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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.

The Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

VOL. VII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JULY 13, 1861.

No. 14.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion..... \$ 3 00

Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean. Columbia, the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free,

Fort Sumter.—Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, now traveling in the United States, has been at Ft. Sumter, and thus mentions some of the difficulties Maj. Anderson had to contend with:

Exclusive of the burning of the quarters and the intense heat, there was no reason for a properly handled and sufficient force to surrender the place. It is needless to say Maj. Anderson had neither the one nor the other. He was in all respects most miserably equipped.

THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES.—In round numbers, the troops raised during the war of the Revolution were 289,500, furnished as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State and Number of Troops. Massachusetts, 83,000; Connecticut, 43,000; Virginia, 33,000; Pennsylvania, 32,000; New York, 22,000; Maryland, 18,000; New Jersey, 17,000; New Hampshire, 15,000; Rhode Island, 10,000; North Carolina, 7,000; South Carolina, 8,000; Delaware, 3,000; Georgia, 2,500.

Taking the census of 1790 as the standard of population, the Northern States together furnished 1 soldier to every 8 inhabitants, while the Southern States furnished 1 soldier to every 26 inhabitants.

Vanity Fair says: "We rejoice and are exceedingly glad that the drawing, ignorant, arrogant and dissipated Southern will no longer parade in our society his snobbish provincialism and ostentatious gentility, his habitual and characteristic disregard of the feelings of Northerners, his bowie-knife braggadocio, and those innumerable impertinences which an enormous stretch of our affability has suffered to pass as 'ease of manner.'"

AN ACCOMMODATING OATH.—Texas has cut the Gordian knot in a manner which testifies that there is one head among her law-makers not totally destitute of originality. By the oath which is to be required in future of her public officers, they swear allegiance to the constitution and laws of the Confederate States of America only "so long as the State of Texas shall remain a member of the Confederacy."

Ed. Argus: On Saturday, June 29, the people in the vicinity of Union School-House, Clackamas county, met for the purpose of raising the Stars and Stripes, and otherwise manifesting their unalterable devotion to the Union.

LINCOLN TWENTY YEARS AGO.—The following noble sentiments are extracted from a speech made by Mr. Lincoln over twenty years ago in a political discussion with the late Senator Douglas:

"Many free countries have lost their liberty; and ours may lose hers; but, if she shall be it my proudest plume, not that I was the last to desert, but that I never deserted her. I know that the great volcano at Washington, aroused and directed by the evil spirit that reigns there, is belching forth the lava of political corruption in a current broad and deep, which is sweeping with frightful velocity over the whole length and breadth of the land, bidding fair to leave unscathed no green spot or living thing, while on its bosom are riding, like demons on the waves of hell, the insps of the evil spirit, and fendishly taunting all those who dare resist its destroying course, with the hopelessness of their effort; and, knowing this, I cannot deny that all may be swept away. Broken by it, I too may be; how to it, I never will. The probability that we may fall in the struggle ought not to deter us from the support of a cause which we deem to be just; it shall not deter me. If ever I feel the soul within me elevate and expand to those dimensions not wholly of its Almighty Architect, it is when I contemplate the cause of my country, deserted by all the world besides, and I standing up boldly and alone, hurling defiance at her victorious oppressors. Here, without contemplating consequences, before High Heaven, and in the face of the world, I swear eternal fidelity to the just cause, as I deem it, of the land of my life, my liberty, and my love. And who, that thinks with me, will not fearlessly adopt the oath that I take. Let none falter who thinks he is right, and we may succeed. But if, after all, we shall fall, be it so. We shall have the proud consolation of saying to our conscience, and to the departed shade of our country's freedom, that the course approved by our judgments and adored by our hearts in disaster, in chains, in torture, in death, we never faltered in defending."

THE LAST WORDS OF DOUGLAS.—For a long time previous to his death, Senator Douglas had been in a half-unconscious condition. During the morning of his death his mind and energies rallied somewhat. As his devoted and loving wife sat at his bedside, soothing and easing him with those tender words and actions which only a woman can employ, she asked the dying statesman if he had any messages to send to his boys, Stephen and Robert. He seemed at first not to hear the question, and she repeated it. Rallying his strength, his eye kindled up, and his whole frame seemed to dilate, as he answered: "Yes! Tell them to obey the Laws and support the Constitution of the United States!"

Gen. Butler has for years been a leading member of the Lowell Bar, and is somewhat noted for his severity in the examination of witnesses. The following anecdote is related of him, the incident taking place soon after the execution of Prof. Webster: He was engaged in a legal case, in which Prof. Hosford, of Cambridge, was one of the witnesses. When Butler came to cross-examine him, he began in his usual style of unceremonious ferocity.—The Judge mildly interposed, and said perhaps Brother Butler didn't know who the witness was; it was Prof. Hosford—Professor of Harvard College. "O yes!" mumbled Butler, as he leisurely stroked his chin, "Prof. Hosford! Harvard Professor! Professor of Harvard College! Yes, we hung one of 'em the other day!"

The St. Louis Democrat says that President Lincoln had made out a Major-General's commission for Senator Douglas, who had signified his willingness to accept it, when he was attacked by the disease that caused his death.

UNION TALK IN LOUISVILLE.—At a Union meeting in Louisville, Ky., Robert Mallory, unconditional Union candidate for Congress, said:

"Jeff Davis & Co. have wilfully involved themselves in war; they have deliberately brought on the war; they have no right or reason to expect that Kentucky will fight their battles. She will do nothing to avert their merited retribution. There was no adequate, just, or reasonable cause for the secession, rebellion, or revolution of the single Southern State. The pretenses for secession were all silly, flimsy, groundless and absurd. The General Government neither injured nor interfered with, nor threatened Southern rights in any wise. The fugitive slave law is as faithfully executed as any law upon the Federal or State statute books, and with reference to Kentucky and Missouri, is better carried out to-day than ever before. Southern rights in the Territories were as well secured and respected by the laws of the second session of the last Congress as Northern rights. Southern rights in the Territories and in the States were never so perfectly guaranteed as they are at this day. The secessionists knew they could control the Administration in the ensuing Congress by a majority of twenty-two in the House and thirteen in Senate, and yet seceded. Secession is the sum of all crimes, follies and absurdities.— Kentucky will never sanction the conspiracy. She will never join the Confederate States in their insane and suicidal career—will never inflict infamy and ruin upon herself for their sakes. For Kentucky to secede would be pusillanimity, cowardice, treason. Let her, if need be, be the Thermopylae of Liberty and Union.— While she will strive for peace and reunion, she will not desert the Stars and Stripes. She will fight for her country's flag rather than give it up for the Palmetto or the Confederate flag."

THEODORE FREELINGHUYSEN ON THE WAR.—This venerable gentleman delivered a speech at a flag-raising at New Brunswick, New Jersey, lately. Alluding to the despicable course which had been pursued by the rebels from the commencement of these political convulsions, he said:

"They have plundered our public property, murdered innocent citizens, and now are endeavoring to coil a serpent among the stars and stripes, whose fangs shall strike out the emblems of seven States from its glorious folds. If a foreign foe had attempted this, the nation would have risen up as one man to hurl down the aggressor, and how much worse was it when the foe came from within our own bosom! In fact a more monstrous crime against human rights had never been perpetrated, in the words of a distinguished clergyman, since the crucifixion of our Lord and Savior. And, in view of all this, what do they ask? They cry out, 'Let us alone, Do let us alone!' Jefferson Davis is not the first transgressor that has wanted to be left alone! (Laughter.)— Adam and Eve, when they sinned, sought to be left alone, by hiding themselves in the garden. But God and their sin found them out; and Jeff. Davis's sin, be sure of it, will find him out. We must fight; there is no alternative. Rebellion must be crushed, and then we shall become once more a happy and united people."

THE PRINTERS VOLUNTEERING.—It is said that the typographical profession, of all the trades, has turned out the greatest number of volunteers, as well as the most prominent and enthusiastic. This is nothing more than to be expected. During the Mexican war the typographical contribution to the different regiments was largely in the preponderance, and printers were among the foremost in every fight, and among the last to be distinguished. When the last campaign was over, the last battle fought and won, they returned to their respective homes, doffed their faded regimentals, resumed the composing stick and rule, and were contented in the recollection of the stirring scenes they had witnessed.

The Secretary of War has sent a circular to the Governors of the different States, giving the plan of organization of the volunteer forces called into service by the President. He says that all regimental officers from Colonels to 2d Lieutenants, are to be appointed by the Governors of the States, and requests absolute adherence to the suggestions sanctioned by the General-in-Chief, that no person of doubtful morals or patriotism or unsound health shall be commissioned, and to appoint no Lieutenants over 22 years of age, Captains over 30, or field officers such as Majors, Lieut. Colonels, and Colonels, unless a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, or known to possess knowledge and experience, who have passed the respective ages of 35, 40, and 45 years. The Secretary also says the higher the moral character and general intelligence of the officers appointed, the greater the efficiency of the troops and the resulting glory to their respective States.

His Majesty Jefferson I., in consideration as well of the lamentable shortness of Gen. Bragg's name as of his long continued performances within a few miles of Ft. Pickens, has been most graciously pleased to order and direct that hereafter he shall be called Gen. Braggadocio, and obeyed and respected accordingly.

Brigadier-General Prentiss, in command at Cairo, is not only an accomplished military officer, but a rope-maker by trade. Traitors will make a note of it.

What the Yankee is. We copy the following eloquent extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives on the 23d and 24th of Jan. 1860. It is, says the New York Post, appropriate for the times:

"My colleague (Mr. Cox) spoke of a meeting upon the Western Reserve in Ohio. * * * He amused himself with the comic power he possesses in imitating the usual twang of the Yankee of that Reserve. It sounded strange to you, as it did to him, and so it did to the army of Prince Rupert at Marston Moor, when the ancestors of these men rushed into battle against the mailed chivalry and curled darlings of the court of Charles I. What happened then? Something worthy to be noted and not forgotten. Stout Cromwell and his unconquerable Ironsides, when the day was well nigh lost, charged with resistless fury upon the proud columns of that host of gentlemen, as they were boastfully denominated, and led Prince Rupert and his host were no longer there. They were scattered as the dried leaves of autumn are before the storm blast of the coming winter. That nasal twang rang out on that day their well known war cry, 'The sword of the Lord and of Gideon.'"

These Yankees are a peculiar people; they are an industrious, thriving, pains-taking race of men. The frailties of these men grow out of their virtues—those stern virtues which founded liberty in England, and baptized it in their own blood upon Banker Hill in America. They will do so again if there is a necessity for it. It is a hard matter to deal with men who do verily believe that God Almighty and his angels encamp round about them. What do they care for Kings, and Lords, and Presidents? What do they care for earthly things and earthly power? They fully believe they are heirs of the King of Kings. In the hour of battle they swear to themselves to stand, like the great Hebrew leader, in the cleft of the rock; the glory of the Most High God passes by them, and they catch a gleam of its brightness. If you come in conflict with the purposes of such men, they will regard duty as everything, life as nothing. So it appeared in our war of the Revolution."

A HEROINE IN KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.—PARSON BROWNLOW'S DAUGHTER.—A gentleman just arrived in Chicago from Knoxville, Tennessee, brings intelligence of affairs in that city. He informs the Journal that 25,000 secession troops are stationed there for the express purpose of overawing the Union men. It is a part of their business to engage in quarrels in saloons, and in street fights, with all who are not friendly to secession. Two men were shot last week for no other offense than speaking words of loyalty to the Federal Government. The house of the celebrated, bold-hearted, and outspoken Parson Brownlow is the only one in Knoxville over which the Stars and Stripes are floating. A few days ago two armed secessionists went, at six o'clock in the morning, to haul down the Stars and Stripes. Miss Brownlow, a brilliant young lady of twenty-three, saw them on the piazza, and stepped out and demanded their business.— They replied they had come to "take down them d--n Stars and Stripes." She instantly drew a revolver from her side, and presenting it, said "Go on! I'm good for one of you, and I think for both!"

"By the looks of that girl's eye, she'll shoot," one remarked. "I think we had better not try it; we'll go back and get more men," said the other.

"Go and get more men," said the noble lady; "get more men, and come and take it down if you dare!"

They returned with a company of ninety armed men and demanded that the flag should be hauled down. But on discovering that the house was filled with gallant men, armed to the teeth, who would rather die as dearly as possible than see their country's flag dishonored, the secessionists retired.

When our informant left Knoxville, the Stars and Stripes still floated on the breeze over Parson Brownlow's house. Long may they wave.—St. Louis Cor. of Sac. Union.

CHARGE OF JUDGE HUNTINGTON, OF INDIANA.—This distinguished Democratic lawyer, who is the United States District Judge for Indiana, has delivered a charge to the Grand Jury at Indianapolis, which contains an able review of the secession treason, and a definition of treason. The following paragraphs will serve to show the gist of the whole:

"The Confederate States have levied war against the Government of the United States, and all citizens of the United States who aid the enemy by joining their ranks or by furnishing them arms, or other materials or means, such as money or provisions for carrying on the war, may correctly be said to levy war or adhere to the enemy, giving them aid and comfort. * * * We, who are citizens, all owe allegiance to the United States, and that is paramount to any State allegiance. The idea that because a man happens to have been born in Georgia, he owes allegiance to Georgia, no matter where fortune has cast his lot, is too flimsy for notice, and is only used as a pretext for treason. Every person owes obedience to the laws of the State in which he is a citizen, no matter where he was born, subject always to the paramount allegiance which he owes to the United States."

KNOWS THEM LIKE A BOOK.—The London Chronicle says: "No country on the globe produces a blackguardism; a cowardice or a treachery so consummate as that of the negro-driving States in the new Southern Confederacy."

The city of Chicago has contributed \$3,500,000 for the war.

The New York Courier and Enquirer is authority for the following specimen of the promptness with which Seward dispatches business in his department.

A representative of one of the five Great Powers met Seward on Monday, just as he was coming out of his room on his way to dinner. Of course the diplomat was invited to walk in. He declined, saying:—"Oh, no; I only called to tell you a good joke. One of our captains has just arrived, and says that, when he reached Charleston, and went to my Consul's office and inquired for my Consul, he was told that he was drilling his company. 'What company?' inquired the captain of the ship. 'Why, one of the companies selected to march against Washington?' The captain was greatly surprised, and mentioned the fact as evidence of the universal feeling of hostility which pervades Charleston."

Seward—What is the name of your Consul at Charleston. Diplomat—Seward (opening the door opposite where they were standing)—Mr. Assistant Secretary, draw up an order recalling the exequatur issued in favor of _____ Consul at Charleston. There, the business is disposed of.

Diplomat—My God, Mr. Seward, you are not in earnest. I only told you the story as a good joke.

Seward—And I, Mr. _____, avail myself of this 'joke,' to give you practical evidence of the manner in which we intend to deal with every foreign power and their representatives, whether they interfere directly or indirectly between us and the traitors in rebellion against our Government. The exequatur of your Consul is recalled, and the place is vacant; and I sincerely hope that no impediment on the other side of the Atlantic will compel me as summarily to terminate the very pleasant relations now existing with all the members of the diplomatic corps. Your Government understands us and is always friendly; but it may become our duty to prove to others that we are in earnest not to permit interference in this domestic quarrel.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The following is the order on the death of Senator Douglas, issued by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4th.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. Stephen A. Douglas expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at nine o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which they are engaged; a man who nobly discarded party for country; a Senator who forgot all prejudice in an earnest desire to serve the public; a statesman who lately received for the Chief Magistracy of the United States a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor; a patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois as one man, around the glorious flag of the Union—has been called from the scenes of life and the field of labor. This Department, recognizing in his decease a loss in common with the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different Regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead. [Signed] S. CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—It is related in Baltimore, that one of the wounded Massachusetts men, a mere youth, after a fight with the mob, crept into a shop and was kindly sheltered by the owner. On being questioned why so young a man as he came so far with arms, he murmured faintly, but "with a simple affection," the account says, with dying breath, "The Stars and Stripes!" If any one goes around among our soldiers now, and asks many the reason of their enlisting, they will very probably say, "It was the insult to the old Flag at Sumter," or "It is for the Stars and Stripes." Many unreflecting people laugh at this as an ignorant enthusiasm. But it is not. Who that knows human history or human nature, can doubt in regard to the power of an Emblem?—For eighteen centuries, the hopes of humanity, its highest life and its pledge of immortality, have been in a symbol—the gallows of a past time, the Cross of the modern ages. That simple emblem is a reality—it contains a history and a promise in itself.—N. Y. Times.

FORT TAYLOR.—In this Fort, which is represented as the strongest in the United States, are 600 men and 300 cannon. The whole English Navy, it is said, could not take it. It commands all of the Gulf of Mexico, as all the ships bound that way have to pass under fire of its columbiads.—Its distance from the mainland of Florida is sixty miles.

THOS. H. BENTON.—Thos. H. Benton—"the noblest Roman of them all"—said one time in a burst of oratorical frenzy, that if the American Union went down, and the last hope of mankind for freedom be lost, that its fall would demand a "field of blood" and "a million lives," to dignify such a prodigious catastrophe.

The London Times says that the excitement of the Northern and Southern sections of America has had no parallel since the era of the French Revolution.

Details of Eastern News.—The N. Y. Post asks the following pertinent question: "Suppose the four millions of blacks in the Southern States take advantage of the present crisis and organize a general rising against their masters, stealing their property, their funds, their public buildings, etc., after the manner of the secessionists; proclaiming the right of revolution and their intention of founding a Black Republic—will the British Government treat them as 'belligerents?' We pause for a reply, and expect to wait for it a long time."

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal is opposed to the war for many reasons.—Among others, it gives the following:—"We are for peace, then, because the North cannot afford to pit her valuable laborers against the worthless rascals of the South. While, in the event of a bloody battle, the North would lose in every soldier slain a part of its capital, the Southerners that would fall would be worth a row of ten-pins knocked down on a bowling alley."

A very decided movement is being made in favor of the appointment of Thos. Francis Meagher to a high military position under the present Administration. The President, having recognized the German leaders, is now disposed to turn his attention to those glorious sons of the Emerald Isle, who have so freely volunteered their services in this crisis. What better representative of these men could be found than Thomas Francis Meagher?

When Jeff Davis was made President of the so-called Confederate States of America, John C. Heenan received an offer of a high position in the rebel army, provided he would fight against the Government of the United States. He refused position tendered, and declared that he had fought under the stars and stripes a year ago, and never would fight under any other flag. This offended the rebels, and his position there becoming very unpleasant, he left, and is now in New York.

In his speech at the flag-raising in Washington, Senator Seward said there were two things the secessionists could not do, viz: destroy Hall Columbia or the Star Spangled Banner. Human nature needs both, and God Almighty decrees their existence. Mr. Seward might have added that something like three hundred thousand muskets are quite ready to enforce the decree.

A prominent iron worker of Cincinnati has commenced the manufacture of iron plates, eight by three and a half feet surface, and one and three-fourths inches thick, for the purpose of being used in the construction of gunboats.

Of Wigfall's boast that if Southern troops don't take Washington by the 15th June, he, Wigfall, will take it himself, the Louisville Journal says: "He can; he seldom walks through a street without taking the whole of it."

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, has informed the President that the services of two thousand shipwrights or boat builders in the river towns of Indiana can be employed in the construction of gun boats to be used on the lower Mississippi.

A Southern gentleman on the occasion of the seizure of the steamer Hillman, at Cairo, was very anxious to ascertain if the lead—large quantities of which were piled up on the levee—was to be held back as contraband. He was informed that it was hereafter to be issued to disunionists in smaller packages.

The Hornsville Tribune, referring to Jeff Davis' threat of quartering his troops on the banks of the Hudson, says: "Sing Sing Prison is 'on the banks of the Hudson.' Let it be well guarded, lest Floyd take up his quarters there, and corrupt the convicts."

Judge Albert Jackson, of Butler county, Mo., has expelled all lawyers who refuse to be sworn a second time to support the Constitution of the United States.—He charged the Grand Jury that all secession demonstrations were treason, and the parties must be indicted.

Bishop Whittingham, the head of the Episcopal Church in Maryland, has issued a circular letter, threatening with ecclesiastical punishment such clergymen in the diocese, as shall omit the usual prayer for the President of the United States.

The recent Convention at Wheeling represented twenty-eight counties. Those counties contained, in 1850, a population of 207,665 whites, and 8,896 slaves. Their present white population is about 250,000.

Caleb Cushing addressed a company from Newburyport previous to their departure for New York. He said they were engaged in a glorious cause, and their country would come out of it brighter than ever.

Commodore Paulding has completed an arrangement of the signal service.—The Southern traitors will no longer be able to embarrass the Federal vessels by their familiarity with the old system of signals.

It is said that a man in Virginia has given Jeff Davis a \$100,000 check. Gen. Scott may give him a bigger "check" than that.

Jeff Davis' cousin, a young man at Rockford, Ill., born at Natchez, Miss., has enlisted; he expresses his great anxiety to put a ball through his traitorous relative.

Two regiments have been received by the Government from New Mexico. The celebrated hunter and ranger, Kit Carson, is Colonel of one of them.

The Providence Journal hears from various parts of the country that unusual activity is manifested by the farmers, and that an unusual breadth of ground will be sown.