



—If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!—
—Gen. De.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.
OREGON CITY:
SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1862.

REMOVAL.—The Argus Office is removed to the first building south of Mr. Harvey's, nearly opposite the upper landing.

CAMP BARTOW, April 7, 1862.
E. B. ARBUS: I take pleasure in saying that the Cheekamas Company of Volunteer Cavalry are in a prosperous condition. All the Company officers have been appointed, and have entered upon their respective duties. The Company numbers about seventy men, rank and file. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers, &c, are as follows:

- Captain, Geo. B. Curry;
- 1st Lieutenant, John T. Apperson;
- 2d Lieutenant, William C. Apperson;
- 1st Sergeant, E. G. Brown;
- 2d Sergeant, W. A. Clark;
- 1st Duty Sergeant, James L. Curry;
- 2d " " W. C. Keith;
- 3d " " H. J. Ammons;
- 4th " " J. W. Waggoner;
- 1st Corporal, James Jones;
- 2d " " Henry M. Laughlin;
- 3d " " Frank Alton;
- 4th " " Richard H. Allen;
- 5th " " Baltimore Howard;
- 6th " " S. H. Bell;
- 7th " " James B. Swett;
- 8th " " Wm. Hemboltson;
- Buglers, J. I. Campbell, John Kelley, Parker, James Robinson.

The men are mounted, excepting seven or eight, and our camp begins to look very much like there were soldiers about. We hope citizens will have no further cause to complain of soldiers visiting their yards by starlight. A VETERAN.

Auction! Auction!

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862, at the store of F. S. Holland, a large lot of FURNITURE, consisting, in part, as follows:

- Malting and Walnut Bureaus,
- Chests, Drawers, and Stairs Tables,
- Malting and Flour Stands,
- Mattresses and Pillows,
- Office and Case-work Chairs,
- Seating and Case-work Benches, &c, &c.

ONE TWO HORSE CART, (with harness.)
One Washing Machine, Two Stoves, &c.

Also, at the same time will be offered a lot of KNOX'S PATENT PLOWS, Patent Thermometer Gages, Wooden Buckets and Tubs, and some other articles in the Hardware line. W. P. BURNS, Auctioneer.

Spring, 1862.

DANNENBAUM & ACKERMAN.
THE season of this spring and summer's trade approaching, we have in presenting to you our stock. We have now the choicest, most varied and most extensive stock of Goods ever offered to the people of Clatsop county.

Our stock consists of:
DIY AND FANCY GOODS, such as: Fancy dresses, silks, Malines, all colors and figures, dresses, all and half wool, figured and plain, French laces, tricotines, figured and plain, French muslins, all colors, Poplins, French and American, colored figured and plain, Madras, Nainsook and jacks, handkerchiefs, dresses, a large assortment of shawls, cloaks, and mantles, the latest styles, brown lace, needle-work, of all descriptions, lace, hosiery, corsets, &c.

We have the latest styles of Dress Goods, such as were never offered before in this market—a fine assortment of head dresses, and the latest style of silk bonnets; a fine assortment of latest style's kid gloves.

CLOTHING; Gent's Furnishing Goods; such as dress and business coats; vestments and Hatter's put-up, velvet, silk, and cloth hats, caps, boots, shoes, shirts, and drawers, boys' clothing, &c.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS; CARPETING, CHECKED MATTING, &c.

All who wish to see moderate prices, please call and examine our stock. Grateful for past favors, we will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
DANNENBAUM & ACKERMAN, Oregon City, April 12, 1862.

DRYAGE.

THE COMBINATION OF TEAMING in and around Oregon City, of BARBER, FRAZER, & LAMAR, this day by mutual consent ceases, and we the undersigned ask a continuation of the patronage of our old customers, and of as many new ones as may offer their drying. Barstow will be at all times in Clatsop, to receive orders for drying, and Frazer in Oregon City. We will be as prompt to attend to our customers as circumstances will admit, day or night, rain or shine. JOSEPH BARSTOW, J. M. FRAZER.

Country merchants who are shipping goods to Oregon City, will do well to address in our care, as we will charge nothing for storage any reasonable length of time—all we charge is the charge to the place of shipment, or from our place of storage to the boat for shipment. B. & F.

Notice. All persons interested are hereby notified that I shall apply to the county court of Clatsop county, Oregon, at the May term, 1862, for permission to resign my letters testamentary, granted in the estate of Robert Moore, late of said county, deceased. J. T. APPERSON, Oregon City, March 22, 1862.

The same teachers will go on with the school. F. BARCLAY.

Why the North must Triumph.

The N. Y. Times says: As the contest with the rebellion proceeds, we begin to see more clearly the mighty difference between a people complete in whatever can give strength—education; the application to the creation of wealth of the best contrivances of ingenuity, and skill, and patient industry, which well knows that values are always in ratio to cost. The people most addicted to the arts of peace, are, when fully roused, the most terrible in arms, from the skill and cunning they acquire in engines of destruction. A mechanic at the North, quietly constructing a steam-engine—neither himself nor his work ever seen—exerts a greater influence over the contest than a Southern regiment, with all its vanishing and bravado. The Port Royal Forts could not have been taken by any force that the North could put in the field, marching it all the way by land. A few ships demolish them, scattering, in a few hours, their defenders, panic-stricken. Our skill multiplies the power of our soldiers a thousand fold; the moment they can be brought into action, the disparity between the combatants is at once seen to be almost infinite.

The elements controlling the contest, the rebels certainly overlooked. It was impossible that it should be otherwise. Although for more than a generation they had administered the Government at Washington, all the materials for its support were drawn from the Free States. If a fort was to be built, or a ship constructed, or a difficult undertaking to be executed, the practical man was always the Yankee—a name which has everywhere come to be the synonym of expedients and skill. The North fed, clothed and paid the army and navy; supplied the ships and the men; the means for their mobilization, and filed the commissariat. The traitor, who long wielded the Government, had only to command, and the versatile North was only too happy to execute order. Utterly ignorant of practical affairs, they thought that the same command, issued upon a Southern soil, would be followed by similar obedience; that to will would be, as formerly, to possess. No arguments could reach them, because they could not appreciate the ground upon which these were urged. They consequently rushed madly forward in the work of destruction, little dreaming that, in severing themselves from the North, they forever cut themselves off from sources of their strength and power.

The social system of the South is such that the rebels can send a large number of men into the field. But this is all. They cannot long feed them without constant change of place, in which rapine supplies the place of money. The South, at best, can only act on the defensive. It cannot make a forward movement, nor has it really attempted one, except in Missouri, which was only a dash of marauders, taking advantage of Gen. Fremont's inaction, and running, when threatened, with much greater celerity than it advanced. Price's forces never constituted an army. It is this incapacity for any forward movement that is so fatal alike to the harmony of councils as well as to the military success of the rebels. When the war broke out, the overthrowing of the North was supposed to be a very easy matter. The rebel soldiers were always promised their Winter quarters in Northern cities, the wealth and pleasures of which their imaginations had magnified a thousand fold. The conquest of the North was foreseen to be the only condition of an honorable peace. But no forward movement was made. The fugitives from Bull Run were not even followed. Upon the evening of that disaster, five thousand troops, properly appointed, could have captured Washington. The prize was helpless before them, but the rebels could not even reach out a hand to grasp it. The forces grouped around Manassas, did not then, nor do not to-day constitute an army, in the true sense of the term, capable of active offensive as well as defensive operations. The people South cannot supply it with what would be necessary for a movement of fifty miles, in the face of the enemy, with the immense train of wagons, horses, materials, commissariat, and munitions of war. It may be difficult for us to drive it from its intrenchments—to overcome its *vis inertia*—which constitutes its real strength.

If the South could have put forth any great military effort, it would have certainly made some attempt to capture Fortress Monroe, which is literally a rope around its neck, stopping, by slow degrees its very respiration. The thunderbolts we launch upon the Southern coast we fabricate in the great Southern seaport. As a base of operations, it is worth to us a 100,000 men in the field, and would be cheaply purchased by the rebels at the loss of 50,000. Why do they not attempt to seize upon a position of such importance, the possession of which, in the hands of their enemies, is a burning disgrace to their military prowess? Because, with half a million of men mustered against it, it would defy all their assaults. A few men-of-war in the harbor would amply guarantee its safety with a garrison of only two thousand men. All these half million of men could not drive a gunboat from Hampton Roads. In their naval arm, they are not only utterly helpless, but they do not even propose to supply their deficiency. Since the outbreak, we do not suppose that the keel of a single ship-of-war has been laid. The few vessels stolen from the United States

constitute their whole fleet, and when these are captured, as they are being one after another, not a vessel will be left to them.

This illustration will serve for the whole case. We need not question the personal bravery of the people of the South. We may admit them to be entirely earnest and sincere. But such qualities have very little to do with the results of a contest when waged against a people equally courageous and sincere, and who add to these qualities mechanical skill and wealth, abundant means of locomotion, with the highest capacity for the administration of affairs. To determine which is to be the victor, we have only to ascertain which can best feed, arm, pay and move its soldiers. Here is the whole science of war.

The discontent is becoming universal at the South that peace is not conquered upon the enemy's soil. "If," says the Charles ton *Mercury*, "our advice had been followed, and Maryland and Washington had been seized, we should never have seen the enemy in Port Royal harbor." Of course not. Maryland was not seized—nor that the necessity of such a step was not, as apparent to the Confederate Generals as to the literary gentlemen of rebellion,—but they were held by want of means to move forward, which all rebellion could not supply. Why is it not yet understood?—Change after change has been made in the Southern commissariat, which comes in for the blame, but no improvement is visible, simply because none is possible. The hands of the rebels are still applied in astonishment at their own inaction. The truth will ere long flash upon them, and when fully realized, the rebellion will really be at an end.

The South cannot contend against us with any hope of success, because it cannot meet us on equal terms. It can no more excel us in arms than it can in wealth and the arts of peace. It is in our superiority in these that our strength lies. It may and will take time to prepare these for action, but when the preparation is complete, we make short work of the job before us. Since August we have been subject to the taunts of the world for the want of progress in putting down the rebellion,—its independence pronounced *fact accompli*. But the world overlooked the gunboats which were being quietly constructed in our shipyards, and which, in a few hours after they went into action, struck a blow which has really brought a State at our feet, and sent a thrill of terror through every rebel heart. We were content, because we understood the work in which we are engaged. We take time for preparation, which, when made, cannot be resisted. Every day we are growing stronger by the construction of our immense armaments. Every day is the South really growing weaker, because it is consuming what it commenced with, much faster than it is producing. We are moving forward with an accelerating pace; the rebels are retrograding with an equally rapid one.

Union State Convention.
From W. C. Johnson, Esq., who arrived from Eugene City after we had gone to press, we learn that the Union State Convention nominated John R. McBride for Congress, A. C. Gibbs for Governor, Sam. E. May for Secretary, E. N. Cooke for Treasurer, and H. Gordon for Printer.

ANOTHER FEDERAL VICTORY.—ROLLA, March 18.—A short time since, anticipating rebel movements in Texas county, Mo., Gen. Halleck ordered five companies of troops and two light gunboats, under Col. Wood, to repair to that vicinity. Finding no enemy, Col. Wood pushed on to Salem, Fulton county, Ark., where he encountered a largely superior force of rebels; after a sleep he routed them, killing 109 and taken many prisoners, among them three colonels. Our loss is about 150.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—About 300 parcels weighing in the aggregate nearly 150 tons, and comprising a great variety of our most ingenious and useful inventions, recently left New York in the British screw steamship *Stella*, for exhibition at the forthcoming World's Fair. It is understood that the President will appoint Col. Johnson as the special commissioner (without pay) to represent this country at the Fair.

SENSE IN CONGRESS.—When the official account of the capture of Fort Donelson was read in the House, the most tumultuous cheering was heard, while tears of joy rolled down the cheeks of the few border State men in Congress.

FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—Those who wish to get good bargains in the furniture line cannot do better than by attending the sale at Frank Holland's store on Saturday next. A lot of other articles will also be sold at the same time. See advertisement.

Thanks to the *State Republican* for an extra, last Saturday, containing a portion of the late news.

CARD.—The winter term of Oregon City Seminary closes on the 12th inst. The Spring term will commence on Monday April 14th. During the last term, 137 pupils have been registered, and the attendance on the whole very prompt, and pupils diligent with their studies. It is desirable for pupils to enter at the commencement of the term. All tuition bills will be charged from the commencement and middle of each term.

The same teachers will go on with the school. F. BARCLAY.

guard of Jackson's force just beyond Middletown, with 4 field pieces, who disputed Shields' approach, foot by foot, stopping at all strong points, then returning, after crossing Cedar creek, they destroyed the temporary bridge which Gen. Shields built, and after another skirmish, entered the town. The loss of the enemy is not stated.

Winchester, Va., March 23.—A battle took place 4 miles from here, on the Strasburg road, between the Federals, numbering 8,000 under Gen. Shields, and the rebels, numbering 15,000, under Jackson, Smith and Longstreet. The latter were routed, with a loss of 100 killed, and 300 wounded. A large number of prisoners were taken. The enemy was in full retreat. The ground was strewn with muskets thrown away in their flight. The battle lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till dark.

Last officers from Strasburg, say that Gen. Banks and Shields are there. Jackson is in sight, and another battle is expected. It is reported that Gen. Banks had overtaken and destroyed 200 of Jackson's wagons.

Gen. Shields has received a dispatch from Gen. Banks, dated five miles beyond Strasburg, stating that the enemy was in full retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit. The loss of the enemy must be enormous. They abandoned wagons on the road, filled with dead bodies, and the horses along the route they took, are found crowded with the dead and wounded. The buildings in the towns adjacent to the battle field at Round Hill are filled with the wounded.

Winchester, Va., March 25th.—On Saturday afternoon the rebel Gen. Jackson having been incorrectly informed by the filibusters that this town had been deserted by the Union troops, sent a force of 500 cavalry and two guns to retake it. Our pickets were driven in, but Gen. Shields bringing up his forces, drove the enemy back, and took several prisoners. The Gen. was wounded in the arm at the first fire. Our troops slept on their arms.

On Sunday morning at sunrise, Jackson being reinforced, attacked Shields near Kern Town 3 miles from Winchester. The enemy were strongly posted in the woods, and behind stone walls. The artillery of the rebels was posted on eminences at both sides of their left wing. Their force consisted of 500 Ashley's cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and 3 pieces of artillery, with a reserve. The fight continued till noon when a charge was made by the Ohio Infantry, the Michigan 1st, and the 1st Virginia cavalry, on the right of the enemy, driving them back half a mile, when they got their guns in position again in a dense wood, flanked by their infantry. Our forces then retired. A short artillery engagement soon ensued, when Gen. Shields ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which he did with some loss.

The 6th Pennsylvania, and the 10th Ohio were ordered, and the latter became general. Col. Murray of the 6th Pennsylvania was killed. The rebels retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yell, when a panic ensued among the enemy, which our troops took advantage of, and followed them up, driving the enemy before them until dark, capturing 3 guns, 2 caissons, with mulets, equipments, &c. Our troops bivouacked on the field.

Col. Williams of the 68th N. Y. regiment reinforced Gen. Shields. Gen. Banks who crossed the way to Washington, on Sunday returned, and assumed the command. In the meantime, Gen. Shields had taken around the enemy, beyond Newman, showing them the whole way. Jackson's men were perfectly demoralized, and beyond control. They threw out the dead and wounded to fight in their wagons.

It is noticeable, that nearly all the rebels wounded were shot in the head or breast, testifying to the superiority of our marksmen. The heaviest loss on our side, was 200 by the Pennsylvania and Ohio troops. Good judges say that the enemy's loss, never 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 taken prisoners. Among the latter is no end to Jackson. Our loss is about 65 killed, and 125 wounded.

APPROACH.—The battle on Sunday, regarded generally as P. M. The fighting was done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of not more than 2 or 400 yards, often much less. The rebel infantry opposed us, now emerged from the woods, and attempted to capture Dana's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but a heavy discharge of grape drove them back in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy were driven back with heavy loss behind the parapet. Gen. Tyler now ordered his Brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most gallant encounter followed. Twice our men revealed under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter.

Our loss in this struggle was heavy. Of 200 men in the 84th Pennsylvania, 26 were killed and 83 wounded. Many officers were killed and wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded now strewn the ground in promiscuous heaps. Their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and to add to the confusion, an Irish battalion of 150 men was brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops. They refused, and a rebel regiment drove the gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. 40 corpses of the 150 afterwards strewed the field. Meanwhile, the rebels gave way on their left and centre, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded, and 235 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 125 muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not exceed 150 killed and 300 wounded.

Winchester, Va., March 25.—P. M.—Our columns are now five miles beyond Strasburg—still in pursuit of the flying rebels.

Washington, March 27.—Gen. Shields telegraphs that our victory at Winchester is more fatal to the rebels than at first supposed. The rebels admit that they had 11,000 men; also, that they lost between 1,300 and 1,500 in killed and wounded. The victory has struck terror to the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm.

The latest intelligence from Strasburg is to the 17th March. The rebel forces rallied and occupy a strong position near Strasburg. Another fight is imminent.

MISCELLANEOUS.
At a station 12 miles south of Manassas, a train of 52 cars laden with commissary stores valued at \$29,000, was found. The rebels had kindled a fire under them, but it had failed to burn.

Special dispatches to the N. Y. papers state that a cavalry reconnaissance had been made by Gen. Stoneham. A thorough examination of the country for a distance of 25 miles, was made, and no armed rebels could be seen. Important and conclusive information has been received here, as to the rebels' strength at Manassas and Centreville. It is asserted that up to Friday week, the rebel force was from 90,000 to 100,000; 25,000 between Manassas and Aquia creek, and 22,000 at Winchester and Leesburg. All could be concentrated at Manassas in one day's notice. The rebels never thought of evacuating Manassas, until after the fall of Donelson.

that Gov. Harris disappeared, on the second day after the one to which the Legislature adjourned, and has gone no one knows where.

The subject of burning the city in case evacuation became necessary, was still openly discussed. Since Gov. Harris' proclamation after the fall of Ft. Donelson, impressions have been general. Hundreds have been picked up in the streets, or taken from their stores and dwellings to be hurled at the point of the bayonet, to the camp of instruction.

The Union men are leaving Memphis in large numbers, leaving their property to be confiscated, glad to escape with their lives. Six or seven of our men were killed, and pistol shots are often exchanged.

An arrival from Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee river, says that the rebel forces were concentrating at Decatur, Ala. and Corinth Miss. It was estimated that the forces at those places numbered 40,000. On Friday last they destroyed the track of the Charleston and Memphis railroad, between Eastport and Florence.

Federal transports to the number of 80 have been collected at Savannah, indicating that the country about the Tennessee river, near the Alabama line, would be the theatre of extensive military operations.

Information has been received from Gen. Grant, from Savannah, on the Tennessee river, that the troops are in fine health and spirits. Beauregard commands 15,000 troops from Pensacola, at Corinth. Cleburn and Bragg also command divisions near that point. The Federal forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions, 600 volunteers have enlisted in Savannah in the Union army. On the night of the 13th, a skirmish took place between a division of the 5th Ohio cavalry and part of Cleburn's forces. The rebels were routed.

Washtington, March 17.—Special despatches to the New York papers say: The Department to which Gen. Hunter has been assigned, is composed of the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.—Gen. Sherman will be retained in the Department under Gen. Hunter.

Despatches from Com. Dupont announce that the Federal flag floats over Ft. Marion at St. Augustine. Ft. Marion surrendered without fighting. The rebels evacuated the night before the gunboats arrived. Jacksonville, Fla., has also surrendered. The Governor of Florida recommends the earliest evacuation of East Florida.

A special despatch to the New York papers says: Jeff Davis issued a proclamation on the 16th, calling all the male population, between the ages of 16 and 60, to form themselves into companies, and report immediately at headquarters.

The Clothing Inspection Board concluded their labors to-day. Over \$2,000,000 worth of clothing is condemned. The testimony taken has revealed gross frauds, consequent upon the collusion of contractors and inspectors.

Fortress Monroe. March 28.—Affairs remain quiet here. The rebels have been exceedingly busy about Pig's Point and Craney Island for the last few days.—Steam tugs have been busy flying to and fro, and it is supposed they are strengthening their fortifications along the line from Craney Island to Pig's Point. Their camps have been advanced and long lines of tents can be seen along the shore.—Glasses are directed almost momentarily toward Craney Island, on the look-out for the *Merrimack*, and every indication of smoke or steam in that direction is closely investigated by hundreds of eyes.

A special despatch says: Our troops are driving the enemy, estimated at 100,000, before them, along the line of the Gordonville Railroad.

The Railroad beyond Warrenton is destroyed; bridges are gone, ties burned, and rails bent into every shape. The Union troops are in excellent health, and are pushing after the retreating rebels as rapidly as the circumstances permit. Telegraph lines follow the advancing army, and offices are established from day to day.

The report that Gen. Curtis was in a dangerous position is unfounded. Forage for cavalry is scarce, but in other respects the situation of our troops is cheering. The demoralized and crippled forces of Van Dorn and Price were moving south. Telegrams from Gen. Curtis state that his loss is 1,400 killed and wounded at Pea Ridge. The enemy are still retreating. There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas, except marauders and Pike Indians, who kill and plunder friends and foes indiscriminately. A rebel despatch from Fort Smith to the Memphis papers acknowledge the death of Gen. McCullough and McIntosh at the battle of Pea Ridge.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the House Dana offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of organizing a large force of miners, with the necessary machinery, to proceed to the gold mines of the West, and work the same for the benefit of the Government, as a means of defraying the expenses of the war. The Navy Department has ordered, of the builders of the *Monitor*, six more iron-clad vessels of similar construction, but more formidable. They are to be 200 feet long, instead of 175, and to carry two 15-inch instead of 13-inch Dahlgrens.

Advices received from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the *Merrimack* is out of the dry dock and prepared to run out when she can do so. The *Monitor* is on hand.

Big Bethel is occupied by the Federals, 1,500 rebels fled on our approach. The rebel force is concentrating at Corinth, Miss.—reported 70,000 strong Beauregard is commanding.

NEWS.—The battle of Newbern will be ever memorable for the unexampled bravery displayed by New England troops, who, after running out of ammunition, charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Like the men of the West at Ft. Donelson, those of the East displayed indomitable courage in rallying under the old flag, to wipe out treason.—*Yreka Journal*.