

political and commercial grounds, than on providing room for population. On the whole proposition, including the appropriation of money with the acquisition of territory, does not the expediency amount to absolute necessity, without which Government cannot be perpetual?

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose, shall not degenerate into a violent, remorseless, revolutionary struggle. I have, therefore, felt it to be proper, to keep the integrity of the Union prominent as the primary object of the contest on our part, leaving all questions which are not of vital importance, to the more deliberate action of the Legislature. In the exercise of my best discretion I have adhered to a blockade of the ports held by the insurgents, instead of putting in force by proclamation, the law of Congress, enacted at the late session, for closing the ports, also obeying the dictates of precedent, as well as the obligation of law. Instead of transgressing, I have adhered to the Act of Congress to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. If a new law upon the same subject, shall be proposed, it will be duly considered. The Union must be preserved, and hence all defensive means should be employed. We should not be in haste to determine what radical and extreme measures, which may reach the loyal, as well as the disloyal, are indispensable. The inaugural address at the beginning of my administration, and the message to Congress at the late special session, were both mainly devoted to the domestic controversy, out of which the insurrection, and consequent war have arisen. Nothing now occurs to add to or subtract from the principles or general purposes stated and expressed in those documents.

The last ray of hope for preserving the Union peacefully, expired at the assault on Fort Sumter, and a general review of what has occurred since, may not be unprofitable. What was painfully uncertain then, is much better defined, and more distinct now, and the progress of events is plainly in the right direction. The insurgents confidently claimed a strong support from North of Mason and Dixon's line. The friends of the Union, were not free from apprehension on this point. This, however, was soon settled definitely on the right side. South of the line, noble little Delaware went off right, from the first. Maryland was made to seem against the Union; our soldiers were assaulted, bridges were burned, and railroads were torn up within her limits, and we were many days at one time without the ability to bring a single regiment over her soil to the Capital. Now, her bridges and her railroads are repaired and opened to the Government. She already gives seven regiments to the cause of the Union, and none to the enemy, and her people at a regular election have sustained the Union by a large majority and a larger aggregate vote than they ever before gave to any candidate or any question. Kentucky, too, for some time in doubt, is now decidedly and unchangeably ranged on the side of the Union. Missouri is comparatively quiet, and I believe cannot again be overrun by the insurgents. These three States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, neither of which would promise a single soldier at first, have an aggregate of not less than forty thousand in the field for the Union, while of their citizens not more than a third in number are in the insurgent army and they of rather doubtful whereabouts. After a somewhat gloomy struggle, the months of winter close upon the people of Western Virginia, leaving them masters of their own country. An insurgent force of about 1,000, for months dominating over the narrow peninsular region constituting the counties of Aetona and Northampton, and known as the Eastern shore of Virginia, together with some contiguous parts of Maryland, have laid down their arms, and the people there, have renewed their allegiance, and reconsecrated the protection of the old flag. This leaves no armed insurrectionists north of the Potomac, or east of the Chesapeake. Also, we have obtained a footing at each of the isolated points on the Southern coast, of Hatteras, Port Royal, Tybee Island, near Savannah, and Ship Island; and we likewise have some general accounts of popular movements on behalf of the Union men in North Carolina and in Tennessee. These things demonstrate that the cause of the Union, is advancing steadily Southward.

Since your last adjournment, Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, has retired from the head of the Army. During his long term of office, the nation has not been ungrateful of his merit; yet, on calling to mind how faithfully, ably, and brilliantly he has served the country from a time far back in our history, when few of those now living had been born, and therefore forwardly, I cannot but think we are still his debtor. I submit, therefore, for your consideration what further mark of recognition is due to him and to ourselves as a grateful people.

With the retirement of General Scott it became the Executive's duty to appoint in his stead, a General-in-Chief of the Army. It is a fortunate circumstance that neither in council nor country, has there been, so far as I know, any difference of opinion as to the person to be selected. The retiring Chief repeatedly expressed his judgment in favor of General McClellan for the position, and in this, the nation seemed to give a unanimous concurrence. The designation of General McClellan is therefore in a considerable degree the selection of the country, as well as of the Executive, and hence there is reason to hope there will be given him the confidence and cordial support thus by fair implication promised, without which he cannot with so full efficiency serve the country. It has been said that one bad general is better than two good ones. The saying is true if taken to mean no more than that an army is better directed by a single mind, though inferior, than by two superior ones at variance and cross purposes; and the same is true in all thriving operations wherein those engaged can have none but a common end in view, and can differ only as to the choice of means. In a storm at sea, no one on board can wish the ship to sink, and yet not unfrequently all go down together, because too many will direct, and no single mind can be allowed to control.

It continues to develop that the insurrection is largely if not exclusively a war upon the first principle of popular government and the rights of the people. Conclusive evidence of this is found in the most grave and maturely considered public

documents, as well as in the lines of the insurgents. In these documents we find the abridgement of the existing right of suffrage and the denial to the people of all participation in the selection of public officers, except the legislative body, advocated, with labored arguments, to prove, that the control of the Government in the people itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed for a feeling here, that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point with its connections, not so backward as most others, to which I ask a brief attention. It is an effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of the government. It is assumed that labor is only available in connection with capital, that nobody labors unless somebody else owns capital somehow, or has the use of it, induces him to labor. This assumed, it is next considered whether capital shall hire labor, and thus induce them to work by their own consent, or buy them and drive them to it without their consent. Having proceeded so far, it is naturally concluded that all laborers are either hired laborers or what we call slaves; and further, it is assumed that whoever is once a hired laborer is fixed in that condition for life. Now, there is no such relation between capital and labor, as assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer. Both these assumptions are false, and all inferences from them are groundless. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruits of labor, and never could have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other right, nor is it denied that there is, and probably always will be, a certain relation between labor and capital, producing mutual benefit. The error is in assuming that the whole labor of a community exists within that relation, as few men have capital, and that few hire laborers, and with their capital hire or buy a few laborers for them. A large majority belong to neither class—neither work for others nor have others working for them. In most of the Southern States a majority of the people of all colors are neither slaves nor masters, while in the Northern, a large majority are neither hired nor hire—men, with their families, wives, and sons, and daughters, working for themselves, on their farms, in their houses, and elsewhere, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand, nor of hired laborers or slaves, on the other. It is not forgotten that a considerable number of persons mingle their own labor with capital. That is, they labor with their own hands and also buy or hire others to labor for them; but this is only a mixed and not a distinct class. No principle stands disturbed by the existence of this mixed class. Again, as has already been said, there is not necessarily any such thing as the free hired laborer being fixed for that condition for life. Many independent persons in these States, a few years back in their lives, were hired laborers. The most prudent penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, and saves a surplus with which to buy tools or lands for himself. He then labors on his own account, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just, and generous, and prosperous system which assures the way to all, gives hope to all, and the consequent energy, progress and improvement of the condition of all. No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up, or on, from poverty—none less inclined to take, or touch, ought which they have not earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new divisions and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost. From the first taking of our national census to the last, we find our population at the end of the period eight times as great as it was in the beginning. The progress of those other things which men deemed desirable have even been greater. We thus have viewed what the popular principle applied to Government through the machinery of the States of the Union has produced in a given time, and also what, if firmly maintained, it promises for the future. There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain 250,000,000. The struggle of to-day is not altogether for today. It is for the vast future also. With a firm reliance in Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which evils have devolved upon us.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1861.

When Gen. Greene retired after the battle of Eutaw, to the Santee Hills in Sept. 1781, the South Carolinians endeavored to persuade the Maryland and Virginia troops to desert, and go home. At last, a fellow named Timothy Griffin, seeing some Marylanders in earnest conversation with an officer, went up and openly urged them to resist his authority. The officer, Capt. McPherson of Maryland, knocked the mutinous South Carolinian down, and then had him arrested. The next morning he was tried, found guilty, and shot immediately, in the presence of the whole army. This put an immediate stop to "secession."

SUGAR CASE.—The China sugar cane has been successfully cultivated this year by many farmers in the Western part of Chester Co., Pa. The crop is quite abundant. A gentleman near Cochransville has it said, a mill that is running day and night in the manufacture of molasses by steam power. The apprehension that sugar would be dear, induced the farmers to go extensively into the cultivation of the Sorghum.

CHANGED THEIR TONE.—Zollicoffer's brigades went into the battle of Camp Wild Cat singing "Dixie," but when they went out they were singing:

"Fire in the mountains, run, boys, run!"



—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, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

Next June Election.

The near approach of the time when it has been customary to make some arrangement for the spring election, has elicited a good deal of inquiry as to what preparations ought to be made for the next political canvass in this State. The battle that is now being waged with the great proslavery rebellion that has long been in the progress of development, has, for the time being, pushed old political issues in the background, and we find ourselves placed in a new position towards many of our fellow-citizens with whom we have heretofore been in political antagonism. A general sentiment seems to have seized hold of the public mind, that there ought to be a union of all such men as are in favor of supporting the Administration in its efforts to put down rebellion. That there ought to be such a union, is, to our mind, very plain; but the best and safest method to effect it while it may be very plain to some, seems to have staggered many well-meaning men. We are induced to offer a few suggestions on this matter, by the urgent solicitations of many Republicans who have written to us, and partly because the matter has been already discussed in a portion of the public press in Oregon. We have no fears whatever, that in any contingency any portion of a secession ticket which will probably be run by the Lane tools under the name of the "Constitutional democracy," can be elected in this State. It will be buried in oblivion by an overwhelming majority wherever they run up the pirate flag, whether there be two or more tickets in the field.

Three fourths or more of the people of this State will vote some kind of a Union ticket. The only question now is, shall there be two Union tickets in the field, or only one? The idea held by some Republicans that we ought to hold a convention, and nominate a full Republican ticket, without taking any steps to secure the cooperation of the loyal portion of other political parties, is, we think, a mistaken one. We can see no reason why what is denominated as the "Union democracy," who are as much in favor of maintaining the Government as we, and who are willing to sacrifice life and property to secure its safety, should not be invited at least to unite with us upon what we may think to be a just and equitable basis. We are not sufficiently posted as to their desires and purposes to know whether such a Union could be effected or not. If it cannot, it should not be our fault. If all who interest themselves in politics were honest, disinterested, and patriotic enough to love their country above party and personal preference, there would be no difficulty whatever in the way—and if the Union vote of Oregon should be divided between two tickets next June, it will be in consequence of the inordinate ambition of demagogues here, as it was in California, with the same results in the end.

In canvassing this subject, we might just as well look at the facts precisely as they are. We are compelled to take things just as we find them, and not as we would have them. If there were only two parties in Oregon, with all Union Democrats or all Republicans on one side, with the miserable traitor faction headed by Lane on the other, there would be some difficulty, as there always is, in making the party machinery work smoothly, from the fact that rival candidates for office are almost sure to set up rival claims, difficult to be reconciled to the satisfaction of all parties.—The difficulty increases in a ten-fold proportion when it is attempted to blend two parties, hitherto antagonistic and unrelentingly hostile on vital issues, into one party, upon a common platform, no matter how strong may be the bond of union that attracts them together. Although we feel like taking every loyal Union-loving Democrat by the hand, and inviting him to cooperate with us in our efforts to save the Government—and we presume that they feel equally cordial towards us—yet the fact stands out as plainly as anything can, that those who call themselves "Union Democrats" and those who call themselves Republicans compose two parties, and not one, in Oregon. If they compose one party, with the same record, the same platform in every respect, the same aspirants, and the same leaders, then there might be some sense in their all meeting together in general convention to nominate a State ticket. Or if the prominent politicians in both parties were all truly honest, patriotic, and unblinded by personal interests and inordinate ambition, then the two parties might safely meet together to nominate a State ticket. Such a convention might be expected to place before the Union voters of the State a ticket composed of the names of such men as are known to be honest, capable, and loyal—men whose

past record is without a stain. Such a ticket is what we must have, and can get—but we never shall get it by any such hotch-potch arrangement as a general Union convention. It is not necessary to discuss this matter at length here, but we wish to warn our friends, Union Democrats and Republicans, against sanctioning such a course. It will end in bickerings and jealousies that will hang like a dead weight on the ticket, if it doesn't defeat it entirely. It will be building up a structure that sooner or later must be torn down.—We think that one of two plans ought to be adopted. Either let the Republican State Committee call a Republican convention to nominate a Union ticket, or let them call the convention in the usual way. Let our Union democratic friends, if they choose, call their convention, to meet at the same time and place. These two conventions can confer together, and agree upon a ticket that will be satisfactory to all parties, and which will carry more strength than a ticket gotten up in any other way. Such an arrangement would be fair, honorable, satisfactory, and safe; while any other will, in our humble opinion, be ruinous. Men who have axes to grind, and who have been, by much correspondence, tickling each other with the idea that they are to be candidates before a grand Union convention, will not like this arrangement, but honest politicians of common sagacity, we think, will.

We hope our friends will weigh the matter well before they act.

DAVIS A UNITED STATES SENATOR, AND DAVIS A REBEL TRAITOR.—In the year 1859, Jefferson Davis, on being invited to attend a birthday celebration, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, held at Salem, Mass., among other sound sentiments gave utterance to the following language, in his letter of reply.

"To make war upon the Government, would be suicidal; and cannot be anticipated, until madness and venality have usurped the seat of reason and virtue."

At that time, he was striking at a few crazy fanatics of the Gerrit Smith order, in New England, and talked good Jeffersonian doctrine, as will be at once seen by the following brief extract from the opinions of Thomas Jefferson, on the question of secession or disunion. Our readers will doubtless excuse the fact that we have quoted Jefferson's language before, placing it in opposition to the treasonable sentiments of Joe. Lane, and Gerrit Smith.

Jefferson says—"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union, of its own accord. The same power that knit us together, can unknit. The same formality that formed the links of the Union, is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States that form the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or obstruct the efficacy of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes."

It will be recollected from the extracts which we published, that Joe. Lane and Gerrit Smith, differ widely from Jefferson, on the Disunion question. But Lane and Smith are emphatically "played out," and it is of little importance what notions they may have on this or any other question. But the case is different with Jeff. Davis, as he has a considerable local prominence just now. To explain his course, we are driven to the conclusion that Jeff. lied deliberately, when writing to the people of Salem, Mass., or to the more plausible as well as more charitable theory, "that whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad." Let sympathizers read the words of their professed leader once more, and then stand by him if they are willing to be judged by his own words. "To make war upon the Government would be suicidal; and cannot be anticipated, until madness and venality have usurped the seat of reason and virtue." The case is in a nutshell, the American, home born or adopted, who makes war upon our Government, or supports and favors those who do, is a rogue or fool, one or both.

MASONIC.—At the annual election of officers of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., in this place, held on last Saturday evening, the following names were chosen: D. P. Thompson, W. M.; G. A. Pease, S. W.; W. P. Burns, J. W.; Theo. Wygant, Sec'y; F. Barclay, Treas.; F. Charman, S. D.; C. M. Kester, J. D.; C. McCue, Tyler.

INCORRECT.—Mr. McKinlay informs us that the report of the death of Isaac Ogden, at Champoeg, by being shot, as published in some of the papers, is untrue.—The report was a malicious one, there having been no difficulty at all to warrant such a rumor.

ISLAND MILL.—A part of this mill—the two upper stories with all the machinery they contained—during the flood drifted a short distance up Abernethy creek, where it was secured. The warehouse, containing a large quantity of flour, lodged on Sauvie's Island.

TEMPERANCE.—We learn that Rev. G. H. Atkinson will, on Sunday evening next, preach on the subject of Total Abstinence—in view of the increased temptations to all, and especially to the young. All are earnestly invited to attend.

ACCIDENT.—The steamer Rival met with an accident, by breaking a crank, on Tuesday last, while coming up the river.—The damage will be repaired in a few days.

LOSSES AT VARIOUS POINTS, BY THE FRESHET.—At Corvallis as we learn by the Union, the damage was not great; an old warehouse carried away, containing a small amount of property also a small amount of wheat and oats wet and damaged in Nicholson's warehouse, which was started from its foundations. In the vicinity Smith Stewart, lost 9 horses, 22 cattle, 12 sheep, 75 hogs, 300 bushels wheat, 350 bushels oats, 200 dozen sheaf oats, with all his fencing, barn, stables, orchard &c.

At Orleans, opposite Corvallis in Linn County, the losses are stated as follows: F. Lewis \$600, W. Splann \$150, R. T. Baldwin \$600, Sage \$200, Philip Philo \$1,000, Gearhart \$400, Wm. Lewis \$200, Mr. Moore \$3,000.

The Democrat gives the following list of produce, damaged more or less materially by the water, at Albany. Crawford Bros., 100 sks. flour, 500 bushels wheat; D. Beach & Co., 2,800 boxes apples, 2,000 bushels wheat; Foster & Co. 1,800 boxes apples, 12,000 bushels wheat; Conner & Co. 200 boxes apples, 1,200 bushels wheat; Altree, 2,000 bushels wheat. Total loss estimated not far from \$50,000.

We have not heard any particular estimates of losses at other points on the river. It is probable that Champoeg next to Oregon City, lost more than any other single point, by the flood.

The Mountaineer estimates the loss on Des Chutes to \$10,000, mostly falling on the bridge owners.

The news from Southern Oregon, as well as large part of California, indicates that the same general causes which operated to produce the unprecedented flood in the Willamette valley, had more or less influence on the whole coast, falling upon Oregon however, with peculiar severity.

The body of Garner, drowned near Corvallis in an effort to rescue persons in peril, has been recovered. Also the body of one of Mr. George's children.

The second rise at Oregon City, lacked several feet of reaching the maximum of the first; while at some points above, it lacked but few inches of reaching its former highest mark.

The names of the following persons have been mentioned to us as having particularly distinguished themselves, during the recent flood by zeal and gallantry in the saving of lives at Champoeg: Isaac Ogden, Peter Hae, Alex. Michel and Joseph Gay. By the use of two small boats, they succeeded in saving all the people in the town Wacoom Umpquilloville it is said, rescued thirty persons between Champoeg, and Fairfield, taking fifteen of them from one house, to which they fled for refuge.

The Corvallis Weekly Disunion, comes out in an editorial, attacking Judge Denny because he wrote a private letter to the editor of the San Francisco Herald, in which he declares himself opposed to the principle of secession. We are of the opinion not only that a person holding high position under our Government should be loyal in sentiment, and in favor of its perpetuation, but that if any reason exists for suspicion that he affiliates with, and desires the success of avowed secessionists, that he should remove that suspicion by an unequivocal statement of his true position.

SALMON RIVER.—The excitement still increases, and parties are even now making their way toward the land of gold. One of the largest, if not the latest stories from Salmon, is that our fellow townsman Mr. Bridges took out 200 ounces in two hours. The name of these new miners suggests a fishy idea, but we hope there is no fish in this story. There will be a greater stampede from the older mining localities, in the spring, than has been known since the early days. We incline to the belief that farmers will consult their own interests as well as the permanent prosperity of the country, by using honest industry to dig out gold at home in the shape of farm products—in golden harvests of wheat, in every thing that miners need, and that we can profitably supply.

We learn that Capt. James Miller has resumed his old place on the Yamhill trade, having bought the stock and interest of Capt. J. T. Apperson. They are both deservedly popular on the trade, and both have made their own way by honest industry and perseverance, despite opposing obstacles.

Some of the papers stated incorrectly, that the Oregon City Foundry was wrecked away in the freshet. By their advertisement it will be seen that the boys are on hand for a job, and we have no doubt will continue to deserve a liberal share of public patronage in their line of business.

TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Chatman, Warner, & Co., at their new confectionery establishment, have on hand a fine assortment of Toys, of every description, suitable for the holidays, besides a large lot of candles, &c., to delight the fancy of the children.

By reference to advertisement, it will be seen that the little steamer "St. Clair," which made the hazardous trip down the Falls, is on the trade between here and Portland, making three trips a week, starting from this place on Monday mornings.

NEW BOOKS.—John Fleming, at the Post Office Book Store, has just received a new assortment of books, stationery, &c., and many gift books, suitable for the holidays. Among the new works, we notice the Life and Writings of Gen. Lyon, the patriot hero.

Details of Eastern News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2d.—Information has been received here, that one clause of the treaty with the Mexican Government, provides for a loan of \$10,000,000 by our Government, to be furnished in five annual installments of \$2,000,000 each, in return for mercantile advantages, and transit of the United States troops through Mexican territory.

Gen. McClellan is understood to have made the most urgent representations to the President, in favor of a regular and systematic exchange of prisoners. He will probably succeed in having his views approved, and acted on.

The Count de Sayres, lineal descendant of Count Rochembeau, of American Revolution fame, has tendered his military services to the President and has been accepted. The same answer has been given the Baron de Schomero, a descendant of Gen. Lafayette. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

The vote for Mayor of New York at the election on 2d of Dec., falls up as follows: George Opydyke, [Rep. People's Union,] 25,259; Godfrey Gunther, [Dem. Tammany,] 24,588; and Fernando Wood, [Dem. Mozart,] 24,085. Opydyke elected.

A most important order will soon be issued, to the effect, that no more recruiting of regiments or independent companies will be allowed, except upon the requisition of the War Department. Recruiting officers are to be appointed for the several States, to recruit for the regular service.

Special dispatches from Washington, state that a resolution will be offered in the House, punishing any officer of the army who shall return fugitive slaves to their masters.

Since the blockade of the Potomac by the rebel batteries, our ships have been compelled to hug the Maryland shore, as closely as ever Edward IV. hugged Jane Shore.

The Grand Jury for Charleston, Kan. who Co. Va. have found more than one hundred indictments for treason.

J. H. Green, the reformed gambler, is raising a regiment of troops in Indiana for the war.

F. P. Stanton still claims the seat occupied by Lane in the U. S. Senate.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

THE GIRL'S PROPERTY. A tale of Real Life. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

This book has been written by the popular American authoress, Mrs. Southworth, who for the last three years has been residing in England, from scenes in actual life, and describes scenes as they came under the author's personal observation.—The scene of the story opens at the Derby Races, which have never been described and pictured before as Mrs. S. has succeeded in doing from actual sight. Mrs. Southworth has been aided by her friends to be the most powerful female writer in the world.

BANCROFT'S HAND-BOOK ALMANAC for the Pacific States. An Official Register and Year Book of Facts for 1862.

This is a neat work of near 200 pages, containing a large amount of valuable information relating to the Pacific Coast—the names of State and county officers, members of Legislature, Post Offices, newspapers, description of each county, &c., in California, Oregon, and Washington—besides the census of the U. S. for 1850, and a great deal of facts relating to the National Government. It also contains an essay on the Art of War, by Maj.-Gen. Halleck. The Almanac is complete.

REBELLION RECORD. Part VI. A diary of American events since the beginning of the Rebellion.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION. A History of events as they transpire—to be continued to the close of the War.

All of the above works can be had of John Fleming, at the Post Office book store in this place. They are published by H. H. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco.

THE OREGON REGIMENT.—On last Monday the company enlisted at Salem, consisting of sixty men, was mustered into the service. At Jacksonville a full company has been raised and mustered in, under the following officers: Captain, T. S. Harris; 1st Lieutenant, Jesse Robinson; 2d Lieutenant, John Hopkins; Three other companies, it is stated, will soon be raised South of the mountains.—Statesman.

Our Clackamas company has not yet mustered in, but will soon do so. They number about forty now.

We learn that the dead rise of water at the works, across the river, was 55 feet from the lowest stage. This, if correct, is probably the greatest rise at any point on the Willamette.

CHAMPOEG.—The flood swept this town entirely clean of houses, and the site is now as bare as a sand beach. Mr. McKinlay would do well, we think, to lay out a town on his side of the river.

CALIFORNIA MARKET.—Flour, Extra domestic, \$7, per bbl. Wheat ordinary, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. Barley, \$1, per 100 lbs. Oats, \$1.12 1/2 per 100 lbs. Potatoes, 2 1/2 cts per lb.

Volunteers, Attention!

NOTICE is hereby given that persons who have enlisted in the Mounted Regiment in Clackamas county, will be mustered into service on Friday next, Dec. 27, 1861.

J. S. BINEARSON, Enrolling Officer, Oregon City, Dec. 21.

NOTICE.—I desire to give notice that I will deliver a lecture on the 22d of Feb. 1862, 2 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Robert Arthur, on the following subjects.—Causes of the present war, Spirituality, Temperance, and Patriotism.

W. W. HARTER