THE OREGON ARGUS.

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Job Printing.

to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new print-

ECHOES. Still the angel stars are stining, Still the rippling waters flow, But the ancient voice is a lent That I heard here long ago. liark! the echoes murmur low

Long ago! Still the wood is dim and lenely, Still the splash ng fountains play, But the past and all its beauty, Whither has it fled away? Hark! the mournful echoes say Fled away!

Still the bird of night complaineth-Now, indeed, her song is pain-Visions of my happy hours, Do I call and call in vain? Hark ! the echoes cry again All in vam!

Cease, O echoes, mouruf ! echoes! Once I loved your ve ces well : Now my heart is sick and weare, Days of old, a long farewell ! Hark! the echoes, sad and dreary. Cry farewell, farewell !

-Household Word

For the Argus. State Government. LAFAYETTE, Feb. 5, 1856.

Mr. Editor-I notice in your paper of the 2d instant an invitation to discuss the question of State organization, and I avail myself of it to lay before your readers some of the more preminent reasons for voting for a Convention on the first Monday in April next.

I am glad the question has been submitted to the people as a separate and distinct issue, for I have no desire to see the influ ence of party brought to hear upon it; and be used as circumstances might require. and if it is made a party issue, it shall not be with my consent or approbation. No the just demands of our citizens. We good patriot will lend his influence to form might now be occupying this desirable po a Constitution that shall inure to the exclusive benefit of the Democratic, Whig, or foolish" policy which induced the majority Know Nothing parties.

The principal objection urged against the formation of a State Government is the as sumed inability of the people to sustain it without a resort to oppressive taxation; for no one pretends to doubt that many advantages would result from it. So far from believing this, I am in favor of a State organization at the earliest practicable period as a matter of pecuniary interest, aside from considerations of infinitely more importance, involving as they do the right of self-government, purchased by the blood and treasure of our revolutionary fathers.

No enterprising capitalist refuses to invest in Rail-Road or other stocks for the reason that they will not yield a dividend for the first three or four years. If he thinks the probabilities are in favor of profit in the end, he parts with his money read-

on to invest some thirty thousand dollars a year in State government stock, with a moral certainty that it will pay a very large in terest on the investment.

The value of property, as well as of labor, is always regulated by the amount of money in actual circulation. Now, if we can bring into the State an addition of one hundred thousand dollars over what we receive as a Territory, by paying out to our own citizens thirty thousand a year, is it not plain that we have a net gain of seventy for, thirty three thousand dollars per year. thousand?

that the General Government now expends noys are now paid out of the Territorial in the Territory one hundred thousand dol- Treasury, and that the Marshal and other using the pure unfermented juice of the bor California for example, we may safely a Territorial pupilage, that the relative inat least a half million a year,

State of California for improvements more organization.

The Oregon Argus

VOL. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1856.

than a million a year; and who will doubt this being secured to a great extent by her representatives in Congress. This consideration alone would leave a balance in favor of State organization of three or four hun-

Secondly-The moment we become State we are entitled to receive 500,000 acres of land, to be located within the limits THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IN HAPPY of the State, as a sort of marriage portion : to be used in any way the people may deing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice. termine. All the land west of the Cascade Range worth having is already occupied. open for settlement, and arrangements are being made for its survey. If we are prepared to locate the land as the surveys progress, or before the choice lands are taken up : we can secure lands that will readily command from \$3 to \$5 per acre ; but if we delay the location of the land for two or three years, we will not be able to make selections that will command the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre; making a difference of a million of dollars in favor of speedy organization; enough to defray the entire expenses of a State government for the next twenty years. If this be true, who will say that this consideration does not of itself imperiously demand that we should come into the Union at the earliest

practicable period as a matter of sound

practical economy.

Third'y-We are now incurring an ex penditure of millions of dollars for the proscention of the pending Indian wars, and we are looking to the General Government for ultimate payment. Having no substantial representation in Congress, we find officers of the military department predicting great delay, if not refusal to pay, on the part of the government. But if we had at Washington two Senators to act in concert with the two from California in the protection of our interests on the Pacific Coast, who would question the last dollar's being paid within the next six months? In the pres ent state of sectional strife between the ther of the two contending parties, but holdcould command a prompt compliance with sition, but for the "penny wise and pound of our citizens to reject the Convention in the summer of 1854. Six months' simple interest on the amount now due our people would defray the expenses of a State gov-

erument for two or three years. I have said that \$30,000 would be apply sufficient to meet every needful expenditure incident to the organization of a State goveroment, over and above our expenses as a Territory. It is true, we might augment it to eighty or one hundred thousand; but I the money, have the matter entirely it their own hands, and will be likely to con sult the most rigid economy in the forms tion of their Constitution. In my opinion, the best men of the country could be indu ed to discharge the duties of the offices to be supported by the State for the following salaries, until we are able to pay more which would reduce our expenses to about The people of Oregon are now called up- \$30,000, as the following figures will show

> Three Judges at \$1500 a year each, \$ 4500 Three Judges at \$1500 a year each,
> Governor, (to reside at home.)
> Secretary of State,
> Clerk hite,
> Printing, paper, &c., per year,
> Pay of Legislature, 30 in the House,
> and 11 in the Senate, with their
> clerks and m leage, blennial sessous—\$11,000—per year Confingent expenses of Legislature, Stationery, fuel, &c., for officers,

Contingent fund, \$33,000 Making the total expense to be provided It must be borne in mind that the salaries We will suppose, by way of illustration, of Auditor. Treasurer, and District Attor-

calculate on having expended among us the crease in wealth and population of the last first three years of our existence as a State three years of their Territorial vassalage, and the first three of their probation as a The Government has expended in the State, is greatly in favor of an early State A. G. H.

it, with all its consequences."

Me Eptron-This is a part of a paragraph over the signature of "J. R. M.," of Lafayette, Jan. 12th, 1856, in your paper of Jan. 26th. The article is headed, "Injury to the cause of Prohibition by injudicious advocates." A writer in THE ARGUS called "Prohibitionist" seems to be aimed at, as the one producing the injury to the

Now, my dear sir, allow me to say, first, that our friend J. R. M. is a young, not to say timid, advocate of prohibition. He tells us, after a long apology and a lengthy argument to prove "Prohibitionist" wrong, that "we wish to tear up the Upas of the liquor traffic." But to do this such arguments and facts as are communicated by prohibit must be silenced; they do harm. So, "Church and State" was once the cry against our cause. For my part, I did not suppose there could be a man so totally blind to the influence of the license laws generally, as our friend J. R. M. appears to be. In reading his views, he takes me back just thirty-live years ago, when I advocated the license system as the commencement of total prohibition, as a democrat. I conseientiously yielded the point that a monepoly in this "deadly Upas" traffic was necessary to the final and ultimate prohibition of it; while I find that under this same license system the "Upas" has grown a monster that no tear, no agony, no pain, no murder, no crime, and no law can check, except total

Two hundred years' experience and experimenting upon the liceuse system of friend J. R. M., has only increased the evil, and made a business that was before doubtful, and considered dangerous, to become legal and respectable, by law, and long-established usage. For J. R. M. says we get \$50 in advance to pay the damage. It has driven the "rabble," as friend J. R. M. says, from the trade, and put it into honora-North and South, four votes, representing a ble (legally so constituted) hands. These distinct interest, and not identified with ei legal, licensed soul and conscience killers are the favored few, who are created an exing the balance of power in their hands, to clusive monopoly by just such tender-heart-J. R. M., who reminds me of an argument and reply I heard in a convention to take into consideration the expediency of discuss- enemy's country combating the ludtans, or ing the prohibitory question. The professed friend of the cause said he was a they have conquered. friend to temperance, and to probibition, but he did not believe it was best to be so while the Oregon Volunteers were surroundstrenuous, and to urge things so fast; we ed by hostile Indiaus, it was with no little must use mild means, and try to enforce the satisfaction that your memorialists, as well license laws we have; - they are good as the people of Oregon, hailed the arrival in enough. "Yes, that they are," said the li- this Territory of Major General John E. censed rum seller; "you have expressed my Wool, of the United States Army. mind exactly. Punish the villains that His past services had led us to hope that break your liceuse laws; I am in favor of he would at once have sent the forces under the laws we have; they are good enough his command to the assistance and relief of for me." Who does not know in this land our Volunteers, who were desirous of retake it for granted that the people, who pay that the license law for any thing is a mo- turning to their homes. It is with regret, sir. nopoly, a privilege granted for a specific we confess, that in this respect our hopes sum of money to carry on a business con- bave been disappointed. It is with regret sidered by all, if left free without a license, that we are compelled to say that Gen. Wool to be dangerous to the community. This has hitherto remained inactive and refused fact the law admits, and has admitted for to send the United States troops to the refor more than a century past, and our friend lief of the Volunteers, or to supply them in 1856 has just discovered that it is a step- with arms and ammunition in their time of ping-stone to prohibition, the principle of need. That he has gone into winter quarwhich he has just discovered in this demor- ters and left our settlements exposed to the alizing conscience killing law. Really, Mr. ravages of our enemies: That he has re-Editor, there is hope for our friend. I will moved the greater portion of his troops from read his articles he promised under "A.B.," the Indian territory to Vancouver, a military expecting to find many new arguments on point, remote from the scenes of war-and

excited upon another point, which is, the That he refused to go to the relief of a num-"exception for sacramental purposes," as in- ber of our citizens who had settled in the timated by "Prohibitionist." Upon this Walla Walla Valley, and who had fled point I have never doubted but the church from their homes in safety; and that he rewas half a century behind the times, and fused to send any of the forces under his would, if she could, dictate every moral reform, so as to comport with her own sancti. Oregon, whose lives and property were alfied drunkenness. The idea that the most daily being destroyed or endangered church must be driven to the necessity of by the Indians

You have told us, my friend, that you their efforts to procure supplies and the States."

"We wish to tear up the deadly Upas of the liquor traffic by the roots, and entirely to eradicate the liquor traffic by the roots, and entirely to eradicate the liquor and you was the manual last and of off-ring at the license, and you uncover the monster, with an argument that will exterminate the There is not an opposer of prohibition but approves of your license law, and there is no danger of their meeting; but you are with them, your tax they will pay because it relieves them from the restraints and competition of the "rabble," and gives them an exclusive privilege.

Your sophistry and insinuations about Lloyd Garrison and all such, will not be taken by any honest and candid mind for argument. I challenge you to produce a single licensed doggery keeper in Oregon who will vote for no license, (or free whisky .-They will sooner vote prohibit.

PROHIBITIONIST.

Memorial.

To His Excellency, the President of the United States

Your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, respectfully represent that early in October last the people of Oregon and Washington Territories. were startled by a general outbreak among nearly all the Indian tribes in the Western and middle portions of those Territories .-These hostilities, unprovoked on the part of the Whites, were characterized by the usual modes of Indian warfare, an indiscriminate slaughter of all our citizens who fell into their hands, without regard to age, sex or condition, and by the pillaging and burning

of dwellings and the destruction of property. The people in the most defenseless parts of the country, alarmed by the dangers to which they were exposed, called upon the Governor of this Territory for that protection which they had a right to ask.

We are happy to say that this cry for relief was not unherded by the Governor, and that our citizens, with promptness and zeal which a sense of danger alone could call forth, volunteered to go out in defense of ed friends of the whisky traffic, as friend gaged; they have nobly discharged their cumstances, and are still in the heart of the holding possession of the country which

In this distressing state of affairs, and

that too, while our Volunteers were threat-I am suspicious that our friend's fears are ened by an overwhelming force of Indians : command to protect the people of Southern

Your memorialists would have borne all lars for support of the government and for United States officers would continue to be grape instead of the vile forgeries she is these grievances in silence, and left these internal improvements, (and this is a high paid by the General Government, as also a now using, and calling them the fruit of public acts and omissions of Gen. Wool, to estimate.) If we take the statistics of ap. Judge of the District Court, and the expropriations made to the new States for the penses of the Court. This would relieve I fear has roused the ire of our friend J. R. and Washington Territories, and to the appropriations made to the new olders for the our three Judges of a large amount of busifirst few years after their coming into the Union, we will find them fourfold greater than were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union the Union that were inade to the Territory for the Union the Union that we use the territory for the Union the Union that we use the territory for the Union the Union that we use the territory for the Union that we use the Union that we use the territory for the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use that the people of the Union that we use the Union that the Uni than were made to the Territory for the same period. If we take our near neight statistics of the States which passed through of wind and waves, therefore the license inactive and inefficient course which he has such chaps as him.' drunkards to their graves annually, and war, has departed from his inactive policy made a hundred thousand orphans, and only to censure the Governor and people of that don't look respectable." destroyed millions of property, must still this Territory for their commendable zeal

dare not trust this "Upa-," without a fi- means of subsistance for the Oregon Volun-

Instead of offering aid and encouragement to our people, he has shown a disgraceful deadly Upas in less than three years. Your activity in his endeavors to persuade our have the best room, and all the rooms if he license law covers up the evil, and protects merchants and those of California not to wants them. Off, you hussies, put clean it, making it a legal and honorable traffic. furnish ammunition and supplies for our sheets on the bed. Bill, take up this mirror. Volunteers in this trying time of their need: George, hurry up with the boot-jack. By instead of attending to the duties of his George, what a mistake!" high office, he has become an intermeddler between the people of Oregon and the Government of the United States, and publicly to see if his wished for guest was returning. declared that his influence will be exerted The Vice President rode up to Market street, of the just claims incurred in prosecution of acquaintances, and by them directed to the

> as well as the people of Oregon have lost here Boyden's servants came up, and told all confidence in the willingness of Gen'l Wool to assist and defend them in their him. present Indian difficulties, they most respectfully ask that he may be re-called from the command of the Military Department of the Pacific, and your memorialists will ever ter imagined than described; the chaps

Passed Jan. 30th, 1856.

(Signed) Speaker of House of Representatives. A. P. DENNISON, President of the Council.

Thomas Jefferson. While this distinguished statesman and

patriot was Vice President of the United States, it was customary for the individual the best room, and all the attention should holding the said high office, to attend to business more in person, than the refinements of more modern times will allow .-It happened on one occasion that some important matter required his attention in Philadelphia, and some other places distant from the Capitol. In these days a journey Atheneum. to Philadelphia was not to be performed in a few hours-it was two or three days travel, and not of the most pleasaut sort either .-On his return he stopped in Baltimore; it and unattended, to the tavern. A Scotchman by the name of Boyden, kept the hotel, of late so much improved and now so handsomely sustained by our worthy townsman been done more quickly, but I have such Beltzhoover. The bucks of the town were respect for the mission of history that the assembled in the large hall, smoking, strut- fear of alleging anything inexact fills me ing in the etcereras of the day. Boyden was at the bar examining the books, and to his future prospects. Jefferson had delivered his horse into the hands of the ostler, the certainty that it does not exist." Unand walked into the tavern to make arrangements in regard to his fare. Some one touched Boyden upon the elbow and directed his attention to the stranger who was standing with his whip in his hand, striking it occasionally upon his muddy leggings .-Boyden turned round and surveyed him from head to foot, and concluding him to be an old farmer from the country, whose company would add no credit to his house, he aid abruptly, 'We have no room for you.

Jefferson did not hear the remark, and asked if he could be accommodated with a 000 per annum for all the expenses of govroom. His voice which was commanding ernment, or less than fifty cents a head for and attractive, occasioned another survey of her people. She owed at the close of her his person by the honest proprietor of the last fiscal year, \$48,038, and had funds to house, whose only care was for its reputation. He could not find, however, in his There was in her Treasury at the year's plain dress, pretty well covered with mud, end, \$16,702, and her annual expenses had anything indicating either wealth or distinction, and in his usual rough style, he

'A room?'

Jefferson replied, 'Yes, sir, I should like to have a room to myself, if I can get it.'

the house—all full—all occupied—can't ac a national holiday. We certainly hope this commodate you.'

anug in the stable-mounted and rode off. cago Journal. In a few minutes one of the most wealthy and distinguished men of the town came in

to the door a few minutes before.

'Gentleman!' said Boyden. 'There been no gentleman here on horseback this afternoon, and no stranger at all, but one common looking country fellow who came common looking country fellow who came in and asked if he could have a whole room; bu: I asked him out of that mighty quick, would say so, if the decision were in their

'No room for such chaps as him !' 'No, by the pipers, no room for anybody

in defending their country and to thwart all | le's the Vice President of the United English, in the Napoleonic period-but he

'Vice President of the United States exclaimed Boyden, almost breathless in astonishment.

Why, ves, sir, Thomas Jefferson, the Vice President of the United States, and the greatest man alive."

'Murder, what have I done! Here, Tome Jim, Jerry, Jake; where are you all ! Here, fly, you villains-fly and tell that gentleman we've forty rooms at his service !-By George! Vice President-Thomas Jefferson! tell him to come back and he shall have my wife's parlor-my own room-Jupiter ! what have I done ! Here, Harriet, Mary, Jule, clear out the family ! he shall

For fifteen minutes Boyden raved like a madman, and went fifty times to the door to prevent the payment by the United States where he was recognized by many of his Globe tavern, which stood somewhere near Therefore inasmuch, as your memorialists, the corner of Market and Charles streetshim their master had provided rooms for

'Tell him I have engaged rooms,' said

Jefferson. Poor Boyden's mortification can be betwho were loitering about the bar and the large hall, and had laughed heartily at the disappointment of the muddy farmer, had recovered from their astonishment, and were preparing to laugh at their down-cast landlord. After some time be prevailed upon some friend to wait on Mr. Jefferson with his spology, and request that he should return and take lodgings at his house, promising

be given him. Mr. Jefferson returned the following answer :- 'Tell Mr. Boyden,' said he, 'I appreciate his kind attentions, but if he had no room for the muddy farmer, he shall have none for the Vice President.'-Baltimore

The Labors of an Historian.

The 12th volume of M. Theirs' history of the French Revolution has been published. It is to be succeeded by three more, was about four or five in the afternoon, appearing at intervals of three months,when the Vice President rode up, suitless He has been employed upon the work some fifteen years, but the distinguished historian oxcuses himself as follows:

"The work might, I acknowledge, have until I have discovered the proof of the fact which is the object of my doubts. I seek doubtless making calculations in reference it wherever it can be, and I do not rest until I have found it, or until I have acquired der the influence of these scruples, the author read, re-read and noted with his own hand "the innumerable documents contained in the archives of the State ; the thirty thousand letters composing the personal correspondence of Napoleon; the letters, no less numerous, of his ministers, aides-decamp, and even of his police agents; and, finally, the greater part of the manuscript memoirs preserved in the bosom of families.

> The State of Vermont, with a population of over 300,000, pays about \$150,balance this sum to the amount of \$59,352 been \$153,127.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY A NATIONAL HOLIDAY. - The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser has a long article on our National Festivals, and urges the press to make a united and earnest call upon Congress to declare 'A room, all to yourself? no-no, we at an early day after its organization, that have no room-there's not a spare room in Washington's birth-day shall be henceforth appeal of our cotemporary will be heard. The Vice President turned upon his beel, Few, if any, countries have so small a numcalled for his borse, which by this time was ber of holidays as the United States .- Chi-

OF A bill has been introduced in the and asked for the gentleman who rode up Tennessee Legislature for the purchase of the Hermitage by the State of Tennessee. The Nashville Union says:

"Tennessee should own the ground in which repose the remains of her most illustribus son. The property can now be purwill say so too."

05 Thackeray says he once had an idea of collecting all the lies the English told 'Why, what are you talking about, man ? about the French and the French about the shrank from the task.