

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Details of Eastern News.

CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI.

Baltimore, April 15.—The Savannah (Ga.) Republican of the 12th, announces the unconditional surrender of Ft. Pulaski, on the previous day at 2 o'clock, p. m.—Seven large breaches were made in the south wall by a Federal battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing. All the barbets guns on that side were dismantled, also three of the casemate guns. A breach was also made in the magazine. The shells used were conical, propelled with such force that they went through the walls at nearly every fire. Col. Olmstead, the rebel commander, signalled the day previous to the surrender, that our fire was so terrible that no one could stand on the parapet a single moment. Over one thousand of our shells exploded in the fort.

Chicago, April 12.—Letters speaking of the siege of Yorktown, say that McClellan has 150,000 men, and 240 pieces of artillery.

St. Louis, April 12.—Advices from the southwest say that the advance guard of Gen. Curtis' army is encamped at Rock House Creek, 20 miles from the old camp at Cross Timbers.

Washington, April 11.—The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Ala., was occupied yesterday by Gen. Mitchell's division, without much resistance, 200 prisoners were taken.

Cyrus W. Field arrived this afternoon direct from London. He reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Field brought with him from Europe proposals from influential capitalists to supply very large amounts of war material to the U. States to be delivered at New York, and paid for entirely in U. S. bonds.

Yorktown, April 12.—On Friday, 300 of the 12th N. Y. Volunteers on picket duty, were attacked by a rebel regiment. After a volley from the 12th, the rebels retreated, having several killed and wounded. Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable numbers from another point, driving in our entire pickets and burning a dwelling, which had been used by our troops.

Chicago, April 13th.—The body of Gen. Wallace, wounded in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and since dead, passed through here last night en route to Ottawa, Ill.

Fortress Monroe, April 14th.—Richmond papers contain editorials exhibiting considerable fear for the safety of that city. They intimate that the Monitor, Naugatuck and Galena might easily come up the James river, in consequence of their invulnerability and power to take and keep possession of the city. To prevent such a result, it is proposed that the channel of the James river be obstructed by stone.

Nashville, Tenn., April 14.—On Saturday morning an expedition went from Huntsville, Ala., to the junction of the Chattanooga with the Memphis and Charleston railroad, at which point was seized 2,000 [quins, or balls of cotton?] the enemy retreating without firing a shot. Five locomotives and a large quantity of rolling stock were captured. Gen. Mitchell's division holds one hundred miles of the Memphis and Charleston road.

Washington, April 14.—Com. Ilapont reports to the Department the capture of three schooners, on the passage between Santee river and Charleston, loaded with rice and cornmeal. He also reports the capture of the ship "Emily St. Pierre," from Calcutta, steering directly for Charleston harbor, with a cargo of 2,200 bales of gunny cloth. An English sloop from Nassau was also captured within two miles of Charleston bar.

PITTSBURG LANDING. April 15.—It is said orders were found on Sidney Johnston's body from J. F. Davis, to press on the attack by Wednesday, before Buell could join Grant. The rebel Gen. Ruggles was killed, and Gen. Bushrod Johnson is reported dead.

On Saturday night, the 12th, a force of about 4,000 left the Landing, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed, and marched to Bear Creek Bridge, and destroyed two bridges of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at that point—one 120 and the other 110 feet in length. The rebel cavalry found there, numbering 150, retreated, with a loss of 4 killed. The expedition returned on Saturday night without having lost a man. The destruction of these bridges completely cuts off communication between the main body of the rebels at Corinth and the rest of the rebels, except those at New Orleans.

Gen. Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Friday, the 11th. Gen. Grant, in his official report, estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,000 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours. Their wounded cannot be estimated, as many of their number must have been sent to Corinth. The loss of artillery is heavy—many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot. Some companies lost all their horses and many men. Not less than 200 horses were killed. The rebel outposts are at the foot of Pass Ridge, eight miles from Corinth. The advance of the Federal troops is eight miles from Pittsburg—leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies.—A battle may be fought at any moment. We have the strongest assurances that our army is ready for the encounter. Beauregard sent a rebel flag of truce requesting permission to bury the rebel dead, and

A PARALLEL.—The present relative position of the Federal and Confederate troops at Washington finds an apt parallel in the following historical incident. We propose the fate of Silo for Beauregard and Davis.

In the Roman civil war, Silo, the rebel General, after defeating Cæpio, endeavored to entice Marius out of his strong position, and sent him word, "Marius, if thou art a great General, come down and fight me. But Marius proved himself a great General by disregarding the taunt, and returned for answer, "Silo if art thou a great General, make me come down and fight thee." Marius took his time, and Silo was subsequently defeated and perished, and with him ended the rebellion, of which he was the master spirit and best General.

NATIVE LODGESTONE.—In ancient Greece, among the shepherds who tended their flocks upon the sides of Mount Ida, was an observing man by the name of Magnes. He noticed that a certain black stone adhered to the iron of his crook, and making known his discovery, the stone was called magnet, after the name of the discoverer, which was thus made immortal. The mineral has been called also the native lodestone, but it is known to modern chemistry as the magnetic oxide of iron. The magnetic oxide is one of the best of the iron ores. The famous Swedish iron is made from this ore, and Iron Mountain, in Missouri is formed of it. Magnetic iron ore is found only in the æzotic rocks, those that existed before the creation of life upon the earth. As this ore will attract iron, while none of the other oxides of iron will, it is very easily distinguished; and it is very easy by its means to determine the age of the geological formation in which it is found. The scales which fly from wrought iron while it is being forged, are the magnetic oxide of iron.

WHEN TO MAKE LOVE TO A WOMAN.—I have always heard it said that the very best time to offer your love to a woman, is directly after her own love has been trifled with by a third person. When a graceless scamp who had possessed himself of the gem which he had neither the sense nor the soul to appreciate, who had esteemed carelessly and worn lightly what you would have given your life to win, has at length tossed it away, or suffered it to fall from him, then, say the philosophers, is your time. The tendrils of a heart rudely rent assunder from the strength which they had clasped, are trailing, torn, forlorn, and will close with blind, instinctive clinging around the first support that offers.

Com. Barron, (says George W. Curtis,) while an inmate of Fort Warren, was reading the newspaper, accounts of the deadly artillery practice, the intrepid daring of the sailors, the magnificent evolutions and skillful management of Dupont at Fort Royal, until, full of excitement, he sprang to his feet and turning to a friend, exclaimed, "By Heavens! there is nothing in the world like our navy!"

Messrs. Cobb, Toombs, and Crawford, in their late despairing address to the people of Georgia, complain that the Federal Government has "exhibited a disregard of the Constitution and laws which they can hardly credit." The Newark (New Jersey) Mercury says of all the absurdities ever put on paper, this is the most stupendous. Here is a cabal of defeated politicians deliberately setting themselves to work to overthrow the Government—to destroy the Constitution, and repudiate the laws. They "fire the Southern heart," seek the destruction of our system, inaugurate a "government" for themselves, ask foreign nations to recognize them, declaring the "old Union" forever at an end, and proclaiming their eternal separation from us, assert their independence, and yet have the impudence to complain that the Federal Government has disregarded the Constitution and the laws. Wonderful respect have they shown for the Constitution and the laws.

Bishop McILVAINE.—This eminent American divine, now in England, is thus noticed by the London Record:

The hearty welcome which such a man as the Bishop of Ohio receives in every place in England is a proof that there is no real estrangement of feeling towards America. Doubtless such a man is an honor to his country, and, in a certain sense, belongs to all Christendom rather than to any particular section of it. But we particularly welcome Bishop McIlvaine at the present time, because his presence among us, in every circle where he is found, is a kind of antidote against the spirit which is natural to our fallen nature, when national pride is concurred.

Mawworm himself could never preach so cantingly concerning Mrs. Lincoln's party at the White House as some of our contemporaries do. What are twenty-five thousand dollars a year given to our President for, but that he should liberally dispense the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion.—Louisville Journal.

THE FATE OF THE REBEL LEADERS.—The usual course of governments, when rebelled against, is to subdue the rebellion, grant an amnesty to the bulk of the rebels, and, according to the forms of law and the demands of justice, hang the principal ring-leaders. "When the sovereign," says Vat-tel, "has subdued the opposite party, and reduced them to submit and sue for peace, he may exempt from the amnesty the authors of the disturbances,—the heads of the party; he may bring them to a legal trial and punish them, if they be found guilty." This is the rule of nations, and all nations, in cases of rebellion, have executed the rule with greater or less vigor.—All nations have executed it. None has departed from it. And the ring-leaders of the present most guilty rebellion have certainly no reason to suppose that the procedure of their own government will prove an exception to that of all other governments in like cases. They do not suppose it.—They believe the suppression of the rebellion of which they are the authors will infallibly usher in their death on the gallows, unless, indeed, they can make good their escape into foreign countries, on whose shores they may obtain the gloomy privilege of wandering to and fro like the dead in the Platonic realm. They believe this; and they believe, furthermore, that the suppression of the rebellion is at hand. Their only hope, therefore, and the hope is doubtless as faint as it is desperate, is to kindle the alarm they themselves feel in the breasts of their followers, and, by instigating the self-mutilation of the South, to hide their own infamy beneath the rain of the people they have betrayed. They see the end coming, and, rather than perish alone, they would drag down to destruction with them the dupes of their foul arts. They are resolved to attempt to evade lawful punishment at the cost of the desolation and extinction of the whole South. Absurd attempt! Demented traitors! They dream in their frenzy, that, having cheated the people into treason, they may frighten them into self-destruction. This is the key to their raving exclamations.

Who defeated the Crittenden Compromise? In the discussion in the Senate on the resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright, Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, alluding to the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, and the scene in the Senate at the time, said: "I sat right behind Mr. Benjamin when he refused to vote, and I said to him, 'Mr. Benjamin, why do you not vote? Why not save this proposition, and see if we cannot bring the country to it?' He gave me rather an abrupt answer, and said he would control his own action without consulting me or anybody else. Said I, 'Vote, and show yourself an honest man.' As soon as the vote was taken, he and others telegraphed South, 'We cannot get any compromise.' Here were six Southern men refusing to vote, when the amendment would have been rejected by four majority if they had voted. Who, then, has brought these evils on the country? Was it Mr. Clark? He was acting on his own policy; but with the help we had from the other side of the Chamber, if all those on this side had been true to the Constitution, and faithful to their constituents, and had acted with fidelity to the country, the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire could have been voted down, the defeat of which the Senator from Delaware says would have been saved the country.—Whose fault was it? Who is responsible for it? I think that is not only getting the nail through, but clinching it on the other side, and the whole staple commodity is taken out of the speech. Who did it? Southern traitors, as was said in the speech of the Senator from California. They did it. They wanted no compromise. They accomplished their object by withholding their votes; and hence the country has been involved in the present difficulty. When we had it in our power to vote down the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire, and adopt the Crittenden resolutions, certain Southern Senators prevented it; and yet, even at a late day of the session, after they had seceded, the Crittenden proposition was lost by only one vote. If rebellion and bloodshed and murder have followed, to whose skirts does the responsibility attach? I summed up all these facts myself in a speech during the last session, but I have preferred to read from the speech of the Senator from California, he being better authority, and having presented the facts better than I could.

What else was done at the very same session? The House of Representatives passed, and sent to this body, a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to prohibit Congress from ever hereafter interfering with the institution of slavery in the States, making that restriction a part of the organic law of the land. That constitutional amendment came here after the Senators from seven States had seceded; and yet it was passed by a two-thirds vote in the Senate. Have you ever heard of any one of the States which had then seceded, or which has since seceded, taking up that amendment to the Constitution, and saying they would ratify it, and make it a part of that instrument? No. Does not the whole history of this rebellion tell you that it was revolution that the leaders wanted, that they started for, that they intended to have? The facts to which I have referred show here the Crittenden proposition might have been carried; and when the Senators from the slave States were reduced to one-fourth of the members of this body, the two Houses passed a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to guarantee to the States perfect security in regard to the institution of slavery in all future time, and prohibiting Congress from legislating upon the subject. But what more was done? After Southern Senators had treacherously abandoned the Constitution, and deserted their posts here, Congress passed bills for the organization of three new Territories, Dacotah, Nevada, and Colorado; and in the sixth section of each of those bills, after conferring, affirmatively, power on the Territorial Legislature, it went on to exclude certain powers by using a negative form of expression; and it provided, among other things, that the legislature should have no right to legislate so as to impair the right to private property; that it should lay no tax discriminating against one description of property in favor of another; leaving the power on all these questions not in the Territorial Legislature, but in the people when they should come to form a State constitution.

A LONE UNION MAN.—The Louisville Journal says: When the Federal troops occupied Clarksville, Tenn., they found among the citizens but one Union man.—We have, from a reliable source, some interesting reminiscences of this gallant Union man of Clarksville. His name is Peart, and he is sixty years of age. The arguments of the secession leaders never for a moment swerved him, nor did the threats of the rebel mob at all terrify him. Early in the rebellion the minister of the church of which he was a member preached a violent secession sermon, which was enthusiastically received by the congregation generally, but it was too much for the gallant Peart, who rose in the midst of the discourse and bade the minister good morning, thereby publicly censuring the minister and proclaiming his own loyalty.

When President Lincoln's first proclamation calling for troops reached Montgomery, Alabama, it was announced by a telegraphic despatch from that city that the news was received by the President and Cabinet of the Confederate Government "with bursts of laughter." Since then they have laughed immoderately on the other side of their mouths!

TO BE REPUTILIATED.—We see it stated that commissioned officers of the volunteer service who have resigned their positions will not again be recognized by the Government, even should they receive commissions for places in the army from respective Governors of States.

Secession Convention. Mr. Emron: On Saturday I stepped into the Court-House in your city to take a look at the secession convention that I heard was to assemble at that time and place. And O, what a sight met my eyes! There they were, "rag, tag, and bob-tail." I do not now remember that I ever saw a more disgusting looking set of men assembled for any purpose. First, a general want of intelligence, and I might say stupid stolid ignorance was written on almost every countenance.

In the next place, the company was characterized by dirt and filth, and, with the exception of some four or five, I did not notice a man that looked as though he had put on a clean shirt within the last two months, and some of them looked as though they had none since last fall; and I heard a gentleman say that he thought there were several of them that had on no shirt at all. As to washing faces and combing hair, I presume it is but seldom, if ever, they engage in such exercises. These creatures call themselves Democrats, but I presume there was not one in ten of them that could tell what democracy is. While looking over the mass, I was impressed with the idea that ignorance is the principal cause of their traitorous conduct—they are not aware of the horrid, awful crime of which they are guilty in sympathizing with and sustaining a rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States. I suppose most of them look upon Abraham Lincoln and Jeff Davis as simply rival candidates for the Presidency; they do not know that the election is over—that Lincoln is the constitutional President, and that Jeff Davis is a rebel against the Government—that the penalty for his crime is death by hanging, and that all those who wish him success are morally guilty of the same crime and deserving the same penalty.

Their mode of voting was rather an interesting part of the play; they voted, as they termed it, by precinct, which consisted in the delegates from each precinct coming forward at the call of the clerk, and all hunkering down upon the table simultaneously, with their fuzzy heads in close proximity, and looking over the clerk's papers to their entire satisfaction, pointing out such names as they wished to support.—Rep. ONSERVIER.

The Rebellion Must be Put Down. "This is a wicked rebellion. In my judgment it has no parallel in infamy. It requires our coolest, ripest judgment to be brought to consider the means which we are to take to put it down. I would take, if need be, for that purpose, by conscription, every loyal man of every loyal and of every disloyal State. I would take all the means I could command which seemed to me to be necessary to put it down. To accomplish this it is worth all that it will cost, for popular government is new on trial, and its success is involved in the maintenance of the Union. It would be better, far better, that every loyal man at the North should be slain than that this rebellion should not be suppressed. The generations of future centuries will look back to this period of our history, and calculate the effect of our conduct upon human civilization. It matters little whether you or I may die to-day or ten years hence; but it is a matter of consequence to the civilized world, not only to men of this generation, but to the men of all future times, that this Government should not be overthrown.—Our people would sooner have all of their property consumed in one grand conflagration, and every man of us slain on the battle-field, than that we should bow, ignobly bow, the knee—which we have been taught to bend only in prayer—to the lawless power of rebel hosts, or that this tidal flow of treason and rebellion should not be rolled back to its native hell."—Congressman Sheffield, of R. I.

A Nashville paper, upon hearing that ex-Congressman Rust, of Arkansas, who was wounded near Pickett, Ky., hoped that his life would be spared, though it knew "he would infinitely prefer death than to be a prisoner of war in the hands of the Hessians." The Louisville Journal, however, says that Mr. Rust in his dying hours denounced the cowards who had so ignominiously deserted him, and said that if his life should be spared he would return to his ranks as a loyal citizen and abjure the ranks of secession forever.

"GOD A UNION MAN."—A little boy, whose parents reside near Bardstown, Kentucky, when our troops first made their appearance there, discovered a beautiful rainbow suspended in the heavens, and running to his mother, exclaimed, "Mother, God is a Union man." His mother questioning him for his reason for thinking so, he replied that he had seen his flag, and it was "Red, White, and Blue."

For the Argus.

Outrobbing heart, Be calm; The hour has come to part, And thou with sudden start Showest how strong thou art, How weak I am.

Oh parting hour, Fly fast; For sad thoughts overpower, And dark'ning fears do lower, Like clouds before the shower, Or wint'ry blast.

Oh dearest one To me Of all beneath the sun, Alas! thou now art gone, And weary months alone My heart must be.

True friends are dear, And rare; But at what mingling here Their hearts have grown so near, That parting doth appear Too hard to bear.

The last embraces To give, Is hard in any case, Whether to death's cold face, Or glowing health's full grace With years to live.

For we are weak In faith; Though tears pour down our cheek, We dare not trust—nor seek Our God—confiding, meek, In what he saith.

Trembling we go, In tears, When we should seek to know The peace that faith can show, And say, though tempest blow, "Good-bye, my love."

"God cares for me And mine," And when the dark hours lie, Though all I trust's a treacherous foe, Still may I trust in Thee, Spirit Divine.

Marshall Farm, April 21, 1862. VIOLETT.

TELEGRAPH AROUND THE WORLD.

Senator Latham's proposition to the Senate is one to make a man take his breath and stare. It has the sanction of the Military Committee, and is nothing less than a telegraph from Paris to San Francisco, passing through St. Petersburg and Moscow, across the European boundary into the cold countries of Siberia, running into Tartary, and, passing the northern boundary of the great Chinese Empire, joins the Amoor River, and keeps along the shores of the Okhotsk Sea, and through the wild province of Teketch, until it passes from Asia into the narrow waters of Behring's Strait, embraces the Western Continent on the bleak shores of Northern Russia America, crosses the peninsular territory above Prince William's Sound, passes in Sitka, the capital of the Russian province, runs along the coast to Vancouver's Island, from thence to Oregon, and over the golden shores of our Pacific States until it rests at San Francisco, and, uniting with our great Pacific line, brings London within a day of New York. It cannot but startle the progressive people of this ambitious and daring age.

SENATOR NESMITH AND DIVORCE.—The Senator, in a recent debate on the Retrenchment Bill, said:

The most direct traveled route from the Pacific coast was not a safe one for a man to travel at all. His illustrious predecessor, (Mr. Lane), when here as a delegate, drew mileage to the amount of \$5,000, and then when Oregon was admitted and he was elected Senator, he drew \$5,000 again as mileage for walking from the House of Representatives to the Senate.—Yet, he (Nesmith) thought something was due to the members of the Pacific coast.—He (Nesmith) brought his family here last year, and it cost him \$3,000 to get to New York. He might be told that he could have his wife at home. That was sometimes inconvenient, and by the laws of Oregon, if a man was absent a year from his wife she was entitled to a divorce. (Laughter.) He was willing, however, to submit to anything, to any reduction, to enable the Government to prosecute the war.—They could take away all his salary if need be.

REASONS OF LIQUOR.—The following is a copy of an order seized by our troops at Mill Spring, Kentucky:

HEADQUARTERS 16th ALA. REG'T., December 24, 1861.

1. The Apothecary will furnish each Captain two gallons whisky.

2. The Captain will issue to their men rations of whisky to celebrate the recognition by England and France of the Southern Confederacy. W. B. WOOD, Colonel 16th Alabama Regiment.

The Alabama Colonel seems to have thought that a celebration would not be a celebration at all, without whisky; but with a moderate supply of estimable beverage, he could get up a respectable celebration over a supposed event that never took place.

This epoch is destined to be historical. It is in our power to make it a glorious and illustrious one by destroying the revolt that would destroy our Government, and by sacrificing, for the time, our peace, our pleasure, our comfort, our wealth, to the preservation of the unity without which peace, pleasure, comfort and wealth would be impossible.

SEEDING.—The farmers in this county have about finished up seeding. Not over half the grain will be raised this year in comparison with last year. There is very little old grain on hand, and the prospects are that produce will be worth something next fall.—Yreka Journal.