## THE OREGON ARGUS.

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## THE HEART.

If thou hast crushed a flower, The root may not be blighted; If thou hast quenched a lamp, Once more it may be lighted; But on thy harp, or on thy lute, The string that thou hast broken, Shall never in sweet sound again Give to thy touch a token.

If thou hast loosed a bird, Whose voice of song would cheer thee, Still, still, he may be won From the skies to warb'e near thee; But if upon the troubled sea Thou hast a gem unheaded, Hope not that wind or wave will bring The treasure back when needed.

If then hast bru'sed a vine, The summer's warmth is healing, And its clusters still may glow, Through the leaves their bloom revealing But if thou hast a cup o'erthrown, With a bright draught filled-oh! never Shall earth give back that lavished wealth To cool thy parched I'pe' fever.

The heart is like that cup, If thou waste the love it bore thee; And like that jewel gone, Which the deep will not restore thee And like that strain of harp and lute, Whence the sweet sound is scattered ; Gently, oh! gently touch the chords So soon forever shattered!

Letter of Governor Curry to the Secretary

TERRITORY OF OREGON. PORTLAND, April 7, 1856. HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War :-

Sir :- My attention has been called to letter in public print from Major General John E. Wool, to His Excellency Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington Territory a copy of which I beg herewith to enclose. In this remarkable production, my official conduct and the patriotic and self-serificing efforts of my fellow-citizens, in the suppression of our present Indian hostili ies, are alluded to with such perversion of facts as to impose upon me a necessity that because of the distinguished public service of Gen. Wool, in the past, I would most gladly have been spared.

The Legislative Assembly, at its recent session, adopted, with entire unanmity, a memorial to the President asking the recall of that distinguished officer from the command of the Pacific Military Department. The reasons assigned in that document had my cordial concurrence, and I have now, in behalf of myself and the people whom he has aspersed, to request for the additional causes herein assigned, that he be withdrawn from a position which his which threaten to desolate our settlements have rendered him incompetent to hold.

Since the commencement of Indian hostilities, I have been actuated by the one purpose of their speedy and complete suppression. To this end I have directed all any energies. Up to the arrival of General Wooj in the "Columbia River and Puget Sound district," the volunteers and the troops of the United States had acted in concert, with the utmost harmony and good feeling. By his order, the latter were withdrawn from the field at a season when their services could have been of the greatest possible avail-the war was notwithstanding still maintained by the citizen soldiery, and important successes achieved.

Gen. Wool arrived at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, in November last, while I was engaged by public duties in Southern Oregon, at a point over two hundred miles distant from that post. On my seturn I learned from those representing ane, who had made him an official visit in any absence, of the inauguration of a plan atterly at variance with my own, which Aviated the necessity of a personal interview. The wisdom of my plans it remains only in part for time to vindicate. What those plans actually were and the necessity for their adoption are matters of record and may not with impunity be misrepresented, or aspersed, directly or by innendo .-The inconsiderate and impolitic plans of Gen. Wool find fitting illustration in the trecent bold bloody massacres at the mouth of Rogue River and at the Cascades, both within convenient distance of military posts of the United States.

In refutation of a statement so unfounded and presumptuous as that denying the necessity of volunteers east of the Cascade enountains, I have the honor to refer you to my communication of the 24th of October last, and also to submit the following extract from a letter from N. Olney, Esq., Indian Agent for Oregon, addressed to me under date, Walla Walla, Oct. 12, 1855.

"I beg leave to draw your attention to the fact of all the Indians north and south of the Columbia, this side of the Nez Perces and Spokans having either commenced open hostilities upon the whites, or are concentrating their forces for that purpose .-I have just arrived at this place, this morning, from the Dalles, and find the most alarming state of affairs existing as to the friendly relations heretofore existing between the Americans, and Walla Wallas, Pelouses, Unratilles and Carriet. I am doing all him forward for the next Presidency.

## Oregon Argus.

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

OREGON CITY, O.T., APRIL 26, 1856.

in my power to check the gathering storm, but I fear nothing but a large military force will do any good toward keeping them in

Vol. II.

"The regular force now in the country, I to advance the Pacific Railroad. do not consider sufficient for the protection of the settlers, and the chastisement of the

"These Indians must be taught our conscience send a force that can do it effectually and without delay."

This extract is a part only of the information referred to in my first communica-It is also decisive in the contradiction of the open with Utah and California, and with whether we went to war or not, our chilextraordinary letter:

from Oregon to Washington territory to extension of the Mormon outposts, remove He could not say that if we chose to imapprehend."

been already transmitted. History will do those brave men justice upon whom aserror live but for a season. The alembic of time will preserve the indistructible truth. It was no "untimely and unproductive expedition" that vanquished a powerfrom the Blackfoot country.

As indicated in my last communication, he Volunteers who constitute the 1st Regiment in service on the Northern Frontier, are, I presume, by this time, on their the settlements in the Indian country.

I have to express my acknowledgements lead to the construction of a railroad across for the promptitude with which the 9th In- the Plains. War, with all its horrors, fantry were dispatched by the War Department, and my regret that such extraordi- the rest of the Union would be wasted by nary expedition should have been rendered the struggle." abortive through the military mismanagement of Gen. Wool.

The most recent information touching the operations of the volunteer forces, will be the subject of another communication.

I am very respectfully, Your obed't servant, GEO. L. CURRY, Gov. of Oregon.

CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION-CHICAed, five hundred votes more than the legal sonable. An American gentleman writes number of voters being returned, all for on the subject : the Democratic candidate. The Common "I understand that a feet of twelve sail and five Democrats.

The South Carolinian learns from a source on which it relies that there is no some cause, not to furnish them with any or less embarrassing restriction. doubt that the friends of Judge Douglas, supplies. The Americans were not to be heep him back for a term or two, have now paid in dellars at their fair weight; the larged ideas of the power and usefulness of lease of the victim. come to the conclusion that it has become.

Paciac Rattroad

The San Francisco Herald, a few days

"The steamer brings us news of a stiamong the citizens of the frontier States of he said : Indians. One thousand volunteers should Missouri and Iowa, in favor of a connection be raised immediately, and sent into this overland with the Pacific coast. The Misalize a project that promises such importpower. They must be humbled, and in all ant results. They see clearly the vast ben the inhabitants of Missouri-the multitude allies have given unmistakable signs of ment was raised a year ago? Surely that over those savages in the Mosquito territoof the strongholds of the country. Prior be transported overland with as much se- United States." even to the 16th of October, the Indian curity as by a sea voyage of six thousand Agent had ordered out all the American miles, and in really less time. The corsettlers from among them. It had been porators of the Overland Company are in deemed a privilege for Americans to travel earnest. The whole State sympathizes through their country without being sub-jected to indignity and peril. The immi-the Western States now connected with grants to this Territory for several years St. Louis by railroad are indirectly interhad complained of their insolence and rob. ested, and will tend their aid to procure beries. Ever since the war waged upon the favor of Congress and the Executive them by the Provisional Government, for Departments. The people of Iowa, too, the Wailatpu (Whitman) massacre had the are looking anxiously to a connection with Cayuses, a large majority of them at least California. They are now engaged in manifested an unfriendly spirit towards building a railroad directly across their State from Davenport on the Mississippi On the 9 h of October last, a vigilant of to Council Bluffs on the Missouri, a distance ficer of the efficient 4th Infantry, thus ad- of three hundred miles. This road condressed me: "I have reliable information nects with the Rock Island and Chicago that the Walla Walla Indians are determin-ed to murder Gov. Stevens and his party, of railroads, without interruption, with if they can possibly do so. Their chief New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. ought to be arrested at once." The chief The road crosses the Mississippi over a here alluded to is Peu-Peu-Mox-Mox; for spacious bridge at Rock Island. On the the 1st Regiment, disparage their services River to lowa City, the capital of the State, and repreach their humanity, it has suited was orened to travel. Upon that occas on the aims of Gen. Wool to affect a gener- Gen Dix. ex Senator from New York and ous sympathy. I have to state that the President of the Company, delivered an endenth of this chief occurred in accordance couraging address, in the course of which with the strictest usage of civilizad war he dwells with great earnestness upon the fare. The four days battle of Walla-walla importance of extending this road from is now of record. The reports of the offi- Council Bluffs to California. He avers cer engaged in that brilliant affair, have that this extension will become a necessity as Kansas and Nebraska fill up, and enters into details to show the superiority of the persion is sought to be cast. Prejudice and route it would traverse. Within the last ten years the people of the United States have built twenty thousand miles of railroad at an expense of over five hundred millions of dollars. It is surely not such a gigantic ful enemy and opened the way for a safe work to construct the two thousand miles with the Bay of San Francisco. This connection becomes more important in view of our unsettled relations with European powers. Should a war ever arise, communication between the Atlantic States and the return march, supposing that the U. S. Pacific coast would be entirely cut off by Troops have advanced to a position outside sea; the overland route would then be exclusively used and necessity would at once

would bring this great benefit, even though

We take the following important aunouncement from The Friend of China :

The day after the British Convention with England. Japan was ratified at Nagasaki, Admiral Sterling was asked by the Commissioner to give his advice on the best course to be pur-Go, March 5 .- Mr. Dver, the Democratic sued towards the Americans, who, it was 1470, but then there were no capital let. the high crime against the laws of Louisi candidate for Mayor, was elected at the city said, with nine vessels at Simoda, were ters, nor any marks of punctuation. election yesterday by 400 majority. The breaking the peace in the most outrageous vote was 2000 larger than at any previous manner. The Admiral is reported to have suspicion by the powers of even cultivated Prison! The intelligence fell upon his election. The election of the officers thos- recommended concession to the American England. For a long series of years prin- friends in Wisconsin like a thunder clanen for the 7th ward will probably be contest demands, provided they are in any way rea-

> were treated very unkindly, and a determione-third the value, as fixed on by the

England and the United States.

At a meeting of the Manchester Chamsince, contained the following article in re- ber of Commerce, Mr. Bright, M. P., made States, in which the Central American ques-

"The American government would give notice and abanden the treaty, because part of Oregon and Washington Territo- souri and California Overland Mail and torate and occupation of England should hey would never consent that the protec-Transportation Company have organized, continue, while they understood it should 1639. and are adopting energetic measures to re. be abolished, and still adhere to a treaty which said they should never occupy; and therefore the end would be that the treaty would be at an end, and things would be efits such an enterprise would confer upon just as if it pever had been made; and the result would be that the United States, of travelers who would pass over their rail. being on the spot, as compared with this roads, sojourn in their cities, purchase out- country, would be pushing some way or tion to the Department, as controlling my response to the requisition of Maj. Rains.—

of their staples, the valuable trade it would rection, and there could be no doubt, that, subjuined quotation from Gen. Wool's very the energy and foresight for which the citi. dren would find that the whole of these zens of St. Louis are proverbial, they have countries were either in the actual possess "Now was there any circumstance to set to work to put their scheme in operation. United States of America, and nothing we justify Governor Curry in sending his troops The rapid settlement of Kausas, and the could ever do could prevent it. [Hear, hear.] make war on the Walla Wallas from which many obstacles at first apprehended. If poverish ourselves and go into the workthe Oregonians had no danger whatever to California will only do her share of the work, apprehend." the whole may be accomplished within a all that we could achieve. He thought that I do not deem it essential to dwell upon very brief period. What has become of the Times gave admirable advice to them the want of geographical knowledge here the famous wagon road to the eastern limits the other day, when it said it would be in displayed. The Walla Wallas and their of our State, about which such an excite- finitely better that this country should have no interest there whatever, and no sway their hostility in the smouldering ruins of will not be abandoned just as Missouri is ry, rather than have any interruption, for a the settlers' homes and by their occupation moving to unite with us. The mails can single day, of amicable relations with the

> Origin and Progress of Printing. BY WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL

The city of Mentz, in Germany, is entitled to the honor of being the birthplace of Printing. Strasburg and one or two other cities have laid earnest claims to this high honor, but it is generally conceded by historians that it belongs to Mentz.

Guttemburg invented and first used sep arate letters or movable types in 1442 .-As early as 1423 he had printed with lines cut on wood, but this was only a small mechanical advance on what had been done for many years.

Xylographic printing, or the taking of impressions from wooden tables, on which letters or figures were engraved, had previously been practiced in Germany. This was an Eastern invention. It came from China and Japan, where it is still in use .-Among the Ja; anese from time immemoriwhose death, in order apparently, to tra- third of January the first section, sixty- has been exercised, and these curious and duce my fellow-citizens the Volunteers of seven miles in length, from the Mississippi isolated people claim the merit of having

> Typographical printing, or the taking of impressions from movable wooden or metal work typographically executed, was a Latin Bible, which was published in 1455.

A man named John Faust, or Faustus. did much to improve the art the latter had invented. The Bibles then extant were in 1462, Faust went to Paris to sell the Bibles hungry, naked and athirst. he had printed, when the Monks, fearing his business would so interfere with theirs as to render their copying labors unnecessary, opposed him bitterly, and appealed to secution, and fled from Paris; hence arose the tradition that Satan mysteriously conducted the printer to his invisible king-

From Germany, printing was first carried into Italy; it was next practiced in France. It was introduced into England commands us to feed the hungry and by William Caxton, about the year 1471, clothe the naked, ministered to the wants from his types, by fastening them upon a with a little money, and bid them God table-coloring them with writing inkspreading the paper over them and pressing it with a rubber of horn. Faust invent which had shone upon their dark pathway. H. B. K. steamer Tartar left Nagasaki, ed printing ink, and Guttenburg constructed But the pursuer was on their track; blood-Japan, on the 17th of October, and reached a rude printing press. Iron presses were Hong Kong on the 22d of the same month. earliest employed by Lord Stanhope, of them down; and under threats of torture

ters were obliged to take out license. As They could not believe that in this boasted

printing, than the mass of their fellow En. This winter, the aged parents of the treaty, they would have no knowledge of.

"It is said that guns had been fired, and glishmen—among whom they towered prisoner renewed the effort to obtain their like church steepler among business edifices son's perdon. For this purpose, his fathlike church steeples among business edifices son's pardon. For this purpose, his fath-

on our city streets-and yet, after many years, their descendents, and the descendents of those who joined them in the New lation to what is doing on the Atlantic side a speech on the difficulty with the United World, were extremely cautious how they encouraged printing. It was watched and license granted it.

> The first printing press set up in America was "worked" at Cambridge, Mass., in

> Rev. Jesse Glover procured his press by "contributions of friends of learning and rebut died on his passage to the New World. Stephen Day was the fitst printer in

America. In honor of his ploneer position Government gave him a grant of three hundred acres of land.

The third book published by him was "The Psalms Metre." In 1661, the New Testament and Baxter's Call, translated into the Indian language by Eliot, the can People! What can be arged in degreat missionary, were printed at a cost of £3,200. Pennsylvania was the second State to encourage printing, William Bradford came to Pennsylvania with William an outrage upon humanity, such violation Peen, in 1682, and in 1686, established a of private rights, such an insult to Human printing press in Philadelphia; its first Statutes and such defiance of the Divine ssue was an Almanae for 1687,-it was but a sheet. The first book printed by Mr Bradford was a collection of Essays, by Francis Bacon. It appeared in 1688, and was called "The Temple of Wisdom."

In 1692, Mr. Bradford was induced to establish a printing press in New York .-He received £40 per annum, and the privilege of printing on his own account. Previous to this time there had been no printing done in the Province of New York .-His first issue in New York was a preclamation, bearing the date of 1692.

The first paper mill erected in America was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, which William Bradford, Royal Printer of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, pur chased in 1728. In 1730, the second went into operation at Boston-the Legislature of Massachusetts granted nid. In the time of the Protectorate, the Governor of Virginia congratulated his people in the following words: "I thank God that there is not a printing press or free school within

It was nearly a century after a printing press had been set up in New England, before one would be tolerated in Virginia,-These colonists had no printing done among them till 1727.

Truth Stranger than Fiction. resident for some time at Milton, Rock year and a half, under circumstances which demand more than a passing notice. Some vard on the Mississippi River, in Tensas parish, Louisiana. One night there came manuscript, and the writing them gave to his hut three negroes, fugitive slaves, profitable emplopment to many Monks In with bleeding backs and Jacerated limbs.

They stated that they had been raised in Kentucky and recently sold south: that they had been put on a cotton plantation and set to picking cotton; that this was return of Governor Stevens and his party of road required to connect the Missouri the prejudices and superstitions of the people, by declaring that he was leagued with a poor fist at it; that the overseer, by way the Father of Lies. Faust became alarm. of quickening their faculties, had them flog ed, on account of the violence of their per- ged, severely and repeatedly; and that at last, maddened by such undeserved punishment, they had fled and were striving to make their way to the north.

Davis, forgetful of the respect due to the "peculiar institution," but remembering that in junction of the "higher law," which Guttemburg, at first, took impressions of these poor fugitives, furnished them speed on their way towards the North Star, that bright Star of hope and Freedom bounds followed them at they fled, and ran they revealed the name of the good Sama-It was not until 1476 that the titles of ritan, who had bound their wounds, relieved books were printed on a separate page- their hunger and clothed their nakedness. ana, convicted of the felony, and sonteneed Printing was regarded with marked to twenty years imprisonment in the State it was the fee of the selfish Monks who land of Preedom a man, guilty of no other persecuted poor Faust, so it has everywhere offence than the exercise of his Christian been and so it must forever be, the direct charity, was to be incarcerated in a dun-Council will consist of four Republicans of American whalers visited Simoda, in an- foe of tyranny and bigotry, of illiberal; y geon for twenty years. But the fact was ticipation of receiving supplies, agreeable and prejudice; and therefore it is true that indisputable, and their only appeal was to to the late treaty. Report is that they in every country of the world, but in Ameri- Executive elemency. Accordingly a brothwere treated very unkindly, and a determi-nation was made by the Japanese, from ca. it has been, and is now, subject to more er of the prisoner went to Louisiana and labored, all through last winter, to obtain The men who came to the shores of New his pardon-but in vain. The interests of not withstanding a long cherished desire to triffed with; took what they wanted, and England in the May Plower, had more en- the "peculiar institution" forbade the re-

ADVERTISING RATES. two insertions, 4,00 the ribons, 5,00 fact subsequent insertion, 1,00 Reasonable deductions to those who adverte by

Job Printing.

Ton enormieron or ring ARGUS is marry to inform the public that he has just received a large suck of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy recept of additions suited to all the requirements of the lo-cality. HANDRILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

er went to New Orleans in December and has been ever since using all the influence and arguments he could command to effect the object so near his heart. At length he has prevailed. A telegraphic dispatch retion was introduced. Among other things, guarded as a medium of great good and ceived yesterday apprises us of the fact that great harm, according to the liberties or Pardon Davis is again free, after an imprisonment of one year and a half in the Louisiana State Prison, for the high crime and misdemeanor of relieving three poor, wandering, naked, bleeding and starving fellow creatures! What a story is this to tell of "the land of the free and the home ligion," in Amsterdam, and in England, of the brave !" What a frightful commentary upon the fundamental truth proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal" and endowed by their Creator, with the inalienable rights of "Life Liberty and the pursuit of happiness!" What a foul blot upon the bonsted escutcheon of Southern Chivalry ! What a stain and stigma upon the whole Amerifence, or excuse of an institution which constantly and inexorably demands, as the indispensable conditions of its existence, such Law .- Mitwoukee Sentinel.

> A SWARMING NAVY .- On the 30th of June, 1855, the Americans had 5,212,000 tons of shipping-a greater amount than the British owned. Our ships are the fastest, strongest, best manned and best sailed of all others. A great number of them can be converted into men-of-war-a greater number into privateers. Warfare upon private account is adapted to the speculative and adventurous spirit of them of the seaboard. If hostilities should take place between England and America, which the Spirit of Peace forbid! all the oceans known to Commerce would swarm with armed vessels fitted out by the men who now chase the whale under the circles, and trade upon the African and Asiatic coasts. British merchant ships would be deemed more accessible to adventure-their chase more exciting-and their capture more remunerative than that of the fish of the Arctics .- Albany Journal.

> Horace Greeker,- The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times given the following description and anecdote of Greelex !

No man in Washington attracts more attention. He cuts a quaint figure every. where with his shambling, lopsided gait, loosely cut clothing, bravat a perched back on the top of his head, leavcounty, and afterwards in Marquette, has ing his great white face standing out like types, began properly in 1449. The oldest just been pardoned out of the Louisiana the figure head of a Durch lugger. I be-State Prison, after a confinement of one lieve his address and negligence of dress to be mostly assumed. It was the bitter remark of a certain Greek philosopher, conbecame associated with Guttemburg, and two years since, Davis was keeping a wood cerning the Spartans, that "he saw their vanity through the holes in their garments." Horace's is amply visible in his pretended eccentricities. Let me tell you a little joke I heard last evening while at the National Hotel. A trio of Irish servants were busily talking politics in the corner of the reading-room, (Irish servants are great politicians here,) when one of them suddenly exclaimed :

"Be jabers, boys, an' there's ould Gree-

"Where!" exclaimed his companions, with as much interest in their looks as they would naturally exhibit on being told that St. Patrick or Bishop Hughes was before

"Standin' yonder by the table, talking wid the tall gintleman."

The Hibernians grazed euriously and intensely at Horace for an instant, when the youngest of them, apparently a late importation, with wonder in his voice, observed : "Shure, an' be's a white man!"

"Av coorse he's a white man," said the first speaker, in a patronizing tone, as though Hornee and he were the greatest of

"Well, by my sowl, I've been deceived in the ould fellow intirely," continued the other; "I thought be was a nager!"

EFFECT OF CLEANLINESS .- Count Rumford, the celebrated practical philosopher, whose writings have been of greater value to mankind than the abstruce speculations of a host of metaphysicians, thus describes . . the advantages of cleanliness :

"With care and attention do the feathered race wash themselves and put their plumaye in order; and how perfectly neat, clean, and elegant do they appear. -Among the beasts of the field, we find that those which are the most cleanly are generally the most gay and cheerful, or are distinguished by a certain air of tranquillity or contentment; and singing birds are remarkable for the neatness of their plumage. So great is this effect of cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character. Virtue never dwelt long with filth; nor do I believe there ever was a person scrupulously attentive to cleanliness. who was a consummate villain."