

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

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;

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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.

Gen. Lyon undoubtedly knew his man when he entrusted Col. Sigel with the important command of the advance by the way of Rolla and Springfield into the southwest of the State.

We may estimate the value of the services rendered by him and them to the country, and we may place something like a fair estimate upon his military skill, if, with recent examples in Virginia (at Big Bethel and Vienna) before our eyes, we but reflect a moment upon the probable results of the Carthage fight, if the U. S. forces had been under the command of any of our inexperienced military officers.

It is one thing to sound the charge and push on to victory an enthusiastic and well-appointed body of men. It is quite another thing to retire slowly before the threatening avalanche of a superior foe with perfect order and the preservation of men and their cumbersome artillery and baggage.

Col. Sigel displayed his force of about 1,100 men, to the very best advantage, four pieces of artillery in the center, and two pieces at the extreme of each flank, the infantry stationed in columns on the right and left and in the rear.

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. On the two sides of this divided bluff 800 of the rebel cavalry took position, prepared to resist the passage of the creek and road.

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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.

Life is a beautiful night, in which not one star goes down but another rises to take its place.

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. By commanding his men to hoist their muskets high over their heads while marching behind a high bank, the rebels were deceived as to the direction they were taking, and were drawn into a kind of ambush where they suffered very severely.

Gaining the woods near Carthage and darkness coming on, the rebels retreated, and Col. Sigel, notwithstanding the great fatigue of his men, took up his line of march for Sarcoxie, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles, which he reached in due season and took refreshments and a good rest for his men.

We challenge anything in the history of the wars of the country that will surpass this masterly retreat of Col. Sigel and his brave German troops.

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. The slaveholders in the revolted States number about 300,000. Their slaves number about 3,000,000.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The condition of things in Western Virginia is briefly summed up in the following, from the N. Y. Times, of August 2d, which we find in the Bee:

"In offset to our reverse in Eastern Virginia, our success in the Western portion of the State continues uninterrupted, both in respect to the progress of our arms, and in the still more important particulars—the progress which the Wheeling Government is making in extending the area of the territory acknowledging it.

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.

NOBLESSE.—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.

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 stars!

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. We are not all fools in the South, and hence we recollect these facts, and so long as we recollect them, we must censure the Southern traitors who inaugurated the war."

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.

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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. At twenty minutes past six o'clock in morning, Gen. Lyon fired the first gun, when the battle immediately began.

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. A Louisiana regiment and a Mississippi regiment seemed to have suffered most in the fight, and were almost entirely annihilated sometime in the afternoon.

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. On reaching Springfield, fearing that the great numbers of the enemy might induce them to get between him and Rolla, Gen. Sigel concluded to fall back upon Rolla with his provision trains, and meet the reinforcements which were on their way to meet him.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DEFENSE.—On his return to Philadelphia, Gen. Patterson was well received, and made a speech in front of his own residence to some of the returned volunteers, from which the following is an extract:

"Some sneers have been thrown upon the army of the Shenandoah, but we did our duty there. We were continually threatened with what Gen. Scott dislikes so much—a fire in the rear from the rebels in Maryland. The arch traitor king at Richmond, Jefferson Davis, boasted that all the Southern army wanted was an open field and a fair fight. Well, my comrades, you know there were plenty of open fields before us when we crossed the Potomac, and the enemy ran before us then. He made a stand at Hainsville, where he had plenty of open fields, but he could not stand our charges. We met him again at Falling Waters, but he would not show strong battle. When we arrived at Martinsburg, we found a strong place with plenty of stone walls, but the enemy had deserted it. No stand was made either at Big Spring—and at Bunker Hill, where the enemy was certainly going to give battle, we could not find him at all.

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, in that they represented that the only fighting done was by the Fire Zouaves and the 69th, and one or two other regiments; and that the victory was lost by a panic among the teamsters in the rear of the army.

BRECKENRIDGE 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.—Calls were also made for the "Star Spangled Banner" from the band. Vallandigham did not attempt to speak.

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.

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. It gives a rapid sketch of the operations of our army in Western Virginia. It is dated Beverly, July 19, 1861:

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.

One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner, and the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than 250 of the enemy, who have lost all their baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with a loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded.

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.

THROUGH BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore American rejoices that treason has been crushed out in that city and State. Hear it: "Those who are so earnest and indignant in deploring the present condition of Maryland would affect 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. While there, in reply to the questions of his captors, he said that he had entered into the war for the Union with his whole heart, and that he would not accept a release on condition that he should not fight against the rebels.

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