "A strict observance of the written law is doubtless one of the high duties of a good citizen, but it is not the highest.

THAT WEST.—Ed. Argus: Some of your readers will doubtless recollect the wedding veil to which allusion was made in your columns a few months since.

EXPORTS.—The Oregonian says 7,600 boxes of apples, 145 sacks onions, 10 packages butter, 69 hales wool, 10 horses, and \$75,000 in gold dust, were shipped on the Coates for San Francisco last Tuesday.

"We must decline publishing 'Old Pike.' While the strictures are in the main just, we regard the article as being too personal for publication at present.

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The Battle near Fredericktown, Mo.

The papers give particulars of the battle near Fredericktown, in Madison county, which resulted in the defeat of the forces under Gen. M. Jeff Thompson.

On Saturday Plummer sent a message to Conlin advising him of the arrangement, which fell into Thompson's hands—Thompson then posted himself on one of two roads from Dallas to Fredericktown, but missed Plummer, as this last took the other road.

Conlin reached Fredericktown at 9 Monday morning last. Plummer came in at 11. Then they were informed that the enemy had retreated and were then probably thirty miles away.

Over 6,000 muskets arrived at New York lately by one of the Hamburg steamers. They are of the best class of Prussian infantry arms, and are intended as a present from the Prussian Government to the city of Philadelphia.

The planters are getting uneasy about the cotton and sugar they have sold to the Confederate Government, and to allay their anxiety, the Richmond Examiner tells them that the Congress will pass a relief measure, seeing there is no prospect of disposing of the staples.

The American Agriculturist for this month awards the palm to Wisconsin for raising wheat. In a paragraph relative to it, it says: "The largest yield of wheat which has been communicated to us, is that raised by Samuel Charlworth, Esq., Winnebago county, Wisconsin, who harvested sixty three bushels from one acre."

Thomas B. Clay, of Ky., eldest son of Henry Clay, is in Washington. He was warmly welcomed by the President and prominent citizens of the District.

It is stated that, before the close of the navigation of the St. Lawrence, Canada will have 20,000 British troops scattered throughout her territory.

It is estimated that England will need fully 64,000,000 and France 80,000,000 bushels of grain during the ensuing nine months. This fact will insure the balance of trade in favor of the United States for a year to come.

In India, where the cholera in its most malignant form first emerged and spread throughout the world, it had again made its appearance, and is terribly destructive of human life.

Lately has been performed the greatest telegraphic feat yet attempted in Europe—although a greater has been achieved in this country by wires making a complete circuit. Dispatches were sent from London directly to the Russian port of Taganrog, on the Sea of Azoff, a distance of two thousand five hundred miles, without the loss of a perceptible portion of time, as was found by comparing the chronometers of both offices.

A lady just returned from one of the southeastern counties of Virginia says that all the schools have been broken up long ago; the boys are in the army, and the girls are at home knitting socks; that wherever you go the ladies meet you at their doors and gates with the needles going; the servants in the house and on the plantation are equally ambitious.

Thanks to Prof. Owens, it is now clear that monkeys are not men. From a careful examination of Gorilla skulls and skeletons, he has made the deduction that the connection between man and the monkey is absolutely broken by a gap, which separates the latter impassably from the very lowest types of negroes.

The great comet which attracted so much attention last summer while it lay stretched across the heavens, is still seen with a telescope not far from the star Eta in the constellation Hercules. It is entirely shorn of that wonderful appendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebulous shroud, the whole not unlike in appearance a small planetary nebula.

A letter in the London Times says that East Indian Cotton is regarded with increasing favor; it makes a beautiful cloth, and takes dye better than American.—The Times brings forward evidence showing that so far from American cotton being arbler of England's destinies, her emancipation from all need of it is, perhaps, a question of eight or nine million pounds sterling.

Details of Eastern News.

Every unmarried man but one, in Washington, Ind., has gone to the war. What a forlorn place for the girls.

By the extinguishment of papers in the South the rebels have but little more to boast of for a press than the cotton press.

The Secretary of War has authorized the building of a military telegraph along the Indiana border, as asked for by Gov. Morton. It will be commenced at once.

Ten millions of dollars of demand Treasury Notes have been issued, \$7,000,000 of which are in circulation, \$1,000,000 at the depositories, and \$2,000,000 on hand.

The colored prostitutes of Charleston, S. C., subscribed \$450 for the Southern Confederacy. The Young Men's Christian Association cheerfully accepted it—perhaps some of the youths unexpectedly got the money returned in the fund.

The name of the gentleman who has proved himself so good a General of the Federal army, in Western Virginia, is not Rosecrans, but Rosecrans. Let the trumpet of fame give no uncertain sound when it speaks the names of our heroes.

The Chicago Tribune says:—"The grave of Douglas has been neatly fenced, and the enclosure grassed and laid out tastefully. It is visited daily by large numbers of people, many of whom leave tokens of remembrance and respect in the shape of bouquets and wreaths."

Gen. Floyd's favorite air is, "Still so gently o'er me stealing." Gen. Rosecrans has made his substitute for it that old one that used to be so popular in Marlborough's army, and which you will find used for so many words in the comedies of Farquhar and others—"Over the hills and far away!"

Minister Harvey writes that the Portuguese Government has given the United States great privileges in the importation of grain. The removal of old restrictions will be productive of great benefit to the producing classes of this country, as it indicates the opening of a wide market for our breadstuffs.

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Thomas B. Clay, of Ky., eldest son of Henry Clay, is in Washington. He was warmly welcomed by the President and prominent citizens of the District. He expresses confidence in the ultimate success of the Union army, and believes Kentucky can never be forced to succumb to traitors.

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In India, where the cholera in its most malignant form first emerged and spread throughout the world, it had again made its appearance, and is terribly destructive of human life. It is possible that it may a second time pass over Europe and this country.

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Hundreds of those exceedingly sensitive Kentuckians who so eloquently proclaimed that they could never take up arms against the Southern States, inasmuch as those States were Kentucky's sisters, have now taken up arms for the conquest of Kentucky herself. Isn't that enough to make the devil laugh?

Disapproval of the Appointment of B. Stark as U. S. Senator.

SALEM, Nov. 21st, 1861. Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Salem met at the Court House at 6 o'clock, p. m. to consider the appointment of Benj. Stark as U. S. Senator. Hon. R. P. Howe was elected chairman and I. Heath chosen secretary. On motion, E. N. Cooke, H. Gordon, J. C. Peebles, E. Williams and C. N. Terry, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting; whereupon the committee retired to prepare resolutions.

In absence of the committee, a speech was made by J. G. Wilson. The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the appointment of Benj. Stark as a United States Senator, from the State of Oregon, is known to us from his often repeated sentiments to be opposed to the vigorous prosecution of the war against the insurgent and rebel States; and in favor of the recognition of the so called Confederate States, and also in favor of establishing on this coast a separate Government, and therefore an enemy of the United States, to whose counsels he is appointed.

Resolved, That he does not represent the true interests or sentiments of the people of Oregon, a large majority of whom are loyal, ready and willing to support and maintain the Government, to the last extremity in putting down the present rebellion, and bringing to justice the wicked and reckless men who have so wantonly undertaken the overthrow of the best Government that ever blessed mankind.

Resolved, That for the violation of the known will of the people of Oregon, in this appointment, we hold Gov. Whitaker less responsible than the Judicial Functionary in whose hands the Executive is placed in the hands of the latter.

Resolved, That the Secretary forward a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, to Gen. N. Smith at Washington.

On motion adjourned. R. P. Howe, Chm. I. Heath, Sec'y.

The change that has taken place in Harper's Ferry and the thriving village of Bolivar, is represented as most shocking to behold. Ruin and desolation are everywhere visible, and the remaining inhabitants present the most sorrow-stricken and pitiable appearance, consisting altogether of women and children and old men. The beautiful farms of the surrounding country have also been ravaged. The fencing has all disappeared, the houses are empty, and the fields trampled as if a scourge had passed over them.

LETTERS.—We were pleased to learn that our friend Gen. Jasper W. Johnson, will lecture before the Alphean Association on Friday evening next, Nov. 22. Let every body attend and enjoy a rich treat. The General's subject we learn, is to be "Our National Affairs."—Olympia Standard.

Gen. Johnson mentioned above formerly lived in Oregon City.

The cases of small pox said to be in Vancouver, turn out to be only a skin attack of the chicken pox.

APPLES.—Twenty-five cents a bushel paid for all apples fit for making cider, at Fisher's Mill.

OREGON CITY MARKET.—Wheat, 66c; Flour, \$3.50a\$5; Oats 25a36c; Butter, 20a25c; Eggs, 25c.

MARRIED:

At Oregon City, Nov. 28, by Rev. G. H. Adams, D. D., Thompson, Esq., is Miss May E. Madison, both of this city. Cádiz, Ohio, papers please copy.

The compliments of the happy pair received and hereby acknowledged.

In Portland, Nov. 25, by Rev. P. E. Hibel, Mr. Edwin L. James to Miss Emma G. Bark.

DIED:

At her residence in Spring Valley, Polk county, Oct. 22, of consumption, Jane M. Soto, aged 20 years and 3 months, second daughter of B. A. Saden. She leaves a father, mother, two sisters, and a brother, who deeply mourn her loss. Though she never made a public profession of religion, we are well assured that she was a Christian. Some of her last expressions were, "I have loved the Lord since I was thirteen"; "I see Jesus in his arms"; "O Come, Lord and Jesus, come quickly"; and soon after breathed her last. She was beloved by all who knew her for her mild and gentle disposition. But our loss is her gain.

I. O. O. F.

OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at the Masonic Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. J. S. REYNOLDS, S. G. J. M. HAYCOCK, Rec. 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. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend. J. M. HAYCOCK, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 11—election night. Every member is requested to be present.

SANITARY SANAPARILLA.—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 quickly stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without causing purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, remove perspiration, improve the appetite, invigorate and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Found.

In the Cascade Mountains, near Summit Prairie, about the 5th of November, 1861, one small black MULE, with arapaho, said animal can be found at G. C. Day's farm, Washington county, eight miles west of Oregon City. JOS. C. PAINTER, Nov. 23, 1861.

J. H. MITCHELL, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW. And Solicitor in Chancery. PORTLAND, OREGON.

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