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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.-

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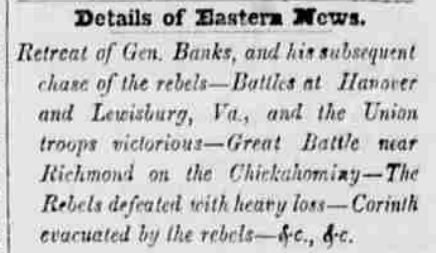
OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 14, 1862.

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The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.



Details of Eastern News.

Retreat of Gen. Banks, and his subsequent chase of the rebels—Battles at Hanover and Lewisburg, Va., and the Union troops victorious—Great Battle near Richmond on the Chickahominy—The Rebels defeated with heavy loss—Corinth evacuated by the rebels—&c., &c.

The dispatches from the East convey intelligence of the highest importance. While on this distant coast we have been quietly, though somewhat impatiently, awaiting the restoration of telegraphic communication, the loyal States have passed through a period of excitement unparalleled since the great uprising of the people at the commencement of the war.

On the 27th May, Banks was at Williamsport. On the 30th, at the head of 18,000 men, he was across the Potomac, chasing the rebel army down the Shenandoah, and capturing stragglers. That day our advance reached Front Royal.

Gen. McClellan has not yet taken Richmond. He seems to be maneuvering for the capture or destruction of the army of rebellion in Virginia—which is of more importance than the capture of any city.

Small-Pox. PORTLAND, June 6, 1862. DEAR ARGUS: Do your readers wish to know how many cases of small-pox there are in Portland? I don't know; and it would be deemed imprudent to tell if I did.

It is in this matter, the results of deception are these: 1. People in the distance hearing of a single case will magnify to ten, twenty, a hundred, according to their various capacities of imaginative logic.

In lieu of gossip, I will offer some professional remarks touching small-pox that may be of profit. Its contagion—Dr. Kellogg, of this city, thinks it is not so readily communicated as generally supposed—that commonly it is necessary to breathe the patient's breath.

Vaccination, in the experience of Dr. K.'s family, only served to render the disease less severe; as every one had been vaccinated. This may not be the general experience on this coast; certainly not everywhere.

Touching treatment, I will speak of two or three points of importance, only. For further information consult your favorite author or doctor. Notice the following caution by Dr. Trall; it may save your life some time.

Use of Alcohol.—Glancing back over the many years since the teetotal question has been forced upon the author by his professional duties, he may estimate that he has sedulously examined not less than from 50,000 to 70,000 persons, including many thousands in perfect health.

Why is a Confederate bond like an impenitent sinner? Because it does not know that its redeemer liveth.

The Great Naval Revolution.

The Monitor and Merrimac, when they engaged each other in Hampton Roads, and sent their balls crashing against each other's sides, not only demonstrated the superiority of iron-plated vessels of war over the old wooden hulls now of a past age, but in effect, singular though it may seem at the first blush, blew the whole of the British Navy into smithereens.

It is a very singular thing that though we are at peace with Great Britain, we have in fact blown her navy off the water. That nation now has only four ships, and of the efficiency of these neither the English themselves nor anybody else are fully satisfied.

But the power of Britain has dwindled down still farther. By the confession of the London Times it has fallen to a single gun! "What was concluded, says that journal, from the American battle was, that wooden ships, however strong or numerous, were utterly helpless against even extemporized ironides, and that it was consequently within the power of any nation to construct in the course of a few months, and at a very moderate cost, half a dozen vessels which would be more than a match for the whole navy on which we relied for protection.

The magnificent pageant of the British navy, with its 16,000 guns, has faded away from mortal sight for ever. Two iron-clad ships at the time the article was written, and two more completed since then, have taken its place. They were all constructed before the Monitor was launched, and are therefore almost as much out of date as the wooden hulls which they have superseded.

By that fight at Hampton Roads we achieved the most stupendous revolution that history anywhere records. In naval power we reduced all the nations of the world to a dead level. They and we can now make a fair start together. The British navy, as before stated, now consists of four iron ships ready for action. Louis Napoleon has five completed, and in eight months will have twenty-four. The United States have a greater number of iron-sides afloat at this time than any of these nations, but they are of smaller tonnage.

Great Britain has 31,000 vessels, with a five million tonnage; France has 14,350 vessels, of 720,000 tons; Spain 8,000, with 380,000 tons. The aggregate vessels belonging to Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, Sicily, Papal States, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Holland, Hamburg, Bremen, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Mexico and the South American States, is 44,400 vessels, with 3,466,500 tonnage.

Look at what England (whose newspaper writers are prophesying bankruptcy in the North) expended from 1793 to 1814. It tells its own story. The public expenditure of England during the war which was begun in 1793, and was continued (with short intermissions in 1801 and 1814,) until the final overthrow of Napoleon in 1815, were conducted throughout upon a truly gigantic scale.

QUESTIONS.—The Placerville Republican having answered eight questions propounded by the News, asks three in return, with the privilege of five more, when answered, viz:

1. The Wilnot proviso being extended over all the territories of the United States, are you in favor of repealing the Wilnot proviso and throwing open those territories to slave emigration?

SOUTHERN MONEY.—In Nashville, business houses and hotels keep posted placards, inscribed—"No Southern money taken here." And Confederate notes are valued about as much as the same amount of brown paper, but the United States Treasury notes pass at par in all transactions.

Charles Carroll, a grandson of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and with one exception the largest slaveholder in Maryland, is enthusiastic in his support of the proposition of the President for compensated emancipation in his State.

The Washington Republican avers that not one fourth of the sum appropriated by the emancipation bill for the compensation of slave owners, will be needed, so many of the slaves having already been run off by their masters in anticipation of the passage of the act.

The Confederate Almanac for 1862, published by Rev. Docter Summers, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, announces "an eclipse of the sun, visible over the Confederate States!" And now, oh! gifted prognosticator of celestial mysteries, vouchsafe to announce that there will be a total eclipse of the Confederate States shortly, visible over all creation.—Phil. Press.

COMPARISON OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EXPENDITURES.—The people of the United States have very little or no reason to be discouraged in view of the expenditures of this war against rebellion. With resources such as no nation on the globe has ever possessed, we have carried on the war without any call upon our people, except for voluntary subscriptions to the national loan.

The debt of this great nation, which wastes more than many great nations consume, is hardly at this time over three hundred millions of dollars.

In 1792 the entire public expenditures of the Kingdom were £19,859,123 (or, in round numbers, ninety millions of dollars.)

Brother Jonathan has always been a peaceful individual until his present domestic sermivage. He has stood by with his hands in his pockets and watched the wars of the Old World with a curious but not greatly interested attention.

Suddenly Brother Jonathan was precipitated into a fight of his own. He hastily caught up the old weapons of offence and defence, but improved everything he touched. The world has since been taking lessons of him in the art of war.

COL. MICHAEL DOHENY.—This accomplished orator and distinguished patriot, the friend of Terence Bellow McManus, and an active sharer with him in the Irish rebellion of 1848, died in Brooklyn, New York, on the 4th of April. Mr. Doheny was one of the few participators in that rebellion for whose apprehension the British Government offered a large reward.

The duty on dogs in England, last year, produced \$956,750.