



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. D. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

WHITAKER'S LAST KNICK.—The message which John Whitaker delivered to the Legislature last Wednesday was characteristic of the man—weak and intensely reasonable. That it was original—the production wholly of the Missioner fiddler—no man will doubt. Its diffuseness on matters that every one understands, its wishy-washy style, its repeated violence to the King's English, and its intense sympathy with rebellion, are attributes that would very properly compose a message to a Legislature in Dahomey, or make a capital "democratic platform" for the Long Tomers, or for Lane's political friends who wear dirty shirts and spell the name of the Deity with a small g.

Not being able to print the message this week, we can but notice some of its prominent features. The Governor starts off by feelingly alluding to the floods and cold weather of last winter which destroyed property and life. He estimates the loss of the "horned cattle," at "fall one-half" and thinks "one-third of horses, mules and logs perished from the same causes."

Unrestrained by the sophistry of secession, as measured by its threats, Brownlow has been a consistent and inflexible Unionist. His sense of duty both as a statesman and a Christian, conducted to this common end, and he has favored his sincerity by the glory of a patient endurance of persecution for righteousness' sake.

His appeal is to history, and to time which sets all things even, for vindication, and he will be abundantly justified. When Brownlow said that if he ever concluded to go to Hell he would take some direct and more honorable route than by way of the Southern Confederacy—he said what he felt, and what we do not feel disposed to criticize. In his preface, he says: "I have prepared this work from the single standpoint of uncompromising devotion to the America Union, as established by our fathers, and unmitigated hostility to the armed rebels who are seeking its destruction."

THE SANITARY COMMISSION FUND.—In the present tremendous struggle while the nation has found its energies taxed to the utmost, in raising and maintaining armies, that unbounded liberality has been displayed, and blood and treasure poured out lavishly by the willing patriotism of the people, it has been proved by painful experience that further effort is needed in a direction which appeals to the best feelings of every lover of his country in an unmistakable way.

"To every honest Patriot citizen, and unconditional Union man, who loves loyalty and despises rebellion, whether perpetrated North or South, under any pretence or another, for the sake of office, power, fame, money, or malicious resentment; To every intelligent reading man, who to whatever party he may belong is willing to see his Government overthrown by wicked and designing men and who has resolved to live and die beneath the folds of the Star Spangled Banner; To my companions in the Knoxville Jail, who, with me, swore upon the altar of our Country that despite the gallows and the prison, they would adhere to the flag of the Federal Union, and who look to the mild up-lift of the Union, in this work dedicated by the author."

CALIFORNIA.—The returns of the election in this State show that the Union Administration ticket has succeeded very generally in the different counties, and that the Legislature will be overwhelmingly for the Union. The Sacramento Union of the 5th inst. says: "The people have declared, in language not to be misunderstood, their determination to maintain the Union, the Administration, and the war. Oregon led off with a heavy Union majority, and California has followed in her foot-steps. She may now be classed with the unwavering loyal States of the Union."

no partiality is shown in collecting taxes, it is but reasonable to infer that no partiality will be shown when it comes to drafting. All this is the fruit of sectionalism and fanaticism, and few if any can now be found who will assert that the war was ever intended, to restore the Union.

As we watch feverishly day by day for the meager telegraphic dispatch that shall let us know how the Union and its brave defenders in the field are progressing—whether McClellan has made any more successful retreats, brilliant strategic movements to the rear, and whether our national Capital is really safe from the sudden dashes of Jackson or the slower but more formidable advance of Lee with his two hundred thousand men; helpless from distance, and unable to join in settling the mighty issue, further than to wait almost with bated breath for news, and pray God speed the Right!—local news and gossip may help to kill the time by disposing of a few otherwise anxious lingering moments.

THE ISABELLA.—Gov. Gibbons' inaugural was listened to with intense interest by the very large concourse which met to hear it in Salem last Wednesday. It was short but appropriate and good. Every line of it had the unmistakable ring of the true Union metal. It was quite refreshing after having been bored with Whitaker's message.

PANORAMA BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Among late sensation books there is not one that is likely to gain more cordial or more general patronage from the masses, than Parsons Brownlow's sketches of the rise, progress, and decline of the great Secession, with a narrative of the personal adventures and personalities of the author in rebellion, a Virginian by birth, and a slaveholder, in a section over which the stormy tale of secession swept with terrible violence, his voice has been ever heard above the roar of the tempest in an honest and straightforward assertion of love and fealty to the old Union.

It was no time for dalliance with polished sentences or enticing words, for an imminent necessity—like the "burden" of the old Hebrew prophets was upon us, and the curse of our Lions and Lash could be best served by the sturdy rhetoric of defiance and the unanswerable logic of facts.—The traitors deserved a sword thrust style, and merited the strongest epithets I have applied.

THE SALTARY COMMISSION FUND.—In the present tremendous struggle while the nation has found its energies taxed to the utmost, in raising and maintaining armies, that unbounded liberality has been displayed, and blood and treasure poured out lavishly by the willing patriotism of the people, it has been proved by painful experience that further effort is needed in a direction which appeals to the best feelings of every lover of his country in an unmistakable way.

THE SALTARY COMMISSION FUND.—In the present tremendous struggle while the nation has found its energies taxed to the utmost, in raising and maintaining armies, that unbounded liberality has been displayed, and blood and treasure poured out lavishly by the willing patriotism of the people, it has been proved by painful experience that further effort is needed in a direction which appeals to the best feelings of every lover of his country in an unmistakable way.

Do you love your country? How much do you love it—How much will you give for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers who have been willing victims upon the altar of that Country? To talk right is well—to vote right is better—but best of all is it to prove by a consistent liberality of money now, and of blood if it be needed, and demanded, that love of country is stronger than love of glory or life.

THANKS.—To Master James H. Price, of McCormick's Bookstore, Portland, for files of late papers.

Ro. Anves: Though I am not very far away, I have concluded to come a little closer to yourself, and if it please you, to your readers. So by way of a feeler, or an entering wedge for a more extended effort, I have ventured to address you at this time.

As we watch feverishly day by day for the meager telegraphic dispatch that shall let us know how the Union and its brave defenders in the field are progressing—whether McClellan has made any more successful retreats, brilliant strategic movements to the rear, and whether our national Capital is really safe from the sudden dashes of Jackson or the slower but more formidable advance of Lee with his two hundred thousand men; helpless from distance, and unable to join in settling the mighty issue, further than to wait almost with bated breath for news, and pray God speed the Right!—local news and gossip may help to kill the time by disposing of a few otherwise anxious lingering moments.

THE ISABELLA.—Gov. Gibbons' inaugural was listened to with intense interest by the very large concourse which met to hear it in Salem last Wednesday. It was short but appropriate and good. Every line of it had the unmistakable ring of the true Union metal. It was quite refreshing after having been bored with Whitaker's message.

PANORAMA BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—Among late sensation books there is not one that is likely to gain more cordial or more general patronage from the masses, than Parsons Brownlow's sketches of the rise, progress, and decline of the great Secession, with a narrative of the personal adventures and personalities of the author in rebellion, a Virginian by birth, and a slaveholder, in a section over which the stormy tale of secession swept with terrible violence, his voice has been ever heard above the roar of the tempest in an honest and straightforward assertion of love and fealty to the old Union.

Unrestrained by the sophistry of secession, as measured by its threats, Brownlow has been a consistent and inflexible Unionist. His sense of duty both as a statesman and a Christian, conducted to this common end, and he has favored his sincerity by the glory of a patient endurance of persecution for righteousness' sake.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION FUND.—In the present tremendous struggle while the nation has found its energies taxed to the utmost, in raising and maintaining armies, that unbounded liberality has been displayed, and blood and treasure poured out lavishly by the willing patriotism of the people, it has been proved by painful experience that further effort is needed in a direction which appeals to the best feelings of every lover of his country in an unmistakable way.

THE SALTARY COMMISSION FUND.—In the present tremendous struggle while the nation has found its energies taxed to the utmost, in raising and maintaining armies, that unbounded liberality has been displayed, and blood and treasure poured out lavishly by the willing patriotism of the people, it has been proved by painful experience that further effort is needed in a direction which appeals to the best feelings of every lover of his country in an unmistakable way.

Do you love your country? How much do you love it—How much will you give for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers who have been willing victims upon the altar of that Country? To talk right is well—to vote right is better—but best of all is it to prove by a consistent liberality of money now, and of blood if it be needed, and demanded, that love of country is stronger than love of glory or life.

THANKS.—To Master James H. Price, of McCormick's Bookstore, Portland, for files of late papers.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SALEM, Monday, Sept. 8, 1862. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Oregon, the members elect of the Legislative body, acting for the State of Oregon, met at the Capitol in Salem on Monday, 10 A. M., September 8th, 1862.

SENATE.—Being duly called to order, on motion Dr. W. Bowly was elected President pro tem, and — — — Secretary pro tem.

On motion, Messrs. Cool, Hovey and Grim were appointed committee on credentials.

On motion, adjourned till 2 o'clock P.M. ATTORNEYS SESSION.—The committee reported the following named gentlemen as entitled to seats on the floor of the Senate.

A G. Hovey, from Benton county; B. Cool and D. W. Ballard, from Lane; J. W. Grim and Wm. Greenwood, from Marion; W. Bowly, from Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook; C. E. Crisman, from Lane; J. H. Mitchell, from Multnomah; J. W. Drew, from Clatsop; C. Curry and Unquapa; Jacob Waggoner from Jackson. The members holding over, are J. K. Kelly, from Clackamas and Wasco; J. R. McBride, from Yamhill; Wm Taylor from Polk; James Monroe, from Linn; Solomon Fitzhugh, from Douglas; D. S. Holton, from Josephine.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on credentials. The said committee was composed of the following persons: Humason, of Wasco; Moore, of Marion; Gillette, of Clatsop; Applegate, of Jackson; Dufur, of Multnomah.

On motion, the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon convened and was called to order at 10 o'clock, the 8th of Sept. 1862.

The Chief Clerk of the previous session, T. M. F. Patton, called the House to order.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on credentials. The said committee was composed of the following persons: Humason, of Wasco; Moore, of Marion; Gillette, of Clatsop; Applegate, of Jackson; Dufur, of Multnomah.

Claims—Simpson, Smith and Haines. Military Affairs—Applegate, Wilson and Henshaw. Roads and Highways—Dufur, Minto and Wilkins. Engrossed Bills—Blair and Stevens. Enrolled Bills—Cummins, Reed and Fay.

Indian Affairs—Simpson, Watson and Humason. Printing—Humason, Conyers and McCally. Corporations—Collard, Van Dyke and Witham. Commerce—Wasserman, Gillette and Moores.

COURT.—McCoy, Ramsby, and McCollin. An order was made for as many as six newspapers; each member closing what papers he desired.

HUMASON, of Wasco, offered a petition from the people of the Powder River country, asking for the organization of the County of Baker. The petition was signed by about five hundred men—citizens of the United States, and residents of that section of country.

Mallory, of Douglas, offered a resolution to go into joint ballot for the election of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Baker, appointing next Friday. It was adopted.

FAY, of Josephine, moved a resolution to appoint a committee of three to invite the presence of the Senate in the Legislative hall and declare the vote for Governor—Adopted.

DUFUR, moved the reconsideration of the resolution appointing Friday as the day on which to elect Senator, and offered to insert by appointing next Thursday. He desired to save time. This subject was of so much importance, that it was necessary for it to be disposed of as soon as possible, so we could get properly at other business with undivided attention.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed on credentials. The said committee was composed of the following persons: Humason, of Wasco; Moore, of Marion; Gillette, of Clatsop; Applegate, of Jackson; Dufur, of Multnomah.

On motion, the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon convened and was called to order at 10 o'clock, the 8th of Sept. 1862.

ns unpatriotic and having a direct tendency to aid the traitors now fighting against the Government.

4. Resolved, That the war against the rebellion should be prosecuted for the sake of preserving the Union, and not to subvert to this end, while we insist that as rebellious States was never any part of the purposes of the Government in its efforts to maintain its authority, we deny that the loyal American citizen and the preservation of the Government—that the paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery, and that we pledge the people of Oregon to sustain the Federal authorities in any lawful action in reference thereto which has for its purpose and result the maintenance and perpetuity of the Union.

5. Resolved, That the weak and wicked scheme of a Pacific Confederacy, concocted and cherished by secession sympathizers and agents, meets the emphatic condemnation of the people of Oregon, and we denounce it as a development of treason favored by no man who has intelligence and patriotism.

6. Resolved, That the practical issues of the times demand that patriots cease to cavil or discuss the partisan questions of the past—that all who desire the perpetuity of our free system of government should unite in one common fraternal effort to support the national Executive in his endeavors to subvert the present cause, and to resist against the best and wisest Government ever devised by man, until that end shall be accomplished, whatever of time or sacrifice its consummation may demand.

SENATE.—Sept. 10.—Report of Treat received, and 500 copies ordered printed. Whitaker sent in his message, and on motion of McBride 1000 copies were ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

MR MITCHELL offered a resolution that the election of the officers of the State be declared confirmed. This was deemed necessary from the fact that the election took place before the members had subscribed to the oath of office.

HUMASON moved that 100 copies of the rules and joint rules be printed for the benefit of the House.

MR SIMPSON of Polk, offered this increased expense. We had those rules in the journals already, and should it be difficult to find them, there members might mark the place. He believed the present time a good one to begin to practice economy. We had already been sufficiently extravagant in this business of printing.

MALLORY of Jackson moved that 100 copies be printed. Stevenson of Croas and Curry offered second by substituting 50. Fay of Josephine offered to send by substituting 2000. Not seconded. Henshaw moved that it be referred to a committee to ascertain what parts to print. Stevenson opposed entirely the printing of this message, which he styled a "delectable sugar-coated pill for J-B Davis."

Details of Eastern News.

Sept. 5, 1862. Federal forces were defeated at Richmond, Ky., fled in confusion, falling back to Covington, which port and Cincinnati is threatened by H. Marshall, with some 30,000 rebels. [Same battle related to on first page.] Troops flocking in to the defense of Cincinnati, Martial law declared. Gen Wallace in command. Banks reported to have arrived at Centerville with his command safe. Federal Gen. Stevens and Kearney reported killed. Stivers wounded in the hand. Federalists largely reinforced. McClellan has been assigned to fortifications of Washington. Paoliester, the Missouri guerrilla, has been captured and condemned to death as a spy. Foreign news pacific. All English journals modified their articles on the rebellion. Troops from Baton Rouge camped near Carrollton, near New Orleans. Our wounded in the recent battles, near Washington will not exceed 6000. Our prisoners will not exceed 2000, principally taken while struggling. Troops arriving in Cincinnati constantly. A bridge of boats is being built across the river. Gunboats constantly patrol the river above and below the city for miles. It has been ascertained that the rebels in late engagements near Washington did not engage their full force. It is thought that a powerful force of 100,000 rebels were moving through Thornburgh Gap, towards Harper's Ferry. Rebels express confidence of crossing into Maryland in a few days. Enemy reported to be within four miles of Falmouth, Ky., advancing towards Cincinnati. Rebels appeared in force at Falls Church but were driven back by our troops to Leesburg. It is said Stanton has resigned as Secretary of War, and Halleck been appointed in his stead. Most of the Union people about Winchester and Leesburg have fled into Maryland—others have been thrown into prison by the rebels. Rebel prisoners represent their loss in the recent battles as extremely heavy. A detachment of N. Y. mounted rifles on a scouting expedition from Suffolk, captured a rebel train of 28 wagons en route for Richmond. GEN. FREMONT.—The Cincinnati Enquirer—strongly enough for an ultra Democratic journal—urges that General Fremont be authorized to raise a division and express the opinion that he could accomplish the work more rapidly than any other man in the North.