

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 Oregon Argus.

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

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

reasons for preferring year old trees. First, they will only cost about half what two or three year olds will cost. Second, they can be removed without cutting or mutilating their roots, and consequently will not be stunted or put back like older trees.

In my next I will give my experience with the several varieties that I have seen fruited in Oregon. N. J. Walnut Grove Nursery, March 10, 1857.

P. S.—My orchard and nursery are on the French Prairie, the land level prairie, with very gradual slope. I state this from the fact that the success of trees here may be different, at least with some varieties, from what it would be in the hills or river bottom. N. J.

LAUREL HILL, Jan. 30, 1857. Editor of the Argus—In a recent journey through a portion of the Willamette valley, I discovered to my astonishment that there are many persons even here who are advocates of that curse of America, Slavery.

Now it seems to me that any man, or set of men, in this enlightened age of the world, who is so deaf to the voice of conscience, so utterly regardless of Christian duty and moral obligation, as to advocate an institution which violates the most inalienable right of every human being, is entirely beyond the reach of any argument based upon justice and equity, and can only be reached through the medium of his self-governing principle—self-interest.

I therefore propose briefly to examine how the introduction of slavery into Oregon would affect the pecuniary interests of its inhabitants. Let us then suppose that Oregon is a slave State, and that some capitalist goes to Missouri or Louisiana to purchase a stock of slaves. He has to pay from eight hundred to a thousand dollars each for adults; then the cost of transportation to Oregon will add two hundred dollars to that; then the dealer must make twenty or twenty-five per cent. for his time and risks; making the price of a slave in Oregon about fifteen hundred dollars!

There is another question which I think extremely pertinent: How are you proscribing men to buy slaves, when you can scarcely raise the tin to pay your taxes?

I have heard of some bachelors in Oregon who are in favor of slavery because they wish to purchase slaves for house-keepers. Gentlemen, I can save you a thousand dollars! Just go to Yamhill Reserve, take a few blankets and an Indian pony, and you can get a better bargain.

This great Republic, like the camel in the fable, is already heavily laden with the burden of slavery; beware, Oregonians, lest you add the feather which shall break the camel's back.

I am yours, truly, SAGITTARIUS. TO MAKE WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—Mix up half a pailful of lime and water ready to put on the wall; then take one gill of flour and mix it with the water; then pour on it boiling water sufficient to thicken it; pour it while-hot into the whitewash; stir all well together and it is ready for use.

From Europe. GREAT BRITAIN.—Parliament has published an account of the public income and expenditure for the year ending Sept. 13, 1856. The total income from all regular sources of revenue was £71,348,000, and the total expenditure £88,307,000, being an excess of £16,959,000 sterling of expenditure over income.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON has expressed his full approval of all the acts of Admiral Seymour, Minister Bowring, and Consul Parkes, at Canton.

PRUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.—The Paris papers state that the news relating to the affair of Neuchâtel is decidedly not so good as at first seemed. The King of Prussia, it is thought, evinces a desire to throw impediments in the way of the fulfilment of his part of the compact.

THE PERSIAN WAR.—The Persian war is the most important matter of fact which now engages attention. The intelligence from the East shows that the taking of Bushire by the English troops has produced some alarm, and disposed the Shah to hasten the settlement of his difficulties with England, although preparing for war, as a matter of course.

RUSSIA.—Russia has concluded a treaty with China to enable her to trade with the five Chinese ports open to foreign commerce.

THE PANAMA STAR and Herald contains the following in its foreign correspondence: With respect to China, we may here mention an important statement given in the French newspapers.

RECEPTION OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington Union of 20th February says: We are informed that at noon on Saturday last Mr. Edward de Stockl, who for a considerable period has been secretary of the legation, and charge d'affaires of his imperial majesty, the Emperor of Russia, in this city, had an official interview with the President for the purpose of delivering his credentials, and was received in his new character as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his sovereign to this Government.

Mr. President.—It has pleased his Imperial Majesty, my august master, to confer upon me the honor of representing him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States. I am directed by the Emperor, upon the occasion of delivering my credentials, to express to you his Majesty's earnest wish that the friendly relations which have so happily and uninterruptedly existed between the governments and the people of the two countries may continue to be preserved and strengthened.

To this the President replied in suitable terms. NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT FROM A VIOLENT DEATH. About the time Mr. Buchanan returned from his late visit to Washington, we heard whispers of a singular and mysterious nature, in regard to his illness and sudden return home.

When Mr. Buchanan went to Washington, he put up at the National House, where J. Glancy Jones, John L. Dawson and others were stopping. It appears that this hotel has been terribly infested with rats of late, and one of the boarders—as the story goes—conceived the idea that they ought to be disposed of effectually before the day of inauguration.

A TRULY BRAVE MAN.—Nearly all brave men have been of a finely-organized and therefore nervous temperament. Julius Caesar was nervous, so was Bonaparte, so was Nelson. The Duke of Wellington saw a man turn pale as he marched up to a battery. "That," he said, "is a brave man; he knows his danger, and faces it."

NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD.—The N. Y. Times has an elaborate article in relation to the number &c., of newspapers in the world. The whole number of newspapers published in the United States is 3,634.—Of these there are published in Alabama 89, Arkansas 22, California 87, Connecticut 42, Delaware 9, District of Columbia 17, Florida 18, Georgia 74, Illinois 221, Indiana 242, Indian Territory 1, Kansas 6, Kentucky 183, Maine 65, Maryland 65, Massachusetts 219, Michigan 178, Nebraska 6, New Hampshire 43, New Jersey 77, New York 613, North Carolina 85, Ohio 382, Oregon 8, Pennsylvania 419, Rhode Island 20, South Carolina 53, Tennessee 148, Utah 1, Vermont 33, Virginia 137, Wisconsin 88. The number in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Missouri and Iowa is not stated. Probably since these figures were made up, the number of newspapers in the Union has considerably increased, as journals are frequently being started in nearly every section of the country, the north-west especially.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, was more severely affected and has been lying in a most critical condition ever since—and a doubt about his recovery has left his appointment to a place in the Cabinet an open question up to the present time. Among the others most severely affected was Hon. John L. Dawson, and it was rumored this morning that he has since died. The report, however, needs confirmation. Mr. Porter, of this city, was alone severely affected, and though confined to his room ever since, we believe he is out of danger.—Lancaster Express.

WONDERFUL JUGGLING.—We extract the following from an article in the Crayon, descriptive of travels in British India. The scene of the occurrence is laid in Madras: But the most wonderful performance that we saw this morning, was a feat of pure juggling, of which I have never been able to find any solution. One of the men came forward upon the gravelled and hard trodden avenue, leading with him a woman. He made her kneel down, tied her arms behind her, and blindfolded her eyes. Then bringing a great bag net made with open meshes of rope, he put it over the woman, and laced up the mouth, fastening it with knotted intertwining cords in such a way that it seemed an impossibility for her to extricate herself from it. The man then took a closely-woven wicket-basket that narrowed toward the top, lifted the woman in the net from the ground, though it was not without the exertion of some force that he could crowd her through the narrow mouth. Having succeeded in getting her into the basket, in which, from its small size she was necessarily in a most cramped position, he put the cover upon it, and threw over it a wide strip of cotton cloth, hiding it completely. In a moment, placing his hand under the cloth, he drew out his net quite untied and disengaged. He then took a long, straight sharp sword, muttering some words to himself while he sprinkled the dust upon the cloth, and put some upon his forehead, then pulling off and threw aside the covering, and plunged the sword suddenly into the basket.

Prepared, as in some degree we were for this, and knowing it was only a deception, it was impossible to see it without a cold creeping of horror. The quiet and energy with which he repeated his strokes, driving the sword through and through the basket, while the other jugglers looked on apparently as much interested as ourselves, were very dramatic and effective. Stopping after he had rattled the basket, he again scattered dust upon its top, lifted the lid, took up the basket from the ground; showed it to us empty, and threw it away. At the same moment we saw the woman approaching us from a clump of trees at a distance of at least sixty feet. Throughout the whole of this inexplicable feat, the old man and woman were quite removed from the rest of the party. The basket stood by itself on the hard earth, and so much beneath the verandah on which we were sitting, that we could easily see all around it. By what trick means the woman invisibly escaped, was an entire mystery, and remains to be solved. The feat is not a very uncommon one, but no one who has seen it ever gave me a clue to the manner in which it was performed.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE has adjourned. Gov. Geary has vetoed the bill calling a Convention to form a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.

MATERIA MEDICA.—Credit is given elegantly in notices of marriages. Why should not notices of deaths be equally civil with physicians?

THE VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF COFFEE is \$16,000,000 annually, or one seventh of all the imports of the country.

FATAL AFFRAY.—During the immense pressure at the President's levee on the 27th February, Col. Lee, a member of the City Council and a clerk in the Pension Office, seized a gentleman by the collar, and charged him with picking his pocket. The gentleman charged was Mr. Hume of Alexandria, a highly respectable merchant. The next morning Mr. Hume, accompanied by Col. James C. Walker, reading clerk in the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office to explain and satisfy Col. Lee that he was mistaken in supposing him a pick-pocket. Lee, however, was fixed in his opinion that Hume had attempted to steal his pocket book, whereupon Hume struck him with a stick, and in return was shot dead by Lee. The whole affair transpired in a moment, and before any one had supposed there would be a serious difficulty.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS.—At the recent meeting of the Board of Education of New York city, William Cullen Bryant, of the New York Evening Post, made a capital speech on the subject of "Music in schools," from which we make the following extract:

"In making music a branch of common education, we give a new attraction to our common schools. Music is not merely a study; it is an entertainment; wherever there is music there is a crowd of listeners. We complain that our common schools are not attended as they ought to be. What is to be done? Shall we compel the attendance of children? Rather let us, if we can, so order things that children shall attend voluntarily—shall be eager to crowd to the schools; and for this purpose nothing can be more effectual, it seems to me, than the art to which the ancients ascribed such power, that, according to the fables of their poets, it drew the very stones of the earth from their beds, and piled them in a wall around the city of Thebes.

It should be considered, moreover, that music in schools is useful as an incentive to study. After a weary hour of poring over books, with perhaps some discouragement on the part of the learner, if not despair at the hardness of his task, a song puts him into a more cheerful and hopeful mood; the play of the lungs freshens the circulation of the blood; and he sets down again to his task in better spirits and with an invigorated mind. Almost all occupations are cheered and lightened by music. I remember once being in a tobacco manufactory in Virginia, where the work was performed by slaves, who enlivened their tasks with outbursts of psalmody. "We encourage their singing," said one of the proprietors, "they work the better for it." Sailors pull more vigorously at the rope for their "Yo heave ho!" I have heard the vine-dressers in Tuscany, on the hill side, responding to each other in songs with which the whole region resounded, and which turned their hard day's work into pastime."

ARTIFICIAL FUEL.—The English journals speak in terms of warm commendation of a new kind of fuel, the ingredients of which are simple coal dust and coal tar pitch, in certain proportions, amalgamated by chemical means peculiar to the inventor. It is stated that 200 tons of this fuel will perform the same work in generating steam, as 300 tons of coal, such as is generally used; it also produces but a very small proportion of cinders, and is consequently less liable to choke and destroy the furnace, bars and boilers than coal; and the ignition is so complete that comparatively little smoke and only a small quantity of ashes are produced by it.

IMPORTS.—The total imports of foreign dry goods at New York for 1856 were \$93,362,893, of which \$27,257,237 were woollen manufactures, \$17,926,293 cotton, \$30,938,865 silk, \$9,484,401 flax, \$7,756,097 miscellaneous. The imports for 1855 were \$64,974,082; for 1854, \$80,842,936; 1853, \$93,704,211; 1852, \$91,654,144; 1851, \$92,849,731; 1850, \$90,106,375.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—The whole number of vessels that arrived at the port of New York in 1856 was 3,809, bringing 156,254 passengers, besides 11,922 passengers from California. Of the whole number of vessels 221 were steamers, 3 frigates, 776 ships, 893 barks, 1,236 brigs, and 679 schooners; 2,792 were American vessels, 719 British, and 32 French.

FARMERS.—Yours are the true sources of wealth; yours are the fountains from whence flow the peaceful streams of contentment and of real enjoyment; yours, though a life of toil and industry, is a life free from the thousand temptations which surround the indolent, the vicious, and the votaries of pleasure.

Little more than one hundred years ago, the quantity of iron made in the Kingdom of Great Britain, was about twenty-five thousand tons, and at the beginning of this century, one hundred and seventy thousand tons. Fifteen years ago this quantity had increased to one and a half millions of tons, and at present the production reaches, or exceeds, two and a half millions of tons.

Man creates more discontent to himself than is ever occasioned by others.