THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

Office-Good's Building, Main st. Editorial Room in first story.

TERMS—The Angus will be furnished at Five Dollars per Annum—or Six Months for Three Dollars.

No Subscriptions received for less than Six Months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3,00 two insertions, \$4,00.

" " three insertions, \$5,00.

Each subsequent insertion, \$1,00. Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

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 printmaterial, and will be in the speedy rec eality, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

For the Argus.

RESTORATION. A spirit of the primal Whom God's own beauty did adorn As erst on hills of Paradise He saw Creation's morning rise, That morning, beauteous, grand, and holy, Her signers fell to vice and folly. Now fallen with all that rebel host. When with their angel leader lost, From Heaven's immeasurable towers Were hurled those mighty angel powers, In realms of night and penal pain, Thus poured his melancholy strain: Ah! morning bright with heaventy bliss, Upward I look from this abyes To thy fair seenes, and, shuddering, wait The dread decrees of mighty fate. Ages on ages, quenchless fire Shall burn till all at last expire, By Jesus' blood subdued. Oh, wake, Celestial music, breathing low, All are redeemed. This fiery woe Shall ecase. The bow of God sublime Shall bend, the sign of love all time, And all Creation bail the dawn Of Love's eternal, cheerful morn.

Beantiful Sketch. It was night. Jerusalem slept as quietly amid her hills as a child upon the breast of its mother. The noiseless sentinel stood leads to idleness, and vice, and profligate like a statue at his post, and the philoso manners. It assaults the virtue of any peohis chamber.

tions in its unlighted shadows. Reason his farm, or on the highway. It is lawful; I would fetch melancholy arguments from shed a faint glimmering over the minds of he may indulge in the amusement without the tears of neglected families-brokenmen, like the cold and inefficient shining of a distant star. The immortality of man's spiritual nature was unknown, his relations of the made or when without that,

twas at that period two forms of ethered over the land of God's able business—it invites the young and unchosen people. They seemed like sister angels sent to earth upon some embassy of love. The one was of majestic stature, and all manner of evil. The legislature, from all manner of evil. The legislature, from the stature and lofty standard, and then lead, and not wait to follow public opinion. And this and the hearts of the great and the mean, the rich and the poor, trembling for fear of cause that is worthy of a hearty support. drapery hardly concealed, in her erect bearing and steady eye, exhibited the highest degree of strangth and confidence. Here

blind saw, the dumb spoke, and the dead terprise would be vain, the legislature would lleaped to life at his touch; that when he eradicate the evil and forbid under penalty, commanded, the ocean moderated its chafing the sale of lottery tickets. tide, and the very thunders articulated, he is the Son of God. Envy assailed him with and pursuits rightful in themselves, become pious judges condemned him to death.—
Slowly and thickly guarded he ascended the hill of Calvary. A heavy cross bent him to law, applied also to other kindred cases—
the earth. But Faith leaned upon his arm, indeed the doctrine may be traced far into and Hope, dipping her pinions in his blood, mounted to the skies.

Steam Power

The steam engine owes its present form and perfection chiefly to the genius and lafifteen miles per hour, and sixteen miles is no unusual rate, - Olmstead's Philosophy.

When Lord Sandwich said he did plied, "Orthodoxy, my lord, is my doxy, never have done. Talk of regulation—it history who and heterodoxy is another man's doxy."— laughs at regulation—it fattens upon it.— which he sold Byron.

Oregon Argus

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION. Vive Bollars a Year.

VOL. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1855.

NO. 26.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, on Prohibition. At the late New Jersey State Temperance

Convention at New Brunswick, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen delivered the following prohibit all sales of lottery tickets, because

privilege of meeting a temperance association. It brings me near to an enterprise of mercy, that seeks the deliverance of our trade and perpetuate the wasting mischief. fellow-men from an evil, among the most afflicting to all our interests for this world and the world to come.

The prohibitory law against all traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, has been assailed as unconstitutional, and it behooves temperance men to review the case, and examine the foundations upon which it resists.

I propose, therefore, very briefly to urge the arguments which sustain the law; and to show that the Legislature not only hold the authority, but are bound in public duty to prohibit the commerce. They pronounce it to be a nuisance. If this be true, all must agree that it may be lawfully forbidden and abated. Whatever impairs the public health or corrupts the public morals, is a property. The oldest law writers on this unisance. The oldest law writers on this subject, define it in such terms. A few take your person next, and that, together simple illustrations will make it clear. A business, rightful in itself, will become a nuisance should it be misplaced. The location of a butcher's slaughter-house on the street of a town or city, thickly settled, is a nuisance; it impairs the health and disturbs the comfort of the people. Now, here is a lawful pursuit. We must have butchers, butchers' slaughter houses-and yet, even this may be restrained by the act of the Legislature under heavy penalties, if ing. Hence it is that to kill game, or to put in a wrong place; and the like law as fish for shad after a certain day, exposes to to the soap-boiler—on the great principle, a penalty; and in all matters touching the that the place of such business must yield to public welfare, the legislature have the authe health of community.

So with eard-playing. Why, there is no harm in the cards nor the house use of them, except the waste of time and thought. of a greater good. Granted that the use of But if a man sets up a gaming-table and draws in the young, and entices men from their homes and families to play for money excesses, if it opens the way for the poisonor its worth, it is a flagrant nuisance, to be put down as a cocrupter of the morals. It pher's lamp burned dimly in the recess of ple; and the Legislature as the guardian of the public weal should suppress it. And the race course belongs to the same class. earth. A moral darkness involved the na- A man may try the speed of his horse on to heaven undiscovered, and his future des- large numbers are to be gathered, it is a nature if it be not time to abolish forever this ny obscured in a cloud of mystery.

It was at that period two forms of ethe
tempts industry away from safe and honormust stand together—we must raise a pure dislocated systems; there will be nations

on the subverse of degree of strength and confidence. Her such a floodgate in the influx of dissipation, right arm was extended in an impressive gambling, intoxication, and depravity, that gesture upwards where night appeared to they soon restored the law to our statutehave placed her darkest pavilion; while on book with increased penalties. And if they her left reclined her delicate companion, in may subject to heavy penalties persons enform and countenance the contrast of the gaged in this unlawful business, what is other, for she was drooping like the flower, there in intoxicating liquors, bought to be when unmoistened by refreshing dews, and sold contrary to law, to move the law-makers her bright but troubled eye scanned the air to any partial legislation in exempting this with ardent but varying glances. Suddenly scourge of our race ! And if stolen goods a light like the sun flashed out from the may be searched for anywhere on a magisheavens, and Faith and Hope hailed with trate's warrant, after oath made by a crediexulting songs the ascending Star of Beth- ble witness of his belief that they are so hem.
Years rolled away, and the stranger aprum thus concealed for unlawful sale ! peared in Jerusalem. He was a meck, un- The case of lotteries gives a striking analoassuming man, whose happiness seemed to gy. Our statutes forbid the setting up of consist in acts of benevolence to the human lotteries. A lottery is a nuisance, because race. There were deep traces of sorrow on it entices men to put their earnings to the his countenance, though no one knew why decisions of chance, and this in itself is corhe grieved, for he lived in the practice of rupting-and because it tempts them to every virtue, and was loved by all the good idleness and neglect of all domestic duty, and wise. By and by it was rumored that and therefore it is prohibited. And inasthe stranger worked miracles; that the much as any attempt to regulate such an en-

It is perceived, therefore, that matters the charge of sorcery, and the voice of impast ages of the common law. It is rooted in the first principles of public duty and en-

lightened conscience. Now the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, tried by these great rules, stands bors of the late James Watt, Esq., of Eng-land. Although the idea of propelling boats have the painful experience of more than by the force of steam was entertained by sixty years, that it has always been regard-different individuals in different countries ed as an insidious enemy to public health, long before it was carried into practice, yet purity and peace. The legislature for all the first successful effort of steam naviga-tion was made by our countryman, Robert the fruitless attempt to regulate the business Fulton, in 1807. This year the first steam by license to a selected few, by prohibitions boat, the "Clermont," ascended the Hudson against sales by small measure-and by to Albany. Fulton never contemplated a frowns against any sales without liceuse .velocity for boats greater than eight or nine And the evil has grown stronger, year afmiles per hour, but the average speed now ter year, and has become a monster, almost given to boats on the Hudson is no less than defying law and public sentiment. More than one hundred groggeries in New Brunswick, more than seven hundred in Newark. and multiplied all over our own State, corrupting the morals and destroying the not know the difference between orthodoxy health of our people as no other practice, and heterodoxy, Warburton, the Bishop, relaughs at regulation—it fattens upon it,— which he Thirteen of our States have yielded with in 1567,

sad, yet deep conviction to the truth, that no remedy can reach the mischief, but an absolute prohibition of the traffic. They dress;
Mr. President: I always rejoice in the they prohibit all sales of intoxicating liquors

> The clause of forfeiture of the liquor seems to have alarmed some minds besides counselors who have spoken through the press. A moment's thought will relieve the fear. There is no magic terror in the word. For what is a fine but a forfeiture of so much of a man's property to the State ! Suppose that in the law against horse-racing the law-makers had assessed the fine according to the worth of the horses-say, den race or prohibited sale, the law may with your property, put the one in the public treasury and the other in the public prison-and this, until the law is maintained and vindicated.

The true nature and just aims of all sound government, is to guard the rights and morals of the whole people, watchfully.

I add the interests of the people when no

direct question of morals can be raised, but only considerations of comfort and well-bethority and have immemorially exercised it. And all considerate men should give the law their aid and countenance, for the sake wine in itself is a lawful indulgence, yet, if 17 to 21. ous adulteration of wines (as it does most grievously,) and of all exciting liquors—as Paul did in his day, so should we. Who would not deny himself to save a friend? to save his country? And who can gravely maintain that the sale of intoxicating liquor health, character, and domestic comfort !siasm, and prompt to vigorous, unflinching, gle of the Revolution, shape our temperance enterprise. They threw overboard the tea into the ocean, not from any spite against the tea, but for the great doctrine which opened that eventful drama. They there by declared to the world, and the world perceived with what determination, that they without which no enterprise can prosper,

Faurteen Vears Aco.

and with which none can fail.

Some idea of the rapid strides that Young America' is making may be gathered from the fact that just fourteen years ago but a single house, and that a log cabin, stood papers, and where upwards of 43,000 pas-sengers have been landed within a year.— National Intelligencer.

ago ! Antiquity forsooth. 'Fourteen where, and that he resides among your na years ago,' some of our married ladies hadn't tion. I should like to see him." "God' years ago,' some of our married ladies hadn't learned their A, B, C. 'Fourteen years ago,' Texas was not in the Union—Mexico had not been taught good manners—California was a no account place. 'Fourteen years ago,' we had 1,631 newspapers, now we have 2,526. 'Fourteen years ago,' we had 2,526. 'Fourteen years ago,' we had should be submapers, now we have 2,526. 'Fourteen years ago,' we had should be submapers, now sented. The rabbi took him into the open had about 2,000 miles of railroad in the United States; now we have over 17,000. 'Fourteen years ago,' we have over 17,000. 'Tean not,'' who light dazgles ma.'' when it adds ton thousand years to its ago. Fourteen years ago,' Morse was just start- said Trajan; "the light dazzles me." ing his telegraph; now we have 30,000 "Thou art unable," said Joshua, "to endure broom-sticks, blowing soap bubbles, catch-ing the hickory at school and yawning over annihilate thee?" to and pencil; but now-a days, the hopeful child is conquering Japan by diplomacy
—studying Geography in the Tropics and South America-scaling icebergs in the North Sea-inviting the Sandwich Islanders to dine with him, and wondering if Cuba wouldn't be a good place for him to manu-facture his cigars.—Montgomery (Ala.) Ad-

The Emperor Napoelou 111.

Among the multitudinous circumstances of a striking and extraordinary character connected with the history of Louis Napoleon, not the least is a fact stated by a well informed correspondent in the Illustrated London News, of last Saturday. It is there affirmed, that, during his exile, he "used to read with great interest the proof sheets of M. Thiers, "History of the Consu-late and Empire," which were supplied to him by Mr Forbes Campbell, who was then preparing an English version of that work. The following remarkable passage occurs in a letter which the Prince addressed to Mr. Campbell in 1847, when returning the proof sheets of Vol. 5. It will be seen that even at that early period the Emperor mediated the English alliance which he has

since accomplished:—
"Why was not I born to share in the glories of those heroic times? But, on reflection, it is better as it is. What a saddening spectacle to behold the two greatest and most civilized nations of the world destroying one another (s'entregorger) two nations that ought in my opinion (selon moi.) to have been friends and allies, and rivals only in the arts of peace. Let us hope the day may yet come when I shall carry out the intentions of my Uncle, by uniting the interests and policy of England and France in an indissoluble alliance.— That hope cheers and encourages me, It forbids my repining at the altered fortunes of my family."

A Prediction of the Present War. The Rev. John Cumming, D. D., of the Scotch Church, London, in a lecture deliv-ered in Exeter Hall, in the year 1847, pronounced, among other matters, the prophet-

ic words written-below. They are copied from his "Apocalyptic Sketches":

"Having explained the pouring out of the six preceding vials, the learned lecturer proceeds with the seventh—his text is Rev. xvi.

"The seventh vial is ready to be poured out, or if not already pouring out, we are upon the very verge of its being so. It trembles in the hands of the angel. We may expect that during the action of this vial the mountaineer in the fastnesses—the miner in his subterranean caves-the voya maintain that the sale of intoxicating liquor ger upon the ocean's bosom—the Arab in is not harmful, and most destructive of his desert—the Moslem in his mosque—the Cossack in his steppes—the King upon his throne—the mother in her household—the babe in the cradle-all will feel its vibrations, receive the taint of its influence, and respond in a thousand echoes to the voice

from above, 'It is done.' "There will be rocking thrones; there

warmth in the bosom, it would be a very strong proof that it had no great merit. I shape; they will be divided into a triparwould wish it to glow with an ardent enthutite shape; three great masses will be the ultimate form into which all the nations of self-forgetting action. Let the same spirit Europe and Christendom will be divided; which animated our forefathers in the strugas soon as you see three great leading powers coming into collision, with broad Europ for the battle-field, and the evening of the world for the hour of the conflict, you may expect that the downfall of Babylon and the advent of Christ and the dawn of the millennium are near. It is probable that this tripartite division will consist of France would neither pay the tax nor drink the tea. So may we finally resolve in this purpose of mercy, and seek God's blessing, of all the Russias, who has more than once played a cruel game, may lead the second part; and I have some idea that this old England of ours, so illustrious by its sainted devoted Christians, its preached Gospel, its spreading Christianity, its circulated Bibles, will also be the third part; and when the conflict comes, it will be as of old England

ional Intelligencer.

That isn't anything. 'Fourier years' jan to Rabbi Joshua, "that God is every niles of wire. 'Fourteen years ago,' the the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory

The bigot is said to have originated in a secular and political transaction, not in religion. Rollo, Duke of Normandy, receiving Gissa, daughter of King Charles, in marriage, and with her the investiture of ceremony of kissing the king's foot in token of subjection, unless the king would hold it out for that purpose, and when urged was the first person mentioned in English history who trafficked in African slaves, which he sold to the Spaniards of America, ed to all stubborn and prevish insisters on in 1567.

Mrs. Strongatham's Churn. Speaking of churns, we have never seen any other labor-saving contrivance in that department, that for practical convenience or, can do to dazzle and to awe, seems to have been and utility could compare with that of Mrs.

Strongatham, a notable English housewife cophagi resting upon plinths, surmounted by colwhose acquaintance we had the pleasure of making in one of the rural districts of New York some years since. Having occasion to call upon her one summer morning, we found her occupying her huge chintz cover-

the moment we had taken the proffered chair she set in with a steady stream of talk that was as instructive as it was entertain-ing, for besides her admirable qualities as a decorate the balustrade around the tomb, while housewife the lady possessed rare conversational powers. During our call she directed one of her

daughters to some duty in a distant part of "fetching butter" in our early days, and the idea of a snow-white chura and an irksome Vosges meantains, the whole exquisitely polished. idea of a snow-white churn and an irksome expenditure of elbow grease was as natural. As the French come in crowds to behold it and ly associated with it in our mind, as was the read the memorable words borrowed from Napolevain. Of either churn or churning there Seine, among the French people whom I have low-was no more appearance than might have ed so well, you are almost persuaded that their enbeen seen in Queen Victoria's drawing- thusiasm amounts to adulation." room any day in the week. Our curiosity was excited, and we resolved to keep our eyes open, satisfied that if we did "we should see what we should see." And we did.— During a momentary pause in the conversation the lady rose from her chair, removed the cushion, raised a sort of trap door un-derneath, and looked into the apparent vacuum with an earnestly inquiring eye.— The secret was out. Under the seat in her rocking chair was a box in which she de-

produced by the vibratory motion of the hair converted the liquid into butter. By this arrangement the lady was enabled to kill, not two only, but four birds with the same stone. She could churn, knit, take her ease in her rocking-chair, and entertain her morning guests at the same time. And hard, too; "rural" market. You may brag the one who coveted much was always repining, of your patent churns if you will, but for while he who desired but little was always contentnovelty, economy, convenience and immaculate butter we defy them, one and all, when My third rule is, "Look on the sunny side of brought into competition with Mrs. Strona- things." tham's incomparable contrivance. Of her butter we shall retain a lively and grateful remembrance to our dying day; her churn we shall never forget either.—Ex.

A New Continent.

The coral reefs of the Pacific Ocean have accomplished by zoophytes-insects: and doings, we have but to remember that the coral formation of the Pacific occupy an area of four or five thousand miles, and to imagine what a picture the ocean would present were it suddenly drained. We hould walk amid huge mounds which had been cased and capped with the stone these animals had secreted. Prodigious ones would rise from the ground all towering to the same attitude, reflecting the light of the sun from their white summits with dazzling intensity. Here and there we should see a huge platform, once a large island, whose peaks as they sank were clothed in coral. and then prolonged upwards until they rose before us like the columns of some huge sufferers, its noble army of martyrs, its temple which had been commenced by the devoted Christians, its preached Gospel, its Anadins of an antediluvian world. Champollion has said of the Egyptian edifices, that they seem to have been designed by men fifty feet high. Here wandering among these strange monuments, we might manhood is along a wider, deeper flood, upon what is now the site of St. Paul, Min-nesota, a city that supports four daily news-the apostacy of Satan and the infidelity of fancy that beings one hundred yards in stature had been planting the pillars of some colossal city they had never lived to com-plete. The builders were worms, and the quarry, whence they dug their masonry, he crystal wave. In the event of this vast extent of coral reef being upheaved, where when it adds ten thousand years to its agewill sail over and find no soundings where millions to-day toil in unresisting servitude. and where cities from gorgeous cupolas and storied palaces fling back the rays of the rising and the declining sun. IRISH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE .- The

Irish agricultural returns last published show that the cultivation of wheat has decreased to a remarkable extent in Ireland, the number of acres in 1853 being 45 per the dukedom, refused to perform the usual cent. less than in 1850. The extent of land under oats shows little difference; but barley has decreased about 7 per cent. Potatoes, while they show only an increase in acres of about 2 per cent., have increased in

ntense and all-pervading passion; in almost every house you enter you find his statue or statuette, or his likeness engraved or painted, or some memento of him. Here and there I found a MS. in pencil marks -- in which, I believe, he usually wrote found it carefully kept, elegantly bound, and valued above all other possessions of the family. Everywhere the streets of Paris resounded with the cries of boys and men selling descriptions of Napoleon's tomb. That tomb itself speaks volumes. I have seen nothing more gorgeous; everything that marble and gold, soulight and shade, form and colcophagi resting upon plinths, surmounted by columns crowned with segments pediments, and dedicated respectively to the faithful Marshals Duron and Bertrand.

"Passing through a bronze door you beheld two brouze carratides of colossal proportions, holding ed rocking chair, rocking and knitting as the globe, scepter, and imperial crown. Bas-re-though the salvation of the family depended liefs, commemorative of the hero, adorn the gallery upon the assiduity with which she applied that, running under the high altar, and lighted by herself to these occupations. Not that she funeral lamps, leads to the crypt, whose pavement was uncivil or unsociable by any means, for is ornamented with a crown of laurels in Mosaic : sculptured laurel wreaths encircling the names of the victories of Rivoli, Pyramids, Marengo, Austerlitz, Jena, Freidiand, Wagram, and Moskowa twelve colossal statues, each commemorative of a victory, stand against the pilasters that face it -The tomb itself consists of an immense monolyth the house, adding, "I would attend to it myself, but I must fetch this butter." Now,
we had known something of the process of

"South a single block, standing upon two plinths that reompensatory slice of new bread and butter on's will and cut in the marble, 'Je desire que mes after the achievement of the victory. We cendres reposent our les bords de la Seine, au miltherefore cast our eyes about us involuntari- ieu de ce peuple Francuis que f'ai aime,' [I desire ly for these indications, but we looked in that my ashes may repose on the banks of the

I will give you two or three good rules which may help you to become happier than you would be without knowing them ; but as to being compictely happy, that you can never be till you get to

The first is, "Try your best to make others hap-"I never was happy," said a certain king, "till I began to take pleasure in the welfare of my people; but ever since then, in the darkest day, I have had soushine in my heart."

posited the jar of cream, and the agitation My second rule is, "Be content with little."-There are many good reasons for this rule. We deserve but little, we require but little, and "better is little, with the fear of God, thun great treasures, and trouble therewith." Two men were determined to be rich, but they set about it in different ways ; for the one strove to raise up his means to such butter as she made! Yellow as gold, his desires, while the other did his best to bring sweet as the meat of the cocoa nut, and as down his desires to his means. The result was,

Look up with hopeful eyes,
Though all things seem foriorn a
The sun that sets to-night will rise
Again to-morrow morn.

The skipping lamb, the singing lark and the leaping fish tell us that happiness is not confined to one place. God in his goodness has spread it abroad on been in part, measured, and are found to be the earth, in the air and in the waters. Two aged of amazing extent, and a new continent is women lived in the same cottage; one was always in process of formation. All the labor is fearing a storm, and the other was always looking for sunshine. Hardly need I say which it was wore if we wish to form some conception of their a forbidding frown, or which it was whose face

was lighted up with joy.

My fourth rule is,"Be always prepared to die;" thus relieving the mind from apprehensions as to the future.

Tis religion that can give Sweetest comforts while we live, And religion can supply Solid comfort when we die.

Ber Bishop Heber, upon departing for India said in his farewell sermon-"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmur-ing of the little brook, and the windows of its glassy borders. The trees send their blossoms over our young heads; the bowers of the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp engerly at the beauties around amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited by short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be ship-wrecked, but we can not be delayed—whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the wave is beneath our feet and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, and on our further voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal."

OF Jeremiah Mason said, "Unless a man occasionally tax his facuties to the utmost, they will soon begin to fail." President John Adams said to Mr. Quincy, who found him rending Cicero, "It is with an old man as with an old horse; if you wish to get any work out of him, you must work him all the time." These two rules, so far se intellect is concerned, contain the secret of a green and vigorous old age.

Fo The Russian war, says the Calais (Me.) Advertiser, seems to have a good effect on the lumber business on this river, as we learn there are two large vessels now being loaded by the Mesers. Porters with lumber for France and Spain, and that they have shipped several cargoes to France previous to this, this season, amounting in all to over one million of feet.