

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Time and Eternity. It is not time that flies; 'Tis we, 'tis we are flying; It is not life that dies;

How to POP THE QUESTION.—Gracious, says I, now it's time to look arter Nancy. Next day down I went; Nancy was alone; and I axed her if the Squire was in.

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MAP OF MATRIMONY.—This country is laid down by the most accurate calculations in longitude 25, latitude 19; so that it is in the torrid zone, at least the fruitful parts of it.

CRUCIOUS DECISION.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church in England, in its last session at Liverpool, would not accept a congregation at Exeter, because they had an organ in their church.

It is said that ladies from the Southern States are in the habit of visiting Cincinnati, purchasing revolvers, percussion caps, and other war munitions, and carrying them to the South concealed under their dresses.

We find in all countries multitudes of persons physically brave, but few in any who are morally courageous.

The Battle of Carthage. COL. SIGEL'S RETREAT.—SPLENDID MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The St. Louis Democrat of July 12 speaks of Col. (now Gen.) Sigel's splendid retreat before a greatly superior force, and at the same time whipping them.

It is conceded by all military men that the retreat of Col. Sigel's command before the superior rebel forces under Gens. Rains and Parsons, in the neighborhood of Carthage, Mo., on the 5th of July, was one of the most masterly military maneuvers the war has yet exhibited.

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The force of the rebels under Rains and Parsons were estimated at 5,000, including 1,500 cavalry. They occupied a high ridge in the prairie about seven miles from Carthage, their cavalry extending along the rear and on the flank, their artillery of one 24-pounder in the center, supported by two 6-pounders on each side.

At 5 o'clock Col. Sigel's force came to a small creek, just beyond which was a bluff, intersected by the road to Carthage, along which he was moving.

center. With the quickness of thought, the movements to the right and left were reversed, and a terribly destructive cross-fire was opened upon the rebels, the distance being but about 300 yards, and the guns charged heavily with grape-shot.

Another maneuver was of very great assistance to Col. Sigel, later in the evening, when he was trying to gain the woods near Carthage.

In this action Col. Sigel lost 60 killed and wounded—the rebels 500.

BENNETT SETTLES THE MATTER.—The New York Herald advises the enlargement of the Army to 600,000 men, and their being thoroughly drilled until about the first of October; then he wants a movement made Southward which will clean out everything as it goes, aided by the following disposition of the negro question:

As the slaves are mostly to be found in the cotton States, these contraband goods would become spoils of war, together with all the real and personal estate of the secessionists, in pursuance of the Act recently introduced into Congress, confiscating all property of the rebels, houses, lands, horses and negroes.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The condition of things in Western Virginia is briefly summed up in the following, from the N. Y. Times, of August 24, which we find in the Bee:

TELESCOPIC GENERALS.—The appointment of Prof. Mitchell, of the Cincinnati Observatory, to the position of Brigadier General, is an indication of the intention of the Government to make the rebels see star!

Who Began the War? Hear Parson Brownlow: "It is astonishing to see with what boldness these secessionists speak and write of 'Lincoln's war,' and of the 'attempt of the Black Republican Administration to subjugate the South!'

We ask candid men to look into this matter calmly, and see what the facts are. As soon as it was ascertained that Lincoln was elected, South Carolina called a convention and seceded from the Union.

Meanwhile, the Southern members of Buchanan's Cabinet, Floyd, Cobb, and Thompson, began to arrange matters for a dissolution, one year in advance of Lincoln's election—transporting the arms of the Government to Southern forts, and disposing the munitions of war with a view to order their seizure, when they should conclude to strike.

As soon as they could rush several other Cotton States out of the Union, by false dispatches, and call a convention of self-constituted delegates at Montgomery, they organized a bogus government, elected its officers, and at once went to raising an immense army.

All this time the Federal Administration had done nothing, not even what it was sworn to do. The people—North and South—called upon the Government to defend its rights and their property, and then it was that Lincoln issued his Proclamation.

Alexander H. Stephens, in a recent speech at Atlanta, Ga., indulged in a strain of pious trust, and devoutly appealed to God, whose blessing he has no doubt will rest upon the secession cause.

THE SHADOW OF A DOUBT.—Gen. Sumner has issued a special order creating a Board of Officers to examine the persons chosen as officers of the volunteers, as to their physical condition, moral character, general information, and aptitude for the service; and under no circumstances shall they trust any about whose loyalty to the National Government there is a shadow of a doubt.

NOMENCLATURE.—There are no such locations as Bull's Run or Newport News in Virginia. The first is Bull Run and the latter Newport News—the former from the fact that drovers used to ford the stream and rest cattle there, and the latter, as it was the point where during the early history of Virginia a vessel bearing relief to the distressed colonists first rounded into sight, and thus gave the News of their rescue from starvation.

The Battle near Springfield, Missouri. The following is the verbatim report received from the special messenger who brought dispatches for Gen. Fremont, of the battle of Springfield, or Willow Creek. Our troops numbered 8,000, those of the enemy 23,000.

Early on Sunday morning, Aug 11th, Gen. Lyon marched out of Springfield to give the enemy battle. He came up to them on Davis' Creek, on Green's Prairie, a few miles southwest of Springfield, where he had taken a strong position on rolling ground.

Then began a terrific attack that spread slaughter and dismay in the ranks of the enemy. They were pursued to their camp by shells from Capt. Totten, setting fire to their tents and wagons, which were all destroyed.

On Monday morning, 12th of August, fearing that the enemy might recover and attempt to cut his command off from Springfield, Gen. Sigel fell back on that city, where the Home Guards were stationed.

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Having reconnoitered the enemy, I found his force to be about 40,000 men and 18 guns. I telegraphed for reinforcements, which were sent me, and I moved from Martinsburg with 15,000 men and 20 guns.

THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.—In the shifting scenes of the great rebellion, Bull Run is now far back in the dim past.

Other events of great interest are transpiring every day, and movements of far greater importance are on the eve of development. All accounts heretofore published of it would seem to have been erroneous.

The flowering of romantic love in the bosom of the boy does not usually long survive the budding of the chin.

ADDRESS OF GEN. McCLELLAN TO HIS TROOPS.—The following is the address of Gen. McClellan to his troops in Western Virginia, a few days before he was recalled to take command on the Potomac.

Soldiers of the Army of the West: I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses and fortified. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, and 1500 stand of arms, and 1000 prisoners, including more than forty officers.

You have proved that the Union men, fighting for the preservation of the Government, are more than a match for misguided and erring brothers. More than this, you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, had insufficient food, and been exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive, the thanks of Congress and the applause of your fellow-citizens.

THROUGH BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore American rejoices that treason has been crushed out in that city and State.

Those who are so earnest and indignant in deploring the present condition of Maryland would do well to behold in her present immunity from the worst evils of civil war, cause for grave complaint, who see in the security extended to life and property in her great commercial metropolis only evidences of a fallen condition, would do well to ponder the real evils they have escaped by the interposition of the Federal Government upon the acknowledged constitutional right of the paramount law.

Col. Michael Corcoran, commanding the 69th (Irish) Regiment New York State Militia, while heading his gallant soldiers at the battle of Manassas, was wounded and taken prisoner by the rebels, and was carried to Richmond.

BRECKINRIDGE DISGRACED.—J. C. Breckinridge and Vallandigham, were entertained by the Secessionists in Baltimore, August 8th, and the former attempted to speak, but was constantly interrupted by the cheers for Crittenden, Gen. Scott, the Kentucky election, and for the Union.

Late foreign advices have informed us of the death of ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING, at Florence, Italy, where she had resided for many years, in the fifty-second year of her age.