The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

☞ The Editor is absent this week.

☞ The Democracy are bursting to pieces all over the Northern States on the Lecompton rock. Forney's Press advises the Democracy to vote for no Lecomptonite, but to run a Douglas Democrat for Congress against every Lecomptonite who succeeds in getting a Democratic nomination. The Press says that the anti-Lecompton members of Congress were everywhere greeted with public demonstrations of approval on their way home from Congress, while the Lecomptonites slunk home without hardly finding any so low as to do them reverence.

In California the Democracy are splitting on the same rock. The State Convention met at Sacramento Aug. 4th. The Convention was to number 324 members. Of these, 179 were Administration and 145 Douglas. The Administration organs were threatening to have 93 of these Douglas delegates thrown out of the Convention, to give place to as many Administration "contestants." Broderick and McKibben have returned home, and we may look for a great time among the unwashed in California.

NEW STEAMERS.—Cassedy & Co.'s new steamboat, the "Relief," built for the trade between Oregon City and Portland, made a trial trip on Thursday last, and to-day she goes to Vancouver. Her dimensions are: Length 102 feet, breadth of beam 24 feet, depth of hold 3½ feet. Her machinery was made at the Willamette Iron Works of Rossi & Co., in this city.

Capt. Jamieson's new boat for the up-river trade, building at Canemah, was launched last Tuesday afternoon. She is expected to be in running order by the time the rains set in. Her machinery is also to be furnished by Rossi & Co.

VIEW OF PORTLAND.—Mr. J. A. Post has presented us with a picture of Portland, Oregon, drawn and lithographed by Kuchel & Dresel of San Francisco, and published by S. J. McCormick. In size, the picture is about 20 by 36 inches, and is a beautiful representation of our sister city. Those wishing copies of the picture can procure the same at Post's Book Store (late Bradley & Co.'s) in this city, and at McCormick's, Portland. Price $2,50.

TEMPERANCE.—We learn that Rev. Mr. Diehl, of California, is coming to Oregon, to lecture on Temperance through the Territory. He is expected to arrive on the next steamer. Mr. Diehl has been connected with the Temperance cause in California for some years past, and the present movement is entirely on his own account.

The Mines North.

There is very little news from the Northern mines this week. Mr. J. W. Lewis of this city a few days since received a letter from his brother Peter Lewis, dated at Fort Hope on Frazier River, the latter part of July. He says the water is so so high that the miners cannot work the low bars, but those who have claims that they can work are making from ten to twenty-five dollars per day to the man.

We copy the following from the Portland Standard:

LATER FROM VICTORIA.—On Friday night of last week, there arrived in this city about fifty persons from Victoria, among whom was our townsman John Starr. Mr. Starr left this city some weeks since on the Matthew Vasser and proceeded to Victoria direct, where he has remained up to the time of his leaving for home on the 10th inst. He took with him some goods, which he sold soon after his arrival, at fair rates. He brought back with him about eighty ounces in gold dust, all of which he obtained at Victoria. The greater portion of this dust is quicksilver dust and taken from one of the bars on Frazer river. A small portion is fine dust washed and secured without the aid of quicksilver.—About seven ounces is coarse dust said to have been dug on Thompson river. Mr. Starr reports that hundreds of the miners are leaving Victoria for California, having been long in waiting for the fall of the river, so that they could mine, and now having become discouraged and disgusted with their prospects. He reports that the chances for miners getting through to upper Frazer and Thompson rivers are very poor, that some have been through and prospected, but have been unable to find the gold in paying quantities, have found provisions hardly sufficient to sustain life, and have come back in disgust, with curses upon the mining region north. The waters of Frazer river still prevent all, but few, from mining on the bars of that stream.—These few make but small average daily wages.

The Victoria Gazette of Aug. 10th, has the following in relation to the condition of the river and the success of the miners:

"This stage of continuous high water, however vexatious it may prove, can hardly be pronounced unexpected, since those most conversant with the condition of the rivers in this region, have from the first assured us that the water would not be low enough to admit of successful mining until the last of August or the middle of September.

Owing to this rise in the river, the miners as a general thing were hardly doing as well as they were ten days ago. A fair estimate of what they are doing would seem to establish that about half of those now in the river are doing nothing, while one fourth are making small wages, say from two to five dollars, the remaining fourth realizing from the last mentioned sum all the way up to fifty, and even in some few cases a hundred dollars a day."

We learn from the Pioneer & Democrat that the party of eighty-two men who went out to the Wenatchee under the guidance of W. H. Pearson, have returned to the Sound, being warned by a friendly Indian that they would certainly be attacked and cut to pieces if they proceeded further.

Mr. Knott, one of the company, gives the Pioneer & Democrat the following information respecting the prospects of gold in that quarter:

"The company had but little opportunity for prospecting, either going or returning, as all their movements were closely watched by the Indians, and it was thought prudent not to excite their apprehensions by prospecting in their presence. Two or three of the party, however, did find opportunity to do so, unobserved by the Indians, and represented that they invariably found not only the color, but particles of gold—not unfrequently in good sized scales.

☞ The Jacksonville Herald proving a losing business to its publishers, its publication has been suspended.

☞ There is now a daily mail between Oregon City and Portland.

☞ Mr. O'Meara, editor of the Standard, returned from San Francisco this week, whither he has been for some weeks past on account of a broken arm.

☞ Gov. Denver, of Kansas, it is said will resign his office soon after the August election.

Political.

VERMONT.—The Republican State Convention, held at Montpelier on the 29th of June, nominated Hiland Hall, of Bennington, for Governor; Burnham Martin, of Chelsea, for Lieutenant Governor, and Henry M. Bates, of Northfield, for State Treasurer. Senator Collamer, W. C. Howard, member of Congress from Michigan, and others, addressed the Convention, which was largely attended and very enthusiastic.

INDIANA.—Jas. Wilson, Republican, has been nominated for reëlection from the Eighth Congressional District. The Ninth District Republican Convention, at Plymouth, June 29th, was very largely attended, and Schuyler Colfax was unanimously nominated for reëlection to Congress. The Democratic Convention of the Fourth District has nominated W. S. Holmes, anti-Lecompton, for Congress.—In the Eleventh District the Republicans have nominated John U. Pettit for reëlection to Congress. In the Third District the Lecompton Democrats nominated Jas. Hughes for reëlection to Congress. The anti-Lecompton Democrats of the district afterward held a convention, repudiated Hughes, and nominated John F. Carr.

MISSOURI.—The Republicans of the St. Louis District, in Convention, on the 28th of June, nominated Frank P. Blair, Jr., for reëlection to Congress, by acclamation. Three full tickets are now in the field—Republican, American, and Democratic. J. R. Barrett is the Democratic nominee.

IOWA.—The Republicans of this State held a Convention at Iowa City on the 17th of June, Col. Fitz Henry Warren presiding, and nominated for Secretary of State, Elijah Sells, of Muscatine; for Auditor, Jas. W. Cartell, of Cedar; for Treasurer, John W. Jones, of Harding; for Land Register, Amos B. Miller, of Cerro Gordo; for Attorney General, Samuel A. Rice, of Mahaska; for Commissioner, William C. Drake, of Wayne.

ILLINOIS.—Owen Lovejoy has been nominated for reëlection to Congress by the Republicans of the Third District. The Republican State Convention met June 16, at Springfield. One thousand delegates and alternates, representing 95 counties, were present. James Miller was renominated for State Treasurer, and W. Bateman for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Philadelphia platform, denouncing the Dred Scott decision, and reaffirming the power of Congress over the Territories. A resolution in favor of A. Lincoln as their choice for U. S. Senator, was passed by acclamation.

NEBRASKA.—Forty delegates from nine counties have organized a Republican party in Nebraska Territory.

KANSAS.—The preliminary trial of Gen. Lane for killing Jenkins had been in progress ten days up to June 23d. It is thought Lane will finally be acquitted, but will have lost all his influence on account of the unfortunate occurrence. He is said to regret the occurrence exceedingly, and would rather have been in Jenkins's place.

☞ Gov. Stewart, of Missouri, while pretty drunk, got into a quarrel about the middle of June, at Jefferson City, with one Vandiver, who was also corned, when Vandiver knocked him down and beat him severely. They afterward washed their faces and shook hands as friends.

☞ A Pittsburg paper says that Vice President Breckinridge is preparing to enter the field as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency at the Charleston Convention in 1860.

☞ A contract has been concluded by the Post Office and Navy Departments with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for carrying the mails between Astoria and Panama at $348,250 per annum.

SENATOR CRITTENDEN IN KENTUCKY.—Senator Crittenden arrived at Lexington, and was warmly received. He was received by the venerable Chief Justice Robertson, who, in speaking of Mr. Crittenden's course on the Kansas question, said:

"You have done as the great Commoner would have done. Here, on this spot, standing as we are before this people, between Ashland and the cemetery where the shaft is rising in solid grandeur to mark his grave—here, between the living and the dead—between the home where the Sage of Kentucky dwelt and his grave, bedewed by a nation's tears, I solemnly assure you it is our belief that, had the noble Clay been at your side, the course you have pursued would have been his. We, who knew him well, know he could not have done otherwise, without renouncing his life-long cherished principles. Kentucky does and will sustain you.

"For your agency in the manly defense of the right you are deserving of our love and veneration. Some day, living or dead, the gratitude of the country will be offered you for it—and that too with potent emphasis by the *South* herself.

"Whatever be the judgment of others, we will prove true to you. We approve all that you have done, and will stick to you and stand by you. Kentucky, your loving mother, will hug you closer to her bosom the more you are assailed. She will recognize you as the manly, independent and patriotic servant who has devoted his life with filial piety and unselfish aims to her interests and the nation's welfare."

FREE LABOR.—The St. Louis Democrat assumes that free labor is certain to supersede slavery, not only in Missouri, but in all the slave States, and, impressed with this idea, it calls on the people of the South to cease their opposition to the cause of free labor and prepare for the final extinction of slavery: We make this extract from it:

"The pusillanimity which will not see a stern and unmitigable certainty, because it dislikes it, is both foolish and cowardly.—Demonstrably, such a certainty is the ultimate victory of free labor in the slave States. This is universally conceded elsewhere, and, in those States themselves, is sullenly more than half confessed. How vain, then, and how hopeless of aught but mischief, to protract and embitter the strife! Why should not the lovers of the country in the slave States amicably consult upon the best mode of securing the happy triumph of free labor? Once let the question be fairly inaugurated among our people, and we believe they will shortly be found to be *en masse*, of one mind. Let the people exercise the right of independent freemen, to think, to speak, and to act for themselves. The time is not far distant when they will do it, and if the legislators who now represent them will not lead in this movement, their places will be supplied by others. What is needed now is not so much a strenuous advocacy of the doctrines of free labor as a wise preparation for their destined triumph."

MR. STANTON ON MR. BUCHANAN—PLAIN TALK.—Ex-Secretary Stanton is stumping Kansas against the Lecompton Constitution, and pouring destructive broadsides into that atrocious fraud, and the miserable Democracy which supports it. During Mr. Stanton's speech at Leavenworth City, he touched on the President in this vigorous style:

"Gentlemen, I have sought in vain to find an example in history of such treachery as that which has been exhibited by the present administration toward Governor Walker in these momentous affairs in Kansas. Since the days of King David no parallel can be found. Even his treatment of Uriah, the Hittite, was scarcely as bad as Mr. Buchanan's treatment of his "best friend and wisest counselor." By Uriah's own hand, David sent an order to Joab: "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten and die." But treacherously sacrificed as he was, he at least had the opportunity of meeting a glorious death on the field of battle, falling in the cause of his country, and leaving behind an imperishable name. He escaped the mortification of surviving his own honor, and of knowing himself betrayed by his king.—David, too, had the excuse of being moved to commit this crime by the most uncontrollable of human passions. Mr. Buchanan has no shadow of excuse. His conduct exhibits a case of unmitigated treachery—treachery to friends—treachery to the best and highest interests of the great and patriotic party which placed him in power. David's offspring by Uriah's wife was not permitted to live; so the Lecompton Constitution—the bastard result of Mr. Buchanan's unnatural alliance with the Southern disunionists—already stricken by the curse of God, will die by the hands of the people. David, however, having truly repented of his great wickedness, was forgiven and restored to the favor of his Creator. Mr. Buchanan, on the other hand, being obdurate and unrelenting, has committed the unpardonable sin, and will receive the execration of good men in all time to come."

The nature of the crime against Popular Sovereignty and the liberties of a people, involved in the English Bill, is thus vividly portrayed:

"Gentlemen, I can hardly trust myself to speak of this passage in the history of my country. No greater crime against liberty has been anywhere committed during this century. All the miserable and flimsy pretexts—all the technical and preposterous dogmas—by which this monstrous falsehood has been attempted to be justified and upheld, are but the thin disguise under which tyranny and wrong would hope to conceal their unholy purpose. The Administration well knows—Congress knows—the whole world knows—that the people of Kansas are almost unanimous against the Lecompton fraud. The unfortunate and discreditable circumstances under which the instrument was clothed with the regular and technical form of law, have been fully exposed. No man need be ignorant of any of these facts. And yet by means of a technical presumption—through a mere legal fiction—positive and well known facts are made to give way—a known falsehood is to be established as truth—and the constitutional rights of a free people are to be sacrificed and trampled in the dust! Gentlemen, when the passions and prejudices of the present hour shall have passed away, the spectacle now exhibited will be considered one of the most extraordinary phenomena ever presented in the history of the world. The solid and substantial liberties intended to have been secured to the States and Territories, by the Constitution of the United States, are to be substituted by a mere sham, a mere painted bubble, a mere gossamer, cob web tissue of false logic and contemptible technichalities; and almost the whole body of a once powerful and patriotic party is seduced, infatuated and mesmerized, to believe the patent and baleful lie!"

☞ Stephen Dillaye, a prominent New York politician, having been turned out of a fat office in the Custom-house at the instance of Congressman Sickles, who had quarreled with him in the party caucuses, writes a very sharp letter to Secretary Cobb of the Treasury, which illuminates some of the Democratic dissensions in high places. He charges the Secretary with using the patronage of his place to help himself to the Presidency in 1860, with secret opposition to Collector Schell and Secretary Floyd of the War Department, who stand in his way, and with gross personal bad faith to him (Dillaye) and others.—But the worst thing Mr. Dillaye says of the Secretary is this:

"You offered, in case I should resign, to add your official certificate to the fact that I had fully disproved every charge, at the same time saying that if I did not resign, you would remove me, and decide that the charges were not disproved."

WHAT MR. BUCHANAN COSTS THE COUNTRY.—The U. S. Economist estimates the actual expenditures of the next fiscal year at $90,000,000. The receipts of the treasury from imposts are not likely to exceed $50,000,000, and those from the sales of lands will be trifling, so that not far from $40,000,000 will have to be borrowed. This will bring up the public debt incurred by the present Administration since December, 1857, to the round sum of $80,000,000.—It will not take long after that, at the present rate of progress, to swell this huge debt to *one hundred millions of dollars!* With such a prospect before the country, one is naturally led to consider what would be its condition if it were not under the guardianship of a sternly economical Democratic Administration!

No Administration that creates an enormous National Debt, in the entire absence of a foreign war, can be sustained before the American people.

A SENSIBLE SOUTHERN OPINION.—The Richmond Whig, noticing the constant and canting appeals of the Southern Democrats for "a united South, in support of the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency," takes occasion to disclaim the remotest idea of doing so foolish a thing, "under any conceivable circumstances," and adds:

"We may as well fraternize with and support Seward for the Presidency, as for Southern Democrats to support Douglas, whom they have denounced very recently as just as bad, if not worse than Seward. And, in truth we apprehend less danger to the South from the election to the Presidency of an open and avowed Black Republican than of a sneaking and hypocritical Northern Democrat *with Southern feelings!*"

☞ Owing to apprehended serious troubles with the savage tribes in Oregon the War Department has, it is stated, decided to send a portion of the Utah army to that Territory. Gen. Harney will be recalled from Utah, and proceed to Oregon to assume command of the forces there.

☞ Senator Shields passed through Chicago on his way to Minnesota, breathing threatenings and slaughter against the Administration in a fearful manner. On Illinois politics, the General ventured the opinion that his old colleague, Mr. Douglas, ought to be re-elected, but that he would not be.

ANOTHER BRITISH OUTRAGE.—One of the latest outrages reported is that of the schooner Citizen, of Camden, Maine, which arrived at Boston from St. Domingo on the 6th of June, and reported that she had been boarded in a most unjustifiable and provoking manner by a British war steamer in the Gulf. She was not fired into, but was supplied with several casks of water, which the schooner very much needed!

COMPLIMENTARY TITLES.—The two factions of Democracy in Illinois—the Nationals and Douglas bolters—are just now engaged in "making faces and calling names." The Douglas bolters appear to have the advantage thus far in this amiable pastime. For example: The State Register styles the Nationals "the Buzzard Crew and Lazzaroni;" the Quincy Herald terms them "Stink-fingers;" the Times and Judge Douglas, himself, call them "Danites;" Gen. Linder and other orators designate them by the euphonious and complimentary appellation of "Hungry Miscreants." To offset all this the Nationals have thus far invented no other names for their late associates than "Bolters" and "Abolitionists." Are the Nationals deficient in the faculty of invention, or have their dissenting Democratic brethren forestalled them by employing all the dirty blackguards of the State on their side?

LECOMPTON IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A Harrisburg correspondent of the New York Tribune believes the Anti-Lecompton State ticket in Pennsylvania will be elected by from 30,000 to 40,000 majority; and that twenty-one of the twenty-five Congressional Districts are sure to elect Anti-Lecompton representatives, with a fair chance in some of the other four districts. He thinks that even the Hon. Jehu Glancy Jones is by no means sure of "dining with the President," as a "leading member," after the close of this Congress.

☞ By a curious law of North Carolina, magistrates are not allowed to receive fees for tying the matrimonial knot in that State.

LEGAL TENDER.—The question of "What is a legal tender?" is so often asked, that we have prepared an abstract showing what is legal tender:

In the absence of any special agreement, the only payment or legal tender known to the law is by cash. The tender should properly be in cash, and must be so if that is required. A tender of a larger sum than is due, with a requirement of change or of the balance, is not good. A lawful tender, and payment of the money into Court, is a good defence to an action for the debt. But the creditor may break down his defense by proving that he demanded the money of the debtor, and the debtor refused to give it subsequently to the tender.

Legal tender of money varies in different countries. Thus, in England, Bank of England notes (except by the Bank itself) and gold are legal tender for any amount; silver to the amount of forty shillings only.

In the United States the gold and silver coins of the United States were made legal tender by the act of January 18, 1857, viz:—That dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes, shall be a legal tender, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever; the gold eagle at ten dollars, the half eagle at five dollars, and the quarter eagle for two and a half dollars. By the act of 1849, the coinage of the double eagle value twenty dollars, and of the gold dollar was authorized, both of which are legal tender for any amount. Owing to the reduced weight of the new silver coins authorized by Congress, 3d March, 1851, and 21st February, 1853, they are no longer legal tender except in small sums, viz:

Three-cent pcs. (Acts 1851 & 1853),				$0 30
Half-dollars, 192 grs each, Feb. 21, '51,				$5 00
Quarter-dols., 96 do	do	do		
Dimes, 38.40 do	do	do		
Hlf-dimes, 19.20 do	do	do		

By the act of February, 1857, "all former acts authorizing the currency of foreign Gold and Silver coins, and declaring the same a legal tender in payment of debts, are hereby repealed."

A LIVE EDITOR IN THE SENATE.—The Senate of the United States has been honored by the election of an editor to a seat in that body. Ex-Governor H. B. Anthony, editor of the Providence Journal, has been chosen U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, for six years from the 4th of March next. Gov. Anthony is not exactly "one of our sort of folks," in that he has been, for some time past, too intimately associated with the schemes and measures of the republican party, while we have nothing to do with that set, but we nevertheless regard him as an honorable, talented editor, who has contributed to dignify his profession, and often manifested an independence of republican fanaticism highly creditable to the paper over which he presides.

Many of our public men have been in some way connected with the press, but all are largely indebted to it for position and success. But it is seldom that a professional editor occupies a seat in the Senate of the United States. They generally contribute largely to the choice of some public man who could not reach the position without such aid, and in nine cases out of ten modestly surrender to others the fruit of their labors.

Since we must have a republican Senator from Rhode Island, we are glad that the position has fallen upon so capable a member of the editorial profession.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

RESPONSIBILITY OF INSANE PEOPLE.—A suit has just been decided in Worcester county, Mass., involving the important question of the responsibility of insane people. It was a case wherein Col. Howe, of Rutland, sued the estate of Daniel Saunders, deceased, for the loss of his house by a fire set by Saunders, an insane man living in the family, in February, 1856, in which fire Saunders was burned to death. The Supreme Court has decided that the estate should not suffer the loss, and Messrs. Chief Justice Mellen, James Allen and Jonathan Warren, sitting as a board of Trustees, have maintained the decision.

☞ Cadets are appointed to West Point equally from all parts of the country, according to the representation in Congress; but merit alone maintains them there, and at graduation there are frequently decided sectional differences. Thus of the 27 graduates this year, Massachusetts has four; New York, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, New Jersey, Connecticut, South Carolina, Maine, Indiana, Utah, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, one each; Maryland, Ohio, North Carolina, and Georgia, two each; and there are three at large. New England has six; the free States have eleven, and the slave States ten, and Utah has one.

INDIA.—The Bombay Standard of April 24th gives a gloomy account of British affairs in India. The Standard says that it is doubtful whether the British troops will go into a hot-weather campaign—"sure to weaken them so fearfully"—or whether the war is to be suspended for the present to be resumed in October. The Standard says: "We have still 150,000 armed men in the field against us, the people everywhere failing to afford us assistance or information. Within the next two years we shall require at least 40,000 additional troops from England."

☞ Mr. Layard, the distinguished British traveler, who has just returned from a tour of observation in British India, discredits entirely, in an address to the citizens of London, the alleged cases of mutilation by the revolted Hindoos and Mahommedans. He says, after the most vigilant investigation, he had not been able to meet with a solitary instance. "He did not wish," he said, "to deny or palliate the atrocities which had been committed in India. It was a rising of the people, and they meant to exterminate men, women and children of Europeans, but they did not mean to insult or mutilate."

HARD TO SUIT.—The Vigilants got up a rebellion in New Orleans because there was, as they said, no law there. And now they are running away, swift-footed fugitives from justice, because there is *too much* law there.

CURE FOR STAMMERING.—At every syllable pronounced, tap at the same time with the finger.—By so doing the most inveterate stammerer will be surprised to find he can pronounce quite fluently, and, by long and constant practice, he will pronounce perfectly well. This may be explained in two ways, either by a sympathetic consentaneous action of the nerves of voluntary motion in the finger, and in those of the tongue, which is the most probable; or it may be that the movement of the finger distracts the attention of the individual from his speech, and allows a free action of the nerves concerned in articulation.

☞ Women require more sleep than men, and farmers less than those engaged in any other occupation. Editors, reporters, printers and telegraph operators need no sleep at all. Lawyers can sleep as much as they choose, and thus kept out of mischief.

☞ It has been ascertained from experiments that the red light of a lighthouse can be seen at a greater distance than the ordinary white light, but the same is not the case with green and blue lights. Hitherto it has been supposed that it was the white light which was seen farthest off.

☞ The French Government has informed the directors of the theaters of Paris that orders have been given to the theatrical censors not to tolerate any longer the use of slang terms or vulgar language in plays and vaudevilles.

SENSE OF SMELL IN FISHES.—The sense of smell, if we may judge from the anatomical structure of fishes, is their most acute sense. Lacipede calls it their real eye; for by it they distinguish their food or their enemies at a great distance.—It seems to be most fully developed in the species that inhabit muddy waters, as the Mississippi. In these streams the sense of sight has very limited uses, for such the rays of light can penetrate but a few inches. The organ of smell is placed between the eyes, and some idea of its acuteness may be had by a knowledge of the fact that, in a full-sized shark for instance, the membrane on which the olfactory nerves are expanded has a surface of twelve or thirteen feet, while in the bloodhound and deer it has only one or two feet.

For the Argus.

Launch of the "Onward."

Cut away, is heard the cry,
Quickly keen-edged hatchets fly,
Soon as freed, down doth speed,
Bounding like a frighted steed,
Till she kiss the waves that hiss,
Plunging in the green abyss.
Spill they now the ruby wine
On her bow, as on a shrine,
Sound her name with loud acclaim,
May she merit long the same.
"Onward," 'tis a glorious theme
On the land or on the stream;
Still may Captain Archie show
What unaided worth may do;
He hath won this guerdon,
That his course is always on:
Rising ever, may he never
Progress from that name disever.
Sing I not the foaming bowl,
Feast of reason, flow of soul,
Tables spread in neighboring hall,
Invitation free to all.
"Onward" still, and ever on,
Speed you, Captain Jamieson.

J. D. L.

Written under the influence of a glass of Adam's ale, immediately after the launch.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Temperance Society in the Court House in Oregon City on next Monday evening, commencing at early candle-lighting. An address, on the best mode of conducting organized effort in the Temperance cause, may be expected from C. A. CANTONWINE, Esq. All are invited.

J. T. APPERSON.
Aug. 21, 1858. *Secretary.*

MARRIED:

July 25, 1858, at the residence of Mr. C. P. Chapman, Howell Prairie, Marion county, Mr. JAMES W. KELLEY to Miss CALISTA EGGMAN.

DIED:

On Monday, Aug. 16, 1858, in Oregon City, JAMES JEROME, son of John M. and Rachel W. Bacon, of pneumonia caused by whooping cough—aged 16 months and 30 days.

☞ New York and Ohio papers please copy.

Found,

ON the French Prairie, a GOLD WATCH KEY, with a miniature portrait in it. The owner can get it at the Argus Office by paying for this advertisement. Aug. 21 w1.

Extra Notice!

WE WISH to inform all who are indebted to us that on the 10TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT we shall close our books and accounts, and *quit the credit business entirely!* We shall retain our books and papers for one month for the purpose of collection—after which time all accounts not settled will be left with some officer for collection.

We hope one and all will come forward and close up their accounts with cash or such produce as we usually take at the market rates, or make satisfactory settlements with us.

CHARMAN & WARNER.
Oregon City, Aug. 14, 1858.

Paper Hangings,

NEW LOT, just received, and for sale by
aug 14 THOS. JOHNSON.

Information Wanted,

OF my son, MARTIN BURNOFFA, aged 24 years, who left home about four months ago, and has not been heard from since. I will reward any one who will give me information of his whereabouts. I live in the French Prairie, 4 miles from Fairfield.

Aug. 14, '58. *ANTOINE BURNOFFA.*

Baptist Books.

WE EXPECT by next mail steamer a quantity of the American Baptist Publication Society's Books, consisting of Fuller's Works, Bunyan's do., The Psalmist, pocket, pew, and pulpit sizes, and a variety of other works.

We will state that we intend to keep a complete assortment of the Society's books. Orders for single books, or by the quantity, will be promptly filled. Churches and libraries furnished at the lowest price.

E. L. BRADLEY & co.
Oregon City, Aug. 7, 1858.

G. A. & ADA M. WEED,
PHYSICIANS,

OFFER their professional services to the citizens of SALEM and vicinity.

They will practice the Hygeo-Medical (better known as Hydropathic) system, believing all drugs to be not only unnecessary in the successful treatment of diseases, but injurious to the constitution of the patient, and relying entirely upon Hygenic appliances.

Special attention will be given to OBSTETRICS, and those diseases peculiar to women and children, by MRS. WEED. Patients at a distance treated upon reasonable terms.

REFERENCES:—Drs. R. T. Trall and O. W. May, of New York city; Dr. G. M. Bourne, of San Francisco.

Office—CITY BOOK STORE, *Salem, Oregon.*
August 7, 1858. 17

GOLD MINES AT HOME!

A. HOLLAND. L. DAY.

HOLLAND & DAY

HAVE just opened a new and splendid assortment of GOODS

At the Old Stand of F. S. & A. Holland,

opposite Geo. Abernethy's brick store, where they can be found at all times ready to wait on customers. They are now permanently located, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Their stock in part consists of the following articles: Ginghams, lawns, delanes, prints, merinos, flannels, alpacas, bleached domestic, wool plaids, damask silk dress goods, hosiery, white shirts, check do., hickory do., over & under do., boots & shoes of all kinds & sizes, shawls, fine & coarse, satinets, blk, brown & white linen thread, *Coats's spool cotton*, ribbons, artificial flowers, &c.

Also, East Boston syrup, California refined syrup, sugars of all kinds, tobacco, coffee, tea, nails, salt, candles, and a thousand other things, too numerous to mention, all of which they will sell as low as any other house in Oregon City.

They will pay cash or goods for all kinds of produce, such as butter, eggs, chickens, or almost any thing the farmers have to sell. There is nothing like trying. So give them a trial.

HOLLAND & DAY.
Oregon City, Aug. 7, 1858.

CASH paid for *LAND WARRANTS*, by HOLLAND & DAY.

Yamhill Farm for Sale.

I OFFER a beautiful farm of 320 acres in Yamhill county for sale.—Good buildings on the premises and a little land under fence. The place is admitted by all to be one of the most delightful residences in the country. For particulars inquire of the Editor of the Argus, who is able to give all necessary information. [July 31, 1858-16w1]