

THE OREGON ARGUS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
BY WILLIAM L. ADAMS.

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.

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We publish the following to please the writer. We think "Jenny Glen" could write a very fair prose article, and would suggest that she try her hand on that kind of composition hereafter.

For the Argus.

To Viola.
I'm lonesome here to-day.
My little ones have wandered forth,
To pluck the flowers that garland earth,
And romp in gleeful play.

How lovely is the view
Of mountain top and forest tree,
And grassy plain and streamlet's glee,
And birds and leaflets, too.

My needle falls unseen.
I gaze upon the verdant hill,
And listen to the rippling brook,
As when at seventeen.

Three thousand miles away,
I watched earth's changing beauties all,
Not heeding womanhood's stern call,
Nor thinking of this day.

But now an earnest life
Is mine. Before my eyes of toil are seen—
Four years a mother I have been,
Five years, trusting, a wife.

I read your earnest prayer
Invoking the All-Father's aid
For blessings on your weary head,
And grace, life's tasks to bear.

And O, I would repeat
An earnest prayer for grace divine,
For help to lead those dear ones, mine,
Unto the mercy seat.

O, what a weight of care,
Viola, rests on you and me,
In fitting our loved ones to be
Happy, both here and there.

For who presumes to say
That mothers do not help to form
The youthful mind for good or harm,
In childhood's blissful day?

O, Father, grant that we
May act right in this low world,
May keep our flag of trust unfurled,
And guide our lambs to Thee!

JENNY GLEN.
SUNNY HILLSIDE, June 16, 1858.

For the Argus.

Protective Union.

CREDIT SYSTEM.—The profits of trade, as a general rule, are calculated to cover all bad debts. This increases the price of goods at the expense of the cash or punctual purchaser. It may be at the rate of two per cent, or it may be twenty, owing to circumstances. But whatever it may be, it is unjust.

Time given on goods is time on the merchant's money; and money to the thrifty trader is worth at least twenty per cent. Very few merchants in Oregon would loan money for forty per cent. The interest on money standing out must be added to the price of goods. This is another tax upon the cash dealer and him who buys on short credit.

Although bad accounts are generally estimated and covered by increased profits, yet the complications of the credit system, running as it does from manufacturers through wholesalers, jobbers, retailers, and to the consumers, baffle at times the best calculations. Merchants become bankrupt as a consequence. The crisis of 1857 gives frightful illustration of this particular evil of the credit system. Thousands of laborers were thrown out of employ—want of fire by which to warm and no bread to eat, marked the circumstances of many, no doubt, who never relied upon the credit system for gain; thus the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty.

Credit induces men to buy beyond their means, basing their ability to pay upon future operations, oftener than otherwise "castles in air." Further: it affects genuine manliness. Merely asking for credit will bring the color to a man's face, unless well assured of creditable standing. Who was ever refused a credit, without experiencing a peculiar "genuineness" of the feelings of dignity and manhood? Who feels manly under dues for money? Is it a higher or better feeling which causes one to dread the face of a creditor? Experience and observation can answer. Expenses, carelessness, want of punctuality, misrepresentations, lying, distrust, dishonesty, follow in the wake of credit more or less frequently, graduated by circumstances and the degree of moral power obtaining in the individual. But if we go in "v.", "would be better to borrow money and pay for the use of it in a definite ten or twelve per cent. arrangement, and then buy goods where they sell "cheap for cash."

The Protective Union law is: "No credit shall, in any case be given." Lopping off the evils of the credit system, leaves the benefits of the no credit plan. Here are some of them: Good customers will not have to pay for the goods of poor ones; no per cent. added for interest; no financial crisis; no free eating-houses to feed broken merchants, and laborers thrown out of business; less extravagance in trade; better morals; a greater and increasing feeling of true manliness; all of these good things belong to the system of no-credit, that is, as results. Why, then, should we not labor for the Union system, the only plan that can fully and continuously practice the ready-pay system. I have not space on this sheet to explain why this is so. But, at any rate, I judge there are not six houses in Oregon conducted upon the cash plan, and the probability is the proportion will never be greater under the old

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system. As certainly, then, as we continue to support the old, rheumatic, hump-backed system of trade rather than attend to our own business in a proper manner, so long may we expect to suffer more or less by the credit system, whether as individuals we pay as we go or not. C. HOEL.

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF OREGON INTO THE UNION.

Whereas, the people of Oregon have framed, ratified and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States—Therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Oregon be and is hereby received into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever, with the following boundaries:—In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning one marine league at sea due west from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly, at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship canal of the Columbia river; thence easterly, to and up the middle channel of said river, and, where it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof, to a point near Fort Walla Walla, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses said river; thence east, on said parallel, to the middle of the main channel of said river, to the mouth of the Owyhee river; thence due south, to the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north; thence west, along said parallel, to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia river and Snake river, concurredly with States and Territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with this State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said State of Oregon shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Oregon, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said rivers and waters, and all the navigable waters of said State, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, until the next census and apportionment of representatives, the State of Oregon shall be entitled to one representative in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Oregon for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Oregon, to wit:—First, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State, for the use of schools. Second, That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, That ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. Fourth, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used, or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth, That five per cent of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State; for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That the foregoing propositions, hereinbefore offered, are on the condition that the people of Oregon shall provide by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, And that the said State shall never tax the lands

or the property of the United States in said State: Provided, however, that in case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Oregon have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Oregon for the purposes specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from this place.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That until Congress shall otherwise direct, the residue of the Territory of Oregon shall be and is hereby incorporated into, and made a part of, the Territory of Washington.

THE SEPOY REBELLION.—The North American Review thus concludes a thorough and very able article on the Indian rebellion:

"It is much wiser for England to talk of general amnesties than general executions. There have been quite enough of the latter. Moreover, threats of vengeance will no longer divert public attention from what the people of India suffered before the rebellion; indeed, they should have had no such effect from the beginning. But it is always well for those who gain sympathy to make loud complaints, showing how wantonly and barbarously they have been assailed. The outrages at Cawnpore, revolting as they were in themselves, have been turned to good account in this way. Ever since they became generally known, England has been looked upon as the injured party, while the Hindoo people have been looked upon as no better than a race of demons. Few have paused to inquire what provocations the Sepoys or the Hindoo people had received to prompt them to such deeds. Still fewer have recognized the position of England as that of a robber; while the Hindoo were the parties robbed. In this view, the question arises, Are robbers to be treated like ordinary people? Is it sufficient to talk to them or to throw tufts of grass at them, as the farmer at the apple-stealing boy in the fable? When they become formidable, and are daily committing greater and greater depredations, setting victims at defiance, are they still entitled to be treated according to the laws of civilized warfare? In short, who, on finding a robber breaking into his house—the same burglar who, perhaps, had often despoiled him before, and who, knows, is ready to take his life as his money—who, in a case of this kind, will be very scrupulous as to the means by which he tries to rid himself of the intruder, and to let his accomplices see that it is better for them to follow some honest business? It is indeed, unutterably sad that innocent women and children should have been butchered as they were at Cawnpore; but their blood, after all, is on the heads of their own countrymen, who by their own systematic oppression and cruelty had excited intense and deadly hatred against all who speak their language. This is undoubtedly the light in which the future historian must view the whole matter.

"Russia has not been a careless spectator of all that has been passing in India: nor will she be slow to take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself for supressing England on the Indus and Ganges. But to say that it was she that caused the present war is absurd. Whole armies of "Russian emissaries" could not have excited such implacable intestine hatred; in short, nothing could have done so but the tears and blood which were so long wrung from the people with their hard earned money. There are those who say, Let the British government rule India itself, and all will be right; as if the East India Company, so far as government is concerned, were aught more than a cloak of darkness for the British ministry wherein to hide its eastern iniquities. It has been convenient to throw the blame of all unjustifiable acts, all glaring robberies, on the court of directors; although not a single province has been annexed, not a single wrong of any magnitude committed, at least since 1830, which had not the previous sanction of the same power that rules the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

STATES AND TERRITORIES.—A comparison of the area of the present States with that of the territory destined to be erected into States, exhibits the interesting fact that the area of the latter, in square miles, exceeds the former. There are 1,807,000 square miles in the territories, exclusive of Dacotah. The superficial area of the States is 1,461,010 square miles. The area of Kansas is 136,000 square miles, 10,000 greater than that of all New England, New York, and New Jersey. Nebraska Territory has 529,000 square miles, which is 95,000 square miles greater than the area of all the non-slaveholding States except California. If the Territories are cut up into States of the average size, there will be more than fifty States in the Union. —N. Y. Evening Post.

Ohio built in 1857, 220 churches, worth \$100,000; eight hundred school houses, worth \$400,000, and twenty county buildings worth \$300,000.

PERSEVERANCE REWARDED.—We take the following good story from the Bucyrus (O.) Journal:

"We picked up a Pittsburg paper, the other day, and saw therein a marriage of a couple that formerly resided in this place. There are many marriages in other towns of people who have once lived in Bucyrus, and we do not pretend to record them all, but in this instance there is an incident of too uncommon a nature to be passed over. It is as follows:

"Twelve years ago, the bride was a young lady of twenty, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of Washington, Pennsylvania. In her father's employ was a young man named Robert —, who, the young lady being bewitchingly beautiful, as in duty bound, fell desperately in love with her. She reciprocated the attachment, and they were betrothed. Unfortunately, the young lady's father entered his protest against this pleasant arrangement, and accordingly the young people put off the happy day indefinitely. About a year afterward she received a most tempting proposal, which, urged by her father, she accepted, and, to the eternal despair of poor Robert, was married. But alas, for the happy bridegroom! Scarcely three months had elapsed when a kick from a vicious horse killed him. Robert consoled the widow, and determined at the expiration of a year or so to marry her. He had too much respect for her to press his suit immediately, and did not for fifteen months, when he proposed. To his horror she informed him that she was already engaged, and that in three months more her second marriage would be consummated. Two years passed. In the meantime, the widow and her husband had removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and Robert, possessed by some strange hallucination, followed them. That season the cholera swept that city; among its victims was the second husband. Robert allowed a year to pass, and was on the point of urging his claims, when he received an invitation to her wedding! She was to be married to her late husband's partner. Robert remonstrated. The lady assured him that her present step was not one of love but pure necessity. The partnership affairs of her late lamented husband were in such a state that settlement was impossible, and to save immense losses she had determined upon marrying the surviving partner. She assured him also that her sentiments toward him were unchanged, and that should she ever become a widow again she would give him the preference. She was married, and in a short time removed with her third husband to Detroit, Michigan. But a fatality seemed to pursue her. She and her husband were on board a steamer that was wrecked near Buffalo, some years since. The husband perished, and she escaped only through the superhuman exertions of a friend who happened to be on board. This friend was young, unmarried, and his gallantry inspired such sentiments in the breast of the widow that she married him before Robert had time to claim her. When he learned of the state of affairs, he was somewhat indignant, but she told him the circumstances, and managed to satisfy him with the promise that if she ever became widowed again, she would most positively marry him. The lady with her husband settled upon a farm near Bucyrus, while Robert removed to Mansfield, that he might be near her. In the course of a year, they removed to Pittsburg, where the husband went into the mercantile business on Liberty street—residing, however, in Allegheny city. Robert followed them, and, finding employment, determined to watch the chances closely. One day he was passing the store of Mr. —, when he saw a terrible commotion. Rushing in, he saw Mr. — a mangled corpse upon the floor. A case of rice which was being hoisted had fallen and killed him instantly. He inquired if any one had been sent to acquaint his wife of the accident. Yes, the first clerk had just started. Looking once more at poor Mr. —, to make sure that he was perfectly dead, Robert started for Allegheny as fast as his legs could carry him. The first clerk was only a trifle ahead of him, and Robert, knowing the importance of being in time, from past experience, and fearing that the clerk had designs upon the widow, ran like an Indian. Side by side they ran, until they reached the Handstreet bridge. The clerk was obliged to stop to take the toll, while Robert, who paid toll by the year, passed without delay. He reached the house, told the heart-rending news, and obtained a solemn pledge from the widow, ran like an Indian. Side by side they ran, until they reached the Handstreet bridge. The clerk was obliged to stop to take the toll, while Robert, who paid toll by the year, passed without delay. He reached the house, told the heart-rending news, and obtained a solemn pledge from the widow, ran like an Indian. Side by side they ran, until they reached the Handstreet bridge. The clerk was obliged to stop to take the toll, while Robert, who paid toll by the year, passed without delay. He reached the house, told the heart-rending news, and obtained a solemn pledge from the widow, ran like an Indian. Side by side they ran, until they reached the Handstreet bridge. The clerk was obliged to stop to take the toll, while Robert, who paid toll by the year, passed without delay. 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