

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The Oregon Argus.

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

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

Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

Jon PARVING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

UNION SENTIMENT IN GEORGIA.—A lady recently escaped from Georgia, gives an interesting statement of the Union sentiment in that State.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.—Some of the commonest of our garden vegetables, fruits and flowers, were originally brought from remote countries.

DIFFERING VIEWS.—During the hard-fought battle of Bennington, in the Revolution, two brothers fought side by side, protected by the trunk of a fallen tree.

NOBLE WORDS.—The following noble words (says a Massachusetts paper,) were spoken by a private of the 4th Maine Regiment, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, and has since died in a Richmond prison.

When Gen. Lee was a prisoner at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the Gen. remarked to his host that after drinking he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped his host would excuse him in advance.

Two little boys sat listening eagerly while their grandmother was telling them the Bible story of Elijah going up to Heaven in a whirlwind, with a chariot and horses of fire, when little Willie interrupted her with:

"O, Sammy, wouldn't you have been afraid?" "No, not if I had the Lord to drive!"

The Fight at Fort Henry. The attack was begun at noon, the first gun fired from the Federal fleet just after twelve o'clock. Only four of the gunboats were engaged—the Cincinnati, flag ship, the Essex, the Carondelet, and St. Louis, these moving up toward the Fort abreast, the Comestoga, Tyler and Lexington remaining behind, but within easy hail.

This order of approach having been assumed at the beginning, was preserved throughout the engagement, the fire opening at the distance of one mile, and continuing with great effect until the surrender, when the fleet was not more than 600 yards off. Gen. Tilghman, the rebel commander, upon his capture promptly testified to the splendid manner in which the attack was conducted.

Resolved, That we citizens of the youngest of the sisterhood of States, while we have been more remote from the immediate scene of civil war, we have never been wanting in earnest sympathy for the Government of our forefathers, and that we firmly believe that the perpetuity of our free institutions depends upon the firm support of the Administration by the loyal citizens of the country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support at the approaching election no man who is not unequivocally in favor of supporting the Administration in every legal effort to suppress the rebellion and restore the constitutional authority in every portion of our country.

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An invasion and a conspiracy may always be expected to make head at first. The men who manage such enterprises are not fools, but cunning managing people. They always have, or think they have, a prima facie case to start with.

It is very easy to run up a score behind the door of a tavern; credit is good, and chalk is cheap. But these little marks all have to be crossed out by-and-by, and the time will surely come for turning all empty pockets wrong side out.

The details of the taking of Roanoke Island published on the 19th of Feb. completely dissipate the highly colored reports made by the rebels, of their desperate hand to hand fighting to maintain their position, and clearly show that on finding themselves in immediate presence of our land force on the Island, they first attempted to make their escape, but discovered that all means thereof were cut off, they surrendered at discretion.

On the 27th of Jan., the President and Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington acknowledged the receipt of a United States Treasury note for \$1,000, forwarded by the Rev. T. Starr King, of San Francisco, as the almoner of certain patriotic Americans in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, to be devoted to the preservation of the lives of the sick and wounded in the field and hospital.

The Battle at Fort Donelson. The following is a full and succinct narrative of the glorious victory gained before Ft. Donelson on Saturday, Feb. 15: OPERATIONS OF THE GUN-BOATS.

We kept advancing slowly and steadily about half an hour, when the order was given to slack engines, so as just to prevent the boats from drifting down the current. The firing then increased to a terrific rate on both sides, the enemy pouring 32 and 64-pounders into our vessels with great effect, and our gunners sending 8 inch shell and 64-pound rifle balls with great skill.

The men on board of all of them were unwilling to give up the fight, as the enemy had been driven from the lower battery, and their fire had slackened perceptibly. To remain and fight in such a current with rudderless boats would, the Commodore knew, be worse than folly; so he reluctantly ordered a slow retreat.

The following is an account of the last day's fight: Saturday, which was destined to witness the grand denouement of the tragedies which had a scene about Ft. Donelson, was cold, damp, and cheerless.

The attack was made in columns of regiments, which poured in upon the little band from no less than three different directions. Every regiment found itself opposed to three, and in many cases, to no less than four different regiments.

Here again was the battle continued with redoubled vigor, now one side and now the other giving way. Our troops fought with the coolness of veterans and the desperation of devils.

Field officers were borne, killed and wounded, from the field, and their next in command coolly took their place, and continued the fight, and scores of company officers were killed while gallantly leading on their men, and still with unyielding courage the gallant Illinoisans and Indiana men would not acknowledge themselves vanquished.

Oglesby's, Wallace's, and McArthur's Brigades were necessarily obliged to retire. A portion of Schwartz's and McAllister's batteries had been lost and gained, and lost again, and it was not until the advancing enemy had reached Craft's Brigade, and Taylor's and Willard's batteries could be brought into action, that we were able

to stem the tide. These two batteries outdid themselves. Grape, canister, and schrapnell, and a continuous musketry fire from the 1st Nebraska, 48th and 55th Ohio, proved too much for the foe, and they at last had to fall back. By this time it was noon. Gen. Grant had just returned from the landing, where he had a conference with Com. Foote, who had informed the General that it was impossible for him to make another attack with his boats for several days at least.

Gen. Smith is emphatically a fighting man, and the events of the morning had not tended to lessen in the least his popularity. When he received the long-desired orders for an assault of the enemy's works, his eyes glinted with fire.

Steadily, with unbroken line, the gallant Hawkeys and Indianians advanced; the enemy's grape and canister came plowing through their ranks, but not a shot was fired in return.

In the meantime, Gen. Wallace had completed his preparations for an attack on the enemy, occupying a position they had taken from us in the morning, some two miles and a half to the right.

The effect of these successes on the army was electrical. Six hours before, with gunboats disabled and the enemy in possession of a portion of our ground, the position of affairs was gloomy, but now all was changed.

A TREASURER.—Caleb Lyon, lately, in overhauling matters at the Arlington House, Virginia, found a set of the Martha Washington china presented to Mrs. Washington by Gen. Lafayette and the French officers.

Nothing is so hard to do as nothing.



Details of Eastern News. MANASSAS IN OUR POSSESSION.

The Rebels fleeing Southward.—Naval engagement.—Great Victory in Arkansas.—Battle in New Mexico, &c., &c.

The Great Anaconda Tightening his Coils: REBELLION GASPING.

MARCH 5.—The recent defeats have caused a great panic at Richmond. Leading traitors exhibit the greatest trepidation. John M. Botts and twenty other citizens of wealth, character, and position have been imprisoned for manifesting Union sentiments.

Savannah is well fortified.—30,000 rebel troops supposed to be there. Ft. Pulaski is surrounded by Union troops.

Reverdy Johnson was to-day elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Maryland.

A rebel vessel has been taken, with 4,000 bales of cotton.

Andy Johnson has left for Tennessee to call a Convention there.

Bunker Hill, Va., near Winchester, was occupied by our forces on the 5th, as one of the extreme outposts on the west.

The Spraker, on the 6th, laid before the House a message from the President, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for co-operating with any State for the abolition of slavery, with pecuniary compensation.

All the troops from Tennessee, South Carolina, Louisiana, and N. Carolina have been sent home from the Potomac.

At Corinth, Mississippi, the enemy has 15,000 troops; at Henderson's Station, 9 miles from the Tennessee River, 12,000; at the next post, 10,000. The enemy is fortifying at Chickasaw, Alabama.

At an election held in McKay county, Southern Tennessee, the Union candidate received 200 majority in a vote of 1800.

C. E. Hale is confirmed Supt of Indian Affairs in W. T., and E. D. Shattuck U. S. Attorney for Oregon.

In the Senate, bill for the confiscation and cultivation of cotton lands passed, 24 to 14.

Great excitement exists in Norfolk. The rebels are swarming with officers from the Gulf States. The people have decided on the destruction of the city in case of an attack.

Fortress Moxnor, March 9.—The rebel steamer Merrimac, plated with iron, and with nothing in sight above her bulwarks but the smoke-stack and flag, came down yesterday. She engaged the Cumberland brig, making terrible holes in her water lines.

The President has ordered the Army of the Potomac to be divided into five corps d'armee, under Gens. McDowell, Sumner, McClellan, Day, and Banks.

10th.—Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, Va. This is one of the rebel strongholds. Many prisoners were taken.

Gen. Hooker reports from Bull's Ferry that all the enemy's batteries in front of his lines were abandoned and guns spiked.

Information from Memphis says the citizens were greatly alarmed, relying on Ft. Pillow for defense, with but few troops.

The Memphis Legislature had scattered, after several ineffectual attempts to transact business.

Gov. Harris was flying from one point to another, with little prospect of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

Dispatches from Com. Dupont state that on March 1st the fleet left Port Royal for Brunswick, Ga., the enemy flying at the approach of our gunboats.

of the city. This latter has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels.

In the House, Conkling asked leave to offer a resolution which is identical with that sent by the President to Congress a few days since, relating to the furnishing of aid to such States as should adopt measures for the gradual abolition of slavery.

The House bill, providing a new article of war, that no officer or soldier shall be employed in returning fugitive slaves, passed the Senate by 29 to 9. Any officer found guilty by court-martial of violation of this article to be dismissed the service.

A party is said to be secretly organized in Memphis to give full adhesion to the Federal Government.

Great excitement exists in the disaffected parts of Texas, owing to the announced expedition of Gen. Lane from the land side and Commodore Pendergrast from the sea.

The Union sentiment in New Orleans is on the increase. It is thought a stand will not be made there.

Ft. Pulaski has been entirely cut off from all communication with Savannah, and Com. Dupont has completely surrounded that work with the intention of starving its garrison into submission.

A battle took place at Paris, Tenn., between a large party of rebels and a small federal force. Federal loss 4, rebel 100.

A cavalry force, sent from Lebanon, Mo., yesterday attacked a guerrilla party, killing 13, wounding 5, and capturing 20, among them Brig. Gen. E. Campbell.

MARCH 14.—In the Senate Hale introduced a bill which authorized the building of iron-clad rams and steam gunboats; also to complete Stevens' Battery. The bill appropriates \$1,000,000 for the rams, \$13,000,000 for gunboats, and \$1,100,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery.

The case of Powell of Ky. was taken up. He spoke at length in his own defense. He was followed by Wilkinson, Trumbull, and Ten Eyck. The vote was then taken. Resolution of expulsion rejected—yeas 11, noes 28.

The Senate has confirmed McDowell Major-General of Volunteers.

The rebels evacuated New Madrid on the night of the 13th, leaving a quantity of guns, ammunition, tents, and stores, which they were unable to carry away.

Official reports of the evacuation of New Madrid say the skirmishing lasted several days. A number of attempts were made by the rebel gunboats to dislodge our batteries on Point Pleasant.

Late dispatches show the victory at New Madrid to be greater than was supposed. At least a million dollars' worth of military property was taken.

REBEL FLIGHT FROM MANASSAS. MARCH 11.—Col. Averell, with a large force of cavalry, entered Manassas last night.

It is said the stone bridge across Bull Run has been blown up; also the bridge across Cab River, between Centerville and Manassas. Everything at the latter place indicates a precipitate flight of the rebels.

Centerville, one of the strongholds of the rebels, presents a scene of desolation not often witnessed. They commenced evacuating the place on Saturday, the 8th, and continued until Sunday night.

Large numbers of contrabands have come to our lines, which now extend beyond Manassas Junction, and are still coming in droves.

The fortifications are of formidable strength, covering the hills near Centerville, and some two or three miles behind each other. The fortifications at Manassas seem to be the same