

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Details of Eastern News. New York, Nov. 3.—Port Royal dates to October 29th say that two British steamers, Minho and Scotia, have been captured.

The Battle of Corinth. Corinth (Miss.), Oct. 7, 1862.—We have achieved a splendid victory. The enemy has fled in confusion and disaster.

In order to obtain a correct idea of the battle of Corinth, it is necessary to refer to the battle of Iuka, occurring on the 19th of September. After Gen. Price was so severely punished, he retreated, followed by Gen. Rosecrans, by way of Fulton, in the direction of Tapelo, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, where, after pursuit was ended, he halted and rested his wearied men.

The enemy rested for the night at a distance of three or four miles from Corinth, and early Friday morning the pickets of both armies commenced the fight with skirmish, as heretofore. They were speedily reinforced, until a general engagement was brought on.

Skirmishing and cannonading without intermission from daylight until eight o'clock, when our forces slowly fell back, filing to the right, thus concentrating the rebel attack between the railroads, north-east of the village, and about a mile distant.

At 9 in the morning Col. Oliver, commanding a brigade of the Sixth division, which at that time was stationed on the Chevalle road, sent to Gen. Davies, commanding the Second division, an urgent demand for reinforcements.

In this charge our troops advanced in splendid order, and gained great credit. The fight continued during the day till four p. m., without any decisive results, when it became evident that the enemy was changing position.

All was quiet during the night, but at half-past three Saturday morning, Battery "Robinet," commanded by Lieut. H. C. Lobinet, an officer of the First United States Infantry, opened upon the enemy with its heavy siege guns.

brought away a splendid battery of James rifled guns, which was presented to them by Gen. Rosecrans as a reward for their valor.

At seven o'clock the batteries commenced feeling the woods in every direction, but without eliciting any reply.

At this time, as we learn from rebel prisoners, the rebel soldiers were gathered in the timber, out of range of the guns, and addressed by Gen. Price and others upon the necessity of capturing Battery Robinet, whose murderous discharges were creating such havoc in their ranks, and whose presence prevented the capture of the town, and called for volunteers to attempt its capture.

At a given signal they moved forward rapidly under a heavy fire of grape and canister from our artillery to the left, followed at supporting distance by their reserves. During their advance their colors were shot away several times and as often replaced.

By this time the first line and reserves—what there was left of them—had reached their old position, the second line forming an angle of ninety degrees, were well advanced in the direction of battery "Robinet." This was the forlorn hope.

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son, which arrived from Jackson during the night, at daylight they started to pursue the retreating rebels.

Gen. Rosecrans followed the rebel army until near the Hatchie river, the bridge over which stream Gen. Hurlbut had reached with his division from Bolivar, and destroyed, near Pochontas. The rebels found their retreat cut off in that direction, and attempted to retreat toward Chevalle, when they met the advancing column of Gen. Rosecrans.

Corinth, Oct. 6, 1862.—The enemy came and fought desperately, by spasms, and was conquered, and is now retreating, and our forces are in hot pursuit.

I rode all over the field very soon after the battle closed, and can say, with certainty, that the rebels lost four to our one.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—We think Stonewall Jackson has been much overrated; he is a dashing partisan officer, but his career has not been distinguished for any brilliant victories; indeed he has been as often defeated as he has been successful.

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Although repeatedly wounded, he lived in Paris to the advanced age of eighty-five years. He recently died at the Hotel des Invalides and was interred at Mont Par-nasse, among the heroes of the nation.

LEGAL TENDERS.—Last evening a number of our merchants met together in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of consulting together in relation to the propriety of taking some action relative to the general acceptance and payment of legal tender or treasury notes in all their business transactions.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.—A State Emancipation Convention is to be held in this city, on the 29th, next Friday. When first called, this Convention promised to be one of interest, as being the first gathering of the kind ever held in the State; but the resistless stride of this war has deprived it of much of its promised importance.

Slavery in Missouri, at least, and, perhaps, Slavery in the South, will end with the war. It will have to end, if the Confiscation Act be enforced, for that act is nothing less than a sweeping statute of emancipation.

It will be more appropriate for the friends of Emancipation to turn the Convention into a jubilee of rejoicing over the swift disappearance of the institution which they thought it would require years of toil to remove.

MARYLAND.—EFFECT OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—Baltimore, Oct. 1, 1862.—The greatest theme of rejoicing among the real friends of the Union, and of denunciation among its enemies, is the President's proclamation of freedom to the slave.

Gov. Seward made a prophetic remark to Judge Randall, the other day, when he said that the time had come to proclaim liberty to the slave to save the Republic.

There is now an end to border slave State policy, with all its paralysis of the national arm.

SPLENDID WAR STEAMER.—The New York Herald of the 1st inst., says: Commodore Vanderbilt is converting the noble steamship Vanderbilt, which he lately gave to the United States Government, into a man-of-war.

Some idea of the amount of ammunition required to supply an army such as Gen. McClellan's, during a heavy fight like that of Antietam, may be gained from the fact that thirty-eight tons of ammunition were forwarded to Gen. McClellan from Washington via Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Hagerstown.

ENGLAND'S INVOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.—The following English steamers, captured by our Navy while trying to run the blockade, have been taken by the Navy Department, to be fitted up as Union cruisers.

According to the census, there was an excess of 733,258 males over females in the United States in 1860. The excess is chiefly in the Western States.

The law for the abolition of slavery in the Dutch West Indies in July next, has passed the States General of Holland by a vote of 45 to 7.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.—The present tariff law, which went into operation on the first of August, is working as well, if not better, than its friends anticipated.

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A TOWN ON THE BATTLEFIELD.—An Eastern correspondent thus describes the effects of the battle of Antietam on Sharpsburg:

Nearly all of the inhabitants of Sharpsburg have returned to their dwellings. The work of removing dead horses from the streets and repairing the damages to the buildings has commenced.

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.—George F. Train, in a speech lately delivered in Philadelphia says:

"I then spoke to the President about changing our language. I told him we had spoken the English language long enough, that it was high time we should begin speaking the American language.

REBEL OUTRAGES.—The Nashville Union has an account of a horrible outrage perpetrated by five guerrillas. They visited the house of a citizen, about eight miles from that city, on the night of the 30th of September, and violated the persons of his wife and daughter, and proceeded thence to the house of a widow lady, treated her in the same brutal manner.

THE DESERT NEWS states that a cotton mill has been built at Parowan, in that Territory, and that some of the machinery has been put up and is now running.

THE CANALS OF NEW YORK have yielded a total of four million eight hundred thousand dollars in tolls during the fiscal year ending on the 1st inst.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—Gov. William Jayne has been elected delegate to Congress from Dakota by about one hundred and fifty majority over Gen. Tod.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Four rebel mail carriers were arrested with a large mail, on the 29th inst.