

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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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, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

No. 35.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brovier 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.

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EMANCIPATION FATAL TO REBELLION.—A correspondent of the New York Times urges the immediate capture of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Vicksburg, and Knoxville, Tenn., and gives his reasons why the possession of these places by our Government would compel emancipation. He says in closing his letter:

"Suppose Knoxville, Vicksburg, and Mobile taken; what military power remains to the rebels in the Southwest? Absolutely nothing. There is no point d'appui for either army or guerrillas; no possibility of support; no foreign assistance. There is an exhausted country, without a fortress and without an available army. Cut off from Texas and Arkansas, cut off from all ports and markets, cut off from the mountain retreats, cut off from even subsistence—except from one means of strength. What is that? The negroes. And here we come to the terrible effect, if it is enforced, of the Emancipation Proclamation. I will only say one word of this, to show what a powerful war measure it is. Vicksburg and Mobile being taken, the whole of the Mississippi river, the Tennessee, Yazoo, Big Black, Pearl, Mobile and numerous bays, and estuaries and bayous, are entirely commanded by our gunboats; and almost within cannon shot of these there are more than a million and a half of slaves. In fact all the great cotton and sugar plantations are on navigable waters. On the 1st of January the proclamation takes effect, and these negroes are free. Will they be removed? Not at all. What happens then? The masters must support them, without being able to command their services. To support them without their labor is impossible. What, then, is to be done. One of two alternatives must take place. Either the masters must pay the negroes for their labor, as in the free States, and thus retain them; or, the masters must leave the country to the negroes. Which will they do? I know not; but you see at once that either of them involves an entire reorganization of Southern society. And to this color, it seems to me, the whole war must at last come. Its legitimate and philosophical result is the destruction of the Southern aristocracy, and the reorganization of society on a new and better basis."

THE PIRATE ALABAMA, OR "290."—The plan that Semmes has adopted to bring fish to his net is as follows: It will be seen at a glance that the position he was last reported in was in the track of many vessels bound to and from Europe. This is the position he has chosen to do the greatest possible amount of destruction; and he certainly has been most successful. Whenever he captures a ship, after taking from her all that he and his officers want, he lays by her until dark, and then sets her on fire. The light of the burning ship can be seen many miles, and every other ship within seeing distance stands toward the light, seeking to rescue a number of poor fellows from destruction. The pirate keeps in the immediate vicinity, awaiting the prey that is sure to come, and the next morning the poor fellows, who have, to serve the cause of humanity, gone many miles out of their course, find themselves under the guns of the Alabama, with the certainty that before another twenty-four hours they will share the fate of the ship they came to serve.

This plan will enable him to destroy an immense amount of property without much cruising. He can lay in one position and gather the ships around him during the night, ready for operations on the coming day, for weeks to come; for it will be a long time before his depredations can be made known, so that our unsuspecting merchantmen will be on the look out for him. Again, he will be enabled to cruise for an indefinite length of time; for he uses no coal, depending upon his canvas entirely, which, it seems, is all sufficient for his purpose. He carries stores for eight months, and can always replenish from the prizes he may take. He will be here to day, there to-morrow, and will be certain to be found where no one is looking for him. Looking for him will be like "looking for a needle in a hay stack," and with the majority of vessels we have cruising at the present time, should one of them be fortunate enough to see him, all we shall benefit thereby will be a look, and so it will continue to be until we have ships of greater speed than we now possess or expect soon to have.

No. 290.—The origin of the name of this famous, or rather infamous ship, is not generally known. The ship was bought by a subscription made by 290 British merchants, from that honorable class of whom Burke said the counting house was their temple, the ledger their Bible, and gold their God. One of these days a settlement of this account will be made.—New York Express.

A thoroughly Anti-Slavery paper, in the French language, has just been started in New Orleans. It is called L'Union, and addresses itself, in particular, to the French people of color, to whom it appeals in stirring articles, to join the Union troops and aid them in the establishment of a "Republican system without stain, of a democracy without fetters." The first number produces a letter, addressed two years ago by Victor Hugo to a Haytian poet.

MEXICAN NEWS.—Washington, Nov. 22.—Advice from our Mexican Minister by the last arrival are favorable. Congress met on Oct. 20. Representatives from all the States were present, and a law was passed giving the Government extraordinary powers to resist the invasion, making Juarez almost Dictator for six months or the war—powers such as were conferred at the last session on Donado.

A manifesto has been issued, denouncing the French invasion. Orders have been issued to fortify all the defensible towns. All the reactionary chiefs except one had sent in their adhesion to Juarez, and the States are promptly sending in their contingents. Gen. Comonfort alone brought five thousand men from one frontier State. The French have not moved yet, although they have thirty thousand men. It is expected that they will not move until the end of December when transportation will arrive.

On the part of the Mexicans it is believed that they will be able to rally double the numbers of the French army. The general impression conveyed by letters from many sources is that a determination exists to fight to the last, with great hopes of final success.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes in his last letter:

"From the public we hear expressions of surprise and admiration at the power displayed by the people of the United States, and at the magnificent spectacle of force in the late levy of 600,000 men. No nation in Europe could carry on so exhausting a war as that now raging in the United States for a longer period than from three to six months, without either making peace or falling into a state of anarchy. This war has been going on eighteen months, and now Europeans, to their utter confusion, see at Washington, a man in a plain black coat, without any of the surroundings of power, without any paraphernalia which, to them, represents authority and prestige, telling the nation that he wants 600,000 more men, and 600,000 men spring to arms at his call. These men, moreover, are in a great part educated men, and do not follow their choice in enlisting in the business of war; still further, they are fighting for a political principle, and not specially for their freedoms. And while the nation is thus engaged, it is sending more bread to Europe than ever before."

All these things are thus a wonder to Europe, because they are contrary to all the experiences of the past. To England in particular our prosperous finances are a daily astonishment, while our military resources are the special wonder of the continental people. The fact is, that last levy of 600,000 men, even if it stood alone, would be reason enough to settle the question of foreign intervention. It has set very many political philosophers to thinking.

THE IMMENSE BULL RUN MOUNTAIN.—The immense Bull Run mountain seems cleft in twain, as if by some mighty power. The way is scarcely wide enough to admit of the passage of a wagon. To an immense light, on each side, rise large piles of limestone rocks, from whose crevices spring a thousand fountains, whose plashing upon the rocks beneath is echoed ten thousand times. Huge trees form an immense canopy in the heights, rising one above the other. The sun smiles but in few places in the dark passage.

The bottom of the gap is filled with rocks and mud, and it seems scarcely possible to a novice in mountain wading, that either horses or vehicles could pass the tortuous, rough and dark labyrinth. But it was done this morning. The advance guard, led by Stahl and Wyndham, is followed with the rush of artillery and horsemen. The occasional rattle from the bright brass twelve pounders, and the tremendous rattle of the wheels, tells that they are rapidly passing through the awful defile.

CRITICISING GENERALS.—The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Isaac T. Williams, an old and able conservative Whig, at Troy, New York, Nov. 1st:

And here I may be told that I, a civilian, am criticizing military operations, of which I know nothing. Gentlemen, if the devil ever lent his ingenuity and cunning to the device of a wicked and destructive notion for the ruin of a free people, it was to this notion that a civilian ought not to review or criticize the acts or operations of a General. Amid all the resources of tyranny there is no armor in which despotism can more effectually achieve the fiercest dreams of its diabolical ambition. Give a General immunity from criticism and he holds your liberties in his fist. Concede that military science is occult, and unapproachable by the civilian, and you give the lie to history. Read Hugo's description of Waterloo in one of those immortal tales just published, and tell me who appreciates military science—the soldier in the heat of battle, or the scholar, when the minute record is before him, with all the circumstances that time has brought to light? A civilian not to criticize a General? Why not? What is your General but a civilian? Has he graduated at West Point? In other words, has he spent four years of his boyhood at a military school? Then he may have been taught to be a Lieutenant or an Engineer. So far, so well. But what that distinguishes a General from a Lieutenant or an Engineer has he been taught? Not a thing. Besides, who shall teach a General? Were his instructors Generals, or more professors? Who, I say, shall be the instructor of a General? God on high alone, by that deep inspiration by which "the Almighty giveth him understanding."

THE QUESTION TO DECIDE.—Gen. Stanley, who commands a division of the army near Corinth, made an address to his soldiers, recently, in which he said:

Remember that we are solving with our bayonets one of the great questions of history—the domination of caste; the question whether a cruel oligarchy, who, forgetful of that simple and sublime command of our Saviour, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," enslave the right to live upon the unrequited labor of his neighbors, shall rule and dictate the destinies of our country.

General Rosecrans has entitled himself to a vast measure of gratitude by showing to the rest of the Generals of the United States how the advantages of victory should be used. If such an example as his had been set in the early part of the war and faithfully followed afterwards, we believe that the rebellion would ere this have been closed up and closed out. There can be no military fact more indisputable than that an enemy beaten and crippled in battle should be instantly and vigorously followed up, pressed upon, harassed, and knocked from pillar to post, and from post to pillar, until he is utterly broken up and broken down.

It is fortunate that we have at least one General who, when he gains a victory, knows what to do with it.

The Military Commission engaged in inspecting the works around Washington, will make an elaborate report covering the whole subject, and discussing the many points of interest. They have already made considerable progress. The Commission have concluded that the selection of sites for the various fortifications, which form a periphery of thirty-five miles, are well selected, and that the forts are well constructed, but that more artillery and garrisons are required to render them absolutely impregnable, and that the interval between the larger works ought to be strengthened by rifle pits, redoubts and abatis. This Commission was formed at the request of General Barnard, who is considered one of the most accomplished engineer officers in the world. His recommendations, so far as their indorsement by the Commission, will be laid before Congress at its approaching session, and a small appropriation asked for.

A number of prominent shipping merchants of New York have started a movement for sending shiploads of provisions to the starving operatives of England. A more effective response to British abuse of this country, and to representations of our exhausted condition, could not be made. But the operatives of England have claims upon our abundance which should be remembered. The mass of them are firm friends of the Union cause, and understand the American quarrel more clearly than their governing classes would have us believe. We have a vast surplus of breadstuffs, with a portion of which we can reward their fidelity to the right under trying circumstances.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.—This machine is the work and invention of a young man named Alden, who spent his life, as well as life's means, in working out the discovery. We need not say that it supersedes the use of the compositor, and asks of him no fingers to detect and seize the several types, set them in order and array them in words in the stick. This machine does all this like a living being, and sets them afterwards in galley, then in page, etc.; and again asks no human fingers to separate the mass and restore each type to its own set in case. The machine can make no mistake; for its task is reduced to perfect law. An invention like this must assuredly be the most remarkable of the age and world.

There is no possibility of the machine wearing out with constant use, in twenty years, and it is scarcely liable in any way to get out of repair, as it is composed entirely of iron, steel and brass. The only delicate parts of the works are covered up, and well protected from any accident likely to arise from carelessness on the part of the operator. Very little oil is used in working it—not over a thimble full in a month's time. It is designed to be worked by steam, horse or treadle power. It is perfectly original throughout in its construction, no portion of its movements being copied from any other kind of machinery.

The inventor, being a practical printer, as well as a fine inventive and patiently meditative genius, has introduced into his system—for so his invention may be called—all the thousand little conveniences and agencies for expedition.

He was certainly a most extraordinary person, and this invention must be a most enduring monument of his equal patience, steadfastness, devotion and large grasp of mechanical genius. But, except the fame, he will reap none of the fruits of his discovery. Timothy Alden was a native of Massachusetts. For twenty years of his life he devoted himself to the perfection of his invention, and in a firm concentration of will and brain and money he exhausted all the resources of life, and wore out life prematurely in the labor. The incessant strain for so long a period upon his active intellect proved too exhaustive for a physique naturally feeble, and he sank under his task of genius.

But he succeeded. He triumphed even before death; he lived just long enough to cry "Eureka"; to put the finishing stroke to his labors; to see his machine in successful and wondrous operation. Twenty years of his life, and life itself, and above forty thousand dollars in money, were expended in bringing into successful use a single one of his machines, and then his eyes closed upon the work forever.

One man feeds the "distributor" compass, justifies and reads his own matter (thus doing away, in a great measure, with proofreaders, and is less liable to mistakes than by the usual way of composition,—for instance, there are a great many more "typographical errors" made in distributing than in setting type; and it is impossible for the "fingers" of this machine to place a type into its wrong "alley." Hence its correctness.

The poet Whittier, in a published letter, puts his support of Mr. Sumner on the following grounds:

"I freely admit that, in times like these, to man has a claim to office on merely personal or party grounds. But there are men who specially represent and embody vital ideas of loyalty and freedom, and such it is the duty of patriotism to support. I favor the re-election of Charles Sumner in Massachusetts for the same reasons that I would vote for the conservative Governor Sprague of Rhode Island—for the Breckinridge Democrat, Daniel S. Dickinson of New York—for such Douglas Democrats as Gov. Tod of Ohio and McClelland of Illinois—or for O. A. Brownson, the Catholic Democrat of New Jersey—careless of what their party names may be, so long as I know them to be loyal and true, and their services are needed in this hour of the country's peril."

THE CUMBERLAND GAP ARMY.—Parson Brownlow states that Gen. Morgan's army of ten thousand men, which recently evacuated Cumberland Gap, had been on half rations for more than a month before they left, and on the march they were put on quarter rations of beans and rice, without a particle of bread or meat; and during the sixteen days' march had no bread except what they made of new corn, each man carrying with him a tin plate, paneled full of holes with a nail, to make it serve as a grater, and in this way they grated new corn for bread and mush. Bare-headed and bare-footed, without tent clothes, their sufferings were terrible! To this must be added a degree of hunger that drove them to kill sheep, and old sows with pigs, and eat the meat in some instances, perfectly raw! Gen. Morgan's command comprised six regiments of East Tennessee infantry and two of cavalry, who have been from five to nine months in the service, and yet have never received one dollar of pay! And probably that is the case with the rest of the command.

ENGLAND AND THE REBELLION.—Heretofore, Great Britain has regarded the rebels among European powers. But we have now an official confirmation of what has been frequently charged and as often denied, that the Autocrat of France is in advance of the ruling aristocracy of England, in striving to secure a pretext for intervention in behalf of the Jeff Davis usurper. It appears that M. Dronyn de Haes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, submitted a formal proposal to the British and Russian Governments to unite with France in an offer to mediate between our National Government and the rebel organization, but the proposal was declined by both the powers to whom the appeal was made. The British Minister, basing his refusal upon the ground that there is good reason to believe that the proffer of mediation would be rejected by our National Government, and the bad feeling thus created would preclude the success of any subsequent offer. We suspect the truth to be that neither France nor England feels safe in pressing this point without the concurrence of Russia, which continues to be the steadfast friend of the American Republic.

GOOD FOR THE WORKING MEN.—About the beginning of October a meeting was called by the Mayor of Staleybridge, near Manchester, England, to declare in favor of the South, and to petition the government to employ intervention. The aristocracy of the place engineered the meeting, but the working men were on hand and showed by their opinion that they were somewhat decidedly at issue with "their betters." A resolution, moved as an amendment, blaming the rebellious conduct of the Southerners for all the evils now being suffered in the English manufacturing districts, was carried by a vote of a hundred against one.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.—Mr. Galt, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, recently addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the relations between Canada and England, saying if Canada were turned adrift she would retain a most bitter feeling toward Great Britain, and immediately join the United States. The answer made by Manchester, through Mr. Ashworth, a leading man, was that the future the Canadians took themselves off the better England would like it.

THE THOUSANDTH BIRTHDAY OF RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg state that Russia celebrated her thousandth birthday on the 20th of September. There were great rejoicings at St. Petersburg and Moscow, but the chief festival was held at Novogorod, where the commemorative monument was uncovered. The Imperial family visited Novogorod on the occasion, and the Emperor's journey was marked by enthusiastic demonstrations of the peasantry.

THE POSITION OF A WAR DEMOCRAT.—Col. Norman Eddy, a life-long Democrat, of the 48th Indiana Regiment, who was severely wounded while gallantly leading his men at Iuka, returned to his home at Indianapolis, and was seranaded on Saturday night last. In response to this compliment he made a brief speech, in which he implored the people to have faith in our President and Generals. The policy of confiscating and emancipating the slaves in the rebel States he endorsed as eminent-ly wise and just. It was a military necessity, and a potent means of weakening and overcoming the rebellion.—Chicago Times.

Perhaps the following sentiments of Douglas, in a speech on refunding Jackson's fine for suspending the writ of habeas corpus in New Orleans, might give some light regarding the mind of that great statesman:

The necessity and glorious effect resulting from the cause which that necessity prompted [suspense of habeas corpus in New Orleans] were acknowledged by the whole country, and he would even say by the whole civilized world. Then, so far as this bill was concerned, he (Douglas) could not say whether their acts were legal or illegal. He cared not whether General Jackson violated the Constitution or not. He cared not whether General Jackson suspended civil authority or not. If his acts were necessary to the defense of his country, that necessity was above all law. \* \* \* Talk about illegality! Talk about formalities! Why there was but one formality to be observed, and that was the formality of directing the cannon, and destroying the enemy, regardless of the means, whether it be by the seizure of cotton bolls or the seizure of persons, if the necessity of the case required it. The God of nature has conferred this right on men and nations, and therefore let him not be told that it was unconstitutional. To defend the country, let him not be told that it was unconstitutional to use the necessary means. The constitution was adopted for the protection of the country. If martial law was necessary to the salvation of the country, martial law was legal for the purpose. If it was necessary for a Judge, for the preservation of order, to punish for a contempt, he thought it was necessary for a General to exercise control over his cannon, to imprison traitors, and to arrest his spies, and to intercept communication with the enemy. If this was necessary, this was legal.

THE BAPTISTS AND THE PROCLAMATION.—Both the New York, and the Philadelphia Associations of Baptists have approved, in the most emphatic manner, the President's emancipation proclamation. The following resolutions were adopted by the Baptist Association of Philadelphia:

Resolved, That in pursuance of this spirit, we hail with joy the recent proclamation of our Chief Magistrate, proclaiming freedom, on the first day of January next, to the slaves in the disloyal States, and we say to him, as the people said to Ezra, "Arise! for the matter belongeth to thee. We also will be with thee; be of good courage and do it."

Resolved, That in the name of liberty, which we love; in the name of peace, which we would make enduring; in the name of humanity and religion, whose kindred hopes are blended; we protest against any compromise with rebellion; and that for the maintenance of the war on such a basis, for a longer or shorter period, we pledge in addition to our prayer, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The Old School Presbyterian Synod of New Jersey at their session last week, spoke out in this fashion of the Rebellion: "That we regard the continuance, the enlargement and calamitous proportions of our civil war as a solemn token of God's righteous displeasure, with our whole nation, and a most impressive admonition that we are not suitably humbled for the manifold and heinous sins of corruption, pride, self-confidence, Sabbath desecration, forgetfulness of God, and oppression, especially of the colored race."

The New York Tribune, speaking of the effect of volunteering on the election in Pennsylvania, says that a Republican member of the present Congress, who has just closed an arduous canvass, and been re-elected, writes us privately the night before the election as follows: "We have sent in all over eleven thousand volunteers from my district, and our political loss, on a close analysis, is between four and five thousand."

Another Acknowledgment. U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, } New York Oct 23, 1862. } My Dear Sir:—The second crop of your patriotic labors has come into our garner, and been acknowledged I hope by our Treasurer. The sum of \$2,875 (twenty-eight hundred and seventy five dollars) was realized by the sale of your gold at San Francisco, and transmitted in a draft by your correspondent, Gen. L. H. Allen, to whom our Treasurer immediately sent a receipt.

Your success in collecting money for us is truly wonderful, and receives our most grateful appreciation. In regard to the liberal donation of \$1,000 sent by the "Grand Lodge of Free and accepted Masons of Oregon," we gratefully honor the trust and confidence reposed in us by that honorable body. I wish we could send you the victory you suggest as being needed to animate the drooping confidence in Oregon. It will come in time, if not in due time. Our people have no idea of giving it up. They are just getting ready to go in all over, and when we make war a business, we shall do it as well as we do other business. It has been too much a pastime (except for our poor, sick and wounded men) up to this time! But the Government seems now getting in earnest. For your noble expectation of sending us still more money, accept in advance our thanks for what you propose, I am sure you will do. California has sent us nearly \$250,000! Was such beneficence ever equalled? With the most cordial regards, and the hope that we shall meet face to face some day, when peace returns, I am yours most truly. H. W. BELLOW, Pres't. Mr. A. HOLBROOK.