

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measure) one insertion..... \$3 00 Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00 Business cards one year..... 30 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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MOVEMENT AMONG BUSINESS MEN.

The introduction of Treasury notes as a circulating medium, in California, is, at present, the all absorbing topic of conversation in business circles. For a time their introduction will cause trouble and inconvenience in financial matters; but so soon as business men can agree upon a uniform system of receiving them as a new currency the difficulty will disappear. The true policy is unquestionably to receive them at par and allow gold to advance to a premium. The S. F. Call of the 12th inst., says: A large number of business men yesterday signed an agreement to receive Treasury Notes at par in trade, and a movement is on foot to introduce them practically by offering them formally as a tender on all possible occasions. It is evident that some such plan must be adopted to force an understanding among business men, by which the circulation of these notes is to be regulated. As it now stands, some parties receive them at par, others at a discount, and some endeavor to avoid receiving them altogether. It is high time that the question of their status in business circles was definitely settled, as now but the brokers can be benefited by the present anomalous manner in which they are circulated.

A Young Woman Outraged by an Entire Gang of Guerrillas, and Afterwards Burned to Death—Her Father Hanged.

We have the particulars of a rebel outrage committed in Haywood county, Tenn., about twenty miles from Jackson, which are well calculated to chill the blood of every person who claims the possession of a human heart. On the night of the 8th inst., a gang of marauders, believed to be part of Faulkner's band, visited the house of Marshall Waters, an old and respectable citizen of the locality, and without any ceremony dashed in the door, seized the old man, tied his arms behind him, and then securely lashed him to the back of a horse standing in waiting. The old man's daughter, the only female about the house, was violated by no less than ten of the gang, being first so tied as to render resistance impossible. This shocking and heinous business accomplished, the house was burned to the ground, the young woman perishing in the flames. In a few minutes the whole party were under way, adding to the old man's terrible distress by reciting to him in detail their shocking outrages upon the person of his daughter, and begging him, in a tantalizing style, not to take on about it, as he ought to know he deserved it all for his treason to the Southern Confederacy. He protested that he had taken no part in the war, had aided neither one side nor the other; that he was an old man and had sought to conduct himself in such a manner as to avoid any of the consequences of the war. The party and prisoner stopped when about a mile distant from the ruins of the house, and, unshaming Waters, they told him to pray three minutes, for at the end of that time they would be ready to hang him. The old man pleaded in vain for mercy. The rope was placed about his neck, then thrown across a projecting limb, pulled down and fastened to a convenient spring. Thus the old man was left to die by inches—to choke to death! Scarcely had he been drawn from the ground when a crashing was heard among the undergrowth near by, which caused the murderers to fly precipitously. The old man, flinging his hands disengaged, made an effort for life, and actually succeeded in drawing himself to the limb above. It was but the work of a moment now to unfasten the rope from his neck and to regain the ground, all of which he did, thanking God for his escape even thus far. On the succeeding day, exhausted by the severity of the ordeal he had just passed through, he reached Trenton, where he now lies dangerously ill and delirious.—Cairo Gazette.

AN ANGERIC "SLAVE-CATCHER."—In Genesis, 40th chapter and 9th verse, we read:

"The angel of the Lord said—Return to thy mistress and submit to her bonds." Chicago Times.

Ah, yes; Abraham, Hagar's master was a loyal man, and believed in the "enforcement of the laws." The Book of Exodus, on the other hand, tells us that Moses, the servant of the Lord, abducted over 3,000,000 slaves from an obdurate and stiff-necked old rebel named Pharaoh, after he had plucked him with frogs, bit him with vermin, stung him with flies, covered him with boils, and pelted him with hailstones; and when the old secessionist tried to chase them, the Lord opened the Red Sea and told them to skeddadle.—Nashville Union.

Affairs here now reached a crisis at which it becomes the duty of every man to choose his side; and the sooner they choose, the better. Our Government is now involved in a war in which she must conquer or die. She shall never die; the loyal men of the North will never surrender the Government, even if this war continues for fifty years, and her armies are compelled to march through oceans of blood and she compelled to issue enough paper currency to cover the face of the earth. We are now into it, heart and soul, and go through it must and will, no matter what the consequences are. One thing we can depend upon, and that is, that we will never have another war among ourselves, when this one is once disposed of. Therefore let us do it effectually while we are at it, and let us who is not with us is against us.—Nevada Enterprise.

The surrender of Norfolk was rather a sheepish affair; Mayor Lamb surrendered to General Wool, and the ram Merrimac was blown up.

As perfume is to the rose, so is good nature to the lovely.

BITTER REGRETS.—Among the correspondence recently found on board of a captured rebel vessel was a letter from a prominent citizen of a Southern State to his wife, who is sojourning at a distance from home. The writer of the letter had just returned from a visit of a week or two at Richmond, and was writing his wife what he saw there. The bitterness with which he condemns the rebellion and bewails the misery and desolation of his once happy and prosperous section of the Union is poured out with all the fervor of sincerity, and we doubt not that he expresses the feelings and hopes of thousands of others who, like him, dare not speak openly. The letter is dated the 30th ultimo. He says:

"This accursed attempt of one section to set up an independent government must, sooner or later, fail, and fail ignominiously. I am bound in duty to share in the burdens, and to do what I may to alleviate the sufferings which the attempt has brought upon those among whom I was born, but I will take no office in it—the highest would be no inducement—nor will I share in the terrible responsibility. No words can depict the horrors which I witnessed both at Richmond and upon my journey there and back. The deaths then occurring at Richmond were fully equal to one hundred and fifty a day. More than seventeen thousand sick and wounded are now in the Richmond hospitals. The recent seeming success of our arms will only serve to accelerate the downfall of our short-lived Confederacy."

JUDGE HUGHES ON PARTY MEN.—Judge Hughes of the United States Court of Claims, always a Democrat of the "straightest" sort, recently made a speech at Indianapolis in response to a serenade. A report of his remarks says:

"He denounced in strong terms those who profess devotion to the Union and yet are so frightened at the idea of subjugation and emancipation. 'These men,' said he, 'seem for more anxious to preserve the bond of the slave than the bond of the Union.' He was opposed to a war specially for the purpose of emancipation, but if, as an unavoidable incident of the war, slavery should perish, let it die. [Loud applause.] He didn't believe in preserving slave property for men whose hands are red with the blood of our neighbors, friends, and kindred. For the disposal of all such men he had a plan. If a Douglas man wanted to know where he would say, follow Douglas, and act upon the patriotic precepts of his last speech. If a Douglas man were disloyal he would say, follow your candidate for the Vice Presidency, Johnson, who is in the Rebel Congress. Go there. A loyal Breckinridge man should follow Stanton, and a Breckinridge man should go after Breckinridge. A loyal Bell man should follow the illustrious Everett. A disloyal one should go where Bell is. For the rest of those neutral men, who believe in fighting rebel battles on loyal soil, he would form them all into a procession, with secession flags and marshals selected from the 8th of January Convention, and march them South to the tune 'In Dixie's land we'll take our stand.' [Laughter and cheering.]"

"LIGHT BREAKING."—Under this caption the Albany (N. Y.) Evening Journal, edited by Thurlow Weed, and one of the friend of Secretary Seward, and one of the gentlemen selected by the President to visit Europe as Peace Commissioners, says in a late issue:

"Let the people be of good cheer. The clouds are slowly breaking. We begin to catch here and there glimpses of a brighter day. The Government is at last awakening to a realizing sense of the desperate nature of the situation, and of the necessity of resorting to desperate means. We have not only the promise but the evidences of a more vigorous policy; no more coquetting with treason; no more apologetic warfare; no more lavender water campaigning; no more sentimental little tattle about 'conquering the affections of the insurgent masses. Henceforth we are promised that hard blows will be substituted for soft words; that execution will take the place of threats; that treason will be treated as a crime instead of an indiscretion; that the utmost strength of the Government will be brought to bear upon the very brain and life of the great conspiracy. Evidences of a resolve to inaugurate a vigorous and earnest war are everywhere visible. The President has given us his word that there is to be no more 'fooling' with the rebels. The War Office has been clothing itself with new vigor and new life. Our generals have been instructed to spend more of their time in fighting the battles of the Union, and less of their time in acting as policemen for rebels."

The imports of the country for the past fiscal year show a decrease in dry goods of \$45,000,000, \$12,000,000 in general merchandise, and \$22,000,000 in specie. The decrease in imports, as compared with 1860 and 1861, is \$80,500,000. The exports are greater than in 1860-'61, exclusive of specie \$7,000,000, and \$54,000,000 in excess of '59-'60. The shipments of specie cannot, therefore, be attributed to the large amount of imports.

The Grenada (Mississippi) Appeal says: "Vallandigham, Wood, Pierce, and Seymour of Connecticut, with some half dozen other prominent men, are the only true friends the South can count up in the North."

ESPY'S THEORY OF STORMS.

APPLIED TO THE UNITED STATES. This is the most remarkable view of the course of our storms ever presented to the public. It is found in the "Fourth Meteorological Report of Professor James P. Espy," printed by order of the Senate, in 1857, and forms a quarto volume of two hundred and forty pages, beside fifty-four charts of different storms, and many sheets of the fluctuations of the barometer at numerous places in our country. The theory is derived from a careful collection of Meteorological registers from some hundreds of observers, and from these, too, the charts have been constructed. Professor Espy made the following deductions from the registers, or, as he calls them, "generalizations." They are important principles:

1. The course of rain and snow storms in the United States is from the West to East, from November to March inclusive.

2. Near the central line of the storm the barometer is depressed; but both in front and rear its rise is high or higher.

3 and 4. This central line extends from North to South, is often of great length, and moves side foremost toward the East, and is nearly straight or often curved, so as to be generally convex toward the East.

5. This central line travels from the Mississippi to the Connecticut river in about twenty-four hours, and from the last river to Newfoundland, nearly in the same time, or about thirty-six miles an hour.

6. When the barometer falls suddenly in the Western part of New England, it rises in the valley of the Mississippi, and also at St. John's, Newfoundland.

7. In great storms, the wind, for several hundred miles on both sides of the line of least pressure, blows toward that line directly or obliquely.

8. The force of the wind is in proportion to the suddenness and greatness of the depression of the barometer.

9. In all sudden great rains or snows, the barometer is greatly depressed near the central line, and rises beyond or on both sides of that line.

These are very interesting results, and worthy of special attention. Some others are merely noticed; as, the length of the storm is often great from North to South, while the breadth from West to East is small; storms often commence far to the West; sometimes East of the Mississippi; when the central line passes any place, the wind soon comes from the West; in the North parts of the United States, the wind begins at or tends Northeast; and in the Southern States from Southeast; the velocity of the North part of the storm generally exceeds that of the Southern. Professor Espy considers these generalizations as true laws of our storms, proved by induction from extensive observations, and to be confirmed by future observers, because of the "known uniformity of Nature in the production of phenomena."

Meteorologists have long known some of these principles. They have not had the means of ascertaining the others, and will be gratified to know them. The first law is true for all the great storms in the year, so far as they have been carefully recorded. The heavy and wide-spread thunder-storms of the Northern States are well known to begin in the valley of the Mississippi, and sweep across the country to the Atlantic. Some years since a violent thunder-storm, traced from the Western part of this State, passed, a little South and East over New England to the ocean, at a velocity of nearly fifty miles an hour.

The balloon which bore Professor Wise and others, on July 1st, 1859, from St. Louis, at near seven, P. M., and landed them in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, on the 2d, passed over eleven hundred and fifty miles in less than twenty hours, or nearly sixty miles an hour, was in a strong gale or tornado—attended in this state, at least, by a thunder-storm, which was especially heavy in the vicinity of Rochester, Utica, and Albany, and in the Western part of Massachusetts, where it lasted from seven to eleven, P. M. This direction of our storms follows from the fact ascertained by the motion of the higher clouds, that the current of atmosphere there moves to the Eastward, over the United States and a part of Canada, and must take along with it the storm-cloud which is in that higher atmosphere. The storm will begin with wind from the opposite, or Eastern direction; and, as the storm passes toward the East, the wind must change to some Western direction, and blow from that quarter till the end of the storm. This is only the history of the beginning and progress of all our extensive storms, presented in the language of the theory itself, which is derived from the careful examination of them.—The Printer.

LAWYERS.—Attorney General Dickinson of New York, has given his opinion that lawyers are not exempt from draft because of their profession—they are not judicial officers. It must have required a large amount of impudence to have suggested the idea.

THE COST OF DEFEAT.

We have come to a point, in the pro-slavery rebellion, when our capitalists and business men should begin to compute the cost of defeat. Suppose Jeff Davis should succeed in destroying the Union—what then? Suppose he should triumph in his infernal raid to protect slavery—the mother of all abominations—what then? Suppose he should take the city of Washington—what then? Suppose he had his army at the Capital and himself in the White House—what then? Somebody must pay the cost of this Southern rascality. And now, Messrs. Bank Officers, capitalists, and business men, at the North, who do you think Jeff would call upon to foot his bills? He wouldn't go South, that is very clear. Would our bank capital and deposits be safe? No. Would our savings-banks be safe? No. Would our merchandise and our other property be safe? No. Would our lands be safe? No. Would anything but slavery, all over the land, be safe? No. Would our necks be safe? No. Nothing would be safe. The South know very well that unless they succeed now in destroying the Government, they are made utterly and hopelessly bankrupt. They began by fighting for slavery. Now they are fighting for slavery and to save all the money they have invested in the rebellion, and they will fight with desperation. They have no hope in a separation. It is too late for that. They have reason enough, and they are wise enough, to summon every man who can bear arms to come to their help immediately. To delay is to lose everything.

If the North should fail, which may heaven forbid, the cause of freedom will be put back a century. If we fail, we shall also become bankrupt. Our gold and silver and everything we possess, will then go into the hands of the rebels. Our very lives will then be at their mercy. Remember—the men we are dealing with, inaugurated this rebellion by stealing. They stole the money in our custom-houses and mints. They stole our Government stocks and bonds. They stole our post-office revenue. They stole our fire-arms and munitions of war. They stole our ships, and everything in their reach. These are the men we are dealing with, and it is high time we understood the matter fully. Yes, we are dealing with branded thieves and robbers—with murderers—those who coolly fired upon Sumter, and dared to spill the blood of our peace-loving, law-abiding citizens. What can we expect from such men? It is time, now, for the North to begin the war. Shall our property be sunk and lost forever, or shall the South be the sufferer? Shall we spare the rebels while we suffer and pour out our loyal blood in defense of our country? That has been our policy. We have fought, thus far, like the indulgent tender-hearted mother, who said to her darling rebellious child, "I tell you, you young rascal, I'll conquer you if it takes every bit of sugar I've got in the house to do it." That is the only kind of talk our "Southern friends" have heard, and it is high time to stop short—to turn over a new leaf. Now let us begin the war:

1st. BY DRAFTING ONE MILLION OF MEN.

2d. BY PROCLAIMING UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION.

3d. BY CONFISCATING ALL REBEL PROPERTY.

4th. BY DEALING SUMMARILY WITH TRAITORS.

Such a course, in our opinion, will be the safest, wisest, and cheapest, and it would, within 60 days, put an end to the rebellion. It would scare the rebels at home and abroad and teach interventionists to mind their own business. Shall we begin the war? Who's ready?—N. Y. Independent.

ARMING NEGROES.—The N. Y. Express, argues against arming negroes, but makes this admission:

"Unquestionably, the right exists—There is nothing in the law of nations, or of war, that forbids. Besides, the rebels themselves have established a precedent in using their negroes as allies, or instruments of war. Hence, their proclamations against Hunter and Phelps are but mere brutum fulmen. The question of arming or not arming slaves, is merely a question of policy."

The Howard Engine Co., No. 3, of San Francisco, has resolved unanimously that the sum of \$65 be appropriated from the funds of the Association, each month, from the present date until the close of the war, to the Patriotic Relief Fund.

Dennison's Opera Troupe, in Portland, gave a concert one evening last week for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, which netted \$441.25.

The people of Belpassi and vicinity, Marion county, have contributed \$113.25 to the Sanitary Commission fund.

MASSACRE.—A dispatch from Salt Lake, Sept. 14, reports two trains attacked by Indians at Sublette's Cut-Off, 300 miles north, on the 15th August. Twenty persons were killed. The Snakes, Shoshones, and Bannacks are well armed, and threaten to prevent the emigrants from going to the Salmon River region.

THE BIGGEST DONATION YET.—John C. Rives, the publisher of the Congressional Globe, has contributed \$14,000 to the raising and equipping of the 1st regiment of the District of Columbia.

The Supreme Court of California has decided that the act of the Legislature taxing Chinese \$2.50 per month, is unconstitutional.

Captain Ericsson has made a contract with Government to construct two large iron-plated ships, which he believes will be the fastest and best sea boats, the most completely invulnerable, and the most formidable for attack, either at long range, or in close quarters, as arms, of any ships in the world. They will bear a general resemblance to the Monitor, with such modifications as have been suggested by experience. One of them is to be 320 feet in length, and the other 341, with 50 feet beam. The vertical sides are six feet in depth, and are to be protected with iron armor plating, 10 1/2 inches in thickness, backed with four feet solid oak.

The turrets are to be absolutely invulnerable. The contract provides that they shall be two feet in thickness, but the contractor has leave to reduce the thickness, provided he can satisfy the Department that less will be sufficient. A target has been constructed of thickness less than two feet, and forwarded to Washington for trial, but Capt. Dahlgren, who has been sending his 11 inch balls through a target like the side of the Warrior, with thirty pounds of powder—making a clean hole at every shot—says that there is no use of firing at this target of Ericsson's until the 15 inch guns are finished. The turrets will be made of sufficient thickness to withstand the force of the 425-pounders with the maximum charges of the big guns.

The vessels are to be furnished with more powerful engines than any now afloat.—Each ship will have two engines of 100 inches diameter of cylinder, with four feet stroke, to make 70 revolutions per minute, with boiler surface of 35,000 feet, and 1,180 feet of grate surface. The boilers are of the upright water tubular pattern—a modification of Martin's. The propellers are Ericsson's patent, 21 1/2 feet in diameter, and 30 feet pitch. The contractors guarantee a speed of 16 knots per hour—nearly nineteen miles.

The armament will consist of 15-inch guns, and will probably equal in destructive power that of any French or English ship. It is, however, as rams that these vessels will be the most formidable. Where the plates of the sides meet at the bow they form an iron wedge, 21 inches thick at the base, and terminating in a sharp edge.—This wedge is sustained by the plates behind it, 10 1/2 inches in thickness, six feet in depth, and extending the whole length of the vessel, forming the most powerful butting instrument that it is possible to conceive of. Captain Ericsson says, "It will split an iceberg."—Scientific American.

The late movements of the rebels have done more for the national cause than would a year's fighting. The threatening of Washington, the battles in and around Manassas and Bull Run, the invasion of Maryland and threatening of Pennsylvania, have had two good effects—first, it weeded the army and Cabinet of incompetent, if not traitorous officers, and placed the direction and execution of military affairs in the hands of competent men; secondly, it has again roused the war-spirit of the cold-blooded North, and taught them that they have still a desperate foe to contend against, and that the war must no longer be conducted upon the kid-glove system; that the time for discussing the rights of rebels is past; that this is a real war, and not boys' play; that this is a war of subjugation either upon one side or the other, the Federal Government, backed by twenty-five millions, must succumb to five millions, or the Jeff Davis Confederacy with its five millions of supporters must yield to the powers against which they have revolted. The day is past for any wincing at the idea of "conquering" the South—the South must be conquered, and that, too, at any cost. The territory of the United States of America is too small to hold two nations or governments; a division is interminable war, and we may as well have the war at the commencement, have the war out, now it is commenced, make it final, now that the nation is in arms; wipe out the last vestige of rebellion, though in doing so it shall be necessary to lay the country waste where it has taken root—better leave it a howling wilderness, to be settled in after time by a loyal people, than a treason-brooding, rebellion-hatching community. If the Government requires a million of men to crush, and effectually crush this rebellion, the men are at its disposal—yes, two million, if necessary—but the people have arrived at the very wise determination that it is their business to wipe out the rebellion, and not to go South for the purpose of protecting the rights and property of traitors and rebels.—Red Bluff Independent.

At a late speech in Rockville, Indiana, Ex-Governor Wright was speaking of the propriety of putting the negro in the war to do the drudgery and to save our soldiers from the ditches and trenches. A copperhead Democrat in the crowd cried out, "We have enough white men to finish the war." "Yes," said the Governor, "we have white men, but they are not all of the right sort." The hit was palpable.

There are three kinds of Unionists—one for the Union if slavery is preserved; another for the Union if slavery is destroyed, the other for the Union whether slavery survives or perishes. The latter are the only unconditional Unionists.—Chicago Journal.