

BATTLES IN ARKANSAS!

Rebels Defeated!

Gen. Blunt's official report of the battle of Cain Hill, on the 20th of Nov., places the number of the rebels at eight thousand. He says Gen. Hindman was to join the enemy that day with a large force of infantry...

An expedition to Yellville, Arkansas, under Gen. Herron, has been successful in destroying the salt-peter works and arsenal stores there...

Mouday evening last, a hundred Federals had a fight with a largely superior force of rebels at Yokum Creek, Carroll county, Arkansas...

St. Louis, Dec. 4.—A dispatch received at headquarters from Gen. Blunt says that the rebel Generals Marmaduke and Hindman are concentrating their forces preparatory to another attack...

St. Louis, Dec. 8th.—Advices from the Southwest, received last night, says the enemy under Hindman and Marmaduke, twenty-five thousand strong attempted to force Gen. Blunt's position at Cain Hill...

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY! REBELS BADLY BEATEN!

St. Louis, Dec. 9th.—A dispatch dated "Battlefield near Fayetteville (Ark.) Dec. 8th," says: Gen. Herron's force, en route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, met the enemy yesterday at Prairie Grove, ten miles south of Fayetteville...

St. Louis, 11th.—Gen. Blunt telegraphs that the rebels have crossed the Arkansas river. The enemy's loss is 2,000 among whom are five Colonels; our loss was 760.

Details of Eastern News.

A late Savannah (Ga.) Republican gives as the losses to the Confederates in battles during the last ten months, seventy-five thousand men. Of this number that paper estimates twenty-five thousand were killed in battle or died of wounds...

The Navy Department has received from commander Parker particulars of a recent expedition into the waters of Matthews county, Virginia. They scoured the surrounding country, destroying twelve salt works and a quantity of salt, five schooners, two sloops and a lot of scows.

Late Raleigh (N. C.) papers indicate a strong feeling of disgust with the war, and a growing and prevalent desire for peace. The village of Greenville, on Tar river, has been taken possession of by our forces.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., gives an account of an expedition recently sent from that place towards Osceola, Mo., which resulted in the killing of twelve rebels and the capturing of ten.

A dispatch from Charleston, Kanawha county, Virginia, dated November 28th, says: The Second Virginia Cavalry, supported by one regiment of infantry, made an attack on the enemy near Kenly's Knob, Greenbrier county, two days since...

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says private advices from one of the most eminent friends of America in France, represent that the recent offer of mediation by Napoleon is there regarded as an expression of a deliberate and matured purpose...

Cairo, Dec. 5th.—Passengers from Holly Springs, Mississippi, last night, report that Grant's army was pushing forward to Oxford. The rebels have destroyed the trucks and bridges as much as possible...

Chicago, Dec. 6th.—Memphis papers just received say that Gen. Hovey's expedition, 20,000 strong, which left Helena, Arkansas, some days since, landed at Friar's Point, marched directly to Grenada, Mississippi, and took possession of that place last Monday, December 1st.

Philadelphia, 11th.—Nashville dispatches say that the rebels under Johnson, Bragg, Cheatham, Forrest, and Morgan, advanced and appeared in front in great force. A battle is expected near Harpeth, 20 miles southwest of Nashville.

New York, 11th.—The pirate Alabama was at Martinique Nov. 17th. The Federal gunboat San Jacinto arrived there some forenoon, and went out to wait for her; but she escaped the next night.

War Department.—The Report of the Secretary of War details the military operations during the past year; says from a survey of the whole field of operations it is apparent that whatever disasters our arms may have suffered at particular points, a great advance has been made since the commencement of the war.

Navy Department.—Secretary Welles' report is a long and interesting document. It gives a complete history of the war so far as the Navy has participated in its operations. When Welles assumed charge of the Navy Department there were but forty-two vessels in commission...

Washington, Dec. 11.—At 6 o'clock this morning, 143 Federal guns opened on Fredericksburg. Up to latest accounts, the fire continued uninterrupted. The destruction of the city is certain.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Information has been received that six pickets in the army of the Potomac were frozen to death on the night of the 8th. In the camp near Alexandria seven died from the effects of the cold.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—The following extracts from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury show the estimated receipts and expenditures for the year ending 30th of June, 1862, framed on the supposition of the continuance of the war:

Estimated expenditures, in round numbers, for the civil list, \$25,000,000; Interior Department and Pensions, \$10,250,000; War Department, \$738,830,000; Navy Department, \$68,250,000; interest of public debt, \$19,400,000; to which appropriations made are estimated undrawn on 1st of July, 1863, \$200,000,000; making an aggregate to the 1st of July, for which appropriations are made or asked, \$1,095,000,000.

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estimated that \$250,000,000 will remain undrawn on the 1st of July, 1863, making the true amount of the probable expenditures, during the fiscal year, \$845,000,000. Estimated receipts from customs, \$70,000,000; for internal duties, \$150,000,000; miscellaneous sources, \$3,000,000.

New York, Dec. 10.—Dates to the 29th of November reported that the rebels were preparing to attack our gunboats at Galveston with five heavily armed river steamers; also, that about five thousand troops intend coming down under cover of night to aid in the attack.

Washington, 10th.—We learn from Fairfax Court House that our scouts report general evacuation by the rebels of Thoroughfare Gap.

San Francisco, 10th.—Dispatches are received from New York stating that Commissioner Boutwell promises to forward a supply of stamps for California by the steamer of the 11th of December.

Nashville, 9th.—Gov. Johnson has issued a proclamation for the election of Representatives to the 9th and 10th Congressional districts.

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Cairo, 11th.—Gen. Grant is encamped at Oxford, waiting supply train from Holly Springs. Reports are contradictory as to whether the rebels re-occupy Grenada or not.

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The steamer Eagle, with Havana dates to the 6th, has arrived. The position of the French at Vera Cruz and Orizaba is represented as very critical. They have no fodder for their cattle, and no fresh feed for the troops, who suffer from dysentery.

Information from Newber, North Carolina, dated Dec. 1st, says: "It is discovered that it is the intention of the rebels to abandon immediately all that portion of North Carolina lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad."

Up to the 6th of November the list of vessels captured off Wilmington, North Carolina, and the adjoining coast since September 1st, showed a total of twenty vessels, of which six were sent North as prizes. The others were chased ashore and destroyed.

Fredericksburg Taken!

Washington, Dec. 11.—At 6 o'clock this morning, 143 Federal guns opened on Fredericksburg. Up to latest accounts, the fire continued uninterrupted. The destruction of the city is certain.

Headquarters of Army of Potomac, Dec. 11th, 9 a. m.—Everything last night was confusion. To-day was the time fixed for crossing the Rappahannock. During the night pontoons were conveyed to the river, and artillery placed in front of Fredericksburg.

The troops are all under arms near the river, prepared to rush over as soon as the bridges are completed. On an attempt being made to finish bridges the rebel infantry again opened fire, as also their artillery, which fired the bridges in several places.

LATER.—A dispatch dated Dec. 12th, says that our forces succeeded in crossing the river, the rebels falling back without much fighting. Franklin's division had crossed below, and his pickets extended to Hooker's. It was thought the fire in Fredericksburg would be extinguished.

Some apprehensions was felt as to the safety of Nashville. Morgan was not far off, preparing for another forage into Kentucky.

A dispatch from St. Louis, Dec. 6 says information has been received at headquarters that a demand for Gen. McNeil's surrender to the rebels has arrived within the Federal lines.—Gen. McNeil is the officer who executed the ten guerrillas at Palmyra, Missouri, because they had murdered a Union man at that place. It is very probable that our Government will give up to the Southern scoundrels one of the best officers we have!



If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!—Gen. De.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862

Czapkay's Agent on Government Finance.

TREASURY NOTES.—While United States Stock and Seven Three-tenths Treasury Notes are at a premium, it is a mystery to some that "green-backs" should be at a discount. Is not the whole nation pledged for their redemption? Are they not perfectly good and safe? they ask. Then why is it that they are ten, twelve and fifteen cents below par? It is not because there is any lack of faith in the Government, but simply because Congress made a mistake in making a legal tender for all debts and demands except in payment of duties on imports.

The foregoing is clipped from the secession sheet at Salem as an extract from an exchange, but in a way that says "them's my sentiments." Now there isn't a barber in Salem who knows anything of Government finance who doesn't know that the fact that Congress refused to make legal tender notes receivable at the Custom houses, is the very reason why the notes are not subject to greater depreciation than they are.

The interest on this money has to be paid in specie. The "direct tax," Congress said should be paid in legal tenders if taxpayers desired. One object of this "direct tax" is to get back into the Treasury a portion of the paper emitted, so as to prevent as far as possible too great a circulation of paper money, as well as to make rebels bear a portion of the burden of the war.

Information from Newber, North Carolina, dated Dec. 1st, says: "It is discovered that it is the intention of the rebels to abandon immediately all that portion of North Carolina lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad. The yellow fever at Wilmington is said to be abating."

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Czapkay's Salem Statesman on "Platforms."

PLATFORMS.—The rebels have for a platform, "the Union—broken and destroyed." The soap creek "Toadface" concurs. The abolitionists platform is, "the Union—not as it was, or is, but as it should be"—which means precisely the same as the other.—The Oregon City Argus and Eugene Republican concur.—Salem Statesman.

Col. Hamilton, a Union refugee from Texas, who spoke in Brooklyn Sept. 29th, after recounting the wrongs and outrages perpetrated on Union men in Texas before Texas had seceded, said that "If the Union was to be restored, as it was, with no freedom of speech, no right to hurrah for the American flag, no security to life, and no protection to property, in States clatched in the bloody grasp of the slave power, then it was no Union for him, and he had no use for it. He wanted the cause of the rebellion, and the cause of all the woes he and his friends had felt in Texas—slavery, blotted out—the rebellion crushed at once, and the 'Union restored as it should be.'"

These men are, according to the amalgamation secession squit Bash and Pat Malone, on the "abolition platform" along side of Honest Abe. "Toadface and Malignant concur." Now let us see what kind of a "platform" this political hermaphrodite is on.

Hamilton out of the State, want the Union, if restored at all, "restored as it was"—so that they can continue to steal, rob, ravish, and murder—in this the Texas guerrillas, and the hermaphrodite "concur." Jeff Davis, if he is defeated in his present efforts to overthrow the Government, wishes to come back, if come back into the Union he must, into "the Union as it was," with slavery festering and stinking, debasing and demoralizing Northern dough-faces till he can get another opportunity to use slavery as a fulcrum on which to place his lever to overthrow the Government.

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FREEDOM OF SPEECH.—We notice one

of the secession sheets copies an extract from Daniel Webster's speech in Congress mentioning upon the acts of the Government in time of war as well as in time of peace. The object we suppose of these scoundrels is to make Webster sustain the rights of traitors to denounce the Government, applaud its enemies, discourage enlistments, and retail falsehoods without number against the men who are engaged in crushing the enemy, with the additional right to have their vile productions carried round at Government expense. Now Webster never held to any such notions.

Webster, however, though an able man made one silly speech, which would make the scoundrels as far as it goes. During Jackson's Administration when it was proposed to place money in the President's hands to enable him to repel an expected French invasion, Webster said—"He would give the President no such power, if the enemy was now thundering at the gates of the Capitol!"

John Quincy Adams, in reply to him said, that—"The man who could use such language had but one step more to take, and that an easy one—while the enemy was engaged in battering down the walls of the Capitol—to go over and help him."

Webster acted the part of a half-breed scoundrel in making his speech, while Adams spoke like a patriot. His withering reply made Webster wilt in his boots. Democrats of that day applauded Adams and denounced Webster, but the secession hounds who call themselves democrats now despise Adams and fall to licking the dirt off of Webster's old boots.

WOOLEN FACTORY.—Pursuant to call, a number of citizens met at the Court-House in this city last Thursday afternoon to take steps towards organizing a Company to build a Woollen Factory at this place. Dr. Steele was called to the chair.

On motion of D. P. Thompson, a committee of five was appointed, whose duty is to ascertain on what terms a site and water privileges can be obtained for the proposed Factory—and also to ascertain the sum necessary to complete the work, and recommending the amount of each share.

The following named gentlemen were then appointed by the meeting: Wm. C. Dement, L. D. C. LaLaurie, D. P. Thompson, J. L. Barlow, A. Warner. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Court-House on next Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the Committee is expected to make a report.

An invitation is extended to all those who are interested in the development of the resources of our city, to attend the meeting and take part in the proceedings.

AMUSING.—To see the fellow who is trying to crawl into Pat Malone's breeches, wiggling and whining about "legal tenders," "honesty," &c., &c., to try to frighten, beg, or coax, those who own big large sums of money at exorbitant interests, to pay in coin, is laughable. He seems to be impressed with the idea that "coin has riz." He'd better propose to George of the "Hazel Patch" that if he will start the ball by lifting that "meringue" in coin, George shall be published as "honest," and taken into communion as something better than a "curry comb democrat,"—a regular Fire Politer, with an "entrance ticket" for the "Sinnit race course."

MR. FROWNS.—The masses of the people everywhere, are well satisfied with the removal of McClellan. The conviction had long been becoming settled with the honest thinking portion of the community, that McClellan wasn't "the right man, in the right place." The Sacramento Union, heretofore a Douglas democratic paper, but now consistently and heartily Union, calls the removal of McClellan an "Emancipation of the American army." A few weak secessionists are still raising a whangoodle whine and scratching at the clods on McClellan's grave.

TELEGRAPH.—G. C. Strong, Esq., the Telegraph contractor was in town yesterday, and says the poles are up all the way through to Yreka. He is now waiting for the wire, which is on its way to Portland.

THE NEW YORK "DEMOCRACY" which shunted in Brooklyn for Seymour and Jeff Davis, is claimed as of "our kind," by the Salem Statesman, and Corvallis Union. The rebel papers in Richmond are also quoting from the speeches of democratic stumpers in New York, and complimenting them highly.

"We shall continue to stand by the Administration."—Salem Statesman. Just as Judas "stood" by his Lord when he kissed him, and handed him over to be crucified, for thirty dollars. It would be in better keeping with your developments to go and make a "stand" in Jeff Davis's kitchen.

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