

TERMS—The ARGUS will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten or more offices—in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. Y. MATLOCK, W. C. JOHNSON, Matlock & Johnson, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, And Solicitors in Chancery, WILL promptly attend to any business which may be committed to their professional charge before the District and Supreme Courts. Office in Highfield's building, immediately opposite the Main Street House, Oregon City, March 7, 1857. 47y

E. G. Burnett, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, And Solicitor in Chancery, BETHEL, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

JOHN R. MBRIDE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW, Lafayette, Yamhill County, O. T., WILL faithfully attend to all business entrusted to his professional care.

Wm. C. Dement & Co., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Palates, Oils, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. Opposite the Land Office, Main St. Oregon City. June 1, 1855.

CHARLES POPE, JR., DEALER in Hardware, Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Medicines, Books and Stationery, Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1857-18

GEO. ABERNETHY & Co., MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, O. T.

Abernethy, Clark & Co., COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, San Francisco, Cal., Will attend to selling Oregon produce, and fill orders for Goods, Groceries, &c. at the lowest rates. The patronage of the people of Oregon is respectfully solicited. Aug. 2.

E. Milwain, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in COOK AND PARLOR STOVES, TIN & COPPER WARE, HARDWARE, &c., Main St., opposite Main Street Hotel, OREGON CITY, O. T.

Steamboat and jobbing work attended to with dispatch. Orders from the country promptly filled. 107

W. F. HIGHELD, WATCH-MAKER, Persons desirous of getting good work done will do well to give me a call, as my whole time is devoted to the repairing of Chronometers, Levers, Duplex, and Horizontal watches. An assortment of Jewels on hand. Jewels made to order, and repaired. Prices to suit the times. I am thankful for past favors, and hope to give satisfaction in future. Located at the old stand, opposite the Telegraph Office, OREGON CITY. Feb. 2.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye-stuffs, at the OREGON CITY DRUG STORE, Main Street, Oregon City, O. T.

JOHN P. BROOKS, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provisions, &c. Main Street. A General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods. Canemah, March 28, 1857.

GUN-SMITHING, BEING permanently located in Oregon City, I am prepared to carry on the business of GUN-SMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Those who favor me with their patronage, may expect to have their work done right. Those who leave GUNS at my Shop for repairs, and do not call for them within nine months of the time set for the work to be done, may expect to have them sold by public sale. FERDINAND WILDE, June 27, 1857. 11m13

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Between Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and Europe. HAVING made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels, and Freight, to and from New York, N. Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, and principal towns of California and Oregon.

Our regular Semi-monthly Express between Portland and San Francisco, is dispatched by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamship Columbia, connecting at San Francisco with our semi-monthly Express to New York and New Orleans, which is dispatched regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month, by the mail steamer and in charge of our own messengers, through to destination. Our Express from New York leaves regularly on the 5th and 20th of each month, also in charge of messengers. Treasure insured in the best New York companies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of shippers. Offices—New York, No. 16, Wall st; New Orleans, No. 11, Exchange place; San Francisco, No. 114, Montgomery street. A. H. STEELE, Agent. Oregon City, April 21, 1857-18

Reading for the Million. S. J. MCCORMICK HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, FRONT-ST., PORTLAND, OREGON, Choice selection of Popular Books, Newspapers, Magazines and Fancy Stationery. Among the books on hand will be found works on Temperance, Agriculture, Horticulture, History, Poetry, Biography, Medicines, Religion, Science, School Books, Romances, &c. &c. &c. Subscriptions received for Harper, Graham, Godey, Leslie's, or Putnam's, at \$4 a year, postage free. If subscriptions received for any newspaper published in any part of the Union. Remember the Franklin Book Store and Newspaper Agency, Front street, Portland Oregon. A priced catalogue will be published early in April, and will be sent to any part of the territory free on application.

Oregon Lodge No. 3. I. O. O. F., MEETS at their Hall over the Oregon City Drug Store every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to visit. FRED. CHARMAN, N. G. GEORGE PEASE, Sec'y.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—Tualatin Temple of Honor, No. 1, meets on the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month at 6 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Forest Grove, Oregon. Members of the Order in good standing are invited to visit this Temple. E. W. DIXON, W. C. T. M. TUTTLE, W. L.

The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. III. OREGON CITY, OREGON, DECEMBER 5, 1857. No. 34.

The New Orleans Delta, one of Buchanan's supporters, and an especial admirer of Stephen A. Douglas, is highly pleased with the President's late letter to the forty New England gentlemen on Kansas and slavery affairs, and, after passing a eulogy upon that document, enlarges upon the doctrines therein set forth, in the following language: "Slavery is not sectional, but national. It exists practically in Kansas, and theoretically in Nebraska, Oregon, Minnesota, and New Mexico. No right thinking man can question this fact. In order to destroy its national existence in Territories, the people thereof in the settlement of the terms of their State constitutions must exclude it by a clause introduced for that purpose. The right, therefore, claimed by the South exists in its nationality—a right which the Northern Free-Soil Democracy at this moment deny and oppose with all their might.

"We have to say that so valuable is Southern slavery in itself, so wholesome and salutary in an industrial and social view, and so conservative of rational, true, and sound Democracy, we believe its defense, its propagation, and extension should be regarded as an essential part of the democratic creed in all sections. We spurn the idea that it is sectional. Only the other day a journal in Illinois announced itself in favor of the re-establishment of slavery in that State. Give us enough slaves; abolish the unjust and unequal laws against the African slave trade; put an end to the present unhealthy centralizing tendency of slaveholding in the South, and give every industrious and thrifty white man a chance to become profitably a slaveholder, and we will not only triumphantly maintain slavery where it is, but it will be seen to flow like living, refreshing, and fertilizing waters, into all our unoccupied territory, and to break over the boundaries of many of the present free States, regardless of the silly doctrines about climatic limits and isothermal laws. Give us the conditions, and we vouch for the result."

Comments on such "Democratic" doctrines are entirely needless. The people of the free States will appreciate them at their full value, and need not a word of comment. We merely quote the extract from the Delta to show what modern Democracy is, and to what it is tending.

President Buchanan Answered. It is satisfactory to have at last an open and explicit confession of faith, and exposition of policy, relating to Kansas affairs, from James Buchanan. Would that we might have had it a year ago—when he was not President of the United States, but candidate for that high office. The banners of the Pennsylvania democracy would then never have borne the legend which secured his election—"Buchanan, Breckinridge, and Free Kansas"—for Mr. Buchanan says slavery now exists in Kansas, and has always existed there. It has always been slave holding Kansas—never free Kansas. "How this could ever have been seriously doubted," he says, "is a mystery." There would have been no mystery if there had been no mysteries. It was considered certain by the whole world, and never was denied, that slavery was prohibited "FOREVER" by the eighth section of the act of Congress, passed March 6, 1820; and this eighth section was in full force and effect until the passage of the act of May 30, 1854, containing the memorable provision, which we quote below in full. The singular language in which it is clothed is enough to indicate the strangeness of its purport:

"The Constitution and all laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of March 6, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery."

The advocates of this bill denied strenuously that its passage established or legalized slavery. They said it was its "true intent and meaning" "not to legislate slavery into" the Territory, but to leave the people free to decide whether it should exist or not, on the presumption, of course, that it was an open question. Neither Mr. Buchanan nor any Northern Democrat would have ventured during the pendency of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to assert that slavery already existed in the region solemnly dedicated to freedom by the Missouri Compromise.

The advocates of that bill only pretended to ask an opportunity for the people to establish slavery if they chose. Now we are told by the Chief Magistrate of the nation that slavery was already established there—that it existed in the whole of the domain acquired from France, and that it still continues to exist in Kansas and Nebraska—and this proposition is mentioned as being clear, certain, and indisputable. "How it could ever have been seriously doubted," says the President, "is a mystery."—Boston Advertiser.

PRECAUTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON AGAINST INSURRECTION.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Traveller writes as follows relative to the immense military camp recently formed at Chalons by the Emperor Louis Napoleon: "In my opinion, Louis Napoleon is now engaged in building a scheme by which he hopes to secure his throne against accidents, even so great a casualty as his assassination. The plan he has adopted is, like everything he does, marked by a great reach of foresight and a good deal of astuteness. I dare say you have seen by the papers that a great camp has been formed at Chalons. It occupies a space which covers about 30,000 acres. There will be some sixty or one hundred thousand men of the best regiments in the army. The camp will be an entrenched camp—that is, it will be a fort, a stronghold of 30,000 acres. Marshal Canrobert, that devoted personal adherent of the Emperor, will command it. The Prefect of the department is to be a picked man, of approved fidelity. The troops are to be constantly employed in strengthening the camp and all its approaches, so as to render it, as far as possible, impregnable. It is well provided with water. The camp kitchens cover nearly four miles in length. The imperial quarters form a village alone, so numerous are the kitchens, stables, coach-houses, and other offices. About eighty or a hundred wagons have been daily employed in carrying objects from the Garde Meuble de la Couronne to furnish the Emperor's quarters. 'Never has Garde Meuble seen so many objects taken at any one time out of its stores.' It appears to me that Louis Napoleon designs this camp as a place of safety for the Emperor and Imperial Prince, if insurrection should occur which menaces to assume the form of revolution. It will serve as a military reservoir with which he may deluge Paris with soldiers, or as a military stronghold where he may wait till he conquers an adverse tide of fortune. It is incredible what precautions are taken against an insurrection. Only this week the whole exterior of the Hotel de Ville has been tunneled, so that now horsemen mounted may pass underground from any part of the Hotel de Ville to the new barracks Napoleon. The broad Boulevard leading from Vincennes (which is the great arsenal) to the Hotel de Ville and the Tuilleries, is rapidly being completed. The army is courted every way—and meritorious officers are sought out and well rewarded. I do not, however, believe that all these resources and expedients will be found of avail if the only serious danger which threatens the throne, the death of Louis Napoleon, should ensue; and then the imperial fabric would fall as it rose—in a single night. What mighty destinies hang upon the life of this man!"

WAR, TALLOW, AND GODLINESS.—People can scarcely believe that the war in India could possibly have arisen from so ridiculous a matter as a dispute about grease. People who reason thus, are not posted up in the foolish mummeries of Hindoostan. The cow, for instance, is a sacred animal to the Brahmin. She is regarded with the deepest reverence. Beef is forsworn by a horrible sacrifice, and it is quite as bad to eat of anything fried or rubbed with beef tallow.

A story is told of a Brahmin, whose religion forbade him to eat of any animal food or devour any living creature, but who was once induced to look through a microscope. There he saw his purely vegetable food was all alive with little living creatures. He saw, and in a fit of rage at once dashed the costly instrument to the ground, and trampled it furiously into fragments. His reason was that it would render the faith of millions impossible, and he begged and besought that this fatal knowledge might be kept away from his poor countrymen.

The British army in India numbered about 350,000 men, of whom not more than 50,000 were British troops—the rest being Hindoos and Mohammedans. It appears that a new cartridge was got up for the use of the Indian army, which was so large that it could not be got into the musket without greasing. The grease used was beef tallow. Every time a Hindoo soldier, therefore, bit a cartridge, he was committing gross sacrilege—banishing himself from all the benefits of his religion—making himself accursed. Entertaining these notions, it is no wonder that the cartridges led to an insurrection, the cost of

which will not be less than fifty millions of dollars. By greasing with beef tallow, John Bull trod on the consciences of the Hindoos. Had he used mutton fat, the Mohammedans would have drawn their swords and gone in for the very plug-muss now engineered by the Hindoos, a class of people who believe that spitting on a fat ox will lead to perdition with more certainty than killing your father and selling his skin to a morocco dresser. Great institution, that human being! He is the only animal that can reason, and yet he is the only creature ass enough to worship rooks, cats, short-horned bulls, and white elephants.

PARSON BROWNLOW, of the Knoxville Whig, has doubtless many sins to account for, but, to his credit be it spoken, that of having even the slightest affection for the Democratic party is not one of them. With that Hard-Shell bluntness for which he is notorious, he thus "comes down" on that dishonest, unprincipled, and unscrupulous organization: "We recognize in the ranks of the Democratic party thousands of high-minded men, ardent patriots, and true lovers of their country; but before we will fall into the support of what we believe to be the reckless and ruinous policy, the low-flung humbuggery, and the villainous designs of this self-styled 'National Democratic party,' we would see that unwashed, untried, uncombed, uncircumcised, and unregenerate organization as far down in Hell as a forge hammer would fall in a thousand years! Let no one suppose this language too strong, without considering to what sort of an organization it is applied. We apply it to the Democracy, who, differing among themselves, widely and materially, on every question of national policy before the country, nevertheless agree, affiliate, and fraternize, in elections, for the sake of the spoils, with all parties, of all colors and of all religions, embracing in fraternal hug all the odds and ends of God's creation! They are a party whose leaders hunted down to the grave the purest patriots and noblest intellects of the land, slandering their characters, misrepresenting their acts, and vilifying their ashes in their graves; a party that has trampled the Constitution, and Laws, and Treaty obligations, as well as the settled usages of the country, and with them all the sacred precepts of the Christian religion, under their unhallowed feet!"

However "strong" the Parson's language may be considered, there is no question but that the sentiments are "right as a book."

HELPING ONE ANOTHER.—A firm in Boston employ some three hundred mechanics and laborers, and, as a matter of course, their weekly disbursements are large. On a pay day during the late financial troubles, in consequence of the non-arrival of funds due at a distance, they were obliged to expend the funds in hand in the redemption of matured paper, and consequently had to forego the pleasure of paying their hands their accustomed weekly allowance. What did the men do then—did they "strike"? No! but, like rational Boston mechanics, they met, consulted together, and passed resolutions expressing sympathy with and confidence in their employers, and tendering to them a loan of six or eight thousand dollars, the proceeds of their own savings. There is a great deal of nobility in the conduct of these men—so much of unselfishness and consideration that one cannot but feel proud of our species. This incident will survive the crisis.

A call is out, signed by several hundred fools in some of the Northern States, for a convention to consider the expediency of dissolving the Union. They appear to have a regular yearly attack of this mania. It would be a blessing to the whole country if these Northern Union-haters and the extreme Southern Nullifiers could be induced to dissolve their connection with our Union, and go off and colonize themselves in the hottest corner of Africa, or in that other very hot place whose fires are fed with brimstone—or, which is about the same, betake themselves to Salt Lake, and join the devils congregated there in abusing our Union to their hearts' content.

DON'T SWEAR.—Profanity is one of the most offensive and disgusting habits to which unredeemed humanity is given.—To say nothing of its sinfulness, (which every one of course understands,) profane swearing is a vile, vulgar, low-bred habit, from the indulgence of which a proper self-respect should restrain a man, even if he has no regard for the dictates of religion.—It is a habit, too, which increases with fearful rapidity, when once given way to; and we have known of instances, where men who were once highly respectable, but who unfortunately contracted this habit, have soon sunk so low as to use profane language in their own families, and even to swear at their wives and children.

A Toledo paper reports a speech made by a gentleman from that city, who had been elected to an important office in a military company. The recipient of honors being called out for a speech, mounted the rostrum and said—"My brave men, whom you voted for me I respect—they who didn't disgust!"

ONE OF THE WANTS NOT SUPPLIED.—The New York Post referring to the abundance of good food produced in the United States, and the scarcity of individuals competent to prepare it for the table as it ought to be prepared, says: "We want schools for cooks as much as for physicians, even more, for people want to eat every day, but they only want a doctor occasionally; and they would want one much less frequently if their food were better prepared. How often does it happen that the professed cooks know how to make good bread or to boil a potato or a cabbage?—It is as much as a man's life is worth to travel through the interior and less frequented portions of our Western country, so apt are they at spoiling the produce of the soil in preparing it for the table. In three months a man or woman of fair intelligence could be taught more of the art of preparing the gifts of Providence for the nutriment of man than is possessed by ninety-nine hundredths of the most experienced of our American cooks. Who will move in this matter? Who is prepared to take rank among our great national benefactors by setting such an institution in motion?"

Science and the Detection of Crime. In an able and well written article on the crime and execution of Nation, for the murder near Taunton, the circumstances of which are "full of dramatic incidents," the Sherborne Journal remarks: "The most remarkable feature in the case, and that on which as public moralists we would lay most emphasis, is the scientific evidence which removed the last shade of doubt from the guilt of the prisoner, and entirely demolished the miserable excuse that cunning had devised. Upon the prisoner's knife was found blood, both on the blade and haft. He avowed that it arose from having cut some raw beef with it at the fair; but science has made gigantic strides of late, and one of its discoveries is, that the little discs in blood vary in size in different animals. By the aid of a very powerful microscope—such a one as will magnify a single inch to the size of thirty feet—the shape, size, and number of these discs can be very accurately ascertained; and Mr. Henspath, the eminent surgeon, by the use of such a microscope, found, from the smallness of the discs, the blood could not be that of either the ox, the sheep, or the pig, all the discs of which are larger. Another fact discovered was, that the blood upon the knife must have been living blood, for it had coagulated where it was found. Among the blood was found some fibres of a textile fabric; and again, these fibres were cotton, like the deceased's shirt and neckerchief. But with the blood and the cotton was a fourth evidence of guilt. Science has discovered that in the mucus that lines the body, and in the mucus membrane itself, from which the mucus exudes, there are thrown off, as waste material, minute scales, called by anatomists, epithelia. They are so small that they cannot be discovered with the naked eye, and yet, under a powerful microscope, they look, to use Mr. Henspath's words, like "great paving stones." But they vary in shape, according to the part of the body from whence the mucus was taken. Thus the epithelia of the throat are tessellated, or arranged like a pavement. Those at the root of the tongue are arranged in columns, and are termed columnar, whilst those of the intestines are called cilia, from their likeness to hairs. Now, as Mr. Henspath found tessellated epithelia upon the knife, it is quite clear that the mucus upon the blade had its origin in the throat. Blood, human blood, living blood, fibres, cotton fibres, mucus tessellated epithelia—such were the links of the chain of cogent evidence that science forged around the murderer."

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—In one of the western counties of New York is a man by the name of Zadeck Pratt, one of the bone and sinew, an intelligent mechanic and farmer, who has contributed greatly to the general prosperity, as well as to his individual wealth. In a speech at an Agricultural Fair, in Greene county, N. Y., he said that, since he had been engaged in farming he had employed over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor; had employed thirty thousand men, and paid them for their labor over two millions five hundred thousand dollars. He had cleared over ten thousand acres of land, and used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million dollars for it. He had used and worn out five hundred horses and one thousand yoke of oxen, used two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay, thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. He had tanned over one million two hundred and fifty thousand sides of leather; his usual disbursement is over five thousand dollars per day and he

has used in his business over ten million. He has never had a side of leather stolen, and has never sued on account of his business transactions. We should say that Zadeck was a valuable member of society. Moreover, this shows the advantage of diversifying labor, and of bringing the man who consumes by the side of him who produces.—Richmond Dispatch.

RECIPE FOR GROWING BIG MEN.—Recently some few Frenchmen published a learned treatise on the means of getting rid of hideously large paunches, which reduced to a point, is nothing but to use animal food, especially lean meat, and indulge in vegetables little as possible. But the greatest discovery of all has been made by Dr. W. Holmes, who tells us why the human race deteriorates in some regions, is the lack of the material in the soil to produce bone. He instances New England as not furnishing limestone in sufficient quantities, except in Western Vermont, where it is abundant, and where the men grow large in proportion. We copy from an exchange paper the following description of the new theory: "In Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Vermont, men grow to larger sizes because of the limestone formation under the soil. Parts of families have emigrated to these regions, and the result in the next generation has been a larger bone development in those who left Massachusetts than in those who remained. Kentucky, Ohio, and Iowa will grow great men. The finest figure in the world will be found in the valley of the Mississippi in a few generations. Indoor labor, so unnatural for men, will weaken the vital powers and stop the growth in large cities, but the great and glorious West, with its broad prairies, will compensate for the growing feebleness of the Eastern States."

Acting on the limestone theory, we shall expect some of the agricultural societies to offer a prize for the biggest man of limestone growth.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK—MEN EATEN BY THE SHARKS.—An extraordinary case of double shipwreck is reported in the St. Christopher papers. The "Rosabella" left Dominica early in May for the Spanish Main. On the night of the 14th of May a storm suddenly brewed up, a heavy sea struck the vessel and she became a total wreck. Nothing was saved but a trunk of money, and with this the captain and supercargo got ashore. They purchased a cargo of sugar and chartered the "Esther" of Curaco for half, and then without a moment's warning a fearful tornado struck the Schooner, and she instantaneously went down.

Twenty-one persons were washed off, and with great difficulty avoided the vortex of the sinking vessel. The boat fortunately got adrift, but the plug was out! For three hours they madly struggled to stop the hole, at last it was done.

But meanwhile the sharks had taken off several of the miserable men, and only thirteen succeeded in getting into the boat.

MONKON MOVEMENTS.—There is a very general apparent breaking up among the Mormons in this eastern section of country. We have already noticed the discontinuance of the Mormon newspaper published in this city, and the suspension of religious worship in their usual place in Broom street. We hear also, that last Sunday, at their head quarters, at Tom's River, New Jersey, where there has been a small colony for some time, it was announced that there would be no more public services there. We understand that in Philadelphia measures are in progress for closing up the Mormon church there; public worship is to be discontinued, and all the business affairs of the sect are to be wound up forthwith. This has the appearance of decay and dissolution; but we are inclined to think that it indicates a change of policy, and that the Mormons in all parts of the country, are to be summoned to Utah. Instead of supporting missionary agencies in the eastern States, it is thought best to concentrate their forces at head quarters. We understand that the New York society will take up their line of march for Utah early in the spring.—N. Y. Times.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The New York Associated Press have decided to employ a news yacht to be stationed near Cape Race, Newfoundland, and to board, off the Cape, all European steamers and obtain from them the news, which will be telegraphed immediately by the New York and Newfoundland line. By this means it is expected that the New York papers will be able to give their readers the European news in about six or eight days after it leaves England.

"All honor to them that do labor in school rooms," says Richter; "although they may fall from notice like the spring blossoms, they fall that the fruit may be borne."

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$5.00 " " " " two insertions, 4.00 " " " " three insertions, 3.00 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 printing 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.