



"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, FEBRUARY 8, 1862.

Columbia County Union Convention.

The Union men of Clackamas county who love their country—who are opposed to the dismemberment of our Union for any cause and upon any terms, who believe in suppressing armed rebellion by force of arms; and who are willing to respond to the call made for a Union State Convention, are requested to meet in their several precincts at the usual places of voting, at one o'clock on Saturday the 22d day of March, 1862, and elect delegates to a Union County Convention to be held at the Court House in Oregon City on Saturday the 29th day of March, 1862, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Union State Convention to be held at Eugene City on the 9th day of April, 1862, and transacting such other business as the convention may deem proper. The precincts are entitled, upon the basis of the popular vote, to delegates as follows: Oregon City 13; Milwaukie 3; Young's 2; Hardling's 2; Springwater 2; Rock Creek 2; Beaver Creek 2; Upper Molalla 3; Lower Molalla 3; Marquam's 3; Lin City 3; Curry 2; Tualatin 1; Pleasant Valley 2.

Let no Union man fail to be present at his pre-
elect meeting.

SEPTIMUS HURLY, W. C. JOHNSON,
W. CHAPMAN, W. B. BARLOW,
Democratic Co. Com., W. P. BOSS,
D. W. CRAGG,
Republican Co. Com.

E. McWain, W. C. Denney, M. Ramsey,
D. L. Loyce, J. S. Vasson, C. W. Noblett,
J. W. Ingalls, A. H. Steele, C. O. Boynton,
F. A. Collier, D. P. Thompson, Abel Mathison,
H. W. Edy, E. T. T. Fisher, W. W. Beck,
Owen Wade, I. F. Boles, A. Warner,
M. Fuller, Wm. Dardoff, Jas. Winslow,
E. Hayes, Thos. Chapman, Wm. Whittlesey,
W. A. Starkweather, A. L. Lovett.

The Peace Saveters.

One of the juveniles who helps run the Portland *Advertiser*, (probably not the long-haired one, as we understand he has retired to the solitude of his fern patch,) in a more than ordinarily rapid editorial, asking who are disunionists, says:

"Is it the Peace party, that are bat-
tling nobly, openly, and truthfully, for the
Constitution, the Union, and its sacred
guarantees? Is it the Democracy?"

Such scolding disclaimers, put in the form of interrogatories, have been answered a thousand times, and always affirmatively, when the truth was spoken, but for the benefit of the youngling who asks this time, we will reply in the words of an eloquent Democrat whose fiery words have roused his countrymen, native born and adopted, to a more fervent zeal and devotion for the Union:

"Where is the marrowless saint, the silvery-haired knave, the peddler in diluted scorpion, in compromising whisky, in Georgia lotteries, in Aldermanic jobs, and all the sweets and ratteness of a political career which courts no danger, however honorable, but halts at no swindle how-
ever foul or stupendous it may be—where is the poor driveller, where the pernicious rogue, who in such a crisis as the present, will distract the public ear with his importunities for peace? Away with him to Hellgate or Jericho, if you find such a nuisance. The Government which would consent to peace, with such a load of dis-
honor upon its head, and such a harvest of treacheries and insults to thresh out, as the present Government at Washington has had bequeathed to it from the mis-
erable dudge, if not the positive criminality, of its predators—or such a government would indeed deserve to perish."

But whence proceed these lamentations about the war, and these cries of peace? They proceed in the first place, from Democratic conspirators in the North, that are in the secret and insidious league with the milder and braver remnants of the South. A Jacksonian Democrat as I am, no one will charge me with political envy or hostility when I assert that the Northern con-
spirators in league with the Southern re-
publicans of the national Government, are men of the Democratic party. But for these conspirators, the North, in this war, would have long since been a compact and an overpowering unit, and in the vindication of the Federal Magistracy, peace on solid terms might have mingled its blessings with the varied glories of the past fall?

Unfortunately we have too many of the dishonest and dishonorable class who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace, and can be none until either the rebellion triumphs, which God forbid, or until it is absolutely put down. These men who now write so mournfully about the non-
passage of the compromise proposed by the venerable patriot and statesman, Crittenden of Kentucky—who reproach the North so bitterly for not being more strenuous in her efforts to force this compromise on an unwilling South—who deplore the evils of war with such specious hypocrisy and would even purchase peace at the price of dishonor—these men,—pardon us madam for calling them so—these things in the semblance of men, are seeking by every means to delude Democrats who have not taken pains enough to become acquainted with the full merits of the national controversy, into the belief that this is an unjust war which consistent Democrats are bound to oppose. If any man is disposed to entertain so unfounded a notion, let him examine the record and see what position leading Democrats throughout the North occupy on this question in order to be fully convinced that to be for the Union and against rebellion is by no means inconsistent with the principles or practice

of true democrats, or true democracy. On the contrary, every leading Democrat in the North, from the lamented Douglas down to Jas. Buchanan, who occupies as near the fog end as may be, have declared themselves from conviction or from the convincing force of public sentiment, for the Union, and not only for the Union, but for the war to preserve the Union.

In saying that leading Democrats are for the war, we do not of course include a few not leading, but led Democrats of the Jo Lane school, who would go South and fight under the banners of Jeff, as a few of the bravest have done, if their hearts were not paralyzed by craven fear, such as drove their master ancient Joseph away from home, far from the scenes of war. Think of Lane standing on the floor of the Senate, and blustering about his intention to interpose his whisky-blotted carcass as a shield to protect the sacred soil of South Carolina from invasion by United States troops in an effort to put down rebellion! Think of him, great only in his words, and brave only when no danger threatened, and then think "like master like man," and weigh impartially the claims of the few third-rate men who dare announce themselves as in favor of rebellion and bitterly opposed to the success of the national arms, and the reassertion of our national dignity and authority.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—Mr. Cameron says the entire strength of the army is: Three months men, 17,875; for the war, 640,637. In addition to these, the regular army consists of 20,334—making a grand total of regulars and volunteers of 660,971, not including any three months men. These 660,971 are classified thus: Infantry, 568,383; Cavalry, 56,638; Artillery, 24,688; Rifles and Sharp-shooters, 8,393; Engineers, 107—So great, he says, was the ardor of the people when volunteers were called for, that this force could have been swelled to 1,000,000, had not the Department been compelled to restrain it.

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.—We are informed by Capt. D. P. Thompson, enrolling officer, that the Clackamas Volunteers are ready to be organized as an independent company, enough having joined to warrant such action, although it is desired to fill the company up to 95. We learn also from the same source that it is the intention of Col. Cornelius to form two camps of instruction, each composed of one battalion—one in this valley, and the other south of the Calapooia mountains. Arms, clothing, tents, &c., are expected on the second trip of the *Brother Jonathan* from San Francisco.

THE Russian man-of-war lying in the bay of San Francisco fired minute guns as the body of Gen. Baker was carried to its last resting-place. A feeling compliment to the departed hero.

We learn from Capt. Thompson that D. W. Porter has been appointed Quartermaster of the Oregon Cavalry Regiment, by Col. Cornelius, in the place of B. F. Hardling, who resigned on account of ill health.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 30, 1862.
ED. ASKS: Few persons among us seem to understand the importance of the coming general election, except as it pertains to the State ticket. Let us not forget that we have members of the Legislature, Judges, Commissioners, Clerks, &c., to elect in every county in the State.

Especially is it well that we pay particular attention to the character of our members of the Legislature. The report of the code Commission may be expected to be presented for action, and we need our best men in position, so that the legislation may secure the conformity of all laws to the spirit and letter of our Constitution. And again it will devolve on the Legislature at its next session to choose a successor to Senator Baker. We want men of ability, principle, and honesty, to determine that matter.

Within the last week, I have heard mentioned as living in Clackamas county, one candidate for U. S. Senator, one candidate for Representative in Congress, one for State Treasurer, three for Governor, &c., and only one as a candidate for the Legislature. Now it is certain that a man will never hit the sun while he shoots at anything below, but it has occurred to me that several of these gentlemen would make very good members of Legislature, or county Judges, and that if they desire really to serve their country, and be useful, it would be well for some of them to be content to run for office in the county, and not aspire to position upon the State ticket, when but few have ever heard of them fifty miles from where they live. "A word to the wise," &c.

Poor Richard.
Just so.

ANOTHER FLOOD IN CALIFORNIA.—The Portland Daily Times of the 5th says:

Mr. Scranton has kindly given us the following news from the *Alta California* of Jan. 12th.

A great storm had been raging for several days in Placerville, Auburn, and Sacramento, as well as all other portions of California. The American river had risen during the night of the 17th and 18th over five feet, and was continually rising.

The water in the 'Union' printing office in Sacramento was at that time something over six inches, and it was supposed that during the day of the 18th the water would rise to the depth of eight or ten feet in Sacramento.

A telegram was sent to San Francisco on the morning of the 18th for assistance.

The State Teachers' Institute meets in Salem on Wednesday, Feb. 12th.

Latest from the East.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is said that circumstances have transpired within the last few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have derived their information within the last two months.

Gen. McClellan is recovering, and is now considered out of danger.

The Washington rumors current in the newspapers that further troubles may be expected with England, arising out of the blockade of Charleston and Savannah, with whom bulk, are entirely without foundation.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune, dated Washington, Jan. 3d, says: A despatch received here this evening from Louisville states that up to the dates of the late tadvices from Buell's army no engagement had taken place. It was expected that but little time would elapse before there would be a decisive battle fought or a rapid retreat. The rebels were reported to have taken their position, and the Unionists were within one day's march of them.

The N. Y. Times has the following despatch, dated Washington, Jan. 2d: Six rebel prisoners were sent to headquarters today. They were taken by our pickets on the left wing of the army. The information is deemed of high value, and stringent measures were taken to prevent all communication with them. The rebels were expecting an advance of our army along the whole line; they are more than ever demoralized by disorder among their public men. Gen. Magruder is believed to have been relieved of his command at Yorktown, and Gen. Wise, who has been quiet since his return from Western Virginia, is expected to assume command there, or if not there, at Frederick.

The Herald's despatch, Washington, Jan. 4th, says a fight occurred on the 2d of Jan. between the Union gunboats *Yankee* and *Anastasia*, of the Potomac flotilla, and the rebel battery at Cockpit Point—the missiles from the rifled guns of the battery struck the *Yankee*, doing small damage. Several projectiles from the gunboat took effect in the midst of the battery.

QUINCY, Jan. 4—p. m.—The following despatch has been received from Fortress Monroe, under date of Jan. 3d: The steamship *George Washington* left Old Point at 11 o'clock this morning, and proceeded up James river about nine miles above Newport News, when the rebel steamer *Nashua* was met, with the Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board, under protection of the national flag, as their names were called. Such happy looking men are seldom seen. cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached, and the bands of the 4th Artillery played *Hail! Sweet Home*, which added to the enthusiasm. As the boat passed Newport News, the crews of the U. S. frigates *Cumberland* and *Concord* manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome. The number released is 240, nearly all of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run. The prisoners left Richmond at 7 o'clock this morning.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—in the Senate, Jan. 2d, King of N. Y., presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of New York praying for the emancipation of slaves under the war power.

The Government is preparing for a new naval expedition. Gunboats are concentrating, and large numbers of armed launches are practicing in the work of assisting in landing troops.

All the Kentucky banks located where rebel dominion prevails have been consolidated under Henry J. Lyons, formerly of Louisville, as President, who has authority to run them for the Southern Confederacy.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Dec. 30th, says that William N. Brown, an Englishman formerly editor of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, has been commissioned as Acting Secretary of State, during the temporary absence from Richmond of R. M. T. Hunter. This confirms the report that Hunter, with Breckinridge, had sailed from Halifax for Europe.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Important news from Pensacola, dated Jan. 1st, says Fort Pickens opened fire yesterday, but the fire was not returned.

A Confederate steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy Yard, was fired upon yesterday from the batteries of Ft. Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied, and the firing was continued at last accounts.

The Charleston *Mercury* has a despatch stating that a large force of Federal troops had landed on the coast of Edisto, and had made the seizure of railroad station No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad.

Sixteen war vessels are at Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound, near the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain.

A destructive fire has occurred at Richmond, Va., burning the theatre and other valuable property.

A deserter from the rebel army in Virginia says that the entire army is utterly demoralized. Regimental drills have ceased entirely; the men spending their time with cards, and great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes. Many off red as high as \$1,500. The Government is urged to do something to remedy the evil.

Such a demoralized condition cannot go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday, Jan. 3d, says: A private despatch here, dated Mobile, yesterday, gives intelligence that "Picayune Butler" is at Ship Island; also that the Federals have the nominal possession of Biloxi, and it is believed that they will occupy all the towns on the coast in that region. They captured two cannon at Biloxi. It is stated that they landed there from 5,000 to 7,000 troops, and it is further rumored that they express the determination to push their forces to Jackson.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4th, p. m.—The steamer Edinburgh, for Liverpool, to-day takes out \$350,000 for assistance.

There is, if anything, a little more harmony among the banks to-day, with a disposition to encourage the circulation of United States demand notes. Instead of

paying out their own bills, they use these notes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5th.—Gillet, one of the released prisoners, speaks of the Union sentiment in Richmond with the greatest positiveness. It is certainly large.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 6.—Advices from Hancock, Md., show that Gen. Lander had arrived there; also, that Gen. Jackson, (rebel,) with a large force, having one 14 and two 12 pounders, appeared opposite Hancock, and threatened to shell out our troops, unless they evacuated. The shelling continued up to the latest advices, doing little damage to the town and none to our troops.

Gen. Butler has arrived at Ship Island with the remainder of his forces. Southern papers say that he has landed on the main land and captured two small towns.

Gen. Milroy has routed the rebels at Huppertown, Western Virginia, killing large numbers, and capturing a large quantity of stores and ammunition.

Gen. Stevens' brigade landed, Jan. 1st, within six miles of Charleston, S. C., and took possession of the batteries after a short resistance. Stevens holds possession of the main land and awaits reinforcements.

QUINCY, Jan. 7, p. m.—An expedition second to none yet sent out, in numbers, character and purpose, under command of Gen. Stevens' command at Port Royal Ferry. The latter's instructions were to make a dash on the enemy, destroy their batteries because they obstructed the river and had fired on the *Mayflower*, and then return to the Island where the Federal troops are now concentrated—all of which Stevens carried out.

Several more fires lately took place at Charleston, Norfolk and Richmond, supposed to have been started by insurrectionists.

Mr. Hale presented a petition in the Senate to day from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that a statute be enacted punishing those defrauding the Government. Chicago, Jan. 10.—The feature of Congress yesterday was the speech of Senator Fessenden, sustaining the Administration in surrendering Mason and Slidell—showing clearly that it was in pursuance of a policy maintained by Government from its inception to the present time. All the Foreign Legations were present except Lord Lyons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th.—The destination of the expedition to Gen. Burnside remains as much a mystery as was that of Gen. Sherman.

The agent of the Government who supervised the removal of Mason and Slidell from Ft. Warren to the British gunboat returned this morning. No papers were exchanged between the agent and the English commander in connection with the delivery and reception of the rebel Commissioners.

Gen. Lane of Kansas is making preparations for the active campaign on which he will soon enter.

Wilson of Massachusetts presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that John C. Fremont be appointed Lieutenant General.

In the House, Conkling of N. Y., called up a resolution of inquiry into the Ball's Bluff disaster. He said the resolution was offered several days ago, but no effort had been made to show who was responsible for that disaster. In the course of his remarks, Conkling commented severely on the plan of covering up the faults of certain generals and laying all the blame on one. He characterized the Ball's Bluff disaster as the most atrocious military murder ever recorded in history.

In the Senate, Jan. 7th, Pennington and Chandler presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

In the House a message was received in reference to the "Trent" affair. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Latham of Cal. presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking for a steamship mail line from that port to China.

A resolution by Sumner requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all the correspondence which had taken place since the Paris Congress of 1856, relative to the neutral belligerent rights on the ocean, was agreed to.

A resolution by Nesmith, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of Reports of the Surveyor General and the Sanitary Commission of Health of the Army, was agreed to.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatch says it is not probable that there will be a favorable report from the Committee on Gurley's Confiscation bill, members being generally opposed to it.

The Committee also favors the removing of the restriction limiting the President to the call for 500,000 volunteers, and propose authorizing him to bring into service whatever troops the commanding General or War Department may require.

A Washington dispatch says orders are given for movements by way of Oregon; also, that Burnside will advance up the Rappahannock.

St. LOUIS, Jan. 8th, 11 a. m.—On the 6th Col. Dunning, at the head of a Federal regiment, met a force of 2,000 rebels in blue Gap, Va., 70 miles east of Roanoke. Col. Dunning immediately attacked them, and after a short engagement completely routed them. The rebels captured a number of prisoners and all the cannons, wagons and camp equipments in possession of their foes. The rebels retreated towards Hancock on the Potomac. The rebel loss in killed was 15. None of the Federal troops were killed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9—p. m.—Treasury notes in Washington are 4 per cent, discount Exchange on New York one-half per cent.

The railroads through Missouri have