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THE UNITED STATES—FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The New York Herald's London correspondent says: Louis Napoleon has got his eye on England, and before he loses sight of her he means to wipe out Waterloo.

DISUNIONING A SWORD.—The Louisville Journal learns that Andrew Jackson Donelson has joined the disunion party, and avowed his determination to draw, in the disunion cause, the sword bequeathed to him by that glorious old patriot, Gen. Jackson.

SEVENTH.—I bequeath to my well-beloved Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction, that he fail not to use it, when necessary, in support and protection of our glorious Union.

NEWSPAPERS.—The number of newspapers published in the United States, with a population increasing from 3,929,827 in 1790 to 31,641,977 in 1860, was:

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF SECESSION.—The Boston Post, for a long time the organ of the hard-shell pro-slavery Democracy of New England, uses the following language upon the conduct of the Southern rebels:

"In truth there is absolutely nothing but treason and rebellion in this secession. monster. It has been laid hold of by the Catalines, who for years have been sapping and mining the American Union; and with it they have worked the conviction in the minds of thousands upon thousands of honest men, that their first and normal allegiance is to their State.

ARMY ANECDOTE.—A certain Indiana company, almost worn out in the march, was straggling along with very little regard to order. Hurrying up to his men, the captain shouted: "Close up, boys, d—n you! Close up! If the enemy were to fire on you when you're straggling along that way, they couldn't hit a d—d one of you! Close up!" And the boys closed up immediately.

The English bankers are alarmed at the large indebtedness of their country to the United States. The amount of specie remitted as since the 25th of November last, has reached the enormous sum of twenty-nine millions of dollars.

There is as much iron ore in the Lake Superior district, alone, as could supply the whole world with iron for centuries.

French Opinion of Mr. Lincoln.—A pamphlet recently published in Paris, written by Count De Gasparin, entitled "The Uprising of a Great People—the United States in 1861," contains the following:

If you wish to know what the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln will have to show, in what manner and under what auspices it was inaugurated, listen to the words which come from the lips of the Head of the State, when about leaving his native town: "A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man, since the days of Washington. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain."

DEPARTURE OF COL. BAKER'S CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.—The regiment which was organized under the auspices of Senator E. D. Baker, of Oregon, and which has for several weeks past been located at Fort Schuyler, East river, undergoing steady and regular drill, left its encampment at 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, for this city, and, after halting for rest for a short time, was marched direct to the Jersey ferry, where they embarked to take the cars for Philadelphia.

Field Officers.—Colonel, E. D. Baker; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac J. Wister; Maj., Robert A. Parish, Jr.; Adjutant, E. D. Baker, Jr.; Quartermaster, Francis G. Young; Surgeon, Alfred C. Baker; Assistant-Surgeon, Justin Dwinelle.—N. Y. Herald, June 29.

WILLIS ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—N. P. Willis, the spy, has recently been spending a few days in and about the White House, during which time he has 'studied' the President, of whom he writes:—"With my four or five years of 'court life' in Europe, I had never seen that awkward matter for a high functionary, an unexpected and brief interview with a stranger, more admirably and winningly done. It was characteristic, for there was no ceremony about it; but it was full of tact toward me, and was quite as full of simple dignity for himself.

HEROISM.—There are heroes in this war of which any community might feel proud. A correspondent writes: "Our poor fellows at Vienna died game. One was ordered to fall in by the Lieutenant, and said, quietly, he would if he could. His arm was shattered, and he was bleeding to death. He did bleed to death, and the last thing he said brought tears to our eyes. He murmured, 'It grows very dark, mother, very dark!' Poor fellow! his mind was far away to his peaceful home in Ohio. Another begged us to 'Stand by the old flag, boys; fight it out, and avenge our death!'"

MILITARY VERDICT.—A fellow was arrested at Wheeling, Virginia, the other day, for selling drugged liquor to the soldiers. Captain Benham sat in judgment on his case, and pronounced a strictly military decision: "Make the d—d scoundrel drink a pint of his own whisky at once!" And the unfortunate liquor-seller had to drink, greatly to his disgust and discomfort. He will probably survive, but there is no probability that he will want to drug any more liquor for the troops.

THE UNION GUN COMPLETE.—The monster "Union" gun, recently cast at the Ft. Pitt Works, Pittsburg, has been completed, and is now being removed to Fortress Monroe, and will be put in position immediately on its arrival at that point. The gun is heavier than the "Floyd," and will throw a shell between six and seven miles. It is perhaps the heaviest piece of iron artillery ever manufactured, and the result of the experiments which it is proposed to make with it will be looked for with interest.

WHAT THE WAR IS GOING TO COST.—We do not think that this country is likely to be saddled with any expense by the present war, that it has not capacity to bear without inconvenience. We cannot make any estimate, of course, of the probable expense for the year beginning 1st of April, 1861. It may not exceed \$100,000,000, and it may reach \$150,000,000. It can scarcely exceed the latter figure, by any possibility. This would give more than \$410,000 per day, and even in a time of vigorous war that expenditure will be found to reach a great distance. The highest point of expenditure of Great Britain in war time, for which we have any data, was during the great war with Napoleon, in 1811 and 1812. The expense in 1811 reached £92,194,000, or \$445,218,969. We do not have the figures for 1812, but they are generally understood to have reached even higher—say probably about \$500,000,000. Such figures as these, would indeed be something for us to stagger under; but we do not believe that the United States could bear half the whole expenditure of Great Britain in the worst year of that struggle (or \$250,000,000) without suffering permanent inconvenience.

PROS SOLDIERS.—A member of the New York Seventh Regiment, furnished the following narrative to the correspondent of the New Bedford Standard:—"I wandered off one day and came to a farmhouse where I saw a party of the Rhode Island boys, talking with a woman who was greatly frightened. They asked for food, and she cried: 'Oh, take all I have, take everything, but spare my sick husband.' Said one of the men, 'We ain't going to hurt you; we want something to eat.' But the woman persisted in being frightened in spite of all efforts to reassure her, and hurried whatever food she had on the table. But, when she saw them stand about the table with bared heads, and a tall, gaunt man raise his hand and invoke God's blessing on the bounties spread before them, the poor woman broke down with a fit of sobbing and crying. She had no more fears, but hid them wait, and in a few moments had them hot coffee in abundance. She then emptied their canteens of the muddy water they contained and filled them with coffee.—Her astonishment increased when they insisted on paying her. Their asking a blessing took me by surprise, and when I saw this I felt that our country was safe with such men to fight for it."

The universal grief of the loyal people of the loyal States of the Union over the grave of Douglas, like the sorrow manifested upon the death of Clay and Webster, and like the mournful exhibition of national woe when Andrew Jackson was gathered back to the bosom of his Maker, is a thoughtful commentary upon the party prejudices and passions that surround and embitter the active life of an American statesman in his struggles with his opponents. When God calls our great ones hence, we cease to wrangle over their merits; and, while yielding to the Omniscient decree, we testify our regret at the loss, and our repentance for injustice to the departed, by clustering around their grave and praising the very virtues we were ever too ready to deny them when they lived among and led the crowds of men.

"SHOULDN'T SING."—It is astonishing how the death of the great man—the Giant of America—once the hope of the country, Judge Douglas, should affect even the hearts of the children of our country.—To illustrate the feelings of a child, we will mention a little son of Mr. Wagner, editor of Deutscher Anzeiger. The little fellow is about six years old, and while lying in bed on Tuesday morning, he heard his brother, who was in the yard, singing, he called, "Father, father, don't let brother sing!" The old gentleman asked why. The boy answered with tears in his eyes, "Douglas is dead!" It is hard to sing when our country is mourning the loss of its great defender.—Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The American Bank Note Company have succeeded in obtaining the contract for the printing of postage stamps, for which work there were six responsible bidders. Some idea of the work to be done can be gathered from the fact that last year 226,000,000 stamps were issued by the contractors, exclusive of stamped envelopes which were prepared by other parties. It is the belief of the Department that the falling off of the demand for stamps, in consequence of secession, will be about one-third the number issued. The contract is to last six years.

SPURGEON'S PRAYER.—A gentleman informs the London correspondent of the New York Times that he heard a prayer by Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, in his church in London, on Sunday evening, the 2d, in favor of President Lincoln and the cause of the North, which he characterized as the most beautiful and powerful prayer he ever heard in his life. The whole address was moved to tears, and even sobbed aloud at the eloquent preacher's appeals to God and civilized mankind in aid of so holy and so righteous a cause as that in which the North is engaged.

Mr. Motley on the Rebellion.—An elaborate article, by J. Lothrop Motley, the eminent historian, on the "Causes of the American Civil War," appears in the London Times of the 23d and 24th May. It argues that the whole responsibility of the war and the deepest political guilt attach to the South, and that President Lincoln was bound to oppose the present secession movement. He was bound by oath to defend the Commonwealth and the Constitution. Secession means revolution, and must be dealt with as such. We give but a single passage from Mr. Motley's able essay:

"It is strange that Englishmen should find difficulty in understanding that the United States Government is a nation among the nations of the earth; a constituted authority which may be overthrown by violence, as may be the fate of any State, whether kingdom or republic, but which is false to the people if it does not its best to preserve them from the horrors of anarchy, even at the cost of blood. The United States happens to be a plural title, but the Commonwealth thus designated is a unit, 'E Pluribus Unum.' The Union alone is known and recognized in the family of nations, the Union alone holds the purse and the sword, regulates foreign intercourse, makes war and concludes peace. The armies, the navies, the militia belong to the Union alone, and the President is commander-in-chief of all.—No State can keep troops or fleets. What man in the civilized world has not heard of the United States? What man in England can tell the names of all the individual States? And yet, with hardly a superficial examination of our history and our Constitution, men talk glibly about a confederacy, a compact, a partnership, and the right of a State to secede at pleasure, not knowing that, by admitting such phraseology and such imaginary rights, we should violate the first principles of our political organization—should fly in the face of history—should trample under foot the teachings of Jay, Hamilton, Washington, Marshall, Madison, Dana, Kent, Story and Webster; and, accepting only the dogmas of Mr. Calhoun as infallible, surrender forever our national laws and our national existence."

THE SNIFFERS BY THE ROADSIDE.—The men who now sit down to merely deplore the national troubles and give escape to their feelings in scolding condemnation of a remote cause of the sectional animosities, are as childish as the old man whose thoughts had faded back to childhood, causing him to sit beside the road one day weeping over the fact that his father had been whipping him for throwing stones at his grandfather. His imbecility which returned to him the experience of a day seventy-five years distant, was no more complete than that which in the presence of a strife which must be stood up to, totters to the roadside of the country's history, and weeps over the establishment of slavery in the United States, and is satisfied to settle the blame of agitation upon the fanatics of other times.—Folsom Telegraph.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT.—The N. Y. World's special Washington dispatch says that Attorney-General Bates has prepared an opinion of some length concerning the power of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Special reference being made to the Miramon case, he holds that the functions of the Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary branches of the Government are so distinct and final that neither can clash with the other, and that the previous judgment of the Supreme Court against the right of the Executive to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, would not continue a binding precedent. The action of the President is fully endorsed in this document.

WHAT SOLDIERS WILL DO FOR A DRINK OF WATER.—A participant in the fight at Great Bethel gives, in the following, an idea of the risk a soldier will run to obtain water upon the field of battle: "Some of us have had very narrow chances for life. In the course of the fight, several of us ran across a road along which the cannon of the enemy were constantly playing, in order to get water. I find, by the way, that on the battle-field a man will risk his life without hesitation for water. Having got it, we were waiting to rush back again, dodging the balls in order to do so. Our First Lieutenant sang out, 'Don't so many of you come at once!'—I, with some others, stopped to allow the next lot to pass. They made a rush, and, when nearly across, a cannon-ball came whizzing along and killed four men, mowing them down instantly."

Col. Frank Blair recently made a speech in Washington, in which, speaking for Missouri, he asserted that nine out of ten in Missouri were for the Union, yet the Legislature for months attempted to carry her out, but loyal men being sustained, had given, and would continue to give, a good account of themselves—so it would be in every Southern State where the loyalists were assisted. He declared that he was for the war till there was no enemy left in hostility to the Government, and against every compromise—which sentiment was loudly cheered by his listeners, who complimented him with a serenade.

The Government has decided to detail officers captured in the Texas and discharged on parole, by the rebels, for duty at Forts Kearney and Laramie. A sufficient force will also be sent to the overland route to protect mails and the property of citizens.

A Tribute to the Old Hero.—The World pays the following tribute to the qualities which characterize the veteran General-in-chief of the United States forces: "From his youth he has been a soldier, and a victorious one. He has seen more service than any man under his command, and was never known to be disconcerted by danger. A strict disciplinarian and something of a martinet, it was jealously said of him, in his younger days, that he would drill a battalion under fire. Yet Gen. Scott is as chary of men's lives as a miser is of gold. He never moves, if he can avoid it, until he sees not only that he can accomplish a good purpose, but until he can accomplish it at the least possible risk to the men. It is his avowed belief that an officer who exposes troops to needless peril is guilty of a degree of man-slaughter. And he not only thus regards himself as responsible for the lives of those under his command, but he looks after their health and comfort. He will not accept regiments unless he can see clearly the means to feed, clothe, and shelter them. The consequence of this prudence on his part (joined, as it is known to be, with the most daring spirit and great military sagacity,) is that, after a little experience, men fight under him with the greater confidence. They come to believe that if he gives an order it is not one which will expose them to needless risk, or to chances of defeat, if in battle they justify his confidence in their bravery. Through all the excitement of the past few weeks at Washington he has remained undisturbed. The announcement of the approach of twenty, thirty, fifty thousand men, he has received with imperturbable incredulity. He knew better. He knew that Jefferson Davis could no more march fifty thousand men upon Washington than fifty thousand witches. He knows exactly what provision is required for the transportation of even a thousand men five hundred miles. He knows when to be alarmed and when to repose in confidence, when to repress ardor and when to give it sway. He knows that it is one of the first duties of a military leader to restrain and to direct his own enthusiasm as that of the men under his command. He is prudent; and so all other efficacious qualities attend him."

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The North British Review, for May, thus closes an article on American affairs: "There surely cannot be a permanent retrogression and decay in a nation planted in the noblest principles of right and liberty, and combining, in marvellously adjusted proportions, the vigorous and energetic elements of the world's master races, in the midst of which the tone is given and the lead is led by that one of them which has never faltered on its onward course, and which is possessed of such tenacity and versatility, that it is everywhere successful.—The present calmity and confusion probably form the crucible fires in which the Union is to be purified, made white, and tried," in order that she may take her destined place in the van of the world's progress in Christianity and civilization, fulfilling in the resistless march of her dominant Anglo-Saxon race across the American continent one grand part of the Divine scheme for the spread of that Gospel which shall survive all changes, overthrow all evils, and achieve its mightiest triumphs in the later days of our world's history."

LET THE FIRST WORD HE LIPS BE.—"WASHINGTON."—Let the first word he lips be "Washington." Hang on his neck on that birthday, and that day of his death at Mount Vernon, the Medal of Congress, by its dark ribbon; tell him the story of the flag, as it passes glittering along the road; bid him listen to that plain, old-fashioned, stirring music of the Union; lead him, when school is out at evening, to the grave of his great-grandfather, the old soldier of the war; bid him, like Hannibal, at nine years old, lay the little hand on that Constitution, and swear reverently to observe it; lift him up, and lift yourself up, to the height of American feeling; open to him, and think for yourself, on the relation of America to the States; show him upon the map the area to which she has extended herself; the climates that come into the number of her months; the silver paths of her trade wide as the world; tell him of her contributions to humanity, and her protests for free government; keep with him the glad and solemn feasts of her appointment; bury her great names in his heart, and into your hearts; contemplate habitually, lovingly, intelligently, this grand abstraction, this vast reality of good; and such an institution may do somewhat to transform this surpassing beauty into a national life, which shall last while sun and moon endure."—Rufus Choate.

EARTHQUAKE.—On Wednesday afternoon, July 2d, at ten minutes past four o'clock, a heavy shock of an earthquake, speedily followed by two others, was felt in this city. The first one produced an oscillation perceptible all over the city, and which cracked the walls of several brick buildings. The sudden tremor perceptible in the moving furniture, gas fixtures, etc., produced by the first shock was quite alarming, and several nervous persons did not recover from it for many hours.—S. F. Journal.

Col. F. W. Lander, who was Potter's second in his bowie-knife duel wherein Pryor backed down, has offered his services to Gen. McClelland, and has been accepted.

Details of Eastern News.—A fight occurred at Canton Mo., on the 2d of July, between a captain of the Home Guards and a landlord of a hotel—the captain was shot dead; his soldiers arrested the landlord, but afterwards gave him up to the public authorities. Jim Green, late U. S. Senator, attempted to release the landlord, but fearing he might get himself into trouble, took to his heels. Ex-Gov. Wood, of Ill., went up from Quincy and restored quiet in the town. With a force of 20 men he scoured the county for Green, and found him hid in the woods, 15 miles from Canton. Green was arrested and put under a guard of soldiers. He is a great rascal.

The State Convention of Missouri is called to meet on the 22d July. WASHINGTON, July 5.—The European despatches, it is understood, show an improved disposition on the part of England. From France the Monitor article which affords so much joy to secessionists, has been explained away to the satisfaction of Secretary Seward. The most hearty and sincere expressions of the sympathy with the United States in the present contest is furnished to the Government. No privateers will be permitted to enter any foreign ports. From foreign parts there is rejoicing, in official quarters, that secession is dead and buried in Europe.

The Star has a dispatch from Grafton, Va., saying that Gen. Morris had attacked and routed a division of Wise's army at Buchanan, killing and wounding many of the enemy, and taking 100 prisoners. Mr. Carlyle, in the House, received a dispatch from Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, to day, announcing that the two Ohio regiments had surprised a nest of rebels at Buchanan, Va., capturing 400 and killing 30, and seizing 200 horses. Fortress Monroe, July 5th.—Col. Baker's regiment arrived here from Baltimore this morning, and have camped on this side of Hampton Creek. Col. Baker, it was supposed, would be made Brigadier-General. Duryea was yesterday promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, to command at Hamilton. Brigadier-General Pierce commands the Massachusetts regiments in Hampton.

General Orders No. 40 constitutes Illinois, Missouri, and the Territories west of the Missouri river and on this side of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico, a separate military department, under the command of Maj. General Fremont, U. S. A., with headquarters at St. Louis. WHEELING, July 9th.—Carlyle was unanimously elected U. S. Senator for the long term, in place of Hunter; and Whitman, of Montgomery, for the short term, instead of Mason.

The friends of Gen. Lee report that he has resigned, and will be found on the side of the Union in Virginia. A severe quarrel is reported between Lee, Leitcher and Wise. Magruder, Pryor and Jeff Davis were called in to settle the matter, and laid Lee on the shelf, which enraged Leitcher. Lee is now said to be in Western Virginia raising forces to sustain the Union.

The Gov. of Kansas has appointed F. P. Stanton to fill the place in U. S. Senate, vacated by Lane's accepting the Brigadier-Generalship. Lovell introduced a resolution, that in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers to capture and return fugitive slaves. Passed, 92 against 58, after discussion. On the 6th July a desperate fight occurred at Buchanan Va., between a scouting party of 50 men under Capt. Samsen, of the 3d Ohio Regiment, and the Rebel forces, 300 in number. The Ohio troops were suddenly surprised and surrounded, when they commenced a desperate attack on the Rebels and fought their way out with the loss of only one man killed and three wounded. They killed 20 Rebels.

Vallandigham of Ohio went into the camp of the Ohio Regiment at Alexandria on the 6th July, to make observations, when the indignant soldiers kicked him out. He is in great disfavour with the Ohio boys. The Fourth of July was observed generally throughout the Northern and Western States. Forney delivered an eulogy on Douglas in Washington on the evening of July 4th. FREEDOM IN THE SOUTH.—Russell, the correspondent of the London Times, in one of his letters from New Orleans says: "As to any liberty of opinion, or real freedom here, the boldest Southerner would not dare to say a shadow of either exists. It may be as bad in the North for all I know, but it must be remembered that in all my communications I speak of things as they appear to me to be in the place where I am at the time. The most cruel and atrocious acts are perpetrated by the rabble who style themselves citizens. The national feeling of curiosity and prying into other people's affairs is now rampant, and assumes the names and air of patriotic vigilance. Every stranger is watched, every word is noted, espionage commands every key-hole and every letter box; love of country takes to eavesdropping, and freedom slaves men's heads, and packs men up in boxes, for the utterance of 'Abolition sentiments!'"

TAKE.—The Chicago Journal in an eulogy upon Stephen A. Douglas, says: "Ingenious, clear and adroit in reasoning, powerful in oratory, earnest and determined in purpose, undaunted by obstacles, and only inspired to intense and irrepresible energy, by opposition, his power over men was unsurpassed, brightened as it was by an unaffected generosity, and native-freightedness, which attracted the warm personal esteem and friendship of all who felt their influence."