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The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. III.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, JUNE 27, 1857.

No. 11.

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JOB PRINTING.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY TO inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, 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.

News from the Atlantic States.

At the celebration of the settlement of Jamestown, Va., on the 14th of May, it was estimated that 7,000 persons, including eighteen military companies, were present. Ex-President Tyler occupied two hours and a half in the delivery of the oration. Gov. Wise spoke in response to the multitude. Fireworks and a grand ball terminated the ceremonies.—Sixteen steamers, gaily decked with flags, anchored at the island.

There is a rumor that Mr Buchanan and some of his Cabinet will visit Boston, to be present on June 17th, at the inauguration of the statue of General Warren, on Bunker Hill. Gen. Scott will be "on hand."

The President's health is quite re-established. There is no doubt, the investigation having been very rigid, that the National Hotel disease, which has destroyed so many persons, wholly arose from bad ventilation and putrid effluvia.

Ex-President Pierce and his wife are now in New York, after visiting Pierce Butler, at Philadelphia. It is reported from Vicksburg, that \$95,000 were subscribed, in that city in one day, towards buying a plantation, as a gift, for General Pierce.

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.—We understand that Gov. Walker, who is now in this city, will leave direct for Kansas on Monday evening next, or the following morning. It is his intention to take the oath of office in this city before starting.—*Washington Union, 9th.*

Hon. Robert J. Walker stated to some of his friends on Saturday that he felt confident of settling all difficulties in Kansas, and that in the coming election he should so arrange matters personally, that order should be maintained and the purity of the ballot box preserved.

The amended Dallas-Clarendon treaty, in relation to Central America, has been rejected by the British Government. It is thought, in some quarters, that in consequence of the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon treaty, our minister, Mr. Dallas, will return home, and that ex-Secretary Marcy will be sent out as his successor.

Mr. J. A. Sandford, one of the New York merchant princes, has just paid the debt of nature, at the age of fifty-one.—He was worth a million and a half of dollars, and, in conjunction with Mr. Geo. Peabody of London, once cleared \$600,000 by one year's importation of iron, for railroads. Lately his mind gave way, and in this unhappy state he died.

Mr. Oakley, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New York city, died on the 12th May, aged 74. After serving two seasons in Congress, he succeeded Martin Van Buren, as Attorney General of the State, in 1819. He was made a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1828, and was thus nearly 30 years on the Bench.

The Hon. Stephen Adams, late U. S. Senator from Mississippi, died in Memphis, Tenn., on the 12th of May.

Hon. B. M. Crenshaw, Chief Justice of Kentucky, died lately.

Judge William Willson, one of the earliest pioneers of Illinois, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1810 to 1849 died a few days since.

Mr. Bonham, elected in place of Preston S. Brooks, is a strong States' Rights Democrat. He was in the South Carolina Convention of 1852, and voted for the ordinance declaring the right of a State to secede.

New Bedford has appropriated \$3000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The latest accounts from Mr. Sumner report him at Paris, rapidly improving in health. He declined a public dinner.

Gov. Wise is again in the field, with a proposal to infuse new life into Virginia by a tax on oysters and oyster-boats.

Mrs. S. died recently at Long-acoming, Camden county, New Jersey, at the age of 103 years, 4 months and 24 days. She made many sacrifices to the cause of liberty in the days of the Revolution, doing much in contributing to the wants of the army.

The great Burdell murder case in New York, about which so much fuss was made has been brought to a close. In the case of Mrs. Cunningham, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and Eckel was released on his own recognizance.

The proprietors of the New York Times offer a reward of \$5000 for information which shall lead to the detection and conviction of the murderer of Dr. Burdell.

LATE FROM NICARAGUA.

Downfall of Walker!

From the 23d March, when the Allies attacked Rivas and were repulsed with considerable loss, to the 11th of April, there does not appear to have been any fighting. On the latter day, the allies attacked Walker in his entrenchments, and were again repulsed. Gen. Henningsen estimates the loss of the Allies at 600 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, and Walker's loss at 10. This action is said to be one of the most gallant affairs ever witnessed. The Allies mustered about 2,500 men, against less than 200 of Walker's who were in action. The fight lasted five hours. The Costa Rican papers admit that the attack was an unfortunate one.

On the 27th of April, the Allies again commenced a heavy fire upon the city.—On the 28th, "the fire was continued." Just at the moment the cannonade commenced, Col. Titus, with seven or eight other officers and about 70 men, deserted and went over to the Allies. On the 29th, "the fire was augmented."

On the 30th of April, Walker being reduced to about 200 fighting men, and officers, Capt. Davis of the U. S. sloop-of-war St. Mary's, appeared in the camp of the Allies, as a mediator between them and Gen. Walker, when negotiations were at once commenced for Walker's capitulation.

On the same day, Capt. Davis addressed a letter to Gen. Walker, stating that he was aware of his desperate position, and offers, by authority from the Allies, to guarantee his personal safety, and the lives and safety of all under his command, in case he would capitulate. He also offered to take him to Panama, and notified him that Gen. Mora consented to suspend hostilities.

To this letter Gen. Walker replied, that Capt. Davis's propositions were too vague, and requested a personal interview. Capt. Davis wrote to express his surprise that his propositions should be found vague—states them more plainly, asking him to abandon his enterprise and quit the country, pledging himself for his safety and the safety of all persons in Rivas without exception; but declines the personal interview.

The same day Gen. Walker writes that he agrees to suspend hostilities until notified by Capt. Davis that they are to recommence, but begged him to notify Gen. Mora that he would consider attempts to induce his men to desert as acts of hostility. He proposed to send two officers to Capt. Davis to treat, provided they could have safe conduct. To this Capt. Davis responded, by sending a pass for two of his officers to visit him, and Gen. Walker appointed Gen. Henningsen and Col. Waters, as Commissioners, to negotiate with Capt. Davis.

The next day, May 1st, articles of capitulation were signed, and Walker issued them in a general order, as follows:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.
Adjutant-General's Office, Rivas, May 1, 1857.
General Order, No. 59.—The Commander-in-Chief, in communicating to the army the following agreement, thinks proper to state that he entered into it on the solemn assurances from Capt. Davis that Col. Lockridge, with his whole command, had left the San Juan river for the United States.

In parting for the present with the brave comrades who have adhered to our cause, through evil as well as good report, the Commander-in-Chief desires to return his deep and heartfelt thanks to the officers and soldiers under his command.

Reduced to our present position by the cowardice of some, the incapacity of others, and the treachery of many, the army which I have written a page of American history, which it is impossible to forget or erase.—From the future, if not from the present, we may expect just judgment.

RIVAS, May 1, 1857.
An agreement is hereby entered into between Gen. William Walker, on the one part, and Commander Charles H. Davis, of the U. S. Navy, on the other part, and of which the stipulations are as follows:
First.—Gen. Walker, with 16 officers of his staff, shall march out of Rivas, with their side-arms, pistols, horses, and personal baggage, under the guarantee of the said Capt. Davis, of the U. S. Navy: that they shall not be molested by the enemy, and shall be allowed to embark on board the U. S. vessel of war St. Mary's, in the harbor of San Juan del Sur, the said Capt. Davis undertaking to transport them safely on the St. Mary's to Panama.

Second.—The officers of Gen. Walker's army shall march out of Rivas, with their side arms, under the guarantee and protection of Capt. Davis, who undertakes to see them safely transported to Panama, in charge of a United States officer.

Third.—The private and non-commissioned officers, citizens, and employees of departments, wounded or unwounded, shall be surrendered, with their arms, to Capt. Davis, or one of his officers, and placed under his protection and control, he pledging himself to have them safely transported to Panama in charge of a United States officer, in separate vessels from the deserters from the ranks, and without being brought into contact with them.

Fourth.—Capt. Davis undertakes to obtain guarantees, and hereby does guarantee, that all natives of Nicaragua, or Central

America, now in Rivas, and surrendered to the protection of Capt. Davis, shall be allowed to reside in Nicaragua, and be protected in life and property.

Fifth.—It is agreed that such officers as have wives and families in San Juan del Sur, shall be allowed to remain there, under protection of the United States Consul, until an opportunity offers of embarking for San Francisco or Panama.

Gen. Walker and Capt. Davis mutually pledge themselves to each other that this agreement shall be executed in good faith. [Signed] WM. WALKER, CHAS HENRY DAVIS, Commander U.S. Navy.

Present and acting: [Signed] C F HENNINGSEN, JOHN P. WATERS, S. WINTHROP TAILOR, By command of General Wm. Walker, Commander-in-Chief.

PH. R. THOMPSON, Adjt. Gen., N. A.

On the same day Gen. Mora wrote to Capt. Davis, thanking him for putting a stop to the war, and Capt. Davis wrote to Gen. Canas, notifying him that he placed at his disposal the Plaza of Rivas and all the materials of war.

In a few days afterwards, the St. Mary's, with Gen. Walker and 17 of his officers, sailed for Panama, where she arrived May 17th. From thence they would proceed by railroad to Aspinwall, and take steamer to New Orleans.

Walker on the Isthmus.

On Tuesday morning, (May 19th) about 9 o'clock, the boats of the United States squadron landed Walker and his party on the beach near the Railroad station. They immediately proceeded to Mr. Nelson's office and remained there about half an hour, until the cars were ready to receive them.

A considerable number both of natives and foreigners, crowded round them as they landed, and round the Railroad office, curious to see the man of whom, for the last two years, they had heard so much. The general exclamation was of surprise—that "un hombre tan chiquito" (such a little man) could be the dread filibuster who had convulsed Central America so long.—One or two among the crowd made some insulting remarks, but there was no general demonstration of any kind. The military were on the ground to keep order, and the Commodore had his mariners lying off in boats, ready to act in case of necessity, but they did not land. On the arrival of the train at Aspinwall the same curiosity was manifested by the people to see Walker, who, with his party, went immediately to the Steamship Company's office where he remained until the hour of embarkation.—*Panama Star.*

From the Panama Star & Herald.

Will Walker Return to Nicaragua?

Before three months have expired from this date, [June 1.] unless the U. S. Government interferes to prevent him, Walker will most probably be back again in Central America. He talked about going back as he came down on the St. Mary's—he spoke about it, we are told, when on the Isthmus, and no doubt he will use every means in his power to accomplish it when he returns among his friends in New Orleans. If he can raise the means to equip fifteen hundred or two thousand men, all Spanish America put together cannot keep him from getting a foot-hold in the country, and if he does, he never will be got out of it again. We cannot imagine how Gen. Mora, when he had Walker in his power, did not bind him and his officers, in the terms of capitulation, never to put their foot in Central America. We fear he will live to regret this important omission.

In the mean time, the Central American States should remember that the snake is scotched, not killed, and, instead of quarrelling over the remains of Nicaragua, as they seem inclined to do, stand prepared in case of emergency to put down the first attempt at another invasion, for, as we said before and believe, if Walker once again gets a foot-hold in the country, the combined forces of Spanish America, from Mexico to Cape Horn, will not be able to resist him, and a new station will rise on the ruins of the Central American Republics.

Baltimore and St. Louis.

The almost concurrent completion of three important lines of railroad is spoken of as realizing a nearly air-line route from Baltimore to St. Louis, and shortening the distance from upwards of one thousand miles to eight hundred and eighty-nine miles. Parkersburg and Cincinnati are on the route. Cincinnati and St. Louis will be brought within twelve hours of each other. This is accomplished by the use of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, in connection with intermediate roads; and the travel between the Patapsco and Mississippi rivers will soon be brought down to thirty-seven hours.

In view of the singular concurrence of time in the completion of the three grand divisions of this route, (the Baltimore Sun says,) it becomes a subject of truly national importance, and it is very properly con-

templated, as we learn, to make a joint opening ceremony at a convenient period in June, the occasion to be graced by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Governors of all the States from Maryland to Missouri, and others legitimately belonging to the event. The New York and Erie road was opened by President Fillmore, with Mr. Webster and a brilliant cortege, and a fair precedent was thus established for Presidential countenance upon an occasion of far less magnitude than that of the proposed inauguration of this "grand highway," which is to directly and indirectly unite the national metropolis and the city of monuments with the great commercial centres of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

The President and several members of his Cabinet, have accepted an invitation to join a grand excursion in honor of the opening of the Parkersburg and Marietta railroads, by which an air line is secured from the Chesapeake to the Mississippi river. The Governors and Senators of Virginia and Maryland likewise accepted similar invitations. It was to be a grand affair. The party was to leave Washington on the morning of the 1st of June.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The American Home Missionary Society celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary on the evening of the 13th of May, at the Church of the Paritans, Union Square. In the report of the Executive Committee was embraced a resolution, that no aid would be granted to churches containing slaveholding members, except under very peculiar circumstances.

THE NEW YORK TRACT SOCIETY.—The New York Tract Society held its annual convention on the 13th and 14th of May. Contrary to all expectation, everything went on amicably, the annual report was accepted, and resolutions unanimously adopted declaring that the "political aspect of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this society," and generally avoiding the dangerous topic. Much joy was manifested by all parties at the sensible conclusion this very useful body came to. Its dissolution would cause much pain to every man in the community. Of all the societies which met in New York, none stood more high—for its members indulged in neither cant nor fanaticism.

HOW AMERICA WAS PEOPLED.—Rev. Dr. Hawks, a learned and eloquent scholar, has recently been delivering a series of lectures, intended to show that this continent was peopled by successive migrations from the old world, at different eras and by different races. First from the shores of the Mediterranean, which was the earliest seat of commercial enterprise, and the people from which have left their record upon the vast ruins of Yucatan; next from China and Japan to Mexico, Central and South America, and next from Northern Asia, from which the American tribes of Indians came. These theories are sustained by remarkable analogies between the languages prevailing in different parts of the Eastern continent with those to be found on this continent.

LARGE TIME PIECE.—A recently published description of the English Parliament clock includes the following items: Its dials are twenty-two feet in diameter, and are the largest in the world with a minute hand. Every half minute the point of the minute hand moves nearly seven inches. The clock will go eight and a half days, and strike only for seven and a half, so as to indicate by its silence any neglect in winding it up. The mere winding of each of the striking parts will take two hours. The pendulum is fifteen feet long; the wheels are of cast iron; the hour bell is eight feet high and nine feet in diameter, weighing from fourteen to fifteen tons. The weight of the hammer is four cwt.

Washington Irving, who is now in his seventy-fifth year, recently received an invitation to be present at the oration delivered by Edward Everett in Albany.—He returned an answer regretting his inability to attend, on account of his being so busily occupied in getting the last volume of his work on Washington through the press, and his being incessantly subject to the printer's call.

Black-eyed ladies are most apt to be passionate and jealous. Blue-eyed, soulful and truthful, affectionate and confiding. Grey-eyed, philosophical, literary, resolute, cool hearted. Hazel-eyed, quick-tempered and fickle.

Two negroes of the four who were implicated in the murder of the Joyce family, near Louisville, Kentucky, some time ago, were hanged by a mob at Louisville on the 14th of May. It appears that one of the four negroes turned States evidence, but his testimony set being corroborated they were acquitted, when the mob, as above stated, attacked the jail, and two of them having been surrendered by the jailer, were hanged. The third cut his throat with a razor, and the negro who turned States evidence, was permitted to go un-molested.

For the Argus.

Slave Labor or Free Labor.

No. II.—Concluded.

6. Mr. Stephens assumes that the transaction in Kansas which has been called a fraud, an iniquity, and a crime, "is the simple declaration of the principle that the people of the Territory of Kansas should have the right, without limitation or restriction from any quarter, save the Constitution of the United States, to form and mould just such institutions for their own government as they pleased." p. 6.

Mr. Stephens lies, most obviously, under a mistake in this matter. Neither the principle above stated, nor the declaration of it, nor any action in conformity with it, has ever been called a fraud, an iniquity, or a crime. On the contrary, the Republican party, against whom he is arguing, have adopted, and endeavored to act upon, that very principle. They wished nothing better than the opportunity to act upon it without limitation or restriction from any quarter. That which they have justly called a fraud, an iniquity, and a crime, was the forcible imposition of limitations and restrictions, in the shape of bands of armed men from Missouri and elsewhere, preventing the votes of actual settlers in Kansas, substituting illegal votes of their own, and committing various outrages upon the rights, property, and persons of those settlers who were known or suspected to be opposed to slavery.

This brings us to the seventh unfounded assumption.

7. Worthy Mr. Stephens is a zealous advocate of "law and order." He says, page 8,

"A strong and general tendency to disregard law and order is one of the most lamentable evils of the day. It is not confined to Kansas, but it is seen and felt everywhere. And our object, and that of all good men, should be to check it rather than excite it."

Now, strange as it may seem, the above calm and peaceful-looking sentiment is not uttered in condemnation of the "border ruffians" of Missouri, or of their outrages just mentioned. They were good and faithful servants of the cause, in another department of which Mr. Stephens is laboring. The "law" which he befriends is the law of slavery. The "order" which he wishes to maintain is the order that reigned in Warsaw—complete and utter subjugation of right to might—the stillness which follows after every effort to resist oppression has been conquered. So Mr. Stephens assumes the violations of law and order to have come from those who, after long and patient submission, at length took arms to repel force by force, and further assumes that, if slavery should be overthrown, anarchy must necessarily come in its place.

8. He assumes that the Constitution of the United States contains nothing inconsistent with slavery, or adverse to it.—When asked, as the Republicans are constantly asked by the Abolitionists, Does not the Constitution contain some pro-slavery clauses? Mr. Stephens replies, adopting literally and seriously the common Western formula of exaggeration—It doesn't contain anything else! He entirely ignores the Preamble to the Constitution, setting forth the purposes for which that instrument was ordained and established. In his fanatic zeal for slavery, (which did, to the disgrace of our fathers, find a lodgment in two or three clauses of the Constitution,) he utterly disregards the account by the instrument itself of its own purposes—namely, "to form a more perfect Union," (which slavery perils,) "to establish justice," (which slavery overthrows,) "to ensure domestic tranquility," (which slavery destroys,) "to provide for the common defense," (which slavery prevents, as in the case of South Carolina above quoted,) "to promote the general welfare," (which slavery fatally wounds, with a poisoned blade,) and, finally, "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," (which slavery seriously limits to the nation at large, extensively and most injuriously limits to the small body of actual slaveholders, and annihilates to that considerable proportion of their posterity which they hold, work, and sell as slaves.)

Thus Mr. Stephens assumes that the Constitution is wholly, thoroughly, and absolutely pro-slavery, and that the claim of constitutional action of course excludes everything opposed to slavery.

9. He assumes, (by quoting certain language of the advocates of the pro-slavery Kansas government in such a connection as to show that he agrees with and adopts it,) that the passage of laws imposing from two to five years' imprisonment at hard labor for speaking, writing, or publishing against slavery, is no interference with freedom of speech or of the press. Here is the language, on p. 8 of the pamphlet: "There is nothing in the act itself, as has been charged, to prevent a free discussion of the subject of slavery. Its bearing on society, its morality or expediency, or

whether it would be politic or impolitic to make this a slave State, can be discussed here as freely as in any State in this Union, without infringing any of the provisions of the law. To deny the right of a person to hold slaves, under the law in this Territory, is made penal; but, beyond this, there is no restriction to the discussion of the slavery question in any aspect in which it is capable of being considered."

As if one should say—This law indeed permits the striking a man over the head with a gutter perch cane at any time when his face is turned toward his desk in writing, and also the repetition of the blows until you are safe from the danger of immediate retaliation on his part, but, beyond this, there is no interference with the security of a man's writing at his own desk!

We do not find this figure of speech described in any of the modern writers on rhetoric, but an old author named Milton quotes the following description and characterization of it by a personage called Gabriel, who was commenting on the language of a contemporary personage styled Satan.

"To say and straight unsay, pretending first Wise to fly pain, protesting next the spy, Argues no leader, but a liar, traitor."

10. Mr. Stephens assumes that the language of the Republican leaders, in Kansas and elsewhere, is designed to prepare the party for "a crusade against the South," and "a war of extermination against their Southern brethren."

The foundation for this announcement, that a Northern force is threatening to descend, with fire and sword, upon the peaceful plains of the South, is the following passage from Gen. Webb's Courier and Enquirer. After speaking of the extent to which the patience and peaceful forbearance of the Kansas people continued to be abused, by the incursion of armed bands from Missouri, partly to control the elections, and partly to drive "Free State men" from the Territory, the Courier and Enquirer said, (June 29th:—

"The remedy is, to go to the polls, and through the ballot-box repudiate the infamous platform put forth at Cincinnati, and over which the black flag of slavery waves with characteristic impudence; and, failing in this, do as our fathers did before us—stand by our inalienable rights, and drive back, with arms, those who dare to trample upon OUR INHERITANCE."

To this announcement of an intention to repel the armed invaders of Kansas, Mr. Stephens replies—p. 14:

"Do you wish to go before the country with the question, to inflame the public mind at the North, to move their passions, to stir up their blood, and prepare their hearts for a war of extermination against their Southern brethren? * * * I cannot believe that the great body of honest business people at the North are prepared to join a set of reckless leaders in this crusade AGAINST THE SOUTH."

11. He assumes that the injuries actually inflicted on the "Free State men" were not sufficient to justify either their complaints or their resort to arms. He speaks of these injuries as "difficulties," and asks, p. 7th, "Are they not greatly exaggerated and magnified?"

We reply—They are not exaggerated. The testimony of numerous, various, and reliable witnesses, spoken, written, and printed, the reports alike of residents in the Territory and visitors to it, the letters of emigrants to their friends, and the statements of those who went abroad to obtain supplies of food and clothing for the sufferers, the evidence recorded in the daily press as the struggle went on, and the three or four volumes since published, containing histories of the war, and of its antecedent and attending circumstances, by persons actually concerned in them, form an impregnable body of evidence, which cannot be set aside by the doubts and queries of Mr. Stephens. The incursions of armed men from Missouri and elsewhere, first assailing, with profane and brutal violence, the "Free State men" who had assembled to deposit their votes, and then taking forcible possession of the ballot-box and securing a majority for the cause of slavery by voting themselves—the subsequent indiscriminate assaults upon prominent friends of freedom wherever they were found, with numerous instances of robbery and murder—the attacks, at a later period upon their houses and towns, involving burglary, arson, wanton destruction of cattle, crops, and property of every sort, and the grossest abuse of unprotected women—all these are *provided*; there is no need to exaggerate them, even if that were possible; and the characters of Mr. Nute, Mr. Phillips, Gov. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Kopes, who have given minute and detailed accounts of these enormous outrages, are our ample warrant for a negative answer to Mr. Stephens's query—Have not these difficulties been greatly exaggerated and magnified?

The last of Mr. Stephens's assumptions which we have space to notice is found on the 15th page, incorporated with his argument. Speaking of the law given to the Jews, he says—"It is to be noted that this