

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion...

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

For the Argus.

Shadows.

As I sit, a dreamy musings O'er my spirit seems to fall, While I gaze upon the shadows Flitting there across the wall.

Will it Pay? the Maxim of the Day.

Ed Argus: Mr. Shell proves himself to be a true Democrat. He is a pro-slavery man, but he opposed its extension to this State because, as every one knows, it wouldn't pay.

Learned commentators agree in considering that central Africa was peopled by his descendants, and these have been for ages, and continue to be, "servants of servants."

Now I opine it will be perceived that the argument which is used to prove that Africans are justly slaves, also proves as well something more. It proves that there are three grades or castes. The descendants of Shem, the Caucasian race, the highest; the seed of Japheth, the Mongolian race, second and intermediate; and the seed of Ham, the Africans, Malays, and American Indians, the lowest in the scale; or thus: the seed of Shem masters, the seed of Japheth servants and masters, and the seed of Ham "servants of servants."

Courtesies among Political Antagonists.

A graphic scene is often related by those who remember the violent altercations which took place in the Senate of the United States, while Martin Van Buren was Vice President, and the presiding officer of that body, and it may be recalled at present with good effect. On one memorable occasion, Mr. Clay rose in his seat, and addressed the Vice President in a very impassioned manner, proceeded to give him a good scolding, which excited the audience in the galleries to the uttermost, and provoked replies from, I think, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wright and others.

Oregon Fruit in the California Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, 1860. MR. EDITOR: Herewith I have the pleasure of submitting our annual report of the Oregon fruit trade with San Francisco for the past season. The fruit crop of 1859, both in Oregon and California, was more than double that of the previous year.

Table with columns: Month, Boxes, Per Pound, Avgs. Rows include July, August, September, October, November, December, Jan., Feb., March, April, May.

Total number of boxes for the whole season, 72,065—averaging from 55 to 60 lbs. each, equal to about 90,000 bushels.

Probably the average sales of the whole crop would be between 7c and 8c, perhaps would not fall much short of 8c, so that the aggregate amount of the sales have not been less than 300,000.

Much of it came in bad order, from careless packing and shipping, and much of it was too small and worthless to have ever appeared in any market except a cider mill.

I am happy to state that this is not the case in every instance. There are many exceptions; some have taken much pains in assorting and packing; their fruit almost invariably came in good order; always brought the highest figures in the market, and no doubt they feel repaid for a little painstaking in this matter.

The Lemmon Case Decided.

The New York Court of Appeals, at the term just concluded at Albany, affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of the State in the celebrated Lemmon case. The decision is an important one to the Free States.

It is to the effect that by the constitution and laws of New York, a slave becomes free on being brought to her soil, for any time, however brief. It of course denies the "right of transit," set up in behalf of the privilege of slaveholders to carry their slaves on journeys through the Free States, and make necessary and convenient stoppages therein.

The present decision will meet with the concurrence of nearly all legal authorities in the Northern States, and has been repeatedly sanctioned by the opinions of eminent Southern lawyers. The case, however, is to go up to the Supreme Court at Washington, and there are grounds of apprehension as to what the decision there may be.

Some weeks since, I called your attention to an article published in the Alta of this city, headed: "The importance of uniform packages for fruit."

As fruit becomes more plentiful, and consequently cheaper, much of it will be sold by the package, hence the advantage and necessity of having them uniform.

The remembrance of a well-kept article is sweet.

interest, and adopt some uniform mode for procuring and advancing their interests, they would have less cause to complain of low prices and fluctuating markets.

Probably I may add to the subject again on some future occasion.

Respectfully yours, J. B. ESARE, 80 Washington st., San Francisco.

The Bowie Knife Controversy—Pryor vs. Potter.

As might naturally be expected, the newspapers generally allude to the ridiculous and cowardly way in which Pryor snatched out of his difficulty with Potter in such terms as the conduct of the Virginian Bobtail deserves.

One of these journals has an article—of the incomprehensible school—in which we find the wonderful statement that "the principle reason why Potter wants to kill Pryor, or Pryor Potter, is that one has been elected by Black Republicans and the other has not," and that the Black Republicans are responsible for the fact that Pryor behaves like a blackguard.

Now, the fact about the matter is that Pryor buffed Potter on the floor of the House, expecting that he would recede from a position previously taken; that Potter did not recede; that Pryor sent him a peremptory challenge; that Potter accepted it and chose a weapon very common to Pryor's section of the country; that Pryor bucked out and showed a feather whiter than snow, and larger than any ever known in any ornithological museum since the deluge.

The objection to the chosen weapon made by Pryor's side is intemperate for various reasons. Pryor, having peremptorily challenged Potter, laid himself open to any terms he might dictate. Under the old code—the gentleman's code, we mean—the challenged party had always the right to magnify the danger of the encounter, and the challenger was bound to accept the terms dictated by his adversary, or bear the reproach of cowardice.

The first weapon of attack and defense was a Bowie knife, and the Bowie knife is not unlike the weapon used by the armies of Caesar and Marc Antony. The Roman sword was twenty inches long, the broadsword sometimes thirty-two to thirty-six, and Colonel Bowie made his elegant article between a hunting knife and a sword, with a blade ten inches in length. Colonel Lander, it appears, had an affection for five pound bowies, the blades of which might be fourteen or sixteen inches in length. So the Bowie knife is not a vulgar instrument. On the contrary, it is classic. The only objection to it is that it is very much patronized by border ruffians and members of Congress.

In this country, at any rate, there is no reason why the invention of Colonel Bowie should be ruled out of the list of duelling weapons, because there is no fixed weapon used exclusively in such encounters. The Colonel himself fought a duel stipulating for the use of his own knife. Some years ago two persons who held a much higher position in Virginia society than Mr. Pryor or an ever hope for, namely, Messrs. Ritchie and Pleasant, fought with Bowie knives, and no one said it was vulgar. In Mississippi, Louisiana, California, and other States where the code is recognized, such encounters are common.

This view of the matter must be taken by the South. The 83dth sustained Mr. Breckinridge when he accepted the challenge of Mr. Cutting and chose rifles. Mr. Cutting declared that the rifle was not a gentleman's weapon, and that he never discharged one in his life. Breckinridge adhered, however, and there was no fight.

The South is, of course, as much opposed as the North to the way in which some members, like Ashmore and Pryor, talk fight, and then manage to wriggle out when there is any danger to their precious skin. Thus in Pryor's case every chance was given to the challenger. Lander, upon the principle held in the Graves and Cilley affair—(Graves was the second of Webb when Cilley refused to fight)—was quite ready to meet Pryor, or his second, with any weapons they might select; but they had been quite near enough to a fight with a plucky man, and Pryor snuck out of the affair in the most pitiable way. There is nothing in this world so mean, so contemptible, and at the same time so much an object of compassion, as a crest-fallen, detected, exposed, scolded bully. No hole ought to be too small for such a fellow as Pryor to crawl into, and hide his head from the sight of all decent men. His apologists might as well go with him—N. Y. Herald.

The Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader of the 17th ult. says: The largest sale ever made in this country was consummated yesterday. D. D. Whittier sold out his place in the lower part of this county (5,000 acres of land, with improvements and 515 slaves), to John K. Elgee of Louisiana, for \$1,001,200.

How it was Done in Arkansas.

The recent brawl in the House at Washington, remind us of a story we heard in Arkansas, several years since, which has never been in print. It is no disrespect to the present enlightened and genial State of Arkansas to say, that in its incipient or Territorial days it was rather "rough."

Effect of Tale-Telling.

The ancients have represented the effect of tale-bearing on busy bodies themselves, by a fable, to the effect that the crow, which was of the finest white color, was changed into its present jet black for the crime of tale-bearing, a crime which could not pass with impunity in this family of inferior animals.

Delicious Lemon Pie.

Four eggs; two coffee-cups sugar; the juice of two fine fresh lemons; grate the yellow peel off one, rejecting the peel of the second, and the pulps of both; beat all together a few moments longer. Have ready two pie-pans, lined with rich pastry, into which turn the above, cover with pastry, and bake an hour. Be sure to have them well done.

Effie Carstang lost the second suit for breach of promise. The costs amount to over twenty-two thousand dollars, which will have to be paid or secured before a new trial can be had. We fear Effie hasn't got the 'tine.

The Tualatin River Bridge Company organized May 12, 1860, by electing Wm. Bird chairman and H. Saffarans secretary.

On motion, J. S. Coffman, James Robbins, W. Corby, D. J. Schnebly, and H. E. Hayes were elected directors.

On motion, the members of the Company are to meet at Jos. A. Fields to commence work on said bridge according to subscription.

The above proceedings were requested to be published in the Argus.

H. SAFFARANS, Sec'y.

The Beauties of Polygamy.

UTAH, March 21.

Some time ago Heber Kimball was lecturing some missionaries who were preparing to start out on foreign missions, in the Tabernacle, and said to them: "Brethren, I want you to understand that it is not to be as it has been heretofore. The brother Missionaries have been in the habit of picking out the prettiest women for themselves before they get here, and bringing on the ugly ones for us; heretofore you have to bring them all here before taking any of them, and let us have a fair shake." The old reprobate then had at least a score of women whom he called wives.

History shows that polygamy has never existed in any community for fifty years without women becoming an article of merchandise. The traffic has already commenced in Utah. I will mention one of the several instances brought to my notice. At Ogden City, about ninety miles north of this place, in July, 1858, a young English woman was sold to a man for a wagon load of pumpkins, the pumpkins to be paid at pumpkin time. When pay-day came the fellow took the woman back, and said he didn't want her. Of course the parties raved bargains and quit. This story may seem very ridiculous, but it was told to me, and its truth vouched for by a lady who crossed the ocean with the woman who was sold, and she has been intimately acquainted with her ever since her arrival in this Territory. I have no reason to doubt its truth, and give it to the world as illustrative of the estimation in which women are held by the Mormons.

Our fashionable ladies would seem to be growing smart, for it never before was so hard to get around them. They would seem, too, to be growing prodigal, for they never before kept the gentlemen at so great a distance.

Sixty-four thousand four hundred and eighty-six gallons of sorghum molasses were manufactured in Keokuk county, Iowa, last year, valued at \$1,588 80.