

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 at one office—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. T. MATLOCK, W. C. JOHNSON, Metlock & 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

H. 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, Paints, Oils, Boots and Shoes, Crockery, &c. Opposite the Land Office Main Street 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, 1857-1st

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. je7

W. F. HIGHFIELD, WATCHMAKER, Persons desiring 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 Jewelry on hand. Jewelry made to order, and repaired. Prices to suit the times. I am thankful for past favors, and hope to give satisfaction in future. My Office 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 J. BROOKS, Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Produce, Provisions, &c. Main St. A General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods Canamh, 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 to pay charges. FERDINAND WILDE, June 27, 1857. 11m18

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 16th of each month, by the mail steamers 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. Transits 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, 1857-1st

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 Family 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, at \$4 a year, postage free. 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. TETTLER, W. R.

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 12, 1857. No. 35.

The Need and Means of Securing an Increase of Laborers for Oregon.

It is well known that the need of help in the house, in the shop, in the manufactory, and on the farm, has been severely felt during the last two or three years.— Since immigration from the Western States ceased, Oregon has but slowly increased in population and in the development of her resources. In fact, we may say there has never been a development of her resources. There have been a few samples of development; a few farms, a few orchards, or a few gardens, showing that our soil if well tilled has an immense productive power, and that tens of thousands of acres, now useless, could be made to pay the interest of money invested at two hundred dollars per acre. But we have not the laborers out of doors or in doors to cultivate our soil or care for our dairies. We may safely estimate that three thousand families in Oregon need the help of one or more persons in the house or on the farm. They need this help now. They need it steadily for a year or two to come; and before that time has passed other thousands will be in equal need. In a word, the demand for male and female laborers will be constant and increasing beyond the natural supply among us. If this demand is to be supplied—and it must be if we are to progress as a Territory instead of standing still—the supply must come from abroad.

Where shall we look? To California? Their demands are vastly greater than ours, though more fluctuating. We may receive a few high-priced laborers from that State, but it will be only a few.— There is a fascination about the "Land of Gold" which attracts and retains the masses of the people, though they are not profited as much as they would be among us, by steady work in our families or shops or on our farms. That mass of people will remain about the mining regions, or in their large cities. We cannot expect much from California in the way of a supply of help.

Shall we look to the Western States?— They have already helped Oregon liberally. They are disposed to give us further additions to our population, but the impediments in crossing the Plains almost preclude an immigration from the West. The Indians and their instigators are not only troublesome, but dangerous to any train of emigrants, however large. We cannot expect emigration from the Western States over the Plains for the next five years.

We must look to the Eastern States or to Europe for emigrants to Oregon. It may be remarked that it will be very difficult to induce people in Europe to emigrate directly to Oregon. This will be done in a few cases by the influence of friends, but the masses will prefer to come to America, i. e., New York, first.

Practically our hope of emigrations to this Territory is limited to the Eastern States. But it is very expensive, though not difficult, for Eastern emigrants to come. The farm laborers, the artisans, the manufacturers, the female help, and the families, which we need, have not in many cases the money to pay their fare by steamship or by clipper. Some who would come, and who could raise the money to pay the expense of the journey, knew so little of Oregon or its inducements to settlers, that they are not directing their attention this way. And yet we are told that there are multitudes of laborers, male and female, seeking work daily without success, in our large cities, especially in New York city. The Intelligence offices are thronged by applicants. We are also informed that the present financial crisis has already resulted in turning a hundred thousand laborers of all sorts out of employ. We are told that many of these will suffer even this winter for want of food and clothing, and that they are so dependent upon daily labor for the day's necessities that any sudden revulsion in business brings them to starvation.

Is it not possible to benefit those people by bringing some of them to Oregon, and to benefit ourselves also? We pay fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty dollars a month for help in the house; we pay thirty, forty, and fifty dollars a month for men on the farm; we pay fifty, sixty, seventy, and eighty dollars a month for hands in the shop. The carpenter receives from three to five dollars per day, the stone-mason and painter from three to five, and the brick-mason from four to eight per day. A man receives two dollars a cord for cutting four feet wood, and two dollars per cord for sawing it up to burn. How speedily at these rates a man can pay for his passage to Oregon, and support himself meanwhile!

But how can that distant supply of laborers be brought to meet our demands? Several plans have been suggested.— Some say, Let those who want help, pay some advance wages into the hands of an agent, and let him go to New York, and secure the help wanted, at a stipulated price. Others say, Let every man who wants help in his family, or in his shop, or on his farm, pledge himself to pay such help as he wants, a fixed price per month, say for twelve or eighteen months, and let him agree to pay a portion of the wages in advance, on the arrival of the party in Oregon, and engagement to work for him— so that the shipper who may have trusted the emigrant for a part of the fare, may be sure of it at the end of the voyage.

Another plan has been proposed, namely, that there be an organization formed in Oregon of all who not only want help, but of all who desire to see the country filled up with an industrious population. Let the members of that company deposit twenty-five dollars each, in such a way as they shall decide. Let them have a good agent in the States who knows the wants and the advantages of Oregon, and who will give information to all persons desiring to know about the country, and desiring to come. Let him be authorized to aid those who need aid to pay their fare—and to draw on the fund deposited here, and also to draw still further on the organization up to a certain limit. Let the emigrant on arrival here repay by his earnings the advance made for him, and let that sum be placed on deposit to assist others, and thus secure a steady emigration to our Territory.

All these plans have obvious advantages and obvious difficulties. Other plans might be suggested. It will be no harm to discuss this question. Will not some of the men who have leisure and influence take hold of the matter?

AN OLD OREGONIAN.

The Mormons and the late Massacres.

We copy the following extract of a letter from the Los Angeles correspondent of the San Francisco Herald: "The chief item of interest and importance to the people of the commonwealth just now, is the late atrocious conduct of the Mormon prophet, his insane followers, and Indian allies. On the 13th inst., a public notice was posted throughout the town, and called together a large collection of citizens in the circus arena upon the public plaza. The Los Angeles Star contains full particulars of the meeting, as well as other news, and I will only add that respectable men made statements from Mormon experience, going to establish, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that our conceptions of the wickedness and abominations of Sodom are in no particular exaggerated. "Brigham teaches the Indian tribes around him that the Americans are their common enemy; that all this American continent of right belongs to tribe of Ephraim, described in the Bible; and that the people of Salt Lake, and the surrounding Indian nation, belong to the tribe of Ephraim, and they only; and that they are going to have and possess the whole of North and South America for their inheritance. "It was the Pay-Utahs combined with and led by Mormon instigators, who committed the late outrage. The moving cause was in part to avenge the death of P. P. Pratt, part to avenge their exodus from Missouri by the coercion of the men of Pike, and in part to cut off the "back out Mormons" who had violated their oaths, and abandoned the Eternal City. This opinion is sustained by the statements of those who ought to be cognizant of Mormon policy by experience of from four to nineteen years in their midst. And who ever heard of savages sparing infants in their slaughter; much less exercising any such sense, heart, or discretion, as to save all those only who could tell no tales. "Their system of proselyting their increased in numbers, and munitions of war, (for they have one town in Iron County devoted almost exclusively to casting cannon,) their locality in the fastness of a great interior, approached only by mountain passes, of which they alone, and their Indian allies have a perfect knowledge, renders them almost impregnable to an armed force of many thousands. This is opinion intelligent men who have lived there. "On the very morning of the appearance of the foregoing notice, Messrs. William Robb and William M. Wall, two Mormon missionaries, arrived here and put up at the Bella Union. They had just landed at San Pedro a cargo of men, women and children, from Australia, en route for the great city. They left us, however, very early next morning, their arrival being inopportune. The public meeting caused quite a sensation among the Mormons of San Bernardino, who imagined the people of Los Angeles county were about to come down upon them; and I learn that they flew around like disturbed hornets, arming themselves with the implements and munitions of war. A meeting of the same nature was called at San Bernardino just before the one here, to raise men and means

to go out and meet any fugitives from the massacre, and protect their incoming emigrant trains. The people express a readiness to respond to the call of Uncle Sam at a moment's warning, and that legal and authoritative steps shall be taken at head-quarters."

THE SPIRIT OF VENGEANCE IN ENGLAND.

—A private note from our Associate, Mr. Williams, who is now in London, refers thus to the spirit of vengeance existing in England toward the Indian Mutineers. "Horrible as are the atrocities in India, I am surprised at the sanguinary tone of the English Press and Pulpit. It sounds very strange to hear the ministers of the Prince of Peace inflaming their flocks by exhortations upon the beauties of blood letting, and invocations to the God of Battles. And yet you do hear this every Sunday from respectable pulpits. Even Spurgeon, who professed to be a "Peace Man," took occasion last Sabbath to deliver himself of an alarming quantity of warlike bile to the great edification of the million. And I see Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper, the author of "Proverbial Philosophy," and a "Thousand" very tedious "Lines," has indited a couple of most blood-thirsty odes in very bad rhyme and worse reason. Tupper, who "turns up" every harvest time, throws up his cap and shouts "hurrah for the rifle," with an unctious worthy a "fierce huzzar." I do not believe the British soldiery need the stimulant of the pulpit to urge them on to vengeance; nor do I believe that it is any part of the duty of a Christian minister to excite the warlike element within his congregation. "I do not wonder that the English people are exasperated. To see their kindred and friends subjected to unutterable indignities, is well calculated to arouse the fiercest passions of their nature. I can pardon very much that is sanguinary in the press and in private circles, but I can not justify the brutal exhibitions of hatred against the Indian race—the lust for blood and the cry of extermination—which I see manifest on every hand. I am at once surprised and shocked to hear the burning of Indian villages and the indiscriminate slaughter of Indian people, openly urged and commended. England should not forget in the ecstasy of her wrath that this is the Nineteenth Century, and that she is at least professedly a Christian nation. "I tremble for the consequence of this Indian revolt. You know what the Englishman is when his fury is fully kindled. The history of the next few months in the insurgent country will be read in desolated cities and slaughtered myriads. I much fear too the innocent will be confounded with the guilty. God help the wretch when the avenger cometh! Thus far, in this bloody revolt, England has the sympathy of the civilized world; let her beware lest by her vengeful atrocities she convert sympathy into execration."—Utica Herald.

A WHITE GIRL KIDNAPPED AND SOLD AS A SLAVE.—The New Orleans correspondent of the St. Louis Leader gives the following account of the kidnapping and sale of a white girl: "One of the principal sensations in this vicinity since my last, has been the flight of a young and beautiful girl, claiming to be white, from the domicile of a negro trader in Carrollton, and her claiming protection from the authorities, at the prison of our adjoining parish. The case is one of the most mysterious that has occurred in a long time, and there seems little doubt on the minds of the public, that a large amount of rascality is, as yet, lying quietly at the bottom of it. To all appearances, the girl is of pure Caucasian blood; which is what she asserts, and her story is, that she was left an orphan by the death of her parents in Kansas, and was placed in charge of a guardian. She says that latter has been for some time in California, and that she was induced to leave Kansas by the representations of a man; that he had received instructions from her guardian to bring her to New Orleans and send her to him. It is a matter of fact that the man who brought the girl from Kansas, sold her as a slave, and that she was purchased by a trader, who placed her in a house in Carrollton. That he originally intended her for his own private purposes, there is little doubt, as it was after successfully resisting his first attempt to consummate his wishes that the girl took refuge in the parish prison at Jefferson. The trader, whose name is White, has published a card, stating that he purchased a girl in good faith from a man named Halliburton, but that he is not disposed to throw any obstructions in the way of her obtaining her freedom, if she is entitled to it. The matter has not been brought before any legal tribunal, and I am inclined to believe that such a step is not strongly desired by certain parties interested in it. Taking all circumstances into consideration, I am not inclined to place implicit faith in

the statements of the girl, and yet they may be religiously true. As I said before, there is a mystery about the transaction that renders it peculiarly interesting. The youth and beauty of the girl enlists the sympathies of all who see her and hear her story, and if she has been wronged, every effort will be made to right her."

Two Statesmen Equally Astonished.

In his New Haven reply President Buchanan thus expresses himself: "Slavery existed at that period, and still exists, in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has been at last finally settled by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted, is a mystery."

Henry Clay, who in his day was thought to have some political knowledge and mental acumen, thus expressed an astonishment which he felt, on the 22d of July, 1850: "I am aware that there are gentlemen who maintain that, in virtue of the Constitution, the right to carry slaves north of that line (36 deg. 30 min.) already exists, and that of course, those who maintain that opinion, want no other security for the transportation of their slaves north of that line than the Constitution. If I had not heard that opinion avowed, I should have regarded it as one of the most extraordinary assumptions, and the most indefensible position that was ever taken by man."

So it will be seen that these two eminent statesmen encountered each a great mystery in the examination of the same subject. Mr. Buchanan thought it a mystery how any one could have doubted that the constitution carries slavery with it. Mr. Clay, on the other hand, regarded that doctrine as the most extraordinary assumption that he ever heard, and the most indefensible position ever taken by man. It is doubtless reserved for James B. Clay, in the next Congress, to reconcile the astonishment of his father, in whose footsteps he claims to tread, with that of Mr. Buchanan whom he cordially supports.—Boston Journal.

THE MAELSTROM A HUNTER.—Of the Maelstrom, denoted on my school-boy map by a great spiral twist, which suggested to me a tremendous whirl of the ocean currents, aided by the information that "vessels cannot approach nearer than seven miles." In Olney, moreover, there was a picture of a luckless bark, half-way down the vortex. I had been warming my imagination, as we came up the coast, with Campbell's sonorous lines: "Round the shores where rolic Odin Howls his war song to the gale; Round the isles where loud Lofoden Whirls to death the roaring whale;" and, as we have looked over the smooth water toward Moscoe, felt a renewed desire to make an excursion thither on our return from the North. But according to Capt. Rus, and other modern authorities which I consulted, the Maelstrom has lost all its terrors and attractions. Under certain conditions of wind and tide, an eddy is formed in the strait, it is true, which may be dangerous to small boats, but the place is by no means dreaded as much as the Salton Fjord, where the tide, rushing in, is caught in such a manner as to form a bare, as in the Bay of Funday, and frequently proves destructive to the fishing craft. It is the general opinion that some of the rocks which formerly made the Maelstrom so terrible have been worn away, or that some submarine convulsion has taken place which has changed the action of the waters; otherwise it is impossible to account for the reputation it once possessed. It should also be borne in mind that any accident to a boat among these islands is more likely to prove disastrous than elsewhere, since there are probably not a score out of the twenty thousand Lofoden fishermen who pass half their lives on the water, who know how to swim. The water is too cold to make bathing a luxury, and they are not sufficiently prepossessed in favor of cleanliness to make it a duty. Nevertheless, they are bold sailors.—Bayard Taylor.

The Beautiful Women of England.

—In her lecture on "Beauty," Lola Montez in speaking of the beautiful women of Europe, gives England the superiority. She instances the Duchess of Sutherland, a very natural queen and the type of the beautiful aristocracy of Europe, Lady Blessington, to whom kings and nobles knelt in vain and called her goddess, Lady Clementina Villers and her mother, the Duchess of Wellington, as beautiful as a statue, and as cold; and the three Sheridan sisters, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Lady Blackwood, and that lovely Lady Seymour, who was crowned Queen of Beauty at the famous Elingouen tournament. CURING BACON WITHOUT SMOKE.—To smoke the best bacon, fat your hogs early and fat them well. By fattening early you make a great saving in food, and well fattened pork. Then kill as early as the weather will allow, and salt as soon as the animal heat is gone, with plenty of the purest salt, and about half an ounce of saltpetre to one hundred pounds of pork. As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any has been covered with brine, let it drain a little. Then take black pepper, finely ground, and dust on the hock end as much as will stick; then hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place. If all this is done as it should be, (it ought to be done now,) you will have no further trouble with it, for by fly time in spring, your bacon is so well cured on the outside, that flies or bugs will not disturb it. Curing bacon is like the Irishman's mode of making punch. He said: "Put in the sugar, then fill it up with whiskey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch." Just so with curing bacon, after following the directions given above, every "drop of smoke you put about it, spoils the bacon."—Canadian Agriculturist.

North and South.

—A curious spectacle is presented in the fact that while the New York Democracy (so called) endorse President Buchanan's Silliman letter, the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury thinks the President had done better if he had let the Prof. Silliman memorial alone.

It is absurd to pronounce them the most pious who never absent themselves from the church.

—Ladies now dress in the "breadth" not the "height" of fashion.

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