



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

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

JOLANES.—Lord Palmerston is said to be worshipped by all the old women of Tiverton, for the reason that whenever his Lordship visits the place he gives such of the woman as choose to call on him two ounces of tea. If the tea gives out before the visitors do, he hands over sixpence to each to buy with. Palmerston thus secures the friendship of the Tiverton women at a cost of sixpence each. Jolane used to buy his women friends here for a handful of beans (begged from some truck patch on the road) “right from the President’s garden.” His male Pikes he bought at a cost of just one-eighth of a cent. In this county we happened to get an insight into his policy. A bundle of Stephens’ Wig-falls, or some other pro-slavery democrat’s speeches were begged of those who made them in Washington, and franked in a bundle to Dolf. On their arrival, Dolf took the poll books and copied off the names, for which we believe he got a bit a laund. With the pockets of his swallow-fork stuffed with these speeches, he sallied out and on meeting a Pike from the “ferrin,” the proper speech was presented, with Jolane’s compliments, and an assurance that “Mr Lane sent that speech especially to you with the request that you read it, and then write to him what you think of it.” Pike rolled up the whites of his eyes, ejected a mouthful of tobacco juice upon the ground and his shirt bosom, stowed the speech away in his breeches pocket alongside of his “tracceer,” and left under the impression that Jolane was a “gu-r-re-ast-man.” That man voted for Joverly time, and it cost Jo only one-eighth of a cent to buy him.

AN OPENING FOR DOLLS.—The rebel Congress has admitted Kansas into the “Confederacy.” Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and Maryland, are all expected to answer to the roll call in Richmond Congress, whether these States wish to be represented there or not. The next news from Richmond will probably be that Oregon, Washington, and California have also been admitted into the Confederacy. It is strange that Crazy Packet hasn’t turned up in Richmond as “Senator from California” ere this. If Dolf Hannah and John Henry Smith should take it into their heads to dress up in women’s clothes, and toddle down to Richmond, the former as “Senator,” and the latter as “Representative from Oregon,” they would both be admitted to seats upon a certificate from Whittaker, and Oregon would be immediately enrolled as a member of the Confederacy, with Jolane as military governor. The worthlessness of Jeff Davis shiplasters, in which rebel Congressmen are paid off, is the only bar to an immediate rush to Richmond from Oregon. If rebel shiplasters were worth two bits to the dollar there would be fifteen or twenty “contentants” for seats in Congress at Richmond from Oregon this winter, all aspiring for “Doctor Brown.”

WELL DONE.—Mr. Stout of Oysterville, W. T., informs us that the citizens of Pacific county, have taken hold of the cause of the Sanitary Commission in good earnest. In two precincts, containing but a few voters, \$297 have already been raised. The other two precincts in the county in which H. K. Stevens, Esq., is operating, are expected to raise the sum to \$500 at least. The citizens of Oysterville are loyal to the core. There are only two or three half-breed Yanceytes in that whole community—and they are men who “never read the Argus”—of course not; the Argus is no more suited to the appetite of a sneaking scoundrel than would be a royal banquet to a hog.

VICTOR SMITH.—The Grand Jury of the United States, for the Third Judicial District of Olympia, W. T., have found an indictment against this gentleman for the embezzlement of money and goods belonging to the United States. One of the indictments contains thirteen separate charges of embezzlement. Smith is Collector at Astoria.—*Jacksonville Sentinel.*

A grand jury of Olympia W. T. finds an indictment against the Collector at Astoria Oregon, does it? Perhaps your grand jury at Jacksonville has indicted the U. S. Consul at Victoria?

Is the Sentinel by such items doing “justice to the Southern portion of the State?”

The customs receipts at the Custom House at Astoria, on goods brought from Victoria on the Sierra Nevada last week, amounted to over \$3,000.

Not a particle of frost yet at the mouth of the Columbia river.

We learn that one day this week, on Clackamas, a little boy of Mr. Forrester’s, was sent to the stable to feed the horses, when he was seized by a panther, and killed, and eaten. The panther was afterwards killed.

CHANGE OF POSITION.—After the fight with Breckenridge’s forces at Baton Rouge, a Maine Soldier who had shot at Breckenridge at a very long range, said he had had the pleasure of leveling his musket at his favorite candidate for President. He only regretted that the two candidates on the same ticket hadn’t both been in range, and near enough to enable him to make a sure shot. He thought as they, by lying hypocrisy, had lead him into the paths of treason in 1860, he would like to lead them in 1862. That fellow’s head and heart were both exactly right.

THE RIGHT GAIT.—Gov. Yates of Illinois was written to by a man in one of the counties North of Springfield for advice in case the seceders in his neighborhood attempted to carry out their threat to pull down the Stars and Stripes which the Union men had raised. Yates wrote—“shoot down the villain like a dog that attempts it, and I will pardon you.” Three cheers for Yates!

FOLLOWING THE NEGROES.—The Canada papers state that before the rebellion broke out all the emigration from the United States to Canada consisted of runaway negroes. Now not a contraband treads the old path, but the road is blocked up with “peace democrats” running away from the draft. We hope the black negroes will not disgrace themselves by harboring the white ones.

The following appointments have been made by Gov. Gibbs: Joel Palmer, Major General of Oregon Militia; T. H. Pearne, Brigadier General, [resigned]; and Stephen Coffin of Portland, was appointed Brigadier General 1st district; O. Humason, Brig. Gen. 2d district; E. L. Applegate, Brig. Gen. 3d district; Richard Williams, Judge Advocate; Ralph Wilcox, Surgeon General; L. Powell, A. G. Hovey, J. H. Mitchell, and D. P. Thompson, Aide de camp to Commander-in-Chief. A. C. R. Shaw, Warden of the Penitentiary; Wm. Waldo, and E. F. Gray, Notaries Public, Auburn, Baker County.

OREGON CITY LYCERN.—This Institution which embraces a fair list of speakers, has organized for its Winter term by the election of Mr. Paquet, as President, and Judge W. T. Matlock, as vice President. J. D. Looney, Sec. and Treas.

Meetings on Friday evening of each week, at the Court House. Invitation to all.

IGNORANCE IS BLISS.—A private letter from Charles Wright, on the gunboat Benton, on the Mississippi river, to his sister in this city, gives an amusing account of an interview with a lumberman on the Yazoo river, who had never heard of the troubles about secession, and received his first intimation that war was raging from our forces on the gunboat. He had been in the gun swamps for four years; during a large portion of the time he has not seen a single human being. When he met our gunboats he was much astonished, as may well be supposed. He was on his way, at the time, to Vicksburg, to secure a market for his lumber.—*Rochester Express.*

NEW ORLEANS IS AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY. The Government is paying more than \$50,000 a month, considerably more than the army of occupation costs, to feed the starving Rebels whom Major Gen. Lovell and Jeff. Davis have left upon our hands or send in from day to day from beyond our lines to be fed. The approach of Winter renders it a serious question whether the National Government is called upon to support men who refuse to take the oath of allegiance.

THE HORRIBLE TALE OF THE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS.—One gets an appalling idea of the sacrifices that have already been made to the Moloch of Rebellion, by an official return of the Surgeon General at Richmond, who states that up to the present time one hundred thousand sick and wounded soldiers have been received in the hospitals of that city! From these examples one may form a conception of the enormous havoc that the war has made in the Southern population.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE REVENUE OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: That the annual tax hereafter to be levied in this State, to defray the current expenses of the State, shall be three mills on the dollar of all taxable property, and, in addition thereto, a poll tax of one dollar shall be assessed on and paid by each and every male person over twenty-one and under fifty years of age.

SEC. 2. The Act entitled “An Act to increase the revenue of the State,” approved June 24, 1859, is hereby repealed.

Approved, October 17, 1862.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. That the sum of thirty-five thousand, one hundred and forty, and two-third dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment to the Government of the United States, of the amount apportioned to be paid by this State of the Direct Tax levied by the Act of Congress, approved the fifth day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 2. That the sum of ten thousand dollars of said amount be paid by the State Treasurer, whenever the proper officer of the Treasury Department of the United States, shall draw upon this State therefor; and the sum of twenty-five thousand, one hundred and forty and two-thirds dollars shall be paid likewise, upon like draft drawn at any time after the first day of March next; and the Treasurer of State shall pay the amount hereby appropriated, in coin.

Approved, October 24, 1862.

The total amount contributed to the Sanitary Commission by Oregon thus far is nearly \$11,000.

For the Argus.

The Prospects of our Union.

Slavery is the cause of the great Rebellion. Slavery has made a deadly attack on our National Life and greatness. As no writer acquainted with human nature, or the principles which underlie all true systems of Jurisprudence, has ventured to set a limit to the means which a man may justly use for self defence, in resisting an attack which threatens his life; so not a Statesman of reputation dares set an absolute limit to national effort for securing and perpetuating national existence and unity.

For years, slavery has been a vexed and doubtful question, upon which no writer or speaker could express an honest opinion adverse to it, without being at once branded with the name of abolitionist, which in the popular mind stood for some incomprehensibly deadly thing, threatening existing institutions and the general welfare. It is even true now, that efforts are sometimes made to revive this prejudice against the unfortunate dorky, either for a local and purely selfish motive, or from a spirit of sympathy with, and a desire to aid the rebellion. In the beginning, the South believed that she could command sympathy and aid enough from Northern soil, to paralyze all military operations against her, and at least if this were not the case, that the North would never dare to assert the true issue of Freedom as against Slavery, by calling on the negroes to strike for the Union—and their own liberty. Hitherto this has been somewhat the case, and the nation is just beginning to realize the terrible magnitude of the contest, and that any and all means of coercion will be found necessary to crush the rebellion and restore the Union in its old supremacy. From the animus of the Rebellion as solar displayed, what sane man will assert that if, at last, after an incredible expenditure of blood and treasure, the rebellion is crushed, that its smouldering fires will not again break out under the same influences that now fan its flame to such a height. But—if the rebellion is not put down—if, as they assert, with their reserve force of slave labor, they are able to protract the war indefinitely, until weakened by offensive operations, perhaps, compelled by foreign intervention we shall be glad of peace on any terms? Saddled with an enormous public debt, and crippled by the loss of hundreds of thousands of brave men who would then have given their lives vainly for the Union what that is hopeful will our future present? It is well for us to consider the worst that may happen, to be prepared for it.

The situation is one of grave perplexity, and the Loyal North, as well as its exponent the Administration, have been driven step by step to the conclusion that forbearance on this question has ceased to be a virtue, and that if Slavery stands in the way of the Union, by furnishing sinews of war to the rebellion—if black men are able, and willing, to do material service for the Union, in return for their own liberty, that slavery shall be abolished, and liberty guaranteed to the black men. In the President’s Emancipation Proclamation, a second deadly blow is struck at the peculiar institution. The South herself struck the first blow, when she withdrew from under the protecting wings of the Constitution, and plunged the nation into civil war. This institution which has been a blot on our National greatness has through its own direct agency met the Nemesis of an avenging destiny. History vindicates itself, and justice will be done.

It will be noticed that a principal argument against emancipation as a war measure, is drawn not from its constitutionality, nor from any rights which the South has in the premises, and which we are bound to respect in such a struggle, but it is urged that such a line of policy is unwise, because its declaration alone will not secure its enforcement.—That a larger force will be required to emancipate the slaves, than to crush the rebellion, and restore the Union, which is the object of the war. If the negroes were hogs or cattle, we should of course be wasting breath in talking of emancipation. But as they are human, and the subjects of motive, until it is proved conclusively that they do not desire their freedom, and will do nothing to secure it, that argument is not entitled to consideration. If they will help to crush the rebellion, and we may thus save loyal lives and treasure, who is such an enemy to his country as to oppose their employment.

HEAVY ON THE JOHN BULL.—George Francis Train says that an Englishman is made up of so many cubic inches of mutton chops, and so many quarts of beer. Sixty thousand drunkards die every year, and 600,000 more guzzle habitually—little children grow up drunkards, and there are ten times as many gin shops and rum places as there are churches and schools. Moreover, says Train, the English are set of cowards—Irishmen have won all their battles.

The number of men already recruited under the two calls amounts to 475,000, the number yet to be raised being 86,622. Of these, New York State has furnished 86,977. The quota of New Jersey is filled up, that being the first State to raise her full number.

We have received the first number of the “California Law Journal, and Literary Review,” devoted to the subjects embraced in its title. It is published weekly in San Francisco, by Wm. H. R. Wood, author of Wood’s Digest. The Law Journal will double next with a liberal support from the legal fraternity of this coast. Terms—\$10 a year; \$6 for six months.

Details of Eastern News.

New York, Oct. 21st.—The Tribune editorially says the last European advances render it morally certain that France and England will recognize the Southern Confederacy by the 1st of January, provided there be no change in the situation before that time. In the same article it says there will soon be a battle near Winchester, and urges sending every available man to reinforce McClellan.

Maj. Woodford, of the Tenth Missouri Regiment, attacked a band of guerrillas on Auxerois river, dispersing them, killing and wounding several, and capturing their arms, ammunition, blankets, and horses.

Another large rebel camp in the vicinity of Portland has been broken up. Major Coates, of Adair county, reports that Capt. Barr came suddenly on the rebels, killing and wounding twenty and capturing eleven prisoners, 20 horses, arms, etc.

Gen. Guitlar has also captured several guerrilla leaders near Columbia; Boone county.

Jefferson City, Oct. 19.—The rebels who seized the steamer Amelia, at Portland, were intercepted at Wagonville by Lieut. Col. Sigel, and scattered. No particulars have been received. More rebels were said to be gathering at Portland. Measures have been taken for their capture.

The rebel bands remaining in Missouri are being endeavoring to make their way out of the State in the shortest time practicable.

Helena (Arkansas) advices to the 17th have been received at headquarters. Everything was comparatively quiet. The defensive works around Helena were nearly completed.

In a skirmish on the 11th, twelve miles west of Helena, the Federals captured thirteen men of the Twenty-first Texas Regiment, including a Lieutenant Colonel. Their other loss is unknown. The Federal loss was four killed, six wounded, and fourteen missing.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis, who killed General Nelson, has been released from arrest, and ordered to report at Cincinnati for duty.

An escaped prisoner from Gen. Baird’s camp gives the following statement in regard to the rebel forces in Northwestern Arkansas: McBride and Parsons have 10,000 men. Rains has 15,000, of whom 10,000 only are effective. Shelby has four or five thousand. The general plan for the invasion of Missouri was for the rebels to march in three columns, under Cooper, Parsons, and Rains. The first points to be taken were Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Rolla. The rebel general thought there were only 8,000 Federal troops in this portion of the State. Hundman made a speech to his troops a short time since, and promised that the stars and bars would float all along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers before Christmas. The rebel army is represented as being in a frightful condition. Only about three-fourths of the soldiers are armed, and many of those are only provided with shot-guns and squirrel rifles. A dozen regiments are without tents, and the lack of clothing and blankets was generally felt. Hundreds of men were barefooted, bare-headed and ragged. Our informant was somewhat seeing scores of cavalry who had large Mexican spurs buckled on their bare heels. Provisions were very scarce, and bread and water, with an occasional relish of beef without salt, being the principal diet. There seemed to be but little discipline or order among these portions of the rebel army.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22d.—Official returns from seventy counties, comprising more than half of the voting population of the State, give the Democratic candidate for State Auditor 1,869 majority.

Springfield (Mo.) Oct. 21st.—A band of rebels, two hundred in number, were discovered on Monday, seven miles southwest of Marshallfield, endeavoring to make their way to West Plains, Arkansas. They were attacked by a detachment of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry and completely routed, with a loss of four killed, nine wounded, and fifteen captured. Our loss was one killed. The scattered enemy were pursued by our forces.

The Potomac flotilla has lately been doing an extensive business in capturing contraband goods and men in the rebel service. To-day, a party were brought to the Navy Yard who were captured while attempting to cross from Virginia to visit their homes in Maryland. Rebel army passes and many letters, were found upon their persons.

It is ascertained from a New Grenadian official source, that that Government interposes no objection to the free black emigration to that Republic, the policy being to encourage the settlement of the country by those qualified to develop her agricultural and mineral resources.

The Richmond Whig of the 20th, in an editorial on affairs in Kentucky, says: This retrograde movement of Bragg has profoundly disappointed, and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes they had formed of the liberation of Kentucky and Tennessee. We had reasonably expected from Bragg’s magnificent army something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river. We anticipated something more than boastful orders and sounding proclamations. His long delay at Tupelo, his hesitancy at Chattanooga and his tardy advance into Kentucky has shaken public confidence in him. The Kentucky movement in the hands of Bragg has turned out to be simply a fizzle—a magnificent failure.

Buell’s brief Kentucky campaign seems to be at an end. Correspondents agree that Bragg is by this time safely quartered on the other side of the Cumberland mountains. The expectation that Buell would succeed in bringing the rebel army to an engagement and defeating it, has not been realized. If, however, his mission was simply to drive the rebels from the State, then he has accomplished all that was intended.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says the rebel plunder train numbered four thousand heavily laden wagons, with several thousand beef cattle, one thousand mules and two thousand sheep, the greater portion of which was taken in Kentucky. In conversation with personal friends at Mount Vernon, Kentucky, Bragg is reported to have frankly acknowledged that only four thousand stand of arms had been issued to recruits from Kentucky, and he believed that more than

that number had deserted since the State was invaded.

Oct. 22d.—Sigel yesterday moved all his command to the neighborhood of Centerville, and established his headquarters there. Eight regiments have been added to his command within the last few days.

A prisoner captured at the first battle of Bull Run, who has just arrived from Richmond, says the Merrimac No. 2 is nearly ready for service. She has had all her iron plates placed on her, and looks as if she would be an ugly customer. She is said to be similar in construction to the old Merrimac, although not so large, and consequently more easily handled.

A Sharpshooters (Md.) special dispatch says: The force at the extreme right of our line, in the vicinity of Hancock, has been greatly strengthened within the past two days. This has caused a movement of two or three divisions further up the river. Various rumors are afloat in regard to the future disposition of the army. The men are desirous to either offer battle or go into Winter quarters. A large number of our soldiers having been found at Sharpshooters without proper passes, are being sent to Harper’s Ferry to work on the railroad bridge.

A Harper’s Ferry special dispatch to the Times says: Burnside has been assigned by the Government to the charge of the Harper’s Ferry defenses, and the second army corps is placed under his orders. The soldiers are reported to be really suffering from cold weather.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express of Oct. 15th fears there will be much trouble and vast suffering from the scarcity of coal.

The Richmond Dispatch of Oct. 16th says: We infer that the Federals will soon make a desperate effort to force iron clad vessels up the James river past Drury’s Bluff.

In its account of the Perryville fight, the Dispatch says it is one Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss was heavy. The rebel forces fell back six miles.

The Examiner claims a victory at Perryville, Ky., and says the Federal loss, in killed, wounded, and captured, was 20,000; the Confederate loss 5,000.

Cincinnati, Oct. 20.—The returns from sixty counties give a Democratic majority of 18,000, being a large gain for that party. The Democratic majority in the State will be about 12,000. It is believed now that the Congressional delegation will stand fourteen Democrats to five Union.

Indianapolis, Oct. 19.—The Democratic State ticket is probably elected by from 5,000 to 8,000 majority. Five Democratic Congressmen and four Union are elected. The vote in the Tenth and Eleventh districts is so close as to require the official vote to decide.

It is believed that the Democrats will elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature, which will secure the election of a Democratic Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Bright.

Harrisburg, Oct. 19th.—Fifteen Union Congressmen are elected. The State ticket is still doubtful, but the chances favor the Democrats. The House will probably stand 46 Union, to 54 Democrats; the Senate 20 Union, to 18 Democrats.

The Herald’s Washington special dispatch says the pressure for a forward movement is becoming almost general. It is urged with an earnestness that has never been equaled. The argument is used that the protraction of our inaction will ruin the country.

The Times’ dispatch, giving an account of the refugees who brought the report from Colpepper county, Va., that he anticipated a slave insurrection, says the inhabitants of the counties where insubordination exists threaten to resist the Conscription Act, on the plea of self-protection to defend themselves against the negroes. It is believed that two thirds of the slaves in Virginia have already heard of Lincoln’s proclamation, and believe themselves free. The gentleman who brought the report thinks that, should the rebel army retreat from its present position, another Nat. Turner rebellion would occur in Eastern and Central Virginia.

Gen. Schofield, with his advance, has reached Elkhorst Tavern, Arkansas. He sends intelligence that the enemy are making for Boston mountains. Gen. Steele and Osterhaus are at Pilot Knob, advancing against the enemy under McBride, who are posted in the vicinity of Pocahontas, Arkansas.

A dispatch dated Bolivar Heights, Oct. 20th, says that the rebels who followed Gen. Humphreys back to the river have their pickets again extended to the Potomac. There is occasional picket firing across the river. The roads of this section are hard, dry, and in a superb condition for marching. The heavy rains which render them muddy and difficult commence about the first of November.

In the recent rebel raid upon Lexington, Kentucky, they lost five killed and fifteen wounded, among whom was Major Morgan, John’s cousin, who was shot in the neck, and will die. John Morgan went to Lawrenceburg yesterday morning, with 1,200 men. Dumont’s cavalry is in close pursuit. From fifty to a hundred of the rebels were captured.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati says: Advice from Gen. Cox, at Gallipolis, Ohio, report that the rebels have evacuated Western Virginia and gone to Eastern Tennessee, taking with them all their trains. They are said to have manufactured two hundred thousand bags of salt in the Kanawha Valley. Before leaving they destroyed all the salt works and other property. Gen. Cox expected to reach Charleston, on the Kanawha, to-day.

On Saturday the steamer Catohwa was fired into by rebels thirty miles below Memphis. They wounded one man. The same evening the steamer Gladiator was attacked by a band of rebels below Memphis, and twenty-five miles below Memphis, and two persons were killed and seven wounded. They then fired the boat, but the flames were extinguished without doing much damage. The boat escaped.

The rebels continue to burn cotton in the vicinity of Memphis. It is said that Price has been reinforced recently by fifteen thousand Texans, and that more are arriving daily.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati says: It is quite certain that Bragg has eluded Buell, and with all his forces safely passed through the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains into Tennessee. Buell is said to be moving in such a direction as to be able to support our forces at Nashville and aid operations in the vicinity of Corinth.

Galveston papers say several attacks have been made on Corpus Christi by our gunboats.

Late Southern papers confirm the Federal occupation of Sabine City, Texas, after a day’s bombardment of the fort. The rebels fled.

Gen. Boell has been relieved from the command of the Union army in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans ordered to that position.

The following is telegraphed to Gen. Halleck, from St. Louis: Our armies are again successful in North-western Arkansas. Gen. Blunt met the enemy near Maysville on the 22d of Oct. and routed them after an engagement of one hour—the enemy losing all his artillery a battery of 6 ponderosa. Gen. Schofield, whose force fled beyond Huntsville. More than half the army near Harper’s Ferry is under command of Burnside.

Oct. 24.—Orders have been received in Burnside’s camp to issue no more clothing than the men can carry comfortably in a forced march. Hooker rejoins the army soon.

FORTY-NINE.—Garibaldi goes to Genoa. It is said he is about to issue another manifesto, and that he will endeavor to carry out his projects of taking Rome. It is said Garibaldi is offered at the terms of the amnesty, and reserves the right of protesting against it.

REBEL COMPROMISE.—The only terms of peace which the Confederate States can accept, will be the immediate recognition of the present Confederate States, and the permission to the other States to elect their own destiny, and to decide whether their future shall be with the Confederate States—or with the United States. Not that any of the Northern States are wanted in the Confederacy, but as an acknowledgment of the right of secession—for which this war has been waged.

The peace which ends this war, should acknowledge the ends for which it was fought, and apply its principles to each and all of the United States.—*Richmond Paper.*

Amounts handed to F. Charnas, Esq., this week, for the Sanitary Commission, as follows:

Mrs. M. Larkins,	\$3.00
J. D. G. Larkins,	2.50
Irving E. Gleason,	1.00
Central Union Assembly,	1.00
William Sanson,	5.00
Clackamas County Association,	57.00

Amount this week \$74.50
“ previously acknowledged, \$1492.04
Total, \$1566.54

OREGON CITY, Oct. 30, 1862.
Ed. Argus: The proceeds of the third week of the Clackamas County Association in aid of the Sanitary Commission are as follows:

Mrs. Wm. P. Bunn,	\$7.00
“ small articles from Ladies’ table,	2.10
Entrance fees,	21.30
Amounting to	\$30.40
By A. H. Steele, Treas.	

PIKE’S PEARL GOLD.—The Doerflinger, of September 23th says that over a quarter of a million worth of gold dust had been shipped thence within sixty days. Our firm had paid out for dust \$125,000 in treasury notes.

A Richmond paper says that the “religious element” is very active in the Confederate army. We never heard of whiskey so called before, though it is very apt to get converted in that region.

VERNON.—Gov. Gibbs vetoed the bill submitting the seat of government question to the people, and the bill providing for two auditors of accounts for Marion county, over the ground of unconstitutionality.—*Oregonian.*

The average price of California wool at San Francisco is 23 cents per pound, and the estimated clip is 5,119,650 pounds—worth \$1,177,517.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The subscription books of the Pacific Central Railroad were opened in Sacramento on the 22d, and stock to the amount of \$400,000 subscribed.

Those who have most to say at this time about the horrors of bloodshed would be glad to see the pouring forth of the blood of all the patriots of the nation.

The New York Independent estimates that there are \$200,000,000 in cash, lying in the banks of New York City.

To LARRY HARRIS, for some fine apples of the best varieties, presented to this office.

Notice.—There will be a meeting of the City Council of Oregon City at the Council Room on Monday evening, Nov. 3, 1862, at 7 o’clock.
J. E. HARRIS, Recorder.

Nov. 1, 1862

Multnomah Lodge No. 1.

E. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
D. P. THOMPSON, W. M.
TREG. WYDANT, Sec’y.

The next regular meeting will be held at Saturday evening, Nov. 1.

MARRIED:

On the 26th ult., at the residence of Johannes Jones, the bride’s father, near Bethel post-office, by Elder G. W. Richardson, Dr. NERMAN HODSON to Miss LEOUIS ANN JONES.
In Marion county, Oct. 19, by Elder O. H. David White, of this county, to Miss TEMPERANCE McCORLE, of Marion.
At the same time and place, by Elder M. James H. Coffey, of this county, to Miss MARY A. McCORLE, of Marion.

DIED:

In Portland, Oct. 14, Harriet E. daughter of H. E. and S. L. Hayes, aged 6 yrs and 3 mos.
Wood-Choppers,
TAKE NOTICE!
ALL persons are forbidden to chop wood or carry away any timber from the OREGON CITY CLAIM, or any land in the vicinity belonging to me, without securing written permission in so do. Permits can be had on application to do so. Permit for cutting wood to be used for the purpose of fuel, unless otherwise stated in permit.
DANIEL HARVEY.
Nov. 1, 1862.