The Oregon Arqus.

W. L. ADANS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

Agents for the Argus.

J. R. McBaine, Lafayette. C. A. REED, Sulem. MORGAN RUDOLPH, Sublimity. WM. BARLOW, Molalla. H. C. RAYMOND, Forest Grove. DR. DAVIS, Bloomington, FRANK W. BROWN, Corrullis, AMOS HARVEY, Plum Valley. SOLOHON ALLEN, Amity, J. E. LYLE, Dallas. John McKinney, Calopoola, REV. WILSON BLAIN, Union Point. L. A. Rice, Jacksonville, H. HARRIS, Cincinnati.

Law Concerning Newspapers. ir papers, the publisher may continue om until all arregrages are paid.

The until all arrearages are paid.

If authoritiers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office, or other place, to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle all arrearages, should there be any.

If I subscriber remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the

out informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

17 It is not sufficient for a postmaster, when a paper is not taken out of his office, to return one with "not taken out" written on the margin, but he must write a buter to the publisher, giving the name and post-office, and stating that the paper is not taken from the office. Otherwise the postmaster is held responsible.

Breadth of the .. Squatter Sovereignty"

"Is the recently avowed doctrine of territoria sovereignty broad enough, so that it will permit us freely to say whether we will come into the Un-ion, or whether we will remain without, and be-

The foregoing interrogatory was recently propounded by a writer in an Oregon paper, who seemed honestly enquiring after a legitimate method by which our people can sever themselves from their present connection with the General Government, and become an independent power. He seems at a loss to find either in the Constitution, the decisions of the Courts, the "opinions' of any of the official advisers of the nation's Executive, or even in a legislative precedent. established by Congress, the enunciation of a principle that may be used as a hammer to drive out some pin in the cable that binds us to the confederacy, unless the desidera tum may be found in the Kansas-Nebraska

The question he propounds in regard to the practical nature of the doctrine of "territorial sovereignty," embraced in this bill, which has been received with great applause by many well meaning men, who have been captivated by the title, which suggests principles entirely antipodal to those really found in the bill, shows that he, in common with many others, has never as yet had his attention closely directed to an investigation of the real merits of the bill.

The organic acts by which Kansas and Nebraska received territorial governments, much enlarged the privileges of the citizens of these Territories beyond those enjoyed by the settlers of other Territories, are dissimilar from our own organic act in but few particulars.

Where there is a dissimilarity, with but a solitary exception, so far as the exercise of Territorial privileges is concerned, the advantage is in our favor. Neither Kansas nor Nebraska possess any rights or privileges under their organic acts which are not enjoyed by us, with the exception of the introduction of slavery and polygamy into their territories, and in order seemingly to offset these privileges by an equivalent sac rifice Congress has very seriously curtailed their privileges in other respects.

For the purpose of placing the positions which the General Government has made us to occupy upon these "domestic institutions" in plain contrast, we make the following extracts from the organic acts of the two Territories:

Part of sec. 14 of the Part of sec. 14 of the Nebraska act. Oregon act.
"That the constitution. "The inhabitants and all the laws of the said Territory shall be on United States which are titled to enjoy all and sin not locally imapplicable, gular the rights, privi-shall have the same force leges, and advantages and effect within the said granted and secured to and effect within the sum granted and secured to Territory of Nebrasha as the people of the Terri-elsewhere within the Unitory of the United States ted States, except the North-West of the river eighth section of the act Ohio, by the articles o signification of the act Ohio, by the articles of preparatory to the admis-compact contained in the sion of Missouri into the ordinance for the govern-Union, approved March ment of said Territory, 6, 1820, which being in on the 30th day of July, consistent with the prin-1787, and shall be sub-ciple of non-intervention ject to all the conditions, by Cangress with since and the conditions. by Congress with slavery and restrictions, and pro-in the States and Territo-hibitions in said articles ries, as recognized by the of compact imposed upon legislation of 1850, com the people of said Terri-

nly called the compre- tory mise measures, is hereby This ordinance of 1787. declared inoperative and art. 5, contains the fol-

void; it being the true in lowing : tent and meaning of this "There shall be nei-act not to legislate slavery ther slavery nor involuninto any Territory or tary servitude in the said State, nor to exclude it Territory, otherwise than therefrom, but to leave in the the people thereof per-crimes, whereof the par-fectly free to form and ty shall have been duly regulate their dements converted institutions in their own

way, subject only to the constitution of the United States,"

The people of Konsas do not even possess

ceive his commission from the Governor of der the "two-thirds vote" principle already, the Territory appointed by the President of examined. Now when added to all this the United States, whilst on the other we remember that not only the Governors, hand the people of Oregon, Washington, but also the Secretary, Chief Justices, and and Minnesota are not required to wait the Associate Justices, Attorneys, and Maroption of the Executive, unless the Legisla. shals, of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, tures of their respective Territories may are, like similar officers of other Territories by express legislative enactments.

In Kansas and Nebraska the Governor constitutes a part of the legislative power and authority, whilst in the other Territories alluded to, it is alone vested in a Legislative Assembly chosen by the people.

When an imported appointce, whose appart of the "legislative power and authority" of a Territory, it would look as though the people had little occasion for making any great noise about the blessed privileges of squatter sovereignty."

Part of sec. 4 of the K. Part of sec. 4 of the Or. it. Nebraska act.

'The legislative power and authority of said and authority of said Ter-Territory shall be vested in in the Governor and all legislative assembly.

But let us contrast the real "sovereignty" powers of their Governors.

Part of sec. 6 of the Kan-Part of sec. 6 of the Or-

"Every bill which shall "All the laws passed have passed the council by the Legislative As-and house of representa-sembly shall be submitted tives of the said Territo-to the Congress of the ry, shall, before it be United States, and if dis-come a law, be presented approved, shall be null to the Governer of the and of no effect."

Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the their journal, and pro such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to sidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law."

carry it by a two-thirds vote!

undue influence, can barely secure the co-op- were not altogether groundless. eration of fourteen of those members he possible for the remaining twenty-five of that city to the Colville mines, their representatives to pass any act what.

at any point whatever, and no matter how notice of it are in another column. inconvenient to the people and unsuitable For the information of those unacquainry, "If you will not locate the seat of gov- Ex-Councilman of Oregon. Any further ernment upon our site, you shall not locate than that we are not able to say, as he is an

Here we find by the organic act of Kansas Dr. Lockwood is a resident of our city, and Nebraska that fifteen men, one of whom and from our own acquaintance with him was appointed by the President of the Uni and from hear ay we take him to be a gented States, held the balance of power in tleman of undoubted veracity. The Dr. their own hands, and were able successfully seems to be a consistent and efficient adto resist the will of the whole people, no vocate of temperance; Hon. S. T. McKean matter if they numbered fifty thousand !- professes to be the same. They both claim

But here is the proof, and in order still we leave it for others to judge. to keep up the contrast between the rights of these Kansas sovereigns and our own, we will again place them in contrast :

will again place them in contrast:

Part of sec. 13 of the Part of sec. 15 of the
Kansas-Nebraska act. Organ act.

"And at said first ses. "And at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem experast the shall deem experast the legislative assumbly shall sembly shall proceed to and should have been placed with your othtablish the seat of government for ment for said Territory at such en quite a classical finishing touch to your down eligible; which eligible; which place, place, however, shall however, shall thereafter the subject to be subject to be changed by the said by said legislative assemble. "O Tempora! O Mores! O Bunting!—Let us hope that the world will still wag on."

official capacity, but he is compelled to re- remove the seat of government, does so unhave required the Governor's commission appointed by the President, instead of being Yambill, and the mysterious destruction of elected by the people, we are compelled to his family, consisting of his aged wife and a greatest obstacle to be encountered in open-This is proved by contrasting the follow- look around in vain, for an exhibition of the boasted principle said to have been discover-Part of sec. 2 of the Part of sec. 2 of the Or-Kaneas and Nebraske egon act.
"He (the Governor) in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. We find "He (the Governor, shall commission all officers who shall be appoint pointed to office under the do office under the laws of the said Territory, the Territory, (which embraces flot only we are indebted to J. R. McBride, Esq. slavery but polygamy, as is proved by the a resident of Yamhill, for the following inry, and shall take care mission shall be requisitant that the laws be faithful-red, and shall take care action of Congress upon the "Act creating formation: that the laws be faithful- the office of Surveyor General," &c., for

retained by the General Government.

that name.

cupy a platform composed of only two stabbed in the breast, but the knife not ensolitary planks, (and miserably rotten ones tering by reason of the breast bone, they at that,) composed of No. 1, Slavery, No. 2, were compelled after a struggle, to cut his Polygamy.

Hurrah for Squatting Sovereignty!

Another Indian Outbreak in Rogue River

We learn that on or about the 3d inst. What a beautiful exhibition of squatter the Indians shot a white man in the vicinity sovereignty! The people of Kansas and of Jacksonville. A company consisting of like other squaws." Nebraska, no matter what their necessities, Dr. McKinny and eight others went in purand no matter how imperative their wants, suit of the Indians, whom they soon over- by a party of whites, having the prisoner in enterprise, or upon a dangerous and difficult are not permitted to make any legislative took in large numbers. A fight ensued, charge. He was fully committed after a full journey, to be offered all sorts of advice by provision for them whatever, (if their im- which resulted in the slaughter of the Dr. hearing before Esquire Campbell, and placed their well wishers, as to their outfit, conduct ported Governor oppose,) unless they can and seven of his party. Only one man es- under guard. During the following night on the way, &c., &c., in order to crown their The "legislative assembly" of Kansas and whites had gone in pursuit of the savages. by a party of men, in disguise, and nothing that you will be reminded over and over to matters out there. Nebraska is composed of thirty-nine mem. This shows that the apprehensions of the more was known of the Indian until the again by your anxious friends of every thing bers each. Now, if the Governor of either, Yreka citizens, that the Rogue river and next morning when he was discovered necessary to be done before starting-exby bribery, or by the exercise of any other Klamath Indians were acting in concert, dangling to the limb of a tree in the sub cepting perhaps one, and this one thing, as

P. S. By recent advices from Yreka we

Dr. Lockwood versus McKean

The people of Kansas and Nebraska were from S. T. McKean contradicting the state-tragedy. not even allowed to locate their seat of gov- ment previously made by the Dr., we The Pioneer, or California Monthly Magaernment where they chose, provided it was handed it to Dr. Lockwood, informing him not agreeable to their Governor. If their that we should publish it as a duty to Mr. Governor and fourteen members of the leg- McKean, and also informed him if he had islative assembly chose to lay out a town, or any thing to say in reply, he should be embark in a speculation in town property, heard. Mr. McKean's letter and the Dr.'s

it in their power to say to the whole Territo- perhaps, that the Hon. S. T. McKean is an entire stranger to us.

School Master Wanted.

proceed to locate and es-locate and establish the er Latin quotations, which would have givsuch place as they may place as they may deem learned disquisition, by such a pathetic apos-

the power to qualify a single officer they may It must be borne in mind that the Leg-feet long by 70 wide, is to be built at St. Pauls, Minnesota.

Highly Important from Yambili--- The Military Road from Astoria to Salem. Murderers of Rev. Mr. Clark's family discovered -- A Tillamook Indian hung at Lafayette-- A party of whites gone into the mountains in search of the balance of the Murderers.

ago we gave an account of the burning of distance from Astoria to the edge of the It will be recollected, that three weeks Rev. Mr. Clark's cabin on the head of South grown son, which took place in the night ing the road will be the removal of timber. during the absence of Mr. Clark from home.

the suspicion we then expressed, that this

It seems that the Sheriff (of Yamhill Utah,) that does not already belong to the county perhaps,) had occasion to go to Tillpeople of other Territories. But on the amouk to serve a legal process upon some other hand we find many valuable priviliges defendant who lived there. The Indians which we enjoy, wrested from the hands of being aware of his official character, and the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska, and noticing his apparent carnest conversation with the whites, during which he exhibited The whole thing shows it-elf to be a pro- certain papers, became suspicious that he whim or caprice of the President, is made a slavery, pro polygamy, tyranical humbug, was after the murderers of Clark's family, artfully concealed under a specious and de- and in their anxiety to find out, whether it coptive title, in order to carry out the wishes was so, propounded questions to the whites of the most ardent advocate of an unlimited of such a character, as at once fastened slavery extension, and deceive the simple suspicion upon them for having committed minded dupes of party into the support of the murder. The Sheriff immediately summoned the chief and peremptorily de-The more we examine this 'squatter sov- manded the murderers. The chief at once ereignty'the more glaring becomes its decep- acknowledged that one of his tribe had tion, and in-stead of rearing its head in the committed the murder, but that he was conscious dignity of truth, it settles lower then gone out of reach. The Sheriff inand lower, until it assumes a position that formed him that if he was not forthcoming of the people of these Territories by a little may well entitle it to the appellation of immediately the whites would soon be over further examination into the comparative Squatting "Sovereignty." In fact we think the mountains to take vengeance on the we have proved it to be such, and shall here. whole tribe. Upon this the chief sent out after consider it to be best represented by a party, which soon returned bringing the culprit, and delivered him over to the Sheriff. We rather think that by this time our A considerable quantity of the clothing old "mountaineer" has pretty well given taken from the house of Mr. Clark, was disup the idea of finding any thing "in the covered with the Indians. Plunder was recently avowed doctrine of Territorial the only cause alleged by the savages for Sovereignty" that will justify Oregon in having destroyed the family. The captured cutting herself entirely loose from the Indian confessed that he was a party in the Union, and setting up upon her own hook. transaction but implicated two more as If Oregon wishes to take a position on having assisted. He said they stabbed the the platform of "Territorial Sovereignty" as old lady in bed with a knife, and then cut set forth in the Nebraska bill, she must oc- her throat. The young man it seems they

> its valuables, and fired, ground that he was poor, and not able to buy clothing for his squaw, who was very you all there. clamorous as to her desire "to have things To Those Who are Leaving for the Mines.

caped to tell the tale. A strong party of he was taken from the custody of the guard efforts with the best results. We presume urbs of Lafayette.

can hold at defiance the will of the whole learn that a heavy train of animals loaded twenty-five men had armed themselves and our peculiar position before the public, perpeople of those Territories, and render it im- with merchandize, &c., is on its way from gone to Tillamook in order to bring the bal- haps the duty of putting you in mind of be hard to make us believe that only three us. Need we say that our attention has Upon the reception of the short note Indians were concerned in that bloody been lately forcibly called to the necessity of

as though it might be worth the \$5 00 per him! The man who fails to settle up with for the capital, these fifteen gentlemen had ted with the parties we may as well state, year it costs. Its selections seems to be well a poor printer, if there be any justice in

a reference to the "Editor's Table," we see Providence. In fact, we sometimes almost boiled eggs, and roasted curlew," together to chronicle the fact that the vengeance of with a dreadful account of one "Stubbins, Heaven, ever vigilant, and sure of its mark, who satisfied his appetite on a warm sum- has already overtaken Davis. mer's day by cating thirty-six ears of corn," This is "squatter sovereignty," with a ven- to be democra's, in politics, but which of all beautifully mixed up with a "gem" of them is really democratic, (Jeffersonian,) Poetry by F. Pollock, with notices of "admi-

petite, and from a "table" greaning under does. such a burden of literary salmagundi, every body can certainly find something that they can swallow.

Some correspondence crowded out.

Lieut. George H. Derby, of the Topo-

graphical Engineers, reached this city on

last Tuesday, having just completed his

review of the Astoria and Salem road as far south as the Tualatin plains. The plains by the nearest route is sixty-five miles. Lieut. Derby informs us, that the The steepest grade upon the whole route is Recent developments have fully justified thought not to exceed one hundred and twenty feet to the mile. The country from Astoria to the Plains is generally heavily timbered, with an excellent soil. Upon the Nehalim river there is a prairie one and a half miles wide, and some twenty miles long. This river empties into the ocean a short distance south of Killamook head, at the southern extremity of Clatsop Plains. At the point where the road crosses it, it is one hundred and twenty feet wide, and from five to thirty feet deep, flowing with a moderate current, and having banks well suited for a good ferry. The Indians from the coast are in the habit of navigating this river to a point only one and a half miles distant from the head of the Klaskani, where the ridge, and they are soon paddling down one of the tributaries of the Columbia .distance above the crossing of the Nehalim. Thirty thousand dollars have already been road, and with an appropriation of an adtrifle will complete the balance of the road to Salem, which will pass through a beauti

Bear it in Mind,

and fifteen miles

That the yearly examination of Academy and College classes will take place at Forest Grove on the 20th and 21st of August. On Wednesday, the 22d of August, the President of the University is to be inaugurated. Exercises to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Public speaking by the students in the evening.

We hope the friends of education will "turn out" in su& numbers as to exhibit the right kind of zeal in behalf of education in the whole country adjacent to the Instithroat. The house was then robbed of all tution. From the celebrity of the gentlemen having charge of the various depart-The Indian excused himself, on the ments, we shall expect an "exhibition" that will justify the effort. We will try to meet

Nothing is more common than for these The Sheriff was accompanied to Lafavette | who are about to start out upon an important We understand that a party of some matter of the highest importance, and from ance of the murderers to justice. It would this one thing devolves very naturally upon an immediate discharge of our duty, by the fact that Green Davis, of Davton, Yambill County, Oregon, has absquatulated for the Has been laid on our table by S. J. Me- mines, sending us word to "stop his paper," We are at a perfect loss to discover the mines under such circumstances has any

Convalescent. We are truly gratified to learn by Gov. Gaines, who paid us a visit on last Tuesday, rable pieces of music," such as the "Sou- that the Rev. O. Dickinson, of Salem, who venir de L'Opera,' and an anecdote of one had his thigh broken some weeks since, is School Master Wanted.

"We have no fears but that if leit alone he (Ad-"We have no fears but that if leit alone he (Adams) will beat his own brains out with his bouting." Florida, was a very profane man, got conhope Mr. Dickinson has not been forsaken verted, joined the Methodists, and after- by his friends during his affliction. He is wards fell out with the Almighty for send- agentleman, who is entitled to many friends ing a hurricane and destroying his crops, of the true sort. As a man of consistent hopped up and down, swore bitterly, called unwavering principles, and as a minister of on his wife to fetch his coat, as he was go- the gospel, who practices the virtues he ing straight to town to have his name taken preaches, he may well do as a pattern for some preachers we know of, who make a great He seems to be a man of omnivorous ap-etite, and from a "table" greating under

New Subscribers.

Another Indian Outbreak!

General Massacre of Miners on the Klamath--- All the Southern Tribes Supposed to be Combined --- Tremendons Excitement in Yreka .-- A General War Expected --- The Whole Difficulty Supposed to have Originated in a Quart of Whie-

The Yreka Union of the 4th inst. brings the sad intelligence of a recent outbreak among the savages on the Klamath and its tributaries, which threatens to be a matter of no trifling import. News had reached Yraka that ten miners on the Klamath had been sacrificed by the savages, and it was also thought from the best information that could be obtained that "every white man on the river from the mouth of Humbug down had been murdered, and that they (the Indians) were still engaged in cutting off those who might be unprepared for them, and is, norant of the outbreak." Capt, Judah, with twelve of his men, and a company of volunteers, had gone in pursuit of the Indians, but nothing had been heard as to their success. It was pretty satisfactorily ascertained that the Rogue River, Shasta, and Klamath River Indians had combined, and were taking refuge in a cave some twenty miles their canoes are hauled out and carried over from Yrcka. The names of those who were known to have been killed were, - Peters. Edw. Parrish, Thos. Gray, Wm. Hennessey, There is an excellent stone quarry a short and Peter Hignight, besides six others,names unknown. The Union had been unable, owing to the intense excitement, to arappropriated by Congress for making this rive at the real cause of the outbreak, but says, from its best information, it originated ditional fifty thousand, Lieut. Derby, thinks in a difficulty between Peters, a miner on it can be completed to the plains. A mere Humbug, and three drunken Indians. It seems that the Indians in question, (one of them on horseback and the others on foot,) ful prairie country. The whole distance had approached Peters and his partner from Astoria to Salem is about one hundred whilst they were at work, and attempted to run over them, and maltreat them in diverse ways. Peters threatened to shoot if they persisted in their conduct. This aggravated the savages to an increased violence, whereupon Peters drew his revolver and shot the Indian in the breast, at the same instant receiving the contents of a revolver in the hand of the savage. Peters survived but a short time. The Indians made their escape, but were soon pursued by a party of whites and brought back to Humbug. Two of them made their escape, and upon joining their tribe reported that the whites had massacred their partner, whom they left in custody. This was a signal for the general onslaught, which has since been made. The whites seem to be engaged in an indiscriminate slaughter-every Indian that falls within their reach is either shot down or hung. The Indians were said to have received their ammunition from negroes who

Colville Mines.

Nothing new this week, We have engaged the services of some able writers as orrespondents, who will, if they re the mines, keep us regularly posted up as

Importance of a Reliable Newspaper. The following embraces sections 4 and 5 strange as it may appear, see look upon as a bly of Oregon in January, 1854, concernof an act passed by the Leglislative Asseming weights and measures; and it will be of use to our readers who are not in possession of the statute. We see that the "Standard" has published a similar table, taken from some exchange paper, which differs very materially from this. It gives 35 pounds of oats to the bushel instead of 26, barley 48 pounds instead of 46, buck wheat 52 pounds instead of 42. If any of our subscribers Has been last on our table by S. S. S. S. Cormic, of Portland, who is an agent for and making no provisions for paying us the their produce by "Standard" weight, we the work. We have not had time to ex- \$5,00 he owes us. If he should happen to hope you will be good enough to loan them amine it enough to form an opinion of its be killed by the Indians, (which we fear he The Argus, so that they may see the law. merits, but from a hasty inspection it looks will,) what an awful future reckoning awaits Now, supposing your neighbor sells his crop of 500 bushels of barley, by "Standard" made and mostly of a decided scientific Heaven, must, sooner or later, meet with lars per bushel he will lose just \$43.47, (a exact peculiarities of the editor's taste. By right to expect the smiles of an overruling a "cheap paper." We have always thought sum sufficient to pay for our paper for about a reference to the "Enter's Table, we see an anecdotes of "Inspired Idiots," "Bills of tremble when we hear news from those on by buying "cheap articles." Now don't understand us to lay all the blame upon the editor, for we are certain that if his subscribers would pay him a fair living price for the "Standard" he would have much more time to devote to it, and instead of being harassed and tormented about his pecuniary affairs, so that the poor man is well nigh crazed, and hardly knows what he does select, he might be better able to avoid such mistakes as sending Wise to the U.S. Senate, and selling barley at forty-eight pounds to the bushel.

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat or clover-Fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rye or Indian

Thirty-six pounds for a bashel of oats; Forty-six pounds for a bushel of barier

23 Hogs are now running at large in Our friend C. A. Reed, of Salem, beats our city, destroying much of our peace, and any man in Oregon, a little, in sending in some of our potators. Where is the Mar-