

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid in six months, or Five Dollars at the end of the year.

The Oregon Argus.

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

VOL. VI.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, AUGUST 11, 1860.

No. 18.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion..... \$ 7 00 Each subsequent insertion..... 1 00 Business cards one year..... 20 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly. Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising. Jos Partridge executed with neatness and dispatch. Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations: First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the cause which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

How Women Treat Each Other.

An old lady is talking to her granddaughter on this subject: "I was once young, and had a school-fellow, a girl sweet as hope, and innocent as a saint shrive; she was pretty, too; just such a creature as a youth of nineteen would fall in love with, write verses about, and dote upon till a fresher face crossed his path."

Ancient Ruins in the United States.

Dim and mysterious is the early history of man on this continent. It is enveloped in thick darkness, never, it may be presumed, to be penetrated by human research; and yet the ruins of ancient cities are frequently discovered that tell of a race that has long since passed away—probably exterminated by the ancestors of our present Indians, who are fast disappearing from the human family—fairly dying out before the ever-advancing influence of the pale faces.

Scene on Board of a Slaver.

The New Orleans papers publish a detailed account of the capture of a slaver by the U. S. vessel 'Crusader,' in the old Bahama channel, on the 31st May: The 'Crusader' now hoisted English colors and fired a gun to windward, when, after some delay, the bark (for such she proved to be) finally displayed the French flag at the peak. By this time, however, we were so near that we were enabled to see that her hatches were all closely covered over, and as we continued to approach, we could even distinguish at intervals the peculiarly loathsome odor of a crowded slave-ship.

not only in physique but also in intelligence.

Nearly all are in excellent health, which is no doubt owing to the careful arrangements made for their comfort on the bark. HOW AMERICANS BEAR PAIN.—Dr. Bacon, at a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, made a statement which is very singular, if true. He said that Gen. Stark had made the statement that Americans never groaned when wounded in battle. His statement was corroborated by other Generals of the Revolution. He said they always knew by the screams and groans after the volley, that the British had the worst of it. He desired to have this put in print; he thought the same power of enduring pain without external manifestation, which existed in the Aborigines, had descended to their successors in the country. It seemed to be the result of the climate. It existed in all Americans, even if they were Irishmen, and emigrated to this when they were but two years old.

American Glory to Garibaldi.

The great Garibaldi, now that he has almost accomplished the Sicilian Revolution by ousting the Royalists, after their barbarian, from the city if not from the fortress of Palermo, is more than ever the object of public admiration throughout the civilized world. The danger and insecurity of his position for some time, made his camp inaccessible to foreigners and tourists, so that news of his movements became public only through the officials of the Neapolitan Government whose interest it was to grossly falsify every account of his progress and distort his brilliant victories to drawn battles or defeats. The capitulation of the Government forces at Palermo has put a very different face upon affairs, and full accounts of the revolution as they really occurred, immediately found their way into the columns of the Sardinian, French, and English newspapers and came over to the United States by a late steamer. Wonderful feats of arms he and his compatriots have accomplished—astonishing in their success even for Garibaldi. The self-denial and magnanimity of the hero were as perfect as his courage. All were worthy of the Washington of Italy. He was, the account says, sleeping in the open air on a sheep skin, sharing the hard fare of the meanest of his followers, protecting with fatherly care the poor Palermitans who had lost their all—even wives and children, in the fury of the Royalists' burnings and bombardments, and finally nobly and humanely forgiving the minions of the King after their repeated violations of an armistice. His son, a youth worthy of the heroic father, was at his side suffering from wounds and enduring privations for liberty's sake. No wonder then that the papers on both sides of the Atlantic are full of his exploits. Such a man is not to be found in an age or a century. He makes a mark on father Time's record as broad and legible as that inscribed by the hand of Alexander or Caesar.

REMEDY FOR ANTS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Observer says: "Mrs. D., my landlady, informs me that she was greatly troubled formerly with ants in her cupboard, but that the accidental breaking of a bottle of spirits of camphor in the cupboard cleared them all out. She considers camphor a sure remedy against ants in all cupboards, safes, dairies, closets, &c. It will not cost much to try it."

WRONG NOT OTHERS AND GOD SHALL RIGHT THEE.

It will not cost much to try it."

THE IMMENSITY OF LONDON.—It is difficult to realize the immensity of London.

I am living in the center of the city, and have twice visited a friend, whose house is located far within its boundaries, and near whose door the Bank omnibuses pass every few minutes. Yet my hotel and my friend's residence are distant from each other nine miles! It takes me two hours to reach him. Paris, whose every quarter I have explored, covers a tolerably large "patch" of ground, but Paris, compared with London, is a mere village.

OF A REPORT STARTED THAT REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER IS ABOUT TO START A NEW DAILY JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

The Tribune says the plan has been abandoned, as "on a careful search for pious men, connected with the newspaper profession, Mr. Beecher has not been able to find a sufficient quantity of piety, aside from persons already employed in leading newspapers, to justify the establishment of the proposed new journal."

AFFLICTION.—It is the living only that can praise the Lord; and of all the living, the afflicted believer, whose every trouble is sanctified, has reason to be loudest in the song.—Mrs. S. Hawkes.

To succeed in the world, it is much more necessary to possess the penetration to discover who is a fool, than to discover who is a clever man.

MAJORITY.—In the test vote on slavery in the Northern Methodist General Conference, Peter Cartwright, when about to vote, asked how the majority had voted.

"In the affirmative," was the answer. "They are always wrong," said Cartwright; "I vote 'No.'"