

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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No. 50.

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The Indiana Troops denounce the... Cop.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 23. The resolutions adopted by the officers of the Indiana regiments have been heartily approved by all the regiments to which they have been submitted.

Gen. Burnside was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to testify in response to the resolution of the Senate inquiring of his having been interfered with in his plans for the taking of Richmond.

The difficulties that Gen. Burnside has had thrown in his way since his taking command, from the day the postions were not forthcoming, as per agreement with Gen. Halleck and Meigs, to the day he resigned, were of all kinds.

Gen. Burnside has again demanded that a command be given him, where he can be of some service in suppressing the rebellion, or he will resign his commission.

Gen. Hooker, in delivering his testimony before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the causes and circumstances of the disaster at Fredericksburg, made particular allusion to the defensive advantages conferred on the insurgent forces by the nature of the country which is the seat of war.

Their part in this warfare has been a purely military point of view, has been far the easiest. Their Government has been a despotism over which popular will or popular opinion had no sway, and the head of the Government and of the military forces has been essentially one and identical.

In reply I have to say that it has been decided not to abandon it, but twenty or thirty men will be left. In the mean time if the public spirited and patriotic citizens of your county and those adjoining will fill up the volunteer company, now being raised by Lieut. H. C. Small at Eugene City, I can safely promise you that so far as I am concerned it shall be stationed at Fort Hoski.

Oregon has not raised her share of troops. California has sent nearly nine regiments, and Oregon but seven companies into the field. California has her volunteers in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Washington Territory, as well as in Oregon, guarding your Willamette valley.

I know that the masses of your people are gallant and patriotic, and will freely offer their services where there is a necessity. Troops are now needed to serve on your own soil, and on your own frontier.

Profit of Sheep.—At a recent agricultural discussion, Paul Lathrop, of South Hadley, Mass., stated that, without regard to any profit from the wool, a pound of mutton could be made cheaper than a pound of beef, adding that, "in fattening sheep, one great advantage was, they could take their grain in a crude state and would thoroughly digest it, whereas the grain for cattle had to be ground and a sixteenth part put for that operation.

Important Revelations.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes on the 8th of February as follows:

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The finding of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. T. T. Crittenden, for the surrender of Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 12, 1862, is published. The press generally, indulged in very harsh comments on the conduct of Gen. Crittenden, in that affair. The Court finds that he was not to blame, and gave him an honorable acquittal.

No man can safely command that has not truly learned to obey.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

In the three days' session of the late Sorghum Convention, held at Rockford, (Illinois,) many facts were developed which we regard of exceeding interest to the industrial public.

1. The fact was certainly established that there is no difficulty in growing the Chinese sugar cane, the Imphee cane, and the Otahetan in this latitude.

2. That the successful manufacture of either or all into sirup is a fixed fact.

3. That the granulation of these kinds has been successfully accomplished, specimens of sugar having been exhibited at the Convention proving this.

4. Taking the evidence of Mr. Cory, of Indiana, whom we regard as a pioneer in the business, the Otahetan will granulate and make handsome sugar beyond a peradventure.

5. That the seed from the Chinese sugar cane—which has been hitherto regarded as useless except for planting purposes—can be employed in feeding cattle, hogs, horses, &c., and also can be successfully manufactured into a flour which makes a very toothsome griddle cake.

6. That the juice of the Chinese cane, and doubtless the other qualities, without cooking, can be fed to hogs, cattle, and horses, with admirable fattening results; in fact, that in this respect an acre of cane is equal to two or three of corn.

7. That the stalks, leaves, and heads will make an excellent quality of paper. This fact the Rev. Mr. Smithlet, in his excellent address, said had long been known and practiced upon in the West India Islands and other cane-growing countries.

8. That the Zaguare, which, with our producers, has been deemed useless—in fact, a positive annoyance on account of its swift rotting—can be made to yield excellent manuring qualities, and can also be prepared as a fuel, in the saving of large quantities of wood and coal in the season of strip-logging.

9. The Convention classified the different qualities of cane, which has never heretofore been done, into three varieties—Chinese sugar cane, Imphee cane, and Otahetan.

10. That the quality of sirup manufactured from these three qualities is superior to that of any other offered in the market.

11. That it is superior for refining purposes.

12. That more than 2,000,000 gallons (perhaps 3,000,000) have been manufactured in the State during the past year; and, lastly, that it is the most profitable crop that can now employ the farmer's skill and energies.

These facts we consider the Rockford Convention has pretty surely established, and therefore we say in its results it has proved one of the most important Conventions ever held in the Northwest.—Chicago Tribune.

A minor object to the effect that Fort Hoskins was to be evacuated, Capt. Small has furnished the following letter to the State Republicans, which will explain the whole matter and set the public mind at rest:

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF OREGON, FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., March 14th, 1863.

Gentlemen: Your petition to the Governor of Oregon, in reference to the abandonment of Fort Hoskins, has been referred to me.

In reply I have to say that it has been decided not to abandon it, but twenty or thirty men will be left. In the mean time if the public spirited and patriotic citizens of your county and those adjoining will fill up the volunteer company, now being raised by Lieut. H. C. Small at Eugene City, I can safely promise you that so far as I am concerned it shall be stationed at Fort Hoski.

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The Rights of War.

FROM AN EMINENT JURIST OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The anomalous condition of our country seems to produce great confusion of ideas even among wise men. An eminent ex-judge, it is conceived, utterly confounds the rights of the peaceable and loyal citizen and the rights of rebels who have renounced the Constitution and laws, and are arrayed in arms attempting to overturn the Government and bring obedient and loyal citizens under subjection to a dominion the cornerstone of which is slavery.

Can it be true that the rebels are entitled, as seems to be argued, to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of loyal citizens? If so, why are we at war with them? Why are we depriving thousands of them of the "inalienable right" to life? No one has yet questioned our right to do this. Why may we not also deprive them of the less right of property? Are not their position and relations altogether misapprehended? We are not sending the marshal with a warrant in his hand to arrest rebels for their treason, and directing the army to set as a great posse comitatus to put down all resistance to the execution of the writ. In such case the Constitution and the laws must necessarily be his guide. The criminal and deluded citizen is not yet without the pale of the law, and is still entitled to constitutional rights.

But the existing case is one of a very different nature and proportions. The magnitude of the rebellion has taken it out of the jurisdiction of the marshal, and the army and navy of the United States proceed in the name of the law, and the rebel have renounced their allegiance and set up a Government of their own, and commenced a war upon us. Foreign nations do not look upon them as disobedient citizens resisting the process of our magistrates and courts, but have acknowledged them as belligerents—"a Power or State carrying on war"—and we ourselves have, of necessity, conceded the same. We have entered into a cartel with them for the exchange and release of prisoners. "Cartel"—"a convention between two belligerent Powers, usually for the exchange or release of prisoners."—(Walker) "A writing or agreement between States at war for the exchange of prisoners or for some mutual advantage."—(Webster). When we capture them we do not try them as traitors, although taken in arms resisting the authority of the United States, but we exchange or parole them as prisoners of war. Until they lay down their arms, therefore, and submit again to the authority of the Constitution and the laws, or until we subdue them and bring them into subjection to the same, they stand in the same relation to us as a foreign nation at war with us, and can claim no rights but such as are conceded by the laws of nations. It is conceived, therefore, that the President, in the prosecution of the war, may resort to all such means for its success as would be admissible in a war with Great Britain, France, or Mexico.

The Constitution has nothing to do with the mode or manner of conducting the war. Congress declares war, or recognizes it as existing—provides the army and the means for its support, and establishes rules for its government, and there its authority ends. The President, as commander-in-chief, conducts and manages the war at his discretion. He is, in this regard, an autocrat, and so very responsible to any other department of the Government, except for his fidelity. For treason, &c., he may be impeached, but for his honest judgment and action he is absolutely irresponsible except to public opinion. And while he acts within the sphere of his authority all other departments of the Government, and all individuals, so far as called upon, are bound to sustain and aid his efforts, however mistaken they may suppose his plans to be. Failure is perjury, resistance treason. He may mistake, for human wisdom is fallible, but that fact does not affect his right nor the duty of the citizen.

If these principles be correct, and it is conceived they cannot be successfully controverted, the wisdom or expediency of the President's proclamation of emancipation is not a question that affects the duty of the citizen. The Commander-in-Chief has deemed it necessary and proper to the successful prosecution of the war, and his judgment and decision, as such, is the judgment and decision of the Constitution. It is final and without appeal. If he is mistaken, who is to gain say his act? Not the loyal citizen, for it does not affect him, his rights are not touched. Can the rebel? He does not claim any rights under the Constitution, for he has renounced its authority and set up a rival to which he professes allegiance. What business of his is it what the President does, so long as he does not violate the laws of war? Does, then, the proclamation infringe any belligerent right? To the laws of nature and of nations slavery is unknown. All the inhabitants of a belligerent country stand upon the same level in the eyes of the adversary. They are all enemies, be they black or white, bond or free. May we not, then, invite a portion of our enemies to become our friends, and aid in putting down the remainder? What law, human or divine, forbids? If our enemies wish to avoid the consequences let them cease their hostility. It is a war measure. The efficacy of the proclamation will, of course, depend upon the success of our arms, but still it is a just and proper measure, both as a warning to our enemies of the consequences of a persistence in their wicked and senseless rebellion, and for the information of that class whose support we wish to withdraw from our enemies and attract to ourselves. It is proper that they should know beforehand that they will be cordially received and protected, and that their condition will be bettered and not made worse by their taking part with us.

—National Intelligencer.

Details of Eastern News.

Washington, March 13.—For the past two days applicants for passports are required, under the conscription law, to give bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars and affirmation that they have not been drafted or mustered into the service of the United States.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all papers of whatever nature used in obtaining pensions, are not subject to stamp duty.

Headquarters 6th Army Corps, near White Oak Church, Va., March 12.—Unmistakable preparations are now being made for a speedy movement of the army. The transportation is being cut down to facilitate movements in the coming march. Officers are warned beforehand that all superfluous baggage must be sent home, while all who hold commissions in the line have been notified, in future, in the coming campaign, that nothing more will be allowed than shelter-tents, such as the men have, which they can carry on their backs. The last part alone is a sufficient forewarning of the troops' sufferings, disasters and severities of the next campaign.

New York, March 14.—Sterling exchange dull and lower, 175; gold closed at 153 & 154; Government stocks a shade easier; sixes of 81, 103, seven thirties, 105 & 108. The Express states that Secretary Chase was today offered \$100,000,000 in gold by European parties, which would at current rates of exchange be equivalent to our here.

The Times' dispatch received from Washington says, we hear from Palmetto tonight that an official report has been made at headquarters of the discovery of negro cavalry pickets on the south bank of the Rappahannock, below Fredericksburg.

At U. S. Ford, night before last, a large new encampment of the enemy was discovered, as if the rebels were meditating another advance to this side. Our forces are vigilant.

A refugee who arrived within our lines today from Charleston, says the rebels have about 400 guns in position around that city; the west side is poorly fortified. There are a number of iron clad shore batteries. The harbor is crowded with the heaviest guns. He thinks the city is impregnable from the water approach.

New York, March 16.—Port Royal advices of March 10 contain the order of Gen. Hunter for a forward movement.

Washington, March 14.—After a short executive session today the Senate adjourned sine die at two o'clock.

Chickasaw, March 15.—Accounts from Rosecrans are of a gratifying character.

St. Louis, March 14.—Memphis advices of March 12 have been received. An important movement of troops was taking place below. The particulars are contraband. We look for important results soon. The Yazoo Pass expedition, it is likely, has given us an advantage not heretofore appreciated. Officers just from the vicinity of Vicksburg say that stronghold must soon capitulate, or do worse.

Washington, March 14.—Government is in receipt of a dispatch from Rosecrans announcing the evacuation of Vicksburg. According to information received at headquarters, this creates much excitement, and is generally credited in official circles.

The Navy Department has been in possession of information for some days from the Mississippi flotilla, leading to the belief that the enemy was moving stores, guns, etc., from Vicksburg to the interior, and otherwise giving signs of evacuating.

Washington, March 14.—The Hon. John W. Noel, of Missouri, member of the late House of Representatives, died today.

Fortress Monroe, March 14.—Capt. Kelly, of the steamer Adela, reports that when he left Key West the steamer Herald was lying there. She was a prize taken by the gunboat Toga off Providence Island. The iron-clad Krookak arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon.

Cairo, March 15.—News from Vicksburg to the 9 inst., states that the river has risen so high that Gen. McClernand's troops have been compelled to embark for Milliken's bend, 16 miles above this point. The levee is broken in several places. Recent operations in Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in the inundation of more than 100 miles of country. The Louisiana guerrillas have been completely drowned out from several points at which they used to trouble our gunboats. The Yazoo Pass project is an entire success.—The gunboats have arrived from above Hayne's Bluff and will commence the attack. It is thought that the Bluff is poorly fortified to stand against an attack from above. Runners are rife to the effect that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg. They will have to leave Grand, also, as soon as we get possession of the Yazoo river.—The greater part of their force will go to Chattanooga, where they hope to overwhelm Rosecrans in the next battle.—Johnson has gone to Tennessee, and will command the rebels in the next battle.—Our fleet captured 26 transports up the river, and destroyed 18 of them. The mortar boats will commence firing today.

Cairo, March 12.—Late boats from Memphis bring papers of the 10. Two Kentuckians, lately from Texas, give a gloomy account of affairs there. They met 2,000 of Haidam's men on their way back to Texas. They swore they would die before they would return to him. They consider the cause of the Confederacy on its last legs. There is destitution and suffering everywhere.

The fare at the 1st class hotels in Atlanta is beef without salt, roasted sweet potatoes, and coffee made from burnt molasses, for which they charge \$20 per day. All well to do farmers have substitutes in their arms. The people desire peace on any terms. Southstreet's guerrillas were represented as an independent band, composed largely of men of desperate fortunes.—They have for months past robbed the people around Bolivar. Last Monday a detachment was sent from Bolivar to look for

Southstreet, who was found 8 miles southeast of that place. He was completely routed and 137 of his men were captured, and the remainder killed and wounded.

All the country between Jackson and the Tennessee river is submerged, the water being from 2 to 6 feet deep. The Tennessee river last week rose 8 feet in 2 hours.

Vandorn crossed Duck river, but finding the Tennessee high and the boats destroyed hurried back to Columbia. It is believed that his movements toward Middle Tennessee were feints and that the intention was to make an attack on our lines somewhere between Columbia and Corinth.

Cairo, March 15.—Gen. Tuttle has received the following: Fort Donelson, March 15.—Our cavalry report that there are about 12,000 rebels 18 miles from here.—They also report our lines cut for several miles. The country people, for miles around, are coming in to the Fort with various reports. One man says they have well armed infantry and a large wagon train with them, all ready for a fight.

Cairo, March 15th.—The steamer Ruth was arrested at Columbus, on her last trip down, having on board 210 boxes, shipped by Russell Hays & Co., St. Louis, to W. W. Hayes of Memphis, said to contain oranges, but in reality having uniforms and clothing for the rebels, quinine and a rebel mail. An investigation was made, and it was ascertained that the Government agent on board the Ruth, Edward Chamberlain, was an accomplice in the matter, and he had ignominiously betrayed his trust.

Near Vicksburg, March 14th.—The river is still rising. The weather is fine. An order was issued yesterday, for all boats under 100 feet in length to report for transport duty immediately. This is understood to mean an advance to Yazoo city.

The rebels are reported to be preparing several vessels as gunboats, to fight anything that may run the blockade in future.

The Indiana was so badly wrecked that she cannot be raised by the rebels.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston threatens retaliation upon our officers, should Admiral Porter carry out his threats to hang generals.

The fate of Vicksburg will be decided before the 1st of April.

New York, March 15.—The Herald's special dispatch says that information has reached here, that the rebels have considerable force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry in the Shenandoah Valley. Reliable information has reached the Government that Lee's army is not weakened, but has been industriously employed in the erection of defensive works at Fredericksburg. No intention has been manifested of abandoning that point.

A special dispatch of this morning, says Gen. Hooker will be ready to move in a few days. It is rumored that he will march direct to Richmond, via Urbana, on the lower Rappahannock.

The War Department is closely employed in arranging the machinery in the coming conscription.

Foreign News.—New York, March 15th.—The Australian from Liverpool, Feb. 28th, has arrived. Seward's dispatch rejecting Napoleon's mediation, attracts great comment. The Star praises the dispatch and thinks it unanswerable. The Morning Post is very bitter, and looks upon the letter as mere bravado, emanating from the Washington cabinet.

Liverpool, March 1.—The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution in favor of neutrality in the affairs of Poland by a large majority. It is reported that the Russians have been again severely beaten. The Czar of Russia announces that the Russians have been beaten near Malgeroisth, after an engagement of five hours. The town is in ruins.

The Polish question continues to be the prominent topic, and was the subject of an important debate in the House of Commons. All the speakers condemned the Russian policy, but the Government was left untrammelled by any resolutions.

The feeling in Paris continued decidedly favorable to the Poles, but the general impression was that diplomatic means would suffice to settle the matter.

A Vessel Seized.—San Francisco, March 15.—The schooner J. M. Chapman, which cleared for Manzanillo yesterday, was getting under way this morning, when she was boarded by three boats from the U. S. sloop of war Cyane. The boat's crew was armed. They took possession of the vessel, and she was towed over to Fort Alvarado and made fast to the wharf. She is full of arms and ammunition, and rumor has it that she was intended for a rebel privateer, and that she had wood on board and other material for the manufacture of gun-carriages; it is also stated that 18 men were found on board. This number of crew would be excessive, as she is only 91 tons register. She is a fast sailer.

March 16.—The following is the clearance of the schooner J. M. Chapman, seized yesterday by the Custom House authorities on charge of being a rebel privateer intending to prey on United States commerce: 789 boxes of quacksilver, bread, corn, 50 cases drugs, wine, oils, &c., all of the value of \$33,575. A partial examination of the vessel was taken today, which resulted in finding 50 men in the hold; also several cases marked "machinery," the contents of which, on examination, proved to consist of several brass cannon and large inventories of muskets, cutlasses, pistols, powder, salt and hollow shot and schrapnel. The Government officers state that they have full proof of the contemplated use of this schooner as a privateer under the rebel flag. The other parties claimed that they were for the Mexican Government.

—Scolding, says a good for nothing old bachelor, is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper boxes.