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[From the Oregon Christianian.] THE EXISTENCE OF THE SOUL DEMONSTRATED BY HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY.—Dr. J. W. Draper, in his late excellent work on Physiology, has placed this matter in a light long hoped for by Christians.

“But what if it should turn out that, from the study of the cerebral mechanism, distinct proof can be obtained on this point—proof of just as cogent a nature in support of the doctrine of the existence of the soul as that which we have of the existence of the external world, and of precisely the same character? Without, therefore, occupying myself with such other evidence as might be drawn from theological or metaphysical sources, and which are therefore extraneous to the object of this work, I shall proceed to point out such considerations as naturally offer themselves to our minds when we recall the general structure of the nervous apparatus.

The simple ciliated nervous system consists essentially of these portions, a centripetal fibre, a vesicle, and a centrifugal fibre; the centripetal fibre may have its outward or receiving extremity vesicular or cellular material. Thus constituted, this mechanism is ready to receive external impressions, which, if such language may be appropriately used, are converted or reflected in part by the ganglion into motions, and the residue retained.—But the arc, viewed by itself, is a mere instrument, ready, it is true, for action, but possessing no interior power of its own.

The essential condition of the activity of such a nervous arc is therefore the presence and influence of an external agent—a something which can commence the primitive impression, for without it the mechanism can display no kind of result. Moreover, there must be an adaptation between the nature of that agent and the structure thus brought in relation with it, as is strikingly illustrated by each of the organs of sense.

And thus it may be proved that those actions which we term intellectual do not spring from mere matter alone, nor are they functions of mere material combinations; for though it is indisputably true that the mind seems to grow with the bodily structure, and declines with it, exhibiting the full perfection of its powers at the period of bodily maturity, it may be demonstrated that all this arises from the increase, perfection, and diminution of the instrument through which it is working.

France is so anxious that there should be mediation and intervention in the New York World, that the New York Commercial suggests that our Government propose, in conjunction with other Republics, to intervene between France and Mexico! The idea is a good one.

DIPTHERIA IN WESTERN ILLINOIS.—The Rock Island Argus says this fearful disease has been raging with fatal effect in that region. It is confined to children and its ravages are fearfully fatal. In the town of Moline some one hundred children have been swept off, and it is raging yet with terrible effect.

Before the war broke out, 5,000,000 persons were supported in England by cotton; 30,000,000 spindles employed in the production of the yarn, and the capital absorbed exceeded \$750,000,000. Four-fifths of the cotton consumed in England—800,000,000 pounds—were American.

IOWA SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The official canvass of the votes of Iowa soldiers footed up as follows: Republican, 14,874; Democratic, 4,115. Republican majority, 10,759.

years past, has yielded such a splendid result. The mass of a planet being known, the perturbations which it can cause in another are capable of direct computation, but it was reserved for Leverrier to discuss the inverse problem, and from the perturbations to find the place of the planet. The discovery of Neptune was the result.

Now the problem we are dealing with is of this inverse kind. It may be stated, Given the structure of the cerebrum, to determine the nature of the agent that sets it in action. And herein the fact which chiefly guides us is the absolute analogy in construction between the elementary arrangement of the cerebrum and any other nervous arc. In it we plainly recognize the centripetal and centrifugal fibres, and their convergence to the sensory ganglia, the corpus striatum and optic thalamus; we notice the vesicular material at their external periphery as presented in the convolutions of the human brain; and if in other nervous arcs the structure is merely automatic, and can display no phenomena of itself, but requires the influence of an external agent—if the optical apparatus be inert and without value save under the influences of light—if the auditory apparatus yields no result save under the impressions of sound—since there is between these structures and the elementary structure of the cerebrum a perfect analogy, we are entitled to come to the same conclusion in this instance as in those, and, asserting the absolute inertness of the cerebral structure in itself, to impute the phenomena it displays to an agent as perfectly external to the body and as independent of it as are light and sound, and that agent is the soul.

It would not comport with the object of this work to pursue this argument in its details, yet I cannot forbear observing that, even so far as we have already advanced, the point which, after all, is of the utmost importance, is completely attained.—Those who have accused physiology of tending toward materialism have never duly weighed the accusation they make, and certainly have never understood the nature of the arguments it can present; for such as the one here imperfectly set forth, from their tangible nature, will commend themselves to many minds who do not appreciate the strength of purely metaphysical arguments, and herein they may become subservient to the highest and most enduring interests of our race.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The House today passed a resolution thanking Gen. Butler for his able and energetic administration of the affairs of the Gulf Department. A bill was reported by the Committee on Ways and Means to-day which provides for the issue of \$900,000,000 of 20 year 6 per cent bonds, for the issue of \$200,000,000 of legal tender notes in the usual form, and for fractional notes not to exceed \$50,000,000, to take the place of postal currency and for deposits of coin in Sub-Treasury receipts. Another section taxes bank circulation 1 per cent on a graduated scale, according to amount of capital.

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—It is stated that a rebel force under Gen. Marmaduke, in the rear of Blount and Heron, attacked Springfield, Missouri, on the 8th. There has been some fighting since. At noon the enemy in large force took our guns, but were repulsed at dark. Militia reinforcements were coming in.

New York, Jan. 9.—Gold this morning is 39 per cent premium.

Frankfort, Jan. 9.—The Kentucky Legislature met yesterday. The Governor recommends that Kentucky reject Lincoln's proclamation.

Detroit, Michigan, Jan. 9.—The Michigan Legislature met yesterday and re-elected Chandler United States Senator for three years.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 9.—The steamship Africa, with dates from Liverpool to the 27th and Queenstown to 28th of December, has arrived.

The News of the Federal defeat at Fredericksburg was the universal topic in England. The friends of the North are greatly disappointed. General deductions drawn at Liverpool were unfavorable.

GEORGIA.—A late letter from Savannah says: Considerable trouble with the slaves was expected, as all not needed were to be sent in the interior. Some refuse to go and are taken by force. A new law has just come into use, since Lincoln's proclamation. All soldiers deserting are to be shot, and slaves are to be hung. But many escape every night to the ships on the coast and to Fort Pulaski.

There have been thirty deaths from diphtheria in one town in Maine, out of a population of four hundred.

Details of Eastern News.

Cairo, Jan. 11.—A Memphis dispatch of this morning, says that McClelland has marched to Vicksburg and superseded Sherman. There has been no fighting at Vicksburg for several days.

A dispatch from Newbern, (N. C.) 6th, reports 4,000 rebels in Goldsboro' and Kingston.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 5th, says it is reported that a great expedition of the gunboats and transports, under Gen. Nagle, left Fortress Monroe, on the 1st, for some Southern port. From indications deemed unmistakable, the enemy is prepared to make a grand demonstration on Goldsboro and Kingston.

New York, Jan. 11.—The steamer Creole from New Orleans, 3d, has arrived. The pursuer of the Creole reports that the gunboat Clifton arrived from the Southwest Pass on the evening of the 3d, with news that the rebels had made an assault on the Federals at Galveston, (Texas) on the morning of the 1st. Our gunboats were attacked by five rebel steamers. Our gunboats were protected by double rows of cotton bales. The Harriet Lane was captured; the officers, including the Captain, and crew—130 in all—were killed by musketry from rebel steamers. The gunboats Clifton and Osawa were engaged, but escaped; the former losing no men, and having but one wounded. Two barges, loaded with coal, fell into the enemy's hands. The Westfield, flagship of Commodore Rowshaw, was not engaged, she being grounded in a northern channel. Her crew were transferred to a transport, and Rowshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the enemy, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion occurred before the boat, containing Rowshaw and his boat's crew, got away, and they were blown up with the ship. The remainder of the crew were saved. Our land forces, under Colonel Barril, probably did not exceed three hundred. The troops which had been sent there to occupy Galveston did not arrive, and the place was evacuated. They did not disembark. All the fleet is now on the way back to New Orleans. The rebels are estimated at about 5,000. Our loss is estimated at 150 to 160 killed, and 200 to 400 prisoners. Rebels suffered considerably, as our guns fired grape and canister into their midst.

Cairo, Jan. 11.—By arrival of steamer Memphis tonight from the Yango river, we have authentic reports to the 11th.—Sherman's repulse was complete. The entire force under command of McClelland had embarked on transports, closely pursued by rebel advance, which coming within range of the gunboats were driven back with severe loss. At last accounts the entire fleet, with transports, had arrived at Island No. 82, on their way to Napoleon. As nearly as could be ascertained, our loss is 400 killed, 1,500 wounded, and 1,000 missing.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Gen. Carter's expedition to East Tennessee reached Manchester, Kentucky, yesterday, on its return.—The results of the expedition, which consisted of 1,000 cavalry, were the destruction of two important bridges, the killing, and wounding and capturing of 550 rebels, the taking of 700 stand of arms and a large amount of flour, salt and other stores. A break skunkish took place at Wantaga bridge and another at Jaxessville. This raid was one of the most hazardous of the war, and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost ten men.

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Dickinson on the "radical" Wadsworth and the "conservative" Seymour.

For the benefit of the Union men, whether heretofore attached to the republican party or the democratic organization, we give below an extract from a speech made by Daniel S. Dickinson in New York City, Oct. 8th. The rebel organs in this State, are claiming Seymour as a "conservative," and denouncing as "radicals," "abolitionists," &c., such as Dickinson, Holt, Stanton, John A. Logan, Robert Dale Owen, Bancroft, Butler, Cass, Andy Johnson, and a host of other patriots who formerly acted with the democratic party—a host comprising the brain of the party—while it had any claims to loyalty, but who are now fairly represented by the speech we give below. These men are truly loyal, and in earnest in trying to save the country. They are all men of brains, and possessing noble sentiments, and for their honest efforts in crushing the rebellion, and because they will not turn aside to enter the field of political joggery, to build up an opposition party, to oppose the President, save slavery, clog the wheels of the Government, pave the way to a dishonorable and humiliating compromise which shall not only shield the heads of the leading rebels from deserved and ignominious punishment, but reanimate them at the head of the Government—for this they are now denounced by such whisky-soaked, unprincipled, speculating, and treasonable allies of the rebels as the Salem spirit as "abolitionists," "radicals," &c., &c. It was in a great measure out of deference to the wisdom of the democratic statesmen we have mentioned, that Mr. Lincoln was induced to yield to their urgent appeals, and conform to the wishes of the brain of America elsewhere, in depriving the rebels of the further aid of four million of slaves. We have just received a letter from the East, giving us the most solemn assurances that our newly elected Senator, Mr. Harding, stands along side of these eminent men in sentiment and in action.

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our National flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison, placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze its emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion and confiscation, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively clung close to the maternal bosom—when all commotion between the loyal States and the capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a crenelated and an unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement and consternation and alarm—when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs and were naturally looked up to as exemplars in such a crisis, there were two whom subsequent events have made conspicuous in domestic history. They did not, like the two characterized by the prophet Nathan, live in one city [laughter]; nor was the one rich and the other poor; but neither was far from the central regions of this great State. Both were in the full maturity of natural life; both had been honored by marks of popular confidence; both had been educated by that rare knowledge only to a father's solicitude and a father's hope; both were blessed with ample wealth—the fruits of laborious and enterprising progenitors, and both were qualified by circumstances and fortune to exercise an important influence upon public affairs in moments of peril. In this, their country's evil day, both left the State of their birth and residence, and their homes of comfort and plenty, about the same time, and went abroad. One bid adieu to his wife and children, turned his back upon his broad and fertile acres, and his extensive business pursuits, and with his sons and assistants repaired to the theater of strife and danger [cheers]; while yet the arm of Government was paralyzed by treachery, and destitution reigned in the camp, and ordered forward cargoes of subsistence for famishing soldiers, and with his own hands, and by the aid of his sons, apportioned them among the needy upon the rebellions border. He gave, too, three sons to the cause of the Constitution; he volunteered his own service to the Government for the field, in any capacity where he could be most serviceable in crushing the rebellion [applause], was (entirely unsolicited by him) appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, accepted a commission, and has since devoted his time and energies and ample means to his country's cause, and is at this hour doing service.—This man's name is JAMES S. WADSWORTH. [Tremendous applause.]

In reference to Horatio Seymour he said: About the same time the other individual designated, left his family and residence of repose, but not for the seat of war. [Laughter.] He bled himself away upon the double quick in the opposite direction [laughter], and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin, and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the Rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged amongst us." [Sensation.] There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted [laughter], until Autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate, and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief, by entering the field.—[Laughter.] They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy, and which to perpetrate their covert treason, as the hypocrite

"Stole the liver of the court of heaven, To serve the devil in."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people, should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and pariahs and ingrates, through all future time.

It is idle, my friends, to prosecute this war against rebellion by halves. It is worse than idle to send our sons to the field of blood and leave politicians at home who are denouncing Government, apologizing for rebellion, and are inciting, no matter how stealthily or covertly, cowardly and fatal propositions of peace. Rebellion knows from spies and sympathizers quite too near us, what is going on in our midst as well as we do. It is struggling on in the hope that this peace party may gain the ascendancy, when it expects to be forgiven for its treason, have murder washed from its bloody hands, and be rewarded for its villainy by liberal propositions.

Ancient Prowess.

We doubt whether the pages of history record instances of greater bravery than were exhibited by the Tyrolese in Austria, during the French invasion under Bonaparte in 1809. The Tyrolese, like Ethan Allen, went into battle "in the name of God," and "in the name of God" conquered or died. We give an instance, as related by a Saxon Major, who, under the French general Lefebvre, invaded the Tyrol in August 1809 with an army of 4,000 men, 3,700 of whom were slaughtered in the first battle. As these are war times, we have no doubt it will interest the readers of the Argus to know how men fought in Europe fifty years ago. The Major says—

"We had penetrated to Inspruck without great resistance; and although much was everywhere talked of about the Tyrolese, stationed on and around the Brenner, yet we gave little credit to it, thinking the rebels had been dispersed by a short cannonade; and we were already considering ourselves as conquerors. Our entrance into the passes of the Brenner, was opposed by a small corps, which continued falling back, after a smart resistance. Among others, I perceived a man, full eighty years old, posted against the side of a rock, and sending death and consternation among our ranks at every shot. Upon the Bavarians descending from behind to make him prisoner, he shouted aloud, 'Zurrah!' killed the first, seized the second by the collar, and with the ejaculation, 'in the name of God!' precipitated himself with him into the abyss below. Marching onwards, we heard a resound from the summit of a high rock: 'Stephen shall I chop it off yet?' to which a loud 'No,' replied from the opposite side. This was reported to the Duke of Dantzic, who, notwithstanding, ordered us to advance; but at the same time he prudently withdrew from the center to the rear. The van consisting of 4,000 Bavarians, had just clambered up a deep ravine, when we again heard halloo'd over our heads: 'In the name of the most holy Trinity!' Our terror was completed by the reply that immediately followed:—'In the name of the most holy Trinity! Cut all loose!' Ere a minute had elapsed were thousands of my comrades in arms, crushed, buried and overwhelmed by an incredible heap of broken rocks, stones, and trees, hurled down upon us from the top of the mountains. All of us were petrified. Every one fled as he could; but at that moment a shower of balls from the Tyrolese, who now rushed from the surrounding mountains in immense numbers, and among them boys and girls of ten and twelve years of age, killed or wounded a great many of us. It was not till we had left these fatal mountains eighteen miles behind us, that we were reassembled by the Duke, and formed into six columns. Soon after appeared the Tyrolese, headed by Hofer the innkeeper. After a short address by their chief, they gave a general fire, flung their rifles aside, and rushed upon our bayonets with only their clenched fists. Nothing could withstand their impetuosity. They darted at our feet, pushed us down, pulled us down, strangled us, wrenched the arms from our hands; and, like enraged lions, killed all—French, Bavarians, and Saxons, that did not cry for quarter! By doing so, I, with 300 men, was spared and set at liberty.

When all lay dead around, and the victory was completed, the Tyrolese, as if moved by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees and poured forth in the thanks of their hearts to Heaven, in the open air—a scene so awful, so solemn, that it will never fade from my remembrance. I could not but join in their devotion, and never in my life, I suppose, did I pray more fervently.

St. Lawrence county, in the State of New York, which is settled by intelligent farmers and mechanics, and which the Tribune says has not a run-cursed city, or even a large village within her borders, has struck two terrible blows at the rebellion. She first gave four thousand of her sturdy sons to the army. She next gave a majority in every one of her twenty-nine townships against Seymour, amounting in the aggregate to a majority for Wadsworth of 6,036 votes. Twenty-nine districts in New York City, containing about an equal vote with St. Lawrence county, and which the Tribune says are "conspicuous for their habits of lewd and vicious resort, and for the degraded, ignorant, and criminal character of a large share of their population," and where they figure on the police books as having "2,743 grogeries, 279 notorious brothels, 170 places whereunto thieves and ruffians habitually resort, 105 policy shops, with gambling and dance houses to match," gave the democratic ticket a majority of ten thousand one hundred and eighty-one—it being 209 more than Seymour's majority in the whole State. Throw out the vote of this Five Points Sodom, and Wadsworth beats Seymour by a handsome majority. The ruminations and debauches, three-fourths of whom are as ignorant as they are vicious, elected Seymour, yet their bird of a feather at Salem thinks that the vote of these ruffians ought to shape the policy of the whole nation immediately. We ask our honest farmers, who have no money invested in grogeries or brothels, whether it isn't rather a poor recommendation to the secess democracy that they owe their success entirely to the *scum of creation*—Are such scum and ignorance more likely to be right than the intelligence of the country?—and are you, Union democrats, ready to follow the Salem stupid into such a crowd?

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.—A press of other matter this week, prevents our giving the letters of the French and English Ministers on the Intervention question.—The French Minister M. Drouyn De L'Hays very moderately proposes from his master the Emperor, that the maritime powers of Europe, meaning France and England, taking in Russia by way of compliment, probably because they are afraid the Northern Bear might conclude to eat up Europe in their absence; "exert their influence," in his own language, "at Washington, as well as with the confederates, to obtain an armistice for six months, during which every act of war, direct or indirect, should provisionally cease, on sea as well as on land." In a former part he squints at a reason for interfering. "The favorable dispositions toward peace which are beginning to manifest themselves in the North as well in the South, might on the other hand, second steps that might be made to recommend the idea of a truce." Lord Russell don't see it, hints that the co-operation of Russia would be extremely desirable in so large a contract, but says: "Her Majesty's Government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian Government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, though that Government may support the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed."

The closing argument of the Russian Minister is an honest disclaimer on the part of the Russian Government to interfere in any way with our domestic difficulties, and probably did as much as any thing, besides the "Monitor," to prevent intervention before this time.

The idea of a complete armistice, both by sea and land, for six months, during which time Southern harbors would be filled with European iron-clads, and all her other wants supplied, is refreshingly cool, whether coming from a crowned sympathizer with rebellion across the ocean, or some insignificant traitor at home.

"RESTORED TO IT."—An old friend to Col. B. met him in New York City, and asked—"How is this, Colonel? I thought you said if the President issued his emancipation proclamation, you would resign. I see you still wear your shoulder straps." "Well," said the democratic Colonel, "I did, but I only meant that I would resign myself to it."

SANITARY FUNDS.—The Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, says some two thousand five hundred dollars have been subscribed for the Soldiers Relief Fund, and was forwarded to San Francisco in November last.

The following Territorial officers, for Washington Territory, were elected, on the 14th inst.: George A. Barnes, Public Printer; R. M. Walker, the present incumbent, Auditor; Wm. Cook, Treasurer, and J. C. Head, Librarian.

Florence Nightingale has suffered a relapse, and but little hope is now entertained of her recovery.