THE OREGON ARGUS.

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THE NEWS FROM MANSAS.

U. S. Troops Called Out -- More War. The Missouri Republican of Saturday,

Yesterday the steamer Jas. H. Lucas arrived, bringing later intelligence from the troubled Territory, by which it will be seen that the despatches published yesterday, are, in some of their features, contradicted. We are glad to learn that affairs they are yet horrible in all their details -A battle had been fought between a company under the command of Capt. Pate. numbering about thirty men, and a gang of five to ten, were departing in wagons. of about seventy or eighty Abelitionists, it which two pro-slavery men were killed and three wounded. Pate, it will be seen, was not killed, but taken prisoner. Donalson prisoner.

Mr. McGee received a severe wound in his thigh, and was brought to Westport. The following is the latest intelligence: [From the Kansas Enterprise Extra.]

JUNE 3, 10 o'clock, A. M. We are indebted to Mr. Isanc Long, who has just returned from the Territory, and who was one of Capt. Pate's company, for

the following later and contradictory news: He says that the battle between Capt. P.'s company and the Abolitioni-ts lasted four hours. He lost two men and three wounded. Loss on the enemy's side not ascertained. After the conflict, Capt. P., seeing the imminent danger his force (thirty strong) was in, sent a flag of truce to the enemy by a guarded prisoner. This was not accepted, and they in return sent for Capt. P., who went out guarded, and was taken prisoner with his men, with the exception of Mr. Coleman, R. Ream, and Isaac Long, the bearer of this news. These men, brave at heart and true to the emergency of the interest of the South, fought like tigers, and when their force yielded they were unflinched at nerve; nor did they surrender. Long bore off a palm true to the courage and bravery of his race, and might have well exclaimed-I came not to be conquered! The abolitionists combered between seventy and eighty strong.

Capt. Pate was not wounded, as report

James M'Gee, reported dead, was brought to Westport yesterday, in a critical situation. There is hope of his recovery.

Recruits are needed. Persons are leaving to answer their call hourly. They need horses badly. Many persons are compelled to stay at home on that account. Can not adjacent counties furnish horses? If they will, they will find many true and warm friends of the South ready to mount them and proclaim "Southern Rights," over the bodies of the Northern fannties who seek to crush their rights in that Territory by midnight assassinations and secret plots.!

Mr. Frazier has just shown us the ball taken from the wound of Mr. M'Gee. It is greatly battered.

The following letter from a gentleman of Westport, contains some additional particulars of interest :

WESTFORT June 3, 1856. Early yesterday morning, Mr. H. C. Pate, a commissioned officer under Gov. Shadoon, who had taken some of the mur derers at Shermanville, and was on his way to Lecompton, was attacked at Black Wack Point, by a superior force, and after fighting hard until ten o'clock, having two of his men killed, and four wounded, for the want of ammunition, was compelled to surrender. During the fight, a large Santa Fe train was passing, and Capt. Pate seeing his men overpowered and falling, called for a volunteer to go to the train for help. A Captain Washington took the errand, but in the attempt was cut off from his comrades, and wounded, finally making his escape to this place. I extracted the bail and he left yesterday for Lexington. When the captive party were ordered to stack their arms, a Wyandoti Indian named Long, cried out "A Wyandott never surrenders," and at the same moment dashed through the party, under a heavy fire and made good his escape, gaining Westport safely last evening.

Gen. Whitfield having just arrived with the Congressional Committee, who are now here in session, started about 10 o'clock last nigh with 190 volunteers, to rescu-Capt. Pate and party. Bluck Jack is 39 to 40 miles distant, immediately on the Santa Fe road. Capt. Wm. Bent and Henry C. King and party are now encamped on the battle ground.

Mr. M'Gee, one of the wounded, now here, will, in two weeks, be fully recovered. Another, Mr. Conelly, a United States officer, engaged in surveying in that portion of the Territory, is wounded in three places but not dangerously. We have a report in our midst that Robinson is desirous of keeping up a guerilla warfare until the arrival of aid from Beecher, Lane and sisted and a guerilla system about to be munications.

The 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., AUGUST 2, 1856.

established for the season. The worst accounts continue to come in from the Ter-

nore excitement in this country than is now Mr. Wilcox, of the steamer Genos, informs us that at the time of his passage down an intense excitement was pervading the river towns and counties, and at nearly very landing numbers of persons pressed are not so bad as was anticipated, although eagerly on board to gain intelligence from the laws made by that legislature. He the Territory. He reports that companies thought this proposition worthy of some were forming at Lexington and Boonville. consideration, as there was a state of things and from other points volunteers, in squads

Col. Sumner, commanding at Fort Leavenworth, had repaired with eight com panies of cavalry to the scene of the disturbances, resolved to take prompt measures it is reported, was also wounded and taken for the restoration of peace. The remaining two companies of the regiment were It involved some grave questions, but he left by him in garrison at that post.

> [From the Missouri Democrat of Saturday.] Latest from Kansas.

We saw, yesterday evening, a gentle man just from the scene of disturbance in Kansus. He represents the state of the country as truly deplorable. Nowhere was life or property safe, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence. The free State men in the interior were starving. all access to the river being out off by armed bands stationed along all the avenues of travel. Their cattle and provisions had been carried off in large quantities by emgrants from Georgia and Alabama, who demanded them at the point of the bayonet.

On Monday evening last a Methodist preacher suddenly disappeared in the neighborhood of Westport, under circumstances which led to the conclusion that fatal violence had been used. He had been taken prisoner by some pro-slavery men, but nothing appearing against him he was discharged from custody. Leaving the town he was followed by a party of men, who, on their return, reported that he "had got into the river at a place too deep for him to cross." The impression was that he

We learn further, from the same source, that the extra published by us vesterday, from the Kansas Enterprise, giving an account of a battle between some pro-slavery and free State men, abounds in misrepre-

The messenger of Adams & Co's Express, handed us last evening, St. Louis papers of Monday, in advance of the mail. We copy the following news from the Republi-

We yesterday received by the Morning Star the following extra from the Border

WESTPORT, Mo., June 5. News from a reliable source reached us vesterday, that the town of St. Benard, K. T., (a pro-slavery town) had been burned by the Abolition forces, night before last. Value of property lost, some \$12,000 or \$15,000. J. M. Bernard's store was the principal bouse; he is a heavy loser.

STILL LATER.

A company of six men arrived at this place last night, about 10 o'clock, who state that vesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the Abolitionists attacked and captured the town of Franklin. They had about 300 men, whilst there were only twelve or fifteen fighting men in Franklin, on the pro slavery side. Mr. Fishmaker, of Franklin, and two others reported killed. The men who came in belonged to Capt. Fleming's Company II, emigrants. They say that they fought the Abolitionists about on hour, and finding that they were outnumbered about ten to one, they fled, and that the Abolitionists took the town.

WASHINGTON CANONIZED .- Did you know that Washington has been placed in the calendar of saints? There is a church at Rivas, over the principal portal of which is a very well executed bust of the leader of the American revolution, and on inquiry o a native of the town, I was informed that it was a bust of the 'good saint George Washington.' I confess that as I passed this church I felt like taking off my hat, and I did it-not because of custom, but because I couldn't help it .- Nicaragua Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

DEATH .- The scientific world will learn with regret the death of the celebrated the employment of the military force for astronomer, Von Biela, which took place the restoration of law, peace and harmony at Venice on the 18th of February, in his there, to send Gen. Scott to take command 74th year.

@ An orator, perspiring freely, in a husky voice, said-"In short, ladies and gentlemen, I can only say that I wish I had a window in my bosom, that you might see the emotions of my heart." The newspapers printed the speech, leaving the "n" out of "window." He was taken somewhat aback when he read it.

The reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because others. The laws are now regularly re- they receive a vest number of evil comof the entire country is seriously threaten-

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, June 9. ritories, and I presume there will never be SENATE.-Mr. Trumbull introduced his bill to restore peace and order in Kansas, by proposing to bring it under the Territorial Government of Nebraska. Trumbull explained the only object of his bill was to extend the territorial government of Nebruska over Kansas, and abolish the present Government of the latter territory, and now existing in Kansas which all good men must deplore. He did not care about hav ing the bill referred, as that would withdraw it from the consideration of the Senate. Douglas hoped the bill would be referred to the Committee on Territories, who would report on it at an early day .was glad to see the opponents of the Nebra-ka bill were beginning to acknowledge the principles of that measure. The laws of Nebraska were made by the people of people of Kansas, but the proposition now is to abolish the laws made by the people of Kansas for their own Government, and place them under the laws of Nebraska, which they had no voice in making. Trumbull said so far from acknowledging the principles of the Nebraska bill, he did not believe there was any principle in it. It was understood one way at the North and another way at the South, but he would admit this bill was such a proposition as he should prefer. He regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as the cause of all the mischief, and would be glad to restore things to their former position, but this was a temporary expedient, not intended to carry out his own wishes fully. Douglas said he was as anxious as his

> stored to Kansas, and was also willing to vield something, but he would yield what some people of Kansas refused to-implicit ob-dience to the laws of the land. If everybody would do this there would be no difficulty in Kansas or anywhere else, but if instead of compelling the rioters and rebels to submit to the laws, they were to be placed under the laws of another territory, the effect would be to extend the strife and turmoil to Nebraska. Likewise he was unwilling to inflict upon Nebraska the curses of strife and mob violence that exist in Union was all true.

colleague to have peace and quietness re-

ed by the election of Pierce in '52.

much as it was in the Nebraska bill. language was ambiguous, and each tion understood it to suit its own views.

ferred to the Committee on Territories. WASHINGTON, June 10. SENATE .- Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution requesting the President, in view of the difficulties existing in Kansas, and of those forces. Mr. Crittenden said it seemed to him that the Senate had but very seldom under their consideration a subject of more importance than the affairs of Kan. sas. It was enough to make them feel ashamed, the spectacle now presented in that territory. They had been in session six by them to remedy this disgraceful evil, which-was growing day by day, spreading wider and wider, and inflaming men already too much excited. Not only is the peace

rot of a kind to contribute to an impartial judgment, but that other kind which led to crimination and recrimination. He wanted to see a broad, general and fraterpeace, and by his voice, trumpet-tongued,

The President as Commander-in-Chief moment, is the reverse of unpopular. of the army, has sole power over the matter. condition of things in Kunsas called for the abuse. The Daily News wonders that agcourse proposed.

Crittenden replied, as Gen, Scott was an to contribute to the promotion of peace in

should be done by joint resolution. He also suggested that the preamble to Crittenden's proposition be omitted, as the facts therein set forth relative to the con- having only too faithfully done his duty." dition of Kansas, were well known to the President and the country.

Consideration of the resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

Foster offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to enquire into the expediency of authorizing an issue of which was abandoned by that Government and found derelict in the Arctic Ocean, by the American whale ship Geo. Henry, and by her brought into the port of New London, where she is now lying, all claim to said vesel by the British Government hav- burrow under the skin and irritate the ing been relinquished to the salvor.

Mason proposed that the vessel be purchased by the Government, refitted, and sent back to the British Government as a

carried out withdrew his resolution.

suggestion, and in order that it might be Kansas. The people of Nebraska have gave notice of his intention to introduce a Rhone; everywhere the population, deep-Kansas the law has been trampled under teet the exercise of the elective franchise meaning of the law of Congress, and the the Union. Mr. Toombs desired to have done by the inundations has been publishpeace and quietness, and in the other strife der to effect this the census should first be employment. and controversy, shows the fault is not in taken. This would take away all motive the law. It is in foreign interference .- for either section of the Union to attempt Strife and violence were the fruit of that in- to force people into Kansas and thereby terference, but there had been no interfer. endanger the peace of the country, in orence in Nebraska, and peace and harmony der to promote a sectional advantage by were the natural consequences. If his col. having institutions made for the people of league thought the Nebraska bill was un. the Territory by a population who have no ras, to attack Leon, and to follow up their derstood differently in the North and the interest in the question. The bill also success, if they gained it there, by a general South he had better read the proceedings proposes to protect the freedom of the bal. war upon Nicaragua. Hearing, however, of the Democratic National Convention. lot box, and to that end submits such ques. of the battle of Rivas, the soldiers of the He would find the principles of the Demo. tions to five commissioners to be selected cratic party proclaimed North, East, South by the President, who shall cause an enu ment. and West. Everywhere alike preclaimed meration to be made, for the purpose, first. It will be seen that ex-President Rivas by unanimous vote. Every State in the of having a proper distribution of repre- had fled from Leon, and that Gen. Walker The Democrats had no trouble in con- resentation to the population very undeclined to accept the office upon the elecstructing it. Nobody had any trouble, ex. equally distributed over the Territory; - toral votes of the departments. It would cept those who were opposed to it-who and secondly, for the purpose of having a seem from this that his government is now were determined not to be satisfied. The registry of all bona fide innabitants of the firmly established in Nicaragua. principles of that bill were embodied in the compromise of 1850, and they were confirm- inhabitants over twenty-one years of age king arrangements for the transmission of a shall be registered as legal voters, and California mail across that route. By this Trumbull replied that the thing was cor. Kansas be admitted into the Union as a arrangement the Pacific coast will receive ered up by the Cincinnati Convention very much as it was in the Nebraska bill. The As soon as a census is taken, and it shall by the Panama route. The As soon as a census is taken, and it shall be ascertained who are real inhabitants of the 24th May, Senor Gregorio Juares, Further debate took place between Doug. election of delegates to a Convention to public to negotiate a treaty with San Sallas and Trumbuil upon the merits of the form a State constitution. This election vador, returned to, Leon his mission hav-Nebraska bill, when Trumbull's bill was re. he would have take place on the first Tues- ing failed. The Republicans of San Salvawould be prevented, in consequence of being occupied with the Presidential election, rom even attempting to defeat the real

and quiet of Kansas disturbed, but the peace side an omnibus? Because it is an inward ed. Of debate there had been accorgh, but check to the outward man.

day ask leave to introduce the bill.

It was solely as to the small number of in-

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Difficulty with England.

Dates from Liverpool are to June 11th. nal peace, and that must be the ambition expected by the Asia, and a telegraphic Notice of Mr. Crampton's dismissal was of all. In the course of his remarks he said statement from the Washington correthat Gen. Scott is the man who carries in spondent of a New York paper seeming to his left hand the sword, and in the right, confirm it, the dismissal was received as a fact, and commented upon accordingly. It caused but little excitement, and Lord will do more than a thousand bayonets .- Clarendon's statement in the House of His object was to put an end to affairs in Lords that, up to the 27th of May, Mr. Crampton had not received any notice to Mason was not prepared either to vote for quit, caused still less. The London papers or against the resolution, and asked that it now argued that, as Mr. Crampton's case lie over till to-morrow. He had doubts as is a personal one, there is no necessity to to the propriety of making such a request. send away Mr. Dallas, who, at the present

The Times exhibits its usual feeling toward the United States, and makes the While entertaining the highest respect for letter of "A New Englander" in its colthe patriotism and judgment of the Sena- umns the peg on which to hang a great tor from Kentucky, he did not think the deal of what can only be described as gressive America should cite the annexa tion of India as a palliation of her own propensities-India being an entirely exold man the President might feel some re- ceptional case, not to be understood by Nebraska, and the laws of Kansas by the luctance in ordering him on that distant strangers (!) The News further says that service, but in his opinion the Sonate ought it is with the Northern States of the Union that Britain should come to an understanding, for the Northern States would rather dissolve the Union than go to war with Seward was in favor of sending Scott England! [Ha! ha!] The News, howthere, but thought it would be as well it ever, thinks that the dismissal of Mr. Dallas would serve no purpose except to ripen animosity. The Morning Chronicle thinks it "cowardly" to make a scapegoat of Mr. Crampton, "a valuable public servant, for

The Morning Post uses the American news merely as a means of administering a rebuke to the refractory members of its political party. The London Morning Star (organ of the Manchester men) has an admirable editorial setting forth the merits of the dispute in respect to Central America. As to Mr. Crampton, the Star thinks that to involve some tifty or sixty millions register to the Brivish built bark Resolute, of people of the same race, language, and religion in desperate and deadly strife in order to avenge the dignity of a Crampton, is too great an absurdity to be for a moment entertained. Nay, indeed, it is pretty clear that, like the removal of one of those small insects which in tropical climates whole surrounding flesh, this gentleman's expulsion from the United States will serve greatly to allay the inflammation which his presence has produced.

The inundations of the river Loire have Poster expressed his gratification at this done fearful damage in France. The Emperor Napoleon had visited the inundated districts. During this visit, says The Moniteur, he received the same marks of af-SENATE, June 23. - Mr. Toombs, of Ga., fretion and gratitude as on the banks of the had better come down. bill to take the census of Kansas, to pro. ly moved, crowded round him, and from foot and there was strife. Abolitionists and in that Territory, and to provide for calling his private purse 150,000f. and upwards Emigrant Aid Societies had not interfered a Convention to form a constitution, pre- for the relief of the sufferers. Nothing in Nebraska to prevent the terms and paratory to the admission of Kansas into like an accurate estimate of the damage wery fact that both Territories were created some complete and final measures adopted 40,000 have been rendered houseless, and under one set, and that in one there was for pacification in that Territory. In or- that 100,000 have been thrown out of

> FROM NICARAGUA. War with Guatemala and San Salvador,

elected President ! The news from Nicaragua is important. There had been a combination of the States of San Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduallies deserted, and refused to go farther, and Honduras withdrew from the arrange-

sentation, so as to give fair and equal rep. had been elected President of the Republic of Nicaragua, by a popular vote, he having

Kansas, they shall proceed forthwith to the commissioner appointed from this Reday in November. That would give buf. Nicaragua. This Republic upholds its ficient time, and allow four months' resi- honor, and if we are insulted, whether by dence to inhabitants, and would come on a Democrats or Serviles, the offense must be day when the people of the different States atoned for. Therefore, we dislike to avenge ourselves for this insult, for the in- the candidates for that office. jury we must do will fall on the true but misguided Republicans of San Salvador.

In fact, advices represent the republican element of San Salvador as already in a wishes of the people of Kansas by interfering with their election. This measure of any opportunity, a revolution in favor of Gen. Walker will take place immediatewas liable, he said, to but one objection, and that not of principle nor expediency. We may say the same of Guatemala and Costa Rica, and we can assure the true Democrats of this Republic, that when the habitants there. But that objection was waived by a considerable portion of the general war does come, Nicaragha will not have to fight the battle slone. Senate and by a very large part of the

By advices from Guatemala and San Salmonths, and not one step had been taken people. Believing this proposition would vador to the 5th May, we are in possession meet with a favorable reception and be of the fact that without any official declapromotive of good, he should at an early ration of war, the governments of these two States had combined in a hostile league against this Republic, and the vanguard of the invading forces was already Why is conscience like the strap in- in the field and on the road hither.

NICARAGUA DECLARES WAR. From Leon, the propent seat of governADVERTISING RATES.
One square (12 lines or kest) one insertion, \$3,00 two insertions, 4,00 three insertions, 5,00 Each subsequent insertion, 1,00 ctions to those who advertise by

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 now printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

ment, we have the official proclamation of this Government, directed against Guatemala, that unless that State recognized the existing Government of Nicaragua, this Republic would be forced to the extremity of a declaration of war, to vindicate its

MARCH OF THE INVADERS.

We have no positive advices as to the proceedings of the army of invasion, fur-ther than that on the 5th of May one thous. and men left the city of Guatemala as the vanguard of an invading army. This force was to march into San Salvador, where it would be joined by the forces of that Republic, and thus augmented, march on to Leon. An army of reserve was to be sent forward from Guatemala, probably under the immediate command of Carrera himself. The vanguard, as detailed by both States, was to consist of two thousand men, and the actual army of three thousand

THE PLAN OF CAMPMIGN IS CHANGED.

This was the plan of the campaign, but unfortunately for the enterprise, on the arrival of the vanguard at San Miguel, out of the one thousand men with which he start. ed, only four hundred stood by the expedition, the balance making it convenient to have private business in the mountains .-In San Miguel, of the first two hundred volunteers pressed into the service, over one hundred deserted; and when Gen. Mora, the President of the Republic, made an exciting speech to the crowd of citizens and soldiers, the majority expressed their sympathy for the old Democratic principles by crying "Viva Jeneral Walker!"

THEY SUCCEED IN GETTING AS FAR AS SAN

From El Nicaraquense of the 28th of June-the latest paper received-we learn near a month had elapsed since they got in motion the advance guard of the army of invasion, from Gautamala, and only advanced as far at San Miguel, in San Salvador, on the road to that Republic. The advance guard is commanded by General Paredes, who makes it convenient to stop two or three days in each town, and at last accounts he had finally hung up his hat at San Miguel.

NICARAGUA IS PREPARED TO MEET THEM. By way of information, we may state that the Northern Departments of this Re-public are well defended. The last eight months have been devoted to fortifying Leon, and that city is now in a condition to withstand any force the Northern States may send against it. Realejo is also well fortified; and when the Rifle Battalion is safe within the walls of the former city, we may content ourselves with the satisfactory belief that "the country is safe!"-The General and his staff, together with the Rifles, will start to-day for the North: and if Carrera wishes to see a free fight, he

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

Up to the latest dates no battle had bee fought, but in the meantime an election had been held for President of the Republic. The election was conducted according to the custom of the county-viz: the people elected delegates in the several Departments, and the delegates were to elect the President. Some of the Departments were for Walker, others for Rivas, and others for Ferrer; but, before the result was declared, a decree was issued by the Government which annulled the election for President, and ordered that the decision should be submitted to a direct popular vote. The 24th of June was fixed as the day for the new election, and the people were to cast their ballots directly for such Candidates as they might choose.
On the 11th of June, Gen. Walker left

Leon, after a most affecting parting with the President at the barrier. On the day after, Rivas, President of the Republic, Salinas, Secretary of State, Jerez, Secretary of War, and Baca, Minister of Public Credit, all fled to Chinandega, leaving Don Fermin Ferrer, the only true and loyal Democrat connected with the late Administration, in the city of Granada,

Gen. Walker baving become fully satisfied of the treachery of Rivas and his Cabinet, proceeded to appoint a Provisional Government, which he had the power to do under the treaty executed by the Demogra's and Serviles in Granada, on the formation of the late Provisional Government, in which it was expressly stipulated that Gen. Walker should be invested with the power to appoint a new Government in the event of the dissolution of the old one. The following is the Executive branch of the Republic: President, Don Fermin Ferrer; Secretary of State, Gen. Manuel Carrascosa; Secretary of War, Gen. Mateo Pineda; Secretary of Treasury, Don Manuel Loredo.

GEN. WALKER ELECTED PRESIDENT. As stated above, before the treachery of Rivas and his Cabinet was developed an order was issued for the holding of an election for President on the 24th of June, at which the people were to vote directly for turns had not all come in at the time of the sailing of the Sierra Nevada, but no doubts were entertained of the election of Gen. Walker by almost a unanimous vote. ferment, and should the government allow | The following is copied from El Nicaraguense of the 28th of June; "Sunday, Monday, and Taesday were consumed in receiving votes for President of the Repub-The people took a very general interest in the election, and all the natives walked up and put in a straight ballot for Gen. Walker. Amongst the Americans, who are allowed to vote under the Constitution of the State, many cast their ballots for Don Fermin Ferrer, while the great majority voted for the General, At saya, a fever seized the people, and they went to the polls in solid phalanx and put Gen. Walker through without a dissenting vote. We understand the same feeling has been evinced in other portions of the