

THE OREGON ARGUS.

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Job Printing. 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.

Treasonable Riot at the Recent Election in Louisville—Wholesale Slaughtering of the Infatuated Mob—Twenty Men Killed!!

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 7. We deeply regret to have to record the scenes of violence, bloodshed, and house burning which occurred in our city yesterday.

We are confident that these riots were not occasioned by anything that happened at any of the voting places. The election throughout the city, as far as we can learn, had passed off with unusual quiet, with the exception of a brutal outrage in the First ward, of which we shall speak presently.

We have neither space nor time to enter into any particulars. We will attempt to do so tomorrow. A number of Americans were slain by the foreigners, and a number of foreigners met a heavy retribution.

Further Particulars. [From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 8.] As we stated yesterday, there were several riotous fights at the different polls on Monday morning.

We are not now prepared to say that they were the consequences only of the incendiary appeals, for some time past publicly made to our foreign population, by some of the leaders of the anti-American party, or that they were instigated by direct instructions of men with fanatical hearts who control in a great measure the passions, and are able to dictate actions to the Germans and Irish who made these attacks.

The report reached the lower part of the city that six Americans had been shot, and were lying in Dr. Pyle's office. This caused the assembling of a large crowd, which proceeded up town.

The first attack made by the crowd was on a German named Vogt, in a house from which shots had been fired upon Americans, on the corner of Clay and Madison. He was shot, stabbed and beaten.

The crowd proceeded to the corner of Madison and Shelby, where firing from the houses had taken place, and they riddled two groceries. A German ropemaker, named Hein, who was walking along the street, was beset by the crowd and terribly beaten.

The crowd then ransacked a German beer house, corner of Walnut and Shelby, kept by C. Kiefer, and two houses occupied by Germans on the corner of Shelby and Marshall.

The next scene of the riot was Jefferson street, near Beargrass Creek. Here a party of gentlemen coming into the city were fired upon by foreigners from the houses, and some of them seriously wounded.

The riotous scene then moved to the corner of Main street, above Eleventh, where shots were fired, and the contents demolished. The brewery was afterwards fired and burned down, with several other houses. A number of window panes in other houses were broken. Several Germans were very badly beaten, and an Irishman, named Patrick Murphy, was shot; he died this morning.

On Preston street, below Main, John Sutherland, an American, was shot, but not dangerously injured, and an Irishman was shot and beaten.

All the German houses attacked were those from which shots had been fired by the occupants. While this was going on in the upper part of the city, several persons were fired upon on the lower part of Main street. About 5 o'clock two Americans were shot from an Irish house, while going along on Chapel street.

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Seven or eight houses on the north side of Main street, above Eleventh, and two on the south side, were burned. A man named Richard Blackburn, who had held the pipe of the American Eagle Company, was shot about 3 o'clock this morning. The houses were nearly all owned by Francis Quinn, who was killed.

Later at night, one of the groceries ransacked on Madison street was burned down, and also two Irish cooper shops on Main street. There were several German cooper shops in the same vicinity, but none of them were burned. We are credibly informed that the mob had nothing to do with this fire.

There were some warlike demonstrations this morning on Fifth street, near Main, but better counsel prevailed, and the crowd finally dispersed. The result as far as we can learn is that fourteen men have been killed, six of whom were Americans. Three others are expected to die. We have not been able to ascertain how many have been wounded; we have learned of about thirty more or less wounded.

We see it stated that the Hermitage, General Jackson's home and burial place, is advertised for sale.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor. AMERICA—Knows nought of golden promises of kings. Knows nought of coronets, and stars, and strivings. SUBSCRIPTION. Five Dollars a Year.

VOL. I. OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855. NO. 24.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Allies Yet Before Sebastopol!

Preparations for Another Assault.

Sumored Death of Gen. Todleben.

The Question of Foreign Enlistment in the United States.

The Siege.—The French works are so close to the abatis of the Malakoff that a man may throw a stone into it. It is formed of the trunks of oak and beech, from the woods of the Crimea, and is more than six feet high.

A French despatch dated July 29, says: "Everything is prepared for a general assault in about fifteen days."

July 21.—Gen. Simpson telegraphs: "The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Micekzke, and the strong range of heights overlooking Ukusta and the Valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Aninka."

"The Times" correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has ceased; yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the Allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold. A few days since the Russians succeeded in establishing rifle pits in front of the French sap."

July 28.—Gortschakoff telegraphs, "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We repelled with vigor."

Advices from the Crimea to the 29th July announce continued preparations for another expedition. All the lighter vessels of the fleet were assembled at Kamiesch.

It was reported at Paris on the 3d of August that the French Government had official notification that the bombardment of the Malakoff and Redan had been resumed preparatory to another assault.

July 30.—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

The Vicery of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea.

Kamiesch and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition.

The French Government has chartered 97 small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men.

It was rumored that Gen. Simpson had resigned. It was surmised that the fleet would attempt to force the harbor of Sebastopol, in conjunction with the assault of the land forces on the works.

It was rumored that Maj. Gen. Todleben, the scientific engineer who planned the defenses of Sebastopol, is dead.

Latest TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON to LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4. Note.—The "Weekly Newspaper," just issued, says: "We learn that the Siege of Sebastopol is about to be raised. Also, that a communication has just been received from Germany by the Western Powers, which may lead to startling results."

SEA OF AZOFF.—Magazines along the coast were being destroyed as found, and small steamers were engaged in surveying. The allied fortifications were progressing.

AM.—The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzerum, and to be retreating, but this is considered very doubtful.

NEGOTIATIONS.—Family influence and intrigue are actively at work. The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, indignated by a letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon, who sends Gen. Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna.

The contents of these letters are profoundly secret.

Great Britain. In answer to the message of the Queen to the House of Commons for supplies, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed to issue £7,000,000 additional Exchequer bills.

The London Times had an article on Consul Rowcroft's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

Milor Gibson, in Parliament, referred to this editorial, and asked the Government to furnish information on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States.

Lord Palmerston replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax, by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no questions should by possibility arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax.

France. The official report in regard to the loan shows 3,600,000,000 francs, six times the amount asked for.

The report of the Minister of Finance describes the loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. The number of subscribers to the loan is 310,000.

The Daily News says General Count Zamoiski has arrived in London by special invitation from the Government. He comes direct from the East; and it is evident he can only have been invited to England with a view to enable Ministers to arrive at some final decision on the Polish question.

Another Assault to be Made. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, writing under date of August 2, says: "Two days only have elapsed since the date of my last, and the accumulation of intelligence is not meagre. A despatch from Gen. Pelissier, dated the 27th, states that 'nothing new had taken place.' But a despatch from Gortschakoff says of the same day, that a violent cannonade, lasting ten hours and a half, had been made by the Allies, to which the Russians vigorously replied. It is possible, therefore, that Pelissier in his despatch reported the cannonade, but that the passage was struck out for some reason by the Government, before sending it to the Monitor."

No despatches have been made public for three days, though the communication by telegraph is open. The assault will not now be long deferred, and the date of the 15th of this month seems more than ever probable. The French in their trenches, and the Russians in their ambulances before Malakoff, were but forty yards apart, and aimed at the white of each other's eyes. Pelissier was unpopular—Todleben, entirely recovered, had given a new impetus to the works of the second line of defense behind Malakoff. The Allies were aware of the preparations making at home to render their second

winter more comfortable than the first. The letters just received breathe a strong hope, if not a lively confidence, that the season will be spent in, and not before, Sebastopol.

Will Sebastopol be Taken?

The Invalide Russe publishes a remarkable article, four columns long, under the heading: "Will Sebastopol be Taken?"

Though free from braggadochio, it concludes with expressing the conviction that the fortress is impregnable, though it confesses that the Allies would have inevitably taken it, had they assaulted it from the position they now occupy, on the morrow of the day they arrived there. It says Sebastopol can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fugitive troops against 50,000 fresh troops; that the Allies cannot, with double the force they can dispose of, cut off the communication by Perkop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians, and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and for a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization; that four days after the tremendous bombardment of the 28th of March, Sebastopol was stronger than before; that at this moment, the daily Allied losses are greater, and those of the garrison less, than ever before. It goes on to show the tremendous preparations for the reception of the enemy, if it succeeds in obtaining a momentary foothold. The Constitutionnel affects to consider this article as a desperate effort to reassure the people of St. Petersburg, and offers as a reply to the question, "Will Sebastopol be taken?" the sentiment that it will. The Allies have not learned wisdom by experience, and are as ready to-day to underrate their enemy as on the 17th of October.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

July 10. This morning we were roused by a pretty heavy firing on the Redan, which, commencing at daybreak, lasted for nearly four hours. About eight o'clock it gradually died away, and for the remainder of the day the occasional booming of the guns was heard as it has been daily for months.

The cause of this morning's activity was that the Redan was impeding the construction of the heavy battery by which the British hope to reach the shipping, and either to destroy them or force them to leave the position which they have held with such obstinacy, and which they used with such effect on the 18th of June. It will be remembered on that day the Russian vessels, moored in double line across the harbor, fired double broadsides on the advancing allies, and moved them down with more fatal effect than even the works of the Malakoff and Redan. The French, especially, suffered much from this terrible fire, which was sustained during the whole action, Gen. Pelissier, though by no means a cautious commander, is understood to shrink from sending his troops to be a second time exposed to such a reception.

The Defence.

The general opinion is that no new attack on the Malakoff ought to be hazarded until the fleet is dislodged from its position, and driven into a part of the harbor where it will be ineffective against the Allies. Of course I say nothing of the means by which this is to be effected. At present everything seems to betoken on both sides the busy preparation for a determined attack and a stern defence. On our part it is only the repetition of what has often been described—the ceaseless landing of shot and shell on the encumbered wharves of Balaklava, the toil of wagons and of strings of mules along the parched and thirsty road, while the wind carries its clouds of dust before it, enveloping whole convoys, and making them invisible for minutes together, or whirling along in eddies with a spinning pillar of dust like a water spout. The monotony of the trenches is relieved by the conviction that a few days will see the renewal of the efforts which were unsuccessful three weeks ago.

The Sap of the Malakoff.

The French are making visible progress in their sap towards the Malakoff. Half way between this stronghold and the Mamelon, where our allies are firmly established, a long trench is visible, which shows how far they have advanced in the interval since the last attack. The Russians have made no serious attempt to retake the latter position, although the night before last they made a little sortie, in which some sharp fighting took place, the end of it being that the Russians retired after somewhat interrupting the French works. But the enemy is, no doubt, much more actively employed in strengthening the Malakoff itself, which he must feel to be the key of Sebastopol.

Should this now celebrated hillock fall into the hands of the Allies, no ingenuity or obstinacy of defence can delay the capture of the southern side beyond a few weeks. There is every reason to believe that the Russians are day and night at work deepening the ditch and constructing abattis. A very large body of troops is constantly under arms, and every means are used to avoid a surprise like that which gave the French such easy possession of the Mamelon.

New Russian Work.

But it seems to be not alone the Malakoff and Redan which the enemy is strengthening. The Russian engineers are evidently constructing works on a very large scale behind the fortifications with which we have been brought into contact. The whole

harbor is alive with boats. Crafts of all shapes and sizes are continually crossing and recrossing, carrying gabions, fascines, and trunks of trees for the construction of abattis, as well as provisions and ammunition. They discharge their cargoes and immediately return for fresh ones, each boat seeming to make some twelve or fourteen trips a day. The ships' boats seem all to be employed at this work, which is no doubt performed by the sailors. The large supply of wood yielded by the forests of the Crimea has been one of the chief aids to the defence of Sebastopol. Fuel for the steamers and for cookery has been obtained in abundance, and the want of coal has probably been little felt. Trees felled and brought a distance of ten or twelve miles form the strong abattis, six feet high, which is one of the chief defences of the Redan. Fascines for works have been obtained from the same quarter, and are brought in large quantities.

The Weather and Health.

The camp is healthy enough, and it is probable that the summer will pass away without any of that sickness to which the nation has looked forward with such forebodings. The heat is by no means equal to what has been the general temperature of the country in former years; and fever and diarrhoea have prevailed to a less extent than usual.

Prospects of the Siege. July 12.

Nothing new to-day. The French and the Turks have finally returned from their reconnaissance, and the country about Baidar is again in the hands of the Cossacks. The quantity of cattle driven in by them is very great. An attack on the Russian position is considered all but hopeless. Nature seems as if she had constructed the plateau they occupy as a vast defensible position, which 50,000 men may hold against four times their number. Of the reduction of Sebastopol proper before the winter, I have no kind of doubt. That the Russians will hold out with all the obstinacy of their character, even after the destruction of their ships and the capture of the Malakoff, may be expected; but the possession of a new position, commanding the harbor and the bridge of boats which crosses it, must eventually cause the enemy to retreat.

The Russian generals, though brave, and determined on an obstinate defence, may fairly receive credit for the possession of prudence and forethought. As long as a place can be held with a chance of success, or even of damaging the enemy, they will hold it; but all their proceedings give reason to believe that they will not allow their troops to be cut to pieces merely for the credit of having made a desperate resistance, and held without advantage for a short time longer an untenable position.—[No doubt this Englishman hopes so.]—When they see that their retreat is seriously endangered, it is not improbable that they will altogether abandon the southern side, which they can hardly hope to hold should the allies be able to command the harbor. They, no doubt, count at least on being able to prolong their resistance until the winter sets in; if that be impossible, they will most likely withdraw to the northern side, which it may be impracticable to lay siege to before the spring of 1856.—What may be done during that time to strengthen the works we may judge from the industry and skill with which they have labored in the defence of Sebastopol proper.

As to provisioning the troops, the fact that the dangers of last winter are foreseen and discussed, is a warrant that they will not recede. At any rate the crushing burden of overwork will not press on our men, for we will have the French on all sides of us to take part in the labor of the trenches. A singular fact is, that during the winter every man cooked his own food. The cold and wearied soldier, creeping back from the trenches, found his junk of salt meat, which he must light a fire to cook, often with wet wood, probably the work of more than an hour. The consequence was that he often devoured the food in its raw state, or contented himself merely with rum and biscuit. A better system has begun to prevail with regard to cooking.

The Malakoff.

July 13.—Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. It has been blowing a gale for the last twenty-four hours, and the wind bore the sound of the heavy guns toward us, so that the very ground shook. I am sorry to say that the battery which the French have constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A colonel and about thirty officers and men were put hors de combat, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact, as the Allies advance to the actual defence of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works, and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which nine months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White Works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days.

A Murderous Mistake.

[From the Correspondent of the London News.] After the affair of the 18th, I may remark, our artillerymen in the Twenty-one Gun and other neighboring batteries had received orders to train their guns at night on the approaches to the Quarries on the one hand, and on the space between the Mamelon and Malakoff on the other—in this

last case without the smallest arrangement for signals with the French. Accordingly, on Sunday night, when a strong force of French deployed out from the Mamelon to support those who were already engaged in repelling the enemy, our Twenty-one Gun battery opened fire on them, and kept it up most effectively till a breathless messenger arrived to give notice of the murderous mistake.

"The well-timed blunder, I learn, afforded the enemy most valuable aid, and had it been much longer continued would have resulted in the repulse of our allies and the destruction of their hard-worked sap. That such an error could arise is about equally the fault of ourselves and the sufferers; for the arrangement of some system of signals to distinguish a friendly from a hostile party on ground which it was mutually understood that our guns should be prepared to play at night, seems so much a matter of course that the rarest recruit that ever joined a marching regiment would have thought of it as the first step in the plan. With such generalship what armies could succeed?"

Prospect of Taking the Malakoff.

Our engineers say that with the advantages of position lately gained, and the regular approaches now in progress, whatever the nature of the defensive works, their destruction will be easily effected, and the capture of the hill ensured; but those who remember the aspect of this same hill at the end of September, 1854, when its only defence was a tall isolated white tower, and who recall how lightly were regarded the labors of the busy swarms of Russians as they built without interruption the earth batteries which have hitherto proved so persistent and destructive, may be permitted to doubt the facility talked of. No one doubts that this position is to be, and will be, taken; but as far as appearances can be depended upon, notwithstanding an acknowledged superiority of fire and other advantages, this will not be accomplished without severe struggle and further sacrifice.

The Russian Defence.

[From the London Times.] It clearly appears that on the 18th, as in all the preceding instances, the Russians succeeded after the bombardment in re-establishing the line of defence of Sebastopol in its primitive state; and, though it is not denied that the works were severely damaged by the fire of the besiegers, means have constantly been found to repair the lines, and to construct new batteries, even under a heavy fire.

This is one of the principal circumstances which distinguish the siege of Sebastopol from all other sieges in history, and which show the uncommon skill with which the Russian engineers avail themselves of the new system of fortification they have created, while the Russian troops display equal energy in the execution of these plans.—Sebastopol may be said to be defended as much by the spade as by the sword, and repeated experience has now shown that in works of this nature, the utmost damage caused by a bombardment from siege trains even of unexampled magnitude and power may be repaired within a few hours by an active and resolute garrison. That, of course, is a peculiar advantage which works revetted with masonry never can possess, and the contrast which has lately been drawn by a writer in the Edinburgh Review between the speedy fall of the towers of Bouarsund and the protracted resistance of the earthworks of Silistria and Sebastopol is a most instructive lesson in the art of defence. To render the bombardment of Sebastopol of any use at all as a preliminary to the assault of the place, it must be followed instantly by the attacking columns, for the interval of a single night has on more than one occasion, sufficed to counterbalance the effect of one of these gigantic operations.

Good Times at Hand.

For more than a year past "hard times" have prevailed in Cincinnati, the representative city of the Great West. Disaster followed disaster fast. Fall was the word. The crops failed, the river failed, the Banks failed, and a few business men failed. Only the tax-gatherer failed not. The people were disheartened and lost confidence in the future of our city, and began to talk of homes elsewhere. The rivets were reduced to rivulets, and the earth refused its bounty. Winter found our mechanics out of work, our manufactories silent, our coal yards empty, hunger and nakedness among the poor who could not get employment, and distressing embarrassment among the business men. The great currents of travel swept wide of us. Our huge and splendid hotels were vacant palaces, their banquet halls deserted. The souls of the men of Cincinnati were tried, and were found true. Those who were captivated to look into the future, thick with gloom as it was, could see beyond the dismal clouds a kindling brightness that promised better times. And these times are now at hand.

Providence has this season favored this people with an enormous accession of wealth. The yield of fruits of the earth is great beyond all example. The summer has been wonderfully propitious, and stimulated by the high prices of grain, the farmers have made extraordinary efforts, and there are but few of them who have not this year cultivated an unusual number of acres and exerted themselves with unprecedented vigor. The corners of many a field where the alders or briars had away were this time cleaned out. Bits of new ground have been broken up. Furrows have been drawn unusually near the fences. Turn rows have been narrowed. Swampy places have been subsoiled, and a determination generally manifested to make every inch of soil count in the great sum which was to be added to our capital already in hand. And God send the frosts, the rains, the sunshine and the gentle airs in good time, so that the labors of the tillers of the earth be most abundantly rewarded.

We do not know of a single failure (Continued on Fourth Page.)