

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, SEPTEMBER 3, 1859. No. 21.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square (12 lines or less, American measure) one insertion, \$3.00; two insertions, 4.00; 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 trade. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Papa, What is a Newspaper, and What Does it Contain?
Organs that gentlemen play, my boy,
To answer the taste of the day, my boy,
Whatever it be,
They hit on the key,
And pipe in full concert, my boy.
News from all countries and climes, my boy,
Advertisements, essays, and rhymes, my boy,
Mixed up with all sorts
Of flying reports,
And published at regular times, my boy.
Articles able and wise, my boy,
At least in the editor's eyes, my boy;
A logic so grand
That few understand
To what in the world it applies, my boy.
Statistics, reflections, reviews, my boy,
Little scraps to instruct and amuse, my boy,
And lengthy debate
Upon matters of state,
For wise-headed folks to peruse, my boy.
The funks as they were and are, my boy,
The quibbles and quips of the bar, my boy,
And every week,
A clever critique
On some rising theatrical star, my boy.
The age of Jupiter's moons, my boy,
The stealing of somebody's spoons, my boy,
The state of the crops,
The style of the tops,
And the wit of the public buffoons, my boy.
List of all physical ills, my boy,
Banished by somebody's pills, my boy,
Till you ask with surprise,
Why any one dies,
Or what's the disorder that kills, my boy.
Who has got married, to whom, my boy,
Who were cut off in their bloom, my boy,
Who has had birth
On this sorrow-stained earth,
And who tatter fast to their tomb, my boy.
The price of cattle and grain, my boy,
Directions to dig and to drain, my boy,
But 'twould take me too long
To tell you in song
A quarter of all they contain, my boy.

Magnitude of Public Works in America.
The following bird's-eye view of a number of the great public works of the United States, which surpass anything of a similar character to be found in any other part of the world, is worthy of particular notice:
The Julian aqueduct of Rome is two miles longer than the Croton aqueduct of New York, built by John B. Jervis and Horatio Allen, but the Croton carries more water than all the seven aqueducts of Rome put together, and more than any other aqueduct in the world, and is longer than any other except the Julian. The Illinois Central Railroad, built by Col. Mason, is the longest line ever constructed by one company, and in point of workmanship is equal to any European road. The National road over the Cumberland mountains, built by the United States engineer corps, is more extensive and durable by far than the Apian way. The stone arch over Cab-in-John's Creek, on the Washington aqueduct, built by Capt. Meigs, is about fifty feet greater span than any other arch in the world, and is more beautiful in proportion than the arch over the Oca, so celebrated for its magnificence.

The tunnel built by Mr. Haupt on the summit of the Pennsylvania Railroad was a more difficult work than the tunnel under the Thames. The structures on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, and beyond the summit, built by Latrobe, and the Starrocca viaduct, and the New York and Erie Railroad, built by Julius Adams, are equal in magnificence and excellence of workmanship to anything Brunel ever did in England or Moran in France. The suspension bridge over the Niagara River at Lewiston, built by Maj. Serrell, is 1,042 feet 10 inches in one span, and is 43 feet greater than any other single span in the world, being nearly twice as great and quite as strong as Telford's celebrated bridge over the Menai Straits in England. The United States dry-dock at Brooklyn is the largest dry-docks in the world by many feet. The workmanship, done under the direction of Mr. McAlpine and Gen. Stuart, is equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind anywhere. The plates of iron used in the gates of this dock are the largest that had ever been made, up to the time they were rolled. The flight of combined locks on the Erie Canal at Lockport, built by the State engineers, are equalled only in one other place in Christendom—(Sweden).

The Railroad suspension bridge built by Roebing over the Niagara is within a few feet of twice the span of Stephenson's great tubular bridge in England, the largest structure of the kind. It is 800 feet in one span, and is two stories high, the railroad being above the public highway. Nothing like this exists anywhere else. The lighthouse on Minot's Ledge, being built by Capt. Alexander, is in a more exposed situation, and as far as proceeded with, is more securely bolted together than the famous Eddystone lighthouse in England. The bridge at Wheeling, built by Charles Letist, is exceeded only in span by the Lewiston bridge, and is heavier than it; it is the second largest span in the world, and is much more beautiful than the Fribourg bridge, its European rival.

In carpentry we are unexcelled in the world. Such structures in timber as the dry-docks at San Francisco and Philadelphia, McCullum's and Col. Seymour's bridges on the Erie Railroad and branches, the timber viaducts on the Catawissa by Stoddard, Col. Long's bridges on the various New England railroads, and How's trusses at Harrisburg, have not their equals across the Atlantic.

Then, again, in Europe many structures are built that might have been avoided; a few hundred feet of detour would have saved the great Box Tunnel. Now we maintain that the location of Sidel's division, for example, on the Erie, evinced more skill in avoiding the necessity of great structures than could be shown in building them. The stones on either corner of the Exchange, in Boston, built by Rogers, are larger than any single stone in Cleopatra's Needle, and those now being put in the United States Treasury at Washington are much heavier than any stone of Pompey's Pillar or the Pyramids of Egypt. As to the difficulties of location, there is no country where more science and skill have been brought to bear than in ours, and it is a remarkable fact that, in point of time last year our average traveling was faster by two and a half miles per hour than in England, comparing our principal lines with theirs, while the charges on the American lines were but little over half the English rates.

The reason why these things are not generally known is, that here we build a great work, and announce its completion in the same advertisement that heralds the opening of the road, and no more is said about it, except, perhaps, what may appear in one or two scientific periodicals, where dry feet and inches, stress and strain and tortion are discussed, and are never read except by the professional engineer. While, on the contrary, in England and France, as soon as a great work is built, and while it is being erected, pictures by thousands are published, medals are struck and circulated, glass models are made, and illustrated papers show it in every progress and from every point of view: the engineer is knighted, if he is not already of the nobility, and the fame of the structure is sent from land to land; while with us, as we have shown, may be found some of the most gigantic works ever undertaken that are passed by and over without hardly any notice. It is remarkable that the best popular descriptions of our own public works of great magnitude are to be found in the journals of France and Germany.

Men with gray eyes are generally keen, energetic, and at first cold; but you may depend upon their sympathy with real sorrow. Search the ranks of our benevolent men, and you will agree with me.

In war, it is death to stop a cannon-ball.

SOLFERINO.—Malakoff, a correspondent of the New York Times, who was present at the battle of Solferino, thus speaks of the wounded French:
"If anything were wanting to prove that the French are the most admirable soldiers in the world, as well on the field of battle as when wounded, it was surely manifested on this memorable day. With the exception of a few men who were dying as they were jostling along the streets in the carts, and from whom escaped the involuntary groans of the dying hour, not a word of complaint was uttered; and I saw officers and men, on whom the blood was oozing from ghastly wounds, calmly smoking their pipes as they passed along on their way in search of an ambulance and a surgeon. Altogether it was a fearful sight, and excited the pity of the most hard-hearted. The women who had remained in the town of Castiglione shed tears, rendering assistance to such a number of brave and suffering men. Yet every house was thrown open, and every hand was ready to aid in alleviating their pains. For the most part, they asked but for wine or water, for the loss of blood creates thirst, and the fatigues of the day must have been great from the length of the battle and the extent of ground to fight over. Many of the soldiers were naked to the waist, their coats having been torn to pieces in the bayonet and hand-to-hand fights, and their shirts torn up to staunch their blood. All were covered with dust, and had their clothes more or less torn, both officers and men, and present, even in the absence of blood-stained clothes, the most pitiable appearance. But all who were not suffering had stamped upon their countenances that quiet, determined look which soldiers acquire in battle, and which is called in the French army the 'professional air.'"

The air of resignation, and the quiet, respectful manner of these brave fellows rendered the scene more touching, more sympathetic. A noisy, bravado air would have seriously detracted from the sympathy and the horror of the scene. But all this, as the wounded man said, was nothing to the field of battle; only on the field of battle they thought neither of their own wounds, nor of the mass of their dead comrades over whose bodies they were obliged to march.

THAT TERRIBLE SWORD-BAYONET.—One of the causes, says European correspondence, which has demoralized the Austrian soldier is the new weapon, the sword-bayonet, with which he is attacked by the French soldier, and against which neither his own old bayonet nor his superior physical strength are of any avail. Not only can the sword-bayonet give thrust for thrust with the older weapon, but while it thrusts, or withdraws after delivering it, it severs the tendons of the arm or leg of the opponent, thus completely disabling him prior to the last death-blow. Moreover, the French soldier is taught to wield his weapon by poising it like a quarter-staff, horizontally, as high as the head of his adversary, and by a slight movement in the segment of a circle, the sharp blade is swept across the neck, chest, or face of three men opposed to him in line. This novel mode of attack cannot be met by the old musket and bayonet, hence the Austrian soldier has in despair resorted to the butt of his musket in endeavoring to crush his enemy, who, agile, skillful of fence, and rendered confident by the superiority of his new arm, can deliver three wounds with his sword-bayonet while his antagonist is swinging his club.

GARIBALDI.—The Paris correspondent of the *Independence Belge* writes, reporting the conversation of a lady:
"Then the conversation turned upon Garibaldi, the hero of the Roman Revolution, and his great timidity and reserve among women. 'He was once at Nice, when I was there,' she said; 'it was during the winter of 1855, if I remember right; at all events it was after his return from Peru. Of course I was anxious to have him introduced, and—would you believe it?—I had the greatest difficulty in making him talk. He ran away. To bring him back I had to make the conquest of his little daughter, a charming little child, daughter of the heroic eroic who shared the adventures of her husband in America and Italy, and died in the siege of Rome. Through Miss Garibaldi I reached Mr. Garibaldi. He has all the powers of pleasing, especially an enchanting voice. It has such sweetness, such penetration! But he cared so little to profit by these gifts that with one consent we named him—these ladies and I—*La Signora.*'"

"DOG FENNEL."—Many of our readers have doubtless wondered, like us, for what purpose this hateful weed, which grows so luxuriantly in lanes and along highways, was created. We learn from the *Marengo* (Iowa county) Visitor that the people of that place are cutting and curing it for tanning leather. The *Amana Society* (an industrial German colony in Iowa county) are carrying on tanning extensively, and pay \$15 per ton for this weed.

POSTAGE ON ELECTION RETURNS.—The refusal of certain Virginia postmasters to send returns of elections to the Secretary of State, without prepayment of postage, has led to a correspondence with the Post Office Department, and the offending postmasters are directed to forward the packages, charging the proper amount of postage, but not to insist upon prepayment. This is a precedent for coming elections.

FIFTY DEMOCRATS INDICTED.—The Leavenworth jail is filled to overflowing with "good, tried, staunch, and valiant Democrats," who have been arrested and indicted for fraudulent voting at the recent election. More than fifty of the boys are in the jug for obeying the party injunctions, viz: "voting early and often, and keeping on voting until the polls were closed." The legal investigation now going on is disclosing an old-fashioned Kickapoo or Oxford swindle. These fifty elegant Democrats are but a preface of what is to come! The Republicans are confident that the apparent Democratic majority will be more than sponged out ere the frauds committed in Leavenworth are probed to the bottom.

The last Kansas Legislature passed a registry law, and the very day after the late election the officers commenced registering the legal voters of Leavenworth county. It is probably completed by this time, and it was confidently expected that fully five hundred bogus names would be found on the poll books in that one county. Similar frauds were committed in every county in the Territory, in which the Democrats had any hope of success.

It is now generally believed that the Republicans polled a considerable majority of the legal votes cast in Leavenworth county, and if this be substantiated the ten seats in the Convention claimed by the ballot-box stuffers will be given to the Republicans. In Doniphan and Johnson counties it is also ascertained that scores of fraudulent votes were cast by the Democrats, and to this cause alone their success is attributed. The new registry law will put a stop to these nefarious Democratic practices in the future, and will have the effect of reducing the Democratic vote in all the river counties. If each Democratic voter is confined to casting one Democratic vote on election day, there is not a county in Kansas which this party can carry.

As it has been generally stated, through reports from Washington, that salaries of postmasters throughout the country, and their clerks, with other expenses, would be delayed in accruing postages after 30th June, ult., it is proper to say that no such view is countenanced at the Department. On the contrary, it is held that not a dollar can be legally expended until Congress meets and makes appropriation on postoffice account. What is received by postmasters after the 30th June is held to be in the treasury, and cannot be paid out for any purpose. They are in effect treasury officers, and the amount that will accumulate in their hands before January next will be at least \$5,000,000 in specie.

NEUTRALIZING POISON.—A general reader sends us the following prescription:
"A poison of any conceivable description and degree of potency, which has been intentionally or accidentally swallowed, may be rendered almost instantly harmless by simply swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take nearly twice the quantity. This oil will most positively neutralize every form of vegetable, animal, or mineral poison with which physicians and chemists are acquainted."

THE NORTHERNMOST PAPER.—A newspaper is about to be started, under Canadian auspices, at the Selkirk settlement, on the Red River of the North. The press and type are now on their way thither. Mr. Laurie, late of the *Owen Sound* (C. W.) Times, is to be the editor. Selkirk is some 450 miles north of St. Paul, and has about 10,000 inhabitants.

One of the best photographers in Europe took a bank note for 5,000 francs on the Bank of France, and photographed one so much like it that the Bank's judges, the photographer himself, and in fact all who have seen the two, are unable to distinguish which from 't'other. The Bank considers such success rather dangerous.

How truthful the remark of a contemporary, that Edward Everett is not a newspaper writer, and never can be a popular one. He is classic and elegant in his style, but he never can write a newspaper article. With all this immense talent he could not make a daily newspaper be sustained by means outside of its legitimate income. The same remark will apply to Washington Irving, Longfellow, and all other well known literary gentlemen in this country. The least readable daily paper in the country is one published at Burlington by Saxe, the wittiest poet in America. Saxe is a wit, scholar, and a man of genius, and yet he could no more make a readable newspaper than he could overturn the Pyramids. These scholars and writers are all very nice men, but none of them 'can keep hotel.'

The Buffalo Republic originates a cure for hydrophobia in dogs. It is simple, and, as it can do no harm, it will be well to try it on dogs generally. The direction is: Divide the large vein of the tail, close up under the upper jaw; this vein is frequently called the jugular. The prompt flow of blood will at once relieve the animal. Don't stop the bleeding—let it stop itself.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

DATES TO THE 16TH OF JULY.

The Peace News Fully Confirmed:
A. Holbrook, Esq., has furnished us with the San Francisco Daily National of Aug. 20, brought by the steamer Forward, in which we find the following European news which came by the overland mail:

The peace news is fully confirmed, but no further particulars have transpired, beyond the fact that the princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States.
Letters from Paris note much discontent there concerning the terms of peace, although peace itself gave satisfaction.
The Paris Siecle objects to Austrian influence still being suffered to remain in Italy, and calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes, who are but confederates of Austria.

Napoleon, on his arrival in France, would proceed direct to St. Cloud, deferring his official entree into Paris till he makes it at the head of the army.
The Emperor and King of Sardinia entered Turin on the 15th, amid the enthusiastic acclamation of the people.

The Austrian correspondence officially announces the conditions of the treaty of peace thus: Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschiera, and the whole of Venetia remain in Austrian possession. The Princes of Tuscany and Modena return to their States—a universal amnesty is granted.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says three applications were made direct by Napoleon to Austria before she would consent. Overtures were made direct by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing mediation by the neutrals.

The same correspondent says that the Pope was burnt in effigy at Milan, and unfriendly feelings existed between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel. The latter had issued a proclamation to the people of Lombardy, announcing their annexation to Sardinia according to their own desire many times expressed, and his determination to ameliorate their political condition.

Emmanuel entered Milan on the 13th, amidst enthusiastic plaudits of citizens. It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of the French would visit Vienna.

It is reported that the French army has commenced its countermarch.

It is thought probable that the dismissal of Cardinal Antonelli would follow this state of affairs.

It was rumored that Garibaldi was about to issue a proclamation, and it was considered doubtful whether he would lay down his arms up to the 11th.

The formation of the Hungarian legion had proceeded prosperously, 5,000 having joined.

A letter from Rome, dated the 8th, says that the Pope had sent an autograph letter to Napoleon, announcing his determination to demand armed intervention from the Catholic powers.

LATEST.—It was reported at Paris, on Friday, that great agitation prevailed at Milan, that troubles had arisen in Venetia, that Florence was disturbed, and that the Parisian populace was indignant at the Emperor for failing to fulfill his promises.

Switzerland has ordered the disbandment of her troops called out during the war.

Prussia has ordered her troops on the march to halt.

The papers were mainly engaged in speculating upon the sudden conclusion of peace and its results.

The interview between the Emperors at Villa Franca is said to have lasted nearly three whole days.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered an immediate cessation of the recruiting just commenced.

It is remarked that Sardinia, by accepting Lombardy without the fortresses necessary to defend it, has made herself the vassal of France, and that Italy has gained nothing, while the Emperor returns to Paris, nominally a conqueror, but in reality a baffled and dishonored man.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, Lord Russell, in answer to an inquiry, said that nothing was known or could be known as to the details of the treaty, until Napoleon returned to Paris, which would be about the 15th.

Sir James Graham called attention to the formidable French fleets at Cherbourg and Brest, together with the gun boats for landing troops. Russell said France had made no extraordinary preparations, therefore England had demanded no explanations.

The Duke of Newcastle states the Government did not intend renewing the licenses by which the Hudson's Bay Company hold their North American Territories.

The Mediterranean Company had ordered a cable to connect Malta and Sicily, and it is expected to be laid in November.

Queen Victoria, at the opera, not long since, is described as quite plainly dressed, in modestly low neck and short sleeves, with a couple of pink roses in her hair; and she took her seat more quietly than most ladies of fashion, who enter the opera house in a blaze of jewelry or jimmickery. When the Prince chatted and laughed with the honorable, but by no means dangerous "maid" who sat beside him, his wife invariably leaned toward them to catch the joke and join in the laugh. Victoria is, beyond all question, a model wife and mother, as well as a most virtuous and gracious queen. Her subjects love her so well that no radical or republican wit dares to caricature or satirize her. Quite different it is with Prince Albert, who is often *Punch* ed, when the dear little Queen says, in her wife-like affectionateness, "Why don't they ridicule me instead?"

Miscellaneous.

—Dr. Pierce, in the Nashville Christian Advocate, says: "The growing tendency in the church to visit theaters, circuses, and incidental dancing parties, induced the last General Conference to forbid, by a specific law, church members from participating in these carnal and worldly amusements."

—When Drexelius was asked by his friend Faustinus how he could do so much as he had done, he answered: "The year has had three hundred and sixty-five days, or eight thousand seven hundred and sixty hours; in so many hours, great things may be done; the slow tortoise made a long journey by losing no time."

—The use of the electric telegraph is rapidly extending in France. There are two hundred telegraph offices, superintended by officers of the Government, besides a large number of secondary importance, under the control of the railway companies. The receipts in the Government telegraphic offices during the past year amounted to \$700,000, of which \$200,000 were taken in the Paris offices.

—The German metallurgists have discovered that the metal tungsten, mixed with steel, in the proportion of eighty of the latter, and twenty of the tungsten, forms a very valuable alloy, harder even than steel itself. It is said that, in consequence, old tin mines are being again brought into use, for the sake of the tungstates of iron and lime (wolfram and scheelite) formerly picked out from the tin ore and thrown away as useless.

—The New York Tribune says that "so far as the United States are concerned, it is impossible to speak of the policy of Lord Derby and his colleagues in any terms but those of unqualified praise." Beyond any of their predecessors, they have showed earnest good will and a cordial respect for this Republic. Their frank and handsome concession on the right of search, and their persevering efforts to adjust the Central American difficulty in the same generous and friendly spirit, cannot be forgotten on this side of the Atlantic.

—On the 14th of July, a cannon, 64-pounder, exploded at the Washington Navy Yard, instantly killing William Wokes and James Wilson, and wounding eight others. The gun was one of the regular guns of the service, and bore all the marks of inspection and acceptance for the use of the navy. It had been discharged but twice on that day, and but twenty-six times since it was made. Every gun is warranted to stand one thousand rounds. The gun was about nine years old, and was cast at the West Point Foundry.

—The European military authorities are jealous of the Yankees. The Richmond Enquirer says that private letters from the continent of Europe intimate that the American officers who had been permitted by the United States to go to the seat of war in order to gain military insight into war tactics by observation of the contending powers, were refused passports to travel thither. They consequently returned to England.

—A son of Samuel Wire, of New Haven, is head mechanic in the railroad machine shop in St. Petersburg, Russia. His situation is a pleasant and profitable one, and he speaks in high terms of the personal bearing, kindness, and affability of the Emperor.

—It is stated that M. Collard, a Parisian photographer, has succeeded in taking photographs at night.

THE LOCATION OF EDEN.—By some Biblical commentators Lake Iau, in North America, is believed to have been the location of the primitive paradise, while Indian-European theorists think it occupied all the western and part of Eastern Siberia, from 40° to 53° latitude, and from 60° to 100° longitude. The Arctic ocean, at that time as pleasant as the Mediterranean, with the Ural mountains as islands, was the northern boundary. Both the Edens are now Russian possessions. Besides, Russian influence is preponderating in Jerusalem; and the spot in Rome assigned by archaeologists as the one where Romulus was nursed by a she-wolf is Russian property. By a curious coincidence Russia owns in this way, the places most sacred in the history of our race.

I AND J.—There are no two letters in the manuscript alphabet of the English language which occasion so much trouble or cause so much misconception as the two letters I and J, as many persons inadvertently write them. The rule for writing them properly, and which should be universally understood and adopted, is to extend the J below the line, while I should be written even with the line. If those who write I for J knew how it puzzles printers, they would remember the above suggestion.

—Like flowers of heaven, dreams often pass through whole nights of men, leaving only a strange summer perfume—the traces of their vanishing.