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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 additional sets to all the requirements of the trade. HEADLINES, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CHICKENS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

MY PHILOSOPHY.

Bright things can never die, Even though they fade; Beauty and misery; Deathless were made; What though the summer day Passes at eve away, Doth not the moon's soft ray Still see the night? Bright things can never die, Saith my philosophy; Pleasur, though he pass by, Leaves us the light. Kind words can never die, Cherished and blest; God knows how deep they lie Stored in the breast, Like childhood's simple rhymes Said o'er a thousand times, Aye, in all years and climes, Distant and near; Kind words can never die, Saith my philosophy; Deep in the soul they lie, God knows how dear. Childhood can never die— Wrecks of the past Float on the memory Even to the last. Many a happy thing, Many a daisy's bloom, Flow, on Time's ceaseless wing, Far, far away; Childhood can never die, Saith my philosophy; Wrecks of our infancy, Live on for aye. Sweet fancies never die, They leave behind Some fairy legacy Stored in the mind— Some happy thought or dream, Pure as day's earliest beam, Kissing the gentle stream, In the lone glade. Yet through these things pass by, Saith my philosophy, Bright things can never die, Even though they fade.

—London Athenaeum.

The Temperate use of Ardent Spirits.

The Westminster Review is out in favor of alcoholic drinks. In reply to the point that the temperate use of ardent spirits is not hurtful, the Saturday Evening Post says:

"Now, what shall we do? Granting that the temperate use of ardent spirits is not hurtful—that it is even beneficial—are we not paying too dearly for this benefit, if, as a consequence of it, every family must yield up a father, a mother, a brother, or a sister, to utter destruction? That is the light in which the question presents itself to us. That is the mode of viewing it, which has led parents to banish spirituous liquors entirely from the family circle—and which, on the same principle, has led many of our State governments to pass ultra-prohibitory laws.

"It may be said, 'Because a thing is abused, is no reason why it should not be carefully and properly used'; but that depends upon the amount of good derived from the use, as compared with the danger of, and the amount of evil caused by, the abuse. If the liability to abuse, and the evils of said abuse, is very great, whereas the good is but small—or is of a kind that can be obtained from some safer course—then common sense obviously points to a restriction of the use, on account of the great danger of the abuse of the commodity. It is upon this principle, doubtless, that St. Paul says—'It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.'"

"Therefore, the question is not settled by proving that alcoholic drinks are even beneficial, taken in moderation. The benefit is to be weighed against the immense amount of poverty, crime, suffering and sorrow, which have been found inevitably to result from their use. If a father have four or five young sons, he may conclude almost to a certainty of an arithmetical calculation, that the daily use of wine at his table, will cause at least one of them to fall, and bring grief and dishonor upon his gray hairs. He must then balance the good the wine will do the others, against the harm it will do the one. And certainly if that good can be as well supplied by an extra amount of 'padding,' or other innocuous food, he will gladly substitute that which is equally beneficial, and comparatively harmless, for an article which even if good as a servant, is so terribly tyrannical and destructive as a master. We are persuaded that there are the common-sense and practical considerations, which have made so many moderate and conservative men 'tee-totallers' and 'prohibitionists.'"

Ex President Fillmore is in Paris, —Source Robert Toombs and family.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor.

AMERICA—Knows nought of golden promises of kings; Knows nought of coronets, and stars, and sashes."

SUBSCRIPTION, Five Dollars a Year.

VOL. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855.

NO. 29.

From Nicaragua. PARTICULARS OF WALKER'S FIGHT AT VIRGIN BAY—VICTORY OF WALKER AND THE DEMOCRATS—CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON RIVAS—SPANISH ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. The San Francisco HERALD publishes the following letter from Nicaragua, and says, that the writer has no connection whatsoever with the politics of that country, and his statement may be relied on as correct:

"SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Sept. 21, 1855. 'I have but little news to communicate, except what seems to be going on in the way of the revolution and slaughter of human life. A great battle was fought at Virgin Bay on the 4th instant, between Col. Walker and party, and the Government forces, in which Walker was entirely successful, routing and dispersing the Government party in every direction. Col. Walker left here on the 3d at night, and just as he had reached Virgin Bay on the morning of the 4th, the enemy came on him and attacked the picket-guard, who commenced firing and falling back in regular order until they reached the main body of Walker's men; but the enemy, instead of following the picket-guard direct, divided their forces and entered the town by two different routes, and then the fight commenced in real earnest and continued for the space of three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy broke and fled in every direction, leaving about ninety officers and soldiers dead on the ground, together with from one to two hundred stand of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, and it is believed that as many were wounded as were found dead on the battle ground, many of whom, it is supposed, have since died. The Government forces numbered about 600, and that of Col. Walker consisted of about 50 Americans and 170 natives. The native soldiers fought very well in their way, but it was the rifle and the revolver that did the great work of death on that occasion. Col. Walker returned here immediately after the fight at Virgin Bay, and is still here with some additional force, and will, I have no doubt, proceed to Rivas within a few days to attack that place, and whenever he makes the attempt you may wager all you have that he will take it. I omitted to name that Walker did not lose a man in the battle at Virgin Bay, and had but two white men wounded, and four or five natives. The whites have since recovered, but three of the natives died."'

The Boletín de Noticias, published in Leon, of Sept. 9th, 1855, has the following: "Yesterday at three o'clock, P. M., the Supreme Government received the report of the encounter which took place at Virgin Bay on the 3d instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., between a portion of our forces in the district of Rivas, one hundred and seventy men strong, and five hundred of the enemy. The battle lasted three-quarters of an hour, and ended by the complete defeat of the enemy, who left eighty-three dead on the field, and many wounded; capturing one wagon and two mules, with seven thousand rations, one hundred and seven muskets, twenty cases of powder and one military chest. Eleven prisoners were also left in our hands; and the loss on our side amounted to only four men killed and seven wounded. This triumph, so important for the Democratic cause, and which promises a very speedy and final denouement, is due to Col. William Walker and Jose Maria Valle, who directed the action with valor and promptitude, as well as to the other Chiefs and soldiers who fought with admirable boldness and decision. "We wish also to bring to the notice of the public that the agents and other employees of the American Transit Company have recognized the Democratic authorities at San Juan del Sur and Virgin Bay; that in consequence of our victory our forces have been augmented by a considerable number of patriots, who have gathered from all parts of the Department, and by many who have come over from the ranks of the enemy; and that in a very short time they shall be enabled to begin operations of the greatest importance. "We will not conclude without offering to Colonels Walker and Valle, and to their subordinates, our most sincere thanks for the glorious triumph they have obtained for our arms. They have recommended themselves to the gratitude and respect of the people, and the Government, who knows how to appreciate such valuable services, will not fail to reward them as they deserve." Another battle was expected about the first of October. Walker expected to have about 450 men in the field by that date. His men were in high spirits and sanguine of success. The Honduras troops had been withdrawn, in consequence of troubles in their own State. Munoz was killed in a battle with Guardiolan Sance, a townsituated on the road to Honduras, about fifty miles from Leon. Munoz will be succeeded by Hinos, as commander-in-chief of all the Honduras forces. In a letter to the editor of the S. F. HERALD, dated Sept. 21, the Colonel says: "In a few days I expect to have another fight with the enemy. If we defeat them again, the Granada party is gone. At present they are trying to negotiate with Kinney, and assistance from him appears to be their last hope. They can get no help from him, for he has not the men fit for service. The men with him are mere speculators." The Siege of Sebastopol. The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "Advices of a private character from Sebastopol modify very materially the statements which appear in the English and French journals. There is a fair probability that the tower of Malakoff will not be attacked at all, or, if attacked, it will only be after the intervention of events which will render the probability of success greater than they now are. Since the disastrous repulse of the 18th of June the defensive force of the Malakoff and Redan towers has, by additions in earthworks and cannon, been increased one-third; and since it is now recognized on all hands that the assault on the 18th was ill-timed, and would have proved unsuccessful even if it had been skillfully executed and free from mistakes, the hopes of a successful assault have been very considerably diminished, and the reluctance to make the attempt quite as considerably increased. So apparently hazardous, indeed, would a second attack be considered, that it is doubtful whether any other man than Pelissier would attempt it, and it is to avoid the disgrace which the useless attacks upon these strong forts will bring to the commanding officers that Gen. Simpson is so anxious that his government should replace him by some other man. The commanders charged with the defense of Sebastopol never felt greater confidence in their abilities to resist an assaulting party than at the present moment, notwithstanding the Allies constantly assert the contrary. THE EXACT LOSSES OF THE ALLIES NEVER REPORTED. "Very good evidence existed at the time of the repulse from the Malakoff and Redan towers for the belief that the number of men reported by the Allied generals as their loss in killed and wounded in that disastrous affair was very much below the actual loss; and subsequent events have very much strengthened that opinion. Returned officers of the Foreign Legions, while admitting that it is difficult for others than the officers directly concerned in making out the reports of casualties after the battle to know the exact figure of the losses, yet state it as their belief that, on that occasion, there were 10,000 men hors de combat; that the number of dead was actually diminished, while those not dangerously wounded were not included in the list at all. The same may be said of the official reports in regard to the daily losses in the trenches and from disease. From the time of the attack on the Mamelon Vert to the present moment every inch of ground has been gained in torrents of human blood; according to the admission of Gen. Pelissier, forty men are killed per day in the trenches which are being directed toward the Malakoff tower, and this is also set down by the authorities which has been cited above as a large diminution from the true figures furnished by that general to his government. The losses from cholera in the month of June in the French camp are now known to have been fearfully large—not less than 3000 men having been swept off in that time by the epidemic—although at the moment it was raging the subject was scarcely mentioned either in despatches or correspondence. The reader will hardly forget the significant fact that in the month of July a re-inforcement of 50,000 men left France for the Crimea, 'to fill up the vacancies,' as it was officially announced. WHICH SIDE DOES THE BRAGGING? "The exaggerations and the constant boasting of grand reports, past and to come, contained in the reports of the Allies, contrast strangely with the modesty, the truthfulness, and the simplicity of the Russian reports. Since the very commencement of the war this rare difference in the style of the reports, official and unofficial, must have been remarked by all; and, looking at the general conduct of the Russians, their moderation, their politeness and magnanimity toward the invaders of their soil, on every occasion which offers such manifestations, and the absence of disagreeable language when speaking of their enemies, whether in public or private, one is led to ask the question, which of the contending parties exhibits the highest degree of civilization? Whether Russia be right or wrong in the war in which she is engaged, there is a grandeur in the quiet, heroic moderation in which she carries it on, which must challenge the admiration of even her enemies. The exaggerations and the affected indignation of the London and Paris journals over certain barbarities charged to Russian accounts, are understood well enough in Paris, and properly appreciated. WILL SEBASTOPOL FALL THIS SEASON? "The majority of thinking people in Paris is inclined at this moment to the opinion that Sebastopol cannot be taken this season, and there is no doubt but that it is the safest one. It is admitted that there is a certain justice in the comparison, made some time ago that an attack upon Russia in the Crimea is analogous to an attack on England at Gibraltar; that, after wasting vast resources in the subjugation of either place, no definitive blow would be struck at the vitality or the conquest of the country to which these strong forts belong; and thus the argument becomes good, that the expedition to the

Crimea was a stupendous mistake, and that its continuation is a barbarous revival of the ancient system of warfare in which the lives of brave men were sacrificed to the pride of obstinate commanders, without end and without results. These convictions have been very much strengthened lately by the disclosures made in regard to the new additions to the defenses of the town on the side on which the besieging army is now directing its attacks, as well as the impregnability of the positions in the line of communication between Sebastopol and Perekop."

GENERAL TODTLEBEN. Gen. Todtleben, who had almost recovered from his wound, will be prevented from resuming active service through his own impatience. Before he was in a fit state, he persisted in inspecting the fortifications and the progress of his mines. This exertion brought on an inflammation, and, by the advice of his surgeons, Prince Gortschakoff determined on removing him from Sebastopol, to prevent the chance of another relapse. He was therefore conveyed to Simpheropol; but, notwithstanding his absence, nothing important is done without his advice being taken.

From the Plains. News from Nebraska City had been received on the 8th Sept.

Col. Monnies' party of Government Surveyors was attacked by a band of Pawnee Loups about 30 miles up Platte river. Col. Monnies and five others reached Nebraska City, but six others were dispersed, and have not been heard from. A company of fifty men was immediately raised and started in pursuit.

The St. Louis Republican says:—Mr. Ed. Morin has returned to St. Joseph with the remains of Capt. Gibson, killed by the Sioux Indians, ten miles below the mouth of Deer Creek, in the Indian Territory. The Sioux Indians are represented by his party to have been troublesome, and an engagement took place between them and the Indians, on the 4th of July, at the North Platte Bridge, in which two of the Indians were killed.

Gen. HARNET left Ft. Kearney on the 4th of August, with 1,300 men, making forced marches to accomplish some purpose as yet unknown. He said to Mr. Morin, on leaving, "By G—d, I am for battle—no peace." All along the Platte the Buffalo were to be seen in great numbers.

The Vote of California. The San Francisco HERALD gives an elaborate statement of the estimated number of voters in California, apportioning the same to the various geographical sections of the State. The article in question deems it safe to assume that, of the 97,000 voters at the last election, 60,000 were miners. But none save American born and naturalized citizens are entitled to vote. We estimate at least 40,000 foreign miners in this State, including Chinamen. This would at once make the 100,000 supposed—to which must be added the large number of American miners who neglected to vote, safely estimated at 20,000, and we arrive at the conclusion that there are 100,000 miners of the Caucasian race in this State, or 120,000 of all races.—Sacramento Union.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law was rejected by the people of Illinois, but the fact of its passage by the Legislature had the effect of repealing all license laws previously existing—at least so the Madison Circuit Court has decided, Judge Brees presiding. There is now free trade in liquor.

The State of negotiations at the Court of St. James, are such that the public interest will require the confinement of Mr. Buchanan longer in London, than he or his friends in this country anticipated. His connection with that Mission will not therefore terminate at the time heretofore announced, namely, the 1st of Oct. It is presumed that his detention has reference to the Central American question.

GUNPOWDER.—The Russian war is at length felt in the demand for gunpowder and the raw materials of which it is manufactured. Gunpowder has largely advanced recently and is still rising. Many of the mills in the United States, are about being closed, being unable to procure saltpetre, not a sack of which is now for sale in the commercial ports. It has advanced in price one hundred and fifty per cent. in the last sixty days, and agents from Europe in New York and Boston, have bought all that will arrive this year from Calcutta. It is said that there is but one powder making firm in the United States that has stock to run more than sixty days longer. They must close then or sooner, and await the result of the Eastern war or bid against the European governments for that indispensable ingredient for powder, saltpetre.—Newburyport Herald.

The Virginia tobacco crop will this season, it is said, much exceed that of last year. The inspections thus far show an excess of 9000 bbls. over the corresponding period of last year.

The total population of Chicago, as by the census just taken and completed, is 89,028. In 1850 it was 28,620.

From the Argus Extra, of Tuesday night. Late from the South. FURTHER MASSACRES! Sixty Men and Thirty Women Besieged by Indians!—Several Men Killed, and \$20,000 of Property Destroyed!! Mr. J. N. BAKER has just handed us an Extra issued from the Standard office, forwarded to him by James O'Neill, Esq., of Portland, from which we obtain the following startling news of more Indian massacres in Southern Oregon. The Extra is dated Portland, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 9 o'clock A. M., and says: Col. W. W. Chapman arrived in town this morning with an express from the South. The Indians are still committing their outrages south of the Canyon. The following statement is pregnant with scenes of brutal atrocities upon the settlers:

STATEMENT OF T. McF. PATTON. "I left Jacksonville on Sunday, Oct. 21st in company with the U. S. Mail, and arrived safely at Evans' Ferry on Monday morning. The mail carrier made application for and obtained from Maj. Fitzgerald an escort of five soldiers to accompany the mail to Leland creek and to return with the incoming mail. We arrived safely at Leland creek. Left there on Tuesday morning—proceeded very cautiously along, supposing no danger at hand—as advised by all—until we were descending the Big Hill or Mountain at the crossing of Cow creek—We walked down hill—heard firing at the crossing of Cow creek; supposed it to be volunteers. At the foot of the mountain, found a man lying dead and mutilated; wagon close at hand, rifled of its contents, and one yoke of cattle killed. The man's name was Hollis Bailey, a resident of Lane county. He was driving 500 head of hogs to Jacksonville—over 100 of his hogs were killed on the ground. Three other men were with him at the time of the attack, but escaped.

We rode lustily to the crossing of the creek, and came to a halt to see if any whites were fighting. We were immediately fired on by the Indians from all sides. We fled in haste and were half pursued; the firing continued until we reached Turner's house, some six or seven hundred yards. Finding the house vacated we hastened on; seeing houses burning ahead of us, and hearing the savage yells, we took up the mountains. Turning a point we discovered a house wherein families were fortified. This was Mr. Smith's. We sought refuge here and remained some half or three-quarters of an hour when George Lewis, of Siuslaw Valley, came up with another gentleman, bringing a note from Mr. Redfield to Mr. Smith desiring him to send a wagon with six men to bring his wife and family away. This was done. The wagon was filled with furniture and bedding and the family placed thereon, and was about starting for Smith's when the Indians returned and pursued the party, firing upon them until they reached Smith's and had just got into the house and barricaded the door when the Indians attacked the house. They continued firing off and on until near sundown,—shooting in the meantime some five or six animals hitched at the door. I remained here until after dark; started in company with six men for Levin's some four miles from Smith's, and two from the Canyon—arrived safely; guarded all night. Next day, (Wednesday, Oct. 24th,) about 3 o'clock a cloud of smoke was seen in the direction of Mr. Smith's, and some expressing fears about the safety of the families at Smith's, proposed that a party should ascend the hill and see. Charles Johnson, Henry Minot and Alexander—, went out and proceeded on the hill, each armed with a rifle and Colt's revolver. They arrived at the summit, or near, and were fired upon by Indians. Mr. Minot was wounded through the abdomen, and is dead ere this. Recovery impossible.—Charles Johnson, formerly from Huron Co., Ohio, was shot and all cut to pieces—scalped and robbed of his clothes. Mr. John Fortune with Hardy Elliot proceeded amid a shower of bullets, and rescued Mr. Minot and brought him to his wife.—The other gentlemen escaped unhurt. The Indians then proceeded in full view to the field in which were all the horses and mules numbering about 25 or 30; captured, killed and shot all.—Mounted and proceeded on their destructive mission. After burning some grain and Mr. Quine's house, they returned and commenced the attack again and continued until 8 or 9 o'clock. They fired about 150 or 200 rounds from the time of attack on Johnson until they ceased.—Smith's house contained some eight women, eleven children, and four infants, and about 30 men, poorly armed and but little ammunition. At Levin's house there were seven women, seven or eight children, mostly infants, and about 27 men, well armed, and plenty of ammunition for them. The following gentlemen have lost all—houses, grain, and everything: Messrs. Saunders, Bently, Cowles, Conner, Pinkerton, Percival, Rodfield, Turner, Bray, John Fortune, Henry Quine, Henry Minot, and about one thousand bushels of oats at Hardy Elliot's. Mr. Elliot estimates the damage done on Cow creek, wheat, oats, cattle, horses, &c., at not less than \$20,000. There are but six houses remaining between the Canyon and Rogue River—Hardy Elliot, Mr. Levin, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Nidas, Gracie creek, and Mrs. Harris. This is true to the letter. I witnessed the great portion with my own eyes, and you can rely upon the statement as true. Yours truly, T. McF. PATTON.

P. S.—Mr. Smith's house was not captured and

burnt as supposed. On Thursday morning a portion of Cap. Rhinerson's company came to the rescue, and intended to proceed immediately to trail them out. T. McF. P.

Col. Chapman reports that two companies of Volunteers from Lane and Linn counties are on the march for the South—that some difficulty is experienced in raising companies in Umpqua and Douglas to go South, for the reason that men cannot leave their homes in those counties unprotected, that fears are entertained of the coast Indians. He further says that the people in Umpqua and Douglas are erecting forts at numerous points, and intending to place their families in them for safety, in case of an outbreak in the Umpqua Valley.

The above statement of Mr. Patton is the only reliable account given of this recent outrage, and the candor and veracity of Col. Chapman we all know are reliable.

The Indians making the attack numbered about 100, all well armed with rifles and revolvers.

There is a great deal said about the oppression of the prohibitory law—it prevents a man from engaging in a respectable business, and that government has no right to prohibit him from entering into such trade as he pleases. Then the old license system is wrong. That licensed a few in every town, to sell, and prohibited the rest from any such 'right.' For years our dear run friends have enjoyed a monopoly in the whisky trade. Now, when the law of prohibition takes in the whole people, they cry out over their lost privileges.—Cuyaga Chief.

In sinking a pit at Leesville, England, a live frog was found in the centre of a large piece of coal, 234 feet below the surface.—The frog is still very lively. When found it was very dark in color, but it soon became like the every day species. The eyes are very light and surrounded by a gold ring. It has four claws on the fore feet, and five (web-footed) on the hind feet. Its mouth is closed, but it has two vents or nostrils on the top of its nose. The seam of coal was saturated with water, which probably enabled the frog to sustain its half-torpid life through countless ages.

A community of Socialists have recently established themselves at Ceresco, in the county of Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin. The main article of their belief is, "the right of every woman to choose whoever she will to be her husband for a time, and to change the person as often as she pleases."

Two magnificent rings are now on exhibition in Hartford, Ct., presented by the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Colonel Samuel Colt. One of the rings contains diamonds worth \$3,000.—each contain the cyphers of the imperial personages Alexander and wife, set with very minute diamonds in enamel.

THE RATTLESAKE'S BITE AND ITS ANTIDOTE.—Many may wonder why the bite of the rattlesnake is so fatal. The reasons are simply these: The poison, or the fluid which acts as such, issues from the fangs, and is secreted in the wound made by the bite. This fluid chills and crystallizes the blood, and a benumbing crust gradually over the frame, like that felt by a freezing person—the blood being like water in a freezing state. The fact is not known as to ought to be, that brandy or rum taken immediately after the bite, or as soon as convenient, and in such quantity as to make a person tingle will destroy the effects of the poison, and serve as a safe and sure antidote.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness and of the source from which they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget how large a share of all is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of the page of man's history, and what would our laws have been—what its civilization?—Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our daily life. There is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because of the light of Christian hope.

VERY UNGALLANT.—An old-fashioned naval officer stood up to go through a contra-dance with a very fine lady, who was shocked to observe that his huge and warm hands were not covered according to etiquette. "Captain," said his fair partner, "you are perhaps not aware that you have not got your gloves on." "Oh, never mind ma'am," answered the captain, "I can wash my hands when we have done."

"You say, Mr. Jay, that you saw the plaintiff leave the house. Was it in haste?" "Yes sir."

"Do you know what caused that haste?" "I'm not quite certain, but I think it was Mr. Stubb's boot, the gentleman he boards with."

"That will do, Mr. Jay. Crier, call the next witness."

GOOD WAGES.—The Georgetown News thinks that the miners of El Dorado county average \$5 a day each.

It was a proverb among the Greeks, that a flatterer who lifts you up to the clouds has the same motive as the eagle when he raises the tortoise in the air: he wishes to gain something by your fall.

An Irish woman in Portland, Me., gave birth to five children lately, all of whom are alive and healthy.

To dream that you are worth a million of dollars, and then, upon waking up, find yourself an editor, is—very provoking.