

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, AUGUST 2, 1862.

No. 16.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion \$3.00

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—These publications, invaluable to the man of letters, and also the general reader, are received regularly.

WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND HOW ANY SCHOLAR, or any one with a taste for literature, can afford to do without these publications.

BUT ABLE AND INSTRUCTIVE AS THESE WRITERS are whilst treating of subjects of a purely literary and scientific character, they display most amusing ignorance when entering upon the domain of American politics.

LET CANADA LOOK CAREFULLY AT HER OWN CIRCUMSTANCES; let her statesmen study the tone of the American press, and the strange and momentous position of affairs on the American continent.

LET NOT THE CANADIANS DECEIVE THEMSELVES by supposing that these things only threaten them, because they are a dependency of the British crown.

THE PRESENT TIME IS A FAVORABLE ONE TO COMMENCE SUBSCRIPTIONS, new volumes being published with the present month.

The Foul Slander.

IF THERE EVER WAS ONE SLANDER MORE FOUL than another, or more mischievous to the peace and happiness of the country than another, it was the allegation made by the conspirators of the South.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT IS GUILTY OF THE FOLLOWING "epitaph," discovered on an old tombstone in the churchyard of Weisnich: "Here lies Toussaint de Beauregard, who for the truth has no regard; When seized by Satan he will cry, 'I've caught old Satan! Victory!'"

right to do. It was a simple question between the white man and the negro, which should have the Territories; if the negro succeeded, the white man would not inhabit them in his company; and if the white succeeded, the negro should not.

CANADA MUST TAKE CARE OF HERSELF.—The following from the London Times of June 6th shows that the British Government is getting tired of spending so much money on Canada.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO READ WITHOUT EMOTION of some kind the announcement that at the present time, and under existing circumstances, the Canadian Parliament has refused a second reading to the bill for establishing an efficient militia for the defense of the province.

LET CANADA LOOK CAREFULLY AT HER OWN CIRCUMSTANCES; let her statesmen study the tone of the American press, and the strange and momentous position of affairs on the American continent.

LET NOT THE CANADIANS DECEIVE THEMSELVES by supposing that these things only threaten them, because they are a dependency of the British crown.

THE PRESENT TIME IS A FAVORABLE ONE TO COMMENCE SUBSCRIPTIONS, new volumes being published with the present month.

WONDERFUL INVENTION.—The Mining and Scientific Press, an interesting monthly published in San Francisco, in its July number has the following startling announcement of an invention, which, allowing it to be all that is claimed by the inventor, may well be termed the wonder of the nineteenth century:

AN INVENTION WORTHY OF THE 20TH CENTURY.—The editor of this journal has under way a plan and an apparatus that will revolutionize the civilized world, and trusts that he will add another medium to the score of world-renowned and beneficial discoveries for the general diffusion of education and the progress of science and art.

THE SPEECHES AND ARGUMENTS OF SENATORS and representatives and "orators of the day," can be transmitted in printed form as soon as uttered; and should the great telegraph encircle the earth, as will ultimately be the case, they may be read in every circle in which civilization predominates.

AN IGNORANT ISLAND.—Careful readers of the Congressional Globe will have noticed, that while the Tax bill was pending in the Senate, Mr. Sausbury proposed an amendment to the effect that no part of the moneys arising from the bill should be appropriated to the feeding of negroes.

THE GOVERNMENT IS FEEDING MEN AT NEWBERN, at Pensacola, at New Orleans, and doubtless at a dozen other places. This does not violate the Constitution, or wound anybody's sensibilities.

TALKING TREASON.—There are many Secession sympathizers in this city who "have never done anything," but who let off their disloyalty by talking it on the streets and in public places.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE RECEIVED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS from tobacco exported from the United States amounts to \$150,000,000.

IMPORTANT.—We copy the following from the Republican of July 26:

BY RECENT PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, the lands embraced in the surveys of Oregon, except donation claims, pre-emption completed, and the mineral lands in all of the townships west of the Cascade mountains, to the Pacific Ocean, are on the 6th day of October next to be offered at public sale.

IT IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE THAT ALL DONATION CLAIMANTS should complete their proofs and settle all conflicts at an early day; and that in every case where patents have not issued, claimants should, if they have not already done so, make oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

STRANGE ANTI-PATHIES.—The following are a few of the more striking manifestations of that unaccountable feeling of antipathy to certain objects to which so many persons are subject, and with instances of which—in a modified form, perhaps—most people are acquainted:

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

AMBROSE PARE mentions a gentleman who never could see an eel without fainting.

JOSEPH SEALGIER and Peter Abono never could drink milk.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

ERASMUS, though a native of Rotterdam, had such an aversion to fish, that the smell of it threw him into a fever.

MINERAL RICHES OF ITALY.—Sicily not only supplies more sulphur than any other country, but has also mines of iron, lead and silver, which have been profitably worked at different epochs.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

THE MINES OF COPPER AND SILVER AT MONTICCI, Arrezzo, Massa-Marittima, and Monte Catini, were also worked at the same period, and afterwards in the middle ages.

Details of Eastern News.

HALLECK GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

M'CLELLAN SECY OF WAR.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—The Grand Jury appeal has a New Orleans dispatch denying the truth of the capture of Baton Rouge by Van Dorn; and says the story was got up for financial purposes.

JULY 17.—The House adjourned sine die at 2 p.m. to-day. Nearly the whole time of the Senate to-day was spent in executive session. The President has approved the Confiscation Act and Resolution.

CHARLESTON DISPATCHES TO THE 10TH SAY—"The enemy landed in force yesterday near Port Royal Ferry, as if for an attack against the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. They retreated on Savannah our troops."

JULY 18.—A Washington dispatch says we have advices from Warrenton, Va., to the effect that Gen. Hatch had occupied Gordonsville. This excited great consternation among the leading rebels here, who had not the least idea that Gen. Pope would reach that point without a great battle.

CAIRO, July 18.—An officer direct from Curtis's army confirms the report that the forces of Price had crossed the Mississippi; the passage being effected by parties in flatboats and skiffs, at different points, within the past ten days.

JULY 19.—A dispatch says Lieut.-Col. Pierson, 2d N. Y. Reg't, reached Washington on the 18th, having left the front of our army on the Peninsula on the 17th; at that time no rebel forces were within 24 miles on the east side of James River; but a balloon reconnaissance discovered a large number of rebels on City Point. It is believed that James River will be blockaded by the rebels at the bluffs at Clarksville.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—Gunboats have come down James River to convey the troops which are at this place, up the river. All quiet—we have no news from the enemy.

WASHINGTON, July 19th.—The Richmond Enquirer, of the 15th, is received; it appears alarmed at the order of the War Department for concentrating the forces of McDowell, Fremont, Banks and Pope, and remarks of the latter, that he is notoriously one of the most dangerous of the Union Generals—an officer of great activity and daring, and one who is very apt to do unexpected things.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS gives an account of planting eight guns on James river, and firing on Federal transports, and says McClellan's position, in this way, may be rendered untenable, as no river offers more advantages for this mode of warfare than the James.

JULY 20.—It is stated that Gen. Hatch has reached Charlottesville, and cut off the last important source of rebel supplies. The leading families have received notice that all their spare bedding will be required for our sick soldiers. All the unoccupied rooms in their mansions, and, if necessary, the entire buildings, will be used as hospitals.

JULY 21st.—It is positively known that the President, under advice of General Scott, and with the acquiescence of General McClellan, has called General Halleck to Washington to act as General-in-Chief of the army of the United States. He will have control of operations in the field, thus relieving McClellan, who will succeed Stanton as Secretary of War.

ST. LOUIS, July 21st.—Gen. Halleck left for Washington last evening, accompanied by a party of his staff.

JULY 21.—Gen. Pope telegraphed to the War Department that the cavalry expedition under Gen. King left Fredericksburg at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 19th, and after a forced march made a descent at daylight, Sunday, on the Virginia Central Railroad, at Beaver Dam Creek, 25 miles west of Hanover Junction, and 35 miles west of Richmond. They destroyed the railroad and telegraph for several miles, and burned a depot which contained a large quantity of ammunition and other valuable property. The whole country was thrown into a great state of alarm.—The cavalry marched 80 miles in 30 hours.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19.—The pursuit of Morgan's command was continued yesterday. About noon, at Paris, the expedition under Gen. Smith came up with Morgan, and a fight ensued—ten to fifteen of Morgan's men being killed, and twelve taken prisoners. They broke for Winchester, closely pursued by Smith.

N. Y., July 22.—A Fortress Monroe letter of the 20th, says Beauregard is in command of 30,000 men on the south side of James River, between City Point and Richmond, to cover the rebel rout.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—On the night of the 18th, the rebel iron clad gunboat Arkansas ran the gauntlet of the fleet about Vicksburg; each vessel poured a broadside into her in passing; but she succeeded in getting under the guns of the rebels at Vicksburg. A reconnaissance next morning showed the Arkansas to be undergoing repairs. The rebels acknowledge that one 7 inch steel-pointed shot went through her, but assert that this is the only damage she sustained.

CAIRO, July 21.—A Vicksburg dispatch confirms the reported escape of the Arkansas from the Yazoo, and says the gunboats Carondelet and Taylor, with ram Lancaster, started up the river on a reconnaissance expedition; when eight miles from the mouth they discovered the Arkansas which immediately opened with 68 pounders. Both of our boats maintained a gallant fight for a time, but as the channel of the river prevented successful maneuvering, they returned to the mouth of the river followed by the Arkansas. In passing over the bar at the mouth of the river, the Carondelet made a rush at the Arkansas, grappled, and attempted to board, but was

—The Montreal Pilot complains of desertions from the English regiments quartered in that city. Nearly all the deserters, on reaching the United States, join the Union army.

—Mrs. Lincoln is a regular attendant at the hospitals in Washington, ministering kindly to the sick and wounded.

—The P. O. Department is substituting hemp mail-bags for cotton ones. They are stronger, last longer, and cost a fourth less.