

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS—The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum...

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, FEBRUARY 25, 1860.

No. 46.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less, brevity measure) one insertion, \$3.00...

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...

Wreck of the Northerner. Fast and free sped over the sea Ambleship, all was soon to be In broken fragments scattered wide...

Dream of Youth. I have a picture, passing fair, Long years ago she gave it me, A blue-eyed girl, with soft brown hair...

Some One to Love. O, for some one to love in this cold world of sorrow! Some faithful companion to be given, to cheer, O faithful heart, from which we may borrow...

The Baby-Night Prayer Meeting. The meeting was held at the usual hour, in the usual place. Two meetings, as the preacher expected, was not crowded.

Sister G. was there, and her little girl. She is a widow, and has hard work to get along, but has a hope of an inheritance and a better lot in the world to come.

Sister H. was there also. She got some one to stay with the children, and she and her husband reached the house of prayer.

There were several others there—all sojourners and pilgrims, seeking a better country, even a heavenly one. Some old-time melodies were sung.

Some tears were shed, and some brief remarks made—among them an exhortation by the preacher. There are no rainy nights in heaven, dear brethren and sisters, said he.

Then another hymn was sung, "Jerusalem, my happy home." and another prayer was offered, and then the little group crossed the threshold of the church, and went home.

The great work of M. Thiers, the "History of the Consulate and Empire," which has come to an apparent stand-still for the last two years, is soon to be finished by the appearance, at short intervals, of the four concluding volumes—announced now to be in press.

The continuation of Baron Macaulay's History of England cannot be looked for with any certainty at present, though it is said he has two additional volumes ready for the press.

Inconsistencies. Ed. ARGUS: The inconsistencies that I see practiced every day by men professing to be temperance men, force me to the conclusion that there are very few really temperance men among us.

We have some men in our midst who talk, lecture, and preach temperance, and even advocate it through the columns of their own papers, who will the next hour after so doing (shame on them for it!) walk up to the ballot-box, and unblushingly cast their vote for some man who is so degraded as to make a whisky-tub of himself.

Now, Mr. Editor, the fact in the case is this: if all were really temperance men who profess so to be, a prohibitory liquor law would be passed at the next session of the Legislature. My sincere hope is that the time will soon come when those professing to be friends of the temperance cause will come with their united strength, and equipped with truth, and with unwavering fidelity to the glorious cause, and then victory is ours.

Ed. ARGUS: In England, Scotland, and Canada, salmon are caught by angling with artificial flies in the rivers they frequent after leaving the sea. I would be obliged to you, or some of your numerous readers, to inform me through the Argus why the salmon in Oregon are not or can not be caught likewise.

Why do Children Die? The answer, theologically, would be because they are the offspring of Adam. But here is an answer, scientifically, which many mothers would do well to meditate upon.

Humboldt. Mr. Bayard Taylor not long since lectured before a large audience at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the Life and Character of Alexander Von Humboldt. He said that as the aloe flowered but once in a hundred years, so the world's greatness came forth in rare years.

Colville News. An intelligent gentleman, writing from Colville, under date of January 20th, says: "The snow is about two feet deep from here to Rock creek, and from there to Snake river, 10 or 12 inches."

A Hard-Hearted Schoolmaster. A German magazine recently announced the death of a schoolmaster in Suabia, who, for fifty-one years, had superintended a large institution with old-fashioned severity. From an average, inferred by means of recorded observations, one of the ushers had calculated that, in the course of his exertions, he had given 911,590 canings, 121,000 floggings, 209,000 custodes, 126,000 tips with the ruler, 10,200 boxes on the ear, and 25,700 tasks by heart.

At a meeting of the New York Horticultural Society, on Monday evening, the President exhibited some sweet peas, which were taken from the breast of an Egyptian mummy, and are about three thousand years old.

Such mental stunts as are proper and wholesome for children should be seasoned with sugar, and such as are dangerous to them with gall.

Mr. Bayard Taylor not long since lectured before a large audience at the Cooper Institute, New York, on the Life and Character of Alexander Von Humboldt. He said that as the aloe flowered but once in a hundred years, so the world's greatness came forth in rare years. Such a year was 1769, which produced Cuvier, Walter Scott, Wellington, Napoleon, and Humboldt.

A man who speaks slanderously of his own women, his kinswomen, and neighbor women, and this woman and that woman. His children, and all those of his neighbors who know him, think he is no man at all.

Humboldt. LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

Humboldt's infancy and childhood were under the most favorable circumstances, and his teacher, George Foster, was the translator of Robinson Crusoe, that fiction more real than any reality. He taught the boy Humboldt botany in his walks with him, so that he had mastered the Linnaean System at 12 years of age.

It was difficult to say in what Humboldt was great, because it was difficult to say in what he was not great. He was as general as Aristotle and Bacon. The labors of his life were but colossal fragments of a plan too vast for any single mind to complete.

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Burke, Pitt, Jefferson, and Mirabeau; and the forests of the Orinoco were before him in his dreams. His descriptions of tropical scenery had inspired the greatest living landscape painter, Frederick Church [ap- plause], whose picture, the Heart of the Andes, was painted in the hope that Humboldt might some day see it.

When Niebuhr visited Arago to the King of Prussia, who was inclined to agree with him, Humboldt said, "And yet this monster is the dearest friend I have in France." When Schiller received his patent of nobility, Humboldt said, "Well, it will amuse children." In the summer he lived with the King, in the winter in the house of his servant.

The stars and crosses which were showered upon him by kings and emperors, were found neglected and covered with dust after his death. At first sacrificing everything to his love for knowledge, honors such as no statesman ever won were laid at his feet.

His personal appearance harmonized with his character. His portrait, taken at forty, when his hair was perfectly white, was but slightly different from that taken at 88. During a large portion of his life he slept but three hours and a half. "Now," he added, speaking to Mr. Taylor, "I am so old that I need a great deal of rest, and have extended my allowance to four hours and a half."

Mr. Taylor was very much struck at the objective manner in which he spoke of his body. He made it the subject of scientific observation, and at last calculated the ratio of decay so accurately, that he was able to foretell the period of his death. His muscular strength was slight. When a machine for testing muscular strength was tested by the members of the French Academy, he was the weakest among them all.

Mr. Taylor concluded with a glowing eulogium on Humboldt. He said that the Universe now perpetuated his glory. The palms of the Tropics, borne at his funeral, would keep his memory forever green.

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The Similkameen and the Quesnel.

Mr. W. H. Barron, an intelligent gentleman, recently from the rich gold fields of the Quesnel (generally known as Canal) river, to whom we addressed a series of questions, has kindly supplied us with the following details of interest at this time, concerning the country to the northward:

Miles. To forks of Thompson's river..... 350 To Fort Alexander..... 150 To Quesnel Diggings..... 30

Total..... 530

Trails.—There are two routes or trails from the forks of the Okinagan as far as Fort Kamloops. One by way of Okinagan Lake, and up that Lake to Kamloops. The other along the Similkameen as far as Red Earth Fork and Roche de la Biche, to Fort Kamloops. Our informant prefers this last route, regarding it as much the best for travel.

Fort Kamloops to Fort Alexandria.—The trail between these two points is due north in its course, and is well marked. No streams of size obstruct the route; grass and water are abundant by the way side. Distance, 150 miles.

Fort Alexander to Quesnel Mines.—This part of the route, at present, is bad, but as the country traversed is comparatively level, a good road can be made with a small expenditure of time and money.

General Character of Trail.—On the route indicated above, there are no difficulties in the way of a good trail. The trail is new at present, but the country traversed is comparatively level and there are large tracts of land by the way suitable for agricultural purposes.

When to Start.—Pack trains may safely leave the Dalles early in March, in ordinary seasons. Mr. Barron proposes to do so with a train. The journey should be made from the Dalles to Quesnel (Canal) in 30 days.

Dalles to the Similkameen.—Mr. Barron recommends that pack-trains should ferry the Columbia at the Dalles, take the road to the Yakima and to the Priest Rapids, there to cross the east bank of the Columbia river, and to re-cross to the west at the mouth of the Okinagan; or, to follow up the trail up the west bank of the Columbia from Priest Rapids, as the voyageur may prefer.

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made several prospects, finding not less than eight cents to the pan. He believes, that better diggings than any yet discovered on the Similkameen, will be developed higher up that stream—for at least sixty miles—as the country which he traversed, on the upper part of the river, gave every indication of being a rich gold country.—Mountaineer.

Mr. Seward's Doctrine. It is a little more than a year since the Hon. Wm. H. Seward uttered his able speech at Rochester, which, of all speeches ever delivered, has been made the text for the greatest amount of misrepresentation against the Republican party.

While trusting that free labor might become universal, he took occasion to say that he did "not expect that it would be so otherwise than through the action of the FEDERAL STATES, co operating with the Federal Government, and all acting in strict conformity with their respective Constitutions."

The speech in which this doctrine was advanced, was called a "bloody manifesto," a "treasonable" proposition, and was otherwise stigmatized as dangerous to the public welfare.

Jefferson Davis, not long ago, said if a man should be elected President of the United States, who entertained this doctrine, he would be for dissolving the Union; and the Washington Constitution, the organ of the President of the United States, copies the speech of Mr. Davis, and offers no dissent whatever.

Mr. Everett, in his eulogium on Webster, at the inauguration of the Webster statue, said of Mr. Webster, that "he not only confidently anticipated that the newly-acquired and newly-organized Territories of the Union would grow up into Free States, but, in common with all, or nearly all, the statesmen of the last generation, he believed that FREE LABOR WOULD ULTIMATELY PREVAIL THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY."

This sounds so much like the Rochester doctrine, which in fact was nothing new, says the Salem (Mass.) Register, that a renewed expression of horror might be expected from the dishonest politicians and pressmen, against either Mr. Webster or his renowned eulogist, were it not for the fact that nothing could be made against, but much for, the Republican party, by such a course.

SWEARERS.—An exchange says that a man uses profane language to fill up spaces in conversation, for which he has no thoughts. If this be correct, we incline to the opinion that some persons, not a thousand miles distant, think but little.

Educated men seldom swear, because they have enough to say without profanity. As a general rule, the less a man has to say, the more he swears.

EDITORIAL TRAINING.—Instead of sending young men to college to prepare for an editor's life, better send them to a boxing school. If there is the real snap in them, it will come out after trial, while the art of self-defense is indispensable.

A Democrat who owns a lead mine at Shullsburg, Wis., was a candidate for the Legislature. On election day he hired fifty-three Republicans to work in his mine; after he got them all 140 feet below the surface, the ladder was drawn up to have some new rounds put in it, and he neglected to return it till the polls were closed, which resulted in his election by fifty-two majority.

The Similkameen Diggings.—Mr. Barron found a number of men working on the Similkameen, who had prepared to winter there. These men were working some hours in each day. At his request, they were a party to the frozen stream, and he