



"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, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

The Rebellion Must be Put Down.

In all that has been written and spoken upon the duties of American citizens in the present struggle, we have seen nothing that more fully comprehended the whole thing in a few words than the extract from a speech delivered by Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge at Cincinnati, which we published not long since. The extract is as follows:

"The first lesson we draw from the actual state of the country is, that the war in which we are engaged ought to be prosecuted, and prosecuted to the end, with the whole energy of the nation; ought to be prosecuted to the last extremity. I may be called fanatical—perhaps I am; but I have often said, and I say it to you here, and God is my judge, I believe it would be better for this country, terrible as the calamity would be, and incalculable as the misery would be—I believe it would be better for God's purposes upon earth—I believe it would be incomparably better for the human race, for all that is gained by us, that we should go back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown—to the infancy of our country—to let this atrocious and abominable attempt to subvert the Government succeed."

The utterance of that speech places Dr. Breckinridge in the front rank of all the doctors of divinity, and lifts him up upon a platform occupied by the most patriotic and far-seeing statesmen of the age. As a theologian, he shows himself adequate to a comprehension of the wisdom and fitness of the divine rule that in all the politico-ecclesiastic systems that have professed to come from heaven, has dealt vigorously and effectually with the lingering elements of barbarism that pure devilism has hung upon the wheels of human progress. As a statesman, he vindicates himself from the charge that any sordid consideration has cramped the emotions of his great patriotic heart, or limited the area of his vision short of a full comprehension of the meaning of the awful crisis brought on by the enemies of democracy and decency on this continent. Dr. Breckinridge, after coolly surveying the whole field, comes to the rational, statesmanlike, and godlike conclusion that "it would be better for God's purposes upon earth—incomparably better for the human race, that we should go back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown—to the infancy of our country—than to let this atrocious and abominable attempt to subvert the Government succeed." In other words, Dr. Breckinridge means to say that we have got to put down this diabolical rebellion at all hazards, and maintain free institutions on American soil, though persistent and determined war should be carried on till every village and hamlet is razed to the ground, the whole country converted by fire and sword to a wilderness, and a population of thirty millions be decimated to a mere handful, to begin anew the experiment of founding an empire as our ancestors did in a howling wilderness.

However startling this bold announcement may be to niggardly patriots who with awful countenances are counting up the costs of suppressing the rebellion, and higgling about taxes, it is nevertheless a position to which the American people will most assuredly come, if indeed an overwhelming majority have not already firmly planted themselves on this ground. The boon of civil and religious liberty, the right of maintaining a free government on soil sanctified by the ashes of Revolutionary heroes, the enjoyment of the elective franchise, of representation with taxation, of trial by jury, the protection of life and property, and the inviolability of our national ensign floating in the breezes that fan the shores of empires and islands, all constitute the stake for which we are to fight—a stake which when thrown into one scale makes the other instantly kick the beam, in the eyes of such patriots as Dr. Breckinridge, though freighted with an ocean of blood, and everything the value of which is estimated by dollars and cents on the continent. That the recognition of the rebel confederacy as an independent government alongside of us, deadly hostile to human progress and free institutions, controlling the navigation of the Mississippi River, laying embargoes upon our commerce, making humiliating exactions of the old government, and entering into offensive alliances with foreign despots to wage a war of extermination on the only pure democracy in the world, would lead either to our utter overthrow as a nation, and the loss of liberty, property, and life, or involve us in perpetual war—no man who has any brains can for a moment doubt.

As a matter of economy, all men who see the end from the beginning know very well that it is our interest to prosecute the war to a successful termination, even though it cost ten times or fifty times the amount already expended. We cannot afford to give up the navigation of our Western waters and seek outlets for the trade of the

great Northwest through the Northern lakes—to receive the Yankees, Beauregards, and Brags, loaded down with pistols and bowieknives, as ministers from Richmond to Washington, demanding with insulting swagger that the whims and caprices of the negro-breeding oligarchy be complied with on pain of being beleaguered with nigger regiments from Cottondom, backed up by swarming millions of the English, French, Austrian, Spanish, and perhaps the China and Dahomey Governments. The cost of squelching the rebellion now will be a mere trifle in treasure and blood to the enormous expenditures of both which will become necessary to maintain our existence, provided the rebel confederacy as an independent power makes war upon us in the future allied with some half dozen liberty-hating governments of the old world. That such a war under such adverse circumstances would be forced upon us in a short time, is morally certain. That England itself, the only government of importance that is generally recognized as having a regard for constitutional liberty, in Europe, would be against us in such a struggle, is shown by the active sympathy with the slaveholders' rebellion everywhere manifested by the leading English journals and the itching disposition of the Government to hunt up some paltry pretext to join issue with us and lend a helping hand to the rebels in trying to lay our whole country in ruins. Her sympathy with rebellion has shown the hollow-hearted hypocrisy of her pretended anti-slavery philanthropy, while her threat to declare bloody war against us for a slight error on the part of Capt. Wilkes in taking Mason and Slidell from the Trent, shows that the holy horror she manifests at the effusion of blood and sacrifice of property consequent upon our present struggle is too miserable a deception to cover up the damning fact that indications point with unerring certainty to her chosen position on the side of aristocracy in a future conflict between the slave power and free government on this continent. We have got to make up our minds to fight these representatives of the antagonisms of human liberty combined as sure as we fail in crushing the rebellion, and it is more than possible that we may have to meet them in battle as the allies of Jeff Davis before the rebellion is ended.—The bare possibility of such a contingency ought to set us about preparing for it.

We have got to defend our Government and protect the ark of human liberty, the hope of the world, against all opposing forces, and make up our minds to whip the rebels, combined though they be with the minions of despotism in all the world, rallied under a rattlesnake flag and led on by the Devil. We have got the men, and the means, besides having brain and inventive genius enough to convert our substance into defensive barriers and huge engines of war that shall protect all our harbors, blow hostile navies out of the water, and put the last rebel under the sod, besides breaking the arms of the rebel sympathizers all over the Northern States. The whole nation ought as one man to make up its mind with Dr. Breckinridge that, having right on our side, and being forced into a war for the preservation of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, we owe it to ourselves, to posterity, to the world, and to God, to cease estimating the cost in dollars and cents and grid ourselves for a conflict that shall last till we conquer, or the continent is laid in smoking ruins and a plowshare run beam-deep through the soil under all our large cities. Congress ought to provide immediately for arming every loyal man on the continent; for building gunboats enough to protect every harbor from Boston round to Puget Sound. We ought, if needs be, to turn all our colleges into military schools, and convert our public squares and places of resort into military camps, where every able-bodied man should be taught to handle arms and acquire the art of war. Let the Government introduce a thorough reform in its treatment of rebels, and show patriots in Tennessee, North Carolina, and everywhere else, that it is safer to be for the Union than for rebellion, and we shall soon begin to see a weakening in the rebel ranks that we shall not see in three years under the present mild and gentle policy which is everywhere becoming distasteful to loyal men. Let no man ever begrudge the money it becomes his duty to contribute to the support of the war, or ever harbor the shadow of a doubt as to the ultimate triumph of the Union cause. We shall whip the rebels, and all the allies they can bring against us, even if they keep us fighting for a hundred years.

We notice that several of the Oregon papers in giving an account of skirmish with Indians in Grande Ronde Valley, give Capt. Correy's name as G. L. The gallant captain's initials are Geo. B., and we are very glad to know that he is a man of different caliber from his ex-accedency, Geo. L. Curry in an Indian fight! Oh, no; that would be too good a joke.

Pictures.—R. L. Forbes, lately from the East, has taken the Rooms over Milwain's, and would be pleased to have the public give him a call. He is prepared to furnish photographs, ambrotypes, melainotypes, &c., in good style. Pictures taken at San Francisco prices—\$1; cases, \$1.50. The morning is preferred for taking pictures of children.

The Legislature meets next Monday.

To Immigrants.

To those who are seeking locations in Oregon, it might be an object to look into the advantages offered in the region of country adjacent to the mouth of the Columbia and bordering on the sea-shore.—There is a large extent of vacant country in that region which is susceptible of being converted into fine farms. The timber with which much of it is covered has prevented its settlement while prairie land could be obtained in the Willamette valley, yet this timber is much more easily disposed of than that on much of the land where farms are being opened in the northern part of the Willamette valley. The land when cleared will produce, we believe, twice as much grass as the land in the Willamette, white and red clover being as it were indigenous to the soil, and owing to the frequent showers during the summer it is all the time growing, and two crops (some say three) of hay can be taken off each summer. Fruit, though a month later in ripening than in the upper country, does as well as anywhere in the State, and the trees are seldom or never winter-killed. The cold is never as severe. The coldest day last winter, the thermometer was eleven degrees above zero at Astoria, when it stood at six degrees above in the Willamette valley, making a difference of seventeen degrees in a distance of about a hundred miles. It is not a wheat country, but vegetables, oats, barley, fruit, and grass do remarkably well. Berries (wild) grow in great abundance, while game, such as elk, bear, deer, geese, swan, ducks, snipes, pigeons, &c., is so plenty, so nice and fat, that it is a region of attractions to him who delights in gunning. Such fish as salmon, sturgeon, trout, and many other kinds are taken in great abundance—while the oyster beds at Shoalwater Bay and Tillamook, together with the clams, crabs, &c., which are found along the whole extent of the weather beach, furnish much excellent living, always more wholesome than pork. The pleasant sea breezes make the climate delightful and render the location one of the healthiest in the world.—Money, during the hardest times in the Willamette valley, has always been measurably plenty in Astoria and vicinity, owing to the skipping and passing trade, and labor has always commanded better wages there than in the upper country. Property is not lower in that section than it ever will be again, and those who settle permanently there may feel an assurance that the country will gradually and surely grow up into an importance that will rest on the sure foundation found in its very many excellent advantages. The settlers around the bays and along the streams that empty into them, as well as the farmers on Clatsop Plains along the weather beach, are all good farmers, and they seem to get along with less labor and less embarrassment than those of any section of country we have yet seen. The country we are speaking of will not suit everybody, of course, neither would any other, but we think it well adapted to the ladies, and to men who have fine organizations, poetic emotions, and soul enough generally to appreciate excellence and love that which is sweet and beautiful.

The Union men of this place have had their "own fun" over a rumor which has unaccountably got out among the seceders that Gov. Gibbs has received orders to draft Oregon's quota of soldiers under the late call of the President, as soon as he is inaugurated next Monday.
Last June the seceder candidates and blowers, from poor Walt the head to Dolt the tail of the concern, declared that the rebellion must be put down at any cost of blood and treasure, but now that the prospect is that they will have a chance to exhibit their faith by works, and help preserve "the Constitution as it is, and restore the Union as it was," they roll up their eyes in mortal terror like a dying calf, and hope the Government won't go to useless expense of taking soldiers from Oregon, when there are plenty to be had in Massachusetts. The truth is they are hypocrites, rebels at heart, and wish Jeff Davis to succeed, and cowardice and penuriosity alone keep them from actively fighting their Government in the rebel ranks. The same cowardice, penuriosity, and sympathy for the rebel cause, make them wince when there is a prospect for their rotten carcasses being made the receptacles of rebel bullets, and of their property being taxed for the support of the Union armies.

All good Union men are willing to fight, and if need be, to die, in order to put down this most atrocious rebellion. Let the draft come, and the grumblers may be marked as secessionists.

RIGHT SORT OF A SUBSCRIBER.—The "Old Ranger" (Hon. Aaron Payne of Yamhill) called on us this week, and according to his custom paid us in advance for four copies of the Argus—one for himself and three for friends East. He says he can't understand what a paper contains unless he has paid for it, and in this way accounts for their being so many fools in the land. Mr. Payne thinks the Government has got to be in earnest in carrying down this infernal rebellion.

DIED.—At the residence of M. Richardson, on the 22nd August, Sarah Ann Cutting, aged 12 years and 5 months, of Typhoid fever; step-daughter of M. Richardson.



Details of Eastern News.

SEVERE FIGHTING!

Another Battle at Ball Run!!

New York, Aug 28th.—The Alexandria correspondent of the Tribune, states that Tuesday night (28th), the Federal pickets at Manassas Junction were driven in; two companies infantry, one of cavalry and some artillery, stationed there, were surprised and attacked by Ewell's division, numbering from seven to ten thousand, infantry, cavalry and artillery. After a short skirmish our small force fled and the rebels turned on them nine of our guns, keeping up a brisk fire till the Union troops were taken prisoners, only a few escaping across Bull Run, at Union Mills, where the 11th and 12th Ohio, Gen. Cox's division, were stationed. This division immediately advanced, under Scammon, to meet the approaching rebels, and a conflict ensued between Junction and Bull Run, lasting three hours. The Union troops being largely outnumbered, and flanked on the right, returned across Bull Run bridge.—Here a vigorous attempt was made to hold the bridge. At 10 o'clock, two rebel regiments forced the Run above the bridge, when the 12th Ohio charged and drove them back with heavy loss. Our regiments lost 35 or 40, killed, wounded and missing. At 12 o'clock, Scammon was obliged to retire, moving along the railroad in the direction of Alexandria. The rebels advanced across Bull Run. On Wednesday their advance cavalry were at Fairfax and Bart's Station, taking possession of Manassas Junction. The rebels captured seven trains loaded with provisions and ammunition, and ten locomotives, all of which they destroyed. Out of 84 men in the 105 Pennsylvania regiment, only three are known to have escaped.—Our loss is immense in Government stores, and large in killed, wounded and missing.

A Captain just from Centerville, says firing was heard early Thursday morning beyond Manassas, and it is believed Gen. Pope has attacked Ewell in the rear.

New York, 26.—The N. Y. Mercury, to-day, says a special messenger reached here last night with despatches from the War Department to Gov. Olds to forward every man now enrolled to Washington, whether equipped or not.

The Washington Star says, the Postmaster at Fairfax Court House has arrived. The Star says the enemy is camped 20,000 or 30,000 strong at Gainesville, near Manassas. It also says the rebels succeeded in getting most of their army across the Rappahannock, at the base of the Blue Ridge, passing them at White Plains. It is evident they aim to get between Pope and the fortifications around Washington, and having done so they would have a lively time getting out of this position.

Hooker's division had an engagement on Wednesday, with a rebel force near Bratton's Station, lasting all day. Hooker drove the rebels step by step back to Manassas. Our loss in this division was 500.
The same evening there was an engagement between Scammon's brigade and a heavy force of rebels, for the possession of the Railroad bridge at Bull Run, the rebels held possession at night fall, but it was believed that Scammon would dislodge them Thursday.

Thursday night the rebels burned bridges at Accatauck and Pope's Run.
The Alexandria correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, writing on Thursday, says the enemy has succeeded in holding their own in the vicinity of Manassas and got down as far as Bart's station Wednesday night.

Philadelphia, Aug 29.—The Baltimore American, of Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M., says our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there.

Gen. McClellan has visited Washington and accepted command of our army in Virginia.

Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report a coagulation in the direction of the latter place. It was supposed Government stores had been destroyed. It also said the rebels captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centerville.
Gen. Pope is beyond Manassas and his communication is cut off.
Gen. Burkside's and Pope's corps had landed at Aquia creek.
It is also said Gen. Ewell has penetrated to the rear of Pope, and occupied the left bank of Occoquan river.
A large Federal force is marching to meet them and assist in opening a way to Gen. Pope's and Burkside's armies. If the movement is successful, it doubtless will place the rebel army in a worse position than that in which the main body of our troops is now, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburg and reach Washington by the Potomac. On the other hand, if the rebels are cut off, their army may be scattered and destroyed. This rebel movement is a bold but hazardous one.

Mr. Honxhurst, clerk of Circuit Court at Fairfax, says himself and Union men there were compelled to leave Wednesday, the rebels having taken possession of the place yesterday. He returned to learn the fate of his family but was met by citizens from Vienna escaping from that place, 700 rebel cavalry having made a descent on that place which is but 12 miles from Washington.

It is understood there is a large force at Leesburg. The prevailing opinion is they intend crossing into Maryland by way of Waterford not over knee deep.

Fortress Monroe, Aug 26th.—The new Ironsides which left Philadelphia on the 21st, arrived and anchored in the Roads.
Alexandria, Aug 29.—At half past 8 o'clock this morning, Stewart's Cavalry made a dash into Vienna.
It is reported a fight is going on at Manassas to-day.

Heintzelman is reported to be in Jackson's rear, who is supposed to be 20,000 strong.

Washington, Aug 29.—The following official dispatch has been received from Pope, dated Manassas Junction, 28th, P. M.
To Gen. Halleck:—So soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was

turning our right toward Manassas, and that the divisions I had ordered there two days before had not arrived from Alexandria, I immediately broke camp at the Warrenton Junction, and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell's and Sigel's corps, and Reno's division to march upon Gainesville, by Warren-ton and Alexandria, Pike's and one of Heintzelman's to march on Greenwich, and with Porter's corps and Hooker's division I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed to Manassas through Gainesville and his main body moving down from White Plains through Fair Gap; this was accomplished completely.

Longstreet who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the West side, the forces to Greenwich were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy.

Hooker's division moving toward Manassas, came on the enemy near Kettle river on the afternoon of the 29th. After a sharp action he routed them completely; surrounded 500, capturing the camp and baggage, with many stand of arms. This morning the command pushed rapidly forward to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours before. He retreated by Centerville and took the turnpike road towards Washington. He was met six miles west of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel, and late this afternoon a severe fight took place, which darkness terminated. The enemy was driven back at all points; and thus affairs rest.

Heintzelman will move on him at daylight, from Centerville, and I don't see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss. We have captured 1,000 prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

New York, Aug 29.—Dates from New Orleans are to the 22d. The city continues healthy. Arms were found in all sorts of out-of-the-way places without owners. A large Union meeting was held on the evening of the 28th, Gen. Butler presiding. The Times' New Orleans correspondent says that Bayou Sara has been destroyed by our gunboats. Com. Porter has gone up the river to demolish all places on the banks of the river where guerrillas have fired upon passing boats. Break-ridge threatened to raise the black flag against our troops, and Col. Paine, commanding at Baton Rouge, appropriately responded by stating that Baton Rouge would be abandoned and probably destroyed.

Fortress Monroe, Aug 29.—The Signal Corps, which has been dispatched to McClellan's army, left here yesterday for the Potomac.

Memphis, Aug 29.—100 guerrillas visited Hopfield, Ark. on the night of the 25th and literally sacked the place. The rebel Congress has declared Kansas to be in the Confederacy. Yancy introduced a bill legalizing the acts of the guerrillas and declaring that if they were taken by the Federals and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Jeff Davis must retaliate on Federal prisoners.

New York, Aug 30.—Reliable advices through letters received here last night, state affairs near Alexandria and Washington present a more favorable aspect. Burkside and Pope successfully cut their way through the rebel force at Manassas, and formed a junction with McClellan's army this side of Centerville.

Several engagements with rebels by divisions under Hooker, Sturgis, and Scammon, have occurred, in which the rebels were completely routed and driven from the vicinity of Manassas and Bull Run, through the passes of Bull Run mountains.

It is reported the loss on both sides is very heavy. No accurate information, however, is attainable at this point, but it is believed the enemy has been most severely punished and many taken prisoners.
It is said the Potomac is fordable at any point above Washington, and much excitement prevails throughout Western Maryland from fears that a portion of the Confederate army may make a desperate destructive raid in that quarter. Arrangements for a proper reception of traitors at all points are complete for all emergencies.

LATER.

Washington, Aug 30.—The following is just from the field of battle:
Grovetown, near Gainesville, Aug 30.—To Gen. Halleck: We fought a terrible battle here yesterday, with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continued fury from daylight till after dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to pursue matters further. We shall do so in the morning, as soon as Fitz John Porter crosses and comes up from Manassas.

The enemy is still in front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than 8,000 killed and wounded. From the appearance of the field the enemy have lost at least two to our one. He stood strictly on the defensive; every assault was made by ourselves. Our troops behaved splendidly. The battle was fought on the identical field of Bull Run which greatly increased the ardor of our men. News by post reached me from the front that the enemy are retreating towards the mountains. I go forward at once to see. We have made great conquests, but are unable to form an idea of their extent. P. M.

Philadelphia, Aug 30.—Last evening's Washington Star has the following: We have information which satisfies us that the rebel forces that suddenly appeared in the rear of Pope's army, were Jackson's division and Stewart's Independent Cavalry Corps, 35,000 strong. They marched from Waterloo, on the headwaters of the Rappahannock, around White Plains to Manassas, a distance of 40 miles, in two days, without wagons, tents, blankets, or even knapsacks, thus leaving their baggage of all descriptions to be transported with the other army corps of Lee, which followed behind.

Hooker's engagement on Thursday, was with Gen. Ewell's division, and it was a gratifying success.

Gen. Pope, at half past nine Thursday morning, had concentrated his very large army, so as to interfere with calculations on which the rebels must have ventured their bold and extraordinary movement.—He had got McDowell's force, including Sigel's, probably between Jackson's rear and Longstreet's front, which had all the rest of the army within supporting distance.

A correspondent of the Press, says, while

Sigel and McDowell were harassing Jackson in front, Banks was in his rear. A larger army than all, under McClellan, disposes his march.

Washington, Aug 30.—It is not true that McClellan has been appointed to command in Virginia. Halleck is Commander-in-chief;—McClellan, Pope, Burnside and others command their respective divisions.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Washington, Aug 30.—Information from private sources state that Pope came up with and attacked the enemy again at 9 o'clock this morning. Fitz John Porter probably arrived on the field by that time from Manassas, only 7 miles distant.

Cannonading is distinctly heard in Washington. The news has occasioned the greatest excitement in the city. Orders have been issued by the heads of the different bureaus calling on their different employees to repair to the battle-field for the purpose of attending the wounded.

Although the engagement was of the most appalling and sanguinary character, yet such is the confidence of the Union men in the skill and strength of our army that an abiding faith in their ultimate success is everywhere discernible.

Philadelphia, Aug 30.—The city authorities received a dispatch to-day saying a hard-fought battle has taken place to-day—that the loss is heavy, and requesting to have all the surgeons possible sent to Washington to-night.

Cincinnati, Aug 29.—Col. Garrard, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Morgan to Gen. Wright, arrived this evening, and states that Kirby Smith at the head of 20,000 men has left the front of Cumberland Gap, and was at Loudon, 60 miles from Lexington, on Wednesday, threatening to march for the Ohio River. It is feared they may succeed, as the Federal troops are scattered. Gen. Morgan will not leave the Gap, as it would fall into the possession of rebel armies menacing it on either side. Although he will need supplies and reinforcements, he cannot be supplied at this juncture. His position is again most critical.

Gen. Wallace, who is here, admits that fortifications be immediately thrown up around Cincinnati; he believes that Smith will reach the border.

Buell is reported at Chattanooga. His army threatens Bragg's rear, who is fortifying.

Urgent Appeal of the U. S. Sanitary Commission.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission have issued an address, appealing to the people of the United States, on behalf of the sick and wounded of the Peoples' Army, East and West. For their relief, it asks money and supplies, at once and in abundance. The address states—"That the Treasury of the Commission is now nearly exhausted, when, if it had a hundred thousand dollars at command, it would still be too weak for the urgent work before it, and compelled to see hundreds perish for want of its aid in the Army of the Potomac alone." The signers of the address make the astonishing assertion, that thousands are now lying without sufficient shelter, food or attendance in the camps and depots on James river. Very many of them must die, who could have been saved by a blanket, a suit of hospital clothing and a few days allowance of proper diet and stimulants, instead of the ordinary rations. The Commission has saved hundreds, if not thousands of men, since this campaign began, by supplying these inexpensive wants. Since the organization of a fottilla of steamers and sailing vessels, more than ten thousand sick and wounded men have been transported to the North, by the Commission, with special attention to their care and comfort.

At this moment, in view of the multitude of those to whom the question whether help from the people shall reach them to-day or to-morrow, is a matter of life and death, and also of the moral certainty that a few days will increase that number by thousands, the magnitude of the work is appalling.

Contributions in money are earnestly solicited.

Will not the loyal and generous men and women of Oregon, deprived as they are of the opportunity of furnishing such articles as are needed, and of rendering personal aid, be ready and glad to give some of the money which is so urgently asked for?

The subscriber has been appointed an associate member of the Commission for this State, and in its behalf earnestly invites liberal and prompt contributions, which may be forwarded to him by the various agents of Wells, Fargo & Co., and Tracy & Co., who have generously offered to assist him in making collections, free of charge. All amounts paid will be publicly acknowledged, and as it is impossible to make personal appeals, it is hoped that all who care for the comfort of the sick and suffering soldier and sailor, will at once send in the proof—large or small—of their interest in the welfare of those who are fighting and dying for the Nation's life.

AMONY HOMES, Member of Sanitary Commission. Portland, August 28, 1862.

A GOOD ACT.—Gov. Whitaker has saved his successor the pleasure of doing a humane and generous act by doing it himself on the eve of retiring from office. Last Wednesday, John C. Jamison was paroled out of the Penitentiary at Portland, to which he had been sentenced for ten years for a killing worthless fellow who insulted his wife at the Dalles some two years since. We have known Mr. Jamison since he was