

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Oregon City, Saturday, June 9, 1855.

Agents for the Argus.

J. H. McBEIDE, Lafayette.
C. A. REED, Salem.
MORGAN RUDOLPH, Sublimity.
W. H. BARLOW, Molalla.
H. C. RAYMOND, Forest Grove.
DR. DAVIS, Blomington.
FRANK W. BROWN, Corvallis.
J. E. MURPHY, Independence.
AMOS HARVEY, Plum Valley.
SOLOMON ALLEN, Amity.
J. E. LYLE, Dallas.
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H. Hoag & Co., Agents for soliciting for Advertisements, and collecting for the same, 97 Merchant st., San Francisco, Cal.

The Election.

We have no room this week to say any thing further concerning the election last Monday, than that the result so far as heard from has proved more disastrous to us than our most sanguine opponents ever dared to expect. We have not heard from any thing south of the Calapooia mountains, but from all the counties on this side, excepting Washington, (the shades of the Father of his Country must frequent that county,) we learn that they have all gone for Lane. We have no correct returns, but from what we can learn Lane's majority on this side of the Calapooia mountains will not be less than 12 or 1300, which will most unquestionably elect him, unless the Southern part of the Territory should take such an unexpected stampede for Gaines as this portion has for Lane. The counties already spoken of, besides going for Lane, have elected their county officers of the same political stripe. We expect our Editorial opponents will nearly explode with merriment and rejoicing over our defeat. Well, gentlemen, we "stand under," and give you plenty of room; brace up, and send back as strong an echo as possible to the rounds of "revelry by night," which came rolling up on sulphurous smoke last Monday night, from a very deep place which you have read of, no doubt, and which we fear some of you will become better acquainted with.

To Correspondents.

As we have been absent a part of this week, we have not been able to overhaul your favors yet, as our time has been entirely occupied since our return in looking over exchanges, and writing out a compend of news. From the hasty glance which we have given your productions, we think some of you can be heard next week. Those who wrote upon political matters came to hand too late to be published. The outside of our paper was worked off during our absence, and we have no room this week, either for what you want to say, or for many things we want just now to say ourselves.

Error.

Mr. Applegate of Yoncalla writes to us that several of our papers, which we have constantly sent to that office are not taken out as to such persons live in that region. We have since learned that the papers should have been sent to Corvallis.

The names, among which was Rev. Mr. Hanna, were sent to us by a mistake of G. L. Woods, as Yoncalla subscribers.

Thanks.

We are under especial obligations to C. H. MATTOON, Esq. passenger on the Bark Ocean Bird, for a file of California exchanges, in advance of the Express.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., and S. J. McCORMIC of the Pacific Express, will accept our thanks for favors.

Mighty Important from Marion.

Just as we were going to press, we received the following significant and laconic dispatch from C. A. Reed, of Salem.

"We are all looking up in those 'diggins,' being flat on our backs!"

Be of good cheer, Friend Reed—and remember that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again,"
The eternal years of God are hers!"

We presume that you are all lying on "terra firma" up there, and not, as some of your conquerors often are, flat on your backs in the mud.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Tribune, has returns from 397 of the 500 organized counties and wards in Michigan, which give Republicans 217, opposition 184. This looks as though the rejoicings of some Portland papers were a little premature.

Enclose a Stamp.

That is a good hint we find in an exchange—Now that letters not prepaid will not be forwarded, those who write to others on their own business, requiring an answer, should not forget to enclose a stamp.

Who can tell the value of a smile? It costs the giver nothing, but is beyond price to the sitting and repeating, the sad, and the cheerless, the lost and the forsaken.

For the Argus.

American Platform.

As there is so much misinformation in Oregon, in relation to the new Order called "Republicans or Americans," alias Know-Nothings, I deem it an act of justice, to give their Platform, known and read in the land of "steady habits," and it should be read and known in Oregon:

1. Our Country and its free institutions must be maintained inviolate, in republican simplicity and purity.
2. None but Native Americans for office.
3. Our pure American Common School System, with the free use of the Bible in our schools, and the funds to be used without respect to party or sect.
4. The same protection to foreigners as to natives, in respect to protection of persons and their property, freedom of speech and of conscience; but no invasion of our institutions.
5. America, an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; but with the distinct recognition, that America shall be ruled by Americans.
6. Repent of the present Naturalization laws, or an amendment, by which foreigners shall be restricted to the same term of probation as our own children—21 years—to constitute eligibility in the United States to citizenship.
7. No Papists in office in the U. S., till they dissolve their temporal allegiance to the Pope of Rome, or any other sovereign or king.
8. The amplest protection to Protestants here and elsewhere, and a recurrence to our pure republican principles, as taught and practiced by Washington, Jefferson, and their worthy compatriots.
9. A combination of Protestants to secure the liberty of conscience and of worship every where.
10. The Public Domain to be given to none but American citizens; and prohibition of Polygamy every where in the United States and Territories.
11. Foreign convicts and paupers to be re-shipped to the places from which they came; and a persistence by the European Powers of transporting such convicts and paupers to our shores to be equivalent to a *casus belli*.
12. Implicit obedience to the Constitution and laws of the U. S., with "strong arms and warm hearts" to defend our Nation's Flag against all who may assail her rights or invade our shores. "Our Country, now and forever."

Let this Platform be the *stronghold* of the Native Americans of Oregon. Keep it before the people, and let us stand or fall upon it. If all were well acquainted with our platform and principles, we should not be branded by our enemies as "cut-throats," "midnight assassins," "murderers," and "highway robbers"—"fit only for the reception of prisons!"

DAVID NEWSOM,
Marion Co., June 6, 1855.

We have inserted the foregoing communication without being able in our hurry this week to enter into a lengthy review of the principles laid down by our correspondent, as the platform of the only truly republican or democratic political organization in the United States of America. We have never yet decided upon the precise number of years a foreigner ought to reside in our country before he is admitted to the rights of citizenship, but nothing can be plainer than the fact that our present naturalization laws need a very decided change. But whether the length of time required by law in the process of Americanizing immigrants from foreign governments should be fixed at twelve, eighteen, or twenty years, we have always been disposed to leave this matter discretionary with our wisest and most patriotic statesmen, when they shall be called on to act upon this matter, in obedience to the sovereign will of an enlightened people, who shall have come to a conclusion, after having fully discussed the merits of the whole case.

We are never dogmatical upon any point until we have, after deliberately weighing all the pros and cons, made up our mind from what we conceive to be conclusive evidence, that a certain policy or principle is clearly right, and decidedly preferable to any other proposed.

Of one thing we are fully convinced, that the principles advocated by the American party, however they may be maligned, hated, and opposed by demagogues, and feared by their dupes, are in the main true, republican, and democratic, and if this political organization, fails to avert the storm that hangs over us, our government will be broken up, and the ship of state will go down into the unfathomable deep, where Greece and Rome have gone, and that before many years. We are not of that sort who are willing to subscribe to any set of principles in mass unless we believe them to be all correct. We have never yet seen a book containing an infallible creed, political or religious, except the Bible. But we have

seen many creeds of many parties, whilst they contained much that was good, that forfeited all claims to infallibility by their numerous errors. Hence our motto has always been, "prove all things and hold fast only that which is good," and whilst we have adopted this motto for ourselves we have always been proud to recommend it to others, and we are very certain that if all our citizens would adopt this motto, and act like high-minded and independent men, in investigating every subject, which is forced upon their attention, by the conflicting propositions which are now being presented in this territory, we say that if all parties would cut themselves entirely loose, from the doxy, senseless charms of party names, and from the dictation of such demagogues as we now have in mind, but will not mention, and honestly investigate the principles which we advocate, as though it was a matter which seriously affected their highest interests, there would be a tremendous revolution in the politics of Oregon, before the close of another year, a revolution which would prove to be of the highest benefit to the territory, in every point conceivable.

The great difficulty is that multitudes of people are unwilling to read and impartially investigate both sides. It is not possible for any man, (at least we honestly think so) of mature years who is possessed of a clear head and an honest heart, to support the party now in power at the close of the present year, who will subscribe for our paper, and any one, or all, of the organs of the opposition, and read them with the determination to know what is truth, and what is error, and then, after knowing, to carry out his honest convictions at the polls, and discharge his duty to his country and his God.

Just here a wide field opens up before us, and we think of a thousand things which we want to say to this generation, and which we propose to say in due time. We add nothing further, at present, than—"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear."

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

Mighty interesting news from Europe—the Vienna Conference broken off—the War still going on—Austria refuses to side with the Allies—Napoleon's visit to England—"squatter Sovereignty"—"progressing" in Kansas, &c., &c.

The steamer Columbia arrived at Portland on last Thursday, bringing dates from the Crimea to April 15, from London to April 23, N. Y., May 5, and from San Francisco to June 1st.

The famous Vienna Conference.

Broke up on the 21st of April during its 12th session. Russia positively refused to accede to the terms proposed by the Western Powers. Russia was willing to have the Black Sea closed to all fleets excepting her own and those of Turkey, and to stipulate that her own armament should not exceed in strength that which might be kept by Turkey, but as to leaving the Black Sea open to other powers she never would.

The dogged determination of Russia to maintain her ground against the claims of England and France, placed an effectual bar to all further negotiation, and the members of the conference went home to their respective governments.

There is now every prospect of a continuance of the war, and Sevastopol will probably be invested for some seven years, unless, ancient Troy, it should happen to be taken by stratagem.

CRIMEA.—The weather had become very cold and disagreeable, with a prospect of snow.

The fire from the English and French batteries commenced April 2nd in good earnest, and up to the 17th had done considerable execution. But the damages done to the Russian fortifications were repaired during the night following the cannonading.

AUSTRIA.—It seems to be finally settled that this power will not take part against Russia. Rumor says she refuses to demand from Russia any of the material concessions demanded by the allied powers.

NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO VIENNA.—The Emperor and Empress of France made their promised visit to Queen Victoria on the 16th April. They are said to have met with a distinguished reception from the Queen and Court, with enthusiastic greeting from the crowd, and with all sorts of congratulations from the corporations during their sojourn of five days, and to have finally taken their leave for France with the best wishes of their English friends.

It is stated that Napoleon will proceed immediately to the Crimea to take charge of the allied army in person.

England is said to have effected another loan of £16,000,000 sterling. Her expenses for the current year are said to exceed her income by £22,000,000.

Gov. Reeder, of Kansas.

Had reached Enston, Pa. April 30th, on a visit, and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

The pro-slavery citizens of Kansas Territory had issued a proclamation during the absence of the present governor, giving notice that there would be an election at Leavenworth city on the 20th April for the purpose of electing a successor to the present incumbent, whom they represent as every way unqualified to fill the gubernatorial chair to their satisfaction. They express a determination to elect a man of their own choice, and forward the returns to President Pierce, with a request that Reeder be removed and their own constituted officer be appointed to succeed him.

They seem to be progressing in the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." We suppose that due notice of the election has been given in Missouri, and the price of "hog hominy and whisky" has materially "risen" on the frontier, in consequence of another large outfit of provisions having been bought up for another "crusade to Kansas."

We presume President Pierce will hardly dare

to continue Gov. Reeder in office contrary to the wishes of these "sovereigns" out in Kansas. The N. Y. Times is calling loudly upon the President to show himself a man for once and sustain Reeder against the unbridled lawlessness that has so generally trampled upon the rights of the whole nation in the recent political struggles in Kansas.

It is said that Kansas is determined to go forth with into a State organization, and crowd into the Union immediately, so as to be able to vote at the next presidential election. The "Kansas Spatter Sovereign" is said to have hoisted the name of Atchison for the Presidency, and Toocay of Conn. for Vice President.

A majority of the members elect of the Kansas legislature were holding a session at Westport, Mo. They legislate with closed doors, and the Kansas Tribune informs us that they "talked strongly of setting the governor's authority at defiance and legislating independently."

On the 14th of April a mob of about 200 Missourians collected in Parkville, and destroyed the press of the Industrial Luminary, a paper said to have been aiding and abetting free-soilism in that country. The press was owned by Messrs. Park & Patterson, one of whom (Patterson) was in town at the time of the occurrence, and narrowly escaped being tarred and feathered, the cries and importunities of his wife being all that saved him.

There seems to have been a number of "pious" men on the ground from the way they spoke of their choice as to the character of divine (?) service they intended hereafter to patronize. The resolutions passed on the ground are of such an interesting character that we shall subjoin some of them:

Resolved, 1st That the Parkville Industrial Luminary is a nuisance which has been endured too long, and should now be abated.

2d That the editors, to wit: G. S. Park, and W. J. Patterson, are traitors to the State and country in which they live, and should be dealt with as such.

3d That we meet here again on this day three weeks, and if we find G. S. Park or W. J. Patterson in this town then, or at any subsequent time, we will throw them into the Missouri river, and if they go to Kansas to reside, we pledge our honor as men, to follow and hang them wherever we can take them.

4th That at the suggestion of our Parkville friends we will attend to some other free-soilist not far off.

5th That we will suffer no man belonging to the Northern Methodist Church to preach in Platte county after this date, under penalty of tar and feathers for the first offence, and a hemp rope for the second.

COL. KINNEY.—The grand jury of New York city has indicted Col. Kinney for violating the U. S. neutrality laws. Warrants have been issued for his arrest. The steamer United States has been attached, as forming a part of the expedition to San Juan.

Postmaster Kendall has been arrested in New Orleans for robbing the mails.

European emigration has fallen off very rapidly of late. From the records of the Commissioners of emigration it appears that there has been a falling off in the number of arrivals during March and April of this year from that of the two corresponding months of last year of 29,548. The arrivals during March and April 1854 amounted to 34,966; in March and April, 1855, to 5,338, showing a decrease as above stated.

Lucy Stone was lately married to Henry B. Blackwell. The parties signed a mutual protest against the laws of the Commonwealth concerning marriage. We think Miss Lucy must have written the protest herself, as it clearly contains a "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther," as a sort of certificate clearly laying down Mr. Blackwell's meta and bounds as an equal partner, instead of a "legal lord" as recognized by law. We shall publish the protest next week.

The Know Nothings.

The doctrine of open organization and public discussion is rapidly gaining favor among the members of this new party. The more moderate of the papers which have hitherto opposed the organization are beginning to yield assent to the correctness of the principles advocated by the American party as sound democracy and true republicanism, but object to their policy as contained in their secret meetings. The great object sought to be attained by this party, by secrecy in setting the thing on foot, seems now to have been accomplished—and a disposition seems to prevail to make a more open demonstration of political policy than has yet been made by either of the other political parties.

There seems to be a material difference of opinion among the Americans in different sections of the country, as to the proper position for them to occupy upon the questions of "slavery extension," temperance, and the reforms of the day. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and most of the North Eastern States, the American party seems disposed to endorse the "Prohibitory" movement and the anti-Nebraska measure, whilst in the South, and in some portions of the West the opposite principles seem to predominate. There must and will be a turning and overturning produced by the searching scrutiny and investigation, which is so happily fostered by the liberty of speech and of the press in our glorious country, until the line will be plainly drawn between the true republicans, who believe that "righteousness exalts a nation," and those who sympathize with the intemperate rabble, led on by a blind party zeal, or a strong sympathy for such principles as demagogues are always zealous in propagating.

CANADA.—In consequence of flour having raised to \$13 per bushel, and other breadstuffs in proportion, the poor in places are said to be suffering dreadfully. Near Smith's Falls the stores were broken open and the people helped themselves to what they wanted. Seed grain is said to be out of the question in many places.

TEMPERANCE.—There is quite a move being made in England in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The liquor sellers in New York city have finally come to the conclusion to "abide the law," many of them at least, and the N. Y. Times of May 5 informs us that many drinking saucers are offering their liquor for sale by the gallon, preparatory to "closing shop" when the new law goes into operation.

Mexico.

Santa Anna was reported to be so ill that his life was despaired of, at latest dates from Mexico. His disease was said to be an affection of the head, producing a perfect stupor.

PRESIDENCY.—The N. Y. Tribune states that, most of the Atchison and anti-Benton papers have gone in neck and heels, for the American party, and are urging the claims of Atchison as the K. N. candidate for the next President.

When such arch demagogues as Atchison, and such traitors as Stringfellow, go into such an organization, we conclude they do it because it is popular in their districts, and whenever their counterparts in Oregon vilify and abuse it, they do it because it is unpopular here. Demagogues and traitors are always sure to hunt a popular hobby, and like Judas and Simon Magus, it matters but little whether they follow Christ, or bow down to Baal, so they fill their maws with the "loaves and fishes," and have the honor of carrying the "bag."

ALBANY.—A destructive fire occurred in this city, May 4th. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

CONNECTICUT.—The legislature of this state has elected Minor (American) as Governor. The election took place on May 3d, and stood, Minor 177, Ingham (Dem.) 70.

FAKING AMONG THE CATTLE.—The papers of the Western and Middle states represent, that thousands of cattle have perished during the past winter, for want of food. A writer from Trumbull Co., Ohio, says that 600 head have died within three adjoining counties for want of food.

CALIFORNIA.—The recent election in San Francisco, resulted in the election of Van Ness (Dem.) for Mayor.

Of the eight city officers chosen 4 were K. N.'s and 4 Democrats.

REJECTION OF THE DEMANDS OF THE ALLIES BY RUSSIA.—Disruption of the Vienna Conference.

We are indebted to the N. Y. Times of May 5, for the following:

From the Morning Chronicle, April 23.
We regret to state that Russia has absolutely rejected the demand of the Allies with respect to the Third Point.

It will be remembered that, after upwards of a fortnight's delay to enable Prince Gortschakoff to ask and receive from St. Petersburg full instructions as to the Third Point, the Conference held a meeting last Tuesday, and again on Thursday. On the last occasion, as we have already informed our readers, England, France, Austria, and Turkey made their specific and formal demands with regard to the conditions of the Third Point.

The *Moniteur* has already published to the world that the Western Powers insisted on the reduction of the Russian fleet, or on the neutralization of the Black Sea—meaning by that the exclusion of all vessels of war of all nations from the Baxine. With less than this the Allies could not be satisfied. It would have been ridiculous in France and England to withdraw from their occupation of Russian territory, to abandon their complete dominion of the Black Sea, leaving Russia every means and power of aggression at her disposal.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF required forty-eight hours to consider their demand, and we believe to refer specially to St. Petersburg. He no doubt received a prompt reply, for the Conference met again on Saturday, when the Russian Plenipotentiaries announced that Russia absolutely rejected the propositions of the Allies, and refused to admit even the principle of the limitation of her fleet, or of the neutrality of the Black Sea.

Upon this, the Conference occupied itself in the necessary formalities of placing the facts on record; and having signed this last protocol or record adjourned *sine die*.

Lord John Russell, it was understood, would leave Vienna on Monday, and we may therefore expect that in a few days we shall receive from him, in his place in Parliament, full explanations of the negotiations in which he has been engaged.

It now remains to be seen how far and how soon Austria will fulfill her engagements. By the treaty of the 2d of December she is bound, in the event of the failure of the negotiations for peace, to advise with England and France, with a view to concerting measures for the attainment of the object of the alliance—that object, and the terms in which it is expressed, being identical with those of the treaty of alliance between France and England.

In one word, Austria is bound, if there be force in bonds, to declare war; and we earnestly hope, therefore, that superior to the arts of Russia, she will know how to vindicate her truest interests and the just cause.

On their part, England and France will spare no effort, will grudge no sacrifice.—We will fight heartily, for we intend to win.

AUSTRIA REFUSES TO URGE THE CLAIMS OF THE ALLIES AGAINST RUSSIA.

All hopes of Austria taking the field Russia appear to be at an end for the present. Among the conflicting rumors, that which appeared to bear the most consistency, was that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than those

three: First—The Russian fleet in the Black Sea to remain *in statu quo*. It is said to present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates. Second—The Western Powers to have consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their ministers at St. Petersburg.

Third—The Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

The "Times" correspondent writing on the 16th April, from Vienna, says: "It is most painful to me to have to state that this city is again full of rumors that the Austrian Government has all along been playing the Western Powers false."

THE WAR.

The long-talked of General Bombardment of Sebastopol Begun!

Fire from all the French and English batteries was opened upon Sebastopol on the 9th of April. On the 10th both French and English viewed the bombardment as effective; but nothing decisive had occurred to warrant a conclusion as to the immediate issue. The French left batteries had made a breach in the indented wall; the two fronts of the last erected Russian battery were much injured, and one of the Russian works of counter-approach near the careening harbor was silenced. During the first two days the besiegers' fire was superior to that of the city.

The progress of events is thus narrated: From St. Petersburg, April 16, we have a dispatch, wherein Prince Gortschakoff announces, from Sebastopol, that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th April, the allies opened a cannonade from all their batteries, which lasted till evening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th the bombardment was resumed. The Russians replied with success, causing sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 833 killed and wounded.

The *Wiener Zeitung* publishes, that during the night of the 13th, the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enabled the allies to fortify the summit of the ravines, which is of great importance.

The fleets were in line of battle before Sebastopol.

Of date April 15, Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol, "the bombardment of the city continues without interruption since April 9. Damages are repaired during the night. Sebastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is but small. There is nothing new from other parts of the Crimea."

Omar Pacha was reported to have landed at Kamiesch with 15,000 men, to participate in the assault. We do not see how he could withdraw so large a number from his lines of defense at Eupatoria. Correspondence direct from Eupatoria, of date the 2d, did, however, state that six French steam-frigates were in waiting to embark Turks, and that Omar had informed his men he himself would accompany them in an enterprise in which "the eyes of Europe would be upon them."

The latest telegraphic despatches to London and Liverpool papers on the bombardment of Sebastopol are to the following effect:

PROGRESS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Private despatches from Paris announce that it was officially known there that on the 13th, the fourth day of the siege, no decisive advantage had been gained by the besiegers.

SEBASTOPOL, April 10.—The bombardment has continued. The rain and wind carry the smoke against the town. The Mat battery and the Quarantine Fort reply but feebly. The Malakoff tower is very much damaged, and a powder magazine has been blown up. The 28th French battery has been destroyed. The allied fleets are watching the harbor. Omar Pacha has arrived. The Egyptian troops are encamped on the heights of Kamiesch Bay. The Russians have received reinforcements.

Letters from the Crimea, of the 12th state officially that the allied fleets were ranged in order of battle before the harbor of Sebastopol.

The bombardment of the Malakoff Tower continued up to the 12th, without any apparent result.

A despatch from Gen. Caurobert says that all the French and English batteries opened fire on Sebastopol on the 9th April, and that the advantage was on the part of the allies.

A letter from Kamiesch, of the date of the 7th, says that 10,000 Turks had been disembarked at Sebastopol from Eupatoria, to take part in the siege.

Gortschakoff writes from the Crimea up-date of the 15—

"The losses of the garrison, if the fire of hell (see *inferno*) to which it has been exposed be taken into account, must be considered as very moderate. Nothing remarkable