

JOB PRINTING
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\$400 in Premiums.

LINCOLN COUNTY FAIR, 1863.

Will be held at Boston, Lincoln county, on
Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 2 & 3.
Citizens of Benton and Lane are invited
to compete for premiums and become
members, the same as citizens of Lin.

PREMIUM LIST.

Class 1—Horses of All Work.

- Best stallion 4 yrs and upward, \$100
- " 3 " " " " 50
- " 2 " " " " 25
- Best brood mare and colt 4 yrs and upward, 60
- " 3 " " " " 30
- Best brood mare and colt 3 yrs and upward, 40
- Best sucking colt, 20

Class 2—Draft Horses.

- Best stallion 4 yrs and upward, 50
- " 3 " " " " 25
- " 2 " " " " 15
- " 1 " " " " 10
- Best sucking colt, 20

Class 3—Thoroughbreds.

- Best stallion 4 yrs and upward, 80
- " 3 " " " " 40
- " 2 " " " " 20
- " 1 " " " " 10
- Best sucking colt, 20

Class 4—Roadsters.

- Best stallion 4 yrs and upward, 60
- " 3 " " " " 30
- " 2 " " " " 15
- " 1 " " " " 10
- Best sucking colt, 20

Class 5—Cattle, without reference to Blood.

- Best stallion 2 yrs and upward, 150
- " 1 " " " " 75
- Best mare 2 " " " " 75
- " 1 " " " " 25

Class 6—Matched Carriage Horses.

- Best span trotters, 60
- " pacers, 40

Class 7—Matched Roadsters.

- Best span trotters, 50
- " pacers, 30

Class 8—Riding Horses.

- Best trotting horse, mare, or gelding 4 yrs and upward, 40
- " pacer, 30

Class 9—Cattle.

- Best bull 3 yrs old and upward, 40
- " 2 " " " " 20
- " 1 " " " " 10
- Best cow 3 yrs old and upward, 30
- " 2 " " " " 15
- " 1 " " " " 10
- Best heifer 1 " " " " 10
- " calf, 5

Class 10—Fat Cattle.

- 5 years old, 30
- " 4 " " " " 20
- " 3 " " " " 10

Class 11—Sheep.

- Best ewe and lamb, 20
- Best Australian, 10
- Best Merino, 10
- Best South Down, 10
- Best Cotswolds, 10

Class 12—Swine.

- Best boar, 20
- " sow, 10

Class 13—Poultry.

- Best hen, 10
- " cock, 10
- Best turkey, 10
- Best geese, 10
- Best ducks, 10

Class 14—Vegetables.

- Best exhibit garden vegetables, 20
- " pumpkins and squashes, 10
- " onions, 5
- " beets, 5

Class 15—Butter.

- Best ten pounds butter, 20
- " cheese, 10

Class 16—Domestic Manufactures.

- Best Oregon brooms, 10
- " soap, 10
- " honey, 10

Class 17—Home Work.

- Best needle-worked shirt, 20
- " quilt, 10
- " dress, 10
- " crocheted work, 10
- " woollen carpet, 10
- " tan yards jeans, 10
- " two pairs socks, 10
- " specimen fancy knitting, 10
- " plain needle work, 10
- " patch-work quilt, 10
- " embroidered collar, 10
- " worked " " " 10
- " ornamental needle work, 10

Class 18—Fruit.

- Greatest number of good varieties grown in 1863, \$1.
- Best specimen of twenty varieties grown in 1863, \$1.50 cents.

Pears.

- Greatest number good varieties, \$2.50
- Best specimen six varieties, \$1.50 cents.

Plums.

- Greatest number good varieties, \$2.50
- Best specimen six varieties, \$1.50 cents.

Water Melon.

- Greatest number good varieties, \$1.50
- Best specimen, 50 cents.

Musk-melons.

- Greatest number good musk-melons, \$1.50 cents.
- Best specimen do. do. 50 cents.

Flowers.

- Best exhibit of rare plants in pots, \$2.50
- Best floral design, ornamental, \$2.50
- Roses, \$1.50 cents.
- Boquets, \$1.50 cents.
- Preserves, Can Fruit, and Pastry, 10

The Oregon Argus.

VOL. IX. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1863. NO. 13.

convincing proofs of Ellen's refinement," etc. Now don't O'Piggy, don't grunt again, lest I shall never be able to win my way back into respectability any more.

According to Jimmy O'Piggy it is wholly unparadiseable in woman to speak of those disagreeables, although they must live with, sleep with, and submit to the embraces of men who not only speak of them, but who visit and partake with them.

No, we must not speak of such places or even think of them, though it only be to abhor the men who go to them, lest our characters and purity be deleteriously affected thereby.

Simply adding that O'Piggy has displayed little discretion, and less sense by showing himself so badly hurt at what I said, I will dismiss consideration of him by parenthetically remarking: That I am really afraid as his tender susceptibilities are so easily roused he is going to feel awful bad about that "school money" which was doubtless intended for buying whisky, or "something else."

Times are rather dull, none of the pack trains having yet returned. Some changes are being made; our Globe Hotel has just changed hands. Mr. N. Luckey has become proprietor, and I am proud to say that I can still recommend travellers to call there where they can be free from the perferences of that "poison riper, rum."

I will try to keep you advised of the progress and beauties of the doggeries if they don't hang me for a spy.

ELLEN.
EUGENE CITY, Aug. 6th, 1863.

Loquacity.

SALEM, July 21st, 1863.

Ed. ARGUS: In a paper whose principles are at direct variance with its name—the Democrat— and whose articles are very weak apologies for treason and disloyalty, appears a stale rehash of copperhead abuse and wit. This pink of perfection, who signs himself S. S., (silly second), heaves at Wide Awake like a scrub ram butting at a gate post, and with about an equal amount of success.

The idea has evidently entered his muddled head that all sense and loyalty recentered in the narrow limits of his own soul; and that he is the sum ego of the Democratic party. Passing over his contemptible flings at gentlemen who will be his superiors while brains and words excel brass and gasconade, let us contemplate the amazing verbiage of this modern Junius. The first thing that attracts attention, in examining the article, is its length; secondly, its total lack of ability; how any one could labor through a column without producing a sensible idea, is a mystery yet to be explained. We agree, S. S., that "Loyal Man" needs no defense from you. His production, in the main, was a sensible, dignified article, while yours, like sound and fury, signifieth nothing. But let us place the scalpel of criticism to your Herculean effort, and expose the corruption beneath. First, you indulge in a choice bit irony that is truly sublime. Secondly, you discover, "trigger," no copperhead can write or talk without dealing a back handed blow at the "poor African." But the chief complaint is that "Wide Awake deals in suppositions. This is rich, coming from an article utterly devoid of arguments and suppositions. Do you remember the old adage that "men who live in glass houses should not throw stones"? Again, you find fault because "other duties are specified than those required by law"; indeed, you decide with crushing sarcasm that there are no such "other duties." Amazing wisdom! the law of the land might compel you to take the oath of allegiance, though it could not make a loyal man of you. But the true patriot recognizes it as his duty to preserve the vow implicit, both in the letter and the spirit. J. C. Breckinridge (your ideal of perfection), when standing within the same halls that had echoed to the burning patriotism of Clay and Webster, argued eloquently in behalf of treason; and declared that all citizens should preserve a cold neutrality towards the government whose very existence was imperiled; he claimed the divine right to bestow his undivided sympathy on treason, and like all men of a similar political belief, it required but little urging to induce him to proceed from threats to blows, from words to actions; and after enjoying the protection and favor of a beneficent Union, serpent like to sting the hand that had cherished him.

You object to "prompt obedience to the authorities that be," and prefer insubordination; yes, and such pernicious principles instilled into the minds of the poor and ignorant of New York, have resulted in one of the bloodiest riots that disgrace the annals of that great city; and no wonder, for anarchy and mob law are the legitimate results of your doctrine. Finally, "an expression of sympathy for the Government" seems to afflict you. You have no word of encouragement for those who are standing like a wall around the Constitution and the Union, no God speed to the heroes who are fighting the battles of the republic; but, S. S., is there not within the innermost recesses of your heart a fervent desire that the slave power may triumph in the disruption and downfall of the Government? And this is the sum and substance of your reasoning, so elaborate that a microscope of intense power would fail to discover the ghost of an idea. In conclusion, Oh thou profound philosopher and pure patriot! let me whisper a kind word in your ear—"Be virtuous and you will be happy;" and should the columns of the Oregon Democrat be again illuminated with the light of your genius, sign your title in full—S. S.

While I write, the countenances of all loyal men are beaming with joy over the glorious news, borne on the lightning's wing from the East; for the banner of rebellion has been trailed in the dust; on the Father of Waters, from Jansen to the Gulf, the old flag flames with the light of victory and the heroes of the West are

crowned with imperishable glory. What a sad reflection that some do not rejoice; there is the sorrow that has no hope, for in the downfall of the rebellion they perceive their own doom, when avenging justice shall consign them to infamy and oblivion.

WIDE AWAKE.

Correspondence from Grand Ronde.

GRAND RONDE, YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON, JULY 22, 1863.

Ed. ARGUS: This being the season of the year that many of the citizens of Salem and

Ocean's foaming

from the

this summer.

Leaving Salem you will find it a short day's ride to the Ronde, and as you draw near the Coast Mountains you will leave the duty road of the valley for one perhaps a little rougher, but you will hardly be so mundane as to perceive the jolts while surrounded by such charming scenery as will open to your view all along the route.

As you enter the gate to the pass to Fort Yamhill you will probably see a soldier—straight as an exclamation point—pacing the polished walk with a gun upon his shoulder, and a bristling bayonet by his side, but don't be afraid, if you are loyal he won't hurt you.

At the left on a sunny hill-side with here and there a sturdy oak is situated the Fort. The houses are all white—of ample dimensions, and arranged in order. The grounds around the buildings are covered with waving grass, the walks are carefully kept free from all rubbish, which gives the place an air of neatness enhancing its native loveliness and making it just the spot for non-combatant soldiers to while away their time.

Right before you, to the west lies Grand Ronde valley, a rolling prairie, about eight miles in circumference, abundantly watered by mountain streams, whose banks are covered with fern, shrubbery, and flowers of every imaginable hue, and whose crystal waters supply many a tinny luxury to the pale faced sojourners, and many a dinner to the copper colored inhabitants thereof. The valley is surrounded by foot-hills from which some places suddenly rise to lofty mountains from whose tops you might look down upon the fleecy floating clouds beneath. In other places they stretch away in the distance covered with dense forests of cedar, fir, and spruce, and a suitable storehouse of game, berries, and roots for the Indians. The whole valley is in a high state of cultivation—fields of waving grass and smiling grain greet your eye on every hand—proving two things beyond a doubt, that the Indians not only are apt scholars, but have proficient instructors. Most of the Indians live in comfortable log houses, which are built in clusters on the hill-sides, and in the distance reminds one very much of country villages minus church spires. Two miles west of the military post and on the road to the coast is situated the Indian Agency, a pleasant interesting little place, always alive with industry. The sound of the hammer and the saw die away only at the approach of night. A person could hardly die of ennui there. But the novel feature of the place is the Indian Manual Labor Academy; some twenty-five or thirty little redurchins fresh from the brush are in attendance at the school, all clothed, boarded and undergoing the process of civilization at the expense of Uncle Samuel. These little fellows in their clean costumes afford a striking contrast to their unwashed, unshaven "tillicumms." Mr. Condon, the Agent at this place, is having the road repaired via Salmon river to the coast, and when completed parties desiring can go in wagons. The distance from this place is only twenty-five miles over a comparatively level road.

As these are times that ought to stir every woman's soul, I know you will pardon my audacity in presuming to say a word on politics. The late news from the fields of carnage makes our hearts beat high with hope that the next word flashed across the telegraph will be that of a final glorious victory crowning the efforts of our brave soldiers.

How noble it is to fight for individual liberty! and yet this nobleness is lost in a sea of glory when men sacrifice themselves to save a nation's liberty. The policy of the Administration in organizing contrabands into regiments is another move in the right direction. Since the first of January last every negro in the rebel states has been free, yet if they cannot be allowed to fight in defense of a free Government that other negroes fought to establish then they are free only in name. If our copperheads are allowed to drive freemen into slavery because they are black, then the Proclamation is a great humbug and President Lincoln has about as much power as the President of a sewing circle.

FRENCH OPINION.

The latest Paris *Moniteur* received in New York publishes an article in its correspondence which admits that the South begins to feel that its position is almost desperate. It says: "The continued efforts of the North have broken into its territories on every side, and are slowly, but surely, completing its occupation." This is very different language from that published by the Government journal six months ago. General Lee's invasion of the North was looked upon, in advance, as the sure forerunner of disaster to him.

California has this year a wool crop of eight million pounds, against six millions last year and three millions in 1861, and the increase in other States has been almost as rapid. The new domestic wool clip will reach a hundred million pounds. If the South will not let us have cotton we can grow wool enough to clothe ourselves, and in a few years to clothe a half dozen other nations.

Serious Accident in Marysville, Cal.

Marysville, 21st.—Yesterday was the occasion of a large mass meeting and barbecue by the Democracy of Yuba, Colusa, Sutter, and Butte counties. The attendance was large, being variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. Speeches were made by Hon. Tod Robinson, ex-Governor Weller and Bigler, J. M. Coffroth, and N. G. Whitesides. The barbecue supplied the multitude with ample food, and everything passed off quietly. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. In the evening, a long torchlight procession was held in the streets, headed by Chief

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EASTERN NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ARGUS.)

Tuesday's Dispatch.

Cincinnati, July 29.—A Lexington, Ky., telegram says that rebels this morning attacked our forces at Richmond and after an hour's fighting the latter were compelled to fall back to the Kentucky river badly cut up. The rebels are said to have numbered 2,500 with six guns. At latest advices our troops were within 5 miles of Lexington, closely followed by the enemy. Martial law has been proclaimed and the rebels are being driven from the city.

Crab Orchard. A later dispatch says that the Federal troops are rapidly concentrating, insuring the safety of Lexington.

Fortress Monroe, (no date).—The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following:

Atlanta, Ga., July 23.—Rosecrans is organizing a force to attack Western Georgia railroad. Active preparations are being made to defend the city and railroad to Chattanooga.

Memphis, July 22.—Jackson advises to the 15th say that Sherman's army left for Vicksburg after entire destruction of Jackson. The State House and Governor's mansion are the only buildings left standing.

Cincinnati, July 29.—A rebel force of 1,500 entered Winchester, Ky., this morning moving north. A considerable force are threatening Paris.

Cairo, July 29.—A Jackson letter dated 20th, says Col. Bossey, chief of Sherman's cavalry, has just returned from an expedition to Canton, at which place on the 18th, he met 4,000 rebel cavalry, driving them across the river after a severe engagement. Our forces then destroyed the railroad bridge over Big Black, a mile of trestle work, 6 miles of railroad, 5 locomotives, 50 cars, 13 large manufacturing establishments and destroyed a large amount of property of immense value to the Confederacy.

Cincinnati, July 30.—Yesterday morning Pagan and Scott's forces, numbering 2,500, left Richmond, Ky., and marched to Paris, where they arrived in the afternoon, and attacked our forces. After a few hours' fighting the rebels were repulsed and driven away. It is thought they will make a flank movement at that place. A large cavalry force of Union men is in the rear of the rebels. It is believed the movement against Paris is for the purpose of destroying the bridge there.

New York, 26.—A dispatch to the Times gives the following details of the capture of the rebel army of 2,500 men, which was captured on the 20th inst. This army had been practically occupying the same line it did two months ago. The recent active movements must necessarily be followed by a period of comparative inaction, during which it will be recruited and reorganized. For the next month the cavalry will do the fighting. As before stated Longstreet and Hill's commands, after passing through Chester, and not Thornton's Gap, are encamped between Culpeper and Gordonsville. Ewell's force covered their flank and rear by guarding the Blue Ridge passes.

The bulk of their corps is now moving down the valley. Detachments threaten our lines. Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock our pickets were driven in near Carsville. The indications are that our outposts are liable to be forced in at any moment by superior numbers. There is but little sickness. The men are more liberally supplied with rations than ever before.—This, with the recent successes of the Union forces creates general good feeling in the army. A large number of officers have been detached to bring in the drafted men.

Cincinnati, 30.—After a repulse at Paris, Pagan retired in the direction of Winchester, closely followed by our cavalry. Several prisoners were taken.

Cairo, 30.—Everything is quiet in the Helena region. Scouts from Price, Holmes and Marmaduke have gone to defend Little Rock, which is in danger from Blunt. Guerrillas are still marauding in West Tennessee, doing considerable damage.

Vicksburg, 26.—Johnston is believed to be making for Mobile rapidly. Sherman is encamped on the Big Black. Considerable sickness prevails here on account of the hot weather. It is believed that Gen. Herron's division has gone to Mobile via river.

New York, 28.—Rebel steamer Merrimack built by British was captured by gunboat Ingham while attempting to run blockade off Washington.

N. Y., 28.—Charleston Mercury of yesterday speaking of late attack on Fort Wagner admits that our forces held their position in front over two hours under a galling fire. The account says the bombardment was terrific; our men were amply protected by bomb proof.

New York, 28.—Schooner Mason from Port Royal reports hearing heavy firing as she passed off Charleston on the 26th.

Cincinnati, 29.—John Morgan with officers who were captured with him, arrived here last night. 156 of his officers who had been confined several days, have been sent to Ft. Johnson, Lake Erie.

Wednesday's Dispatch.

SEIGE OF FORT WAGNER.

New York, 31.—Gunsboat Paul Jones, from Charleston Harbor on the 29th reports that the siege of Fort Wagner was still continued. Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy guns within 1,000 yards of the Fort. Everything was progressing favorably.

Et. Sumter and Fort Johnson on James Island kept up a continual fire on our forces. Casualties thus far about 6 per day.

Passengers per Cosmopolitan report reinforcements for Gilmore arriving and also several 200 and 300 pounders. Offensive operations are being rapidly prosecuted.

Our entire loss in the late assault, according to official reports, was 1,517. [Line down again.—Operator, Yreka.]

New Post Route.—A new post route has been established from Fort Laramie to Hellgate.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square (twelve lines or less, minimum measure) one insertion, \$5 00

Each subsequent insertion, 1 00

A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who advertise by the year, or quarter.