

Concurrent advices from Europe and from Washington indicate with marked distinctness that a change is being effected in the foreign policy of three great Powers of the world, and that the system established by the Congress of Vienna, nearly fifty years ago, is about to be swept away. That system contemplated a balance of power in Europe, and through Europe in all the civilized world, in which the United States was estimated at its then attenuated value—attenuated, because she had just come out of a long embargo and an exhausting war. Since that time the policy of the great European Cabinets has been to endeavor to check our growth and thwart our progress; but the march of nations is far beyond the control of ministers or men, and that of the United States has been such as has left far in the shade the career of every other people recorded in history. Our population and our territory are four times greater than they were at the close of the European wars, while our wealth, commerce and moral influence have increased a hundred fold.

A wise English statesman foresaw with prophetic eye, thirty years ago, our coming greatness, and coincided with Mr. Monroe in those views which have ever since been known as the Monroe doctrine. But the death of George Canning threw the control of England's policy into less skillful hands, and changed for a time its attitude towards this country. Under different counsels from those he gave, her Elliotts have been sent to Texas, her Chatfields to Central America, and her prototypes to every other part of this continent. Their exertions have been crowned with defeat; for Texas, Oregon and California are now bright stars in our Union, and Central America is acknowledging in numberless ways the potent spell of our influence.

While these events have been transpiring in this continent, others of equal magnitude have come to pass in the older world. England has built up a mighty empire on the shores of the Eastern ocean, and Russia has created another of no less magnitude in farther Europe and Central Asia. These two empires are no less conflicting in their living principle than they are in their material interests. The one is the exponent of the most complete absolutism, while the other recognizes the principle of government by the people, through the representative system.—Wherever these two systems come in contact a conflict must ensue, and it is the result of this conflict that Napoleon foresaw when he said that Europe must become Cossack or republican.

The conflict between these two systems was prematurely begun on the eastern borders of Europe a short time ago; but the Russian giant soon found that his mighty frame was not yet knit with those iron sinews, which, affording means of rapid transit for men and material of war, give vigor and power to the body politic. The Western nations, too, were not yet fully prepared for the emergency, for the France, ever ready for martial feats, went into the conflict with energy and came out of it with glory, England had barely gathered up her sluggard strength when a truce was patched up. Yet this truce is merely a temporary one, and the great conflict impends as portentously now as it did five years since. The scene, and perhaps the manner, only seem to have changed. In Europe it is a war of diplomacy which is being actively carried on, and in this, France is the leader of the Powers of Western Europe. Half a dozen conventions are now, or have lately been sitting in Paris. The material conflict has been removed to the confines of India and the borders of farther Asia.

During the late war in Eastern Europe, the Western Powers as well as Russia felt and acknowledged the power that was exercised in their own domains by the moral influence of public opinion in this country, and all of them made extraordinary exertions to secure its expression in their favor. Our rapid growth, to which we have already alluded, was the cause of this interest in our opinions and sympathies, and the evident signs of permanency which this prosperity exhibits makes those nations still more desirous to secure at least our approbation, if not our participation, in the coming struggle. Hence the great change in the policy of the European Cabinet, and the abandonment of that assumed balance of power established by the old Congress of Vienna.

What new combinations may result from these changes is still in the bosom of time; but a few recent events point to a desire on the part of the ruling Cabinets of Western Europe to effect a new cutting up and partition of the civilized and commercial regions of the world. The Dallas Clarendon treaty, in which England virtually abandons the Mosquito protectorate,

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and all her ancient policy on this continent; the recent Newfoundland fishery treaty between England and France; and the late unqualified declaration of both these Powers to Spain that they will in no way interfere to prevent our acquiring Cuba should Spain attack Mexico, all indicate a desire on the part of the leading Cabinets of Western Europe to leave the political control of this continent in the hands of the United States.

The acceding of England to the desire of France for peace in the late European war, and her submission to the wishes of that Power in Neuchatel, the Italian, the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and other questions, show that to France is ceded the supreme diplomatic control in European affairs. And the co-operation that France gives to England in the new programme for the war in China, unmistakably indicates that Great Britain is to have the great control of matters in Eastern Asia.

In this new dealing out of the world, which amounts in fact to this—America to the United States, Europe to France, and Asia to Great Britain—we are invited to accede, and take our share. Lord Napier, the new British Minister, is fully instructed on the subject, and has had already several conferences with Gen. Cass in relation to it. We are also invited to take a hand in thrashing the Chinese into civility, for which we are to receive an equal participation in the commercial benefits expected to accrue from that operation; and our merchants, usually so cautious and fearful of war, are really desirous that we should pitch in. Russia has yet to make her propositions to us, and they may involve an entire different shuffle and deal, with more trumps in our hand.—As the game stands now, Gen. Cass's intonance Anglo phobia seems likely to be beaten by England herself, and the Ostend manifesto is out-extended by the voluntary offerings of the European Cabinets.—N. Y. Herald.

A True and Touching Incident.
The Glasgow Christian News gives the following, as "no fiction, but the plain truth:"

A young man and his wife were preparing to attend a Christmas party, at the house of a friend some miles distant.—"Henry, my dear husband, don't drink too much at the party to day; you will promise me won't you?" said she, putting her hand upon his brow, and raising her eyes to his face with a pleading smile. "No, Millie, I will not; you may trust me." And he wrapped his infant boy in a soft blanket, and they descended. The horses were soon prancing over the turf, and pleasant conversation beguiled the way.—"Now don't forget your promise," whispered the young wife as she passed up the steps. Poor thing! she was the wife of a man who loved to look upon the wine when red. The party passed off pleasantly;—the time for departing drew near, and the wife descended from the upper chamber to join her husband. A pang shot through her trusting heart as she met him, for he was intoxicated—he had broken his promise. Silently they rode homeward, save when the drunken man broke into snatches of song or unmeaning laughter. But the wife rode on, her babe pressed closely to her grievous heart. "Give me the baby, Millie, I can't trust you with him," said he as they approached a dark and somewhat swollen stream. After some hesitation she resigned her first-born, her darling babe, closely wrapped in a great blanket to his arms. Over the dark water the noble steed safely bore them, and when they reached the bank the mother asked for the child. With much care and tenderness he placed the bundle in her arms, but when she clasped it to her bosom, no babe was there! It had slipped from the blanket and the drunken father new it not. A wild shriek from the mother aroused him, and he turned around just in time to see the little rosy face rise one moment above the dark waves, then sink forever. What a spectacle! The idol of his heart gone—gone forever—and that by his own intemperance. The anguish of the mother, the remorse of the father, are better imagined than described.

Fanny Jones says that when she was in love she felt as if she was in a tunnel, with a train of cars coming both ways. Jimicks says that when he was in love he felt as if he was being hung—and had a cat in his hat and a peck of bumble bees under his waistcoat. Jimicks knows the symptoms. Julia says she felt—oh my—as if she were a bower of moonbeams sinking into a bath of effulgent honey beneath a blaze of balmy stars to the tones of slow music.

The prosperity of man lies in this one word—education. Convey humanity to this fountain of happiness, and you bestow everything, all means of power and greatness.

The Fulfillment of Prophecy.
The following is the outline of an interesting sermon on "The Fulfillment of Prophecy," preached at the city of Washington, by Rev. F. E. Pitts, of Nashville, Tennessee. It was preached in the Capitol, and the sketch below is taken from the National Intelligencer:

His introduction to the investigation indicated with what reverence and discretion any attempted elucidation of the meaning of prophecy should be conducted; that the prophecies touching the nations, down to the fall of Jerusalem, were but a literal history of Syria, Edom, Moab, Egypt, and Judea; but from the destruction of the Jewish capital down to a certain period called "the time of the end," a veil was on the prophets, and no interpretation of the sublime visions during that interdicted age could possibly be correct; for God had repeated the announcement to Daniel, the prophet, that "the words were closed up, and the vision was sealed till the time of the end." That this was not the end of the world was evident, for in the time of the end "many should run to and fro and knowledge be increased;" that "the wise should understand, but the wicked should not understand." Not only was the vision itself sealed, but the time or end of these wonders, but especially the theater of these wonders or the land of their realization, should be unknown till God was prepared for their accomplishment. That "the time of the end," an age of great intellectual energy, adventure, and locomotion, was the age in which a great nationality would arise; that the UNITED STATES arose at the end of 1290 symbolic days from the destruction of Jerusalem; that Daniel's 70 weeks being equal to 602 years and 214 days of solar time, according to the eclipses of the sun, gave an infallible rule to determine symbolic time; so that if 70 symbolic weeks equaled 602 years and 214 days, 1290 symbolic days reached from the burning of the temple, on 18th day of the year 68 A. D., to the 4th day of July, 1776; and that marking the starting point at the occasion of the daily sacrifice, which happened, according to astronomy, at sunrise, three minutes past 5 o'clock, A. M., on the day the temple was burnt, the 1290 days run out at a quarter to 3 o'clock P. M., on the 4th day of July, 1776; and, from the best sources of information, the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed at that hour on the glorious Fourth. That the United States was the fifth Government represented as the stone cut out of the mountain without hands.—The image of Nebuchadnezzar represented the successive Kingdoms of Assyria, Medo Persia, Macedonia and Rome; that the iron and clay in the feet and toes of the image symbolized the union of church and state under Constantine, June 19, 325 A. D.; that the antagonism of the stone to the image, smiting it on the feet, symbolized the genius of our great nation in its opposition to the union of church and state; that while the stone kingdom or government was not Christianity, the mountain out of which the stone was cut was Christianity. That the winged woman of the wilderness was an emblem of Christianity, and her man-child, to whom was given "a rod to rule," was an emblem of our Government, arising from a pure religion; that this man child being "caught up to heaven in the clouds," showed the providential protection of our infant Republic.

That our nation, answering the moral portrait of the nationality which was to come, was Israel restored. That God would constitute such a nationality out of the people who would acknowledge his Son Jesus Christ, and not of the Jews, who from the beginning have denounced Christ. That perfect coincidence being perfect fulfillment, our nation and no other on earth answered the picture. That the nationality to arise was to be gathered out of the nations. That they were to go westward. That the country they were to inhabit was a land between the eastern and the great western seas. That the land was one "that had always been waste." That it was to be located in thirteen distinct States. That these States should be bounded on the east by the eastern sea, and on the west by the great western sea. That the people gathered out of the nations should "build and dwell safely in unvalled villages and cities, having neither gates nor bars," "a land of broad rivers and streams;" a Republic where the people "should appoint to themselves one head," and their rulers and governors "should be from among themselves." That the United States was "the isles that should wait" for God, and that the ships of Tarshish or Old Spain should be the first to open emigration.—That our country was "the land shadowing with wings" which was beyond the rivers of Ethiopia, which was beyond the Nile was the United States, and no other country. That our great country was divinely protected in its beginning, and, an-

swering the predictions precisely of the nationality that was to come, is the "nation born to God in a day," born on Independence day. That the United States arose in the providence of God as the model political Government, and that its great mission was the overthrow of monarchy, and the utter destruction of political and ecclesiastical despotism.

His subject in the afternoon related more especially to "the last great battle between civil and religious liberty on the one hand, and political and ecclesiastical despotism on the other" termed in Scripture the "battle of Gog and Magog," the battle of "Armageddon," and the "battle of the great day of God Almighty." That the United States would be invaded by monarchy. That Russia would be the leading power, and England and all the autocracy of the world would be allied with Russia against the United States, except France: that France would be with us in the end as she was in the beginning. That an armament such as the world never saw, composed of millions, would invade our country. That the battle field was the valley of the Mississippi, (see Ezekiel 38 and 39.) That Heaven would be upon our side.—But in this last dreadful fray there would be trouble such as never was. That the United States, being the exponent and representative of Republicanism, extending its borders from sea to sea and from the lakes to the gulf, arose as the formidable defiance of Autocracy; and that Russia, embracing an area of one seventh of earth's terra firma, and arising in dreadful grandeur, must in self-defence attempt the extinction of popular freedom; and that these two formidable powers, lowering and culminating to the heavens like dreadful clouds surcharged with the elements of ruin, would shock the world with their collision and drench the earth with blood.—That our great country would never be divided. That our Union, like a noble ship, though her live oak timbers would bend and quiver in the tempest, would ride the storm in safety. That monarchy would be overthrown forever and republicanism everywhere prevail, and nations learn war no more. Then sets in that millennial day, when science, commerce, manufactures, and the arts would spread, the religion of the Son of God have sway: "righteousness and peace among the people walk, Messiah reign, and earth keep jubilee a thousand years."

But an imperfect sketch of these lectures is here presented. They are certainly creating a profound sensation.—True or false, the clearness and conclusiveness of the arguments as presented by the intelligent speaker, we think would be difficult to answer. Surely the theme is startling and sublime. The appropriate allusion of the speaker to the portraits of Washington and Lafayette, that hung on the walls in the Capitol, in his allusion to France being with America in the final struggle, was deeply affecting.

WE DIE DAILY.—The bodies of animals are continually undergoing a series of invisible changes of substance, of which they are entirely unconscious. We look at our hand to-day, as we write, and we fancy it is the same in substance as it was yesterday, or last year—as it was ten years ago. The form of each finger, of each nail is the same. Scars made in our infancy are still there. Nothing is altered or obliterated; and yet it is not the same hand. It has been renewed over and over again since the day of our youth. The skin and flesh and bone have been frequently removed and replaced. And so it is, more or less, with our whole body. The arms and limbs that sustained us in our schoolboy struggles are long since consigned to the dust, and have, perhaps, lived over again more than once in plant or flower or animal. In from three to five years the entire body is taken out and built in again with new materials. A continued activity prevails among the living agencies to which this hidden work is committed. Every day a small part is carried away; just as if a single brick were every day taken out of an old wall, or a single wheel out of a watch, and its place supplied by another. The body, therefore, requires constant supplies at every period of its life, of all those things of which its several parts are built up.

A COTEMPORARY says the following is the best method of cleaning black cloth: Brush the dust from the clothes; remove the grease from the collar, &c., with a brush or sponge and warm water, soap or oil of turpentine; boil an ounce of ground logwood, lay the clothes on a table, and brush them with the hot liquor all over, till they are wet; then brush them with hot water, on the surface of which put a few drops of olive oil. Care should be taken not to have too much oil on the surface at once. When washed, add a few drops more. The operation must be carried on uniformly and in the direction of the nap of the cloth. Hang the clothes up to dry, and they will be a beautiful black, particularly if the clothes is not much worn.

ARISTOCRACY—A BOAT OF THEIR OWN.—In Wales, people are said to think a great deal of pedigree, and the anxiety to appear well in this respect leads to no little "romancing." Not long ago, a young lady was suddenly thrown hors du combat by her friend offering to bring positive proof that the ancestor from whom they traced was on intimate terms with Noah, and was of course in the ark during the deluge. This was a terrible blow, but the young lady, who would not have told a fib for the world, took breath, and replied, to the complete discomfiture of her fair opponent, "Very likely, miss; I don't contradict or doubt that; he might have worked his passage with Noah, as a last resource; but we all know, from the Herald's College, that at the time of the deluge, my pa's ancestors had a boat of their own."

Judge Wright of Logansport, Ind., did a little extra-judicial service to the State the other day, in a manner unknown to the statute. The proprietor of a low groggery had given liquor to a son of the Judge and another lad, and got them both drunk. The Judge was justly indignant; and on Sunday morning arming himself with an axe, stove in the door of the groggery, and smashed all the barrels and bottles, spilling a great amount of miserable liquor. The Judge then put on his Sunday clothes, and went to church as coolly as if nothing had happened.

It was a pertinent and forcible saying of the Emperor Napoleon, that a handsome woman pleases the eye, but a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel, the other a treasure.

When the editor of a Mississippi paper threatened in print "to put a full stop over each of the eyes of the editor of the Louisville Journal," Prentice replied: "While he is putting a full stop over our eyes, we will put his nose in a parenthesis."

Mamma, said a little fellow, whose mother had forbade him drawing horses and ships on the mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail, "Mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Rackett's we can cut the sofa, and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't get any fun at all."

PALESTINE.—In entering the Palestine, Mr. Stanley, in common with all other travelers, was struck with the smallness of territory which fills so large a space in the history of mankind. Its breadth rarely exceeds fifty miles, while its extreme length, from "Dan to Beersheba," is but one hundred and eight. From almost every height in Palestine the entire breadth may be taken in at a view, from the hills of Moab, to the sea; and the traveler, even in despite of previous preparation, is startled to find that in one long day he has passed from the capital of Judea to that of Samaria, or in eight hours he has seen "three such spots as Hebron, Bethlehem and Jerusalem." It brings a strange feeling, too, especially after leaving the uncertain topography of the desert, to arrive suddenly in the midst of places whose still existing names have been familiar to us from infancy, as the scenes of events which we have never thought of without awe—"to hear the names of Carmel, Maon, Ziph, shouted out by the Bedouin guides, or by the plowmen in the fields, who know no more of David's wanderings than those of Ulysses." This is the charm of travel in a classic land.—But no where is it felt with half the security which is enjoyed among the unquestioned localities of the land of the Bible.

A Remarkable Executioner.
We have observed several wonderful stories of late respecting the skill of the Chinese executioners, who it is said can strike off the heads of their victims so skillfully that the poor fellows themselves never discover their loss until a moment or two after they are dead. We recall to mind, however, the story of a German executioner who far surpassed the Chinese in dexterity. Upon one occasion it happened that a criminal, who was condemned to death, had a singular itching to play at ninepins; and he implored permission to play once more at his favorite game before he died. Then he said he would submit to his fate without a murmur. The judge, thinking there could be no harm in humoring him, granted his last prayer; and upon arriving at the place of execution, he found everything prepared for the game—the pins being set up and the bowls all ready.

He commenced his favorite sport with enthusiasm. After a while, the sheriff observing that he showed no inclination to desist, made a sign to the executioner to strike the fatal blow while he stooped for a bowl. The executioner did so, but with such exquisite dexterity that the culprit did not notice or feel it. He thought, indeed, that a cold breath of air was blowing upon his neck, and drawing himself back with a shrug, his head dropped forward into his hands. He naturally supposed that it was a bowl which he had grasped, and seizing it firmly, rolled it at the pins. All of them fell, and the head was heard to exclaim as it rebounded from the farther wall, "Hurrah! I've won the game!"—*Portfolio.*

TO PRESERVE FRESH MEAT.—If fresh meat is rolled up in Indian meal it will keep four or five days in the hottest weather. The meat should be laid down in pieces not to exceed three pounds, and each piece should be entirely covered with the meal.

TO MAKE TABLE BEER.—To two gallons of boiling water put a pound of sugar, a quarter of an ounce of ginger and two bay leaves. Let this boil for a quarter of an hour, and when it is as cool as new milk, add yeast and let it work.

TO SELECT EGGS CONTAINING MALE OR FEMALE CHICKENS.—If female birds are required, select the roundest and plumpest shaped eggs, but for males, the longest and most pointed. Another, by the position of the air-cell at the butt end of the egg those may be selected, that will produce the male sex, in these the air cell is in the centre of the end. If the cell be a little on one side, the egg will produce a female chicken. The position of the air cell is easily discovered by holding the egg between the eye and the light.

TO KEEP EGGS.—During a long voyage to South America, it was noticed how fresh the eggs continued to be. The steward was called upon for the secret. He said that as he purchased his stock, packed down in small boxes—rasin boxes—and afterwards about once a week, turned over every box but the one out of which he was using. This was all. The reason of his success is, that by turning the eggs over, he kept the yolks about the middle of the albumen. If still the yolk will after a while find its way through the white to the shell, and when it does so, the eggs will spoil. Hens understand this fact, as is well known, turn over their eggs on which they set, at least daily.—*Country Gentleman.*

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Relief for Married Women.

A bill is now before the New York Legislature which provides that if a husband be a drunkard, profligate, or has abandoned his wife, she may have a right to her own earnings. This bill has been before the House for two years without becoming a law. A case which strongly illustrates the need of its passage, is related by the N. Y. Times thus:

A highly respectable woman—a milliner—married an idle fellow some eight years ago, and, as milliners often do, has supported him ever since, receiving personal insults and abuse enough in return to make her tremble often for her life. A few weeks since her fear overcame her pride, and she fled from her husband to the protection of her father, a man well known to many of our citizens. Previously to this her husband had forbidden her any intercourse with her family. On sending for her clothing, all of which she herself had earned, she was informed that it was his property, accompanied with the threat that he would tear them from her which she was then wearing if he should meet her, for it was his by law. The poor woman was actually obliged to borrow clothing to wear in the streets, so much did she fear his brutal violence. Besides, he has the right now to collect all her earnings, and has only mode of redress is through a tedious process of law which will cost much time and money. If these are the practical workings of our present laws, we certainly need better ones. The case we have quoted is true in every particular and it is but one out of many.

BRILLIANT WHITEWASH.—A whitewash equal to good white paint, and similar to that on the east end of the President's house in Washington, may be made as follows:—Take half bushel of rice unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water; and cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquor through a fine sieve and add to it a peck of clean salt previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a paste and stirred in hot; half pound of Spanish whiting, and a pound of clean glue thoroughly dissolved. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture, stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot, and for this purpose it can be heated in a small kettle on a portable furnace. A pint should cover a square yard and it will keep bright for years.

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Brother Brigham Young, high priest and first president of the Mormon Council of Latter Day Saints at Great Salt Lake City, and acting Governor of Utah Territory, thus denounce some of the carnal-minded of the brethren:

"We can pick out elders in Israel right here who can beat the world at gambling, who can handle the cards, and cut and shuffle them with the smartest rogue on God's footstool. I can produce elders here who can shave their smartest shavers, and take their money from them. We can beat the world at any game."

Mamma, said a little fellow, whose mother had forbade him drawing horses and ships on the mahogany sideboard with a sharp nail, "Mamma, this ain't a nice house. At Sam Rackett's we can cut the sofa, and pull out the hair, and ride the shovel and tongs over the carpet, but here we can't get any fun at all."