

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.-

VOL. VIII.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

No. 33.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, for one week) \$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.

Details of Eastern News.

Washington, Nov. 18th.—Gen. Burnside has issued a general order, organizing the army into three grand divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Sumner, Franklin, and Hooker.

A number of prominent shipping merchants are now here, urging upon the Secretary of War and the Navy the importance of immediately and effectually sealing up Charleston harbor, which is, at present the great point of entrance of all contraband trade.

The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, of the 10th, wishes for peace, and says: "We are anxious for peace; that longing for it is never out of mind by man, woman or child. The war distresses us more than it does the North."

New York, Nov. 18.—A special dispatch from Warrenton, says Burnside has submitted his plan of the campaign to the authorities at Washington.

Advices from New Orleans state that the expedition under Gen. Weitzel, met the enemy at Thibodeauville, and defeated them after a brisk fight.

Advices from various parts of the Southern coast, say that nearly all the rebel salt works on the coast of Florida and Louisiana have been destroyed by our gunboats.

The New Orleans negro brigade is stationed at Algiers. The whole Texas coast is sealed by our blockaders.

The Warrenton (Va.) correspondent of the Tribune, says the army of the Potomac is again under marching orders.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—It is reported that 20,000 rebels under Hindman, are near Ozark, and 12,000, under Holmes, in the vicinity of Little Rock.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The New Orleans papers of Nov. 5th, give a full account of the brilliant victory over the rebels, gained by Gen. Weitzel at Bayou Lafourche.

On Monday [3d] the Confederates marched to Napoleonville to meet the U. S. forces there, and select a suitable position, but fell back 9 miles to a spot where the engagement took place.

While the enemy were attacked in front, a body of Federal cavalry advanced to attack them in flank, but about the time they got within fighting distance, the rebels, unable longer to withstand the vigorous onset made by an overwhelming force surrendered.

The informant thinks it was quite warmly contested, both sides displaying great courage. He also says that when the fight was over, most of the rebels having laid down their arms, the Captain of a company of the 13th Connecticut advanced on Col. McPeters, and demanded a surrender.

Washington, Nov. 18.—President Lincoln has issued an order enjoining upon all soldiers and sailors a strict observance of the Sabbath.

New York, Nov. 19.—Correspondence of Herald from Warrenton, says Gen. Sumner's corps moved to the front on the 15th. They are probably destined for Fredericksburg.

The bridges over Potomac creek are being re-built, and the road beyond Warrenton Junction will be abandoned.

Chas. A. Dana, late editor of the Tribune, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, Walcott resigned.

Saturday morning, Gen. Boyard occupied Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, which was hastily evacuated by rebels.

prisoners, in good health, and shall have a great many more. Their clear and undoubted loss cannot be less than 10,000 or 12,000, which I should think would pretty effectually break up and demoralize a force of 40,000 or 50,000, which the rebels are said to have had.

And now a few words by way of moral. Secretary Chase said of Gen. Grant that he "had done about the only clean thing we had yet in this war."

It is about time that success and not politicians should create our Generals. Let the people cry as loudly to have Gen. Grant re-elected as they have been said to cry that McClellan should be supported.

Gen. Rosecrans, however, having arrived at Barrett's found that the second road south from Iuka, which he had been ordered to occupy, was too far from the other to permit his two forces to co-operate, and, moreover, they were separated by an impassable swamp.

There is no sense in censuring anybody in this matter. Every one did as well as he could. Rosecrans got into a fight before he expected it, but having got into it, he made a good fight.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE REBEL WOUNDED.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was with the President in his trip to Harper's Ferry:

Relates the following, which is strictly true: After leaving Gen. Richardson, the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded.

TAKING THE OATH.—During the three days ending with the 23d Sept., about 12,000 property holders of New Orleans, black and white, male and female, took the oath of allegiance.

There was received by the Washington Sanitary Commission, lately, a patriotic old lady's tribute, bearing this inscription: "These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zeriah Clapp, 93 years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in mending bullets in the Revolutionary war. Keep the toes of these socks towards the rebels."

More of the Battle of Corinth.

Jackson (Tenn.), Oct. 10, 1862.—The battle of Iuka happened in this case; I have seen a number of pretended descriptions of this battle, but none of them have given anything like a clear idea of it.

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Besides this, there are 350 prisoners at Bolivar, and some at Bethel, and in all this the killed and wounded from Hurlbut's attack are not reckoned at all, neither are those of Rosecrans' pursuit.

How the Iowa Boys Vote.

St. Paul (Min.), Oct. 15, 1862.—It is a standing assertion of the Democratic allies of the Iowa press, that the Democrats have sent a majority of the soldiers to the army.

It will be observed that eight-ninths of the regiment are Republicans. And when the returns are received from all the Iowa regiments, the proportion of Republicans will be found but slightly less than in the Twenty-seventh.

Corinth (Miss.), Oct. 14, 1862.—The following is the result of the voting in some of the Iowa regiments in this region yesterday:

Table with 2 columns: Regiment, Union, Dem. Twelfth Regiment 109 14 Fourteenth " 114 29 Eighth " 88 14 Tenth " 287 70 Eleventh " 335 42 Seventeenth " 175 42 Second Battery 35 6

ILLINOIS TROOPS ON THE PROCLAMATION. Democrats in and about Ottawa, having frequently denied that a large majority of the One Hundred and Fourth, or Laclede county regiment, are Republicans, a request was sent to some of the officers of the regiment to obtain its views on the President's proclamation.

In Camp Shelbyville (Ky.), Oct. 10.—Inclosed you will receive a copy of the vote taken to-day in camp by the companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, giving their views on the late emancipation of the President of the United States, which resulted as below.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, members of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, citizens of La Salle county, having read the resolutions denouncing the emancipation proclamation of the President, passed by the Democratic Convention, held at Ottawa, Sept. 24, 1862, take this occasion to express our condemnation of the same, and can view said resolutions in no other light than "as giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the National Government," and do request our friends at home to express by their votes at the polls next November their approval of the course of the President in issuing his proclamation of emancipation; and also express their condemnation of the course of the Democratic party of La Salle county, as expressed by their said resolutions.

THE Indiana Butterfats, who threatened to do mighty work in resisting the draft, have found that it was easier to talk than to show fight, and much better to do neither.

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.—Archbishop Hughes the highest Catholic authority in the United States, says: "No enlightened Catholic can be a secessionist, or adhere to a party whose cardinal principle is the perpetration of slavery, without becoming recreant to his faith, and defying the thunders of the Vatican."

to the residence of Col. James Culbertson, there, throwing down the fences, they turned northward, entering the fair grounds (half a mile east of the town), on the west side, and driving within the circular amphitheatrical ring, poised for the final consummation of the scene.

The ten coffins were removed from the wagons and placed in a row, six or eight feet apart, forming a line north and south about fifteen paces east of the central pagoda or music stand in the center of the ring. Each coffin was placed upon the ground with its foot west and head east.

The arrangements completed, the doomed men knelt upon the grass between their coffins and the soldiers, while the Rev. R. M. Rhodes offered up a prayer. At the conclusion of this each prisoner took his seat upon the foot of his coffin, facing the muskets which in a few moments were to launch them into eternity.

The most noted of the ten was Captain Thomas A. Snyder of Monroe county, whose capture at Shelbyville in the disguise of a woman, we related several weeks since. He was now elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, with white vest.

A few minutes after one o'clock, Colonel Strauch, Provost Marshal General, and Rev. Mr. Rhodes, shook hands with the prisoners. Two of them accepted handkerchiefs for their eyes—all the rest refused. A hundred spectators had gathered around the amphitheatrical to witness the impressive scene, the stillness of death pervaded the place.

The officer in command now stepped forward and gave the word of command—"Ready, aim, fire!" The discharges, however, were not made simultaneously—probably through want of a perfect previous understanding of the orders and of the time at which to fire. Two of the rebels fell backwards upon their coffins and died instantly.

The lifeless remains were then placed in coffins, the lids upon which the name of each man was written, were sewed on, and the dirful procession returned to the town by the same route that it pursued in going. But the souls of ten men that went out came not back.

It seems hard that ten men should die for one. Under ordinary circumstances it could hardly be justified. But severe diseases demand severe remedies. The safety of the people is the supreme law. It overrides all other considerations. The madness of rebellion has become so deep seated that ordinary methods of cure are inadequate.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—During the quarter ending the 30th of June, the receipts of the United States Treasury amounted to \$238,140,227, and the expenditures to \$194,030,777. Among the expenditures were \$160,434,843 for war, \$14,818,606 for the navy, \$12,056,498 for interest on public debt, reimbursement for temporary loans, &c.

STENOGRAPHY.—The following very decided views are published in a letter from W. C. Grier, of the Kentucky Senate, dated October 11th, who has just been burned out of house and home by the marauding guerrillas of the rebel Morgan:

Judge Holt says that "no one can doubt the power of Mr. Lincoln to issue a proclamation of emancipation."

Terrific Vengeance. Saturday Oct. 18th, witnessed the performance of a tragedy in the once quiet and beautiful city of Palmyra, which in ordinary peaceful times would have created a profound sensation throughout the entire country, but which now scarcely produces a distant ripple upon the surface of our turbulent social tide.

It will be remembered by our readers that on the occasion of Porter's descent upon Palmyra, he captured, among other persons, an old and highly respected resident of this city, by name Andrew Allison.

This person formerly belonged to the Third Missouri Cavalry, though too old to endure all the hardships of very active duty. He was therefore detailed as a kind of special or extra Provost Marshal's guard or cicerone—making himself generally useful in a variety of ways to the military of the place.

When Gen. McNeil returned to Palmyra, after that event, and ascertained the circumstances under which Allison had been abducted, he caused to be issued, after due deliberation, the following notice:

Joseph C. Porter—Sir: Andrew Allison, an aged citizen of Palmyra, and a non-combatant, having been carried from his home by a band of persons unlawfully arrayed against the peace and good order of the State of Missouri, and which band was under your control, this is to notify you that unless said Andrew Allison is returned unharmed to his family within ten days from date, ten men who have belonged to your band, and unlawfully sworn by you to carry arms against the Government of the United States, and who are now in custody, will be shot as a meet reward for their crimes, amongst which is the illegal restraining of said Allison of his liberty, and, if not returned, presumptively aiding in his murder.

A written duplicate of this notice he caused to be placed in the hands of the wife of Joseph C. Porter, at her residence in Lewis county, who, it was well known, was in frequent communication with her husband. The notice was published widely, and as Porter was in Northeast Missouri during the whole of the ten days subsequent to the date of this notice, it is impossible that, with all his varied channels of information, he remained unapprised of Gen. McNeil's determination in the premises.

The ten days elapsed, and no tidings came of the murdered Allison. It is not our intention to dwell at length upon the details of this transaction. The tenth day expired last Friday. On that day ten rebel prisoners, already in custody, were selected to pay with their lives the penalty demanded. The names of the men so selected were as follows:

Willis Baker, Lewis county; Thomas Hanston, Lewis county; Morgan Bixler, Lewis county; John Y. McPheters, Lewis county; Herbert Hudson, Ralls county; John M. Wade, Ralls county; Marion Lair, Ralls county; Capt. Thomas A. Snyder, Monroe county; Eleazer Lake, Scotland county; Hiram Smith, Knox county.