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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 this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

THE DYING CHILD.

Mother, my eyes grow dim: hath the night come? I cannot see the pleasant-gleaming lamp— I cannot see the tranquil-beaming stars.

Mother, what is this darkness that I see? Not like the twilight nor the midnight seems it, For they, I think, are not so black as this.

I thought 'twas summer, Mother! all day long The robin chirped upon the lilac boughs, And through the window blew the soft warm airs.

I saw the sunshine glitter through the leaves A little while ago—now suddenly The pleasant airs and the bright sun are fled!

Shut down the window, Mother, I feel chill; And take me in your arms, and let me glow Your cheek on mine! How cold—how dark it is!

Clasp me now closely, Mother, in your arms, The light is coming back, and the warm airs— I'm glad you did not shut the window down!

Mother, I'm almost well! unclasp your arms— And let me walk toward the window there; To-morrow, I think, I'll tend my pony bed!

Mother, you weep and smile, you are so glad To see me strong, and hear me laugh again. Bring in the "tea-things," you shall see me play!

Mother, a time ago I went away Through the sweet clover-blooms and brier paths To grandpa's house, and I was very sad!

You called me "silly child," and bade me go, And told me how the honey-suckle grew, And how the wild rose clustered round his door!

And now I feel that I must go somewhere, But not to grandpa's house again, dear Mother; The dream I had was of another land!

The land is entered by a stony gate, I think they gave the pretty place a name That sounded some, yes, sounded some like "Heaven!"

Mother, you oft have praised my golden hair, And told me that my eyes were beautiful; But, Mother, you should see the children there!

Will you now call me "silly child," dear Mother, And bid me leave you as you did before? And praise the roses growing by the door?

I know you will! and when the summer goes, And the white storms of winter come again, I will return with roses on my cheeks!

Then through the "starry gate" the child did go, But never came "with roses on her cheeks," As once before she came from "grandpa's door!" Sweet child, she found such blue-eyed mates in Heaven!

The Pilgrim Fathers.

Hail to thee, poor little ship Mayflower, of Delft Haven! Poor, common-looking ship, hired by common charter party for coined dollars; calked with mere oakum and tar; provisioned with vulgar biscuit and bacon; yet what ship Argos, or miraculous epic ship, built by the sea-gods, was not a feebler burgher in comparison! Golden fleeces or the like, these sailed for, with or without effect,—but thou, little Mayflower, hadst in thee a veritable Prometheus spark; the life-spark of the largest nation on our earth—so we may already name the Transatlantic Saxon nation. They went seeking leave to bear sermons in their own method, these Mayflower Puritans; a most honest, indispensable search; and yet, like Saul, the son of Kish, seeking a small thing, they found this unexpected great thing! Honor to the brave and true; they testify, we say, carry fire from heaven, and have a power that themselves dream not of.—Carlyle.

Our Cuban Relations.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Express, writing from Washington over date of the 19th of April, says:

"The instructions, whatever they are, that have been given to Com. McCauley meet with the approval of the entire Cabinet. The most reasonable version of the instructions is that Com. McCauley is to convey to the Captain-General a protest against the visit, detention or search of our vessels on the coast, and beyond the jurisdiction of Cuba, on any pretense whatever."

"He will notify the Governor that, if their acts, thus deemed aggressive by the United States, be repeated, our vessels shall be protected from them. If the protest and notice shall be unheeded, the Commodore will, upon the first recurrence of the aggression, capture or sink the aggressing vessel of war. Our merchantmen will be advised not to notice the hail of every Spanish vessel of war, but to proceed on their course, and if the Spanish vessel of war shall resort to force, Commodore McCauley will forthwith engage the Spaniard as an enemy."

"Force on our part is to be used only in regard to future cases, and not for the purpose of resenting acts that have been committed."

Offensive operations, oftentimes are the surest, if not in some cases the only, means of defence.—Washington.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor.

AMERICA—Knows sought of golden promises of Kings! Knows sought of Cornucopias, and Stars, and Strings!

SUBSCRIPTION. Five Dollars a Year.

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The Election in Kansas.

In the late election in Kansas, the beauties of the practical workings of the Squatter Sovereignty principle was most forcibly illustrated. The election was carried by the Missourians at the point of the knife and the muzzle of the pistol. The manner in which the ballot boxes was preserved in its purity is well illustrated by the following extracts from the Herald of Freedom:

THE VOTING AT LAWRENCE.—In this District, where the late census report indicates but 369 voters, the election shows there were 1039 votes polled, nearly three times as great a number as legitimately belonged here; and yet a large number of our actual residents, and particularly those from a distance, did not exercise their right to the elective franchise, as they found they could not do so without endangering their lives. The Free-State strength in this District is full five to one, and yet the Pro-Slavery ticket has a majority of more than three to one.

Mr. Edwin Bond, who went to vote in the morning, was forcibly ejected from the ground, and pursued by an angry crowd to the bank of the river with curses and threatenings of destruction, and compelled to jump down the declivity, when a revolver was discharged at him, and the ball narrowly escaped his head. He ran along the beach, and finally escaped unscathed.

Mr. Burgess, one of the Judges appointed by the Governor, was violently threatened; a pistol was three times snapped in his face, a club dived over his head, till finally he was compelled to proclaim the election adjourned.

The mob then selected a new Board, with two drunken Secretaries, who took possession of the ballot-box, and allowed no person to approach it unless he was right on the "Goose question"—a slang phrase used among the Missourians, implying they are in favor of extending the institution of Slavery over Kansas.

No questions were asked the voter as to his citizenship or place of residence; no oath was administered, or other test required, save an assurance of support to the Pro-Slavery ticket.

An aged gentleman, who felt disposed to exercise the privileges conferred upon him by the laws and Constitution, approached the ballot-box, when he was offered a Pro-Slavery vote. He remarked that he did not vote that ticket, when some one knocked off his hat, another cuffed him, while a third applied his boot, and forced him from the ground, threatening to put a bullet through him unless he left instantly.

The friends of Freedom, finding themselves borne down by the invaders, quietly retired from the polls; and we are assured no Free-State votes, other than three or four, were cast in that District, though that party was largely in the majority; while the Pro-Slavery marauders from Missouri polled between four and five hundred.

The late census returns showed that, thus far, every election district in the Territory was settled by a large majority of voters from the Free States, and that, if left to the ordinary course of things, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory would be a unit upon the subject of human rights.

The Kansas Pioneer has the following encouragement for the slave-drivers:

"Persons need not feel alarmed in bringing their slaves to Kansas. This will be a Slave State as certain as two and two make four. We would, therefore, say to our friends at a distance, who have been making inquiries in regard to the safety of bringing slaves here, to bring them along, and emigrate at once. The result of the election on last Friday, ought to satisfy everybody that this will be a Slave State. There are a number of slaves already in the Territory, and the cry is 'still they come' by every steamboat or flatboat arrival."

"Kansas will remain as she now is, Pro-Slavery to the core; so our slaveholding

friends needn't be at all uneasy, but all who are disposed to emigrate, let them come along at once, and bring their slaves with them, and make no further inquiries about Kansas being a Slave State. It will never be anything else! and we shall consider ourselves responsible for what we assert."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette makes this statement:

"The entire Territory, (of Kansas) so far as we have been able to learn, has gone Pro-Slavery by an overwhelming majority.—There will not, probably, be a single Anti-Slavery member in the coming Legislature. It gives us infinite pleasure to make this announcement. 'Coming events cast their shadows before,' and this fixes almost beyond the possibility of a doubt the future prospects of Kansas. Our neighbors across the river can now send for their negroes. Others can go in with their property, with perfect safety. Missouri can now breathe easy again."

The Gambling Law.

This is the first day of enforcement of the "Gambling Law." That, heretofore cursed of the million, which incubus like, has rested on the family of many a mechanic and laboring man, will now, we hope, be swept away forever. If the "grave legislators" of the State at large, had no other business than this during the session, they deserve the thanks of every man and woman throughout California, and they have them from all, save the jackals of the "hells," who devil like, preyed on men's vitality, day and night. Where desolation has reigned supreme, from year to year, around the hearthstone of many an honest artisan, mechanic, and laborer, smiles of content, and the abundance that produces it, will hereafter be seen. The father, instead of appearing day after day in torn garments, soiled linen, and boots down at the heel, will in future be seen like a man, and his wife and children, instead of presenting the appearance of semi-paupers abroad, and inmates of a poorhouse at home, will once more possess the appliances of comfort in the shape of food and clothing.

The landlord's frown will not have to be encountered; the grocery bill will not remain so long unpaid, that further needful supplies must be cut off; the milkman will not dote on his suspicious looking liquid, as it were by compulsion, and the "staff of life" itself will no longer come in quantities like a dandy's cane, more ornamental than useful. Such pictures as the above, are not overdrawn, and we are sorry to say thousands in this city, and in all parts of the State, have felt the truthfulness of their dark side, but hereafter we hope the brightest portions only will meet their gaze. The half thief half beggar, a cross between the cut-purse and pauper, whose wits and impudence have alike been taxed to eke out a miserable subsistence, looks most disconsolate to-day; and well he may, as his is no enviable position.

The gambling house beggar and bully, is by the enforcement of this law, and the "Vagrant Act," placed in the position that the flying fish is at sea, when, pursued by a dolphin in his native element, he, to escape danger, takes to his wings, and flies, as it were, into the open maw of the first gull, pelican, or fish-hawk, that may be wheeling his flight over the surface of ocean. The gambling houses are closed, the gambling house beggars are homeless and friendless, with the alternative of honest labor or the county prison to choose between. What they will do now, is a mystery to all, and we expect it is to themselves at this moment, and the dilemma in their minds resta between work and want. They must do something—loafing is out of question; stealing will be dangerous, and to work—we may say they sing, "Oh, no, we never mention it"; therefore they should at once apply to the Russian Consul for employment to defend Petropolski and its ice fields. There will be little danger there, but here there is much, and they must certainly emigrate or labor, and surely they will not resort to the latter.—S. F. E. Journal.

The Kern River Mines.

So little has been said lately of the Kern river diggings, that we feel inclined to give our readers an item on the subject, by way of reminding them that "such things were," and did "excite our special wonder."

A writer to the San Joaquin Republican says that the highest wages made at the present time are from one to five dollars per day; the average being about three dollars. The first diggings met with are on White River. Posey Flat is the next place approached from the valley of the Joaquin, situated on Posey Creek, 20 miles from White river and 10 miles from Greenhorn Gulch. It is first locked in by low hills, which, in turn, are surrounded by high and precipitate mountains, and is the head of wagon navigation, from which supplies are packed on mules to the scattering miners. There are no persons engaged at work in this immediate neighborhood. On Greenhorn Gulch about 200 diggers are employed, of which there are not more than 20 who are making what is called good wages.

Fifteen miles from Greenhorn, and contiguous to the fork of Kern river, on the north side, are Hopey, Mamo, Maiden and Rich Gulches, all of which have yielded fair wages to a lucky few, but are now nearly abandoned for the want of water. Money has been raised by contribution and the contract given for the construction of a ditch that will supply Rich Gulch.

In this region flour is selling at 18 to 20¢ per pound, sugar 50¢, coffee 50¢, bacon 50¢. Whiskey plenty in all directions.—San Francisco Sun.

The War in the Crimea.

POSITION OF THE ALLIES.—The situation of the allies in the Crimea is represented in the official Journal de St Petersburg in the following terms:—"The position of the allies is now completely shut in by an enclosure of formidable entrenchments, extending from the great infantry camp near the citadel by the heights of Inkerman, along the Tchernaya, as far as to the approaches of Balaklava, as far as to the approaches of Balaklava. New divisions have joined the army. Grave events are expected."

RUSSIANS IN THE CRIMEA.—A letter from Varna, in the Ost Deutsche Post, says:—"The news from the Crimea come down to the 12th. The allies were then observing with great attention the proceedings of the Russians in the valley of Baldar, and were expecting an attack on Balaklava, particularly as they had learned that General Wagner had received reinforcements from the corps of Gen. Liprandi. The Russian forces are said to be distributed as follows:—At Percep is encamped the corps of Irigons, a division of light cavalry, and various other detachments, amounting in all to 20,000 men, under the command of General Pawloff L. At Simpheropol there are about 45,000 men, commanded by General Road. Near the Belbeck, General Osten-Sacken's headquarters have been placed with 50,000 men, including the garrison of Sevastopol. On the Tchernaya is encamped General Liprandi, with 18,000 men; and in the valley of Baldar is General Wagner, with 9,000 men."

The Monitor de l'Armee, however, says that several foreign journals have exaggerated the amount of the Russian force in the Crimea, stating it at 170,000 or 200,000 men. This journal affirms that the total effective of the enemy's troops, including the garrison of Sevastopol and those stationed at Tchernaya, Baktchi, Sera, Simpheropol, &c., and before Eupatoria, does not exceed 115,000, of which 25,000 belong to the cavalry and special corps. The number of Russian guns in the Crimea is also much less than has been stated.

EUPATORIA.—All accounts from Eupatoria show that the greatest activity prevailed there. Steamers and sailing vessels were continually arriving. No less than 700 houses were landed in a single day. The Russians were in great force around the place—to the number of 50,000, it is said—and there was much talk of some decisive movement on their part; but it was not thought probable; as the Russians could not hold the place if they took it, as it is completely under the guns of the fleet, and besides, the town is fast assuming the character of a fortress, and cannot be taken but with much difficulty, if at all.

BEFORE SEVASTOPOL, March 10.—Our siege works are a kind of Penelope's web. They are always approaching completion, and never (or at least very slowly) attaining it. The matter is in this wise:—Our engineers now and then see a point to be gained by the erection of a work or battery at a particular place. The plans are made and the working parties are sent down, and after a few casualties the particular work is executed, but as it generally happens that the enemy are quite alive to our proceedings, without waiting for their copies of the "Times," we find that the Russians have, by the time that the work is finished, thrown up another work to enfilade or meet our guns with a direct or angular fire.

Then it becomes necessary to do something to destroy the advantageous position of the enemy and fresh plans are drawn, and more trenches are dug and parapets erected. The same thing takes place as before, and the process may be almost indefinite for the space of soil. The front of Sevastopol, between English, French, and Russians, looks like a huge grave-yard, covered with freshly made mounds of dark earth in three directions.

The Russians mount about three guns to our two, and if they have only artillerymen to man them, the only effect that we can reasonably expect to gain by our fire, when it does open, is the silencing of a certain number of the pieces which bear on our advance with the most injurious effect.

CAMP NEAR KADIKOI, March 16.—We are blessed at last with all the genial influences of a glorious spring. Of course, the beneficial effects of this fine weather on the health and spirits of the army are very great, and become more striking day after day. One great sign of returning comfort and good spirits can not be overlooked. The "voice of song" is heard once more in the tents, and the men have commenced tuning up their pipes, and changing their old familiar choruses once more. The railway pushes its iron feelers up the hill-side to the camp. The wire ropes and rollers for the trains have been partially laid down.

The sanatorium is working in the most satisfactory manner, and has produced the best results.—Watercourses are dammed in, and the waters of fountains are caught up in reservoirs to provide against drought. Provisions are abundant.

The impression which has long existed in the minds of many that Sevastopol can not now be taken by assault, considering the position of the north forts, the fleet, and the army outside, gains ground. It is generally thought the army outside ought to be attacked and dispersed, or that the investment of the place should be completed, before we can hope to reduce the city and the citadel.—But coupled with this impression is the far stronger conviction that, had our army marched on the place on the 25th of September, it would have fallen almost without resistance.

A Russian officer, who was taken prisoner a few days ago, and who knew the state of the city well, declared very recently that he could not account for our "infatuation" in allowing the Russians to throw up works and regain heart, when we could have walked into the place, unless under the supposition that the hand of the Almighty was in it, and that he had blinded the vision and perverted the judgment of our Generals. "And now," said he, "He has saved Sevastopol, and we, with His help, will maintain it inviolate."

Several sea-service mortars, with a range of 3500 yards, have been sent up to the front, and the new batteries will have the heaviest armament that has ever been used in war. It is an error to suppose, however, that the batteries have been advanced closer to the works of the enemy. The fact is, that we have thrown up detached works at the distance of 600, 800, and 1000 yards from the Russian guns, and that our second parallel has been converted into a battery also, but the actual "attacks" remain as before, and are identical with those from which we opened fire on October 17th, 1854; except that they have been improved and strengthened, and that the armament is much heavier.

The Vienna Negotiation.

A letter from Constantinople, March 19, says:—"The Conferences are not viewed favorably by the Porte. The continuance of the war is preferred; but it is because people here are convinced that any peace resulting from the Conferences would only be injurious to Turkey. But, indeed, no one believes in peace. As it is now known that the Emperor Alexander II. will follow the policy of his father, it is thought that the war will be carried on with more activity than ever."

Important Russian Circular.

The Paris papers publish the following important circular of Count Nesselrode to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad, announcing to them that the Emperor confirms them in their functions, and at the same time giving a sketch of the line of policy which their new sovereign proposes to pursue with regard to the question of peace and war:

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26, (March 10). My dispatch of the 15th of February (March 2) announced to you the accession of His Majesty Alexander II. I had the honor at the same time to send you the imperial manifesto issued on the first day of the Government of our august sovereign.

This document expresses the profound conviction with which His Majesty recognizes the importance of the duties he is called upon to fulfill. Divine Providence imposes those duties upon him in the midst of a great trial. In ascending the throne of his ancestors the Emperor finds Russia engaged in a struggle unparalleled in the annals of history at the commencement of a new reign. Our august sovereign accepts that trial, confiding in God, inspired with the sentiment of security in the unshaken fidelity of his people, with a religious veneration for the memory of his well-beloved father. With filial piety he welcomes (accueille) in his succession two obligations, which are equally sacred to him. The first exacts from His Majesty the development of all the power which it has pleased God to place in his hands for the defense of the integrity and of the honor of Russia. The second imposes upon His Majesty the duty of consecrating with perseverance his care for the accomplishment of the work of peace, the bases of which were sanctioned by the Emperor Nicholas. Faithful to the idea which manifested itself in the last dispositions of his august father, the Emperor has renewed the powers and confirmed the instructions with which the Russian Plenipotentiaries were provided since the month of December, at the period when the negotiations at Vienna were to be opened. In this manner the intentions of the Emperor Nicholas will be conscientiously fulfilled. Their object was:

To restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace; to consolidate the freedom of worship and the welfare of the Christian populations of the East without distinction of rites; to place the immunities of the Principalities under a collective guaranty; to assure the free navigation of the Danube, to the advantage of the commerce of all nations; to put an end to the rivalries of the great Powers in the East, so as to prevent the return of new complications; finally, to come to an understanding with them on the revision of the treaty by which they recognized the principle of the closing of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and thereby to arrive at an honorable arrangement for all parties.

A pacification, founded upon these bases, in putting an end to the calamities of war, would invoke the blessing of all nations upon the new Government.

Nevertheless, Russia feels deeply, and Europe must avow that the hope of a conclusion of peace will remain fruitless if the conditions of the arrangement to be concluded should exceed the just limit which the sentiment of the dignity of the Crown traces irrevocably in the resolutions of our august Sovereign. The Emperor will tranquilly await the manifestation of the views which guide the policy of the Cabinets called upon to solve, in concert with Russia, this question, which is of a general interest for all Christendom. Our august Sovereign will join the deliberation in a sincere spirit of concord. Such is the thought which I am charged by His Majesty to express to you in his name. The general instructions with which you are provided, trace out to you the line you are to continue to follow relative to the direct relations you have to entertain with the Government to which you are accredited. The Emperor, in confirming you to-day in the post you obtained from the good will of his august father, confidently counts upon your fidelity and zeal. It is his desire that by your language you should render testimony on every occasion, to the loyalty with which Russia fulfills the obligations which rest upon the faith of treaties, to her constant desire to live in good har-

The Threatened War.

The people of this country have been officially informed that soon after our Minister to Spain thought fit to comply with the instructions of his Government in laying before that of Spain Mr. Secretary Marcy's despatch of the 22d of June, 1854, complaining of the detention of the Black Warrior, and demanding reparation therefor, the Spanish Government made reparation to the entire satisfaction of ours. Having thus settled amicably this, the most important, if not the only specific complaint for which our Government has required redress, the peace-loving and unambitious portion of the community would have felt at a loss to understand the deafening clamor about "Spanish outrages," and the outcry for vengeance and war, suddenly raised by the Government organs, had not the publication of the Ostend documents served to enlighten the country on the subject. That correspondence disclosed to the public the leading objects of the Administration and its grand political stroke to be the acquisition of the Island of Cuba; and, as Spain obstinately refuses to sell this rich province, the alternative of war, it appears, with all its evil consequences and sacrifices, is to be resorted to, if the heart of the nation can be prepared for that desperate issue, and a case can be made for bringing on hostilities. Hence the clamor about "Spanish outrages," although the incidents so characterized are simply, in the language of the Journal of Commerce, those precautionary acts "necessary to self-protection."

Prompted, in the first place, by a deep conviction of the extreme impolicy for this Union of obtaining any transmarine or insular possessions, however valuable intrinsically—the more valuable the more liable to attack and more costly to defend—and, secondly, in the second place, the seeking to obtain even a desirable object by means dishonoring to the national character, as well prejudicial to the national interests, the Editors of this journal have felt it to be a duty to the country to oppose this war scheme by fearlessly placing before their readers the truth in all cases, as far as they could ascertain it, in order to expose the misrepresentations of the combined presses of the Government and the filibusters. The vituperation which this opposition to the schemes of freebooters and party zealots has brought upon us personally disturbs us very little, if we can be at all instrumental in thwarting their mischievous purposes. We know well, and have held in times past, as we hold now, that there are evils for a nation greater than those of war, and that peace and all its material blessings may be bought at too dear a price; but if it be the purpose of our Government to bring on a war with Spain, and it should succeed in precipitating the country into one, now and under present circumstances, it will prove far more disastrous to the national character, in the estimation of the rest of the world, than it can possibly be injurious to Spain, even if we come out of the contest with the spoils of Cuba and Porto Rico to boot, and she, the ally and friend of our infancy, suffer their loss forever.

By no means, however, would we do injustice to the Chief Magistrate and his responsible advisers. His policy may not have so belligerent a purpose as it may be the interest of his super-serviceable journals to make it appear. We have seen the President endeavoring faithfully to have our neutrality laws enforced; and, although his may naturally enough concur with his party in regarding the acquisition of Cuba as a great point in the Democratic creed, he may not be willing to go with them in carrying it out, *per fas et nefas*. We would faithfully believe that he regards too conscientiously the responsibilities of his high trust to incur the hazards and the countless evils of war for an acquisition of questionable value, even if it could be fairly won.

This state of incertitude, however, is painful to the public, and people are every where anxiously inquiring what the precise policy and plans of the Administration towards Cuba are, and the contingencies likely to arise in her waters. We wish we could authentically enlighten our readers on this point, but we cannot. Nor does the Government paper serve any better purpose in this respect. That organ speaks only to irritate, not to enlighten; it speaks only when its friends would desire its silence, and is silent on all that the public wishes to know. The only fact known to all is that the Government has sent to the critical command of our naval forces in the Gulf an officer of experience, prudence, and ability, from whom we may expect no indiscretion in the discharge of his delicate duties not required by strict orders. On these probably the issues of peace or war hang.—National Intelligencer.

More Paupers Coming.

A Dublin paper states that the inspectors of work-houses in the parish of Kildare, Ireland, on account of the crowded state of said work-houses, have paid the passage of 280 paupers to America, and they were to leave on the first of April via Liverpool for Boston or New York. The Marquis of Lansdowne was also about to pay the passages of a large number of poor Irish people to the United States this spring, as he did in 1852.

An important suit under the present liquor law has just been decided in Terre Haute, Ind. It seems a liquor seller had sold a man brandy, from the effect of which he fell into the canal, causing congestion, from which he died. The jury awarded the plaintiff (widow of the decedent) damages to the amount of \$500.