

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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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.

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ADVERTISING RATES.
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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.

Miscellaneous.

—Ex-President Pierce and wife reached Boston on the 27th of August, after nearly two years' absence in Europe. In the evening Mr. Pierce received the compliment of a serenade, and made a speech, in which he declared that he returned with a stronger love for the institutions of his own country.

—The Boston Traveler publishes a letter in which the King of Holland is requested to contribute toward the monument about to be erected to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth. The history of those distinguished emigrants, as narrated in the letter, will doubtless interest his Majesty.

—Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court, is in the eighty-third year of his age. His eight associates in the Court, with one single exception, are all three score years and ten, and some of them considerably exceed that age.

—On the 10th of September, the cornerstone of the monument to be erected to commemorate the Battle of Lake Erie, will be laid by the Masons of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, assisted by their brethren from other States, on Gibraltar Island, Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

—The Hartford Courant says the number of acres of tobacco under cultivation in Connecticut is large, having trebled within a few years. The crop has generally got a good start, and promises to be a fair one.

—Mrs. Nancy Heath, who is still living in one of the interior towns of Illinois, was the first white child born in Cincinnati.—When she was born, guns were fired, drums beat, and the whole town rejoiced.

—Commodore Charles Stewart, the senior captain of the American Navy, and one of the most illustrious of its commanders, has returned from his European tour. It is stated that the venerable captain, with all the weight of eighty years upon his brow, looks as active and as brave as when he trod the decks of the Old Constitution nearly fifty years ago.

—An announcement is made at New Orleans that from the first of September all the free persons of color arriving in that city must immediately be lodged in jail, and there remain until the departure of the boat or vessel on which they came. This is in virtue of a law passed by the last Legislature.

—The Icarian community at Nauvoo sold all their property a few weeks since, it having been previously assigned for a debt of \$18,000. They realized about \$10,000 more than was necessary to meet the debt. The old Mormon temple lot and what remains of the temple, sold for \$1,350.

—The diminution of the Pennsylvania State debt progresses quietly and steadily at the rate of about \$1,000,000 per annum. The interest is paid regularly, without borrowing, or the slightest financial difficulty.

—The people of the United States show a strong predilection for a light and fictitious literature. Of two thousand old and new volumes issued in this country in a recent year, about one half were works of fiction or imagination. In France only about one sixth are works of the same class, and in England works of fancy constitute one seventh of the whole number published.

—An American lady is living in Jerusalem under the impression that she is one of the two witnesses spoken of in Revelations who are to suffer death in the streets of Jerusalem. This is her fourth visit to the "Holy City" which she styles "Solom in Egypt."

—It is predicted by the New Orleans Delta that the Speaker of the next House of Representatives will be either Thomas Corwin or Emerson Etheridge.

—Mrs. Harrison, the venerable widow of ex-President Harrison, was very ill at her residence at North Bend at last accounts.

—Robert Wickliffe, aged 85, the wealthiest man in Kentucky, and father-in-law of Mr. Preston, Minister to Spain, died lately.

—The Democratic majority in the Kentucky State Senate is ten, and in the House eighteen; on joint ballot, twenty-eight.

A RARE MAN.—The following is an extract from a speech made by the late Senator Broderick at Placerville, Cal., last summer. How many public men are there who can say as much?

"I have lived among you for more than ten years. From the commencement and during the period when the gross vices of public men were winked at or forgotten, on account of the general laxity of morals that prevailed in society, unlearned by the presence of virtuous women, no man, living or dead, ever saw me at a gaming table, or in a brothel, or under the influence of liquor, or ever knew me to refuse to pay an honest debt. No one ever dared to charge me with being influenced by pecuniary considerations in any vote which I gave. Can my traducers say as much?"

Benevolent impulses, where we would not expect them, in modest privacy, enact many a scene of beautiful wonder amidst the plaudits of angels.

anywhere between Monterey and San Francisco. From Fort Point the city assumes a more definite appearance. In the very midst arises a semi-circular line of hills three hundred feet, terminating on each side only at the water's edge. As you stand on this high ground, the land breeze, like that from "Araby the blessed," is filled with sweet odors. The hills which rise to the south and west are covered with a very sparse growth of mint, from which the Spaniards derived the original name of San Francisco—Yerba Buena, good herb.—This, a mere village, was situated within the line of hills of which I speak, the ground constituting a pleasant cone. Here stand, at present, all the great business houses, although by grading and wharfing the character of the place has been entirely changed, more than fifty blocks of lots having been reclaimed from the water. The rest of the city consists almost entirely of residences, scattered in all directions thro' the valley which succeeds the hills of Yerba Buena cone.

There are no pleasure grounds in San Francisco. The original proprietors, by some oversight, or actuated by a parsimoniousness almost inconceivable, have appropriated every inch of ground for building purposes. The Plaza, about which we read so much, is a single square, on which a feeble attempt at improvement has been made, leaving it more ragged than ever. Some of the more wealthy citizens have adorned their yards with shrubbery and flowers, but besides these there is not a green spot to be found.

The city is much more active this year than it was last when I was here. Crowds of people pour through the streets, the churches are well filled, and business appears to be quite brisk.

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.—"Pray, tell me, my dear, what is the cause of those tears?" "Oh! such disgrace! I have opened one of your letters, supposing it to be addressed to myself. Certainly it looked more like Mrs. than Mr." "Is that all? What harm can there be in a wife's opening her husband's letters?" "But the contents! Such a disgrace!" "What! has any one dared to write me a letter unfit for my wife to read?" "Oh, no! It is couched in the most chaste language; but the disgrace!" The husband eagerly caught up the letter, and commenced reading the epistle that had been the means of nearly breaking his wife's heart. Reader, you couldn't guess the cause in an age. It was no other than a bill from the printer, for nine years' subscription! A most sensible woman! She ought to be admitted a member of the craft.

WITNESSES THREE.—Shortly before he died, Patrick Henry, laying his hand on the Bible, said: "Here is a book worth more than all others, yet it is my sad misfortune never to have read it, until lately, with proper attention." With voice and gesture pertinent, and all his own, John Randolph said: "A terrible proof of our deep depravity is, that we can relish and remember anything better than the Book." When the shades of death were gathering around Sir Walter Scott, he said to the watcher, "Bring the Book." "What book?" asked Lockhart, his son-in-law. "There is but one book," said the dying man. With such testimony as to the value of the Sacred Scriptures, reiterated by the great and good, in all ages, it is a sealed book to many; it is voted to be excluded from our public schools, and multitudes of children are growing up ignorant of its history, ignorant of its immortal truths, and profoundly unconscious that to it and to its teachings they owe all that is of solid worth in social life, in civil liberty, in human elevation, and in the hope of an immortal existence.—Fireside Monthly.

The brave only know how to forgive: it is the most refined and generous pith of virtue human nature can arrive at. Cowards have done good and kind actions; cowards have fought, nay, sometimes conquered; but a coward never forgave; it is not in his nature; the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul conscious of its force and security, above all the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt his happiness.

Sorrow.—Sorrow connects the soul with the invisible and the everlasting; and therefore all things prophesy it before it comes to us. The babe weeps at the wail of music, though he is a stranger to grief, and joyful young hearts are saddened by the solemn brightness of the moon.

TRIPLE LOSS!—A RING, A FINGER, AND A WIFE.—A Zouave lost one of his fingers at the battle of Solferino. "Boo!" he exclaimed; "just my luck to lose the finger upon which I wore my wedding ring. Now my wife will insist upon that I gave it to another woman!"

What is called the keeping up of appearances is oftentimes a moral, or, rather, immoral uttering of counterfeit coin. It is astonishing how much human bad money is current in society, bearing the fair impress of ladies and gentlemen.

If you wish to offer your hand to a lady, choose your opportunity. The best time to do it is when she is getting out of an omnibus.

TO GET UP A ROSE COMPLEXION.—If a woman will rub virtus in her heart, it will paint her cheeks with blushes.

GREAT CITIES.—The population of London is about 2,800,000. The entire population of Paris, including that of all its metropolitan suburbs, is about 1,500,000. That of New York, estimated in the same way, is 1,000,000. That of Philadelphia approximately would amount to 900,000.

ILLINOIS.—The Springfield Journal complains of the number of houses "to let" in that city, which, it says, is greater now than at any former period. Hard times have driven people away, and greatly reduced business operations. The Journal thinks the same effects have been produced throughout Illinois generally.

Circular of the Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee at their meeting recently held in Albany, N. Y., issued the following circular to their Republican friends throughout the Union:

In the judgment of the undersigned members of the Republican National Committee, the time has arrived for consultation and preliminary action in regard to the approaching struggle for the Presidency, and they beg therefore to call your attention to the suggestions which follow. The Republican party had its origin in the obvious necessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power and maintaining for the States respectively, their reserved rights and sovereignties. In the contest of 1856, by the presentation and advocacy of the true essence of government, it laid the foundation of a permanent political organization, although it did not get possession of the power to enforce its principles. When the result, adverse to its efforts and its hopes, was declared, it unflinchingly acquiesced, giving to the victor, for the sake of the country, its best wishes for an honest and fair administration of the government.

How far Mr. Buchanan's administration has realized these wishes, is now patent to the world. With the executive power of the government in his hands, his administration has failed in every respect to meet the expectations of the people, and has presented the most humiliating spectacle of corruption, extravagance, imbecility, recklessness and broken faith. So apparent is this, even to our opponents, that the so-called Democratic organization, always distinguished for its discipline and party fidelity, is utterly demoralized and distracted, without any recognized or accepted party principle, and threatened with disruption by the rival aspirations and struggles of its leading partisans. While the Administration has been thus faithless to the interests of the country, and has thus disorganized the party which placed it in power, the Republican party has been constantly mindful of the great public necessity which called it into existence, and faithful to the fundamental principle upon which it was erected. Experience has only served to strengthen the conviction of its absolute necessity, in the reformation of the National Government, and of the wisdom and justice of its purpose and aims.

Although some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of by the energy, enterprise and valor of a free people, the duty of Republicans to adhere to their principles, as enacted at Philadelphia, and to labor for their establishment, was never more pressing than at this moment. The attitude of the slave power is persistently insolent and aggressive. It demands of the country much more than it has demanded hitherto. It is not content with the absolute control of the national Government; not content with the dispensation of the honors and emoluments of the national Administration; not content with its well known influence—always pernicious over the legislation at the National Capital—but it demands fresh concessions from a free people, for the purpose of extending and strengthening an institution, local in its character, the creature of State legislation, which the federal government is not authorized to establish or extend by any grant of delegated powers. It demands by an unauthorized assumption of power, after having, as occasion required, adopted and repudiated all the crude theories for the extension of slavery, of the ambitious politicians who sought its favor—the establishment and protection of slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and the revival of the African slave trade.

Upon no organization except that of the Republican party can the country rely for successful resistance to these monstrous propositions, and for the correction of the gross abuses which have characterized the present National Administration. It is the duty, then, of all patriotic men, who wish for the establishment of Republican principles and measures in the administration of the national government to aid in perfecting and strengthening this organization for the coming struggle. There is much to be done involving earnest labor and the expenditure of time and money. There should be—

First—A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the country.

Second—An effective organization of the Republican voters of each state, county and town, so that our party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.

Third—The circulation of well considered documents, making clear the position of the Republican party, and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth—Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republican cause.

Fifth—A large and general increase of the Republican journals throughout the country.

To give practical effect to these suggestions, an adequate amount of money will be required, for the legal and faithful expenditures of which the undersigned will hold themselves responsible. The vast patronage of the federal government will be wielded against us, to which we can oppose nothing but earnest and efficient devotion to the Republican cause, and the voluntary pecuniary offerings of our Republican friends.

In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to express their opinion that the signs of the times are auspicious for the Republican party, and that in their judgment discreet and patriotic action throughout the Confederacy, promises to secure a Republican victory in 1860. Unwilling, however, to encourage hopes which may be disappointed, place their appeals for aid and cooperation upon the assurance of success in the contest that is approaching, the undersigned are constrained to say that they rely

most confidently upon the patriotism and zeal of their Republican brethren for such aid and co-operation; meanwhile we have the honor to be very respectfully your obedient servants.

(Signed.) E. D. Morgan, N. Y.; Wm. M. Chase, R. I.; Jos. Bartlett, Maine; G. G. Fogg, N. H.; Jno. C. Goodrich, Mass.; Lawrence Brainard, Vt.; Gideon Wells, Conn.; Jas. N. Sherman, N. J.; Thos. Williams, Pa.; E. D. Williams, Del.; Geo. Harris, Md.; Alfred Caldwell, Va.; Cassius M. Clay, Ky.; O. N. Schoolfield, Tenn.; Thos. Spooner, Ohio; Norman B. Judd, Ill.; Jas. Ritchie, Ind.; Zach. Chandler, Mich.; J. Stevens, Iowa; Jno. N. Tweedy, Wis.; Cornelius Cole, Cal.; M. F. Conway, Kansas; Lewis Clephane, D. C.; Asa S. Jones, Mo.; Alex. Ramsey, Minn.
Republican National Committee.

A party of American engineers are about to proceed, under the instructions from the Navy Department, to the Isthmus of Darien to search for a practical route for a ship canal. Explorations are to be made to test the accuracy of the statements of Gisborne and Cullen, English engineers, as to the existence of a depression of the eastern Cordillera so as to admit of the construction of the canal. Should these reports prove untrue, the party are to seek a practical route along the line traversed by Surgeon Caldwell, U. S. N., in 1857. Among the many facilities for making the exploration, they are to be furnished with a balloon, from which observations of the country may be taken through the use of what is called an "instantotype."

WORK FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The National Legislature, at its next session, will have considerable service to perform in the way of creating new governments, State and Territorial. No less than four Territories and two States will ask recognition. The people of Southern Nebraska, disappointed in gaining annexation to Kansas, are moving for a State government. The Governor is about to call an extra session of the Legislature that the work may be regularly commenced. They intend to apply for admission in company with Kansas. In addition, the people of Jefferson, Arizona, Dacotah, and Nevada, are also anxious for Territorial governments.

RELIEF OF NEURALGIA.—As this dreadful disease, says an exchange, is becoming more prevalent than formerly, and as doctors have discovered no method or medicine that will permanently cure it, we simply state that for some time past a member of our family has suffered most intensely from it, and could find no sure relief from any remedy applied, until we saw an article that recommended the application of horseradish to the face for toothache. As neuralgia and the toothache are both nervous diseases, we thought the remedy for one would likely give relief to the other; so we made the application of horseradish, bruised, applied to the side of the body where the disease was seated. It gave almost instant relief to the severe attack of neuralgia. Since then, we have applied it several times, and with the same gratifying result. The remedy is simple, cheap, and may be within the reach of every one. So says the Detroit Advertiser.

A comparison in size of the British and American coal-fields shows a vast difference in favor of the latter. The production of the English mines is sixty-five millions of tons annually, which amount could be mined in Ohio for five hundred years without exhausting more than one seam, while it is well ascertained that in a thousand feet in depth there are four or five seams. The 12,000 square miles of coal in Ohio are scarcely one-fourth part of the coal basin of which it is a part, extending through large portions of Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee.

CONSUMPTION AND ITS TREATMENT.—The French physicians are at present much interested, it is said, in a new treatment for consumption, introduced by Dr. Churchill, an American physician in Paris. Dr. C.'s theory of consumption is that it is owing to undue waste or an insufficient supply of phosphorus in the system. To supply this want he administers the hypophosphates of lime and soda, in doses of from five to twenty grains daily, in a small quantity of sweetened water. In a paper read by him before the Academy of Medicine at Paris, he gave an account of forty-one cases treated in this way with success. He insists that the cure of consumption, in the second and third stages, can be obtained in cases by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death. He says that these substances have not only a curative effect, but will, if used where there is a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus act as a preservative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small-pox. This new system of practice is said to be already extensively used throughout the whole of the continent, and favorable results have already been obtained in France, Germany, Italy and Spain, as well as at St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

PRESBYTERIAN STATISTICS.—The following statistics of the last ecclesiastical year were presented in the minutes of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly.—A comparison with the preceding year shows that there has been a net gain of ten presbyteries, forty-one licentiates, twenty-five candidates, one hundred and nine ministers, one hundred and sixty-three churches, and 20,295 communicants. The increase in contributions for the Boards is \$86,996, whilst the total increase of contributions exceeds those of 1858 by \$312,226. The number of communicants received on examination is greater than in any previous year except 1832, when, as the results of the extensive revivals, the number was 34,160. In 1833 the accessions reported were 23,546. The number reported for 1859 is 23,945. For 1858 there were 20,792; the number in that and the present year being largely increased by the revival.

The following will show the comparative statistics of the New and Old School:

	N. S.	O. S.
Synods.....	33	28
Presbyteries.....	168	108
Ministers.....	2,578	1,545
Churches.....	3,487	1,542
Licentiates.....	297	134
Candidates.....	493	370
Members added on ex'n.	23,945	10,705
Total communicants.....	279,630	137,990

SINGULAR DEATH.—The Yonkers Herald states that some weeks since a Mr. Stalter, of Sloatsburgh, Rockland county, killed a large rattlesnake, which he carefully skinned. Some days afterward he accidentally cut his thumb with the knife he had used for this purpose, and his hand and arm began to swell. The family sent for a physician, who not being informed of the facts of the case, prescribed for the swelling and left. Mr. Stalter became worse, and the physician was again sent for, but he found him past all medical aid. Before he died his body was covered with livid spots resembling the snake he had killed. The case is one of the most singular in the annals of medicine.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OF NAME.—The Boston Traveller, in speaking of Administration organs, says: "At first it was the Globe, and concerned itself with the welfare of universal humanity. Then it became the Union, and devoted itself to the United States. Now it is the Constitution, which is so interpreted as to leave more than half the country out of the consideration of the Government. Its next name will probably be the Administration, when it will have to make but one more change to become extinct, like its namesake."

The following ludicrous scene, witnessed in Clark street, Chicago, not long since, rivals in reality anything ever painted by novelist or playwright in the works of fiction: A young gutter-rat was passing by a fruit stand, and seeing a fine watermelon appropriated it and fled. The owner of the shop gave chase and rapidly overhauled him. The youth dropped the melon and put on additional speed. The owner, finding it impossible to catch him, threw the melon at him, hitting him on the head and breaking it (not the head) into numerous fragments. Apparently satisfied, he returned to his shop, and the boy, seeing the coast clear, returned to the melon, and sitting on the sidewalk, commenced devouring the pieces as coolly as Marius among the ruins of Carthage.

BRAVE GIRLS.—Two little children Alice and Mary Welsh, aged respectively nine and two years, arrived at Hannibal a day or two ago, having accomplished the whole long journey from Ireland, without any other protection than their helplessness and their own brave hearts. Their father had preceded them a year or more, and having acquired a home here, wrote to the old country for his family. On the eve of their departure, the mother fell sick and died, and the little girls nothing disheartened, set out alone on their long and perilous journey half around the world. All honor to the little heroines!

A NEWLY INVENTED STEAM BOILER.—Mr. Joseph Hanson, of Philadelphia, has recently invented a steam boiler, which, it is claimed, cannot explode, or at least to such an extent as to be feared. It is thus described: "This boiler, though shaped like most others, is entirely different in its construction being composed altogether of cast iron globes to the number of about 300. These globes are about six inches in diameter, and have at each end tubes about two or three inches long, which connect one globe with another."

SAN JUAN.—Our Government has been advised by Gen. Harney of his proceedings in taking possession of the Island of San Juan, and from what has transpired it is reasonable to infer that the position of the Administration admits of no compromise, it being fully satisfied that the island belongs to the United States.

The best way to see divine light, is to put out thine own candle.