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

Details of Eastern News. Jacob Well's station, 250 miles east of Fort Churchill, Sept. 25d. Pony with dates via Leavenworth to Sept 15. Last accounts from the Northern border represent Gen. Rains marching North, and Gen. Lane's command following him.

Rate of a Privateer. The Philadelphia Press gives some interesting particulars of the late engagement off Charleston, between the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence and the privateer Petrel, (formerly the revenue cutter Gov. Allen.)

The officers of the St. Lawrence wisely judged that many privateersmen would not know her true character, and to still further conceal her armament and object the port holes were kept closed and her men put out of sight. They cruised for a month along the Atlantic coast, between Cape Henry and Savannah, and on the morning of the 1st of August, while just outside the harbor of Charleston, espied a long rakish schooner, filled with men and mounting 3 or 4 guns, sailing rapidly down upon her.

As the stranger came down, the St. Lawrence hoisted all sail and affected to be anxious to get out to sea. In reality, however, she was edging closer in shore, and making arrangements below to receive the reckless visitors with appropriate largess. Directly a shot came skipping over the water, falling into the sea a few rods ahead of the frigate; and a number followed in quick succession, but nearly all either striking beyond or passing over.

Then the St. Lawrence threw up her ports and disclosed a whole broadside of cannon, with the gunners at the breach of the guns, holding lighted fuses; and directly the broad decks were filled with seamen in blue jackets, armed with muskets, who sprang into the shrouds and ran out on the yards, lying prone in the maintop, on the lower-deck, in fore-castle, and at every point where aim could be taken with advantage.

The St. Lawrence still continued the fire with small arms, but directing the aim at the hull, and not at the small boats. The crew, excepting four men, were not injured. In ten minutes from the time of the discharge of the first gun, the vessel swayed heavily and went under, carrying down four men, one of whom, named Carpenter, was a former Philadelphian, living in Southwark.

The Petrel was formerly the Gov. Allen, a revenue cutter, and was seized in Charleston Harbor, after the surrender of Fort Sumter. She has proved a grave, mayhap, for some of the very men who seized her; and may every Federal vessel that treason has appropriated likewise be its hammock and coffin.

Parson Brownlow says in his paper that "if he were left to choose between living in Hell and in a Southern Confederacy, he would take a week to decide."

BRIGADE FORMING FOR GEN. SHIELDS. -It is stated on good authority that a new Irish Brigade, 5,000 strong, at least, is to be immediately organized in New York, the command of which will be tendered to Gen. James Shields. The first regiment of the brigade is now forming under the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. Nugent, of the 69th, and will be known by the 69th volunteers. Already companies from Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, and other cities, have pledged themselves to press forward in this new and brilliant movement, which speaks volumes for the generous loyalty and unconquerable spirit of our adopted citizens.

RAPID CONSTRUCTING OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH-NEWS TWO DAYS EARLIER. -The telegraphic agent of the Bulletin, at St. Louis, writing August 30th, gives the following interesting and important information:

No doubt, any information concerning the transmission of news to California will be of deep interest to the readers of the Bulletin. I have just perfected arrangements with C. M. Stebbins, of the Pacific Telegraph, by which news will reach California two days sooner than at present. The eastern end of the line, you will perceive, is pushed on, and in working order, about 100 miles westward of Ft. Kearny. The despatches telegraphed from St. Joseph stop at that point and are conveyed to you by Pony. The parties who are building from Julesburg to Salt Lake City have completed nearly 250 miles--to some point beyond Ft. Laramie, the name of which has not yet been settled, perhaps.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON, a strong Breckinridge man during the last Presidential election, in a late speech in Pennsylvania, said: I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring--if restored it can be--this great and good government. There is no half way house in the matter--no tarrying place between sustaining the government and attempting its overthrow.

"THE MARSHAL HOUSE." -A Correspondent of an Eastern paper says:

The spot where Ellsworth and Jackson both fell, is in the third story. Ellsworth was shot as he was descending a steep flight of stairs leading to the roof, and Jackson fell upon the floor at the foot of the stairway. Within six feet of the stairway, and opening upon its landing is a small but pleasantly situated bed-room, once occupied by the great Father of his Country. Did he dream, as he slept here, that in two generations, his children would forget all his teachings, and rush to the bloody embrace of fire and steel? The crowd of pilgrims and sight-seers that have already visited this spot, have left but few mementoes of the tragedy. The entire flight of stairs on which Ellsworth was killed has been cut to pieces, and carried away. An adjoining room occupied by Jackson has been completely dismantled, and everything moveable or breakable carried away as a trophy on one side or a memento on the other.

ARTILLERY SERVICE. -Fremont seems to have fallen in with McClellan's idea that this is to be a war of artillery, and he is preparing a vast force of that arm of the service in this State, 42 full companies are to be organized. The 1st Missouri Regiment, which suffered so terribly and bravely in their last battle, has been called in from Rolla, to be organized for artillery service, and two recruiting offices were opened to fill up the regiment to the required complement--12 squads, with a battery of 6 guns each. Four 32-pounders have been sent out to Rolla, nine or ten heavy guns to the Iron Mountain, several to Jefferson City, and a number of 68-pounders have been put in position on elevations commanding the most important high roads that lead into the city.--St. Louis Letter.

"OUR JESSIE." -The name of one woman is recorded, who, without making a fuss or having it announced in the newspapers, is doing her duty at her husband's side, and does not complain of weariness or fatigue, or find it necessary to leave him to go to fashionable watering places, or keep posted in the doings of the fashionable world. This honored name is that of Mrs. Fremont--"Our Jessie" of long ago, the wife of a Presidential candidate, the admired of the highest circles in London and Paris, as well as in America, and now the active and industrious secretary of her husband, his confidential adviser, his invaluable reporter, who takes notes of important facts and statements during the General's interviews with the officers of his command, attends to much of his business correspondence, and in every respect supplies the place of a thoughtful, industrious second self. That is a wife who is worth cargoes of the puffed and painted and bedizened women who, got up after the style of the latest fashion plate, think they form the completest model for an ancient monarch or a modern grace. It is to be hoped "Jenkins" won't get his eager eye upon Mrs. Fremont, because the beauty of her work is that it is done in a quiet, unostentatious manner, from her pure, womanly instinct of love and duty, and it would destroy its great charm to have it hawked and plaudered like a new patent medicine. There is no danger, however; the perfumed, patent-leathered, and kid-gloved Jenkins delights in what is brilliant, flashy and meretricious, and would not dream of assisting even "Our Jessie" to overhaul her husband's musty papers, in his dingy Western office.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE "CONTRABAND" QUESTION. -Gen. Butler has written a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he states that at the time of receiving orders to forward troops to Washington, he was prepared for an advance movement on Yorktown, hoping to cripple the resources of the enemy there, especially by seizing a large number of negroes, who were being impressed into their service, making entrenchments, &c.

Gen. Butler states he has now this side of Hampton 900 negroes, 300 being able-bodied men, and desires instructions from the Department regarding them. After discussing the status upon which the slave women and children, thus freed from their masters, are to be considered, he was compelled to look upon them, by his own reasoning, as men and women, as not free born, yet free, manumitted and sent forth from the land that held them, never to be reclaimed.

He would have no doubts how to proceed had he not seen an order from Gen. McDowell, forbidding all fugitive slaves to be harbored within the lines. If the enforcing of that order is the policy of the Government, as a soldier he is bound to enforce it, and enforce it steadfastly if not cheerfully, but should take a widely different course if left to his own discretion.

EFFECT OF THE UNION VICTORY IN KENTUCKY. -The news from Kentucky has been received with the wildest enthusiasm throughout the entire North. When it was announced in the House of Representatives by the venerable ex-Governor (Mr. Wickliffe,) that "Kentucky was the first to adopt the Constitution, and would be the last to desert it," the thunder of applause from the floor and the galleries shook even the solid walls of the Capitol. It was an irrepressible outburst of patriotic feeling. There are at this moment 10,000 organized Union men in Kentucky, only awaiting the accomplishment of this victory at the ballot box to take the field, and with their unerring rifles, drive the rebel forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee.

The loyal and true men of the North are becoming impatient with those who preach treason and rebellion. The office of the Democratic Standard, Concord, N. H., was lately destroyed by a mob of soldiers, who had been strongly abused in its columns. The publishers wounded two soldiers with pistol shots and were taken to the police station to save their necks.

THE LONDON STANDARD ON REBELLION. -If the Standard, of London, represents fairly the views of the religious portion of the people--as we suppose it does--the rebels who are in arms need expect but little aid or sympathy from that quarter. It says: Great light has been thrown on the subject of Southern character by the last letter of Dr. Russell of the Times. The portrait he draws of Southern society is absolutely horrible! There is in it putrescence enough to diffuse plague and pestilence throughout the New World.

For our own part, we do think the less the civilized world has to do with the secession States the better. We can scarcely conceive of any class of mankind, no matter by what means collected, in whom we should place less confidence. It puts us strongly in mind of the fraternity of robbers and their leader, Signer Roland, who villainously boasted, in rehearsing his terrible career, that "God had given him grace to grow old in his profession, in spite of the dangers to which it was exposed!" The God of the ruffians is the Devil! It makes the blood run cold to think of a new Kingdom founded on Slavery and ruled by such sons of perdition.

CAVOUR'S OPINION OF NAPOLEON. -An intimate friend of the late Count Cavour relates that the great statesman once expressed himself in regard to Louis Napoleon in these terms: "He has a number of political ideas floating in his mind, none of them matured. They would seem to be convictions founded upon instinct. He will not steadily pursue any single idea if a serious obstacle presents itself, but will give way and take up another. This is the most deplorable of his policy. It is by steadily keeping this in view that I have succeeded in thwarting his designs or in inducing him to adopt a measure. The only principle--if principle it can be called--which connects together these various ideas, is the establishment of his dynasty and the conviction that the best way to secure it is by feeding the national vanity of the French people."

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY. -Prof. J. B. Turner writes to the Prairie Farmer, that through a succession of experiments on himself, his children, his horses, and other cases, he has discovered that coal oil is a certain and speedy remedy for scrofulous eruptions, and all kinds of local diseases, such as rheumatism, pains in the side, shoulder, back, and joints, croup, sore throat, bruises, strains, cuts and lacerations on men and animals. He mentions several cases in his own family, where the application of this oil gave instant and permanent relief; and finding its effects so beneficial, he has thought proper to make the discovery known to the public.

THE INCOME TAX. -Some misapprehension exists on the subject of the income tax. The act provides that the tax shall only be computed on the excess of the income over \$800, after all other taxes, &c., have been deducted. Thus, if a person's income is \$2900, and his other taxes amount to \$100, the income tax is only to be computed on \$2000. Almost every newspaper who has spoken of the bill, has said that it is to be computed on all incomes which exceed \$800, implying that if a person's income for instance is 1,200, and his other taxes \$100, the income tax must be computed on \$1200. This is not the case.

BUT ONE HOPE FOR THE REPUBLIC. -The N. Y. Leader very truly says: There is but one hope for the Republic. It must assert itself, crush rebellion, and compel the fear and respect of its enemies abroad and at home--or it is lost! There is no middle ground--there is no middle course. Let the men of the people shake off this discouragement, and recognize at once our duty and our power to triumph, and the work will soon be done. Then--the duty of the present met--we can easily take care of the future.

The father of Major General George B. McClellan, was Dr. George McClellan of Philadelphia. He was very eminent as a surgeon, and a man of striking mental characteristics. If a difficult and dangerous operation was to be performed, in the City of the Medical Colleges, the task was invariably committed to Dr. McClellan. A column might be filled with reports of remarkable surgical cases in which he was the operator, evincing the most indomitable courage, joined to skill, coolness, and presence of mind in a rare degree.--Boston Post.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. -An Eastern paper says President Lincoln makes no secret of the fact that when the rebellion is suppressed, he intends to make a new dispensation of the immense list of offices in the gift of the Government. He has frequently said that he longs for the time when he can prove his love for the saviors of the Republic, by placing them in offices of honor and profit.

OUR LOSS AT BULL RUN. -The figures below we copy from the official report:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers.....	19	64	40
Men.....	462	947	1,176
Total killed.....	481	1,011	1,216
Total wounded.....		1,011	
Total Missing.....			1,216
Grand total.....	2,708		

The loss of artillery amounts to seventeen rifled cannon and eight small bore guns. In ammunition the loss amounted to 160 boxes of small arm cartridges and eighty-seven boxes of rifled cannon cartridges. Thirty boxes of old fire arms, thirteen wagons of provisions, 2,500 muskets and 8,000 knapsacks and blankets were also lost in the retreat and during the battle.

TIRED OF THE BUSINESS. -Holmes, in the last number of the Mariposa Gazette, says:

We advertise in this number this paper for sale, and for sale low. We have conducted it, owned it, and have had all to do with it for nearly seven years. Blurs are on our eyes, and public warts grow where warts are superfluous and uncomfortable. Any dirty, half-bred, lousy pup has a right, as he thinks, to bark at and to question an editor's course, and if he don't like it, bite, or try to. Men that can't tell the boundaries of the State they came from, who cannot treat the English language respectfully, mouthing it much like a jackass braying before daylight, thinks he has the prerogative of an editorial regulator--to accost him at any time with the view of applying proper correctives. We are tired of the business.

A UNION MAN IN THE REBEL ARMY. -The N. Y. Herald publishes an extract from a letter written by Maj. Alexander Hamilton, Aid to Gen. Sanford, from Martinsburg, mentioning the following incident, related by Gen. Patterson.

"Among the wounded soldiers of the rebel army taken prisoners in the recent battle, one who was dying sent for an officer and told him that he would find his musket clean and unloaded, and the touch-hole in the cone on which the cap is placed filled with wax, and then with his last breath he prayed for the Union. The gun was examined, and the tale of this sadly wronged victim of Southern tyranny proved to be true."

NATIVITY OF U. S. OFFICERS. -The N. Y. Times says: "It is only as a matter of curiosity that any one here ever thinks of inquiring where a popular favorite or hero was born, or where he hails from. Lyon, Banks, and Butler, the Yankees; Sigel, the German; Prentiss, the Virginian; Fremont, the Georgian; Corcoran, the Irishman; Dix, the New Yorker; McClellan, the Pennsylvanian--all to us are Americans, fighting beneath the one Star Spangled Banner, and willing to die for the one holy cause."

TO STOP BLEEDING. -Asa Kemper, of Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist, that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for hours, or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after application. It was left on three days, when it got loose, was easily removed, and the wound soon healed.

MINIE BALL WOUNDS. -A correspondent of a Memphis paper writing from Manassas says: I also learn from one of our surgeons that the wounded prisoners taken by our army are not by far so dangerously hurt as the majority of our men. Most of our wounds are from Minie balls, which made great ghastly openings and frequently one entirely through the body--while those upon the enemy are with round balls whose effects have been less fatal.

ABUNDANCE OF SAILORS. -When the President issued his proclamation for eighteen thousand sailors for service in the war it was thought that considerable difficulty would be experienced in procuring that large number. It happens, however, that there is no scarcity of sailors. The general depression in commerce, consequent upon the war, has thrown so much of our merchant marine out of service that our sailors are willing enough to enter the navy for want of other employment.

PRETTY GOOD. -A volunteer in Wisconsin Regiment, after speaking of the bravery of the Light Guard and sending regards to all his friends in La Crosse, says: "I had a rebel horse that I brought from the field--I thought the rider did not need him after a little trouble he and I had."

ENGLISH SOLDIERS AT VANCOUVER. -The Twenty-first Regiment of the English Army was daily expected at Vancouver Island, from China. The corps is one thousand strong.