The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1858.

Forthcoming History of the Jews.

"We are now preparing, and shall soon publish in the Oregonian a concise, truthful, and brief history of the Jews.—*Portland Oregonian.*

We congratulate the literary world upon their good luck in having a work in prospect that has long been much needed. Although Flavius Josephus was termed 'a learned and authentic historian,' and his able history has been a standard one for many hundred years, yet it cannot be disguised that his history is in places defective. The author occasionally departs from the strict line of rigid historical truth, and gives to minor incidents a little coloring, rather inexcusable in a historian, and is tolerated solely on the ground that Josephus was a Jew. To supply this defect it has long been desired that some Gentile, of equal erudition and candor with Josephus, should get up a work. We feel truly delighted that our learned, erudite, and candid cotemporary has been stirred up to take this matter in hand and give us a bird's-eye view of the whole matter from Father Israel down to J. Kohn & Co., which the 'prospectus' promises us shall be not only 'truthful,' but 'concise' and 'brief.'

As this work is to be written by a Gentile, it of course will be expected to color about as much of facts *against* the Jews as Josephus did *for* them, so that a man in holding up one history to his right eye and another to his left at the same time, the *medium truth*, that we all want, will lie exactly between the two, and his *nose will point right at it.*

Of the learned world it will soon be said,

Conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant,
Inde toro pater Dryer sic orsus ab alto.
(The gaping crowd was silent to a man,
When Dryer from his lofty seat began.)

THE INDIAN WAR CLOSED.—It seems that the forces that have been ordered to Oregon to carry on the campaign against the Indians will not be needed. Col. Wright has whipped the hostile tribes beyond Snake river so effectually that they have sued for peace. Col. Wright has badly worsted them in two important engagements without losing a man. The Indians have given up the property heretofore stolen from the Government, and promised to behave themselves in future. Ouhi, a noted warrior, was taken prisoner, and word was sent to his son Qualchin that if he failed to come into camp immediately his father (Ouhi) would be hung. Qualchin, who has been the prime instigator of all the Indian murders this summer, came into Col. Wright's camp September 24, and was hung in less than an hour. The war, we suppose, is now finally closed, and we learn that the army is preparing to go into winter quarters.

CHARACTERISTIC.—We see the Quincy Herald and other democratic papers in Illinois are printing Douglas's entire speeches without giving a single sentence from the speeches of Lincoln, while the Republican papers are publishing the speeches of both. That is a difference that always marks the papers of the two parties. Couldn't most any man see that there must be something rotten in a cause that fears investigation?

☞ The Hon. F. P. Blair, it is said, will contest the election of Barrett who claims to be elected to Congress by a majority of 420 votes. It is said the democracy cast about 2000 illegal votes. Vast hordes of foreigners were put through on the morning of the election, and then sent out as good 'dimmycrats' to vote 'early and often,' which they did, going from ward to ward. Mr. Blair in a speech he made in Alton, August 25, used the following language in concluding:

"I thought that having been the last victim myself of the frauds and perjuries of this Administration, that I might come before you and put you on your guard. I thought, my friends, that whilst I have been elected as a Representative to Congress by at least fifteen hundred majority of the legal voters of the St. Louis District, and whilst I have been defeated by the border ruffian and ballot-box stuffing party, I might come to you and put you upon your guard."

☞ The steamer Cortez reached Portland last Tuesday night, bringing dates from San Francisco to October 9. There is no news of importance.

☞ S. J. McCormick, of the Franklin Book Store, Portland, has laid us under obligations for files of late papers.

☞ It will be seen from the following which we clip from the Cleveland Herald, of Aug. 12, that the news of the good luck of the 'konkrin ero' has preceded him:

"Many of our readers will recollect Delazon Smith—at one time better known as Delusion Smith. He is the same fellow, who, holding a rambling office under John Tyler, kept dodging around so that it was impossible for Polk to supersede him, and thus he drew pay for months after his head was cut off. Well Delazon has finally got into the Senate of the United States from Oregon. See the telegraph. The chap who has so long been endeavoring to find out where the boy lived who wrote to his *dad* to come right out there, for 'mighty mean men get office here,' may now cry 'Eureka.' Senator 'Delusion' Smith—not John Smith—of Oregon. What next?"

☞ We are indebted to the attentive Mr. Hoyt, Clerk of the Express, for late California papers.

☞ Forney's Press of Sept. 6th, in an article berating the Administration for keeping Kansas out of the Union, says:

"It is not claimed that Oregon has the population to entitle her to a member of Congress, and yet her admission by the next Congress is decreed. We do not object. We approve the policy of establishing a State Government in Oregon, and we are free to say that General Jo. Lane, one of the new Senators elect, is a sterling Democrat and a large-hearted and sagacious statesman. * * * General Lane is a bold man, a Lecompton Democrat, and he will insist on getting his seat in the Senate at the earliest moment. There will be no tampering *with him.*"

This sickening puff of Jo Lane, one of the most servile dough-faces of the Lecompton democracy, by Forney, who has been kicked out of Lane's party for his adherence to Douglas, shows how low an editor who claims to be a 'democrat' can stoop when it will 'pay.' Jo Lane is shrewd enough to use a part of that $17,000 in buying endorsements from both the Douglas and Administration organs.

IRISH REBELLION.—In Kilkenny, Tipperary, Kings and Queens counties, the Irish laborers had become so exasperated by the introduction of reaping machines, thus depriving them of the chance of making a shilling a day with their 'raipin hooks,' that they raised a mob of over four thousand and went from farm to farm demolishing the machines and threatening vengeance on those who owned them. After demolishing one man's reaper, they went into his field and reaped the grain with their sickles, and then called for their pay. They gathered in Kilkenny by thousands, brandishing their sickles and literally cutting up some of the policemen who remonstrated with them against their riotous conduct. The disturbance had been partially quelled by calling out the armed forces.

☞ "Bad whisky laid a poor fellow at our office door on Tuesday evening, who had probably been turned away from the shop where he had spent his last dollar.—Our kind-hearted devil furnished him with the only covering the office afforded—a number of the Advocate. We presume the effect was good, as he had disappeared before morning."—*Advocate.*

Does the 'devil' think that spreading the Advocate *over* a man who is 'filled with spirit,' will produce the same 'good effect' that putting a little straw *under* him would do?

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The prospectus for the fourteenth volume of this valuable publication will be found in the advertising columns of this week's paper. No lover of science should be without the Scientific American—indeed, the very fact of a man's being a subscriber to it, is sufficient of itself to stamp him as a man of character.

☞ John McLoughlin, charged with an assault with intent to kill, was acquitted at the late term of the U. S. District Court in this city.

☞ J. A. Post, of the City Book Store, agent for Sullivan's Dispatch Line, has laid on our table files of the latest San Francisco papers.

☞ The following is a list of officers for the ensuing quarter of Washington Division No. 23, Sons of Temperance, Silverton: Fones Wilbur, W. P.; N. D. Symonds, W. A.; W. R. Dunbar, R. S.; H. A. Plummer, A. R. S.; K. L. Hubber, F. S.; T. W. Davenport, T.; W. Cranston, C.; Charles E. Spicer, A. C.; T. J. Wilcox, I. S.; G. D. Harlan, O. S.; Wm. Price, P. W. P.

☞ A very animating fight is going on in Illinois between Douglas and Lincoln, who are stumping that State and gathering very large audiences. Of their meeting at Freeport, the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"Both champions upon this occasion exhibited extraordinary power and candor. In the whole history of the American stump, we do not recollect that there is a record of a discussion so searching and comprehensive, so thorough in its analysis of issues, so absorbing in its scope, as this at Freeport. The country owes thanks to the Chicago papers for reporting it so well. * * * He [Douglas] never before so unequivocally laid down his principles, nor in their behalf exhibited to greater advantage his brilliant powers. Nor did he ever before appeal with more skill to the prejudices of the white people against the African race, to the political self-righteousness of American citizens, or to the love of conquest and dominion, the passion for the extension of Territory and National and self-aggrandizement, of which the Anglo-Saxon blood is so full. And Lincoln's half hour sheech in reply was a perfect *tomahawker*—with the exception of a few of those stumbling and hesitating phrases that mark and mar his efforts—the very best thing that could have been done in that time and place."

☞ The first dispatch sent across the Atlantic Telegraph was—

"Europe and America are united by telegraph.

'Glory to God in the Highest. On Earth Peace, Good will toward men.'"

☞ The people of Lexington, Ky., hold the son of Henry Clay in such low estimation that they refuse to call the old family residence Ashland, except when speaking of it in connection with the illustrious statesman who gave it its name.—Their common designation of it when they have occasion to refer to it, is "Jim Clay's place."

GOOD SALARY.—The Governor General of Canada gets $31,000 per annum—six thousand dollars more than the President of the United States gets.

THE MORMONS INDIGNANT.—In the Deseret News, of Sept. 15th, we notice a long dissertation on the alleged wrongs that the Mormons have sustained at the hands of the Gentile people and their Government. After several very general allegations, which insinuate more than they express, the article closes as follows:

"In calm submission to the ungodly desecration of our peaceful homes in the desert, we demand and await the investigation to follow, which should have preceded our condemnation. We do not thrust away nor scorn the pardon of our Chief Executive. We accept the amnesty, but deny the guilt. We are at peace, good, honest, heartfelt peace with the nation, but is it just that our reputation should unscrupulously be buried with the hatchet? We deny the charges collectively and singly upon which the crusades against us have been grounded. We acknowledge not a single act or thought that was treacherous to the sacred principles of American liberty. In the darkest epochs of our sad history the evidences of our patriotism are found emblazoned in full and indelible characters. Defenceless and suffering have we abandoned our household treasures, when our country called for our strength, and the highways of the nation bear the tracks of our weary marches as we bore her flag in triumph through the territory of her enemies."

DOUGLAS WHIPPED IN.—The St. Louis News says: "The doom of Senator Douglas is sealed. He has lost the affection of his friends and the respect of his foes, by a craven submission to the National Administration that he was lately branding as tyrannical and faithless to the true principles of Democracy. Without any change on the part of the Administration—on the contrary, while its organ is daily denouncing him as an apostate and traitor, and is defying the verdict of the Kansas people on the Lecompton question—Douglas meanly submits to the catechism of the Missouri Republican, the President's Lecompton tool in the West, and avows that he is now, and means to remain, in the Democratic organization of the country—that he intends to support its nominee for the Presidency, *if it should be Buchanan himself;* and lastly, that he (Douglas) "sees no reason why he and the President may not hereafter act in perfect harmony"! And while he avows this, he *knows* that the President means to keep Kansas out of the Union if she presents herself next winter with a Free State constitution! What self-abasement, after this, can Senator Douglas make, to propitiate the National Demagogues that have been on the hunt for his political life? 'The dog has returned to his vomit, and the sow to her wallowing in the mire.'

"The Louisville Journal has lately had numerous letters from Illinois, asking the editor's opinion as to the course of wisdom and patriotism on the part of the Illinois Americans in the present canvass in that State. After alluding, at some length, to the former violent Democratic career of Senator Douglas, to his course as a national disturber in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to his recent boast in a Chicago speech that he was the first man in the United States to make a public speech against the American party, the Journal closes as follows:"

"Notwithstanding all the kicks and cuffs Douglas has received from the Democratic leaders, high and low, and after denouncing his party for tyranny and turpitude in the Kansas swindle, he is still begging and importuning to be considered a Democrat.—If elected, he will renew his submissiveness to the Southern dictators of his party, will zealously support its nominee for the Presidency, and prove himself one of the bitterest revilers of the opposition party and its candidate. But enough of him and his pretensions to the aid of conservative men.

"The pretensions of Mr. Lincoln are of a very different order. He is unquestionably a very talented man, able to cope with any Democrat he may meet in the Senate. If we are correctly informed, he has always been eminently conservative, and was a most thorough Whig till the breaking up of that party. But the union of the opposition is a national necessity which greatly outweighs any single man's pretentions. Mr. L.'s talents, character, and position will give him much influence, if he chooses to exercise it, in bringing about that union. Will he so use his influence? If the opposition should unite and nominate a slave-holding American, like Crittenden or Bell, or a slave-holding Whig, like Rives, of Virgina, or Graham, of North Carolina, will Mr. Lincoln support the nomination? If he will thus promise, we do not see how Americans and Whigs can withhold from him a zealous support. We had supposed him to be an impracticable Abolitionist or something near it from the representation of his views made by Douglas in his Chicago speech; but, after reading the speeches of Lincoln at Chicago and Springfield, we find that he has been most grossly misrepresented by Douglas. He merely insists that slavery shall be confined to its present Territorial limits, a theory, which, although wrong, is of no practical import, as climate will effectually do that without the aid of law. He fully concedes the right of each State to regulate slavery for itself, and denounces the idea of any aggression upon slaveholders within the States. If the Democracy is to be defeated and another party placed in power, as every opposition man hopes, the policy of electing a Senator who will sustain that other party is too obvious to need comment.

"But if Mr. Lincoln will not go for a union of the opposition parties, nor for merging them in a revival of the old Whig party, then he has no claim to American or Whig support. In that event, the Americans and Whigs should vote for neither him nor Douglas, but so use their strength as to elect as many representatives of their own to the Legislature as they can."

☞ The U. S. Treasury is in a bad way. It has 'shelled out' until nothing is left but a *Cobb.*—*Louisville Journal.*

WITH A FLEA IN HIS EAR.—Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, whose mission here appeared to be the reconciliation of the contending factions of the Democracy, for the benefit of Mr. Douglas, left the ground on Sunday evening in disgust. He failed to make any impression on the Buchaneers, simply because he was authorized to offer them no terms which implied the withdrawal of Douglas from the field of strife, and they would accept nothing less. After all entreaties and persuasions failed, Mr. Stephens, so it is said, took up the Union-saving dodge, and, in voice as lugubrious as that of Mistress O'Flaherty at a wake, foretold the evil consequences that would follow Mr. Douglas' defeat. The lament had its climax in that old song, "The Union will be dissolved!" He could not have touched a more discordant string. Democratic politicians hereabouts know the value of that threat to well too be terrified when hurled at them. It is an admirable thing with which to frighten timid men and fearful boys; but for Drmocrats to use it upon Democrats is like women's kisses of women—an unnecessary waste of the raw material. At any rate Mr. Stephens failed to make the impression that he desired, and bowed himself out of the scene.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ABRAM LINCOLN.—A Chicago correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune thus sketches the competitor of Douglas for the Illinois Senatorship:

"As well informed as Douglas in political and constitutional history, he is his superior in legal lore and acumen. His equal in logic, he is his master in ready, keen, yet quiet wit. If he cannot match him in invective, he is an over match in powers of genuine sarcasm.

Inferior to the Senator, in the variety, brilliancy, and rounded fullness of his rhetoric, he is vastly his superior in the faculty of impressing a popular audience with the idea of his perfect sincerity and of winning and carrying their attention by his familiar, colloquial, yet pungent style of speaking. He will prove himself to be equal to his antagonist, fertile, audacious, powerful, unscrupulous as he is."

SECRET HISTORY OF KANSAS—ANOTHER CHAPTER.—It will be remembered that Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, during the debate in Congress, was one of the most violent Lecomptonites. He was one of those who aspired to the place of chief executioner of Walker, Stanton, and others. From that fact the following extract of a letter from that gentleman to Mr. Stanton is peculiarly interesting, if not important, as a contribution to the secret history of Kansas affairs. The letter is dated Clearfield, Pa., Aug. 14, 1857:

"Make my special regarks to Gov. Walker, and say to him *that he has the popular heart with him throughout the whole country, except only the extreme South.* Should his programme succeed, he *will have the most enviable prominence of any man in the nation.* The Administration is a little weak at the knees, and winces under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work."

☞ There are some Postmasters about the country who think they have a right by virtue of their office to open any letter of a doubtful nature or direction which may come into their hands. Not long since, the Postmaster-General decided that under the law no Postmaster was allowed to open a letter under any circumstances, unless it was addressed to himself. For the information of those accustomed to this practice, we give the following item of news:

Oscar F. Beckwith, late Postmaster at Willow Creek, Lee county, Iowa, was arrested, August 18th, by Deputy Marshal P. H. Dennis, who took him up on a warrant charging him with violating the postal laws. It seems that, about a year ago, a letter came to the Post Office, at the above place, which one Alex. Schwab thought was for him. He requested the Postmaster to open it for him. Although there was no unlawful intent in opening the letter, yet it was none the less a violation of the law, and the fact of its frequent occurrence does not diminish the responsibility. Beckwith waived an examination before U. S. Commissioner Magill, and was allowed to depart on his own recognizance in the sum of $500 to appear and answer.

POLITICAL.—Pennsylvania votes in October, and the contest there promises to almost equal that of 1856. The Administration will bring its full power and influence to bear upon the result. In numbers of districts the present members who voted for Lecompton have been nominated for reelection, and as they are from Mr. Buchanan's State, of course strong efforts will be made to return them. Their defeat would be deemed a censure upon him.

The struggle in Illinois, between Douglas on one side and the friends of the President and the Republicans on the other, continues as fiercely as ever. It is a war among political giants, and the result claimed as doubtful. However, the friends of Douglas in and out of the State express strong confidence in his success by large majorities. The people are aroused and turn out by thousands to meet and hear Douglas and Lincoln.

In Ohio the new features in the new programme are the nomination of Tom Corwin in his district, as a kind of independent Old Line Whig candidate, and the defeat for the nomination in the district he has represented for so many years in Congress of Joshua R. Giddings. As an opponent of slavery he has been battling in the House of Representatives for more than twenty years.—*Sacramento Union.*

☞ Hon. Thomas Corwin has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the seventh district in Ohio.

Lewis D. Campbell, Republican, has been nominated in the third district for reelection.

☞ The coil of an anaconda would make a better girdle for a young woman's waist than the arm of a drunken husband.

THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.—The French are a funny people. It is said that nation had no hand in the great work of laying the Atlantic Telegraph, and though they will reap just the same benefit from it that England and the United States will, they take the news of the success of this great experiment as coolly and quietly as though it were an ordinary occurrence. The announcement of the news that the Cable was laid and in successful operation appears to have caused no more excitement or fluster in Paris than it will in Timbuctoo, or among the Nez Perces. The intelligence had been in Paris a whole week, and not one word of comment had appeared in reference to it in any of the Paris papers.

☞ "The people of Kansas have decided to *remain a Territory,*" say the Pro-Slavery Journals. Indeed! Well, Sirs, what did you mean by attempting to force them into the Union as a slave State without allowing them any opportunity to say whether they wanted to or not? You tried to force Lecompton through Congress—*did* force it through the Senate—on the assumption that there was no serious difference among them except on the question of Slavery. Now you eat all that, and pretend that they were divided on the policy of coming at once into the Union. Do you believe this yourselves?—*N. Y. Trib.*

JEDDAH.—The scene of the late massacre of Christians, has been bombarded by the British steamer Cyclops. The bombardment lasted five days and resulted from delay by the authorities of the place in affording satisfaction for the outrages in the absence of Ismael Pasha, who finally arrived, when eleven executions took place and four prisoners were sent to Constantinople.

HAVE SEEN THEIR DAY.—A Boston paper says that clipper ships that a few years since were matters of such pride, have decidedly fallen off in popular estimation. None of that style of vessel are now built, merchants preferring the kettle-bottoms and wall-siders to the graceful but expensive clippers, whose greatest runs were on the insurance offices.

BIBLE SOCIETIES IN RUSSIA.—The return of the Emperor of Russia to St. Petersburg from Archangel, was accompanied by the publication of a ukase restoring to the Bible societies the privileges they formerly possessed, but of which they were deprived by the late Emperor Nicholas.

☞ General Walker, the filibuster, is in New York, arranging things for another descent upon Nicaragua. He makes no secret of his schemes.

☞ In her new book entitled "The Art of Beauty," Lola Montez informs us that Madame Vestris used to have her white satin boots sewed on her feet every morning, in order that they should fit perfectly the exquisite shape of her foot. Of course they had to be ripped off every night, and the same pair never could be worn but once. She is said to have made more conquests with her feet than with her face beautiful as it was.

☞ "It is a curious fact," says some entomologist "that it is only the female mosquito that torments us." A bachelor says it is not at all 'curious.'

☞ In a "knode" to the Atlantic Telegraph, a poet in Porkopolis goes off after this fashion:

"'Tis dun at last, the mitey telegraff is sleepin
In the vastly deep, and the big whales swim past it,
The harmonious crab stops in his mornin rambles
To admire the tar that raps the listenin, and the catfish
Waggin his tale looks on thinkin tis a trout line that some
Poor feller's been a settin and forgot to put the hooks on."

☞ Oregon has always been under the control, politically, of those styling themselves Democrats, and has just elected a State Government of that sort, and sent Gen. Joseph Lane (her late Delegate) and Delazon (better known in Tyler times as Delusion) Smith to represent her in the United States Senate, whenever she shall have been admitted into the Union. Two more thorough or unscrupulous Doughfaces were never reared on Northern soil.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

RICH DEPOSITS OF GOLD FOUND NEAR FORT LARAMIE.—The St. Joseph Gazette learns from S. Tennent, esq., that gold has been found in large quantities about 70 miles from Fort Laramie, in the direction of Laramie's Peak. A young gentleman, Wm. Bryan, formerly of St. Joseph has written a letter to his father, living in Kansas, urging him to leave everything there and go to these mines. He writes that he was shown one lump that weighed four pounds, and was assured by those who made the discovery that these mines equal the richest of California placers.

☞ Divine Services will be held by Bishop Scott in the court house on Sunday, Oct. 17th 1858, at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Oregon City, Oct. 15th, 1858.

DIED:

At the residence of her father, ten miles south of Albany, Linn county, on the 24th September, of billious remittent fever, Miss ELIZA N., daughter of James P. and Sarah M. Hogue, aged 16 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

In the cold, still earth, Eliza's
Once fair features lay;
To its home above her spirit's flown,
While her form still molds away.

Her parents, brothers, sisters, all,
A mark of sorrow bear,
And strive in vain their fate to meet,
Their solemn loss repair.

But who can look with calmness on
A scene so sad and drear,
Without a feeling of regret—
A sigh—perhaps a tear?

But thus it is—we know not why—
A scene we daily see—
The jailor, Death, with stern resolve
To set his captives free.

Since all must meet this solemn change,
However high or great,
We humbly bow submission to
The Ruler of our fate. COM.

Macomb and Monmouth (Illinois) papers please copy.

MARRIED:

On the 9th of September, by the Rev. T. H. Small, F. C. COOPER to Miss MARY J. CASAT, all of Marion.