

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 materials...

For the Argus. A Few Words to the Young Ladies of Oregon.

BY A GIRL OF SIXTEEN.

It is a truth which I presume no intelligent person will deny, that in order to secure to ourselves perfect happiness in life, we must strictly obey the laws of nature as revealed in the animate and inanimate creation...

If the observance of the laws of nature be of such great importance to our social well being, why does it not plainly follow that we ought not only to avoid an infraction of them ourselves, but that as social beings, we ought to use our influence in endeavoring to induce others, with whom we have intercourse, to seek their own happiness, by also treading in the paths of virtue and peace?

Young ladies of Oregon, permit one of your sex, and one who, I trust, realizes the importance of our mission into the world, to suggest to you that our position in society is one of more responsibility than many of us are perhaps aware of.

How often have we been made to blush with shame at the moral degradation of many of the young gentlemen (?) with whom we are sometimes associated! How many of them in Oregon, are in the habit of tampering with that destroyer of personal happiness and domestic bliss, which is retained by the glass upon almost every corner of our streets, and considered a lawful article of "merchandise" by too many of our tradesmen!

Now if we are possessed of pure intentions, and prize virtue, chastity and temperance as we should, we of course will use our influence upon those with whom we associate, to produce the same sentiments and feelings in them.

Some one has said that "Woman governs the world." If this be true, (and I partly believe it) I fear that some of us are rather poor governesses. And let me tell you, sisters, that in our social intercourse with those of the other sex, unless we clearly indicate that we set a greater value upon intelligence and moral worth, than upon wealth, by making temperance and chastity among young gentlemen an indispensable to our favor, or even our society, we shall not only induce a very morbid feeling upon the subject of purity ourselves, but we shall entirely fail of producing the influence upon those who seek our society, that we may and ought to exert.

By such a course we shall not only have the satisfaction of witnessing the results of a salutary influence upon those with whom we associate, but we shall be likely to avoid plunging ourselves into those untold domestic miseries, that have dragged so many of our own sex into the gloomy shades of irretrievable wretchedness.

With these few suggestions for the present, Adieu! FLORA J. Portland, Aug. 16, 1855.

If we have not read one of FLORA'S "Laws of Nature" by publishing the above, we have certainly broken (or sadly bent) one of our own rules, which precludes the publication of any thing that is not accompanied with the real name of the author.

Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor. AMERICA—Knows nothing of golden promises of Kings. Knows nothing of Coronets, and Stars, and Strings. VOL. 1. OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855. NO. 19.

SIT DOWN, SAD SOUL.

Sit down, sad soul, and count The moments flying; Came—tell the sweet amount That's lost by signing. How many smiles? a score? Then laugh, and count no more, For day is dying!

Progress of the United States.

An address on the "Progress of the Republic," was recently delivered before the Young Men's Association, of Washington City, by Mr. J. B. D. De Bow. We make a few interesting extracts:

We have 113,000,000 acres of land in cultivation, or 100,000,000 in occupancy, or about one-sixth part of the area of the Republic. These are carved out into about 1,448,000 farms, or distinct agricultural interests, with \$3,500,000 invested in farming implements, &c.—an average extent to each farm of 282 acres.

The physical well-being of a people has much to do with their social advancement. In the United States fourteenth-fifths of the free families have houses to themselves, whilst in Great Britain only six-sevenths are so favored, or about half the proportion.

When we come to the education of the people, we find that 2,150,000, and nearly 1,900,000 girls, are at schools and colleges—being about one-fifth of the free population. The proportion in England and Wales is 1 in 8; in Spain, 1 in 17; in Russia, in 77. The number of white persons over twenty years of age in the United States who can not read and write is 1,053,000, about one-twelfth of the persons of that age.

These are gratifying results, and they should incite us to still further efforts in the cause of education. Shall a great and wealthy country pause to consider the difficulties or enumerate the cost of distributing light and instruction throughout all its extent, and to bring home to each embryo citizen—even the veriest offspring of beggary and want—the means of becoming a nobleman in the only sense in which our institutions admit of nobility, and in which the might of intellect can make us all noble?

Table showing population statistics for various regions: Ohio Valley (200,000), Mississippi proper (180,000), Missouri (500,000), Lower Mississippi (330,000), Total (1,210,000).

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri; Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio; Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin; whose total population may be estimated at 10,000,000 or 12,000,000.—From 1800 to 1810, the population of the Valley doubled. In half a century, its population has increased twenty fold—an average duplication every twelve years.

Mr. Calloun, in his great report on the Memphis Convention, (1848,) kindled with the magnificent theme which was presented before him—a population pressing upon the limits of the Rocky Mountains—a tonnage augmented thirty fold in thirty years—trade already equaling the whole foreign exports and imports of the United States together—three hundred millions of dollars and this but in the beginning, says:

"Looking beyond, to a not very distant future, when this immense valley, containing within its limits one million two hundred thousand square miles, lying in its whole extent in the temperate zone, and occupying a position midway between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, unequalled in fertility and the diversity of its productions, intersected in every direction by the mighty stream, including its tributaries, by which it is drained, and which supply a continuous navigation of upwards of ten thousand miles, with a coast, including both banks, of twice the length, shall be crowded with population, and its resources fully developed, imagination itself is taxed in the attempt to realize the magnitude of its commerce."

After these tedious details, let us rise to some calculation which must become of exciting interest. What may we reasonably calculate as the increase of the population of the United States in the next hundred years? If its increase be as great as in the last sixty years, we shall have 407,000,000; if as great as between 1840 and 1850, deducting foreigners that have come in and formed a part of the population, it would be 252,000,000; if it were no more than the increase of Delaware, which has increased the least of all the States, it would be 48,000,000.

A probable distribution of the population of the United States in 1950 would be, the Atlantic States, 39,000,000, the Mississippi Valley, 75,000,000, the Pacific coast 20,000,000.

The Rights of Schoolmasters and Parents.

A case of considerable interest was tried before Justice Ladd, of Cambridge, on Saturday. A citizen of Newton was complained of for an assault upon the master of a school in that place. It appears that the master was in the habit, as is now the general custom, of keeping the child of defendant, with other scholars, after school hours, to learn her lessons, which had been imperfectly recited during school hours.

Foreigners Arming to Resist Law.

The Herald says that, in one of the French papers of New York city, there is a call for a meeting at the Red Republican rendezvous in Leonard street, which is part of a movement gotten up by various foreign societies to resist, by an armed force—a "Foreign Brigade"—any attempt to execute the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which goes into effect on next Tuesday evening week.

The difference between rising every morning at six instead of eight o'clock, in the course of forty years, amounts to 29200 hours, or three years, 121 days, and sixteen hours; so that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and dispatch of business.

Judge Hall, of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at the present term sitting at Canandaigua, charged the Grand Jury, that there was but a single case where letters might be opened by any person in the department, and that was under the direction of the Postmaster General, after they had been returned as dead letters.

A Picture of War.

A correspondent of the London Herald, writing from the camp before Sebastopol on the 23d of May, thus describes in graphic colors the desperate contest between the French and Russians on the night of the 22d:

A few nights since, the French sprang two or three small mines, not only for the purpose of injuring the Flagstaff, but to aid in the formation of a new parallel, which was intended to take part of the battery in flank. The mines were perfectly successful—and on the night following this explosion, the French proceeded to construct this flank work. To the progress of the latter, however, the enemy offered the most determined resistance.

The force quitted the French trenches in two strong columns, about two hundred yards apart. The plan of the attack was to enter the trench at its two angles, so as not only to secure the advanced trench itself, but to enfilade and command the flanking ways which led to it.

The interior condition of France is, according to the best accounts, by no means calm and tranquil. The ultra-republicans are watchful and impatient, and are ready to seize the first opportunity for a change. The war, too, is affecting prices very unfavorably, and the necessities of life are becoming extravagantly dear.

Uneasiness in France.

The interior condition of France is, according to the best accounts, by no means calm and tranquil. The ultra-republicans are watchful and impatient, and are ready to seize the first opportunity for a change.

Edmond Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days at Wilmington, Del., with the Duponts, who were the early friends of the General.

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men take diseases, one of another; therefore let men take heed of their company.—Shakespeare.

the siege. By mere dint of bayoneting and stabbing, the French managed to clear the advanced trench of the enemy, and effect a junction with the left column, which had maintained a footing in one of the covering trenches. From the latter point, however, they were compelled to retire.

It was a mere slaughter of the French. Twice driven to desperation by the cross-fire from the trenches, they sallied out and attempted to carry them at the point of the bayonet; but these ebullitions of valor were of no avail against the strong works and well organized resistance of the enemy.

The assault was again made on the night of the 23d, with 9000 men, and was successful. The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, in speaking of the conflicts of the nights of the 22d and 23d May, which resulted in the capture of the Russian advanced works, and referring to the anticipations in France and England of the fall of Sebastopol being near at hand, says:

"If this little episode in the siege, the attack of an incidental out-post, built in one night and requiring two to conquer, has cost a loss of life that the conquerors recoil from announcing, what may be expected from the recital of the grand poem, the storming of Sebastopol itself, in face of its twelve hundred pieces of artillery, its thirty thousand bayonets, its barricaded streets, and its system of internal defence, converting every house into a fort? Imagination sickens over the picture."

The interior condition of France is, according to the best accounts, by no means calm and tranquil. The ultra-republicans are watchful and impatient, and are ready to seize the first opportunity for a change.

Edmond Lafayette, grandson of the Marquis de Lafayette, so distinguished as the brave and generous champion of American Independence, has been spending a few days at Wilmington, Del., with the Duponts, who were the early friends of the General.

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men take diseases, one of another; therefore let men take heed of their company.—Shakespeare.

The Man-Monkey of Brazil.

The Captain of the French schooner Adrienne, who last summer was stationed at Pernambuco, Brazil, gives us the following sketch of a tame monkey:

A short time ago, I dined at a Brazilian merchant's. The conversation turned upon the well-tutored chimpanzee of Mr. Vanneck, a creole gentleman, whose slave had brought him the monkey, which he had caught in the woods. Every one praised the accomplished animal, giving accounts of its talents so wonderful, that I could not help expressing some incredulity.

A negro now appeared, announcing Madame Jamin, whom Mr. Vanneck introduced as his neighbor. Madame Jamin was accompanied by her little daughter, a girl of twelve years; who immediately ran to the monkey, greeting him as an old friend, and beginning to prattle with him.

Jack hurried to the adjoining room, and came back without delay, a broom in his paw, and swept and dusted like a clever housemaid. I could now perfectly make out his size, as he always walked upright, not on his four hands.

"Now, show your room to my guests," continued his master; and Jack opened a door, at which he stopped to let us pass, and then followed himself. Everything was extremely tidy in the small room. There was a bed with a mattress, a table, some chairs, drawers, and various toys; a gun hung on the wall. The bell was rung; Jack went and re-appeared with his master, wheeling in the chair. Meanwhile, I had taken the gun from the wall; Mr. Vanneck handed it to the monkey, who fetched the powder-flask and the shot bag, and in the whole process of loading acquitted himself like a rifleman.

"Jack," exclaimed Mr. Vanneck, pointing to me, "this gentleman wants his handkerchief." The monkey drew it from my pocket and handed it to me. "Now, show your room to my guests," continued his master; and Jack opened a door, at which he stopped to let us pass, and then followed himself.

It would be too long to jot down all Mr. Vanneck told us about his method of education and training; the above facts, witnessed by myself, bear sufficient evidence of the abilities of the animal, and its master's talent for tuition. Westward till supper, to which there came some more ladies and gentlemen. Jack again exhibited his cleverness in waiting, at which he acquitted himself as well as any man-servant.