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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, \$2.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 6.00 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 his ready receipt of additional material in all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Arrival of the Eastern Mail.

Arrived at Washington.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The New York Herald's Washington correspondent under date of Jan. 15 says: A most important movement has been made here today in regard to the action of Congress on the question of the acquisition of Cuba.

The Democratic Senators had a caucus today to consider the policy of sustaining the proposition to place thirty millions at the President's disposal for acquiring Cuba. They agreed that the committee having the question in charge should report in favor, reserving, however, the right individually to vote for or against when the proposition may be before the Senate. It is probable that all, or nearly all, will vote for it. But several wish to be left free to act according to circumstances.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had an important meeting yesterday, and after an animated and long discussion they authorized their chairman to report a bill placing in the hands of the President thirty millions for the purchase of Cuba.

The Senate committee will, at its next meeting, report a similar bill, when the whole question of the acquisition of Cuba will be brought before Congress, and an exciting debate will undoubtedly follow.

The Northern Democratic Senators will all vote in favor of the measure, with the possible exception of Douglas and Broderick, and the friends of the former assert that he will vote for it, whatever may be his personal feelings toward the Administration. It has been to accommodate the Southern Democratic Senators that the reservation of the right to vote as they may see fit when the measure is brought up in the Senate was conceded by the caucus.

Jan. 16.—In the caucus yesterday on Slidell's bill, Mr. Hunter made a speech against the proposition, and was followed by Messrs. Mason, Clay, and Shields.—Douglas took strong ground in favor of giving the money to the President. He thought the prospect of purchasing gloomy, but was willing to give the President money to make the attempt. He thought there was but one way to get Cuba, and that was on the occurrence of another Black Warrior case to seize the island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterward, on the basis of uti possidetis.

Jeff. Davis was opposed to the idea of forcible seizure, and favored purchase.—On the vote being taken there were only five votes against Slidell's proposition.

Another dispatch from Washington says: "No prominent man here believes for a moment that Cuba can be obtained by purchase, or that Spain will ever negotiate on the subject. Mr. Buchanan still refuses to respond to the House resolution asking 'if this Government had been officially notified that England and France would not permit Spain to sell Cuba.' He denies, orally, that any notification relating to our foreign policy has been received from England or France."

Some of Douglas's recently warm friends bitterly denounce his course in going into the Administration caucus on the 15th.—They consider it a complete surrender of his political fortunes into the hands of his enemies. The Judge declines to meet with the Committee on Territories since his deposition as chairman.

THE OREGON BILL. The Republicans held a caucus on the 7th to consider their course relative to the bill for the admission of Oregon. It resulted in a general understanding that they would oppose it while the English bill of prohibition stands in reference to Kansas. Thayer, of Massachusetts, expressed a disposition to vote for the admission of slave States. At least twelve or fourteen Republicans in the House, however, will sustain the bill, and oppose all efforts to transmit its passage.

In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Stephens asked leave to report the Oregon bill. Objection was made, and the bill must therefore await its regular time.

The San Francisco Herald's correspondent says the bill will pass if it be got up.

THE OREGON WAR DEBT.

The San Francisco Herald's Washington correspondent, under date of Jan. 14, says: "The Committee on Military Affairs have under consideration the subject of the Oregon war debt. The Secretary of War desired Congress to come to a conclusion on that subject. The committee have the report of the Government agents, and are surprised at the extravagance of the charges allowed. They will cut down the amount from six millions to one or two."

NEW TERRITORIES.

Jan. 14.—The House Committee on Territories ordered that the bill for the organization of Arizona be reported with the boundaries asked for by the people of the Territory, through their delegate, Lieut. Mowry, namely, all the Territory south of the parallel of latitude north thirty-three degrees forty minutes, from Texas to the Colorado of the West. The bill is exceedingly simple in its provisions, and is probably the shortest territorial bill ever framed.

No, unless they have some one to direct them; for, in order to be a good and economical cook and housekeeper, a girl must have a pretty good knowledge of books, and more practice than they will generally get before they are twenty. Then what stations are they qualified for? None, only as pupils under teachers; and there they should remain until their minds are well stored with useful knowledge, and their experience equal to their occupation, and in fact until they arrive at mature age, say twenty, to twenty-five. Then, if they have had their 'rights,' they will make suitable companions for intelligent men—good housekeepers, good cooks, good mothers, the best of teachers for children, good players and singers of music, (with time to exercise,) and the best of company; and, in fact, the very life of refined society. Now, parents and guardians, give girls their rights, and see how different they will be from what they generally are. I have only hinted at their rights in this article, and will have to wait for another time for a fuller development. M. P. OWEN.

P. S.—I wish the 'male' writers for the Argus would give their names, if they are not ashamed of their productions. I would like to know the names of the champions that stand up so manfully for the further oppression and degradation of women.

SALEM, Feb. 1, 1859. M. P. O.

War to the Knife between Douglas and the Administration.—The Chicago Times on Buchanan.

Senator Douglas nicely timed his arrival in Washington in connection with the news of his re-election as Senator from Illinois.

The indications are that he will now, instead of conciliating the Administration, wage a bitter war upon it. He made a speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in which he used the following language regarding the fight in Illinois:

"I claim no more credit than you of Pennsylvania. We have been fighting in a common cause. In Illinois, I had the Democratic organization with me in every county and in the State; and in Illinois the enemies of popular sovereignty bolted the regular nominations, and attempted to destroy the organization of the Democratic party. That example set in Illinois of bolting regular nominations, compelled you to revoke prohibition by following their example. [Three cheers.] If any men are disposed to complain of party disorganization in Pennsylvania, in New York, or in any other State, let them reflect that it is the result of the example set by themselves in Illinois. [Great applause.] Proscription has been rebuked, and I rejoice in that rebuke."

Col. Forney followed Douglas, saying of him:

"He will make his triumphal entry in the Federal Capital, and will go back crowned with a laurel, with the well earned wreath of the well-won victory—no more the solitary Senator—no more the proscribed and hunted 'traitor'—no more sneered at by the office holders of a corrupt and infamous Administration; but he goes back the successful champion of a successful principle."

The Chicago Times contains the announcement of the election of Douglas, parades a rooster, rejoices in big type and exclamation points, and makes a bitter assault upon the President. This article is very significant. It is the outburst of concentrated and long suppressed wrath. It undoubtedly expresses the sentiments of Senator Douglas, and was prepared long ago, ready to be issued as soon as the re-election of Douglas had become a fixed fact.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

An unwillingness to say or do anything that might in any possible manner be considered as tending to embarrass a political contest in which our friends had a deep personal interest, has for many months restrained us in that free and candid expression of our judgment of the acts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, that we would like to have given to our readers.—The action of the Legislature of Illinois yesterday, has removed the last possible excuse for silence on our part, and therefore it is that we ask the attention of our readers for a few minutes this morning.

In 1854, the Kansas Nebraska act was passed. The author of that bill became the object of all the slanders and vilifications of the Abolitionists and Free Soilers in all parts of the country. The act embraced an application of the greatest principle of American constitutional liberty.—At the time of the passage of that act, and during nearly two years of the intense excitement which ensued, James Buchanan was absent from the United States; he was performing as an official penny-post between Mr. Marcy and the British Government—and devoted his leisure hours to speech making at Exeter Hall. At home, there were men who, knowing his age, and supposing that in their hands he could be made a tool to promote their selfish ends, commenced an intrigue to have him foisted upon the Democratic party. The old man, however, was upon one point a little weak. He never approved the Kansas Nebraska act, and had no desire to become identified with it. The letter to Slidell upon that point never was published in full. He shortly after returned to the United States. He was nominated at Cincinnati through the kindness of Mr. Douglas, who urged his friends to give Mr. Buchanan the two-third vote which he had failed to obtain.—But that convention made a platform, the life of which was the Kansas Nebraska act, and a pledge for its fair and faithful appli-

cation. Upon the solemn assurance that he would maintain in the letter and the spirit the greatest act of American legislation, James Buchanan was elected. Had it been supposed for an instant that he would seek to destroy it, to make it a mockery and a cheat, he would have been consigned to an oblivion at Wheatland, which would have known no disturbance save that which would have attended the interment of his person.—Hardly had he taken the oath of office before he was surrounded by a gang of political hucksters—men who, having neither ability nor position themselves, devote their lives to attempts to destroy others who do possess those qualities. Such men as Cobb, Black, Bigler, Fitch, Bright, Glancy Jones, Grund, and Slidell, took possession of the old man. They flattered him in his old age, as they would a boy on his first appearance in a long-tailed coat; and their success has been more enduring with him than it would have been with the boy, for the latter, in a few months, would have seen through the attempt upon him, while the old man, in his declining years, actually feeds upon the fulsome adulation of the creatures who boast of their using him for their own purposes.

One of his first acts was to appoint Walker Governor of Kansas, and instruct him to act fairly, and then before one year, removed the same officer for obeying those instructions. He used Senator Douglas to induce Walker to go to Kansas under instructions—the same under which Walker assured the people that they should have the privilege of voting for or against their own constitution; and in less than one year he ruled Douglas and Walker out of the Democratic party because they faithfully adhered to their first position.

Since the opening of 1858, the Administration has been, it would seem, endeavoring to sound the lowest depths of political meanness. It has sought to terrify men by proscriptions; to buying men by bestowing office upon them; and to corrupt men by holding out inducements to corruption. It has dismissed honesty from the custody of the public funds, and invested convicted knavery with the Treasurer's key. It has stooped to acts from which Bomba would turn with disgust, and which would be considered revolting in a despotism. It has sought directly, by the application of federal money, to corrupt the people into the choice of particular individuals as representatives, and then lamented with crocodile anguish over the dangers which peril our liberties by the employment of money to control elections.

Owing to his present position, and all the positions he ever held, to the Democratic party, this James Buchanan, assuming the tone of a Louis Napoleon, has sought to dictate to the people of Illinois, the men for whom they should vote. He has, through the gang of miserable office-holders who hang at his coat skirts and despise the facile stupidity which allows them to rule him, sought the election of an unanimous Republican delegation to Congress from this State. The people refused to obey the despot, and he has through his official organs, pronounced them outlaws. He has told them that if they re-elected Douglas, they should not be represented at Charleston, and, Douglas, having been re-elected, it remains to be seen whether the royal edict will be carried out. The man who proclaimed it, the men who instigated it, and those who confirm it by their action, may never hope to hear the approving voice of the American people. They may triumph at Charleston, in the Convention, but God help them before the people!

Two years have elapsed since Mr. Buchanan commenced his administration, and they have been two years of deep mortification and disaster to the Democratic party. He has devoted one entire year of it to the destruction of the Democracy of Illinois; and that Democracy to-day are stronger than they could possibly have been had he been their leader. He has been defeated by the Republicans wherever he has endeavored to elect his own friends; and has been defeated by the democracy wherever he has sought to elect Republicans. It is cause for rejoicing to know that not a man who, in Congress, refused to abandon the Democratic platform at Mr. Buchanan's command, has been defeated by the people and, while we regret the elevation of a Republican majority in Congress, we cannot mourn over the defeat of those who abandoned principle in order to gratify the malign counsel of a vindictive cabal of Presidential aspirants.

We know that Mr. Buchanan is advanced in years; we know that he has held office during a long period; we know that his head has been silvered over by the hand of time, but what was said of another is not the less true of him, that the man "who, after having seen the consequences of a thousand errors, continues still to blunder, and whose age has only added obstinacy to stupidity, is surely the object of either abhorrence or contempt."

OLD BUCK AND SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The Washington correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says:

"I must not omit another item or two. 'Several of the Alabama delegation visited the President on Friday last, and other Southern members. The Vice President was also present. A free-and-easy conversation followed, upon the general topics of the day. Old Buck looked hale and hearty, and was not afraid caudally to express his views, and without reservation. And what think ye, Southern men, James Buchanan had to say of Squatter Sovereignty?'"

"He said, 'it is a doctrine infinitely worse than the Wilnot Proviso!! and if the South conceded this point, it sacrificed what it had been contending for these twenty years.'"

Mexico.—A report drawn up by Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, a Mexican statesman, presents some interesting facts respecting the land of the Montezumas. The present extent of Mexico is 100,000 square leagues, and the population 7,859,564. Agricultural knowledge is of a primitive character, and not one eighth part of the available land is cultivated. The number of inhabitants living in cities is 690,044, the capital comprising 185,000; Agmas Calientes, 89,699; Guanajuato, 30,821; Guadalajara, 68,000; Colima, 81,774; Puebla, 70,000; and Merida, 23,575. The number of priests or ecclesiastics is 4,615, and there are 58 convents of nuns, containing in the whole 1,484 nuns, 533 girls, and 1,226 female servants. In addition, there are 35 establishments of sisters of charity, with 35 professed nuns and 40 novices. Lerdo calculates that the total income of all the clergy ranges from six to eight millions of dollars per annum; while their actual property three years ago, was estimated at about \$300,000,000—nearly half the buildings in the capital belonging to them.—The agricultural yield of Mexico is stated at the annual value of \$139,000,000, or about \$24 per head to the population.—The manufactured articles amount to \$90,000,000. The annual production of gold and silver is estimated at \$24,000,000 about \$1,000,000 of this sum being gold.—Lotteries are very prevalent, and gambling is a popular vice. The average annual revenue is \$15,000,000, and the expenditures are about \$25,000,000. Hence the rapidly increasing insolvency. The army consists of 11,714 men, nearly half being officers, and receiving pay as such when they get it. The national debt is 118,000,000.

A STORY.—The Bucyrus (Ohio) Journal relates the following:

This is not altogether a matter-of-fact world. Romances, tragedies, and comedies are being constantly enacted under our very noses, and every village and town could furnish enough matter to fill scores of volumes, if in proper hands. One little incident came to our knowledge, recently, that is worthy of publication.

The citizens of Bucyrus will recollect a young lady, who resided here some six years ago, who walked with a slight lameness, a scarcely perceptible halt. She was exquisitely beautiful, perfect in face and figure, the only defect that the most critical could discover, was the unfortunate lameness. "Thereby hangs a tale."

There is a reason for lameness as well as for all other things, and the cause of our heroine's lameness was nothing more nor less than a railroad accident. She was going to Connecticut via New York and Erie Railroad, when a collision occurred, and frightful loss of life and limb ensued. Miss ——— was taken out of the wreck with her right leg horribly mangled. There was on the train a young physician from Elyria, Lorain county, who, by good fortune, escaped with trifling injuries. He distinguished himself by his calmness, activity, and courage in relieving the sufferers, dressing the wounds of the maimed, and comforting the dying. Finally, he was called to attend Miss ———. The accident occurred near one of the small towns on that road, and the unfortunate who retained sufficient strength, were removed to the hotels of the place. Dr. ——— flew to her room at first summons, and devoted his whole time to her. He had accompanied her from Cleveland—had picked up a railroad acquaintance, and his having been wondrously pleased, explained his alacrity, and the marked attention he paid her, after the collision. A few days passed, and it was found that to save her life, amputation of the injured member would be necessary. She consented to the fearful sacrifice, and Dr. ——— performed the operation himself, the fair patient enduring it with heroic firmness. The friends of the invalid had arrived, she was as comfortable as could be wished, and there was no necessity for his further tarrying, but still he stayed. As soon as she was sufficiently recovered to travel, she started for her destination in Connecticut, and verily the Doctor found business in the Nutmeg State and accompanied her. The truth of the matter was he had become desperately enamored of her, and on arriving offered her his hand. In the kindest manner possible, she declined his offer, acknowledging that prior to her misfortune her answer would have been different, but maimed and mutilated as she was, it would be a sacrifice on his part that he might some day regret having made. All his expostulations and entreaties availed nothing; she remained firm in her determination, and so they parted—she sad and troubled, he more in love than ever.

The skill of the artists in the line of cork legs gave her means of locomotion almost equal, in point of ease, to that she had lost, and when she returned to Bucyrus, she could walk almost as well as ever.

Dr. ——— had, in the meantime, located in Horicon, Wis., and remained single, hoping that time would work changes in his favor, and that Miss ——— might yet be induced to accept him. About two years ago, business called him east, and on his return he should be met on the cars by Miss ——— who was on her way to some point in Iowa. The Doctor at once urged his suit, but it was of no avail. She had

determined the matter in her own mind and could not recede. But fortune was on the side of the Doctor. Even while they were conversing, and arguing the point, the train was thrown from the track by a luckless cow that was lying on it, and the car the two were in, was pitched down an embankment, twenty feet. The hot stove fell on the Doctor's legs, burning the right one horribly. Miss ——— was somewhat injured, but not seriously.

Now came an opportunity for her to repay the obligations the Dr.'s kind intentions in her time of trouble had imposed upon her. During the weeks of pain that ensued, she was his constant attendant.—But her careful nursing and the skill of physicians could not save his leg, and it was amputated. While the painful operation was being performed, an idea struck him, and he endured it as good-humoredly as a basket of chips. After it was all over he called Miss ——— to his room, and renewed his offer. She commenced the old objection, but he checked her by reminding her that the leg question was settled by the late accident, and they now stood upon one leg apiece—a glorious equality existing in that particular. Of course she could not refuse him under the circumstances, and so, as soon as he could leave his bed, they were married. The Dr. blesses railroad accidents.

A KANSAS DEVELOPMENT.—Batt Jones, Esq., of Kansas, whose name was affixed to the notorious returns from the Oxford precinct, at the October election of 1857, has recently declared, in the St. Louis Democrat, that he never put his name there, nor consented that any one else should do so.—He acknowledges that he is blamable for this late confession, but says that the persuasions of friends and the excitement of the times have caused its postponement.—Messrs. Walker and Stanton avail themselves of this development to reiterate, in the National Intelligencer, the chief circumstances connected with the fraudulent Oxford returns, and to commend their treatment of them, now so decisively vindicated by the card of Mr. Jones, to those political friends who have slandered their course in Kansas and put so much faith in the Leecompton Constitution, which, Messrs. Walker and Stanton are convinced, was vitiated throughout by similar frauds.

The Free Lovers on Berlin Heights.

One day, recently, an itinerant showman is supposed to have called upon the Communists, or Free Lovers of Berlin Heights, Ohio—the great order patronized by the notorious Mrs. Branch—and thus he describes in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, what took place on the occasion:

"Here I am at Berlin Heights among the Free Lovers. I arrive here last Tuesday & better do I cause the Day I ever set foot in this rotten place. I heard tell of these Free Lovers for some time & I thought I'd cum and see what kind of kettles they was. I pitched my tent in a field near the Lee Corp, as they call it, & unfolded my banner to the breeze. Bimely the people commenced for to pour into my show & I began for to congratulate myself on doing a stavin' business. But they were a ornery looking set, I must say. The men was few were all covered with hair, & they looked half starved to death. The women was nor the men. They wore trowsers, short gowns, and straw hats with faded green ribbons onto them, & they all kerried blue cotton umbrellas in their hands. Bimely a perfectly ornful looking female presented herself to the door. Her gown was skanderfully short & her trowsers was shameful to behold."

Sez she: 'Ar, kin it be? yes, tis true, O tis true!' Sez I: '15 cents, marm.' Sez she: '& so ive found you at last—at last, O at last!'"

Sez I: 'yes you has found me at last, & you wood have found me at last if you had cum sooner.' Sez she: 'Air you a man?'"

Sez I: 'I think I air, but if yer dowed it you may address Mrs. A. Ward, Baldwinville, Injany, post-office post-office, & she will dowtin give you the required informashun.'"

Sez she: 'then you air what the world calls marm'd; yes marm, I air.' The element' female then grabbed me by the arm & sez she in a wild voice, 'you air mine, O you air mine!'"

"Scurdely, sez I, as I released myself from her iron grasp. She agnize clutched me by the arm & sez, 'you air my affery.'"

Sez I: 'what upon arth is that?'" "Don't you not know? sez she. 'No marm; 'sez I, 'I dowsnt.'"

Sez she: 'Listen man, & ile tell ye. Fur years ive yearned for thees. I knowd thow wast in the world sumwheres altho I knowd not thy name or place of residence. My hart set ile wood cum & I took care of ye. He has cum—he is hear—ye air my affery! O tis two match—two match! & she bout out a cryn."

"Hart thow not yearned for me? she yelled, ringin her hands like a fousible play actor. Sez I: 'not a yearn.'"

By this time a grate crowd of free lovers had kollected around us, and they all kommenced for to holler 'shame, 'brute, 'beast, 'estrey. I was just as mad as a March hair."

Sez I: 'you pack of ornery critters, go from me & talk this rotid w-omun along with ye. My name is Arceus Ward and im in the show business. I pay my bills and mind my own 'airs. imo a married man and my children all look like me if I am a showman. I don't go in fur setting the laws of my country at defiance. I int in favor of privateer or nothin else illegal. I think your affery business is caused nonense, besides been out-rightly wicked!'"

I freed thim my indignation in this way until I had got of breath when I stopt. I ink down my tent and I shall leave town this evening."

THE OCCUPATION OF CHIHUAHUA.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:

"General Scott has, among other objects in going to New Orleans, a personal conference with General Twiggs, as to the force that might be detached from his and another department for the purpose of the military occupation of Sonora and Chihuahua, according to the recommendation of the President's message. It is quite probable that design will be carried out, whether sanctioned or not."

The Shadow of Death.

How can the day look glad with all its shining  
To eyes grown dim with tears?  
How can the soul give up without repining,  
The garnered hopes of years?

Through the long hours our sorrow walks beside us,  
And never lets us go;  
Where is the secret shade in which to hide us,  
And fly the touch of woe?

While busy life roars on with din and bustle,  
We all the autumn day  
Keep missing still how light the dead leaves rustle  
Above the cherished clay.

And when the night comes o'er her starry number,  
Sleep visits not the door;  
We wake to think of eyes sealed fast with slumber,  
Till night shall be no more;

Of voices that we now hear but in recollection,  
Lips once so warm with love,  
Ears that until the morn of resurrection  
Nor speech nor sound may move.

Thus the low wailings with its constant weeping,  
Clings ever in its pain,  
To the low spot where its beloved lies sleeping,  
And dead its joys remain.

But when the soul can break the heavy fetter  
That binds it to the earth,  
It views with faith triumphant, vision better,  
The country of its birth.

In that bright realm, baptized with life immortal,  
The absent ones appear;  
Their songs faint echoed from the heavenly portal,  
Half dream that we hear.

From day to day, the light of heaven is clearer,  
And hope more patient grows,  
As with unceasing steps our feet draw nearer  
Unto the journey's close;

Unto that home where, loving, wa'ts to greet us  
Full many an angel fair;  
Oh shall we, woe-lending, as its glories meet us,  
Feel ourselves strangers there?

—Boston Recorder.

For the Argus.

Girls' Rights.

Mr. Emron: There has been a good deal said and a little done of late years about 'woman's rights,' and even one 'Lear' has been so goaded by the narration of stubborn facts, penned by 'Xenitite,' that he has undertaken to defend himself by—what? good argument? No; he could find no argument—so he resorted to ridicule and burlesque, after the manner of Czapka's Agent at Salem. But I trust that he will be fully attended to by the one that stirred him up; so I would like to say a little about girls' rights. I propose to commence with the youngsters at school, and follow them up to where they set out for themselves, and see if the girls have their rights.

Now what is the arrangement about schooling the girls and boys? Well, says father, I want to give the boys a pretty good idea of the primary branches in English, at least, and, if we are able, may be something higher—for I want my boys to be able to do any ordinary business, and post themselves in matters and things in general, in order that they may dodge sharpers and take care of themselves.—Well, father, how about the girls? Well, it is necessary that they should learn to read and write pretty well, but they won't have much use for anything more—for when they get married their husbands will attend to all their business affairs for them,—and as for botany, astronomy, philosophy, and chemistry, they will have but little use for them, as they will not find time to even think much about them, let alone any practice in them, after they are married—and as for music, their children will make as much as they can attend to. But it's necessary that they be taught to do their work right about the house and kitchen, and at the wash-tub, and to make their clothes in the latest fashion, in order that they may appear well in company and get their share of 'beaux.' Well, what about their going out to see the world a little from home, and going into company in order to learn the ways of the world a little? Well, when I can take them to town as well as not, and they can spare the time from their work, let them go—and it will be well enough for them to attend some of the parties and quiltings, &c., for we want our girls to get married, and this is the best way to show them off.

Now, Mr. Argus, this will apply to four cases out of five in the rural districts, and is too mild for one half of that four. Is this giving girls their rights? Now, if girls are brought up in this way, what will they be qualified for? especially if married at from fourteen to seventeen, as they generally are in Oregon. Will they make suitable companions for intelligent men?—No; for they will know only enough to talk over the neighborhood gossip, and chat about the fashions, &c. What kind of mothers will they make? What! a girl of fifteen or sixteen qualified to manage household affairs and train up a family of children as they should be? and with such a training as she has had? Impossible.—Why, only think—where is the mind, the will, the disposition of the future man or woman formed? In childhood, under the mother's care and guidance—and if the mother's mind is not enlightened, and her bodily strength and time are all required to do the house-work, and make and mend for the family, and her patience put to the test by crying babies, and a thousand inconveniences to contend with besides, how is she to train children properly? Only think how many thousands of mothers there are that cannot teach their children how to speak their own language correctly. Will they do for cooks and housekeepers then?