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The Oregon Argus.

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

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JOB PRINTING. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Mr. Edron—Sir: It was a matter of consultation and agreement by our little band, on our return from a prospecting tour on the east fork of Des Chutes River, that I should make out a brief report of our rough and tumble backwoods adventures, and forward it to you for publication. And as the other members of our company and the public generally may, and I presume will, be in eager expectation of something of the kind, I propose now to scribble hastily a few items, to meet that demand—notwithstanding you have stolen a small vial of my thunder (without much lightning, however), purporting to be elicited from a Mr. Reese, said to be one of three who had been in our company—braves, I should think, from the implication, who feared neither "Indians nor snakes"! By the way, there was no man of that name in our company, first, last, or any portion of the time, or whose name sounded like it.

The prime object of the expedition on my part, and upon the part of others also, was health—to reinvigorate, if possible, our valetudinarian frames. I would not disguise the fact, however, that we were in confident expectation of finding gold enough to reimburse our pockets and pay us liberally and bountifully for our time and trouble. Relative to the former, health, we more than realized our most sanguine expectations; but in reference to the latter,—the discovery of rich gold mines—our effort was a complete abortion—a splendid failure—a fat, full-grown humping! Our failure is the more to be regretted at this particular pick of time, as success would have turned the hundreds and thousands of floating wealth and men from Queen Vie's dominions to our own State, to aid in bearing the burdens of a State government, and populate and develop the agricultural and mineral resources of middle Oregon, or more properly now, since the eastern boundary of our State is located as it is, "eastern Oregon"—a very desirable and interesting portion of our Palestinian State. We felt, therefore, that the enterprise was generously patriotic.

We regretted the failure also from the consideration that there was so much confidence in the success of the enterprise in certain localities, that in the prosecution of business some had made "a pause, a solemn pause, as though the general pulse of life stood still," in curious and anxious expectancy of a luxurious batch of golden news to dissipate all their cares; whereas the road to wealth and fame is paved all the way with daily labor, industry, application, study, energy, perseverance—and neither science, wealth, nor fame can tolerate inattention or suspended effort.

Doubtless, if we had discovered rich gold mines on the east fork, they would have been the means of doubling, perhaps even trebling, our population and wealth within the limits of a single year. But, notwithstanding we found a little fine gold, we did not find it in paying quantities; and yet our company generally believed there were rich deposits of gold in several places in that country.

You may be prompted, from these statements, to ask why we did not find it. There are several reasons of the same category which miners and experienced travelers will very readily perceive and appreciate. First—we went in search of gold at certain places, and took a new route, from very indefinite and vague directions, without either guide or way-bill; and in consequence were in a state of suspense as to our particular locality—our relative locality to those specified places. Suspense is always unpleasant and annoying to a traveler. And we traveled through immense clouds of dust daily, and traveled a great deal more than was necessary to the trip, had we procured a way-bill or guide, or had even known the geography of the places sought. In short, we did so much more traveling, in so much more dust, and in so much more suspense, than we had anticipated, that we were of consequence fatigued and dispirited ere we arrived at the long looked for places. These specified places had absorbed all our confidence and expectations, so that we could not stop and prospect to effect at any point short of them. And when we arrived and found no gold at them, there was a complete explosion, evaporation, or dissipation of the last flickering ray of hope in our little "Spartan band." And hope of success is just as essential to finding gold (unless by chance) as it is to the perseverance of the saints.

As it is a compound of desire and expectation, and as we retained only one half of this poetic gem—desired—it alone was, and always will be, as ineffectual and useless as one half of a pair of scissors. We could do nothing before arriving at those places, and falling there, we could do nothing profitably at any other place afterward.

is no difficult problem to see which way the cat jumped.

There is a general sprinkle of quartz of various hues all over that country. Yet not a great deal of that kind of quartz which geologists denominate chalcodony—or uncrystallized white quartz. It is generally crystallized quartz—pure siliceo—amethyst, corneian, rose, and Jasper. But some of all sorts exists there that I ever saw in California. The country is a volcanic region. There is a great want of water for gold-washing throughout that country at this season of the year. In my judgment, February, March, April, May, and June would embrace the most favorable time in the year. The color and other appearances of the earth are indicative of gold. The very noted and far-famed "Canyon" is about one hundred miles from the mouth of the Tie—Indian Creek—consequently one hundred and thirty miles from the Dalles, and some seventy or eighty miles from the "Three Sisters"—very near due east of them, perchance a little south of east.

We started out from McMinnville in this county (Yamhill), and went by Eugene City, where we had the pleasure of an introduction to the very gentlemanly and urbane editor of the Pacific Journal, J. H. Rogers, who placed us under many obligations to himself by ministering to our intellectual and moral enjoyments, through the instrumentality of so many numbers of his very chaste and excellent paper. 'Twas like an oasis in a desert. May he and it long live to bless the county of Lane!

From Eugene City we took the new emigrant road up the south fork of the Willamette to the summit of the Cascade mountain, south-south-east about 100 miles; thence east about 10 miles to Des Chutes River, only a small branch at this place; thence north-north-east about 100 miles, down Des Chutes River; thence east by south-east to the long looked for "canyon," 60 miles, more or less; thence south-east across the "Big Bend" to the east fork again, 30 miles. And this is the farthest from home we went. In returning home again, we came down the east fork to within twenty or thirty miles of its junction with the main river (guessing at the distance); then left it to our left, and traveled north-north-west over undulating table land until we struck the main river about 40 miles from where we left the east fork; thence down the main river to the mouth of the Tie—Indian Creek; thence by the Barlow road across the mountain—Foster's—Oregon City—home.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I yet believe with undiminished confidence that the emigrants of '45 did see the gold on Meek's Cut-off, just as reported by them—and, further, that that country is rich in gold, which, at no distant period, will astonish even Mexicans and Californians. Our effort should not be regarded as any part of a test of the golden treasures of that country. I would also give it as my opinion that twelve or fifteen men would be perfectly safe there, as there are but a few scattered families of Diggers in that country.

Many things came under our observation which, I doubt not, would deeply interest many of your readers; but as two of our company, Mr. McClure, merchant at Eugene City, and Mr. Woods, attorney at law, residing at McMinnville, both kept a journal of the way, incidents, observations, &c., I am disposed to yield the ground to either or both of them, should it be their pleasure to give the public a journalized analysis of things and incidents as noted down by them. Should they fail—and I hope they will not—I may, if time permit, give to your readers another communication. J. McBRIDE.

Sept. 23, 1858.

SHIP CANAL.—Captain Paulding, who was sent out by our government to examine into the feasibility of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, has recently made a report to the Navy Department, which appears highly favorable to the enterprise. The only serious difficulty in the way of its accomplishment is the climate, as it effects labor. So far as the isthmus itself is concerned, no serious obstacle to engineering skill seems to present itself. The whole extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean is made up of swamps, hills, and plains, and the highest point of land where the railroad passes is no more than two hundred and eighty-six feet above the level of the sea. On the whole route, most, if not all the hills through which the canal would pass, would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps. The length from shore to shore is 45 1/2 miles. The prism of water is to be 150 feet wide at the bottom, 270 wide at the surface, and 31 feet deep; the locks to be 400 feet in clear length of chamber, and 90 feet in clear width. The summit level will be 150 feet above mean tide of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The summit level will be about four miles long. The deepest cutting on this level will be 125 feet, and the average depth of the cut will be 49 feet. The river Chagres yields an ample supply of water for the canal at all seasons of the year. The summit level will be supplied by a feeder about

24 miles long, which will tap the river Chagres about 21 miles above the town of Cruces, where the level of the river is about 185 feet above mean tide, and about 35 feet above summit level. The cost of this canal, including the requisite harbor improvements, at each end, will not exceed \$80,000,000. The bays on each side of the canal will afford ample room for the commerce of America and Europe.—Scientific American.

"THE DEMOCRACY A UNIT."—The Richmond Enquirer, which has long been the leading organ of the more moderate portion of the Southern Democracy, says: "On the Lecompton question, the Democratic party is divided so equally, that neither section of the party can stand without the assistance of the other. Each section believes its own to be the right opinion, and neither is willing to renounce its own judgment and submit to the arbitrary detraction of the other."

And again: "The Anti-Lecompton Democrats do not constitute a 'small minority' of the party. On the contrary, it is yet to be ascertained whether they do not constitute a majority. It seems tolerably evident, that they command a very large majority in all the Northwestern States. In a majority of Districts now represented by Democrats from the North and Middle States, it is very doubtful whether a single Lecompton man can be returned to Congress. In Kentucky and Virginia, if not in North Carolina and Tennessee, the balance hangs doubtful between Lecompton and Anti-Lecompton. And although the advocates of Lecompton doubtless predominate largely in the Gulf States, a strong body of the Democracy there are inveterately opposed to the English Compromise."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—A correspondent writing from Bedford Springs, says that the President refuses to converse on the subject of Kansas since he heard of the defeat of the English Compromise bill, and that while he purchases all the papers offered by the newsboys, he refuses Forney's Press. We think His Excellency is very ungrateful, as he, and every leading politician throughout the land, knows that he is chiefly indebted to Forney for the position which he now occupies.—Baltimore American.

THE CEREMONY OF LANDING THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Halifax papers of Aug. 14th contain the following additional dispatch from Newfoundland in regard to the ceremonies which there attended the landing of the cable: "The cable was carried from the boat to its final destination by the officers and seamen of the Telegraph Squadron, headed by its originator, C. W. Field, Esq. They alone were performers and spectators. No shouts of triumph, a short prayer, and the simple but impressive words addressed by the veteran American Chief, Capt. Hudson of the Niagara, to those who had shared his labors, 'Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thee be all the glory,' alone marked the event. At 1 p. m. a salute of one hundred guns was fired from Her Majesty's ship Gorgon."

A PREDICTION OF SCIENCE.—A letter written by Prof. Morse to Hon. John C. Spencer, dated August 10, 1843, while the latter was Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, and before any telegraphic line was actually at work in this country, contains the following remarkable prediction: "The practical inference from this law is, that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may, with certainty, be established across the Atlantic ocean! Starting as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

Fifteen years, to a month, realizes the prediction. John H. W. Hawkins, the celebrated temperance lecturer, died of cholera at Parkersburg, Pa., on the 26th of August last, at the age of 58 years. Mr. Hawkins was one of the founders and most active members of the Washingtonian Society, which had its origin in Baltimore in 1841. Mr. Hawkins and five other inebriates held their first meeting in a blacksmith shop, and from their resolves that night proceeded the great Washingtonian Temperance movement which spread over the country.

TOBACCO PRODUCING PARALYSIS.—The Detroit Tribune of a late date says that Police Justice Bagg of that city has suffered an attack of paralysis, confined to his right arm, and physicians attribute the stroke to the free use of tobacco put up in tin foil.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal says that in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred cranberries applied as a poultice will effectually cure the erysipelas. There is not an instance known where it has failed to effect a cure, when faithfully applied before the sufferer was in a dying state. Two or three applications generally do the work.

REFORM IN RUSSIA.—A religious reform has taken place in Russia. The Government has limited the powers of the orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into public worship in order to strike the imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious populations. It has also resolved to reduce the number of the united Greek clergy, so as to have one pope (priest) for every 1,000 souls, instead of one for every 300.

THE JEWS PREPARING TO ACKNOWLEDGE CHRIST.—The Rev. Mr. Buas, a converted Jew, and assistant secretary of the society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews, has been lecturing in Boston. In one of his lectures he stated that in his official capacity he had recently received a letter from England, giving an account of a meeting of Rabbis in that country, to discuss the question whether Christ was the true Messiah. "They had agreed if the Messiah did not come in fifteen years, to accept Christ as the true Messiah."

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY CONVICTS Jeff. Davis out of his own mouth of being a small politician. In his recent Fourth of July speech at sea, the Senator eulogized the Union, and remarked that none but small politicians would seek to divide it. The Mercury quotes from Davis's secession speech in Mississippi to show that he was aiming at himself.

PEACH LEAVES FOR YEAST.—Mrs. Dandig R. Mitchell, of Rome, Ga., says the Rome Courier, has discovered that peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. The bread made from it is quite as light and equally well flavored. We understand that the yeast is made in the same way, except that dried peach leaves are used instead of hops.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, IS A FAST PLACE, and no mistake. The other day, Judge E. W. M. King was arraigned before the Recorder for carrying concealed weapons. He pleaded in defense that he had no concealed weapons, they being all outside his clothes. The Recorder then fined him \$10 for disorderly conduct in appearing on the streets with weapons exposed about his person.

HOW TO MAKE NEWSPAPERS SAFE.—We find the following sensible remarks in an exchange paper. We commend them to our distant subscribers: "We would like to have all our single packages doctored, trebled, quadrupled, or more, if it might be. It is too troublesome in proportion to the gain. We can put up two or three papers for the mail nearly as soon as we can one. Besides, we always realize a feeling of anxiety in regard to these little packets, in sending one paper away by itself so far. We feel for them in their lonely and uncertain journey. As to the large packages, they very well command some respect for them from the post-office clerks. But these solitary little fellows, in their seeming insignificance, may probably be kicked into some corner, or miss their way, and be lost among the hills and hollows. A small package does not arrive so certainly at its destination as a large one. We have a remedy to propose for the state of things. Let each subscriber who gets a 'single package,' obtain another subscriber or two whose paper may go along with his company. It is a paper to have a paper take such long journeys as some of them do, 'solitary and alone.' Give them company and they will travel more swiftly, and reach their destination more surely."

RUSSIA SHEET-IRON.—It is a popular notion that the process of manufacturing the lustrous and glossy "Russia sheet-iron" is a profound secret, and that the vigilance exercised by the Russian Government, and the Russian manufacturers, have hitherto successfully prevented all foreigners from obtaining the slightest information on the subject. The present Commissioner of Patents, in his last report, also alludes to the manufacture of this article, as one of the great, unsolved problems in science, which the industrial interests of the country require should be explained. Mr. Wells, in his recent work, "Principles and Applications of Chemistry," states that this current belief has no foundation in fact, and that the method of preparing the iron in question is perfectly well known. According to the authority quoted, "Russia sheet-iron is, in the first instance, a very pure article, rendered exceedingly tough and flexible by refining and annealing. Its bright, glossy surface is partially a silicate, and partially an oxide of iron, and is produced by passing the hot sheet, moistened with a solution of wood-ashes, through polished steel rollers."

Another mythical bubble is thus punctured, and the wonderful story of guarded foundries and ever-watchful officials, in connection with Russia sheet-iron, will take rank with the account of "Symmes Hole," and the barabaras which turn to soan gese.

HOW CHEWING AND SMOOKING AFFECT THE MOUTH.—Both smoking and chewing produce marked alterations in the most expressive features of the face. The lips are closed by a circular muscle, which completely surrounds them and forms their pulpy fullness. Now, every muscle of the body is developed in precise ratio with its use, as most young men know—they endeavor to develop and increase their muscle in the gymnasium. In spitting and holding the cigar in the mouth this muscle is in constant use; hence the coarse appearance and irregular development of the lips, when compared to the rest of the features, in smokers and smokers. The eye loses its natural fire, and becomes dull and lurid; it is unresponsive and unappreciative; it answers not before the world; its owner gazes vacantly, and often repels conversation by its stupidity.—Scalpel.

VACCINATION WITH A MAGNETIZED NEEDLE.—Prof. Roca states that since 1856, hundreds of children have been thus vaccinated, with scarcely any failures occurring. The point of the needle is well saturated with the magnetic fluid before practicing the vaccinations, which are then performed in the usual manner, a single magnetization serving for many vaccinations. It is quite surprising to observe the rapidity with which the vaccine virus is absorbed when the needle is thus prepared.—London News.

IF you want a favor of a man, laugh at his jokes. If there be anything that the whole human family have a weakness for, it is to pass for wits.

WHEN does mortification cease?—When you pop the question and are answered no.

DR. Adam Clarke says the hog was cursed under the old law, and never received a blessing under the new.

A lady who was a strict observer of etiquette, being unable to go to church one Sunday, sent her card.

Hopeless love is like a name too deeply cut in a tree, which makes the tree itself to perish.

Julius, what part do do sermons do do ladies most admire when dey go to de church? Well, Pompey, I can't tell what dat is—can you tell? Why, yes, nigga—don't you see dey observe de time?

Many people drop a tear at the sight of distress, who would do much better to drop a sixpence.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S HUNTING DIARY.—It is to be hoped that the following remarkable corroborations of Scripture may not meet with the fate of Prof. Maury's defence of it, based on the words "round world," which unhappily were not used by Job, or any inspired writer.

A correspondent of the Northern Ensign says a book is shortly to be published by Col. Rawlinson upon further discoveries he has made. He found Nebuchadnezzar's hunting diary, with notes, and here and there a portrait of his dogs, sketched by himself, with his name under it. He mentions in it having been ill, and whilst he was delirious he thought he had been out to graze like the beasts of the field. Is not this a wonderful corroboration of Scripture? Rawlinson also found a pot of preserves, in an excellent state, and gave some to the Queen to taste. How little Nebuchadnezzar's cook dreamed, when making them, that, twenty-five centuries after, the Queen of England would eat some of the identical preserves which figured at her master's table!

MARTIN KOSTA.—The Belton (Texas) Independent says that Martin Kosta, instead of having recently died in indigent circumstances in Guatemala, is now living in Medicine county, and well off.

We learn from the Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Independent, that the gentleman just elected to the Legislature of that State from Calhoun county, died the day after the election. It is said that he was in the habit of remarking in all of his speeches, that if he could just be elected to the Legislature of Arkansas, he was ready to die. Singular.

A Dutchman being advised to rub his limbs well with brandy for the rheumatism, said he had heard of the remedy, but added, "I doah petter as dat—I drinks de brandy, and den I rubs my leg mit de bottle!"