



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, JANUARY 11, 1862.

DEB A Democratic scheme is whispered about in Ohio which seems to be too mean to be credible. The Union movement in that State succeeded in putting in the Legislature a large number of Democrats, nominated confidingly on Union tickets, and elected thereto by both Democratic and Republican votes. The Democrats, it is said, have a majority in the Assembly, and they propose, so the gossip runs, to elect a successor to the Hon. B. F. Wade, a Republican United States Senator from that State.—*S. F. Bulletin*.

Mr. Wade's Senatorial term expires in 1863, before which a New Legislature will be chosen in Ohio. We are inclined to believe that the "scheme" which the Bulletin thinks "too mean to be credible," will be carried out. It was certainly courageous in the Republicans of Ohio, who can carry the State by over twenty thousand majority, to give the majority of the Legislature to Union Democrats,—especially to old political hacks, who stood no show for office except by mounting the Union hobby. If the Republicans wanted to give the Legislature to Union Democrats, they ought to have been shrewd enough to have selected honest and honorable men.

DISINTERESTED PATRIOTISM.—Mr. Williams is an aged and talented patriot in Kentucky, and the father of the rebel Gen. Williams who was taken prisoner by Gen. Nelson at the battle of Pikeville (Ky.), Nov. 8. This rebel son had been in the Mexican war and fought bravely at the battle of Cerro Gordo. When the rebel son joined the traitor army, the old grey-headed patriot sent a second son to the Federal army, with the same sword his rebel son had used in Mexico. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from the camp of Gen. Nelson says:—"The brother of Gen. Williams, the rebel commander, is here, with the sword that his brother carried to the heights of Cerro Gordo, with instructions from his aged father to use it if he can on his rebel son, and I have no doubt that he will, if the opportunity offers." This man possesses the lofty traits of character which for ages have been universally awarded to the venerable Judge who sentenced his own son to death for taking up arms against his country. A secessionist is for "letting alone" the brigands who are trying to destroy our country simply because they are Anglo-Saxons. A secessionist has no more ideas of what constitutes honor and patriotism than a sheepfold.

CROOKS PROPHECY.—The *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, has been overhauling a book of prophecy written by Michael Nostredame, a French physician and astrologer, who died in 1566. His book consisted of enigmatical rhymes, embracing "seven centuries of Prophecy," many of which says the *Etat-Unis*, have been literally fulfilled, especially that predicting the execution of Charles I of England, one hundred years before its occurrence; the exact date of the French Republic, in 1792; the deaths of Henry IV. and Louis XVI. of France. The *Etat-Unis*, among other things, translates from Nostredame the following remarkable prediction,

"About that time (1861) a great contest and quarrel will arise in a country beyond the sea (America). Many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith, you may believe me. The war will not cease for four years, at which none should be surprised or astonished, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will embrace each other in great joy and love."

The Mobile *Tribune* and the New Orleans *True Delta* have both published this prophecy. It is thought to be a strain that serves to show which way the wind begins to blow along the Gulf.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Steamer Relief, while coming down on Tuesday, struck a snag and stove her hull below the water line, so that she only escaped sinking by her section bulkheads preventing the entire hold filling with water. She is now lying at Canemah, where she will be detained for some time repairing.

TRANSPORTATION.—Messrs. Barstow and Frazer, are on hand till the railroad is finished, or the canal dug, attending to the hauling of freight round the Falls, and in spite of bad weather and high water, they will do all in their power to satisfy merchants and shippers.

COURT COUN.—A case of assault and battery was tried, the jury mulcting the unfortunate wight who allowed his passion to outrun discretion, in the sum of \$350, and costs.

NEW PORTERS.—The following Post-masters have been recently appointed: George Coggan, at Glad Tidings, Clackamas county, and Thomas H. Cox, at Jefferson, Marion county.

RAILROAD OR CANAL, ROUND THE FALLS.

—The City Council on last Monday evening received two applications for right of way through Main Street which to construct a railroad for the transportation of freight round the Falls. One application made by citizens of Oregon City, was for an exclusive right of way, for a horse railroad through Main St., and extended over private property to Canemah; to be commenced immediately, and completed within two years. The other proposition emanating from gentlemen in the upper country, ask the right of way for a railroad, who intimate, rather than engage to construct a canal with suitable locks for the passage of boats up and down. While a railroad may be constructed so that it will prove a lucrative investment, it is extremely doubtful if capitalists can be found, who are able and willing to invest the amount requisite for putting in substantial improvements, which if carried out, would undoubtedly be of great advantage both to City and Country.

A substantial breakwater and basin, affording ample shelter and protection for mills and other machinery—where boats could load and unload in safety, accompanied or not by a canal, would be better by far than a simple railroad. The council have the railroad project under advisement and meet to discuss it more fully Monday evening next. Meantime for those here and elsewhere, who desire to see a public improvement, now is the time to do something more than talk.

OSSEYER:

The Weather.—Since New Year's the weather has not fulfilled the promise of its first few days, and has been growing worse instead of better. For a short time the clear frosty sunshine left but one thing to find fault with, the cold. Last week, and until Monday night of this week, there was fine sport on the ice below town, but that was spoiled by a partial thaw, and the snow began to fall in right down earnest. This has continued at short intervals, until we have the indications of another flood; if the storm has extended through the entire valley, and if the weather should undergo a similar change to that which occurred during the last of November. Mr. Philip Ritz of Corvallis, who called at our office on his way home from Walla Walla, says the season has been unusually bad, in the Upper Columbia country.

CRACKAW COUNTRY VOLUNTEERS.—The ranks are not filling up very rapidly, but will probably be increased sufficiently to constitute an independent Company. They are quartered for the present at Mr. Wm. Barlow's in the upper part of this County.

GEO. McCARTHA'S WAR POETRY.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that at a recent dinner given by Gen. McClellan, he is said to have remarked to a guest, that there was no power on earth, neither that of the press nor of politicians, that should cause him to move a hair's breadth from the policy which he had adopted in relation to the present war. Assuring himself of all the military wisdom that is in the possession of the officers around him, together with his own mature experience, he has, to the best of his ability, adopted a plan of warfare to which he intends to adhere most rigidly. Knowing, as he does, that the fate of a nation is in his hands, and that a single blunder might forever estrange him from the support and confidence of the people, he has resolved to propose and dispose of all the military power now at his command, and to venture a blow only at the time when in his own mind he is convinced that the exigencies of the occasion demand that it should be struck.

THE REBELLION.—The Southern Confederates are either enemies or friends. Friends, this war ought to be stopped, that we may take them to our embrace. But they seem to be enemies—and very malignant ones at that. Their only regret, when they fight, is, that every Union man they kill has not two lives, that they might enjoy the fiendish satisfaction of killing both. Is not the Government too lenient with these people?

Gen. Lane understands both the disease and the remedy. Hear what he says:—

"In my opinion, this war will never be successfully carried on so long as an army marches through slave States as a boat goes through a flock of ducks. They fly up on its approach and settle as soon as it has passed. The boat is safe, and so are the ducks. When you march through a State, you must destroy the property of the men in arms against the Government—destroy, devastate, desolate. This is war. Take the Union man by the hand—but lay waste the property of traitors."

AN EVENTFUL DAY.—Monday, the 21st of October, will be noted in the history of the present rebellion as an eventful day—While our brave troops were being slaughtered at Bull's Bluff in Virginia, the rebel Gen. Zollicoffer, with six thousand Tennessee secessionists at his back, made three separate attacks on Camp Wildcat, in Kentucky, and each time was driven back by Gen. Garrard, with twelve hundred Union men. On that day, also, two thousand five hundred Union troops, under command of Col. Plummer, encountered a body of rebels, estimated at five thousand, command by Thompson and Low, at Fredericksburg, Mo., and completely routed them. While the gallant Col. Baker was giving his life to his country at Bull's Bluff, the rebel Gen. Low fell at the battle of Fredericksburg.

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Latest from the East.

Victories of Union Troops.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—The President and Cabinet have held a conference at Washington, upon the subject of the threatened difficulties with England, and say there will be no war.

The rebels in Missouri, under command of Gen. Price, are in full retreat, closely pursued by Gen. Pope, who has captured Price's baggage train, and made 120 prisoners.

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—Cols. Davis and Marshall, in command of a body of Union troops, surprised a camp of the rebels near Warrensburg, Mo. This is the county seat of Jefferson county, some sixty miles west of Jefferson City, and some forty directly south of Lexington. The rebels after a brief but ineffectual resistance, surrendered at discretion. The fruits of this victory are 1300 prisoners, among whom are three Colonels and seven Captains, one thousand horses, with their equipments, and all the arms, baggage, wagons, provisions, etc., in possession of the rebels.

The loss of Union troops in this brilliant exploit, was but ten killed and wounded.

St. Louis, Dec. 21.—One hundred miles of the track and bridges of the North Missouri Railroad have been destroyed by the rebels. (This road connects St. Louis with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Hickman, Macon Co.)

In Congress Dec. 19, discussion resumed on the bill authorizing the construction of 20 iron clad gun-boats, which passed.

In the Senate Mr. Wade presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking for the appointment of Fremont, as a Lieutenant General. No action taken.

Dec. 21.—Gen. Burnside's expedition consisting of ten regiments, is at Annapolis and ready to go South.

In the House Julian of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Fugitive Slave Law be so amended as to forbid the recapture, or return of any fugitive from labor, without proof that the claimant is loyal. After much discussion the resolution passed.

Major Hubbard of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, captured over 60 rebels, a day or two since, together with a large amount of baggage.

The steamer Atlantic, has arrived at N. Y. from Port Royal, with 12,000 lbs of Sea Island cotton. Over 100,000 lbs of Sea Island cotton had been secured before her departure.

The dispatches of the British Minister received at Washington, are reported to be more sensible and moderate than the representations of the English press would indicate. Nothing peremptory or imperative is addressed to our Government, and no difficulty presented to their view, but which can and will be settled by diplomacy.

A battle is expected between Pope, and Prentiss.

Gen. W. Jones, ex-minister to Bogota, was arrested at New York and sent to Ft. Lafayette.

A great negro insurrection is reported in Mississippi, and an immense amount of property destroyed—\$150,000, on the estate of Quintana alone.

The N. Y. Herald, has the following Washington dispatch, dated the 20th: Gen. Ord started on a foraging expedition this morning, with the 4th Regiment Buck's Hill Rifles, Col. Kane, and Easton's Battery. Gen. McCall, thinking they might be attacked, sent out two brigades after them, McCall and still also following. When Gen. Ord's command was near Draytonville, it was attacked by the enemy in ambush. A brisk engagement ensued. Easton's Battery was planted alongside Thornton House, and poured terrible volleys into the enemy. Gen. McCall, coming on the ground conducted the battle. It continued an hour, when the enemy fled, too hot for them, retreating in the direction of Fairfax, leaving a large number of dead and wounded behind them. Our troops pursued for a short distance, and picked up wounded and prisoners. Gen. Ord captured a large amount of arms and stores, etc., which the enemy left behind in flight. Their loss is estimated at 120 killed and wounded. Among the rebels killed, was Col. Thoburn of Kentucky. Their force consisted of three regiments of infantry, a company of cavalry, and a battery—all under acting Brig. Gen. John H. Forney, of Alabama. At 9 p.m. it was reported with 50 wagon loads of forage.

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