

TERMS—The ARGUS will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten at one office.

The Dark Peninsula. "The Greeks and Phoenicians entertained the idea that over all the regions north of the Euxine Sea there brooded perpetual night, and hence the Crimea was called by them the Cimærian Chersones of Perpetual Darkness."

Cimmerian Chersonesus Upon the Euxine Sea, Well spoke the Grecian oracle That gave thy name to thee! Foreshadowing the darkness Now resting on thy shore, Where have gone the serried legions That shall return no more.

Where the armies of four nations— Met on thy point of land— March down to breast the tide of death Ring on either hand.

Not the Fleur de Lis, nor Lion, Nor the Crescent banner, saves Their standard-bearers from that sea, Darker than Euxine's waves.

Nor does one gleam of glory Send a halo to thy gloom; Save as the flash uplifts the smoke Before the cannon's boom.

In the Past, so in the Present, The darkest spot on earth, Whose watch fires have put out the light On many a soldier's hearth.

New York Albion.

Henry Clay and James Buchanan.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We hope that what we are now about to write will command the attention of all honest and honorable men and especially of Old-Line Whigs, the former supporters of Henry Clay and the present reverers of his memory.

All our politicians have a vivid recollection of the leading events of the election of President by the House of Representatives in the early part of 1825. Mr. Clay was then a member of the House and he cast his vote and influence in favor of John Quincy Adams, who was elected over Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford.

Mr. Clay was subsequently selected by Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State. At a latter period Mr. Clay was charged by his political enemies with having sold his vote to Mr. Adams for the Secretaryship, and we all know that this cruel and monstrous charge, though abundantly refuted in every form in which refutation was possible or conceivable, involved, to a great extent, the ruin of Mr. Clay's political fortunes.

Mr. Clay's political fortunes. But for that charge, he would afterwards have been elected President of the United States almost by acclamation.

For most among those who charged that Mr. Clay's vote was given to Mr. Adams on account of a promise of the Secretaryship of State was Gen. Jackson. The General gave the name of Mr. Buchanan as his authority for the truth of the charge.

Mr. Buchanan had held a private conversation with him on the subject, making statements as to the subject in the General's mind. In fact the General did not hesitate to say, after that interview, that Mr. Buchanan had come to him with full authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to him in relation to their votes, that is to propose to vote for him for the Presidency if he would promise office to Mr. Clay.

Of course Mr. Buchanan was called on to put into the form of a letter what he knew upon the subject and what he had stated to Gen. Jackson. He accordingly wrote the letter which afterwards became famous in the controversy. That letter was most ably written with a view to relieve the author from the excessively painful position in which he stood.

He dared not say that he ever had any authority from Mr. Clay or his friends to propose terms to Gen. Jackson, yet he carefully shaped his language as to afford Mr. Clay's political enemies a pretext for repeating the atrocious calumny against him. He expressed his own belief of the bargain and corruption story. He said: "The facts are before the world that Mr. Clay and his particular friends made Mr. Adams President, and Clay Secretary of State. The people will draw their own inference from such conduct and the circumstances connected with it. They will judge of the cause from the effect."

Mr. Clay and his friends regarded Mr. Buchanan's letter as exculpating him and them from the charge of having authorized Mr. B. to propose terms to Gen. Jackson in relation to their votes, and so indeed it did. And yet it was so cunningly written that the whole of Mr. Clay's political enemies throughout the nation considered it as a vindication of the Kentucky statesman but as "confirmation strong" of the accusation against him.

This whole calumny originated in Mr. Buchanan's statement to Gen. Jackson, and when the author of the statement was required by Jackson or his organ to write it out in the shape of a letter, he so performed the appointed task, as while shrinking from any direct confirmation of the impression he had previously given to Gen. Jackson, to afford a pretext to the whole Jackson party to assail Mr. Clay as a traitor to his country, and there was not a Jackson newspaper or a Jackson politician in the nation that did not treat Mr. Buchanan's letter as evidence of bargain, intrigue, and corruption between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay.

The specific charge, as already stated, which was made against Mr. Clay, and which Mr. Buchanan was cited as witness to prove, was that Mr. C. had proposed to make Gen. Jackson President if he himself could be Secretary of State. This charge, involving the inference that Mr. Clay did vote for Mr. Adams for the promise of the Secretaryship, was the charge by means of which the party, that Mr. Buchanan then broke with, and ever afterwards acted with, broke down the greatest and best man of his age. And now, fellow countrymen, we ask you to mark the final development of facts. The real truth is, that, instead of

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

Mr. Clay's suggesting to Mr. Buchanan during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives in 1825 that he and his friends would support Gen. Jackson if he could have the Secretaryship of the State under him.

Mr. Clay's intimate personal friends often heard him make this statement in the after years of his life, and we, with half a dozen others, heard him say in the Presidential campaign of 1844 that he would not be willing to die without leaving it on record. A few years ago Mr. Calvin Colton published the Life of Henry Clay, in the preparation of which he visited Ashland and had free access to many of Mr. Clay's private papers.

He devoted a considerable portion of his book to the old bargain, intrigue, and corruption story, and Mr. Clay wrote out one passage of it with his own hand. That passage was incorporated in the volume word for word as it came from the venerable statesman's pen. Let the American people read it and ponder upon it. Here it is:

"Some time in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and not long before the election of President of the United States by the House of Representatives, the Hon. James Buchanan, then a member of the House, and afterwards many years a Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, who had been a zealous and influential supporter of Gen. Jackson in the preceding canvass, and was supposed to enjoy his unbounded confidence, called at the lodgings of Mr. Clay, in the city of Washington. Mr. Clay was at the time in the room of his only messmate in the House, his intimate and confidential friend, the Hon. R. P. Letcher, since Governor of Kentucky, then also a member of the House.

Shortly after Mr. Buchanan's entry into the room he introduced the subject of the approaching Presidential election, and spoke of the certainty of the election of his favorite, adding that he would form the most splendid cabinet that the country had ever had. Mr. Letcher asked, how could he have one more distinguished than that of Mr. Jefferson, in which were both Madison and Gallatin? Where would he be able to find equally eminent men? Mr. Buchanan replied, "he would not go out of this room for a Secretary of State," looking at Mr. Clay. This gentleman (Mr. Clay) playfully remarked that he thought there was no timber there fit for a cabinet officer, unless it was Mr. Buchanan himself.

"Mr. Clay, while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain, intrigue and corruption, during the administration of Mr. Adams, notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the above occurrence, but by the earnest entreaties of that gentleman, he was induced to forbear doing so."

This passage, we repeat, was written by Mr. Clay's own hand. We learn the fact from an eminently respected relative of Mr. Clay. The great Kentuckyian, who had borne the weight of bitter calumny for more than twenty years, and seen his highest political hopes crushed and blasted by it, did not choose to submit to it longer out of tenderness to the reputation of an old political enemy; and the deepest regret felt by his last friends is that he submitted to it so long. Mr. Buchanan, it appears, might, when called on for his testimony in 1825, have testified that Mr. Clay, far from having signified that he would support Gen. Jackson for the Presidency in consideration of the Secretaryship of State, had positively rejected such a bargain, proffered to him by Mr. Buchanan himself. Whatever of dishonor, whatever infamy, there could be in bargain, intrigue and corruption attached to Mr. Buchanan, who do not believe that he had any authority from Gen. Jackson to say what he said to Mr. Clay, yet he professed to utter fact and not opinion. He undertook to assert, as from authority, that Gen. Jackson would form the most splendid cabinet the country had ever had, and that Mr. Clay, if he should support him, would be his Secretary of State.

Mr. Clay stated in the passage he wrote out for Colton's biography of him, that while he was so hotly assailed with the charge of bargain and corruption during the Adams administration, he notified Mr. Buchanan of his intention to publish the occurrence in question, but was induced by that gentleman's earnest entreaties, to forbear doing so. Mr. Colton said in his biography that he had understood that several times in later years Mr. Clay had intimated to Mr. Buchanan that it might be his duty to publish the facts, and that he was dissuaded from it by Mr. Buchanan. We also know that Mr. Clay often between 1825 and 1845 contemplated publishing the facts and was vehemently urged by his political friends to do so as a matter of justice not merely to his own fame but to his party, and that he was prevented only by Mr. Buchanan's entreaties. Gov. Letcher, who was present at the interview in January 1825 and heard all that passed, was always of opinion that Mr. Clay ought to make the publication, and often told him so, but Mr. Clay was long suffering, and carried his generosity too far.

Mr. Letcher, it seems after the interview of January 1825, relieved Mr. Buchanan's apprehensions by the assurance that he would not publish the facts of the interview without Mr. Buchanan's consent. But so strong and deep was Mr. Letcher's conviction that the facts ought to be published that he wrote to Buchanan upon the subject during the great Presidential conflict of 1844. Declaring however in his letter that he would not violate the pledge he had originally given. Buchanan replied, deprecating the publication and requiring the observance of the pledge. The reply was made with Buchanan's characteristic cunning, and we give it below entire. One might think from the language of his letter that he had no distinct recollection, of

the conversation with Mr. Clay, in Mr. Letcher's room, in January, 1825, and yet that very conversation, exceedingly emphatical as it was, had been, from the very first and through all the ensuing years, a matter of the deepest anxiety and even agitation to Buchanan, who, as Mr. Clay has testified under his own hand, had earnestly entreated that it might not be given to the world. Here is Buchanan's letter to Mr. Letcher.

MR. BUCHANAN TO R. P. LETCHER. LANCASTER, June 27, 1844.

"MY DEAR SIR—I this moment received your very kind letter and hasten to give it an answer. I cannot perceive what good purpose it would subservise Mr. Clay to publish the private and unreserved conversation to which you refer. I was then his ardent friend and admirer; and much of this ancient feeling still survives, notwithstanding our political differences since. I did him ample justice, but no more than justice both in my speech on Chilton's resolution and in my letter in answer to Gen. Jackson.

"I have not myself any very distinct recollection of what transpired in your room nearly twenty years ago, but doubtless I expressed a strong wish to myself, as I had done a hundred times to others, that he might vote for Gen. Jackson, and if he desired it become his next Secretary of State. Had he voted for the General, in case of his election, I should most certainly have exercised any influence I might have possessed to accomplish this result; and this I should have done from the most disinterested, friendly and patriotic motives.

"This conversation of mine, whatever it may have been, can never be brought home to Gen. Jackson. I never had but one conversation with him on the subject of the then pending election, and that upon the street, and the whole of it, verbatim et literatim, when comparatively fresh upon my memory, was given to the public in my letter of August, 1827. The publication, then, of this private conversation, could serve no other purpose than to embarrass me, and force me prominently into the pending contest—which I desire to avoid.

"You are certainly correct in your recollection. You told me explicitly that you did not feel at liberty to give the conversation alluded to, and would not do so, under any circumstances without my express permission.

"In this you have acted, as you have ever done, like a man of honor and principle.

To show how the terrible exposition made by Mr. Clay in Colton's biography of him was regarded at the time, we may mention the fact, that when it appeared, all the Democratic organs were startled by it. Buchanan was then no candidate for office, and on that account it created a less powerful impression than it would otherwise have done, but we vividly remember the sensation manifested by the Democratic paper, especially those of Pennsylvania. We copied into the Journal an article from the most prominent and influential of them all, declaring, as several of the rest did that Buchanan must respond to and refute the charge made against him or expect to be dispensed with by his party.

And we and hundred of Whig editors called upon him and defied him to respond while yet Henry Clay and R. P. Fletcher were living to meet any denial or equivocation that he might put forth. But he replied not. He uttered no word. He could not be induced either by the warning threats of political friend or the loud defiance and demands of political opponents to open his mouth. Humbly he bore from the greatest man then living upon the earth a published charge, which, if true, exhibited the most irredeemable infamy on his part.

And now we ask the old friends of Henry Clay, we ask the Old Line Whigs, we ask all honorable men, we ask the whole American people, what they think of James Buchanan, and how they mean to act toward him? O, what a shame, what a burning shame, what an everlasting shame it would be if the American nation, after having thrice rejected Henry Clay from the Presidency on account of a charge of bargain and corruption on the alleged authority of James Buchanan, and all because Mr. Clay listened to the earnest prayers of Mr. Buchanan, the real proposer of bargain and corruption, and spared him for nearly the lifetime of a generation, were now to elect that same Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency. Truly, it would be almost enough to make a man sick of his species.

Crittenden's Speech.

Upon the resolution offered in Congress relative to the sending of Gen. Scott to Kansas to secure peace, among other remarks, Mr. Crittenden made the following:

"But, sir, let us look into this matter for the purposes which I have mentioned and no other. I would repeal their unconstitutional acts at once. I would, by legislation here, secure to the people a fair and prompt election of another legislature. No one would have a right to complain of that. It would afford to the fair majority the exercise of their legitimate rights, and none could complain. This would remove the only pretext, if not the only cause, of complaint on the part of one portion of the contending parties. I would teach them also utterly to disregard that mockery of a constitution which has been got up, not by the people of Kansas, but by a portion, an awfully separate and distinct party in Kansas, to the exclusion of all others. I would give them then, a fair election. I would say that, when they have the competent number, they shall be admitted into the Union under a constitution fairly made. Who is there to say that this would not restore peace? What man then could find a pretext for rebellion or disturbance? None."

It inspires us with hope and brighter anticipations to see such just and impartial statements advocated in the present times

of partisanship and excitement. And especially does it give us pleasure to record such views and opinions as enunciated by a Southern man. It indicates a desire on the part of some in the southern section of the Union, to return to the paths of just and honorable dealing.

Such sentiments are in noble contrast with the treasonable and disunion designs of many northern doughface politicians. Crittenden says, "secure to the people a fair and prompt election of another legislature." Since the rights of the North were first betrayed by Douglas, she has claimed at the hands of the South and the Union, simply fair and even handed justice. She asked that she might be enabled to retrieve if she could, by fair and honorable enterprise, what she had lost by the recklessness of her own sons. And that even according to the very provisions of the enactment which destroyed the "Missouri Compromise." How this petition has been received, is a matter of history. The North now, and has for months, pleaded that the free state sentiment of the territory might have a fair opportunity to make known its strength, in fact, let the people of Kansas decide their institution without foreign interference.—Quincy Whig.

Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan.

In nearly all the articles we see relative to the prominent and active part taken by Mr. Buchanan in the bargain and intrigue stand-off against Mr. Clay, a very important point has been overlooked. We shall call particular attention to it, and the authority for what we state is Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress.

On the 3d of February, 1825, Mr. Clay "rose from his place" in the Speaker's chair, and demanded an examination into the charges brought against him in the public prints by Mr. Kremer. After Mr. Clay concluded his remarks, Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of nine members. Upon this motion Mr. Forsyth a discussion took place, when, on motion of Mr. Condit, of New Jersey, the subject was postponed until the next day.

On the next day, on motion of Mr. Condit, the House resumed the consideration of the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to refer the communication of the Speaker to a select committee, when a further discussion took place, during which, Mr. Foot of Conn. said that certain papers were referred to in the motion of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Forsyth), which were not before the House; and suggested to the gentleman the propriety of so modifying his motion as to refer to the committee nothing more than the communication of the Speaker.

Mr. Forsyth accepted the modification, and at the requisition of a member, read his motion to the following form: Resolved, That the communication made by the Speaker to the House, and entered on the Journal of the House, be referred to a select committee.

MR. BUCHANAN OF PA. NOW MOVED THAT THE HOUSE ADJOURN. The motion was negatived.

Thereupon further discussion took place on the amendment offered by Mr. McDuffie of South Carolina, pending which Mr. Randolph of Virginia moved that this proposition, with its amendments, accessories, and principals, should be indefinitely postponed.

The Speaker pronounced the motion of the gentleman from Virginia, indefinitely to postpone, not to be in order while an amendment was pending.

Mr. McDuffie now withdrew his amendments for a time, in order that the question might be taken on the motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Ingham of Pennsylvania demanded that the question should be taken by yeas and nays.

The question of indefinite postponement was then taken by yeas and nays as follows: Here follow the names of the yeas and nays, MR. BUCHANAN VOTING YEA. The vote stood yeas 77, nays 127.

Mr. McDuffie now renewed his motion to amend.

The question was then put on McDuffie's amendment, and negatived by a large majority.

The question then recurring on the original motion of Mr. Forsyth, as above stated, in writing, it was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows: Here follow the names of the yeas and nays, MR. BUCHANAN VOTING NAY. The vote stood yeas 125, nays 69.

So Mr. Forsyth's motion was carried. Mr. Forsyth moved that the committee be appointed by ballot, which was agreed to. [Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Webster, McLean, Taylor, Forsyth, Saunders, and Rankin were appointed on the next day.]

On the 9th of February, Mr. Barbour, from the Select Committee, reported that the committee, through its chairman, had summoned Mr. Kremer to appear before the committee and bring his evidence, which he declined to do, and "in this posture of case the committee can take no further steps." And here the matter has ever rested.

These proceedings will be found in Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates in Congress of the second session of the eighteenth Congress, volume 1, pages 440 to 444, and 463 to 486, and 522 to 525.

cretely and basely heaped upon it. No honorable man would act thus toward a negro; much less toward the Speaker of the House of the American Congress.—Even the notorious and infamous George Kremer, who refused to make good his public charges, did not thus act, for he failed, refused or neglected to vote upon both the propositions denying Mr. Clay the right and privilege of vindicating his character. Then where was Mr. Buchanan when the chairman notified Kremer to appear before the committee with his witnesses? Comment is unnecessary.—Louisville Journal.

Personal Appearance of Gen. Walker. At a first glance, Gen. Walker appears a small man; but when standing beside men of the average height he appears a trifle taller than they. He is very thin; not an ounce of superabundant flesh upon his bones. The frame work of his body is small, but he has a very tough and sinewy appearance. His soldiers say—those who have been with him since the beginning of his adventures—that he can endure more hardship than the strongest looking man in the State. He is one of the most industrious of men, and supervises the entire affairs of the country. His ordinary dress consists of a pair of common blue pantaloons, a coarse blue linen over-shirt—upon the shoulders of which two small pieces of red flannel do the duty of epaulettes—and a straw hat. When he sits, he settles down in the most careless manner—his shoulders appearing to contract into a small compass. His ungraceful posture while sitting, with his unpretending style of dress, is apt to disappoint those who expect to find in him physical dimensions proportionate to the spread of his fame. But, when in full uniform, and animated, his whole appearance changes; his shoulders expand to squareness, his height seems to increase at least a couple of inches, and the sparkle of his usually dreary gray eyes indicates the fire and brilliancy of the man within.—His head is more than usually high, somewhat large in proportion to his body, and expands as it rises upward. His hair is of a light color; his forehead is broad and smooth, and so developed in the reflective faculties that a phrenologist would be apt to pronounce him an idealist, and of a speculative turn of mind. His face is thin, his nose slightly aquiline, his mouth is well formed, expressing great firmness, and his lips have that compression peculiar to those who are very fastidious and systematic.—His eyes are rather small, and placed low down from his brow. He speaks with much deliberation, and is particular in his choice of words. When so interested in conversation, however, as to forget himself in the subject, his delivery is easy and even graceful. His face, without being particularly handsome, has an intellectual and pleasing expression, and a mustache which he cultivates will shortly add its graces to the tout ensemble of his features. His ambition is, no doubt, great; yet he is in appearance as modest and retiring as a school-boy. No person would suspect in his half bashful, half shrinking manner the desperate courage of which he is possessed, nor suppose that his small hands and delicately tapered fingers had so often fought their way with the butt end of a pistol, through a crowd of enemies. He was born on the 10th of May, 1824, and is consequently a little over thirty-two years of age. He associates but little with his soldiers, but, when in their company, treats them in all respects as equals. Through his apparent lack of pride, he has succeeded in gaining the respect if not the affection of his men, who, in speaking of him to each other, call him by the familiar name of "Uncle Billy." At present, all the Americans in Nicaragua have an especial interest in his life, for were he to die, there is no person, in the absence of Gen. Gorceaux, to whom they would look for a successful continuation of their struggle, or even a safe retreat from the country.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

"THE GRAY-EYED MAN."

In the eye of Gen. Walker is embodied his character. They are of a light gray color, and project in such a way as to appear pointed. From the moment his glance first rests upon you, you will feel that he is as cognizant of every weak point in your nature as you are yourself. They are, in fact, remarkable eyes, and we are led to believe, look out from a mind and soul as remarkable as themselves.

There is a strange tradition current among the Indians of Nicaragua, which they say has been handed down to them through generations. It is to the effect that a regenerator was to come among them in the future; a man who was to deliver them from tyranny and oppression, and whom they were to recognize by his gray eyes. This prophetic legend is well known to many Spanish natives of Nicaragua, and it is religiously believed by them. And they believe, too, that the prophecy is fulfilled. The "Gray-eyed Man" has come. He has come not as an Attila or a Guardiola; but as a friend to the oppressed and a protector to the helpless and unoffending. The prophecy is deemed by the Indians as fulfilled; for I lately saw in Granada a delegation of them, who visited the city only to obtain an interview with Gen. Walker.—They were charmed by his gentle heart, and offered to him their heartfelt thanks for their liberation from oppression and for the present quietude of their country. They laid at his feet the simple offerings of their fruits and fields, and hailed him as the "Gray-eyed Man" so long and so anxiously waited for by their fathers. There is in these facts a tinge of romance almost too charming to be real; but it is not to be denied that Gen. Walker has won more on the hearts of the natives by his justice and generosity than by his sword. They know and have seen, that he was only upon oppression, treason, and cruelty, and will prove the ready defender of innocence and the encourager of industry and virtue.—Cor. N. Y. Times.

General Jackson and Henry Clay. The Nashville Whig makes the following interesting statement: We have lying before us the original manuscript of a letter dated Hermitage, May 17th, 1822, addressed by Gen. Jackson to Andrew J. Donelson, who was at that time a law student of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. In this letter, among other things, Gen. Jackson says: "I am happy to find you have been treated with attention by Mr. Clay and his family. Your attention to them in return is certainly proper; and in all your intercourse with Mr. Clay and his family, your conduct ought to be as though there never had arisen a coolness between him and myself. I have no enmity against Mr. Clay now. I have triumphed over my enemies. I am secure in a peaceful conscience, on a review of all my public acts. I have met with the full approbation of my government and nation, and am willing to be at peace with all men."

Thus wrote Gen. Jackson in respect to Mr. Clay in 1822. How the "friendly intercourse" which had once existed, and been uninterrupted, between these distinguished men, was "restored" and resumed at Washington, in the winter of 1823-'4, Mr. Clay has related in one of his publications. He met Gen. Jackson at a dinner given by the Tennessee delegation; salutations were exchanged between them; Gen. Jackson took Mr. Clay home to his (Mr. Clay's) lodgings, in his (Gen. Jackson's) carriage; Mr. Clay was subsequently invited by Gen. Jackson to dine with him, and did so; and Gen. Jackson was then invited by Mr. Clay to dine with him, and did so.

On his arrival at Washington, at the opening of the session of 1824-'5, Gen. Jackson called on Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay returned the visit. Such were the personal relations existing between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Clay, when, in an evil hour for both, James Buchanan, then a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania—now the democratic candidate for the Presidency—intervened.

The Star-Spangled Banner.

The following passage, says the Sierra Citizen, is from a correspondent of the Trinity Times. On the 4th of July they fastened the American flag to the top of a tall pine; we do not know how it may be with others, but the language of this unknown writer sends the blood shivering through our veins; it is as inspiring as a minute gun at sea, and we print it for its intrinsic beauty:

"I have seen that flag sent aloft from the deck of many a gallant ship, and heard broadside after broadside poured out in national salute to its honor. I have followed that flag for many a weary mile, in the heart of an enemy's country, and through trying scenes, always with feelings of deep devotion, amounting almost to adoration; but, as I am a living man, never with feelings so profound as those which filled me on that occasion. As I gazed upon that sacred emblem of our country's greatness, I read a lesson there. It spoke to me in language far more potent than anything that words can say. It told me that the men who raised it there were true to their country—true to the Union, and true to themselves. Although removed far distant from the land of their birth, and despite of fanaticism and cries of disunion that ever and anon reach us from the Atlantic, that their hearts still beat true to the Union.—To those worthy miners, who, in their patriotism, placed the emblem of our country where it now so proudly floats, I say, keep it there, and every morning, as you behold it, take new hope for your country—swear upon its altar eternal fidelity to the Union—eternal hostility to fanaticism and disunion. And when you return to your humble homes at night, and lay yourselves down upon your humble cots, and return thanks to the Deity for the blessings you now enjoy, forget not to add a prayer for your country, and let it be, 'The Union—oh, God! the Union, let it be preserved!' When you rise in the morning, and greet the rising sun, and return thanks to God for being permitted to behold the light of another day, forget not to add the prayer for your country, 'The Union—oh, God! the Union, let it be preserved!'"

FOOT POINT.—This fort is situated on the southern side of the highlands at the mouth of the Golden Gate. When it is completed, it will be a formidable fortification. The foundation of this immense military superstructure is laid down to the depth of thirteen feet below the first tier of the Fort, and the wall is over six feet thick. The first tier is nearly completed, and the guns are on the ground ready to be placed in position. The whole fort, when finished, will contain three tiers of guns, and the three tiers will be supported by an overshot tier from a battery on the heights just above.

It may be many years before this powerful fortification will be completed, but when it is, it will be able to scatter death and destruction upon an enemy. It will require many fulminations in the shape of cannon balls from the foe, to silence the opposition of this terrible battery, when it is once up in motion. Almost immediately opposite, on the north side of the shore, is to be erected another frowning fortification. East of these is the fort on Alcatraz Island, placed so as to rake the enemy in front, and along the channel of the bay. We hope never to see the day when these sentinels of death, which are to be mounted on these fortresses, shall be required to belch forth their dread thunder; but if they must do so, we have no fears but that they will make the live thunder leap around their enemies.—San Francisco True Californian.

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