

BY D. W. CRAIG.
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The Oregon Argus.

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

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:
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Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.
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The Coming Storm.
Far away is heard a murmur
That among the forest leaves,
And a hoarse, hoarse whisper
That a heavy, heavy rain,
Is a very gentle whisper,
But the quivering, trembling trees
Seem to understand its meaning,
For the herald onward goes—
Now the distant sound increases,
As the wind comes rushing on,
Wailing myriad forest voices,
Beneath all the trees tops down,
Fresh before come on the breezes,
Sustaining every slender flower,
And each tree seems waiting gladly,
Ready for the coming shower.
There a poplar stands demurely,
Never blushing at her green,
Till a branch, and then a shiver,
Covers it with silver shivers,
And the little yellow leaves,
That had flecked the forest trees,
Fall in showers of golden brightness,
Scattered by the freshening breeze.
Now the wind storm bursts upon us,
Every leaf is fluttering fast,
And the gloomy clouds come o'er us,
Driven by the rushing blast.
See! the dead leaves are flying,
Now great drops come one by one—
To describe the scene still farther,
But the storm—it didn't come.
Aug. 25th. VERA.

Value of Corn.
We make the following extracts from a long and interesting article in the New York Tribune, under the caption of "The Curiousities of Corn."
This undoubted native of the American continent yields to human industry the greatest and most valuable of crops. In fact, the two next greatest in the Union, wheat and hay, do not equal it in money value, while beside it the boasted cotton crop is a mere fraction. Its importance is universal, as there is no product which is common to all the States that has ever been so extensively cultivated. The first settlers found the Indians in possession of it, and hence its common name. Although much has been written on the Eastern origin of this grain, yet it did not grow in Asia, nor has it ever been mentioned by any ancient author. It has never been found in any ancient tombs, sarcophagus, or pyramid; nor has it ever been represented in any ancient painting, sculpture, or work of art, except on America.
But, in this country, according to the earliest Peruvian historians, the palace gardens of the Incas were ornamented with maize, in gold and silver, with all the grains, spikes, stalks and leaves; and, in one instance, there was an entire cornfield of considerable size, representing the maize in its exact and natural shape—a proof no less of the wealth of the Incas than of their veneration for this important grain. In further proof of the American origin of this plant, it may be stated that it is still found growing in a wild state from the Rocky Mountains to the humid forests of Paraguay, where, instead of having each grain naked, as is always the case after long cultivation, it is completely covered with glumes or husks. Columbus found the natives of Hispaniola cultivating it in extensive fields, and those of other places first visited by him were also in possession of it. The first Englishmen by whom it was cultivated were they who settled in Virginia, in 1607.
It already equals the wheat crop of the whole world. The latter can be profitably cultivated only within certain localities, but corn grows luxuriantly in all. The border tropics refuse to yield wheat—Louisiana and Florida produce but 1,500 bushels annually, but nearly 14,000,000 bushels of corn. Our slaves consume no more wheat than did the aborigines—corn is their sole food—and it may be safely asserted that if the corn crop of this country were to be annihilated, slavery would be on the high road to starvation. The vitality of that institution is due so much to the low cost of corn as to the high price of cotton.
The annual average wheat crop of the world is 900,000,000 bushels, of which near 200,000,000 may be credited to the United States. In 1850 our crop of corn was over 500,000,000 bushels, and in 1860 it was considered full 900,000,000, thus equalling the wheat crop of the whole earth.

Russian Friendship.
One of the oldest and bravest commanders in the United States Navy writes us in commendation of our remarks upon the Russian Emperor's communication to this Government—the first hearty expression of sympathy and friendship which has come from any foreign nation since the beginning of our national troubles, and mentions a remarkable fact, not generally known, to show that it is not the first time her friendly disposition has been manifested toward us when we were in straits.—New York World Sep. 17.
For many years Russia has taken every proper occasion to show her friendship for the Government of the United States and its citizens; and whenever the civil or military officers of either service meet, it manifests itself in the warmest language on the part of the Russians. This displays itself in the strongest manner when our ships visit St. Petersburg or our men-of-war meet in a friendly port.
As an illustration of what has been said on this subject, I will state a fact which came to my knowledge many years since that I have never seen in print.
During the time the American and British commissioners were at Ghent, in the year 1814, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty of peace between the two Governments, the European war came to a close; and it was the determination of the British Government to employ a considerable portion of her forces, now at her disposal, to humble us on this side of the Atlantic. A dispatch was therefore sent to the British commissioners, to either increase their demands or to throw every obstacle in the way of an immediate adjustment between the two governments. The Emperor Alexander soon learned this from his minister at London, as he was returning with his army after the exile of Napoleon to the island of Elba. Instead of making the best of his way to Russia, as was his first intention, he halted with his large forces in Poland, and hinted that he should remain there until he heard of the result of the negotiations of Ghent. This was soon communicated to Lord Castlereagh, then prime minister of England, who sent immediate instructions to come at once to an understanding with the American commissioners.
This statement was made by Rufus Ames, of Boston, who received it direct from John Quincy Adams, one of the commissioners at Ghent, and repeated in the presence of Langdon Cheves, Samuel L. Southard, and others at Washington soon after the war. I recollect that Mr. Cheves endeavored to throw some doubt on this being the cause of the sudden termination of our war with England, which he attributed to the exhausted state of the British treasury—the fact of the good intentions of the Emperor Alexander was not called in question.

Hon. Gen. M. Dallas on the War.
At the celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in Philadelphia, last September, the Hon. Gen. M. Dallas, the orator of the day, said:
1. In the first place, then, fellow-citizens, frankly be it said, there cannot be found in the sacred instrument on which my comments have been made, one word giving warrant by any process for its own extinction. It was not born to die. No functional, no State, no Congress, no combination of communities or individuals, is authorized to mutilate the Union, or kill the Constitution. That is a crime which, the parable in Solon's day, is treated as unexcusable. We hear of Conventions, Consultations, Conferences, and Compromises: they are the vague and fluttering devices of anxious philanthropy; but, unless the Fifth Article had been passed, which we all know now to be impossible, these expedients are utterly inapplicable and fruitless. For, remember, this provision—not, in fact, designed to destroy, but to strengthen—enunciates the necessity, before the slightest alteration can be attempted, that first, two thirds of both Houses of Congress shall unite in proposing it; or, second, that the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States shall apply for a General Convention; and, third, that whatever change may be contemplated, whether by two thirds of both Congressional Chambers, or by two thirds of the State Legislatures, must wholly fail, unless it be subsequently ratified by the Legislatures or Conventions of three fourths of the States. The mere recital shows the futility, if not impracticability, into which the tempestuous course of events have paralyzed this article. No! fellow-citizens, you have not the power to abandon your Constitution.
2. But, if you had the power, what then? Need I say that, without being recalcitrant to all your antecedents, its exercise is precluded by the boasted attitude and armor of those who demand it? The towering front of armed and contumacious rebellion is not the presence in which concession is possible. Give up the Constitution, rupture the Union, burn the archives of your glorious history, and open wide the floodgates of disaster upon the country, if such can be your choice, but never do it in subservient meekness to envenomed opprobrium, or while listening to the roar of our enemy's cannon. The stigma of an act so groveling, dastardly, and degenerate as that—so utterly un-American—would cover us for ages with a poisoned pall! Fellow Citizens: There are formidable batteries frowning at Manassas; behind them gleam undiminished hatred and scorn, sharpening every sword and speeding every bullet; we would cease to be men if we crouched to either.
3. In this war, then, there is really no alternative for loyal Constitutionalists. In the explicit language of the unanimously adopted resolution of Mr. Crittenden, it is forced upon the Government of the United States. Retrospective narrative, therefore, would be alike tedious and useless. It is on our hands. We see it, hear it, feel it. Our fathers, brothers, and sons are falling in beatitudes, sacrificed to its fury. Every breeze comes laden with its changing incidents; its alarms, its hopes, its gloom, its taunts, its cheers, its covert slaying, and its open troubles. The gates of Janus are expanded wide. No room now left for diplomacy of any sort; none for soothing words of remembrance.—Fight we must; fight a *Conscience* those whom we have heretofore fostered and taught how to fight; drive them from their infatuated and partial purpose of destroying their own country; and pause only when that country, its Union and Constitution are inaccessible to outrage.

A Little Plain Talk.
A good Union paper, the Chicago Journal, thus comments:
If we are in earnest in this war for the Union—and things look very much like it now—we must have no trifling either with traitors in arms or with traitors in sympathy. A man who talks against the cause of the Republic now, only lacks the courage or the opportunity to fight against it. He should not be tolerated for a moment.
Would you give shelter to, or associate with one who you know desires the destruction of your peace or your life? Not for an instant. Why should we be more lenient towards one who desires the destruction of the peace and the life of our country?
We can have no sympathy with any man who is against, or who inclines favorably to armed traitors. He is our enemy—the enemy of the general good and welfare—every man's enemy, indeed, who is not himself a traitor.
Traitors have "no rights that white men are bound to respect." They forfeited all claims to the protection of the laws, when they themselves took up arms against the Constitution, upon which all our laws are based—and they forfeited all claims to decent treatment when they themselves repudiated all decency.
A traitor is an outlaw of the vilest kind, and a sympathizer with traitors is a trifle better.

JUDGMENT FOR A NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT.
—Among the recent decisions at the general term of the Supreme Court of the Albany (New York) district, was one in favor of J. Salisbury against Bradford O. Wait, for seven years' subscription to the *Catskill Recorder and Democrat*. The decision was in favor of the publisher, and the judgment and costs, we understand, amount to between two and three hundred dollars.
One of the Eastern exchanges copies the above paragraph and adds the following comment:
"Good enough for him. He had sneaked along seven years, enjoying the fruits of the labor of another, and now he has to pay that bill, with Court costs superadded. If publishers would make a few more such exhibitions, newspaper swindlers would find it a desperate game to play. We hope it will prove a warning to delinquents."
The New York Observer, one of the oldest religious newspapers in the country, says of this decision:
"It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The law which governs in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every State of the Union."

COTTON IN ENGLAND.—A writer in the London Times maintains that the supply of cotton is likely to be sufficient to meet the greatly diminished demand that exists until Oct. 1862. The production of the bales for two years has been so great that the Continental markets are now glutted with cotton goods, and he believes that it would not have been possible to continue manufacturing for a year longer had the supply of raw cotton been ever so abundant. The stock on hand, he alleges, is now 950,000 bales, to which will be added during this year 200,000 bales now at sea from the East Indies, and 200,000 more to follow, 100,000 from Egypt, Brazil, etc. This would make a total of 1,350,000 at the 31st of December, minus 200,000 bales to be exported. With additions to be made during the winter and spring, he believes there will be cotton enough to last until the month of Oct. 1862, independent of America altogether.

AN OLD OFFICER OF THE NAVY.
—Rev. B. C. Ward, pastor of the Congregational church in Geneva, Illinois, has applied for and obtained authority to raise a company of infantry to be composed entirely of ministers of the Gospel. In his address to his fellow clergymen he says: "Christ now calls them out from behind their velvet-cushioned barracks to meet the enemy face to face with the hot shot of rifled artillery and the gleaming bayonet."
MAJ. GEN. BAKER.—He is a man of wonderful fertility of resources, watchful, active, and enterprising. He has few equals, and perhaps no superior, as an administrative officer, and as a military man he has exhibited qualities whose value is proved by the profound respect which the enemy in Virginia entertains for them.

FRANCE AND THE REBEL FLAG.—The following extract from a letter received in Bangor, Maine, from a gentleman in Bordeaux, France, shows that the Emperor Napoleon has no idea of giving countenance to the rebel flag, or of exhibiting sympathy for the rebels. It says:
"The schooner William Abbott, of Bangor, Maine, Capt. Smith, was coming up with a rebel flag flying at the fore, and no flag at the main or gaff. She came to anchor at Pauillac, a few miles below the city, and the customs-house boat went alongside. The flag was hauled down in about half an hour, and the captain went on shore. When she got under way to go up to the city, she could not pass the guardship until that glorious flag of Stars and Stripes was hoisted at the main, and she will be obliged to hoist it as long as she remains in France."

BEAUFORT, S. C.—Port Royal entrance is one of the avenues of approach to Beaufort, S. C., a town situated in the extreme southwestern portion of the State, a distance of sixteen miles from the coast, and a place of resort for the Southern chivalry. It is upon St. Helena island, with Broad River on the south and Beaufort River on the north. Another approach to the town is by means of St. Helena sound, in the immediate vicinity of the South Edisto River. The north branch of this stream flows quite close to Charleston.
Beaufort is an important point, from the fact that the possession of it would control the railroad which runs from Savannah to Charleston. The depth of water is sufficient for vessels of the ordinary class.
Do Bow's Review, published in the South, says the bay of Port Royal is nearly, if not quite, equal to that of New York; and says "it is the military key of the Union."

THE ENEMY AT HOME.—If we were at war with England, we should not permit British agents to set up with British gold a British newspaper in this country, to support the enemy whom the nation was in arms against. To state the case is to show its absurdity. But by what reason are we called on to suffer the wicked conspirators against our liberties to do that which we should refuse as a matter of course to any open and honest enemy?
There has been a great cry, lately, about mobs. Traitors in our midst, who have always endeavored to repress freedom of the press, cry out when the turn comes to them. Mobs are always wrong. But let the Government do its duty, and there will be no mobs.
We are in arms to defend the Union against all its enemies. And it is the Government's duty to put down every enemy of the Union, whether he be North or South, whether his weapon be a musket, a pound of arsenic, or a sheet of paper. We cannot make distinctions. Whoever is not for us is against us. So said Washington and his fellow patriots. So we must say to-day.—*Mailbox Courier*.

TEMPERANCE IN MARION COUNTY.—Ed. Argus: A Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized on the Howell Prairie Nov. 4th, by G. W. P., C. P. Crandall, assisted by Bro. Baker of Pacific Division as D. G. S., and Bro. S. G. Ward as D. P. G. W. P.
The following named are officers for the present quarter: F. J. Egmon, W. P.; David Hendry, W. A.; I. C. Cline, R. S.; J. P. Munkers, A. R. S.; R. W. Donaca, F. S.; S. P. Farrens, T.; G. W. Foss, C.; Frank Davidson, A. C.; P. Fitzpatrick, Chap.; W. B. Donaca, I. S.; Isaac Stevens, O. S. This makes the fourth Division in Marion county, three of which have been organized within the last eight months.
W. R. DEXTER.
Liberty Hill, Nov. 24, 1861.

THE REV. DANIEL WALDO entered upon his one hundredth year on the 11th ult. He graduated at Yale College in 1788, and has preached 69 years. In 1810 he had charge of a church in Cambridgeport. In 1856 he was chosen chaplain of the House of Representatives, and served in that capacity for two years.

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WHAT WAR IS.—War is a game of science, not a question of courage. An army of one hundred thousand men may overthrow to-day an army of one hundred and fifty thousand. It may kill and wound twenty thousand of the foe, and lose but ten thousand men itself; yet the one hundred and thirty thousand of the enemy, being demoralized and *hors du combat*, will hardly venture on the following day to renew the contest with the remaining ninety thousand of the victor.—All nations are brave, but history is full of instances where the brave have laid down their arms. The idea that any people cannot be conquered, is not even decent nonsense. The notion that an army without money, leather, or food; without a harbor or a ship at sea; without recognition, or reputable cause, can defy the laws of life and strength, and permanently withstand the mighty pressure of at least equal courage and continually replenishing force, is simply preposterous, and nothing else.

THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.—The great enterprise of connecting the two continents is seriously projected, by the building of a line to join San Francisco, thus passing electricity to all habitable parts of the earth without crossing the Atlantic Ocean. The Russian Government is rapidly pushing their line to the Amoor river. The design is to carry it along the Aleutian Archipelago to the Russian American settlements, thence to Vancouver's Island, and thence to San Francisco. There are parties in New York, contemplating building a line to meet it towards Bering's Straits. The cost is set down at \$5,000,000 for two wires. This line, passing through Oregon, would connect communications with all Europe, Asia, and Africa.

THREE WISE LONG ISLANDERS returning from the meadows lately with a load of half dried grass, were brought to a standstill by the horses refusing to move, and in order to effect a change in the minds of the animals, an armful of hay was placed under them and then set on fire. The brilliant experiment was so far successful that the wagon was moved along until it came over the fire, where it rested until the vehicle and contents were entirely consumed.

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JOHN BELL.—Since this once honored and true man allowed himself to be submerged by secession, he lives in retirement at Nashville, and is said to surrender himself to strong drink. He is politically and financially ruined.

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Details of Eastern News.

GREAT BATTLE IN KENTUCKY!
UNION TROOPS VICTORIOUS!
A special dispatch to the San Francisco Herald, dated St. Louis, Nov. 12, says a great battle has taken place in Pike co., Kentucky, between the Federal troops under Gen. Nelson, and the Rebels under Gen. Wilson.

The Rebels gained a complete victory. The rebel loss was 400 killed, and 1000 prisoners. The Federal loss was very light. A large force was engaged on both sides. A large quantity of baggage and military stores fell into the hands of the Unionists. Later dispatches from Kentucky say the number of Rebels taken amounted to 2,015.

The successes of the Unionists in South Carolina, Kentucky, and elsewhere, are creating the impression that the rebellion will soon be put down.
Sec'y Chase has issued a proclamation declaring Beaufort, S. C., to be a port of entry.

Gen. Denver has been assigned to the command of the Federal troops in Kansas. Gen. Wright will remain in command of the department of the Pacific.
The Sec'y of the Treasury had an interview with the Commissioners of the Associated Banks at which an arrangement was made for the taking of the third \$50,000,000 loan.

Nov. 15.—The amount of the Federal Loan taken by the citizens of Baltimore thus far is \$10,000,000.
Messrs. Gwin, Benham and Brent have been released on parole, not to leave the country without permission of the Government.

John E. W. Day, of North Carolina, a British subject, has been sent to Washington, by Gov. Reeder of North Carolina, to bring the two sons by the first marriage of the late Judge Douglas, and carry them South, to prevent their property, valued at \$500,000, from being confiscated.

A Washington dispatch dated Nov. 13th, says that Gens. Halleck and Buell had left Washington for their commands that morning. Both were fully possessed of the plans and policy of the Administration and of Gen. McClellan. Henceforth it was believed there would be a thorough unity of action among the several Departments, and that all their acts will be in accordance with the plans of the campaign.

Col. Corcoran and eighteen others, prisoners captured at Manassas, have been selected by lot to be hung by way of retaliation for Capt. Baker and the crew of the privateer Savannah. Hon. Mr. Ely drew lots for Corcoran, who is now in prison at Charleston. In case the court at New York condemned the crew of the Savannah to death, the Federal officers will be immediately hanged.

There is evidently an intention on the part of the government to follow up the blow so successfully struck on the sea coast.
Gen. Harney has gone to Fortress Monroe. It is thought he will take command of the reinforcements and participate in the campaign on the Southern coast.

Nov. 7.—The President to-day took to the Treasury \$5,300 of his unexpended salary and invested in 7 3/4 notes. This week a South Carolina resident in Charleston, who has a brain as well as money, subscribed and paid for \$10,000 of these securities.

The trial of a number of persons for treason commenced at Baltimore to-day, before Chief Justice Taney and Yates. Some curiosity is felt as to how Taney will act.

Geo. E. Pugh.—At a meeting in Cincinnati, Geo. E. Pugh, late U. S. Senator, made a speech, in which he said that after Sumter had been attacked there was no more room for debate; from that time there was no peace but in war. Let the United States vindicate her name from the insult that was cast upon it at Sumter, and from the insinuations that are hurled at it from the states of Europe. Let us have a war that we can talk and write about—a war that our posterity will be proud of—I stood here once to prevent this war, but I could not; and now, as it has been forced upon us, I say "let him who has put his hand to the plow not look back."

Judge Carter then addressed the audience. He said he agreed with Mr. Pugh that this is not the time for argument.—Let every man come up to his duty. Let the question of dollars and cents go to the devil, where it belongs.

RUSSIAN WAR STEAMER.—The Russian steam corvette "Calavera" arrived here yesterday from Kamtschatka. She carries 11 guns and 190 officers and men. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, B. Davidoff; 1st Lieutenant, Stanislaus Adamovitch Komaritsky; 2d Lieutenant, Pierre Amphiloch Polansky; Chickmanoff, Biriokoff, Delvernon; 1st Mate, G. Gersimoff; 2d Mate, L. Muraschki; Artillery, M. Yegupoff; Doctor, Sirliokoff; Chaplain, Vitall; Engineer, J. Antipenko; Instructor, J. J. Maguioff; Midshipmen, Gilderant, Nerevne, Bunbawitch, Rowell, Lidloff, Reding, Stogoff, Philipoff.—S. F. Herald.

SECESSION.—George Denman, who was arrested for using seditious and traitorous language in a saloon on the corner of Clay and Kearny streets, Tuesday evening, was fined \$15 in the Police Court.—S. F. Journal.

Thirty students, about equally divided between the three higher classes, have left Amherst College and enlisted for the war in various regiments. They go in various capacities, from private to captain.