

# The Oregon Argus.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
One square (twelve lines or less, minimum measure) one insertion, . . . . . \$3 00  
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### A Peace Democrat's Creed.

A Peace Democrat is one who believes in the doctrine of State Rights as interpreted at the South—that is, that Southern States have rights, while Northern States have none. South Carolina has a right to imprison citizens of Massachusetts, but Massachusetts has no right to retaliate. A Southern State has a right to array her citizens in arms against the Government of the United States but a Northern State may not call upon her sons to defend it.

He believes in the rights of man, but the most sacred of those rights, indeed, the only one worth mentioning, is the right to take from other men their rights.

He believes in maintaining the Constitution as it is interpreted by rebels in arms to destroy it.

He especially believes the poor man to be equal of the rich man, the laborer to be as good as the capitalist, yet he actively and cordially sympathizes with those who deluge his country in blood because they are too good gentlemen to submit to the election of a rail splitter.

He believes the Democratic party to have a divine right to govern the country, whether it has a majority of the vote or not; and he is convinced that the question—*which is the "Democratic" party of the country at the present crisis is absolutely determined by the name which itself has assumed.* Call a horse "Spey," and you can safely bet upon him for speed.

He holds it fair play to go to an election, and refuse to abide by its clear result.

He likes the views of a two-sided country man of Rob Roy, who played cards with some Hellens and lost his money. He at once seized the "pile" and shook his fist at his fellow gambler saying, "Don't ye, ye are all enemies of our Lord!"

He thinks the United States have a right to steal Cuba, and no right to prevent Kentucky from being stolen from us.

These several points of belief show on what a solid basis of consistent intelligence the faith of the Peace Democrat rests.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RAIL.—"Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch the soul!" was the language used by poor Abram Franklin, as he was borne from the presence of his mother by the barbarous mob on the morning of the 14th of July.

This young man, aged twenty three, had been an invalid for about two years, and was a confirmed consumptive. When the mob broke into the house they found him in bed. They tore him into the street, and there, though he had not raised a finger against them—indeed, was not able to do so—they beat him to death, hanged him to a lamp post, and put his body off at the Times, out like a fish out of his gill, and afterwards set fire to him! All this was done beneath the eyes of his widowed mother. Such an exhibition of blood-thirstiness is without a parallel in the history of crime. Patrick Bar and George Glass, both of them, the latter was fifty-three years of age, have been arrested for the murder of Franklin.—*Anglo-American.*

WAS TRACED THE NILE?—Another claimant for the honor of having traced the sources of the Nile is in the field.—Signor Mirana, a Venetian, has recently published letters at Alexandria, in which he declares that he feels himself bound to destroy the happy illusion into which Captains Grant and Speke have fallen in supposing themselves to be the discoverers of the sources of the Nile, against which illusion he solemnly protests before the world. The statements of Signor Mirana appear to be entitled to credit. He enjoys the confidence of the Viceroy, and under the auspices of his late Highness Said Pasha undertook an expedition in 1860 for the purpose of dividing the great geographical problem. In 1861 he published a map of his journey, which he says "if Captains Speke and Grant possessed they would not have taken altogether a different river for the true Nile, which undoubtedly they did not see." Signor Mirana has gone to London to discuss the question with the English explorers before the Royal Geographical Society.

AS IRISH EDITORS PEACE DEMOCRACY.—The editor of the *Galway Irish American* says to his countrymen in the United States:

If they could but desist Europe for one week, and see the revolution which here prevails, they would return to America resolved to shed their last drop in defense of the "Stars and Stripes." There should be no compromise, no word of compromise, no enemy to be met against the sovereignty of the Republic. The men of the South throw down the gauntlet without any just cause, and if they now see their error, it is from them the first propositions of peace should come. Under the present circumstances, whoever speaks of compromise—editor or politician—should not be imprisoned at all, but hanged up like a dog to the nearest lamp-post. Not only the present but future generations have an interest in the issues of the war.

AN INCIDENT.—The *Zanesville Courier* says: "We are advised of a bit of news from John Morgan that gives us a better opinion than we ever entertained of a rebel. Just as he left Miamiville on route for Dangerous Crossings, on the little Miami railroad, he encountered a man with six fine horses. Morgan demanded at once the six best characters. The owner, in a good humor, said he thought he might do so and only take half. Morgan replied that he would, and just as the horses were handed over, the owner felt so good over his luck with John that he communicated to him some signs and grips of the Golden Circle of which he was a member. At this, Morgan became enraged, and swore he was a Confederate officer, but nevertheless he hated "interloper" signs worse than hell, and at once took all six of the poor folk's horses, and left him to grumble and swear."

If anybody is dissatisfied with the United States enrollment, let him go South and enjoy the benefits of the Southern conscription.—*Louisville Journal.*

### Jefferson on the higher law of Necessity.

Below we give Jefferson's views upon the war power of the Constitution, and the duties of the Executive branch of the Government in great emergencies, as contained in a letter written to his friend J. C. Calvin, after his retirement from public life. Jefferson is clearly right in saying such an emergency as Barr and Vallandigham ought to be "seized," and that "on this there can be but two opinions—*one of the guilty and their accomplices; the other, that of all honest men.*"

The question you propose, whether circumstances do sometimes exist, which make it a duty in an officer of high trust to assume a higher law, is a question of great importance, and one which has been discussed in the highest terms of a good citizen, but it is not the highest. The laws of necessity, of self-preservation, of saving our country when in danger, are of higher obligation. To lose our country by a scrupulous adherence to written law, would be to lose ourselves, with life, liberty, property and all that we are enjoying them with; and thus absolutely surrendering the end to the means. When in the battle of Germantown General Washington's army was assailed from General Chew's house, he did not hesitate to plant his cannon against it, although the property of a citizen. When he was besieged at Yorktown he leveled the suburbs, being that the laws of property must be postponed to the safety of the nation.—While the army was before York, the Governor of Virginia took horses, carriages, provisions, and even men, by force, to enable that army to stay together till it could master the public enemy, and he was justified. A ship at sea in distress for provisions must gather whatever she can find, and she is justified in doing so; the law of self-preservation authorizes the distressed to take a supply by force. In all these cases the written laws of necessity, of self-preservation, and of the public safety, control the written laws of men and man.

Further, to exemplify the principle, I will state an hypothetical case. Suppose it had been known to the Executive of the Union, in the autumn of 1805, that we might have the Floridas for a reasonable price; that such an offer had not been appreciated by law, but that Congress were to meet in three weeks, and might appropriate on the first or second day of their session, ought he, for so great an advantage to his country, to have risked himself by transgressing the law and making the purchase? The public advantage offered, in the supposed case, was indeed immense, but a revenue for law, and a probability that the advantage might still be legally accomplished by a delay of only three weeks were powerful reasons against his doing so. But suppose it foreseen that a John Randolph would find means to obstruct the proceedings on it by Congress until the ensuing spring, by which time the new circumstances would change the mind of the other party. Ought the Executive, in that case, and with that knowledge, to have sought the good to his country, and to have traded to their posterity for the transgression of the law? I think to ought, and that the act would have been approved. After the affair of the Chesapeake, we thought was a very possible result. Our magazines were full of such necessary articles, we had any appropriation been made for their purchase. We ventured, however, to provide them, and to place our country in safety, and set the case to Congress; they sanctioned the act.

To proceed to the conspiracy of Barr, and particularly to Gen. Wilkinson's situation in New Orleans. In judging the case, we are bound to consider the state of the information, correct or incorrect, which he then possessed. He expected Barr and his hand from above, a British fleet from below, and he knew there was a formidable conspiracy in the city. Under these circumstances was he justifiable? In seizing notorious conspirators? On this there can be but two opinions—*one of the guilty and their accomplices; the other, that of all honest men.* In sending them to the seat of Government, when the written law gave them a right to trial in their country. The danger of their escape, or of their continuing their machinations, the tardiness and weakness of the law, the apathy of the judges, active patronage of all the whole tribe of lawyers, unknown disposition of the justice, an hourly expectation of the enemy, salvation of the city, and the Union itself, which would have been consigned to its centre had that conspiracy succeeded; all these constituted a law of necessity, and self-preservation, and rendered the *sales populi* on preme over the written law. The officer who is called to act on this superior ground does indeed risk himself on the justice of the controlling powers of the Constitution, and his station makes it his duty to incur the risk. But those controlling powers, and his fellow citizens generally, are bound to judge according to the circumstances under which he acted. They are not to transfer the information of his place or moment to the time and place of his action; but to put themselves in his situation. We know here that there never was danger of a British fleet from below, and that Barr's hand was crushed before it reached the Mississippi. But Gen. Wilkinson's information was very different, and he could act on no other.

From these examples and principles you may see how I think on the question proposed. They do not go to the case of persons charged with petty duties, where consequences are trifling, and time allowed for a legal course, nor to authorize them to take such cases out of the written law. In these the ample overlooking of the law is of greater evil than a strict adherence to its imperfect provisions. It is incumbent upon those only who accept the great charges, to risk themselves on greater occasions, when the safety of the nation, or some of its high interests are at stake.—An officer is bound to obey orders, yet he would be a bad one who should do it in cases for which they were not intended,

### Where the Mob Came From.

The following is an abstract of part of the vote of New York city, for Governor, in November, 1862, showing here "my good friends" of Gov. Seymour came from:

Mackeleville, . . . . .	15
Fire Points, . . . . .	15
Godley's Hook, . . . . .	15
Water street dance, . . . . .	15
Thirty-three other districts of equal respectability, . . . . .	10,557
Total, . . . . .	12,664
Seymour's majority, 10,981, or more than his entire majority in the State.	1,683

These election districts figure on the police books as containing 2,743 groggeries, 279 notorious brothels, 170 places where thieves and ruffians habitually resort, 195 police shops, with gambling and dance houses to match—and also (according to the N. Y. Evening Post) embrace the haunts of the murderers, robbers, thieves, and house-burners who figured in the recent democratic mob in New York.

A letter from Newbern, North Carolina, says:

The negroes are enlisting rapidly, and appear pleased with the new order of things. It is not improbable that the necessity for enlisting the negro into the military arm will in a few years enable the Government to have its standing army on the colored race. This will give a standing army without drawing material upon the white race. This army will also assimilate with the colored and mixed races of the Mexican, Central, and South American States, which, acting in unison in a policy of national self-defense, will be able to defend this continent against all external aggression.

It is my opinion that something akin to this idea will be the result of the present civil war. There can be no doubt that we are now in the midst of a terrible revolution, all the results of which are foreseen or conceived. It is also apparent that the negro element is rapidly passing out of the hands of those who have heretofore controlled it, and is passing into the hands of the people of the Free States, but whether it will take the direction indicated above, is yet a problem. A few years will determine the fate of the negro.

Pending prisoners is a sad terrible sight. The *Mobile News* says Grant struck a heavy blow at the Confederacy in paroling those he captured at Vicksburg, and turning them loose to demoralize the rebel armies. It adds:

"Penitentiary's army is dispersed, and Texas and Louisiana regiments crossed the Mississippi river and are far beyond recall. The whole mass of them were precipitated upon Johnston's camp to eat up his stores and discourage and demoralize his ranks; and now they are ordered to be exchanged, which they will not do as they hate him. We put it upon record, if Gen. Pemberton is assigned to the command of that army again, it will be equivalent to an act of consigning that army to annihilation. Not a time of it will ever be gathered together again."

A RAPID MARCH.—A correspondent in the Army of the Potomac writes as follows:

"The Eleventh Army Corps, which is a German one, on the 24th and 25th of June, marched fifty-four miles! It was over the same ground which the army moved last Fall, on the march from Berlin to Frederickburg. There we were seven days on the route. The corps reached the battle field of Gettysburg and immediately plunged into the thickest of the fight. It wholly wiped out the stigma of Chancellorsville, any crime its name for heroism as high as any corps in the army. Who will now say that Germans are not good soldiers and brave men!"

REBEL "CHIVALRY" TOWARD LAWYERS.—The Nashville Union states that twelve ladies were captured with our forces at Winchester. They were the wives of officers; were regarded as prisoners of war, and have been subjected to the most cruel treatment. At Winchester they were confined by the rebels in a small hut promiscuously with other prisoners, and on being released were furnished with scribbled accreditations for transit to Richmond, several ladies being obliged to walk *ten or thirty miles*. At every place they were *insulted, humiliated, and universally looked upon as Yankee curiosities.* On arriving at Richmond, they were closely imprisoned and treated as most of our prisoners have been before them.

A Louisville paper has some answers to correspondents, among which this is one:

Jenny.—Ministers are not more addicted to dissipation than men of other professions. A few of the Katoch type take gin toddies and liberties with females, but the great majority of them are about as good as doctors and lawyers. If you want a true Christian, marry an editor.

Gen. Stryker.—John B. Marsh, of Maine, was conscripted into the rebel army. Being a Union man, he deserted, but was captured and shot. He did not fear death, and when placed by his coffin and allowed to speak, he took off his hat, and cried: "Three cheers for the old flag and the Union!" gave them and fell dead.

Professor Whitney, State (California) Geologist, fixes the age of the mammoth trees forming the big grove of Toiyans, at one thousand two hundred and fifty years.

### Eastern News.

By Telegraph to the Argus.  
Tuesday's Dispatch.

### American Flag Floats Over Wagner and Gregg!

New York, 9.—Sterling 45; gold closed at 311.

N. Y. 9.—Tribune's dispatches from the army of the Potomac, 8th, says: Col. Hill of the rebel army sent word across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg he would like to see an officer of our army. Gen. Custer crossed and had a conversation with Col. Hill, who remarked on the fact that peace was near at hand. This assertion was also voluntarily made by two other rebel officers; no reason given. White's guerrillas are reported near Purcellville, Loudon Co. Mosely's forces have scattered since the wounding of Mosely.

New York, 9.—Transport City of Baltimore reports siege of Wagner and Sumter going on. Ironsides and shore batteries were bombarding Wagner, which had not replied for two days.

St. Paul, Minn., 9.—In a recent fight between Salmon river miners and Indians, latter lost 30 killed.

Chicago, 9.—Correspondent of St. Louis Republican, writing from Hann's Bluff, says on night of Aug. 26, 38 negro soldiers numbered nine peaceable people in cold blood.

Washington, 9.—Rover's official report of campaign in middle Tennessee has been received. It embraces operations which resulted in driving rebels from their position in the State. Our loss was 85 killed, 492 wounded, 13 missing. We captured 100 small arms, three field pieces, six caissons, three rife guns without carriages. Of quartermaster's stores we took 85 tents, 35,000 sacks corn. Total number prisoners taken, 59 commissioned officers and 1575 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Fortress Monroe, 9.—Richmond Enquirer of the 8th has the following from Charleston the 7th: Morris Island is evacuated, enemy hold Comings Point in full view of the City. Heavy firing is now going on between the batteries of Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie, and the Moultries.

Charleston, 7.—Bombardment was kept up without intermission all day yesterday and late into the night. About 150 of our men were killed and wounded at Gregg and Wagner. An assault on Gregg was repulsed before enemy had completed landing. Great havoc was supposed to be made by our canister in enemy's boats, as dark Sunday evening ran their eyes up to the very most of Wagner, and it being impossible to hold the Island any longer Beauregard ordered it evacuated, which was executed with success. We spiked the guns of Wagner and Gregg, and withdrew in forty barges, only one barge with 12 men was captured. All quiet this morning.

Charleston, 7.—12 M.—Dispatch from Col. Rhett, commanding Sumter, announces that a flag of truce demanding immediate surrender of the Fort just received from Dahlgren. Beauregard telegraphed to reply to Dahlgren that "he could have Sumter when he took and held it, meantime such demands were contemptible." [Bully boy, but you don't like Greek Fire, oh no, that's a nasty stuff—Ope, Yvks!] This morning at 6 o'clock the ironsides and monitors went close to Sumter than usual and opened hot fire on it. Our batteries on Sullivan's Island with Moultrie replied heavily.

Washington, 10.—The following is an official report from Gen. Gilmore: Headquarters Department of the South.—To Halleck: I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counterscarp of Wagner on its sea front, making all its guns, and an order was issued to carry the place by assault. At 9 this morning, that being the hour of low tide. At 10 last night the enemy commenced evacuating the Island. At 11 and 75 made their escape from Cummings Point, in small boats.

Captured dispatches show that the fort was commanded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and garrisoned by 1,400 men, and Gregg by between 100 and 200. His bomb proof shelter, capable of holding 1,800 men, remains intact, after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected.

We captured 19 pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

(Signed) G. A. GILMORE, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Washington, 10.—Telegram from Ft. Moultrie to Halleck says, when steamer Ne. left Charleston, Thursday, 8 P. M., rebel flag was still flying over Sumter but no guns were mounted; only small force there—5 monitors and Ironsides had engaged batteries Beauregard and Lee, 9 hours. During bombardment shells from one of the monitors exploded in the magazine of Moultrie; southwestern parapet was seriously injured by the explosion.

Albany, N. Y. 10.—Democratic convention nominated D. B. St. John for secretary of State; Sanford Church, Controller; W. D. Chamberlain, Attorney Gen.; W. B. Lewis, State Treasurer.

Wednesday's Dispatch.  
New York, Sept. 10.—Sterling dull at 45. Gold, 30 1-2.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—Judge Cadwaller of U. S. District Court has decided the enrollment act constitutional.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—A Leavenworth dispatch says a meeting at Paoli yesterday was attended by 3,500 armed men.—Many were prevented from coming by Gen. Schofield's order, and the rain. Gen. Lane spoke for three hours, and was very bitter on Gamble and Seiffel. Very bitter resolutions were adopted declaring that the policy introduced into Missouri and Kansas is one which gives immunity to rebel sympathizers, and exposes loyal citizens to massacre.

Boston, Sept. 11.—Fire this morning

### Brilliant Campaign in East Tennessee!

2,000 Prisoners and 14 Cannon Taken by Burnside!

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6.—The campaign skillfully planned and energetically executed for possession of East Tennessee is as great and glorious a victory as has been won. Such was the rapidity of our movements that rebels were taken unawares and fled before us without destroying property. Three steamboats, three locomotives and a number of cars were taken. The whole march of our troops was an ovation and our entry into Knoxville an event long to be remembered. Thousands of every age, sex and condition greeted us with shouts and tears intermingled with martial music. Burnside addressed the people and assured them of protection.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—Dispatch to the Times dated Cumberland Gap says Gen. Ferris, with 2,000 men and 14 guns surrendered at 4 o'clock to Burnside's advance.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9.—To Halleck: Since occupation of Knoxville, a cavalry force was sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Driscoll, capturing 2 locomotives. Another force of cavalry and infantry that accompanied me marched 60 miles in 50 hours. Garrison here, consisting of over 2000 men and 14 pieces artillery, surrendered unconditionally at 3 P. M. to-day. Signed, BURNSIDE.

Capture of Fort Smith, Ark. Official intelligence of the capture of Fort Smith was received this evening.—Gen. Blunt entered the fort.

The Creeks (Indians) have mainly deserted the rebels. McIntosh has gone towards Red River with only 150 from his two regiments.

New York, Sept. 11.—Sterling 42 1/2. Gold unsettled, closed at 29 1/2. Fluctuation caused by sensation reports that Charleston had surrendered. Report probably untrue.

Cairo, Sept. 11.—By steamer Postboy we have information that the Washita river expedition has returned having finally accomplished its object, namely: a thorough reconnaissance of northern La. lying adjacent to Washita river; no enemy in organized force found.

Thursday's Dispatch.  
New York, 12.—The Tribune's special dispatch denies the truth of the statement recently published in a London letter that one of the Anglo-rebel rams had sailed from England in the last week of August. Official Government dispatches quote as late as possible newspaper correspondence positively states that all rebel rams whose departure was threatened are still in the yards where they were built.

The World says our correspondent in Department of Gen. Banks, gives us in a private note, intimations of a highly important movement which has just been set on foot in that Department. Until further advised we do not need to give details. We may say however that the movement is one which if successful will be productive of results of the highest importance.

The World's special dispatch says, we have authority for stating that Gen. Gilmore has determined if when he got full possession of Morris Island, Beauregard did not surrender, he would throw incendiary shells into the city for the purpose of destroying it. His guns cover the base of supplies for the rebel forces.

The Times dispatch says names of deserters from the several armies and particularly the fighting great loss of absentees from the army of the Potomac are soon to be published in the newspapers of the several States by districts.—The War Department has determined to spare no efforts to force them to return to the field of duty.

Cincinnati, 12th.—The Commercial says work on the military railroad from Nicholasville, Ky., to Knoxville, Tenn., has been commenced, and will be pushed on with great rapidity. One thousand men to the mile will soon be employed. Negro laborers are being impressed along the line of the road, every third slave being taken. They will be clothed and paid. Unemployed slaves who have come into our lines in Southern States, are being forwarded. They will be paid one-third of their wages, the balance being retained to provide them with homes when the war is over. The city of Louisville subscribed \$600,000 to the Lebanon branch, and throughout the State the heartiest co-operation will be given to this great enterprise.

An excursion train on the western division of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad ran into a gravel train on Thursday last. Engineer killed, and 15 passengers wounded.

NATIONAL BANKS.—Up to the 15th of July twenty-six National Banks had organized and deposited their stocks for currency, as required by Act of Congress.—They represent different amounts of capital, ranging from \$50,000 or \$100,000 to as high as \$600,000 in one instance, and that the Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio. The new system is now successfully inaugurated. It will eventually supersede the old one, and give the people of the United States a safe and uniform currency, to the payment of which the credit of the Nation as well as private capital will be pledged irrevocably.

FROM DR. WATTS.—Was the Rev. Dr. Watts a seer as well as a priest and poet? In his *Hymns*, Book I, Hymn 90, he says:

"Vain are the hopes that nestle place Upon their strait and narrow, Descended from a pine tree, Their fathers now with God."

"He from the cares of earth and hell, Can take the hardest stones, And fill the house of Abraham well With new created sons."

BIRDS OF A FEATHER, ETC.—Among the delegates from Gold Hill, N. T., to the Copperhead County Convention lately held at Virginia City, was a paroled major from the rebel army.

### STATE FAIR.

First Day.  
The gates of entrance is full of visitors and participants in the State Fair about to open, which, from present appearances, promises to be a grand affair. The Pavilion for the exhibition of articles is greatly enlarged and improved, and larger accommodations than last year are apparent in every department. The ring of hammers, and the quick steps of clerks and marshals, on all sides, tell us that the grand display of Oregon's wealth will soon be presented to the eager eyes of the gathering thousands pouring in from all parts of the country.

Among the animals arriving for exhibition, we notice some of the finest horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, of which any country can boast. It would be too tedious to specify much, but we cannot forbear mentioning a Buck, by Luelling & Mills, as fine a French Merino as we ever beheld. It clips 20 lbs. of wool.

The marshals request that no vehicles or horses be left standing inside of the show grounds, except animals on exhibition.

12 o'clock.—Grand military display. The Marion Rifles, Capt. Samuel E. May, arrived, marching to the time of excellent martial music by the Aurora Brass Band. Officers and men all exhibit the true bearing of true soldiers, which is a sufficient comment in these stormy times.

Cattle.—We notice a Bull, Short horned Durham, among this class, a fine lot of stock, which appeared to embody almost complete perfection of the bovine race.—Mr. Wright, of Benion county, has a Bull on the ground which weighs 3,000 pounds.

Swine.—We see hogs of the finest varieties, from small pigs to porkers of 500 pounds.

(It is impossible as yet to give even an abstract of the horses on the ground.)

Amusements, &c.—We hear the familiar voice of "Len," the Stone-caster, calling in the curious to witness his wonderful feats and to see his diminutive "contraband," and hard by is the ingenious contrivance of the Jefferson Brothers for giving the boys a merry ride, which, for want of a better name, we will call "Over and Under." A little farther to the interior of the grounds is Graves & Walton's Swing, where the boys can have a jolly ride in a circle drawn by a mule.

Afternoon.—Articles in the Pavilion are now being arranged for display.—Among the most attractive to the eye is Buchel & Cardwell's Picture Gallery, embracing a variety of fine portraits and superb paintings, &c. All eyes are attracted to a patriotic quilt, made by Mrs. Margaret Spang, which has representations of the American flag worked on each corner and of a piece of ordnance on each side, with beautiful stars in the center.—W. J. Pierson occupies a very interesting corner with the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.

The Salem Artillery appeared on the ground about 4 o'clock, and the people thronged out expecting to see a general parade, but for some reason the infantry did not come out again—so we were left to while the afternoon away witnessing the unfolding riches in the Pavilion.

The tables are now loaded with the choicest fruits and delicacies—a general assortment of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, and various other fruits, overhung with rich, juicy Grapes, and ornamented with the most splendid Bouquets.

Mr. T. A. Wood, of Portland, has a Stain Vanish that will completely imitate Rosewood or Mahogany. A splendid lot of Paintings and Fancy Work is now going up. Some of the Crayon Drawings executed by Adie Luelling, of St. Mary's Academy, will compare favorably with similar drawings by the best artists.

A wonderful exhibition of the power of the compound lever is shown in Mr. J. J. Lancaster's machine for lifting weights, and which is so simple in construction that its cheapness will render it of very general use in many departments of science and agriculture.

About sunset the Linn County Rifles arrived on the ground.

SECOND DAY.  
Wednesday morning, we arrived at the Fair Ground at 10 o'clock. Music discoursing to the gathering crowd greets the ear, and everything now begins to look like a real fair indeed. There are already three companies of soldiers in the military camp north of the grounds, and all along to the south and east is a perfect forest of tents, wagons, and horses, while the grounds are completely dotted with persons of every rank, from infants in their mothers' arms to the grave General in full uniform.

Uncle Ben's show is opened this morning. There is great amusement in witnessing his wonderful collection of animals and stuffed skins. One almost fancies himself in the deserts of Arabia, whilst looking at the great Camels. The Sea Lion is a great curiosity, and the Tom Thumb Bear gives you the perfect form of a bear in the size of an ordinary tom-cat. Uncle Ben's geological and mineralogical specimens are deeply interesting and instructive.

11 o'clock.—The military companies