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The Oregon Argus.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure) one insertion \$3 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.

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Jon Partridge executed with neatness and dispatch. Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

European Intervention in the United States.

The intelligence from Europe fore-shadows the intention of the Emperor of the French, in co-operation with England, to interpose by an armed intervention in the American war, in order to put a stop to it and to enforce peace on the basis of a separation between the North and the South. Taken in connection with the visit of Count Persigny to London, with an article in the Paris Constitutionnel, with the tone of the English press and Parliament, and with the fact of the invasion of Mexico, for the avowed purpose of changing its institutions and subverting its present government, the news is of a most startling character.

The English journals and the English nobility in both houses of Parliament affect to be greatly shocked at the course of Gen. Butler in New Orleans. Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, stigmatizes it as "infamous," and such that an Englishman should blush for the Anglo-Saxon race.

Give us an Answer.—The Marysville Appeal says: Ever since the war began and the "Peace" party has shown its head in the North, the organs of that race of political enuchs have been eternally harping upon the necessity for compromise.

Highly Respectable.—Dr. Hunt, of the Buffalo Express, who has charge of one of the hospitals at Fortress Monroe, says in a recent letter:

Results have sadly proved that if Breckinridge had been elected, four years would have found the free States without a country save that which was controlled by the institution of slavery.

Peace Principles.—The principles of the peace politicians, who have dexterously trimmed their sails throughout this rebellion to avoid offending either party, remind us of a distinguished London lawyer, who on his death-bed was asked by the clergyman what were his religious principles.

Violating the Constitution Again.—The President has committed another gross violation of the Constitution by his issuing an order that the Federal army now in the field, shall seize and take from the inhabitants, wherever they may be, whatever they need for their subsistence.

Heroic Deed to Heroic Deed.—In digging the graves of the brave men of the Vermont Third Regiment, who fell before Yorktown, the remains of some soldiers of the Revolution were turned up.

Florida, at the time she succeeded, had in her treasury four dollars and fifty cents. The whole of this sum has been expended in defending the rights of the South.

Lord Clyde, (Sir Colin Campbell,) the highest military authority in Europe, pronounces Gen. McClellan a splendid strategist and an able leader.

The artesian well which supplies water for the Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, is 1,130 feet deep.

The Sultan of Turkey has behaved more like a Christian towards us than any other Sovereign.

Counting the Cost.—The San Juan (Nevada) Press has the following pungent remarks, which will apply to not a few in this latitude:

"Every county—every community—has its class of timid people; some from mercenary, and others disloyal motives; who stop to count the cost before they are willing to pronounce upon the righteousness of a cause. Such people have neither a God nor a country, unless they are tangible bodies, and can be felt in their trousers pockets. These people are perhaps beneath the contempt of liberal minded men.

The trail is impeded every where by ditches and holes. The town is simply made for the mining business. If that fails it will go to decay. Corner and front lots are valuable now but all the buildings are temporary. Every man feels that he is merely a sojourner. His home is elsewhere and he does with the smallest amount of comfort. You first meet from one to three hundred idle men in the street.

Truth from a Strange Quarter.—The new correspondent of the London Times, writing lately from New York, says:

"There can be no doubt that the President is the most popular man in the United States. There is not a journal in the country that speaks of him except with high respect; there is not a soldier in the field who does not love and honor him; and there is not a man in private life, whatever may be his political opinions or his views upon the origin, conduct or progress of the war, who does not cheerfully admit that Mr. Lincoln has shown himself equal to his work, and resented the Presidential office from the contempt into which it was falling.

I am no longer a stickler for the constitutional rights of the South; a people who are trying so earnestly to destroy their only safe-guard should not be protected by that which they are so anxious to overthrow. I can now appreciate and echo the saying of Wendell Phillips: 'Let us destroy the institution which has disturbed the peace of our country for seventy years.'

You, like myself, have no doubt in times past had a high idea of Southern chivalry. Like many other things down South, I find even that boasted institution a humbug. Among all the Southern officers whom I have met and been brought in contact with, I have found scarcely one that was even the peer of a Northern mechanic. I could tell you of deeds of barbarism perpetrated by these knights of the South that would make you shudder.

The writer of the above has always been known as an uncompromising Hunker Democrat. He has ever been unsparring in his denunciations of Abolitionists and Republicans, whom he considered, when he left New York a few months ago, really responsible for the war. Nothing could be more significant of the change which experience and observation are silently effecting in the minds of our soldiers, than the fact that such a man now quotes approvingly the sentiments of radical men.

The editor of the Nashville Union advertises for a lot of uncut Confederate Bonds for newspaper envelopes; also, one hundred pounds of Confederate notes for cigars lighters. Old clothes are offered in exchange.

Snow at Carmoo.—The British Colonist of July 14th says that snow fell to the depth of five inches on the trail leading to Williams Creek.

of pine and fir. Wood and lumber logs are rafted down the Clear Water to Lewiston and Wallula, to meet all the demands of the market. The third impression made upon the mind is that very natural town sites have been chosen and settled. The Dalles has long been regarded as the key to the upper country. In view of all the mines, as well as by its position on the great highway of travel, it has an unquestionable importance. Cello will be another important depot, if the Rail Road is built. Otherwise the Des Chutes has the advantage. Wallula must continue to be the Depot for the Walla Walla Valley, and for Lewiston and the regions beyond during that portion of the year in which the water of the Snake River is too low for navigation.

Lewiston is at the junction of the Snake and Clear Water rivers. A high bluff separates the two, coming down close to the Snake River at the point. The Clear Water has deposited a rich alluvium, forming a kind of meadow along the north side of the bluff. This is the town site. A portion of it is low but the larger part is above present high water mark. The whole can be easily and cheaply protected by a levee. Lewiston had 125 wooden buildings and 100 canvas ones three weeks ago, or July 15th. The latter are being replaced by wooden ones as fast as the lumber can be got. A steam saw mill runs day and night (seven days in a week) to supply the demand.

From Lewiston, miners, travelers, and freight trains depart daily for the three mining regions already discovered; for Oro Fino, 83 miles to the east; for Florence, 120 miles south of east, and for Elk City 142 miles on a route between the two others. Those three routes are like three fingers centering in the palm of the hand, which represents Lewiston. Other routes to new mines just formed on the Clear Water will be like other fingers, centering back to the same point. Daily stages already connect Lewiston with Walla Walla, 87 miles.

A stage leaves Lewiston every other day for the Mountain House 65 miles on the road to Florence. The road for the most part is good. Several high and steep hills have to be passed. Twenty miles from Lewiston, the road runs over the table land, which is covered with bunch grass, furnishing hay for the town as well as grass for thousands of animals. Possibly these plains can be cultivated with success. Through them the Lapwai, a fine stream, has cut out a deep ravine. At its junction with the Clear Water was the old mission station of Mr. Spalding. On the same spot the Indian Agency has been established. Mr. Hutchins has 29 acres under cultivation, and the crops are very good. A flour and saw mill are in process of erection, and in due time all the departments required by trade will be supplied. On the Lapwai and its branches are other farms. Messrs. Craig's and Newell's are the most noticeable. We ascend the first mountains and enter the pine forests twenty miles from Lewiston. Twenty-five miles more through groves of pine, over beautiful prairies, and hill sides, covered with luxuriant grass, and watered by frequent streams, brings us to the famous Cummas Prairie. It is a basin of land 20 miles by 30, surrounded by high hills and mountains, which are covered with noble forests. The western portion is watered by three or four streams, one or two of which flow directly into Salmon River. A fine lake is seen on the western part near the River. The eastern portion, which is much the lowest, is well watered. Indeed the streams, as indicated by the long lines of trees, crossing each other like a checked carpet, present the most inviting appearance. This prairie affords the finest pasturage, for thousands of cattle, sheep and horses. The largest portion of it is susceptible of tillage. It contains about 600 square miles, and at a moderate estimate including the surrounding hills and mountains, it would support 12,000 people. The country between it and Lewiston, and lying between the Snake and Salmon and Clear Water rivers, would no doubt support twice as many thousands more.

Beyond the prairie we ascend a mountain by a trail, and enter the woods. We pass along ridge, and level portions with a few small prairies, by the same trail 35 miles to Slate Creek. Descending into a very deep gorge, we begin very abruptly to ascend, by a zig zag path, what is called the mountain. An hour and twenty minutes of steady climbing will bring you to the top. You have now passed the region of the Basalt and entered fully into the Granite region. Through the woods, along the mountain sides, somewhat descending, only

First and Second.—Pennsylvania was the first State to pay into the United States Treasury the State quota of the national tax levied last year, and Maryland—"my Maryland," as a seceder song has it—was the second State to come down with the money.

A Trip to Florence. Ed. Argus: In common with many others I feel a deep interest in everything which tends to develop the resources of the Pacific Coast, and make it justly attractive to settlers. Especially as an Oregonian, is this interest felt for our own part of the Coast. Having just returned from a trip to Florence, I am disposed to add my record to the many which travelers are making of the route and region thither, hoping thus to increase the confidence of our people in our extreme portion of the national domain, and the more to call the attention of those abroad to this region.

The first impression that one feels in passing up the Columbia, is that it is a noble river, the natural highway of a vast amount of interior commerce and travel. The fall from Lewiston to the Des Chutes is said to be 700 feet on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, that is, for the distance of 270 miles, and the current is consequently swift, and in some places it forms dangerous rapids, but on the whole it is easy of navigation to the experienced and skillful men now in charge of those upper steamers. Indeed we may say that the noble Columbia is now navigable 500 miles from the ocean, abating the portage by Railroad of 5 miles at the Cascades, and of 15 between the Dalles and Des Chutes.

This one great fact bears upon our connection with the Eastern States by Rail Road, namely—Lewiston is about 150 miles farther east than any city of California or of Nevada. The Washoe mines are between 119° and 120°, and Lewiston is very near 117°, of West Longitude, and in Latitude about 46°; (a degree of Longitude at that point is about 50 miles.) On this grand stream, as a highway, our settlers have advanced eastward within a year 270 miles, and that on the most natural route to the States. Fort Benton at the head of navigation on the Missouri is in Longitude 110° 40' and Lat. 48°. Express riders already pass and re-pass between the two points.

It was only requisite that a motive be presented thus to begin the navigation of the Columbia and its tributaries, yet in the uncertainties of business, it was a noble enterprise to connect Portland with Lewiston by lines of steamers and stages. The Oregon Steam Navigation Co. have done it with success. They are now investing large sums in making a first class Rail Road around the Cascades, on the north side. They do not propose to stop at this, but to build a good road from the Dalles to the Des Chutes, a difficult and very costly route of 15 miles. It is certainly to be hoped that their prosperity will be sufficient for this enterprise, so creditable in itself, and so important for our connection with Eastern Oregon and Washington. Some complain of the high charges of the company, but if they will spend their money in increasing the facilities of travel, as they are now doing, it will become more of a public than private benefit.

We are glad to see other companies engaging in the same enterprises. The risks of all parties are great and constant. The per cent. on investment must therefore be great. There must be motives of this kind, or capital will lie in almost dead stocks and men be left to plod their way over the dreary wastes eastward on mules or in ox carts. For one I rejoice in all that has been done by our transportation companies to promote trade and travel in that direction.

It may be well to state for those who do not know, that two steamers leave Portland daily for the Cascades; that the R. R. of Col. Ruckles takes all freight and passengers promptly above the falls, whence steamers transport all to the Dalles.—Stages are in waiting, under the efficient management of Col. Thomas, to take passengers to the Des Chutes. Numerous wagons are on hand to transport freight.—Four steamers are now plying on the upper waters to Wallula, 110 miles and Lewiston 270. Three more steamers are on the stocks. Besides these, several barges and schooners are doing a brisk carrying trade to Wallula. So much for the main route of travel.

The second impression upon the traveler, is the desolateness of the whole region.—There is nothing in sight very valuable between the Dalles and Lewiston. There are a few farms on the two or three streams near the Dalles. A very few more are on the two or three streams between the Des Chutes and Walla Walla. The only important farming region for 270 miles, is found in the Walla Walla Valley, and its tributaries, and these farms are far apart. Nearly all the rest of this whole country, 270 miles by 50, is high table land, intersected by deep ravines and chasms, and covered with bunch grass and sage. It is a fine stock region, except that water is scarce. Hardly a tree is seen for miles and then only in the deep ravines, through which the few streams find their way to the Columbia. The distant mountains however are covered with fine forests of