

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid in six months, Five Dollars at the end of the year.

For the Argus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I wandered out one summer's eve, When life was in its prime, And I had learned to weep or grieve For a fleeting time.

WANDERING BARD.

OREGON CITY, July 4, 1844.

RICH WITHOUT MONEY.

Rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in the pocket, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

The following rules from the papers of Dr. West are thrown together as general way-marks in the journal of life: "Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you."

ORIGIN OF QUARRELS.

The sweetest, the most clinging affection, is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate rings and tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest air that blows in summer.

SALT LAKE.

The latest news from the above named place would seem to indicate that everything was going on quietly. The Legislature had assembled and organized, and Gov. Dawson had delivered a patriotic message, which appeared to please the whole Mormon people.

THE CHINESE.

The Chinese are a queer people to go to market. A gentleman at Canton writes that a neighbor of his has just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dogs.

The Oregon Argus.

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

VOL. VII.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brevity measure) one insertion..... \$3 00 Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00 Business cards one year..... 50 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly. Ordinary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising. Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch. Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

Details of Eastern News.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—An attempt was made to blow up the Mansion House at Alexandria, on Wednesday night, but the attempt was discovered in time to prevent accident. The hotel is used as a hospital, and contains 700 patients.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have reported against expelling Jesse D. Bright, by a vote of six to one.

The prospect of an immediate advance of our army from Cairo, has caused much joy throughout the West.

Burnside's expedition started from Hampton Roads yesterday.

The great expedition from Cairo is ready to start. All the soldiers and wagons have embarked on the steamers, which will leave as soon as the fog clears up. The fleet will ascend the Tennessee River, but its final destination is unknown.

Col. Sam. Colt, the revolver-pistol man, died at Hartford, Conn., to-day, at 9 o'clock.

Gen. Sigel has resigned. He complains of ill treatment from Gen. Halleck.

H. J. Raymond, of the N. Y. Times, has been elected Speaker of the N. Y. State Assembly.

JAN. 11.—A Committee of the N. Y. Banks was before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, and proposed a new system, providing for the appointment of a Board of Exchequer, to consist of five Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, one of whom should be appointed United States Treasurer at New York, the office to be in that city, with agencies elsewhere, whose duties are to collect all Government funds and revenues, negotiate all loans authorized by Congress, attend to transfer and payment of public debts, and discharge all duties, the Treasurer at New York appointing subordinate officers and attendants, subject to the approval of the Sec'y of the Treasury, as the basis of a national currency.

The Sec'y of the Treasury is to issue and deliver a bond of six per cent, stock, United States, in one thousand certificates, redeemable twenty years from date, on receipt of which the Board shall deliver to the Secretary eighty per cent, of the amount in exchequer bills, payable in coin on demand, to bearer, and after July, 1862, receivable in payment for dues to Government or in purchase of convertible stock. The board is also to issue in exchequer bills and shall transfer funds as directed. It shall not engage in banking or loaning money, and shall procure an amount in gold coin equal to six months' interest on the whole United States debt, and pay the same. The bill will soon be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

Gen. Fremont yesterday read an elaborate paper before the War Committee, in vindication of his Missouri campaign.

The great expedition has embarked from Cairo, General McClelland and Paine commanding the forces from Cairo, and Gen's Smith and Wallace those from Paducah, the whole command under Gen. Grant.

News from the South by way of Cairo says the Federal troops landed at Biloxi, Miss., Dec. 31st, and captured the place, containing several hundred rebel troops, two cannons and munitions of war. Gen. Butler was expected to capture all the towns on the coast. The Confederates are much excited.

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, was inaugurated Jan. 9th, at St. Paul.

An effort is to be made at Washington to establish a bureau for supplying and inspecting clothing for the army.

Senators Johnson and Polk, rebel United States Senators from Missouri, were expelled yesterday.

The case of Stark, of Oregon, came up in the Senate yesterday. After a warm discussion, there was a motion to amend the resolution, so as to allow Stark to take the oath. Lost—ayes 9, noes 31. A vote was then taken to send the credentials to the Committee on the Judiciary. Carried—ayes 38, noes 11. Latham and Nesmith voted nay.

It is said the gunboats Essex and St. Louis went down the river this morning towards Columbus, and were attacked by the rebel gunboats. After a brief engagement the rebels retired behind the batteries of Columbus.

The St. Louis Republican has a dispatch to-day from Rolla saying that two rebel captains and fifteen privates were taken in that neighborhood.

A skirmish occurred at Silver Creek, between Rolla and Springfield, in which a large number of rebels were routed, and a camp entirely destroyed.

Capt. Russell, of Kelley's Brigade, had a skirmish with Gen. Jackson's Brigade yesterday, on the Potomac, at Bath, and succeeded in capturing eleven horses, after losing seven of his own.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The report of Secretary Cameron's resignation is true; the cause is not known, but it is supposed to be difference of views as to the conduct of the war. Ed. M. Stanton, of Pa., Buchanan's former Attorney General, will be his successor. Cameron goes to St. Petersburg. Cassius M. Clay will return and have a position in the army.

The Gen. of the Seas, Dec. 24th, ran ashore nine miles north of Georgetown, S. C., entrance, and burned.

Lane's joint resolution, introduced yesterday, empowers commanders while marching through Indian countries to muster into service such persons as may present themselves. Nothing is said about color.

British schooner Prince of Wales, while

The Future of the South.

It is a reasonable estimate that the rebellion has diminished the slave population of Missouri from ninety thousand to at most fifty thousand. At least twenty-five thousand slaves have been removed South, and fifteen thousand in a moderate number to apply to those who have escaped from servitude. In Virginia the decrease must be far greater. Western Virginia, erected into a distinct State, seriously contemplates the initiation of a system of gradual emancipation. Slavery is falling from Maryland. Multitudes of blacks are moving southward from Kentucky, and crowds are escaping northward. Each Border State must inevitably suffer immense loss to the very interest for which treason to a free Government is fighting. In an entire tier of States, from Delaware to Missouri, slavery has suffered and is still experiencing the severest shock in its history. The price of the slave is merely nominal, and in many districts the property is an incumbrance. In others it is still worse—a terror. John Randolph predicted that the time would come when, instead of slaves running away from their masters, the latter would be running away from their slaves. In certain instances the prophecy has been verified, and the prevalent and growing fear is, that these instances will be indefinitely multiplied. Whatever other horrors accompany or follow the war, it is trusted that those of a servile rebellion will not be inflicted.

In South Carolina, where the slave population is densest, the landing of the Federal forces has relieved thousands of them from the control of their masters. Both in that State and North Carolina, it is fully shown that the bondsmen will not fight for their owners, but will take the first opportunity to leave and labor against them. The same results will surely follow our army elsewhere in the Cotton States. How bitter were South Carolina's complaints of the wrongs endured by the "domestic institution" when in the Union! How much better off is that "institution" now?

While the "wrongs of the South," if wrongs they were, were almost exclusively experienced by the border States, and while those have been reluctantly dragged into the war by the States that had no "wrongs," upon the former has fallen nearly the whole weight of the vast loss in slaves, as well as of the immediate horrors of the conflict. Missouri and Kentucky had lost more slave property by the "undegraded railroad" than all the Cotton States together, yet those have actually invaded them, and are devastating them in war, by way of forcing them to redress their own grievances. Not in ten centuries would the Union have begun to inflict so disastrous a blow upon slavery in the border States as the traitor confederacy has done within the last seven months. The rebellion is yet likely, however, to reveal the heavier upon the "peculiar institution" in the border States.

As long as the war rages, the rapid diminution of slaves goes on. Their depreciation in value increases. Their facilities for escape multiply. Their removal southward from the Border States progresses. Their crude information, aspirations and discontent, are augmented. The longer the war, the worse for slavery; and the rebel leaders are telling their people to prepare for a long war.

The confederacy has not a flattering prospect for the capture of Washington, the acquisition of Maryland, or the conquest of Western Virginia. Yet any comparative triumph of the rebels that should fall to achieve these, would involve the loss of Virginia. The Federal power would fight indefinitely, though no other question remained, for Missouri. What ever the other results of the war, the three States named will abide in the Union, remain open for the settlement of free laborers, and soon become free States. The experience of this war will prove to have converted the masses of the people in the border States into haters of slavery. Already has the rebellion virtually secured the speedy and prompt extinction of that system in the whole tier of the border States. The failure of the rebellion is actually the best hope of slavery in the Cotton States. The institution has been placed in the extreme of peril by its champions, and its salvation must come, if at all, from the preservation of the Union. The success of the confederacy would relieve the free States from further obligations to return fugitives, and would insure the safe flight of every bondsmen who could cross the line. It would denude slavery of the shield of American power, which alone has secured it from the open hostility of foreign nations, and enabled it to make peaceful acquisitions of new territory. In the power of the free States slavery would find an inveterate enemy, where, in amicable union with them, it is guaranteed the protection of commanding armies and navies. The civilized nations would unite to form against the extension of the curse, the League they have made against the slave trade. The very limitation to avert which the war was waged, would be enforced by allied powers. If the sole slaveholding nation on the face of the globe could not otherwise be made to keep the peace, the world would join in relieving her from the incubus that alone oppressed her energies and blighted her prosperity.

The triumphing Union will deal far kindly with the South. Shielding her from foes without and her peculiar peril within, it will enable her, as gradually as wisdom would dictate, to adapt herself to civilization and share in the glorious progress of the age. She is thus to be twice rescued—first from the threatened fate to which her first from the beneficent cause of her mistreatment from the painful cause of her mistreatment. That golden bribe, with which the cotton monopoly has betrayed her to the verge of ruin, is about to be withdrawn,

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON AGRICULTURE?

As, however, we were compelled to differ with some of our contemporaries in regard to the effects of the war before it commenced, so now we differ with them in regard to the future. We are inclined to think that so far as farmers are concerned, the effect of the war, if it continues for any length of time, it will be better than our present fears. War to us is a new thing. We are not used to it. We do not understand its effects. Go to England and talk to the common people, and they will complain of 'poor times,' and some one will be sure to remark, "If we should have a war times would be better!" Point to a farmer that has got rich, and the reply will be "that was in war times." An English farmer once told us that when he was a young man he was working in a field, and a friend who was returning from town beckoned him, and when he got within hearing distance, called out "Napoleon has escaped from Elba." Nothing could exceed his delight. He leaped, shouted, threw up his hat, and started at a "double quick" to carry the joyful news to others. Napoleon at large meant war, and meant high prices and good times for farmers. This is undoubtedly a very short-sighted policy—war in the end results in great loss to community; but while it is in progress it makes money abundant, and increases the price of commodities and the profits of producer.

In this country we have not as yet felt the effect of this increase in money, and its consequent depreciation in value. We have suffered from the derangement of business, the want of confidence and all the other evils of the war, but have not felt any of the counter effects. So far, this money has been borrowed from the future and spent in the present. If this state of things continues, it cannot fail to make money exceedingly abundant, and consequently to lessen its value. But, other things being equal, the price of commodities increases as the value of money depreciates. Thus, if a farm will pay 3 per cent, on \$50 per acre, it will pay 4 per cent on \$100; and other things being equal, the price of land should advance exactly as the value of money decreases. If we needed any proof of this it might easily be adduced. Home, in his history of England, says: "The rapid depreciation of money (in the reign of Elizabeth) caused an astonishing rise in the price of commodities."

Compromise.—We occasionally hear some timid or disloyal persons hinting at compromise, that old, obsolete panacea for the ills which afflict the body politic. We would refer such to the following description of compromise, taken from a sermon lately published by the Rev. R. A. Carnahan:

To compromise with armed traitors is to submit to be conquered without a blow.—Compromise is not disunion or secession—it seeks not to sever the States—it only asks for peace. But what a peace! Compromise is that obsequious spirit that would put itself into the smallest possible bulk, and slyly creep down the throat of the Southern monster. It is that vile beast, the legitimate child of South Carolina Toryism, (of Revolutionary times) that would tear down the Stars and Stripes, under which we worship this day, and run up in their stead the hated symbol of cruelty and oppression. It is the evil genius that would have the raven wings of despotism spread over this land devoted by the blood of our fathers to freedom and to God. Compromise is only called for now by those who love tyranny for its own sake, or whose desire for the spoils of office is such that, like the bird of Milton's fiend at the gates of hell, they would creep into their mother's womb to feed upon her bowels.

FACTS AND NOT FANCY.—It seems to us when we come to look facts calmly in the face, that we entirely too much disparage our own country, its population and solid importance, in comparing it with the nations of Europe. Suppose, for instance, we take the United States census for 1860, what shall we see?

Firstly, that the population of the nineteen Free States of this Union exceeds that of all Spain, or all Prussia, or all Turkey, or if Kentucky be added in, that of all England and Wales.

Secondly, that the cities of Brooklyn and New York alone contain more people than all Greece, or all Tuscany, or all Finland, or all Norway.

Thirdly, that New York State contains more people than all Holland, or all Sweden, or all Portugal.

Fourthly, that Pennsylvania has a population exceeding that of all Saxony, or all Switzerland, or all the Roman States.

We might institute a few more comparisons, just as striking; but these will be sufficient to show that when we speak of the nations of Europe we are apt to indulge in an exaggerated idea of their several populations, and to forget the magnitude of our own.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON PEACE MEN.

This distinguished patriot and statesman discussed the question at issue in Newark, N. J., in one of his whole-souled, stirring speeches. He denounced secession, and argued eloquently in favor of the fullest support of the Administration, in its war against rebellion. Of "peace men," he says:

"You, gentlemen, who are quivering in your shoes, whoever you are, you peace men, fly from the Sodon and Gomorrah of treason while you have a chance. Fly! The storm of popular indignation is a good deal nearer than you imagine, and the fire and brimstone that will be sent upon you are not far in the distance. They are almost up with you. Don't stand there faltering. The day of peace propositions is over. It is treason now. You are marked out as an object of scorn. You can no longer be in favor of the Union, with a dagger in your hand, aimed at its vitals. You can no longer be in favor of prosecuting the war and throwing quarrelsome objections in the face of the Administration, besieged with every difficulty. If you mean to aid the government, along with you, and shoulder your musket. If you don't, shoulder your musket and go into the opposite ranks. Start off; we will give you a good riddance, and play you out to the Rogne's March. You can no longer be on both sides, in favor of the Union and against it, in favor of prosecuting the war and against the Administration in every demonstration that you can make. No, the great ball is opened; choose your partner and take your position on the floor, and we will see whether you can keep step to the music of the Union or not."

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN ON THE MASON-SLIDELL AFFAIR.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who has been on a visit to Wheatland, writes thus:

Reference was casually made to the Slidell and Mason arrest. This drew out from the ex-President a prompt regret that the Administration should be embarrassed with a new difficulty, now when everything seemed to be going along so favorably towards the overthrow of the rebellion. He hesitated not to say that the prisoners would of course be given up as soon as the facts came officially before the Government.

OF ALL THE ANNOYING MEN IN THE WORLD,

deliver us from the man who thinks himself more righteous than his neighbor—who imagines that his way to heaven is the only true way, and that those who don't believe in him disbelieve in God.

THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL SAYS THAT

a gentleman who arrived from Toronto lately, where he had resided since May, states that out of the thousand English soldiers recently stationed at that place, nearly six hundred have deserted. He relates many instances where the men left in squads. Many were retaken, but the majority managed to escape.

TREASURY NOTES RECEIVABLE FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

The Postmaster General having heard that some Postmasters declined to receive United States Treasury notes, payable on demand, in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, has issued a circular directing that such notes are to be received and disbursed by Postmasters, as equivalent, in all respects, to coin.

TOBACCO.

An old tobacco grower writes to the Alta, that California is bound to be one of the best tobacco States in the world. The soil is peculiarly adapted to its growth, the climate excellent, and the leaf is equal to the best. In the opinion of the writer this country will produce more tobacco to the acre than Virginia. The tobacco worm is not known here.

THE NEW YORK TABLET SAYS THAT THERE

will be not less than one hundred thousand Catholics in the Federal Army on the 1st of this year.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The numerous arrests of slaves, masters, merchants and seamen during the past year or two have exercised a very salutary effect, as shown in the last intelligence from the African coast. At Loanda and up the Congo, there were 28,000 negroes in barracoons, but no vessel to take them. Some idea of the immensity of the traffic may be obtained when we state that 100,000 negroes are said to be annually imported into Cuba, their average value per head being \$300, or a total of \$30,000,000; the profits of the trade are shared in New York, Cuba, England, France, Spain, Portugal. To put a stop to it our Government spends about \$1,000,000 a year, beside many valuable lives. The cost to the British of their African squadron, is much greater. Through the energetic action of Capt. Schuffeldt, our Consul at Havana, the fitting out of slaves at that island has been practically put a stop to. If our other Consuls were equally earnest in the work, their efforts would doubtless meet with like success, but there is so much business done in this line as to lead to the inference that a vast deal of bribery prevails.

GOV. SUGGESTION.

Hon. R. J. Walker has addressed a letter to the editor of the National Republican in favor of Congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland, in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying: "Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are perishing their lives in the battle fields of liberty in our defense, where so many have already fallen, and others are injured in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the Shamrock, intertwined with the Stars and Stripes, will wave in triumph over the field of victory for Liberty and Union."

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