

attempting to run the blockade at Annapolis, Dec 31st, was captured, and schooner *Island Belle*, of Nassau, laden with sugar and molasses. The *Island Belle* was built at Charleston, but sailed under the British flag.

Gen. McKinstry is to be tried as soon as the Auditing Committee finishes its work. Fremont's debts already audited amount to nine millions.

The Senate Foreign Affairs Committee will soon report a bill recognizing Hayti.

Dr. Cheever preached to an audience of 4,000 persons in the Senate Chamber at Washington, Sunday night.

Gen. Butler has arrived at Washington.

The First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers has been sent to Lexington, Mo., to take the town from the rebels.

The movement from St. Louis down the river is active, but its destination is not allowed to be published. Cairo dispatches say that as soon as troops arrive, they will be pushed into Kentucky and Tennessee.

All of Burnside's expedition has gone from Ft. Monroe. The destination is unknown, but supposed to be Norfolk and Wilmington.

The steamship Constitution, with the 12th Maine and Bay State Regiments, has sailed from Boston for Ft. Monroe.

Chicago, Jan 14th.—The Bank Commissioners and Boards of Trade from the principal cities, at Washington, are still in conference. Sec'y Chase has no definite plan agreed upon.

The Chicago Tribune's special correspondent says: "Whatever may be the motives for the removal of Cameron, it is certain Stanton, his successor, is sound on the slavery question. He is an intimate friend of Sumner and Chase, and favors striking the rebellion in a tender spot.—The appointment is satisfactory to Cameron."

The N. Y. Tribune says a new military depot has been constructed at Key West. The Constitution, Ft. Taylor and Tortugas will be commanded by Gen. Brennan.

The N. Y. Tribune says it is rumored that the Burnside expedition is to rendezvous at Hatteras Inlet, and make Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds its field of operations. It is understood Roanoke Island is to be attacked. It is now fortified by 3,000 rebels.

Gov. Todd was inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. In his message he favors the vigorous prosecution of the war, and coincides in the parity and patriotism of President Lincoln.

All the troops at Camp Douglas are under marching orders.

Cairo, Jan 12th.—It is reported from Frederick, Md., that the rebel Gen. Jackson attacked Romney, and has been repulsed with a loss of one hundred killed and seventy wounded. Two hundred were taken prisoners.

Chicago, Jan 13th.—P. M.—It is reported Gen. McClellan is daily improving from sickness.

The President has approved of the joint resolution explanatory of the Act to increase the duties on tea, coffee and sugar.

Mrs. Myra Gaines has received permission to go to New Orleans via Fort Sumner and Norfolk.

The President will not receive Gen. Sigel's resignation, and says he is too good an officer.

The Chicago Journal has dispatches from Cairo, containing news from Charleston to Jan 8th, Memphis Jan 10th.

Brig. Edna Warley had run the blockade and arrived at Charleston, bringing Brinbill, bearer of dispatches from Yancy in England.

The Van Buren Arkansas press has an account of a fight on Dec 26th against Federals and Indians, and reports a rebel victory.

The following Confederate Generals have died and resigned within a year: Maj. Gen. David E. Twiggs, resigned; Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, resigned; Brig. Gen. W. F. Walker, Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, resigned; Brig. Gen. F. P. Fanning, Virginia, resigned; Brig. Gen. R. F. Garnett, Virginia, killed; Brig. Gen. B. B. Bee, Virginia, killed at Ball Run; Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Flournoy, died in Arkansas; Brig. Gen. John B. Grayson, of Kentucky, died; Brig. Gen. St. George Cooke, committed suicide; Jeff. Thompson, died at Memphis, Jan 5th; Col. Jackson, at New Orleans, Jan 5th; Col. Simbrick, died at Nashville, Jan 9th; he commanded the Texas Rangers.

W. C. Preston has been appointed Commander in Chief of the rebel Kentucky troops at Bowling Green.

The Galveston News states that a vessel laden with two hundred thousand stand of arms owned by H. H. Link of New Orleans has been captured by our blockading fleet.

More troops started today from St. Louis to join Gen. Grant's Southern expedition. Lively times are expected.

Badmen, United States Consul at Tenerife, committed suicide in that place two weeks since.

The N. Y. Post states, on good authority, that there is a party in South Carolina favorable to a settlement of the difficulty.

Chicago, Jan 15th.—The Chicago Tribune's special from Washington, Jan 14th, says the Judiciary committee on the bill to confiscate and emancipate, stands four against. Hickman, chairman, is absent.

The Senate will pass a bill to abolish franking privileges.

The Army Appropriation Bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, appropriates nearly two hundred millions for pay of regulars, one million for Western garrisons and for armament of fortification, over one million for ordnance, eight millions for army clothing, thirty for manufacturing arms, and for national army nearly two millions.

Logan, Marshal of the District of Columbia, by his co-duct in imprisoning innocent colored people in Washington jail, and by insulting members of Congress in refusing to let them visit the jail, has called down upon his head indignation from everybody. Senator Grimes yesterday introduced a bill to clear this jail of all per-

against whom no charge could be sustained. The bill passed—yeas, 31; nays, 4. Garret Davis, Andy Johnson, Rice, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, all voted with the Republicans. Probably the insulting note Marshal Logan sent, preventing members access to the jail, helped to swell the majority for the bill. It provides after every session of the Grand jury, there shall be a general jail delivery of all persons not under indictment and held on final judgment after conviction of crime.

The passport system has been abolished at St. Louis.

Federal troops now hold Lexington, Mo.

Rebels are being taken every day in North Missouri.

Col. Garfield, commanding a brigade of Federal troops in Kentucky, met the enemy, under Humphrey Marshall, two miles below Prestonburg, last Friday, Jan 10th. Skirmishing began at eight o'clock, and at one p. m., the Federal troops engaged the enemy, 2,500 strong, posted on a hill.—They fought till dark, when the Federals drove the enemy from their position. Marshall carried off a majority of the dead and all the wounded. Next morning twenty-seven dead rebels were found on the field. The enemy's dead cannot be less than sixty. We have taken twenty-five prisoners, ten horses and a quantity of stores. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy burnt most of their stores, and fled precipitately.

Jan 16.—Sec'y Cameron, in answer to information desired by the Senate, denies ever having made contracts. He left such work to heads of Departments.

Gen. Denver is to be transferred from Kansas to the department of the West, in Virginia.

Jan 17.—The Kansas contested case terminated yesterday. Lane is entitled to his seat. The vote stood 24 to 16.

Several war vessels have just started for the Gulf under Commodore Farragut.

The Postoffice Department fears an attack on the Overland Mail stage by Indians, who are more hungry than rebellious.

Port Royal letters says the rebel loss in the affair on Cooper's River, on the 1st of Jan., was 200 killed and wounded.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has appointed Robt. Wilson, President of the State Convention, to fill one of the vacancies in the U. S. Senate.

The expedition from Cairo into Secessiondom, under Gen. Grant, is moving rapidly towards Columbus via Mayfield Ky., intending to attack by a flank movement. News of a battle may be expected tomorrow.

A special despatch to the Chicago Times, dated yesterday, says the expedition was within twelve miles of Columbus.

The Times despatch says the Committee on the Conduct of the War has resolved to advise the immediate passage of a bill to punish with death any person who commits fraud upon the Government, whenever a soldier is bodily injured from the selling of unsound provisions; also to punish with imprisonment and confiscation of property all contractors who may defraud the Government in the quality of goods sold, or services rendered.

News from Ft. Pickens of Jan 24, says that rebel batteries of Pensacola have repeatedly fired on small vessels, Beckens opened fire on the rebel steamer Tropic, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard on the 1st. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued till evening. Pickens' last shot was fired at 11 o'clock. The conflagration continued all night. The place was still burning on evening of the 2d. The fire was seen 35 miles at sea.

The brig *Mountain Eagle*, just arrived at N. Y., reports the British ship *Godolphin*, with the traitors Mason and Shibley on board, arrived at St. George, Bermuda, Jan 9th, and sailed for St. Thomas, Jan 10th, where the rebels would take passage for England. Bermuda papers say America showed good sense in yielding to England's moderate demand.

Jan 18.—Cameron was yesterday confirmed as Minister to Russia, by a vote of 24 to 14.

A despatch has been received from Minister Adams, announcing that the privateer *Sumter*, after having burned three American vessels, had taken refuge at Cadix, Spain.

Hereafter, the baggage of every person leaving St. Louis will be inspected.

Gen. Sigel has started with an army from Rolla to secure Western Missouri.

The garrisons *Lexington* and *Conestoga* engaged the rebel batteries at Ft. Henry, up the Tennessee River, yesterday. The rebels evacuated, and the Federal troops under Gen. Smith occupied the place. The Stars and Stripes are now floating over the Fort.

The Fortification bill passed. It provides for the repair and strengthening of fortifications on the frontier.

Jan 20.—The State Department has received notice from the Government of Prussia and Russia touching the Trent question.

The twelve month soldiers in the rebel service will return home when their time expires.

John B. Henderson, Douglas Democrat, and a Brigadier-General in the State Service of Missouri, has been appointed U. S. Senator to fill Trusten Polk's seat.

Gen. Jim Lane is expected to arrive in Chicago to-morrow night. His staff officers have been selected and approved by Gen. McClellan. They are all men of Lane's school of politics. The General proposes at once to organize his expedition. Col. Brackett's cavalry, 4,300 men, leave this city to-morrow to join the expedition at Leavenworth.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Com. Gleason, of the U. S. Steamer *M. T. Denison*, dated off Wilmington, N. C., stating that he had burned the light-ship, which the rebels had used as a beacon for guiding their vessels in and out of the harbor, and for securing our vessels.

Gen. Buell is reported ready to advance from Green River. All the regulars have already been thrown forward.

Cassius M. Clay was yesterday confirmed as Major-General, and Abner Doubleday as Brigadier-General.

Ex-President Tyler died at Richmond, Friday night, after a brief illness.

A despatch dated Wilmington, 18th Jan., says that 34 Federal steamers and 16 sail vessels were inside and 7 large steamers outside of Hatteras. More were expected at Pamlico Sound.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has a despatch from the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 18th of Jan., as follows: A despatch to prominent merchants of Wilmington, N. C., says that a large fleet is anchored off Cape Fear River, and a demonstration on Wilmington is hourly expected.

It is reported at Ft. Warren that Roanoke Island has been taken possession of by Gen. Burnside's expedition.

A forward movement of a formidable character has been commenced from Rolla Mo., the terminus of the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railroad. Several brigades left there six days ago. The remainder of the troops under Gen. Sturgis, left yesterday. Gen. Sigel is to command the expedition. His resignation has been withdrawn, and the President will probably appoint him Major-General.

Jan 23.—Gen. Jim Lane delivered a speech last night at the Tremont House in Chicago to an immense audience. He said that the war had been carried on thus far by Conservatives, according to the terms of the next eight months to Radicals were going to manage it. This had been agreed on at Washington.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported, authorizing the President to seize all railroads and telegraph lines essential to the public service.

Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, made a speech against Bright. Bright will be expelled.

Wilson, lately appointed Senator from Missouri, and Stark, of Oregon, have poor prospects of being admitted to seats.

Judge Swain, of Ohio has been appointed to the Supreme Bench, in place of late John McLean.

Sec'y Stanton had an interview in the Senate Committee rooms this morning, with the Military Committees of both houses. All 16 members were present. The Sec'y gave his views freely on his plan of conduct of the war, and expressed a desire for the co-operation of the Committee. He stated that a full list of the contracts made by or for the War Department since the commencement of the war, with the name of every contractor or purchaser, should be made before the 1st of Feb.

A Fortress Monroe despatch says the Norfolk *Day Book* of Wednesday has news from Goldsboro, of the 12th, announcing that 100 vessels of Burnside's expedition are inside of Pamlico Sound, and 20 steamers outside. No attack had been made, but the women and children were leaving Newbern, where a fight is expected to take place. The people of Norfolk and Goldsboro were much excited.

Appearance indicate that McClellan's plan of operations is something as follows: As part of our forces in Kentucky shall advance into Tennessee, the remainder with those at Cairo will operate against Bowling Green, forcing the Confederates to abandon their position; their retreat will be cut off, and their condition will be precarious. Meanwhile, the Mississippi flotilla will proceed upon its mission. If the Burnside expedition shall obtain possession of the North Carolina railroads the rebel connection between Virginia and the cotton States will be cut off. The army at Manassas thus isolated, must leave its entrenchments either to attack Gen. McClellan, or retreat.

Jan 24.—The numerous assassinations of Federal troops by lurking rebels in Northwestern Missouri, has induced Col. Digler, commanding at Lexington, to seize and imprison a number of wealthy secessionists as hostages. They are to be shot in the proportion of five to one for every Federal soldier murdered.

In Congress, to-day, the only noticeable feature was an attempt to prevent Wilson, the new Senator from Missouri, from taking his seat. Having explained certain suspicious circumstances he was sworn in.

Jan 25th.—Sec'y Stanton has appointed Bishop Ames, and Hon. Hamilton Fish, Commissioners to examine into the condition of the prisoners held by the rebels.

Col. Reynolds, Government agent at Port Royal, reports having secured \$1,000,000 worth of cotton, and that some 3,000 negroes, who were engaged in gathering the staple, are orderly and industrious.

The case of Bright was taken up. Senator Latham spoke at length in his favor.

Vessels continue to pass up the Potomac, despite the rebel blockade.

A resolution was introduced in the Legislature of Md., to-day, asking Kennedy and Pearce to resign their seats in the U. S. Senate.

The Richmond Dispatch says it has reliable authority in stating that Beauregard takes command at Columbus, Ky., and that Gen. G. W. Smith succeeds him at Manassas.

The Federal fleet has taken possession of Cedar Keys, on the coast of Florida, in the Gulf, and also took a rebel schooner, with a valuable cargo.

Jan 30.—Official dispatches from Commodore Goldsborough, of the 26th, state that 17 naval vessels were then in the Sound. Gen. Burnside was preparing to move in concert with the fleet. The Commodore says that any decided approach in this quarter by rebels, with all the force they can muster, would certainly result in their speedy capture.

Gen. Hunt's proclamation in reference to Jim Lane's famous expedition, meets the approval of military men at Washington. Neither the President nor Gen. McClellan ever authorized Lane to command such an expedition.

N. Y., Jan 31.—Ericson's famous floating battery was launched yesterday, and will be ready for service in a week.

Released prisoners from Richmond confirm the departure of Beauregard with 15,000 troops for Kentucky, and say that Jeff Davis will take command in person at Manassas.

The greatest consternation prevailed at Norfolk and Richmond in regard to Burnside's expedition.

In expectation of the success of Burnside's expedition, and the opening of two Congressional districts, M. N. Taylor, the Provisional Gov. of N. C., has called an election, Feb 22d, to ratify or reject the ordinances of the Convention of the 19th Nov.; also to elect two members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan 31.—The House Committee on Territories has under consideration a bill to regulate and govern rebellious States as Territories.

FEB. 2.—Notwithstanding the tone of some foreign journals on the stone blockade, a despatch received at the State Department says that there is a complete restoration of good feeling in England, France and the other continental States.

FEB. 4.—Private letters from Bishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed to Sec. Seward give very hopeful views of our relations with England and France.

The Bright case was taken up, and Sumner made a long speech advocating the expulsion.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 5.—Gen. Halleck has agreed upon a system for the exchange of prisoners with Price, but Gen. H. excludes from its provisions all persons charged with violation of the laws of war, such as spies, bridge burners, marauders, etc., who will be held on trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb 5.—Fortress Monroe will be strengthened by heavy columbads and Dahlgreens, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

Gen. Stone has not been removed, nor arrested, as alleged.

Gen. Scott will soon leave for Key West, where he will spend the remainder of the winter and spring for the benefit of his health.

Gen. Denver has been confirmed General of Division in the army of the Potomac.

CAIRO, Feb 5.—Advices from the expedition which went up the Cumberland River say that our forces are now within four miles of Ft. Henry. Our troops will be landed to-day, and a battle is expected.—The enemy are about 15,000 strong.

**Battle at Somerset, Ky., and Great Federal Victory.**

**GEN. ZOLLICOFFER KILLED!**

The battle at Somerset, Ky., occurred Sunday evening, Jan 19th. The rebels were repulsed and hotly pursued by Gen. Thomas at their encampment at Milk Springs, twenty-six miles from Thomas' position, where they crossed the Cumberland. Our forces followed up close to the enemy's intrenchments on the north bank of the river, and laid in front of them all night, expecting to storm them in the morning, but in the night the enemy managed to go across the river in barges and boats. They left everything behind, including artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, Quartermaster's commissary, and medical. The Federal troops took possession of the enemy's intrenchments early Monday morning. On the battle-field, after the rebels fled, two hundred dead and wounded were picked up, and among them Gen. Zollicoffer and Belle Peyton, Jr. Gen. Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded, in a wagon.—Our loss is not definitely known, though considerable. The Tenth Indiana had seventy killed and wounded. The entire rebel loss was 275 killed, Kentucky and Cumberland Gap is now open for our troops to march into East Tennessee. The Federal army in Southeastern Kentucky have met with signal success, which event has created joy throughout this country.—We can now feel as if the war were being waged in earnest.

Further particulars of the victory at Somerset so far as learned are as follows: Gen. Thomas had been for some weeks in southeastern Kentucky with his division, composed of about 8,000 men. Of this force Gen. Schooff's brigade was thirty miles from Gen. Thomas' headquarters; Col. Morrison's Indiana brigade was twenty miles distant. But learning from a messenger that Zollicoffer contemplated an attack, Morrison marched all the distance Saturday night through rain and sleet, and arrived at Thomas' headquarters three hours before the battle commenced. His men, though tired and hungry, plunged into battle and fought like tigers. Gen. Schooff's brigade did not arrive until after the enemy had fled. Among the Regiments most actively engaged in the fight were the Ninth and Tenth Indiana, Ninth Ohio, Second Minnesota, Fourth and Tenth Kentucky and Eighteenth Regulars. The battle raged with great energy for nearly three hours, when Zollicoffer and Peyton being killed, and our artillery pouring such volleys of death into their ranks, the enemy fled in great confusion. Before the General fell the enemy fought desperately, as the number killed in our ranks will testify. Gen. Thomas continued to pursue until night set in. Our forces followed the rebels, who ran before them in the wildest confusion like a flock of frightened sheep, close up to their intrenchments on the north bank of the river. In front of these they laid all night expecting to storm them in the morning; but with the aid of boats and barges, the enemy managed to get across the river before daylight. They left behind them all their artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, and eighty wagon loads Quartermaster's, Commissary and medical stores, which fell into our hands. Our troops had possession of their intrenchments early Monday morning. After reaching the opposite side of the river, the rebels fled in all directions.

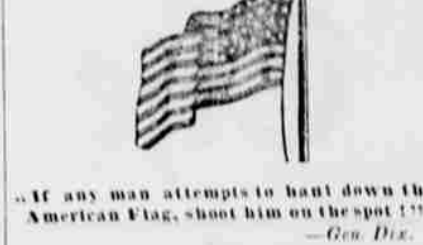
So far as ascertained the rebel loss is 350 killed and wounded; our loss 150 killed and wounded. Zollicoffer's force was 10,000.

Ed. Argos: As I handed you an imperfect copy of the Ordinance granting the right of way for a railroad through the city, (which you published last week,) the saving clause of which was incorrect, please publish the enclosed as the one passed by the Council.

Yours, &c., J. E. HURFORD, Recorder.

[See another column for the ordinance.]

The Union last week brought down sixty-four tons of freight—nearly double what the Clinton used to carry.



## The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.  
OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

**Clackamas 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 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 23d 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; Harding's 2; Springgate 2; Rock Creek 2; Beaver Creek 2; Upper Malah 4; Lower Malah 3; Manzanita 3; Linn City 3; Curry 2; Tualatin 1; Pleasant Valley 2.

Let no Union man fail to be present at his precinct meeting.

SEPTIMUS HULLAY, W. C. JOHNSON, W. A. BARLOW, W. C. CRAMPTON, W. P. BURNS, D. W. CRAIG, Republican Co. Com.

E. M. WAIN, W. C. DENNETT, M. RAMSAY, J. D. LOSEY, J. S. YONAS, C. W. NABBETT, J. W. INGALLS, ALLEN H. STEELE, C. O. BAYLON, F. A. COLLARD, D. P. THOMPSON, ABEL MATTHEW, H. W. EDLEY, E. T. T. FISHER, W. W. HOOK, OWEN WADE, L. F. BOLES, A. WARNER, M. FULMER, Wm. DORRIF, JAS. WINTON, H. E. HAYES, THOMAS CHARMON, W. H. WHITLOCK, W. A. STARKWEATHER, A. L. LOREY, W. T. MATTHEW, L. F. CARLIS, Geo. ALBERTSON, ALMOND HOLCOMB, JAS. K. BINGHAM.

**Democracy Disgraced.**

The time has been when the terms democracy and democratic were loved and cherished by the down-trodden poor of all civilized nations. Especially had they become endeared to all Americans as the watchwords of freemen engaged in demonstrating the capacity of man for self-government under the fostering care of republican institutions. But in present clothing of the most damnable heresies, and dignifying the most treacherous schemes in the garb of democracy, and fair to make such words a hissing and by word among all lovers of free government. Even now they are a stench in the nostrils of every loyal citizen.

All the contemptible political tricks which resulted in the dismemberment of the Charleston Convention, and the running of Breckinridge and Lane for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, were perpetrated under the guise of democracy. The sending of all the arms of the United States into States intending to secede, and the scattering of our navy to the four corners of the earth, were democratic measures. And indeed in the name of democracy have been perpetrated all the preparatory measures of those who are now in rebellion against our Government and Constitution. Truly democracy is rotten and stinketh, as rebel traitors and secession sympathizing peace men have monopolized its use.

The disunionists of Oregon, with the weak-kneed and rotten-hearted peace men, are imitating the example of their fellows in other States by seeking to get control of the State Government of Oregon by an appeal to the democracy. The Breckinridge Central Committee which sat at Corvallis a week or two ago, hatched a call for a State Convention, which has finally appeared in the *Democrat and Union*, and will be responded to by every secession newspaper and secession voter in Oregon, and by no others. In imitation of their leader Breckinridge, who made his last democratic disunion speech in the United States Senate, in order to preserve the Union, as he said, with his commission of Brigadier General in the rebel army in his pocket, this committee has addressed its call to democrats and Union men—who are opposed to the political policy of the present Administration.

With their use of the term democracy we have no particular quarrel, but in the name of all we love in the past and hope for in the future of our country, we protest against their stealing the name of the Union to serve the devil in. Is the Albany *Democrat* a Union paper, when it publishes Cornwall's poetry denouncing Davis, Lee, and Beauregard "the glory of the land"? And the Corvallis *dis-Union*, which grows at the other secessors organs for not publishing Jeff Davis's message?—Just as Breckinridge and the thieves Floyd and Benjamin are Union men.

This call shows that the secessionists are going to make a desperate effort to carry the State. If they succeed, by hiding their real principles, in deceiving enough voters to carry them into power, it will not be six months before we will be represented in the rebel Congress, and if their vote can by any manner of lying be made to even approximate the Union vote, as in Kentucky and Missouri, we may expect them to disregard the voice of the people and attempt by force of arms to drive us into the whirlpool of rebellion. They are sold to the devil, and only hide their cloven feet

now to become all the more violent and destructive when they are finally exposed. The specious, honeyed words of this secession call should only serve to make more diligent every true Union man, and we should go into the contest not only determined to succeed, but to carry a genuine Union ticket by such overwhelming majorities as shall drive the miserable leaders of this Jo Lane faction to assume their true colors, and go like Dolf Hannab, Jordan Breckinridge, and other Union peace men, into the rebel army where they belong, so that when the war is ended and peace restored by the establishment of the Government in the exercise of all its constitutional functions in all the States, we can have enough evidence to keep them quiet for fear of hemp.

The following is the substance of the call issued by Abolition Secession Sister for the disunion convention:

"The Democracy of the State are requested to meet in General Convention by Delegates, at Corvallis, Benton county, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 10th day of April, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a State and Congressional Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing June election.

All citizens of Oregon who are opposed to the political policy of the present Administration, and who are in favor of the establishment of the Union as it was, and the supremacy of the Constitution as made by the Fathers of the Republic, are cordially invited to participate in the election of Delegates to the Convention and to take part in its proceedings."

The call for the disunion democratic convention is addressed to those who are "in favor of the establishment of the Union as it was." That is an acknowledgment that the Union does not now exist—Secession is recognized, and as the peace men declare the North was to blame, of course they must hold that the rebel States are justified in trying to secede. Every true Union man denies the right to secede, and holds that the Union is established as it was, and is only going to be destroyed by such sneaks as were about to be looted from power, and hence sought to destroy what they could not control. They have not succeeded, and never can succeed, notwithstanding the pious prayers of the *Portland Advertiser* and its ilk.

OREGON CITY, Feb. 12 1862.

Ed. Argos: The call for a Union State Convention requests the meeting of Union men in precincts to elect delegates to County Conventions, but does not fix any base from which to determine the number of delegates from each precinct. I like the plan indicated in the call for Clackamas county, published in the *Argus* last week. It is to be hoped that all the counties in the State will respond immediately to similar movements.

I notice that in the call for Lane county each precinct is allowed five delegates, without regard to the number of voters, thus giving to say twenty men in one locality as great a representation as two hundred in another. And besides, it affords opportunity to designing men, by opening in the very small precincts, to frustrate the will of the people of a county at large.—It may be all right this time, but we should be careful about committing ourselves at the beginning to something which may work evil in the end. But if "we cannot do well, let us do as well as we can."

POOR RANNEY.

SECESSIONISTS BY NATURE.—Take note that whenever you find a snob or flunkymale or female—you find a secessionist. There seems to be a sort of elective affinity that draws the species toward the flag. One encounters at times specimens in society—brainless creatures—who, unable to feel what there is noble and dignified in sharing the identity of a great state, driving out their feeble and idiotic snobs, and think it a fine aristocratic thing to be a secessionist. These miserable flunkies are infinitely more disgusting than out-and-out traitors.

The above, from an exchange, "is not only so, but also." It is the best and briefest statement of the way secession runs in Oregon City, that could have been given. They "think it a fine, aristocratic thing to be a secessionist." That's it. Some honorable, vulgar flunkies of this town, by becoming secessionists, gained as entrance into a class of society which they could not have gained in any other way. The "good society" aforesaid was glad to receive anybody into its circle who would sympathize with it, and a sneaking set of detestable toolies were willing to turn traitors to the Government which has always protected them, for the poor privilege of fawning about the skirts of a "plucky" cod-fish aristocracy. These flunkies think they are secessionists, but they are nothing in the world but the meanest kind of low flunkies.

NOTICE.—Rev. H. K. HERRIS will deliver an address on "The life and character of Washington," Saturday evening, Feb. 22d, at the M. E. Church. Services at 7 o'clock.

**MARRIED:**  
At the residence of the bride's father in this county, Feb. 11th, by Rev. H. K. HERRIS, M. A., an *Weatherstone* to Miss Anna Howard.

**DIED:**  
In Linn City, Feb. 10, after an illness of two weeks, of typhoid fever, Frances A., daughter of James M. Moore, Eq., aged 9 years and 2 months.

In Salem, Jan 25, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Gen. W. M. Plamondon, and daughter of Gen. A. Hodge, Eq., aged 13 years and 2 months.

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.