

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS—The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten at one office—in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. V.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, MAY 21, 1859.

No. 6.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less, brevity measure) one insertion \$3.00 two insertions 4.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1/3 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise 1/2 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, PLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

OLD BONES TRAVELING THROUGH THE AIR.—Our spiritual friends are entitled to the credit of getting up the most marvelous stories that are afloat in this age of wonders. The biggest draft yet on the public faith is in the Spiritual Telegraph, which avers that two doctors, one of them a medic, dissected a subject in Hartford some time ago, and then drew lots for the ossiferous remains. The bones fell, by direction of the spirit of the deceased, to Dr. Rodman, who shortly after went to New York, taking with him a portion of his treasure only. The spirit wasn't satisfied with such a division of the frame and timber of its former tenement, and notified the doctor, accordingly, that it would forthwith transport the rest of the bones from Hartford. Sure enough, the day after the announcement, an old bone dropped out of the skies before the two doctors, as they were walking in Broadway. The show has continued ever since, bone by bone, though the transportation is not yet quite finished. All this is corroborated by witnesses, and is credited by numerous readers of the Telegraph. On the strength of such facts, we propose to subscribe to the New York Ledger, and believe every word of it, deus, daggers, guns, robbers, blood, love, thunder, and all. —Clinton Courant.

FALL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The rate of descent necessary to produce a rapid current in a river is very slight. A fall of ten inches to the mile is sufficient to obstruct navigation. It is owing to the very slight descent in the Mississippi River that it is navigable to so great an extent. We learn from an article in the Journal of the Geographical and Statistical Society, that the rate of descent in that river, below its junction with the Ohio, is but 2.6 inches to the mile, and from the mouth of the Minnesota to the Ohio 5.76 inches. The total fall, from the mouth of the Minnesota to the Gulf, 2,192 miles, is 744 feet, or at the rate of 4.07 inches to the mile. The greatest fall is between the Rock Island Rapids and the Ohio—6.4 inches to the mile.

HINT IN WASHING CLOTHES.—The American Agriculturist asserts that the great secret of the success of nine out of ten of the washing fluids, mixtures and machines which have been sold over the country for many years past, is not so much owing to the inherent qualities of the articles themselves as to the process of soaking which they invariably recommend. If people pursuing the old system of washing, would simply take the precaution to throw all the clothes to be washed into water ten or fifteen hours before beginning operations, they would find half the labor of rubbing and pounding saved in most cases. Water is of itself a great solvent, even of the oily materials that collect on clothing worn in contact with the body, but time is required to effect the solution. Every one is aware of the effect of keeping the hands or feet moist for a few hours—the entire external coating of secretion is dissolved. The same effect is produced by soaking for a few hours clothes soiled by the excretory matter of the skin.

A Havana correspondent of the Hartford Times writes: "A Spanish friend asked me yesterday, 'What if the Spanish fleet should go and bombard New York? I could not imagine such an absurdity, and told him so. He said to a Creole with me, what would they do in New York, if 10,000 Spanish soldiers should land there? A Yankee Captain sitting by, says, 'If the soldiers behaved themselves they would not be troubled, but if they made any disturbance, they would be put into the station-houses.' Spaniard says, 'Quien Sabe.'"

The Philadelphia Press says: "Publicists and politicians affect to think slightly of journalism as a profession, and of journalists as a class. Yet these are the persons who look to editors for support in their troubles, aims, ambitions, and are made and often unmade by the pen. How many leading men in this country and abroad have been writers for the press. At this moment, Lord Palmerston and M. Disraeli are journalists."

No OLD MAIDS IN JAPAN.—No single women are allowed in Japan. Every man is allowed one legal wife and as many second wives as his means will allow him to support. The second wives are selected by law from the poorer classes of society, and the children are adopted by the legal wife, who is the only acknowledged mother.

The wife of Gen. Miramon, who has lately become President of Mexico, notified her husband, a young man of 27 years, that he must fight his way to the presidential chair, or she would not live with him.

BOSON FRIEND.—Is it possible that she told you that she never loved any one before she did you?

OTHER BOSON FRIEND.—Yes—she swore it with her lips, her eyes, and—ah—a—kiss pressed rapturously on my mouth—the m-m-m-m of which haunts me now as a delicious dream!

To cut a slice of butter from a large roll in cold weather, first dip the knife in hot water, and all trouble of breaking the butter will be avoided.

THE AMOOR RIVER AND SIBERIA.—The Providence Journal says: Among the papers lately transmitted to the Senate by Mr. Cass is the memorial of Mr. P. McD. Collins, praying compensation for his services as commercial agent of the United States while employed on a tour through Siberia to the Amoor river.

Mr. Collins was sent out to collect information relative to the interior Siberian trade, which is said to amount to fifty millions annually; "to see the country from St. Petersburg to the Pacific Ocean, by way of the Amoor; to look at it in a commercial point of view, and open it to commerce by way of the river; to present to the knowledge of our people the nature and extent of this country, its wants, resources, and productions; what it has for exports and what it will import, and such other further information as we ought to possess of a country so important, situated as it is over against our growing and commerce-seeking people on the Pacific shore—California, Oregon, and Washington." Mr. Collins was absent on his mission more than two years, having returned in March, 1858. He traversed Siberia its entire breadth, from its western border to the Pacific, and collected information of great value. The Amoor river he ascertained by personal examination to be navigable for steamboats for more than two thousand miles. The Russians are already flocking to its borders in great numbers, where towns are rapidly growing up and a new commerce is rising with California and other countries on the Pacific. The tributaries of the Amoor penetrate the Chinese and Siberian provinces to a great extent. We hope before long to see Mr. Collins's report in print. By the last arrival from Europe, we learn that the Emperor of Russia has just made arrangements for a telegraph line from Moscow to some point on the Pacific near the Amoor river, which it is expected will be completed in four years. This will be by far the longest line in the world, indeed we think twice or more than that of the Atlantic telegraph.

OUR NATIONAL STARS.—The Act of Congress establishing the forms and character of our national flag, passed April 4, 1818, declares that on the admission of every new State into the American Union, one star shall be added to the cluster already grouped on the "Union" of the flag, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th of July next succeeding such admission. Let our flag-makers take notice, says the Sacramento Union. Thirty-three stars must adorn the national banner from and after the 4th of July next. Till then thirty-two.

CURIOS SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—Mr. Moser, of Königsberg, Prussia, it is said, has shown that light constantly emanates from all bodies, even in complete darkness, and that when placed near each other they receive upon their surfaces reciprocally pictures of each other. These photographic pictures, however, are invisible, and continue to be so until they are developed by the application of certain vapors, such as that of water, mercury, iodine, &c. These marvelous discoveries of Mr. Moser have been fully confirmed by more recent inquirers.

FRENCH FREEDOM.—Crime is increasing so rapidly throughout France, that the government has forbidden the newspapers publishing the docket of the criminal courts, on the ground that the publication needlessly alarms public opinion as to the true state of the country. Another decree of the week forbids school mistresses making addresses to their school girls, and provides that no school master shall make a speech to his boys unless it is read and approved by the police.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON NEWSPAPERS.—Consider how universal are newspapers in America. They penetrate every nook and corner of society. No other element of power has such a sphere. The pulpit, the court, the lecture, compared with the newspaper, touch society in but few places. The newspaper in America is universal. It reaches within and without, from surface to core; it travels everywhere, is bought by everybody, read by all classes, and is wholly or nearly the only reading of more than half our population. Its service to good morals, and to intelligence among the people, is incalculable. All the libraries of Europe are not as much service to the nation of Europe as the newspaper is to the American nation. Its power is growing. Who would, twenty years ago, have dreamed of such a growth and power as have been developed? But the next twenty years will witness a greater. The editor is to us the schoolmaster. The best talent will find its highest sphere in the editorial room. Already the chair is more influential than the bench or the platform. No brain can act upon so many as that which speaks by the printing press of the daily paper. Ink beats like blood in the veins of the nation.

The Louisville Journal contains a string of verses, from a lady, addressed "To George D. Prentiss." The concluding couplet inquires whether he will not come to her "when balmy sleep" has wrapped her spirit "in a dream of bliss," and holy angels are watching her, and press upon her lips "a sweet kiss." Prentiss says, "We emphatically answer, we will!"

BEAVER ACTIONS are the substance of life, and good sayings the ornament of it.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. Wm. Thayer, (Republican Member of Congress) of Massachusetts, Delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 24th, 1859, in Committee of the Whole.

"Fairness and equality between freedom and slavery in the contest for the administration and in the 'station at Washington!' What, Sir, is this but non-intervention by the federal government, either for freedom or slavery in the Territories? What is this but a natural platform upon which all the elements of opposition to the present administration can fairly stand? I subscribe to that doctrine, and advocate a fair play party, and a fair play President, upon a fair play platform; I am for fair play between section and section, between State and State; for fair play for our foreign policy, and for fair play for our domestic policy; for fair play with England, France, and Spain; for fair play with China and Africa; for the acquisition of Cuba, Central America, and Mexico by fair play, and by that only. Here, then, is the position which the opposition can fairly assume, and the platform has the highest Republican authority. Seneca's and practical men will harmoniously endorse it, and be proud to stand upon it and defend it during the next national campaign.

In relation to slavery in the Territories, and the connection of the federal government therewith, there are three political positions, and only three. First, there is intervention for slavery; second, there is intervention for freedom; and third, there is no intervention whatever. What is the present policy of the Democratic party in relation to this question? and what has been its past position. I say that party has been, as it is now, in favor of intervention for slavery. I say that while that party has advocated popular sovereignty, and has elected one President by that advocacy, it has always persistently voted against popular sovereignty. It voted against it in the spring of 1854, upon Senator Chase's amendment to the Kansas bill, giving to the people of Kansas and Nebraska the right to choose their own officers. It voted against it when the Toombs bill was voted for by the Democratic party, imposing a constitution upon the people of Kansas without their approbation. It was voted against by the Democratic party when they voted for the Leocompton bill, which sought to impose upon the people of Kansas a constitution, not only without their approbation, but in defiance of their solemn protest. It was again voted against in rejecting the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which gave to the people of Kansas the opportunity of framing their own constitution—of choosing under what organic law they would live.

So much for the past position of the Democratic party in relation to intervention in the Territories. Now what is its present position? Is that party now on the popular sovereignty platform? Did the debate in the Senate yesterday show that? Are they not in favor of intervention, and that of the strictest kind, against freedom and for slavery in the Territories? And what does that notice mean upon your journal of a bill to be introduced which shall provide for the protection of slavery in the Territories? What mean those Southern journals when they demand that a federal law shall be made by Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories? I refer, Sir, to the Charleston (S. C.) News, which says: "If the Constitution confers upon slavery the right to go to Territories, as according to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Dred Scott decision, it does, then it also imposes the duty of protecting that right, and this cannot be done without positive pro-slavery legislation and a federal slave code for the Territories."

In the same spirit is the following extract from the New York Day Book: "Of course, the people of a Territory, when they frame the State constitution, may adopt or exclude slavery; but while they are a Territory, if they fail to protect property invested in the person or industrial capacity of a negro, they growly violate equal rights and therefore are not authorized to consider themselves Democrats. The whole question is resolved into this simple right, or no right to protect on slave property in the Federal Territories, and as the Charleston News suggests, it must constitute the issue in 1860."

We find such opinions becoming prevalent in the Democratic party and it is demanded that they shall be made the test of party fealty. Then we must come to the conclusion that the Democratic party is to-day against popular sovereignty; that it is in favor of federal intervention, of Executive intervention, as well as judicial intervention for slavery in the Territories of the Union.

But what really is the position of the Republican party upon this question? Can you show an instance in our history in which we have gone against popular sovereignty in the Territories? What act in this House, or in the Senate, will show that the Republican party has been against popular sovereignty? During the contest in Kansas all we asked was that the people should do as they pleased. We voted for the Chase amendment in 1854. And how did we vote last session upon the Crittenden-Montgomery bill? Every man upon this side of the House sustained it. Are we not then the party not only in favor, but in possession of popular sovereignty?

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.—An important decision was delivered on the 7th February, in the United States Supreme Court by the Chief Justice, in the case of the United States vs. Sherman H. Booth, the Supreme Court vs. error to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The case involved the right of State Courts to release on habeas corpus parties in custody under process of the United States. This was done by the court below in the instance of an arrest under judgment by the district court of the United States for a violation of the fugitive slave law. The whole conduct of the court below was held to be totally illegal and virtually revolutionary; that the marshal had a right, and it was his duty, to resist by force any such interference on the part of the State powers; and that the fugitive slave act was clearly constitutional.

WHEAT AND CORN.—An interesting fact was developed at the late meeting of the Agricultural Society. Dr. Elwin called the attention of the members to the fact that the wheat crops of this country were fast diminishing, so far as the number of bushels to the acre was concerned. He stated that in Ohio, a State but little over fifty years old, the crop had fallen off from forty bushels to the acre to about sixteen, while in the best portions of New York, where thirty bushels used to be considered a fair crop, only twelve are now raised. The falling off in other States had been equally marked; but while this was the fact with the wheat crops, he was glad to know that the amount of corn produced to the acre had largely increased, and was still increasing enormously.—Phila. Press.

is a large and interesting school in progress in the place, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wright, a very able and efficient teacher. The school numbers at present about fifty students, and it will doubtless be one of the points to which the youths of our land will direct their steps to acquire an education. There is also a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this place, which I contend speaks well for it. It numbers at present about thirty contributing members and is in a prosperous condition.

There is one other establishment which I had forgotten to mention, and every sensible man will acknowledge it to be a disgrace to the owner. Some soulless monster has erected a drinking saloon just in front of the church door, as if in defiance of God himself. But it is to be hoped that the citizens of the place and the surrounding community will so discountenance him that he will soon take the shame to himself, and leave off such a low and degrading practice, one which is calculated to destroy the happiness of families and communities and send thousands, yea, millions to a premature grave.

Some friend has sent us a copy of the California Farmer, of April 29th, 1859, which contains the subjoined letter on the fruit trade of Oregon for the past year, from J. B. Knapp, Esq., a gentleman connected with the large mercantile house of Hull, Knapp, & Co., of Portland. We copy the letter into our columns for the benefit of our readers:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28, 1859. EDITOR FARMER.—Dear Sir: In reply to your request to furnish you for publication some statistics relative to the Oregon fruit crop, I have to state that there has never been any record kept in regard to it until the past season. Feeling the necessity of such information, in the successful prosecution of our business, I have the past year kept a record of the amount of fruit received each steamer, to whom consigned, the price for which it was sold, etc. This information I have invariably obtained personally, of the consignees themselves, at the time of each arrival, and it is believed to be very accurate, particularly in regard to the amount received.

The fruit consisted almost entirely of apples and pears, and the proportion of the latter was so small that I did not keep a separate account of it. The first arrival was on July 30th, of eighty boxes of apples, which sold from 12 to 18 cents a pound. The following table shows the total amount that arrived here and the prices sold at, in each month of the season, from July, 1858, to April, 1859, inclusive.

Table with 3 columns: Month arrived, Boxes, Prices sold at. July, 1858... 80... 12-18c; August... 1105... 16c-20c; September... 2129... 15c-18c; October... 4307... 10c-19c; November... 8214... 10c-25c; December... 7332... 10c-25c; January, 1859... 2511... 10c-24c; February... 1871... 10c-30c; March... 1411... 10c-35c; April... 300... 15c-24c.

100 boxes of the last shipment in March were bought by George Hughes, at 35 cents a pound. The total amount received at this port for the whole season is 29,190 boxes, which contain from 40 pounds to 75 or 80 pounds each. They will generally average about 60 pounds a box, or about 1 1/2 bushels, which amounts to over 36,000 bushels. It would be a difficult matter to make an exact average of the sales. The figures named are the extremes, very few sold at the highest figures; nor would the difference between the two extremes be always correct, for at some seasons the average sales ranged but little above the lowest figure, while at other times the majority of sales ranged nearly to the highest figure. Probably 14c or 15c a pound would be a fair average for the whole season. Taking 60 pounds as the average to a box, we have a total of 1,751,400 pounds, which at 15 cents amounts to \$262,710.

There was considerable fruit shipped from Portland to Victoria, and other ports on the Puget Sound, to what amount I have no means of ascertaining, nor have I any idea what amount was retained for home consumption. Probably the entire crop of last season would not fall much short of 50,000 bushels, which, at the prices it brought, is a very pretty item among the productions of the youngest State of our great Republic. Respectfully yours, J. B. KNAPP.

THE RIVER.—The Columbia is rapidly swelling in volume, and has already attained an unusual height for this season of the year. The snows, too, are known to have fallen to a great depth in the mountains drained by its affluents on all sides, and there is promise of the highest flood which has been seen for some years.—Dalles Journal.

GOLD DUST FROM COLVILLE.—Mr. Hughson's train came to town on Saturday last from Colville with some 60 oz. of gold. The miners at work are said to be doing well; as much as \$20 in one claim had recently been made per day to the hand.—Dalles Journal, May 6.

POPULOUS CITIES.—Lieut. Habersham, United States steamer Powhattan, writes the Philadelphia Ledger that Lord Elgin has just returned from a visit up the Yangtze-kiang, six hundred and fifty miles from Shanghai, to Han-kow and We-chang, where, as Huc says, three cities face each other, and eight millions of inhabitants reside—a degree of populousness which seems incredible to our notions of comfort or means of support.

gentle words. A young rose, in summer time, Is beautiful to me, And glorious, the many stars That glimmer on the sea; But gentle words and loving hearts, And hands to clasp my own, Are better than the brightest flowers, Or stars that ever shone!

The sun may warm the grass to life, The dew the drooping flower, And eye-grow bright and watch the light Of autumn's opening hour; But words that breathe of tenderness, And smiles we know are true, Are warmer than the summer time, And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give, With all its subtle art, And gold or gems are not the things To satisfy the heart. But O, if those who cluster round The altar and the hearth, Have gentle words and loving smiles, How beautiful is earth!

Woman's Rights. Mr. Editor: I had thought of having but little more to say on the subject of girls' or women's rights, as I expected that what had already been said would call out a sufficient amount of talent to excuse me, and so it has, but for one thing. I see in the last two articles, written by S. and Abigail, that they have both conceded all that even 'Lear' would contend for. S., after writing a first-rate article on the subject, gives it up in this wise—"Say what you will, there is in my estimation no character greater, more noble, more soul-elevating, and calling out higher powers of mind, or greater depths of feeling, than that of a mother, and this character, I am happy to say, belongs exclusively to woman; and with this pre-eminence of right I am content." Abigail says—"But what I want, is to see ladies content to use cradles for ballot-boxes, in which they have a right to plant, not votes, but voters." Now, ladies, this right has never yet been denied to woman—not even to the slaves of the South (save that their offspring should not be voters). But war is declared, and hostilities commenced; and it is necessary that we show the issue, show our colors, and stand to our ground. We will therefore declare that all 'woman-kind are born with the same inalienable rights that man-kind are, and have a right to be represented in the government under which they live, and therefore have a right to vote, and a right to hold office—a right to be a judge, or juror, or counsel, &c. Now let us establish the right, and talk about the propriety afterward. I hold, then, that man and woman are just alike, so far as mind is concerned—their mental faculties are just the same. When I look at my little girl, I see that she is flesh of my flesh, and bone of my bone, and needs just the same nourishment and care to sustain life that my little boys do, and they seem to have the same faculties of mind—and when they are at play I can see no difference in them. If the boys get straddle of sticks, for horses, the little girl does too; if they want to chop wood, or hoe the garden, like pa does, the girl does too; if they are delighted to see the lambs, calves, or pigs playing about, so is she; if she wants a play-house, and a doll to set in it, so do they; and whatever delights one, delights all; and, if they were not taught differently, they would grow to be men and women with the same habits and dispositions. Then why should woman be a dependent being on the will of man? why should she not have a voice in the government under which she lives, and by which she is taxed and governed. Is she lacking in virtue, honesty, morality, integrity, stability, or talent? I answer no;—with an equal chance, she is a full match for her brother, man. Then, ladies, establish your rights, and then we will show that many of the honorable and lucrative stations that are now monopolized by your brothers, may be creditably filled by yourselves. Now, with the amount of talent granted by the above-mentioned ladies, I am sure they can win the victory, if they will stand to the ground; and I am sure, Mr. Editor, that your interesting paper will lose nothing by giving room for such productions as theirs. M. P. OWEN.

For the Argus. Mr. Editor: Thinking that some of your readers would be pleased to hear something in regard to the progress of this little town, I submit the following.

Sublimity is an inland town situated fourteen miles southeast of Salem, on the Territorial road, in Marion county. About five years ago this town was composed of one small dry goods store, one blacksmith shop, and perhaps one or two dwelling houses. From that time it has been increasing rapidly both in size and interest, and at present it numbers four dry goods stores, one large school building, one church building, two mechanic shops, and several dwelling houses. Judging the future by the past, I see no reason why this little town may not at some future day compare with the most flourishing inland towns in our State. Surrounded as it is with an intelligent and zealous community, it will without doubt be a place of considerable importance. There

is a large and interesting school in progress in the place, conducted by Rev. Mr. Wright, a very able and efficient teacher. The school numbers at present about fifty students, and it will doubtless be one of the points to which the youths of our land will direct their steps to acquire an education. There is also a Division of the Sons of Temperance in this place, which I contend speaks well for it. It numbers at present about thirty contributing members and is in a prosperous condition.

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