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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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ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 5.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year. 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 the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

For the Argus. Teach me in untaught melodies to soar To that blest presence all benign, Where angel harps and angel voices pour The blissful strains of harmony divine. They swell and break on the eternal shore, From seraph high and shining cherubim, From angel harp, and angel voice adore The living God in everlasting hymns. Break, holy vision! break upon my sight— The vision of the Lamb upon the throne— The vision of the crystal river bright— The eternal city built by God alone. Forever blessed be Thy glorious name, Maker and builder of the city bright! Forevermore, ye angel hosts, proclaim His praise who dwelleth ever in the light! Xenoclia, Oct. 10, 1858. w. s. o.

Address to the Comet. Good evening, gentle visitor, thou faithful, lonely ranger, Thy visage bears peculiar marks of some distinguished stranger; Long hast thou traveled far away through distant fields ethereal, And long the time since thou hast deigned to pass within our vision. Where hast thou been? where dost thou go?— what is thy name and nation? We fain would learn the foreign news, and gain some information; Our ideas must be very vague, we fall to form opinions Of what events are taking place beyond our own dominions. What kind of worlds are those "mouset" which for centuries thou hast wandered, What kind of magic scenes are those on which thou art pondered, What kind of people there reside, and what is their condition? How do they live? how do they act? what is their disposition? Are they wily and whisky shops and whisky tubs the fashion? Is drinking whisky night and day with them the ruling passion? Is whisky used at rural sports and village recreations? Is there, in whisky all the rage with men in public situations? Have they got Sabbaths in those worlds and are they consecrated? Or are the Sabbaths there as here by statute decreed? And is an open rum saloon with harpies making merry By drinking grog and rolling balls considered necessary? Do legislators in their hall of motion perch on Of him who did not for them vote, and proudly from him turn, And plead they only represent the interests of their friends, While to their party they are pledged to act for party ends? Do party judges on the bench decide for party hire, And trail the crime low within the slime of party mire? And do their party friends succeed and always gain their cause, And if the bench the medium for dispensing party law? "Do party leaders curse the soil that yeomanry dearest? Do honest people sweat and toil and see their rights abused?" Does public money buy the votes that should be freely given? Do serfs and slaves ennobled to knaves by party lashes driven? Is patronage executive dispensed by party favor, And must a great success depend on democratic favor? Do politicians wear their heads encircled round with facet? And are there any "Salem Cluques" in those far distant places? Do lawyers ever tell the truth by either tongue or pen, Or ever make the vain attempt to pass for honest men? Or can they ever hide the faults that memory ne'er erases, And have they fools as we have here to trust them with their cases? All this and more we fain would know, if it were but thy pleasure, For knowledge gained from such a source would be a lasting treasure— For thou from systems unto worlds, from worlds to systems ranging, A faithful minister has been the mutual good exchanging. But thou art rolling on space in silent contemplation, And dost not seem the least disposed to hold communication; I may not stay thee in thy course—my queries therefore cease; Perhaps I may have asked too much—Good night— we part in peace. O. P. Q. COTTAGE GROVE, Oct. 8, 1858.

ENGLISH HERALDIC DEVICES.—The crests present every conceivable form of animal and monster in every attitude of repose, defiance, meekness, stupidity, pomposity, friskiness, rage and fear. The supporters are sometimes animals and sometimes men, and the former are generally more intellectual in appearance than the latter. Sometimes it is a striding unicorn talking loudly across the cauldron to a frowning lion.—Occasionally it is a conversation between an indignant tiger and a mild-eyed, melancholy pelican. Frequently the supporters are two sturdy angels, with fat, solid wings, and short, thick earthy legs. Sometimes it is a pair of indecent giants with clubs, or a couple of snarling tigers, or a pair of large cats, with heads like bank directors, and hind-quarters shaved like poodles.—Sometimes a brace of respectable master sweeps do duty at the sides, or a couple of frantic eagles dancing on a wild toe and heel dance. Then animals of more than doubtful genus point with weak, idiotic smiles to the figures on the shield, which are quite in harmony with the crests and supporters. Moors' heads, ships like sauce tureens, mallets, bellows, horse-shoes, salmon standing up like raw recruits, helpless dancing bears, dignified lions, marching blackbirds, pot-bellied doves, acrobatic swine, and a mass of inanimate objects, the pictorial and symbolical meaning of which it is only given to a pursuivant at arms to understand. In the crests, besides animals, there are the dod trick, the army in Bombastes Furioso, the constant arm sticking up like the pigeon leg out of a pie, heads on the point of daggers, men on rocking-horses, fools' heads, venerable bearded faces looking over the shield like Socrates in a warm bath, and legs kicking one right and left, as if the owner had fallen head first into the heraldic cauldron.

Looking at the highly refined aristocracy of the nineteenth century with their art treasures, their pictures, their music, their statues, their love of harmony and grace in dress and furniture, it is marvelous to find them struggling to trace themselves back to a race of men, who could have been nothing but rude, untaught, brutal savages. Still more marvelous it is to find them clinging to a set of uncouth symbols, that were invented to convey ideas to a generation of chine-splitting, head-cracking ruffians, who could neither read nor write.— Household Words.

TERRIFIC ADVENTURE IN THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and deep and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst bengal-lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the Cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor, a learned and bold man, resolved to do what no one before him had dared to do, and making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment. A couple of weeks ago however a young gentleman of Louisville, whose nerves never trembled at mortal peril, being at the Mammoth Cave with Professor Wright of our city and others, determined, no matter what the dangers and difficulties might be, to explore the depths of the Maelstrom.—Mr. Proctor, the enterprising proprietor of the Cave, sent to Nashville and procured a long rope of great strength expressly for the purpose. The rope and some necessary timbers were borne by the guides and others to the point of proposed exploration.—The arrangements being soon completed, the rope, with a heavy fragment of rock affixed to it, was let down and swung to and fro to dislodge any loose rocks that would be likely to fall at the touch. Several were thus dislodged, and the long-continued reverberations, rising up like distant thunder from below, proclaimed the depth of the horrid chasm. Then the young hero of the occasion, with several hats drawn over his head to protect it as far as possible against any masses falling from above, and with a light in his hand and the rope fastened around his body, took his place over the awful pit and directed the half dozen men, who held the end of the rope, to let him down into the Cimmerian gloom. We have heard from his own lips an account of his descent. Occasionally masses of earth and rock went whizzing past, but none struck him. Thirty or forty feet from the top, he saw a ledge, from which, as he judged by appearance, two or three avenues led off in different directions. About a hundred feet from the top, a cataract from

the side of the pit went rushing down the abyss, and as he descended by the side of the falling water and in the midst of the spray, he felt some apprehension that his light would be extinguished, but his care prevented this. He was landed at the bottom of the pit, a hundred and ninety feet from the top. He found it almost perfectly circular, about 18 feet in diameter, with a small opening at one point, leading to a fine chamber of no great extent. He found on the floor beautiful specimens of black silex of immense size, vastly larger than were ever discovered in any other part of the Mammoth Cave, and also a multitude of exquisite formations of pure and white as the virgin snow. Making himself heard, with great effort, by his friends, he at length asked them to pull him partly up, intending to stop on the way and explore a cave that he had observed opening about forty feet above the bottom of the pit. Reaching the mouth of that cave, he swung himself with much exertion into it, and, holding the end of the rope in his hand, he incautiously let it go, and it swung out apparently beyond his reach. The situation was a fearful one, and his friends above could do nothing for him. Soon however he made a hook of the end of his lamp, and, by extending himself as far over the verge as possible without falling, he succeeded in securing the rope. Fastening it to a rock, he followed the avenue 150 or 200 yards to a point where he found it blocked by an impassable avalanche of rock and earth. Returning to the mouth of this avenue, he beheld an almost exactly similar mouth on the opposite side of the pit, but, not being able to swing himself into it, he refastened the rope around his body, suspended himself again over the abyss, and shouted to his friends to raise him to the top. The pull was an exceedingly severe one, and the rope, being ill adjusted around his body, gave him the most excruciating pain. But soon his pain was forgotten in a new and dreadful peril. When he was 90 feet from the mouth of the pit and 100 from the bottom, swaying and swinging in mid-air, he heard rapid and excited words of horror and alarm above, and soon learned that the rope by which he was upheld had taken fire from the friction of the timber over which it passed. Several moments of awful suspense to those above and still more awful to him below ensued. To them and him a fatal and instant catastrophe seemed inevitable. But the fire was extinguished with a little of water belonging to himself, and then the party above, though almost exhausted by their labors, succeeded in drawing him to the top. He was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit, but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank down upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible. The young adventurer left his name carved in the depths of the Maelstrom—the name of the first and only person that ever gazed upon its mysteries.—Louisville Journal.

TELEGRAPHIC.—From the Merchants' Magazine we learn that there are in operation 107,500 miles of telegraphic lines, of which America has nearly as much as the rest of the whole world combined, namely, 45,000 miles. It is estimated that 4,000,000 messages pass over the American lines annually, yielding, probably, a net revenue of \$6,000,000. There are 950 miles of submarine telegraph cable now in use, exclusive of the Atlantic cable. A German paper says, the quick rate of locomotion, after the electric spark, light, sound, and cannon balls, is ascertained to be the flight of a swallow. One of these birds, liberated at Ghent, made its way to its nest at Antwerp, in twelve minutes and a half, going at the rate of four miles and a half a minute. MAGNETISM IN SCOTREY.—A smith in Brighton, England, while at work felt something strike his eye, which causing great pain he went to a physician, who discovered that a piece of iron had imbedded itself in the eyeball. He tried to extract it in the usual way, but not succeeding, applied a powerful magnet, when a piece of iron as large as a grain of wheat was instantly removed. It is stated that there is not a county in the United States that produces from her own soil more wealth than Washington county, Pennsylvania. In ordinary years, she sells \$250,000 worth of wool, \$300,000 wheat and flour, \$500,000 coal, and \$350,000 sheep and hogs, making a total of \$1,400,000. An Irishman caught a hornet in his hand, but dropped it and exclaimed, "Be jabers, what kind of teeth do yer birds have in Ameriky?"

UTAH.—A new line of policy seems to have been adopted by the Mormon Priesthood in their relations with the people.—They have come to the conclusion that too great an intimacy has a tendency to lessen their influence, and, therefore, have resolved to keep themselves aloof for a season, and to stop preaching the word as it is in the Book of Mormon. The Indian tribes in the Valley and its vicinity have been giving some trouble, which is believed to be the result of Mormon intrigue. The officers of the United States Courts in the Territory find some difficulty in properly performing their duties, in consequence of the obstacles thrown in their way by the Mormons.

An important Army Order, issued by the Secretary of War, provides for the division of the present Department of the Pacific into two distinct departments—the southern to be called the Department of California, with the headquarters at San Francisco, to be commanded by Brevet Brigadier-General Clarke, of the sixth Infantry; and the northern to be called the Department of Oregon, to embrace the Territories of Washington and Oregon, with the exception of the Rogue River and Umpqua districts, with the headquarters at Fort Vancouver, to be under the command of Brigadier-General Harney. The great extent of the former department, and the consequent length of time necessary for the transportation of troops and supplies from one extremity to the other, are among the reasons which have induced this movement.

Governor Denver, of Kansas, has published a letter, by way of reply to various petitions presented to him by residents of that Territory, requesting him to convene an extra session of the Legislature.—The Governor declines to call this extra session, showing that at the present time there are no members of the Legislature whose official terms have not expired. He also expresses the opinion that the next election should be held under the last apportionment, according to the act of February 20, 1857. He concludes by saying that he had consulted the President and the Attorney General of the United States on this point, and both agreed that the next election should be held under this apportionment.

Complaints having been made to the Post Office Department that the "care, custody, and conveyance of the mails are entrusted to persons not qualified, and under a suitable age," the following regulations, which are of long standing, are published for the benefit of all concerned: "Postmasters will cause their assistants and clerks, as well as letter-carriers, contractors, and carriers, to take the oath of office required by law, and send them for file to the Department, before they enter on their duties." No person under the age of sixteen years should be employed as mail-carrier or clerk in a post-office. The special agents of the Department, and all postmasters, will promptly report all instances of non-compliance with these regulations.

The great slavery tournament between Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Rev. Abram Pryne, of New York, commenced at Philadelphia on the evening of September 9, and was to continue five successive evenings. Mr. Brownlow was afflicted with bronchitis, rendering it necessary that his arguments be read by another. Ex-President Pierce, with Mrs. Pierce, was sojourning at Villeneuve, Switzerland, on the 10th of August. Mrs. Pierce's health had greatly improved.—They were to visit Italy in September.

It is stated that Mr. Jacob Biant, thirty-six years of age, died in Manchester, Mass. on the 30th of August, of voluntary starvation. Mr. B. was paying attention to a young lady of the town some three years ago, but his proposal for marriage was rejected. The disappointment preyed upon his mind, and he soon afterward attempted to blow his brains out, but only succeeded in destroying both eyes. He has consequently remained blind for three years. During that time he once made an unsuccessful attempt to starve himself, but without success. The second time he was successful—meeting his end as above stated. He had partaken of nothing for nine weeks but coffee, sweetened water, and morphine—finding his chief sustenance during that time from the fat of his system.

Israel Washburne, Jr., has been re-nominated for Congress in the Fifth district of Maine; Elihu B. Washburne is up again in the First district of Illinois; and C. C. Washburne is in nomination for another term in the Second district of Wisconsin. They are all Republicans, and brothers.

A LADY FINED FOR WEARING CRINOLINE.—The Independence 'Belge' states that a young lady living in Hanover has been sentenced by a court of that town to pay a fine of two francs "for having worn a dress which, occupying the whole breadth of the pavement, is an obstruction to the public way."

According to the U. S. census of 1850, there were employed in all the States and Territories 719,479 males, and 225,512 females, in the manufacturing and mechanic arts, with an aggregate capital of \$527,000,000; annual value of raw materials \$564,000,000; annual product of manufactures \$1,013,000,000; but the same volume represented the productive annual industry of Massachusetts as only 151 millions and that of New York as 237 millions when in fact, at this date it may be safely assumed as 600 millions together. According to the U. S. census, the manufacturing industry of these two States amounted to 388 millions, or 26 per cent. of the whole Union. Assuming the State census of these two States to be correct, showing their joint product to be 618 millions, this would show the aggregate results for the whole Union to be 2,458 millions; or if the manufacturing resources of all the States were equal to those of the two States named, the manufacturing product of the Union would be at the present time about 3,400 millions of dollars. As it is, we think we do not overstate the manufacturing product of the Union as over 2458 millions. Manufacturers have derived a powerful impulse since the year 1850, and the annual increase in products is in a far greater ratio than that of the population.

AHEAD OF THE AGE.—Mr. Levi Davis, of Ridgway, Orleans county, New York, is, undoubtedly, the farthest ahead of the age of any individual now living. He writes to the New York Tribune, proposing a railroad from the United States to Europe. The thing is to be done by chopping down the hills of New England and Scotland, and casting them into the sea until a ledge one mile wide and sixty feet above the level of the sea shall have been made. The road bed being thus constructed, the laying of the rails will be a small job.—Mr. Davis estimates that the mineral disclosed by digging away the hills, and the sale of town lots on the road, will pay all expenses.

The Milwaukee Free Democrat states that the Universalists of Wisconsin, at their late Convention appointed a committee to visit the State prison, and ascertain the religious faith of the inmates. The committee performed the duty required of them, and report that there are of Lutherans, 37; Methodists, 36; Roman Catholics, 32; Nothingarians, 35; Presbyterians, 4; Episcopalians, 11; Baptists, 14; Mormons, 5; Annihilationists, 2; Infidels, 4; United Brethren, 1; Congregationalists, 1; French Protestants, 1, Universalists, 1.—Whole number, 184.

There is a remarkable negro boy in Polk county, Texas. He has two faces, fixed on opposite parts of the head, with mouth, nose, and chin so perfect that it is impossible to tell which is the front face when the body is hid from view. He is about six years of age, healthy, and of very sound mind, and runs and plays with other children with as much sprightliness as could be expected from one of his age.

Fayette McMullin, Governor of Washington Territory, was recently married in Olympia, to Mary Wood. It may be mentioned as a remarkable coincidence that Governor McMullin's first wife, to whom he was married some years since in Virginia, and who was afterward divorced from him, was named Mary Wood.

EDUCATION IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The unostentatious State of North Carolina disbursed from its literary fund, for the support of schools and for the deaf and dumb children during education of the years 1855 and 1856, the sum of \$396,660.

THE RIGHT WAY.—The world would have fewer grumblers and sour faces if all men followed the example of Southey.—He says in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always puts on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In a like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can myself, and never let them annoy others."

SINGULAR PALLIATIVE FOR TOOTHACHE.—A little horseradish scraped and laid on the wrist of the side affected, will in many cases give speedy relief. A better way is to place a little scraped horseradish in the mouth, or the tooth, or just around the gum. It relieves rheumatic pains in the gum and face also. The mouth may afterward be rinsed with a little camphorated water, lukewarm.

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey, and the size of a gosse; he turned it over on its back, and rubbed its belly with a stick, and och! St. Patrick! how it did squeal!"

That was a beautiful thought of Beecher's: "We go to the grave of a friend, saying, 'A man is dead;' but angels throng about him, saying, 'A man is born.'"

The Inhabitants of Europe are of the Caucasian race, excepting the Finns in the north, the Magyars in Hungary, and the Turks, who are mostly Mongolians.—The Russians, Poles, and inhabitants of some parts of Austria and Turkey, are of the Slavonic family, and speak Slavonic languages. The Portuguese, Spanish, Italians, French, and some of the Swiss and Belgians, are of mixed Celtic, Gothic, and other families, and speak languages derived from the ancient Latin. The Wallachians, in the N. of Turkey, also speak a dialect of the Latin. The Scottish Gaels, native Irish, Welsh and some of the Bretons (in the N. W. of France) are Celtic, and speak Celtic languages. The other leading nations occupying the N., are of the great Gothic or Teutonic family, and speak Gothic languages. These languages are Scandinavian, as the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish; or Germanic, as the Dutch, Flemish, English, and German. The Turks speak an eastern or Tartar tongue, and Arabic. The Greeks speak the Romance, like the ancient Greek. The Jews of the Semitic family, are scattered throughout Europe. The inhabitants of Europe are Christians, excepting the Turks, who are Mohammedans, and the Jews. The western nations speaking Latin languages (Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, Belgians, and part of the Swiss), the majority of the Irish, and the Austrians, Bavarians, and a few other Germans, are Roman Catholics, acknowledging the Pope as the head of their church. The northern nations, from Switzerland to Norway, Britain to Prussia, are mostly Protestants, English, Scotch, Dutch, Germans, Prussians, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians. Generally the Gothic races incline to Protestantism. The eastern nations, including the Russians, Greeks, and many of the Turks, are Greek Catholics. Generally, the Slavonic races are of this communion.

LARGE INCOMES IN ENGLAND.—There are forty-six persons in England who have incomes of £450,000 a year, equal to two and a quarter millions of dollars, while four hundred and forty-four persons have incomes ranging from fifty to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year, and eight hundred and eleven from twenty-five to fifty thousand. In Ireland there is but one person who has an income of upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; twenty-one have incomes from fifty thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand, and thirty from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars.

COMPLIMENTARY RETORT.—"I knew Mr. Lincoln in early life; he commenced his life as a grocer."—Senator Douglas. "The only difference between Judge Douglas and myself on the grocery question is, that while I have stood on one side of the counter he has been equally attentive on the other."—Lincoln.

A mathematical tinker, engaged in calculating what would be the probable length of the superfluous Atlantic cable, provided all the charms, four-inch bits, and sections, now kept as curiosities, were united in one piece.

The returns of the Vermont election show that the House of Representatives, which consists of 230 members, will stand about 190 Republicans to 40 Democrats.

The Government has been officially notified by Minister Reed of the conclusion and signing of the treaty with China.

Of the 48 Senators who took their seats in the 18th Congress, in 1823, only two survive, Martin Van Buren, of New York, and John Branch, of North Carolina. Both of these gentlemen, it will be remembered, were members of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet.

VALUABLE VIOLIN.—The violin which Ole Bull uses in his concerts is of very considerable value. It was made in 1562, by Gaspard de Salo, by order of Cardinal Aldobrandini, (afterward Clement VIII.) and is ornamented with chasing, by Benvenuto Cellini. The Cardinal gave the instrument to the Treasury of Inspruck, but in 1809 it fell into the possession of a French soldier, who sold it to Dr. Paganini, brother of the celebrated violinist, and he bequeathed it on his death-bed to Ole Bull.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot charges that the Buchanan editors have learned the art of lying. They didn't have to learn it. They knew it before.—Louisville Journal. Some writer says that the word "would," in Rufus Choate's handwriting, resembles a small gridiron struck by lightning. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Wayne county, Kentucky, have twenty-two children. We doubt whether there is such another extensive private brewery in the country. Every man has in his own life follies enough, in his own mind trouble enough, in his own fortunes evil enough, without being curious after the affairs of others.