

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.

The Oregon Argus.

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion..... \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
Business cards one year..... 20 00
A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

TREASURY NOTES—PREMIUM ON GOLD.—
The San Francisco Journal has the following sensible article on currency. It says:

Many of the large merchants of this city have printed on their bill heads, in prominent characters, "Payable in Gold Coins." Why do they do this? If they owe a debt in New York of \$1,000, they can pay that debt with \$1,000 Treasury Notes, dollar for dollar. So far, then, as their engagements in New York are concerned, they would lose nothing by taking Treasury notes here in exchange for their goods.

It has been suggested by various business men, engaged in retail selling, that those wholesale dealers who refuse Treasury notes at par, should be marked as dishonest men, and that all loyal men refuse to purchase of them or deal with them in any manner.

WAR SPEECH.—At a war meeting held on Boston Common a few days ago, a speech was made by an officer of the army of the Potomac, who was in the recruiting service, reported as follows by the Post:

Capt. Sealan, of the Ninth Regiment, was next introduced. He was received with three cheers. He said he was getting ready to return to his regiment, which had been badly cut up. What he wanted was to see every man take his gun and march to night, if necessary. Were they to allow their brethren to be slaughtered?

THE SCARE-CROW "ABOLITION."—Rev. Mr. King in his excellent lecture entitled "The New Call of Patriotism," thus tersely alludes to this parrot cry of Secessionists and their sympathizers:

There is no danger that, after the war is over, if we are victorious, the rebel masses will not be treated leniently enough. But mercy now means the war short; and to be short it must be stern, restrained by nothing but the fundamental laws of civilization.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Powell of Kentucky, made a ranking speech to-day, in the course of which he quoted Douglas as opposed to coercion. This brought out Wright of Indiana, who declared he would permit no man to slander that great man's memory, without telling him that Douglas' heart and soul were for the war.

COERCION.—Yesterday morning a Seesecher came into one of the saloons in town where a soldier was quietly taking a drink, and ordered a Jeff Davis cocktail.

ELECTION RESULT.—Swett's majority in California over both the opposing candidates, will be from 15,000 to 20,000. Of the twenty-two Senators elected, all are for the Union unconditionally.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—In the fiercest part of the fight at the battle of Baton Rouge, a stout negro was observed leading the rebels. One of our men, in utter violation of the constitutional rights of the South, killed the chattel.

A party of Irishmen, last Sunday, says the Yreka Journal, on hearing secessionists call themselves Democrats, said, "If secessionists call themselves Democrats, we want to be Republicans."

Disgraceful. The brute Bill Richardson, one of the "peace dimmyerats," was the chief actor in a late "scene" in the House;

The House in Committee of the Whole was indulging in set speeches on Saturday evening, and Richardson signalized himself by trying to revive the bullying style of debate, which it was hoped had gone out with his friends of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Blake—I deny that the statement in your speech is true, to the effect that two thousand rations a day are issued to contrabands in this district alone, in violation of laws.

Mr. Richardson—That speech was made on the 19th of May, and no member has dared to rise in his place and deny a single statement until now.

Mr. Blake—Because no man could get the floor for that purpose.

Mr. Richardson—The gentleman states a falsehood when he states that no gentleman could get the floor; no gentleman has risen in his place and denied the statement when there was time to raise Investigating Committees to examine into it, and I charge the gentleman from Ohio, and every other gentleman from Ohio, and every other gentleman who denies it, with stating a falsehood.

Mr. Richardson (advancing menacingly)—Are you? We'll see. Mr. Blake—You not to be intimidated by any of your threats, sir.

Mr. Richardson, pulling up his coat sleeves, made another start toward Blake, when the Sergeant-at-Arms interposed; while Blake cried, "Let him come on—let him come!"

Mr. Richardson (at top of his voice)—The gentleman is a G—d— liar. He then returned to his seat. In a few minutes Blake walked over to speak to Richardson, apparently with a view of having a mutual explanation, when Richardson instantly cried out, "G—d— you get out of this—clear out!"

WHAT AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT SAYS.—Colonel J. S. Wilcox of the Fifty-second Illinois Volunteers, formerly an Old Line Democrat, is sick of playing even with the rebels. He writes in a recent letter:

If the rebel property may by any possibility be held to become useful to the rebels in prolonging this unholy strife, burn it, destroy it. Let our men join their comrades with the main army, and in battles let us have a force equal, if not superior to the enemy; and then, if widows and orphans must weep the loss of husbands and fathers slain in battle, let them be widows and orphans of dead rebels.

THE LAST DITCH.—The great defect of the Americans, writes a traveler from Timbuctoo, is weakness in the backbone.

Here are a parcel of men and women going about wringing their hands and saying, "What shall we do if the rebels continue to hold out after McClellan has beaten them? What if they go to their mountains after we have taken their sea-ports and the Mississippi, and continue to flourish the rebel flag?"

Really these are questions which don't concern us at all. When we have got our forts and custom houses, and reopened the Mississippi, and raised the blockade, what happens in the interior will not matter much. We shall not distress ourselves if people collect there and call themselves Confederates. They may call themselves cannibals if they like; and judging from the reports from Manassas, the title would not be inappropriate.

These notions of "an unconquerable people," of "dying in the last ditch," of burning one's house, and destroying one's property, are mere newspaper gabble. "No people in the world voluntarily doom themselves to pauperdom for pride's sake. In every war there comes a time when men prefer their wives and babies to political theories.

When we have thrashed the rebels well, they will be readier for submission than we to specify the terms.

THE LEGISLATURE. Sept. 17, 1862.

Senate.—An Act for the relief of Theodore Burmester. Rules suspended and bill read three several times and passed.

House. SALEM, Sept. 17, 1862. Simpson, chairman of the committee on Claims reported H. B. No 17, for relief of B. F. Bonham, State Librarian. Bill passed to the second reading.

McCoy, chairman of committee on Counties, reported by bill, which was a bill to change the name of Clatsop county to that of Astor.

Gillette moved that this bill pass to its second reading without printing—adopted. Smith, chairman of select committee, to which was referred the petition of the people of Albany asking for an act declaring the Galipooa navigable, reported by bill. Passed to second reading.

A bill to amend the charter of Oregon City—Passed to third reading. H. B. No. 9—a bill to raise the salary of the County Judge of Benton County—laid on the table.

Wilcox introduced a bill to provide for the safe keeping and medical treatment of the insane and idiotic—Passed to the second reading.

Kearns introduced a bill to fix the time of the commencing of terms of office—Passed to the second reading. Haines introduced a bill to tax Chinese, Negroes and Kamakas. Passed to the second reading.

Smith introduced a bill to regulate marriages. Passed to second reading. Dufur, Chairman of the committee on roads and highways, reported.

Rules suspended and S. B. No. 5, for an appropriation for the relief of Burmester. Passed to second reading.

The rules still further suspended and bill passed. Yeas 24, nays 7. Gillette offered a resolution that the Governor be furnished with a printed copy of all bills as soon as printed.

Sept. 18. Senate.—Greenwood, chairman of committee on military affairs, reported back H. J. B. No. 5, asking Congress for arms and munitions of war for the defense of the State, and for an iron-clad gunboat at the mouth of the Columbia river, without amendment, and recommended its passage. Passed.

Hovey, chairman of committee on Federal relations, reported a bill for the payment by the State of the direct Federal tax of 1861.

Mitchell, chairman of judiciary committee, reported back Senate Bill No. 2 relative to jurisdiction of Justices of Peace—Report adopted and bill referred to committee of the whole.

Also Senate Bill No. 9, an act to prescribe certain conditions upon which money can be drawn from the State Treasury, with amendments, requiring every person who desires to draw money from the State Treasury to first take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, that he or she will support the Constitution and laws of this State, and will not favor or countenance rebellion.

Amendments of committee adopted. Rules suspended and bill read a third time. Ballard presented petition from citizens of Clackamas asking for the passage of a usury law. Referred to committee.

McCoy, chairman of the committee on counties, reported bill to organize Baker county. The same committee reported bill to organize Umatilla county.

Dufur moved the reconsideration of the vote on Senate Bill No. 5, appropriating \$70 for the relief of Burmester. Stevenson was in favor of the reconsideration so as to have Burmester sworn to support the Constitution of the United States.

Details of Eastern News. Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—A skirmish yesterday afternoon resulted in the capture of twenty prisoners.

They report rebel army in good spirits. Kirby Smith made a speech to the army Wednesday, the 10th, assuring them that he would quarter in Cincinnati in a few days. Prisoners say that Bragg reinforced Smith with 12 regiments. At 10 o'clock this forenoon the rebel army fell back; their pickets are now five miles from our lines.

Baltimore, Sept. 13th.—From a reconnaissance in the vicinity of North Mountain, seven miles from Williamsport, it was thought that Lee and Jackson re-crossed the Potomac near that town. It was thought Longstreet would cross further up the river.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—From all reports received, we judge it is the intention of rebels to leave Maryland by way of Williamsport. With the force they first threw over the Potomac at or near Edwards' Ferry, they could not hope to hold their position, and the only object they could have had in view was gathering supplies, of which doubtless they carried away immense quantities.

Cincinnati, Sept. 12.—The rebel army has fallen back beyond Florence. The strength of the rebels is estimated by prisoners at from 10,000 to 20,000, only half of which came this side of Florence. Prisoners say retreat was made because they heard of Buell's advance into Kentucky. Our scouts last night reported enemy retreating, in confusion, to Florence, ten miles southwest of Cincinnati.

St. Joseph, Sept. 12.—The guerrillas did no damage to Palmyra this morning; they remained but a few hours. Washington, Sept. 12.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a portion of one of our divisions drove rebels from Sugar Loaf Mountain, a point of much importance in Frederick county, Md. Some resistance was made, but it was overcome with loss of half dozen Federals killed and wounded.

Baltimore, Sept. 12th.—A gentleman who left Frederick yesterday afternoon, says Wednesday afternoon heavy firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry. The secessionists are much troubled about news from that quarter, which was to the effect that rebel General Loring crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and marched towards Harper's Ferry, where he commenced attack on Federals, who opened masked batteries and repulsed them with great slaughter, and captured many prisoners.

Our informant says rebels commenced moving from Frederick Tuesday night, their force numbering about 30,000. They moved in retreating order with trains in advance. He thinks they do not intend invading Pennsylvania, but have been driven into Maryland for supplies. This confirms the previous account of the utter wretchedness and destitution of rebel hordes. The rebels abandoned Westminster and marched toward Hagerstown.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12th.—Heavy rains this morning caused overflow of Schuylkill river, doing immense damage, estimated at a million dollars. Five persons were drowned. New York, Sept. 13.—A citizen of Frederick, Md., arrived yesterday, having left after the evacuation. He says the rebel force was estimated at from 50,000 to 60,000. His neighbors had lost all cattle, provisions, blankets—everything that could be applied to the use of the army being taken by rebels, who paid for nothing. But few Marylanders had joined them.

Sloop-of-war Albatross has been wrecked off Man of War Point. The crew were rescued by gunboat Canadagoa. The bark Fanny Lowry, from Nassau, was captured off Charleston, with cargo of salt, arms and ammunition.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The Government has completed arrangements for the settlement of free colored persons in Central America. The precise place depending on circumstances. Senator Pomroy will conduct the expedition. He has full power in premises and will start early in October with 500 persons, all provided with implements of husbandry. 4,000 colored persons have informed Pomeroy of desire to avail themselves of the President's colonization scheme.

15,000 men, under Buell, leave Nashville, Tenn., thought to pay respects to Kirby Smith's rear. 8,500 of Rosecrans' army arrived at Nashville to-day. Louisville, Sept. 12.—Two soldiers from Cumberland Gap report Gen. Morgan made a foray through rebel lines and captured enough provisions to sustain his army sixty days.

Cincinnati, Sept. 13.—Government, to-day, ordered home militia for defense of border. The Cincinnati troops returned to the city this afternoon, their services being no longer required, as army here are sufficient. It is reported that Charleston, Va., has been evacuated and burned by Federals, who are falling towards Ohio river.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.—Our information in regard to the crossing of the Potomac is from the most reliable source. A dispatch from Frederick, dated noon to-day, says firing was heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Gen. Hooker took possession of Frederick last night. McClellan entered that city this morning. We captured rebel wagon train.

GOOD FOR HIM.—Ex-Senator Green of Missouri, a notorious rebel sympathizer, received a handsome beating in Washington, lately, at the hands of J. E. Bonigny, formerly member of Congress from Louisiana, and Green talked secessh, and Bonigny being a Union man, caned him. He deserved it.

DEFIANCE TO THE WORLD! Our Iron-clad Fleet.

Forty-four Vessels to be afloat in October. (From the N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 18.) Subjoined is the first and complete resume of our new iron navy, which has been given to the public. It comprehends not only all the vessels afloat and approaching completion, but those which have just been commenced, and of which few persons have heard anything.

THE FRIGATES. The New Ironsides.—This vessel being the largest of our iron-clad fleet by 100 tons, deserves first notice. She is no less than 3,500 tons burden, and has just been finished and equipped at Philadelphia. She is 232 feet long, 57 feet 6 inches wide, 17 feet deep, and will draw 15 feet of water. Her frames are of white oak, and the average thickness of her sides is 20 inches.

The plates commence 4 feet below the water line, and are 15 feet long by 25 to 30 inches wide, and has three masts, and yards capable of being lowered in action, as to leave only the lower masts in view. She has a very formidable battery, consisting of sixteen 11-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun deck, and two 200 pounder Parrott guns on the spar deck. Her machinery is of great power.

The Ronoke.—was built in 1855, and rated with the Niagara, Merrimac, &c. before it was deemed advisable to raze her. She is to be clothed amidships with thick iron plates, to extend five feet below the water line; she will have three great revolving gun turrets on deck, and a powerful iron beam or ram on her bow. This beam resembles a large ax, and is formed of plates 20 feet long and 4 1/2 inches thick—thus making 9 inches of iron on the front edge. Each of the revolving gun turrets will be 20 feet inside diameter, and the sides will be formed of 11 courses of inch iron plates. Each plate for a turret is about 9 feet in length by 40 inches wide, and one inch thick.

The Monitor.—Several descriptions at length of this vessel have been published. She was invented by Capt. Ericsson, and draws 10 ft. The upper hull is plated with iron 6 inches thick, and is 174 ft. long, 41 ft. 4 inches wide, and stands only 18 inches out of the water. The iron-clad portion outside is perpendicular, 5 feet deep. The revolving turret is 9 ft. high, 20 ft. inside diameter, covered with inch-iron plates to the thickness of 9 inches, with an additional shield of three inches on the side of the port-hole. Her armament consists of two 11-inch Dahlgren guns.

The Galena.—Length 208 feet, breadth 36 feet, depth of hold 12 1/2 ft.; burden 1000 tons; covered with iron plates 2 1/2 feet long, 40 inches wide, and 3 1/2 inches thick, overlapping each other, and extending 4 feet below the water line. She is not at all like the Monitor, being simply an iron-plated screw steamer of great strength, and modeled with a view to speed. She is pierced for 18 guns, but carries only 6, viz: 4 Dahlgren and 2 Parrott guns.

The Naugatuck.—is simply an iron-clad canal boat propeller, arranged to be submerged at pleasure, and to serve as a model for the large Stevens Battery in course of construction at Hoboken. Length 101 feet, breadth 22 feet, depth of hold 9 feet. She is constructed in four compartments of about equal size, those at the bow and stern being intended for water, and the mid-ship sections being occupied by the crew's quarters and engine rooms. Beneath the deck is another compartment running the whole length of the vessel, also intended to be filled with water when the vessel is in fighting trim. When this vessel she draws 4 1/2 feet water, and when filled, within a few inches of 9 feet. Her armament consists of one 100-pounder rifled gun and two 12 pound howitzers.

The former is so placed as to point forward, and a space in the bow is made to open, through which the fire is delivered, and the opening is at once closed. The gun is loaded on Stevens' principle of lowering the muzzle beneath the deck.

THE NINE MONITORS. Besides the vessels named, there are nine iron-clad gunboats in course of construction and nearly finished. They are being built at the following places: Three at Greenpoint, N. Y., two at Boston, one at Wilmington, Del., two at Chester, Pa., and one at Jersey City. These will be all perfectly alike. Their chief dimensions are as follows: Length 200 feet, breadth 45 feet, depth of hold 12 feet, diameter of turret 21 feet, thickness of turret armor 11 inches; two 15-inch Dahlgren guns. Each will be 1,085 tons burden, 1,450 tons displacement, and 11 feet draught. The contract price is \$400,000 each. Several deficiencies in the Monitor will be rectified in these batteries; the pilot-house being placed on the revolving turret, and ventilation passing through the roof of the latter instead of through the deck. They will have only one turret each.

THE HEAVY IRON GUNBOATS. Besides the vessels being mailed with iron, there are some to be exclusively of iron, in course of construction. One of these is to be a side-wheel steamer. The other will have 4 propeller engines, and will be of the following dimensions:—In

length 156 feet, breadth 36 feet, depth 13 feet 6 inches. She will have two large turrets, one at a medium distance toward each end, and between these will be placed the pilot-house. At the prow there is a large and formidable iron prow or ram of 9 feet in length. This vessel will also have the peculiar faculty of sinking or rising in the water like the Naugatuck, so that the deck may, at different times, be either two or eight feet above the water line. The vessel presents no straight sides for shot to strike against.

THE GREENPOINT IRON VESSEL. The keel of this vessel was laid on the 8th of August. She will have two turrets, and is to be exclusively iron, and of extraordinary strength—326 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 13 feet deep.

The Chester Iron Vessel. This iron gunboat is intended more particularly for service in rivers. She will be 236 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold, and will be the only naval iron side-wheel steamer in the world. At a time when France and England have given over the construction of side-wheel vessels, we have not only built twelve wooden ones, but have now a complete iron craft, with invulnerable paddle-boxes. The United States will thus be the first to prove that the advantages of the rapid paddle may be retained in a man-of-war, while its objectionable features may be rendered practically harmless by the thick guard of iron.

The Boston Vessel. This was the first craft ordered of the last fleet, and may be ready by Nov. 10. She is to be faster than the Monitor, and that vessel's imperfections will not be repeated in her. She will be 3,300 tons burden. Length 240 feet, breadth 53 ft., depth of hold in proportion. The upper deck will be flush, like the Monitor's, neither bulwark nor rail running above it.—The strength of the deck will be very great. It will consist of no less than six-inch oak plank, covered with an inch and a half of the best description of iron. On the outside of the hull the plating will be five inches thick, a full half inch more than that of the English Warrior or Black Prince. The nuts and bolts will be so close even in the wood as to form themselves a thick mail.

A Vessel for the Pacific Coast. A vessel, the first of a fleet for the protection of our Pacific coast, has been commenced at Jersey City. It is not considered proper to print the exact particulars of the new movement at present, but the vessels will be about 250 feet in length, of proportionate width and depth, and that they will be fully armed and mailed.

Submarine Craft. The submarine iron propeller built at Philadelphia for the Government, from plans furnished by the inventor, Villeroy, was launched some time since. It is a propeller, built of boiler iron, and is 65 feet long, 6 feet deep, and 5 feet wide. It is sharp at each end, perfectly round, and is somewhat larger at one end, where there is a single opening for the entrance of the crew. When in, the door is closed and fastened on the inside. It is then sunk by means of water, and moved in any direction by means of small paddles or propellers, twelve of which are placed on each side. There is a manhole in the bottom of this craft, intended for the egress of a man in submarine armor, whenever such a step is necessary to carry out the designs of any contemplated expedition.

The New River Gunboats. The ten iron-plated gunboats ordered by the Navy Department for the protection of Ohio and Indiana along the Kentucky border, will each have two guns, draw two feet, and are calculated to navigate the Ohio River, from its mouth to Pittsburg, in all seasons of the year, and are expected to form an adequate force to repel all guerrilla raids across the Ohio into the free States.

The Mississippi Iron-clads. There are building three powerful, impregnable iron-clad gunboats for service on the Mississippi, to be named, Chillicothe, Indianola, and Tuscumbia, now nearly finished, two at Cincinnati, and one at New Albany. They are of the Monitor order; that is, their armaments are stationed in turrets impregnablely encased with iron, while every part of the hulls in any manner exposed are guarded with heavy iron plates below the water line.

The Chillicothe, the smallest of the three, is 162 feet long and 50 feet wide, with side wheels working in a recess; entirely iron-clad, her deck iron one inch thick, and hull plates two inches— the tower is covered with three-inch plates, and carries two guns of 168 pounds caliber. With all the armament she will draw but 34 inches.—The machinery is all protected from shot. She makes 5 miles an hour up stream.

The Indianola is 170 by 50, with a 7-ft. hold, powerfully and heavily built, with side wheels, and, in addition, two propellers—5 large boilers, and 4 engines of immense power, which will propel her 10 miles an hour up stream. She also carries 168-pounder guns in a shot-proof tower, and every part protected similar to the Chillicothe. She is a war vessel of formidable strength, and is designed for ease and speed in handling, as well as for the crushing power of her armament.

The Tuscumbia is 170 feet by 70, with a 7-foot hold, and will be armed with 168-pounders. She is, in every way, like the Indianola, only larger, and her strength and invincible power will be far in advance of anything now on the Western waters.

The last New York Iron-clad. A few days since the keel of a vessel was laid at the Delameter Iron Works, which is to be about 250 feet long and of proportionate draft and width, and will be constructed with the greatest care, and every