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Job Printing.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality.

For the Argus.

The Happiest Time's to Come.

Talk not to me of present bliss, Oh! tell me not of what is past, If there's no hour more bright than this, I would that life were past. The future all seems bright to me, Then youth is free to roam, The overtasked child will then be free— The happiest time's to come.

See now the aged weary one,

With wracked body and aching limb, His loved are dead, he is alone,— What are life's joys to him? "Thou hast no lasting joy, O! Earth, Shall I find a home, The soul's true joys will then have birth, The happiest time's to come."

IRIS HILL, June 18, 1855.

Address to Mothers.

HAVING in a former number made a few remarks to parents generally, on the subject of Education, I propose in this article to address myself particularly to mothers.

To you is entrusted the most important part of education. The foundation of your child's future character is laid while it is under your care; its future happiness or misery is, in a great measure dependent upon you. How necessary then that you should endeavor to feel the importance of your charge. How very necessary that you should begin early to train up your child in the way he should go.

The first lesson taught, should be that of obedience. As soon as the child begins to show a disposition to have its own way, it should be taught that your will must be its law; that can be easily done by beginning right and persevering. "Never give it any thing merely because it craves for it" is an injunction which should be more generally attended to. I once knew a little girl who wished to put on a dress which her mother had just finished for her, she was told that she must not wear it that day, but she continued her importunity until she gained the victory and got permission to wear the dress. Now such an exhibition of weakness in a mother is entirely inexorable. Your child should never be permitted to leave you. Let it know that when you have once given a command or made a refusal, that the matter is settled, and the child will soon learn to take you at your word. You may find it necessary sometimes to punish your children; persuasion will sometimes succeed but not always. If then, you find it necessary to punish, do not shrink from your duty; administer it mildly but firmly; let it see that it can gain nothing by obsequy or rebellion. It is not infrequently the case that when a mother attempts to correct a child it will "get mad," fall on the floor, kick and scream, and she will give it up, saying, "I can't do any thing with it." Think a moment, Mother, if you do not govern your child now what may become of him. If you do not conquer him, he will become your master, and if he is suffered to go on this way, setting aside his parent's authority and scorning those who ought to be his governors, he may become an outlaw, he may end his days in the State's Prison or on the scaffold. Endeavor to repress obedience, and, having secured it, be careful to maintain it.

Do not compel the older children to yield their rights to the younger, never allow them to nickname each other, but teach them to "call each other by the endearing names of brother and sister," teach them to act at home as you would wish to in company, to be polite, agreeable in their manners, and to treat each other with kindness and affection. Let it be their duty to be obediently obedient, and to do this effectually you must set the example. It would be of no avail to teach them to be gentle and amiable while you exhibit an impatient or irritable disposition yourself. Endeavor then to exhibit the same conduct and possess the same disposition that you wish to see in them. They should be early accustomed to habits of industry, neatness, and order; have places for them to keep their books and playthings, and when they

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor. AMERICA—Knows nought of golden promises of Kings, knows nought of Coronets, and Stars, and Sceptres. VOL. 1. OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855. NO. 12.

are done using them see that they are put in their proper places. When they begin to form their words into sentences you should then begin to teach them from books. It is better to teach them something that will be of use to them than to suffer their little minds to be filled with nonsense or mischief. Two or three short lessons each day will cost but little time, and if followed up will prove of great benefit to them. I have known a child taught to read at the age of five years, whilst few mothers in Oregon think of teaching their children even the alphabet at this tender age.

When they are old enough to go to school, or to go in company with other children, you will need to be particularly watchful, as you should know with what kind of company they associate, and by what influences they are surrounded. There are influences even among children from which they ought to be kept entirely clear. To give your children a proper training will require all the "patience, energy, and resolution" that you possess, and then you should daily apply to the Great Fountain of light and wisdom for assistance, and a blessing on your efforts. In daily prayer and faith, point them to the skies whilst storing their minds with useful knowledge. Do this, and though your children come not to eminence, though it be not written of you, "Mothers of the wise," yet it will be recorded in Heaven of you, "mothers of the good," and doubtless of the "sanctified and saved." CLARA.

RURAL COTTAGE, June 15th.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

PURSUANT to call, gentlemen from different portions of Oregon Territory assembled in the Court House in Albany, Linn County, on Wednesday, June 27th, 1855, and organized by calling B. F. WHITSON, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing W. C. JOHNSON Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to take under consideration the proper course to be pursued by those in Oregon who are opposed to the extension of Slavery.

As this was the first Anti-Slavery meeting ever held in the Territory of Oregon, it was proposed, and carried by acclamation, that a list of the names of those desiring to be known as members of this Convention be taken and preserved for future reference. Whereupon the following named gentlemen came forward and recorded their names, to wit:

Origen Thomson, H. H. Hicklin, T. S. Kendall, Jno. R. McClure, Wm. T. Baxter, Wilson Blain, Jno. McCoy, Samuel Hyde, W. L. Coon, Wm. Marks, W. C. Hicklin, H. F. McCully, David Irwin, John Smith, Isaac Post, J. W. Stewart, G. W. Lambert, J. B. Forsyth, J. M. McCall, John Conner, Thos. Cannon, B. F. Whitson, W. C. Johnson, Hezekiah Johnson, J. T. Craig, D. C. Hackley, S. R. McLelland, Robt. A. Buck, Samuel Bell, J. P. Tate, U. H. Dunning, Alfred Wheeler, Samuel Colver, D. H. Bodinn, W. C. Garwood, D. Beach, Charles Ferry, J. F. Thompson, Milton B. Starr.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Hezekiah Johnson, Origen Thomson, and Wilson Blain, was appointed to arrange business, and report this afternoon. Adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called for report of Committee on arrangement of business. Whereupon, through their Chairman, Hezekiah Johnson, they presented a preamble and resolutions, which, after being considered section by section, amended, and unanimously adopted, read as follows:

WHEREAS the institution of American Slavery has, for some years past, been exhibiting unwonted energy and resolution in the maintenance of its wide-spread control over the destiny of our country—its advocates working with audacity and boldness for its nationalization, and to clothe it with the sovereign power:

- 1. Resolved, That we regard the whole system of legislation on the subject of Slavery by the U. S. Congress since 1850, including the Fugitive Slave Act and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as a flagrant outrage on the civilization of the age, and disgraceful to the patriotism and religion of the whole country. 2. Resolved, That the artfulness and treachery displayed in the aggressions of the slave power in our country should awaken in the heart of every lover of free institutions in Oregon, a most jealous watchfulness in regard to its movements in this direction, as we know not at what moment, by some artful ruse, it may be precipitated upon our Territory. 3. Resolved, That we regard the question of Slavery as the greatest and most important political question of our country, which can never be compromised or settled but by the overthrow of an institution so utterly opposed to every principle of patriotism, as well as of all moral and religious right. 4. Resolved, That we would deprecate the in-

duction of slavery into any of the territory on the Pacific coast as a real calamity, and laying the foundation for strife and dissension among the future Pacific states.

5. Resolved, That we recommend the friends of Free Soil, in the several counties of this Territory, to hold county meetings, and labor to direct public attention to the growing evil of slavery, and to secure the election to office of those who can be relied on to act in opposition to the aggressive movements of slavery at the present time.

6. Resolved, That we recommend to the Free Soil men of this Territory to extend all their influence and support to those newspapers which will have the moral courage to favor the promotion of anti-slavery sentiments.

7. Resolved, That a general meeting of the Anti-Slavery men of Oregon be called to meet at Corvallis, Benton Co., on the last Wednesday in Oct., 1855; and that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a declaration of sentiment, as a platform for the ANTI-SLAVERY party in Oregon, and report at that meeting.

8. Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the several papers of the Territory, and request its publication.

The following resolution was presented by D. C. Hackley Esq., and carried by acclamation:

Resolved, That the ladies who have favored us with their presence, be requested to receive the thanks of this meeting for the manifestation they have thus made in favor of HUMAN LIBERTY.

Messrs. John Conner, B. F. Whitson, Thos. S. Kendall, Origen Thomson, and J. P. Tate, were constituted the committee contemplated in resolution 7th.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were voted to the citizens of Albany and vicinity, for their kindness in entertaining us during our stay in their midst.

Adjourned to meet in Corvallis, Benton County, on Wednesday, October 31, A. D. 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

B. F. WHITSON, Ch'n. W. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

[From the San Francisco Herald, May 11.]

The Storm of 31st December, 1854.

By a curious coincidence, suggestive to meteorologists, it appears from recent and reliable accounts, that the great storm, which at the same hour visited California, Oregon, the Colorado county, Lower California and the Sandwich Islands, and was prolonged to the succeeding days on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Mexico and Central America, was experienced also in the countries lying upon the Baltic Sea, in England and in India.

On January the first, says the Illustrated News, a heavy gale of wind was experienced in London from the southwest, accompanied by rain. It will be recollected the storm of wind and rain commenced in California about midnight of 31st December.

This hurricane it would seem made its appearance also at Bombay, on the Malabar coast of India, precisely at the same time it fell on the North Pacific coast.—Bombay is in about 75 deg. east of Greenwich, San Francisco is 123 deg. west of Greenwich, making the two places about 187 degrees of longitude apart, that is to say, some 11,020 geographical miles. San Francisco is in latitude 37 deg. north, and Bombay in latitude 20 deg. north.

The storm (called typhoon in Asia, or as meteorologists say, Cyclone,) visited Bombay after midnight of December 31st with tremendous force, and is recorded in the Telegraph and Courier of that city as "one never to be forgotten by those who experienced such a visitation for the first time. At daylight the various directions in which the tall Palmyra palms had fallen, afforded a palpable indication of the rotatory character of the storm." It wrecked the steamers Phlox, J. Jejeebhoy, Sir George R. Clerk, Snake, and Assaye, with eleven other heavy craft in the harbor, besides doing immense damage to buildings and property.

The storm at Bombay opened about midnight, which, as before observed, was its time of appearance in California, the Great Salt Lake Valley and Honolulu. It commenced in all these places by blowing from the southeast. "At 7 o'clock in the morning (at Bombay) it had veered completely round to the opposite side of the compass, at west-north-west, which was its character also on the Pacific, as far as we have learned.

Notices of this cyclone appeared in the San Francisco Herald of 10th January and 14th of March last. In Bombay where there are several gentlemen in the East India Company, Marine Service, of great attainments in the science of meteorology, it appears to have been observed with much attention. It is probably the most widely extended storm of wind ever recorded in the annals of history.

Alex. S. TAYLOR, of M. The population of Indianapolis is 16,272.

America—Its Ages and its Antiquities.

The antiquities of America extend from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the great lakes and British Provinces to Peru and Brazil, in South America. These ruins are not illustrated, or even alluded to, by any written history. Their origin is lost to view behind the impenetrable veil imposed by unnumbered cycles of unchronicled centuries. Immense forests growing over the ruins of large cities, and the gigantic size of the trees, with indications that other generations of trees sprung up and grew and decayed before them, prove that these ruins preceded the Christian Era. Neither history nor tradition indicates the origin or the rise of those vast mounds that are found scattered over the North American continent. They stand in silent grandeur, monuments of a race of people that have long since passed away, leaving no other trace of their existence.

It is fashionable to speak of the Eastern continent as the Old World, yet it is not known to be entitled to this appellation. Who can say that the Andes and the Sierra Nevada are not the seniors of the Alps and Himalaya? Who is prepared to prove that the ruins of Uxmal and Palenque, and the pyramids of Chulula, in Mexico, do not take precedence in age of the sphinxes and pyramids of Egypt, or the winged lions of Assyria? History traces the rise and fall of Nineveh, of Babylon and of Thebes; but we have no record of the rise, progress, or fall of those great cities in Central America, which the laborous researches of Stevens and Catherwood brought to light. There the humanfaced bulls and the winged lions of Nineveh find their equivalents in the grotesque carving in stone of hideous forms of men and animals. Who can say that these rude sculptures of America did not precede those of Asia.

But we will not speculate on a subject that offers no basis on which even a plausible argument can be erected. The existence of numerous and immense ruins in America of what were once large cities is a fixed fact, and we must be content to remain in utter ignorance of the epoch in which they flourished. The most extensive of these ruins are to be found at Uxmal and Palenque, in the south-eastern part of Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyramids, coated with stone, and quadrangular stone edifices and terraces. The highest of these pyramids is 130 feet, and on one of the facades of the temple are four human figures cut in stone with great exactness and elegance.

The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in something like a helmet, an alligator, and over each body is a figure of Death's head and bones.

At Palenque are immense ruins—a city of great extent, with the remains of a royal palace. One temple, that of Copan, was 520 feet by 650, and is supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 feet broad; it stands on an elevation of 60 feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found, representations of the gods who were worshipped in this country.—These temples, with fourteen large buildings and many other objects of curiosity, stand here as monuments of ancient greatness, to remind us of the remote origin of a mighty empire. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travellers have supposed that it must have been sixty miles in circumference, and contained a population of 3,000,000 souls.

It is in Mexico that we must seek the largest pyramid in the world. The tourists, the historians, and the geographers have made us familiar with the pyramids of Egypt among which that of Cheops looms up a pyramid among wonders. But Cheops is a pigmy compared with that of Chulula in Mexico.

The pyramid of Chulula is described as covering forty-four acres of ground. On its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols. Several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into an artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly three miles in circumference, about four hundred feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stairs and basins, and about one above the other, and formed with large stones skillfully cut, and joined without any cement. In

some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable; in other respects it resembles the Egyptian; yet the general construction, manner and style of architecture, are different from anything hitherto described in the world.

The wave of emigration which has planted the Anglo-Saxon race on the shores of the Pacific cannot fail to be favorable to the advancement of knowledge among men.—The well-known activity, enterprise and inquisitive character of the race will naturally prompt them to explore the ruins which are so profusely scattered over Mexico and South America, and it may yet be the destiny of some restless Yankee to trace in the ruined temples and cities of this strange land a history which has hitherto lain hidden under the rubbish of countless centuries.—Louisville Journal.

Mr. Wise taken Aback.

We have very good authority for the correctness of the following anecdote: Mr. Wise, the Accomac Pilgrim, was addressing a large assemblage somewhere in Virginia, the other day, and in his characteristic style abusing the Kow Nothings. "Is there one of that traitorous clan here present," he exclaimed, "if so let him show his face." No one rose. Vociferous cheering and shouting. Mr. Wise gathering fresh vigor and vehemence, "If there's a Know Nothing in the room I challenge him to stand up like a man!" Congregation remain seated. Tremendous applause and vociferation. Mr. Wise, brim full of gall and bitterness charging round. "Stand up, ye lousy, Godless, Christless set, stand up, I defy ye, if there be one here present!" An old gentleman in the rear of the room slowly rises and blandly remarks, "Sam! get up! whereupon two-thirds of the assembly sprang to their feet. It is said that Mr. Wise was so confounded by this unexpected result that he did not resume his speech.—Wilmington (N. C.) Herald.

From CHILI.

We have no political news of any interest to record; the country continues in a state of profound internal peace, and its valuable resources are being day by day more fully developed. New improvements are projected, schools are being daily built, and the Government takes great pains to procure the best master for them. Immigration is encouraged, and indeed we may safely say that Chili is the only one of the South American nations that offers any security to the foreign immigrant.

It is stated by Washington correspondents that the Cabinet stands five to two on the subject of sustaining Gov. Reeder's course in Kansas. The friends of Reeder are said to be Messrs. Marcy, Campbell, McClelland, Guthrie and Cushing. Opponents, Messrs. Davis and Dobbin. The President is understood to be as usual, neutral.

The following verdict, delivered at Rome, Georgia, in the case of Abe Johnson vs. Thos. Cameron, shows that a Philadelphia lawyer does not monopolize all the intelligent jury men in the United States: "We the jury doth and do doth agree that tom kanyron must pa abe gousgn the ful amount of 20 five cents that the plaintiff pay over the won kwart of liker for the benefit of the jury and kosts will be rooled out."

The editor of the Kansas Free State estimates that the recent election in that Territory cost the Missourians from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

"I never go to church," said a country tradesman to his parish clergyman, "I always spend Sunday in settling accounts." The minister immediately replied, "You will find, sir, that the Day of Judgment will be spent in the same manner."

Make the Living Happy.

If we were only half as lenient to the living as we are to the dead, how much happier might we render them, and from how much vain and bitter remorse might we be spared, when the grave, the "all atoning grave," has closed over them.

Justice and the Revolver.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," Wrote British Shakespeare, in his day no dolt, Stranger! I guess that notion's downright host. Six times he's armed whose pistol's made by Colt. "I will be even with my bitterest foe," Revenge exclaims, and then returns the blow. "I'll be superior," should the Christian say, And kind forgiveness readily display. Mr. Clingman is again a candidate for Congress in the Buncombe, N. C., district.

THE MISSOURI MOB.

In reference to the Parkville affair, the Boonville Observer has the following, which the St. Louis Intelligencer says will be echoed by every Missourian who has the credit of his State and the ease of order at heart:

"The interests of this State and of the entire South are diametrically opposed to such a spirit; and the intimidation to be exercised out of our own limits, is too much in character with the efforts of those middle-class fanatics and outlaws, with whom we so frequently have to contend. The only legitimate and certain mode of establishing the institution of slavery in Kansas permanently—or in other words making the Territory a slave State—will be for our citizens to encourage and assist emigrants from this State and the South, in their efforts to obtain a home in the Territory. The abolitionist, who would measure a Maine cargo's right to suffrage in a territory to be organized, in proportion to its distance from the polls, and disqualify a voter in proportion to his nearness or identity with the locality invaded, will be gratified at the evidence of any abuses on our part, as affording food for recrimination in propagating that meddlesome spirit which characterizes all their efforts. As a Missourian, we regret that Missourians should threaten the action of persons out of our own jurisdiction. The citizens of Kansas, and those who will soon become so, are the proper ones to decide, in their own limits, who are welcome in their midst; and all ultra supervision and violence on our part, concerning who shall and who shall not be suffered to remain in Kansas, will assuredly operate to our detriment. The Emigrant Aid men have been defeated in Kansas, and we rejoice that such is the fact, and feel that we can all the better afford to be docile. There was no necessity for violence in carrying the question at the polls, and there is less now. It requires discretion to enjoy, as well as to secure victory, especially when our good temper will be a greater punishment to our enemies than our reproaches. Actual settlers are the most powerful weapons we can wield against abolitionism, for nothing but bona fide citizenship and possession of the soil will keep them at a distance."

The Hannibal Messenger says:

PAKVILLE MOB.—To-day we publish the proceedings of the Parkville, Platte county, mob, on the 14th inst., resulting in the destruction of the press whereon was published the "Industrial Luminary," edited and conducted by George S. Park and Wm. J. Paters n. Opposed to the slaveholding interest, as was the Luminary, we cannot regard its loss as a public calamity. We are, and ever have been, for the South and for all its slaveholding interests, and in sentiment and practice opposed to all who, by word or deed, would interfere therewith. But none have more earnestly rebuked the lawless outrage committed by the Parkville mob. If the editor of that paper did no more than express his opinion of slavery and its effects on the community and on the people of Kansas, he did no more than he had a perfect right to do, by the constitution and laws of his country, and therefore opinion alone could lawfully be interposed against opinion. If he unlawfully interfered with slave property, or with the legal rights of the slaveholder, let him be indicted, tried and punished according to law. But if there is no law to reach his case, then let the Legislature make a law which will correct the evil and punish all future aggressions. We have fearlessly denounced all abolitionists, free soilers and intermeddlers with the rights of the South, and will continue to do so; but we will not sanction mobocracy, no matter in what light it is presented to us.

The Glasgow Times says:

THE PARKVILLE EXCITEMENT.—On the outside of to-day's paper will be found an account of a mob in Parkville, Missouri, by which the printing material of the Parkville Luminary was thrown into the river, and the editors given a specified time to leave the country, under a threat of being arrested as the press was. We have not been in the receipt of the paper regularly enough to be advised of its position on the slavery question, and therefore are not informed as to the extent of its "free soil proclivities." We are opposed, however, to mob law and mob proceedings, and think that such acts invariably operate to the disadvantage of any cause in behalf of which they are called into requisition. We cannot believe that the reflecting portion of the citizens of Platte county approve of what was done. The Luminary may have been a nuisance, but, in the language of the Liberty Tribune; "we think the course resorted to, to get rid of it, wrong. We think it would have been better to have permitted it to have died out for the want of patronage."

The latter clause of the third resolution is the very essence of fanaticism. Not only declaring that Park and Patterson shall not stay in Platte county, but, extending the jurisdiction of their self constituted court into a territory over which they have not, legally, even a shadow of right to govern, they say, "and if they go to Kansas to reside, we pledge our honor as men, to follow and hang them wherever we can take them." Mobocracy is, of all other forms of government, most to be deprecated. What assurance has any citizen that his property is secure, that the peace of his domestic circle will not be invaded by a ruff and ruthless hand, that his life is not in peril every hour where such licenses are permitted? The weak, for whose protection the law is made, are stripped of every safeguard and stand as the prey of power and avarice; liable at any time to be plundered of their property, deprived of their liberty, and robbed of everything that makes life desirable and pleasant. In extreme cases where the law is inefficient and great detriment might accrue to the State by delay, it may be admissible to do by force that which the constituted authority is inadequate to perform; but even then, it is hazardous and dangerous.

But in no possible contingency can the last clause of this third resolution be justified. It is subversive of all law and order; it is the inexorable abolition of every sacred principle, the out bursting of a demagogical spirit, better suited to the low actions of a convulsive devil, than to the calm action of a convention of men. Fanaticism is to be deprecated at all times, at home and abroad; but more so as it invades the sanctuary of the domestic circle, and coils its venomous folds even on the domestic hearth-stone.