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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.—

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ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 5.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year. 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 ready receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Adulterated Liquors.

Some years since, one Pierre Lacoug of Bordeaux, in France, having amassed a competency by cultivating the grape and manufacturing wine, retired from business. But, being quite a chemist, he, for his own private use and amusement, got together an extensive laboratory, containing all the instruments necessary to any chemical manipulation he might wish to go into. The question came up in his mind whether it was not possible to produce, from chemical reagents, imitations of the various kinds of liquors in use, so nearly as to be able to skill of the best judges to detect the counterfeit. Collecting all the choice varieties not found in his own cellar, which was very abundantly supplied already, he addressed himself to his purpose of counterfeiting them; and, after nearly thirty years of patient, persevering study and toil, succeeded to his own entire satisfaction, all the while keeping his experiments and success a profound secret to himself. Then to bring his productions to the test of others, he first called in his own attendants to drink of the various kinds. They pronounced them all excellent. He next gave an entertainment to the wine merchants and other connoisseurs in and about Bordeaux, arranging before them his various liquors in finely cut glass decanters, each with a silver label specifying the vineyard and vintage from which the contents purported to have been produced. Some gave indication of containing liquors fifty or sixty years old. The company drank round, and every specimen was pronounced "superb," "capital," "most excellent." Finding that his counterfeits were such as to pass the ordeal of the very best judges without detection, he felt completely satisfied, and prepared to disclose the secret. Said he, "Gentlemen, you are all deceived. None of those liquors contain a particle of juice from the grape. They are every one of my own manufacturing from alcohol and other chemical reagents." This announcement, of course, struck the company with no small surprise. He further went on, and spoke of the fact that England and the United States bought largely of what the vineyard produced, and that, if the grape-rot should be cut off, and they thus have nothing to carry to market, from these, by the method he had discovered, they could still supply the demand, and that too at a cost considerably less than what attended the usual production.

By earnest request, the discoverer arranged the results of his researches in book form, and had it published expressly for the liquor-dealers, receiving a large sum in compensation. The work was accessible to some particular persons in certain parts of France, Spain, Portugal, and Germany; so that even before the vintage in Europe commenced falling, these spurious liquors had begun to be sent abroad quite extensively. And when the grape crop there completely failed, the market was still supplied just about as abundantly as ever.

At length a copy of this book found its way into the city of New York, when the liquor fraternity had it published, not for circulation, but only for their especial use. Hence they went into the manufacturing of these spurious liquors without being beholden to a foreign market for them. The profits proved enormous, for at a cost of seventy-five cents a gallon, they would produce an article bringing them seven or eight dollars. This was true of some rare kinds.

John Hawkins somehow got an inkling that such a book had a being, and set upon the pursuit of one. He searched all the book-stores far and near to no purpose, and finally went to the printer, Mr. R. Craighead, of New York, who informed him that he knew of no copy he could possibly get hold of—that he struck off only just enough to furnish subscribers. But Hawkins, however, soon got hold of a real live copy, which he exhibited to us the other evening here in Pittsfield.

The title of the work runs thus: "The Manufacture of Liquors, Wines, and Cordials, without the Aid of Distillation. Also, the Manufacture of Effervescing Beverages, Syrups, Vin-gar, and Litters, prepared and arranged expressly for the trade by Pierre Lacoug."

This work is copy-righted, or it would soon be published and spread abroad, so that the community might see for themselves what rich stuffs are palmed off upon them.

But as it is, Hawkins carries the copy he possesses about with him, and exhibits it wherever he lectures, so that many have an opportunity of getting information that should rouse them up against the whole liquor business, and lead them to engage in a war against it of complete extermination.

The following contains the names of most of the articles used in this book, which are copied from it:

- Nitric acid, sulphuric acid, alcohol, alum, ammonia, ambergris, almonds, alkali root, bone black, red harts, Brazil wood,

bench wood, balsam of Peru, catechu, caustic potash, charcoal, cochineal, cro-cote, the various ethers, essence, flaxseed, gamboge, gentian, indigo, iodine, logwood, molasses, nitrate of silver, oak bark, pepper, red sanders wood, saffron, snake root, the oils of cloves, cedar, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, lemon, mace, rosemary, roses, sassafras, turpentine, tincture of musk, quassin, yuxtonia, and strychnine."

In this list will be noticed some of the most active, deadly poisons. It is by no means pretended that all of these articles are used in any one kind of drink, but different articles in different drinks, as may be useful to the counterfeiter. Strychnine, for instance, is used largely in some kinds of distilled liquors, because with it the same grain will produce three or four times as much spirit as without. Hence the profit to the distiller; but how horrible to the consumer! Account is given in some papers of a distillery, where the hogs fed on slopsided in great numbers, and the washings poured off into the stream killed the fish to quite a distance, by the strychnine used. Of course that spirit killed also multitudes of those who drank it. Still the manufacturer has not been hanged, but goes at large as a gentleman.

But this is only a solitary case. The country is cursed with thousands of the same sort, who are flooding the land with their poisons. Indeed, should one of these gentlemen miscanth put as much of his drugs into a some pump where a family obtains water for use, as he does into a hogs-head of spirit, he would soon be furnished with a hemp collar, or a life-long home in the state prison. And the only reason that this whole fraternity are not dealt with as their crimes demand, lies in the fact that they have gone into their work so stealthily, and succeeded in keeping the community so completely benighted and blinded to their works. Had the country been fully awake to this business and known what was going on, the people would ere this have arisen in a mass, and hung up those perpetrators of death, or incarcerated them in some close place, or thrown them pell-mell into the Atlantic.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.—The New York Economist gives a sound and encouraging view of our financial future in the following remarks:

"In the last ten years the elements of wealth have organized themselves in the whole country, with immense rapidity, and they are now producing results. Thus, there have arrived in the country in that time, 2,000,000 active producers, who, joined to the active youth of the older States, have poured over the west, bringing under the plow a quantity of new land equal to twice the entire surface of England, and of equal productiveness. In the same time, \$1,000,000,000 (a thousand million of dollars) have been spent in building means of communication to make these lands, and that labor applied to it, available to commerce. Thus, land, labor, and means of communication, have combined on an immense scale to produce results which are now about to be realized. All that labor, and the capital it commanded, has reproduced from the virgin soil it attacked, more than its own value, and the railroads, both at such cost, are now ready to carry off the surplus to the best markets. The roads are built and absorb no more capital, but many bring from new regions, in a single year, a quantity of capital equal to their own entire cost, to enrich the maris of commerce. This year the season has favored combined labor, and the products are immense. The producers of natural wealth are everywhere blessed with abundance, and, as a natural result, their demands upon manufacturers for goods must be great—far greater than the supplies of raw material will warrant."

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.—A very large proportion of the valuable dead letters reach the dead letter office through the fault of the writers—either on account of misdirection, illegible writing, or neglect to prepay the postage. The prompt return of valuable dead letters to the owners would be greatly facilitated if the writers would, in all cases, observe the following evidently necessary rules: Never mail a valuable paper or parcel without a letter accompanying it in the same envelope; always state at the head of the letter the proper post office address of the writer, and also of the party addressed, and sign the full name of the writer, legibly at the close. The last rule is frequently disregarded by persons (especially ladies) writing to their relatives or friends; presuming the letter will certainly reach its destination, they sign only the initials or Christian name, and give no address. Postmark letters should, in all cases, stamp or post-mark letters legibly, for it is frequently the only clue to ascertain where the letter is written or mailed.

An exchange recommends the following as an infallible cure for heady intoxication. Whenever a person is in a stupor and insensible state, from the abuse of intoxicating drinks, lay him on his right side, elevate his left arm, and pour cold water down it slowly. Before a common pitcher can be emptied, the man will walk, perfectly sober.

THE EXCISION OF A MAN'S TONGUE.

The following letter has been addressed, by Professor Syme, to the editor of the London Times: "I regret to learn that an operation which I happened to perform in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, has got into the newspapers; but, as it has unfortunately done so, the public should be correctly informed on the subject. Partial removal of the tongue, for the remedy of cancer, having been found worse than useless, it was thought that extirpation of the whole organ might afford effectual relief; upon this principle I proceeded. The patient suffered no bad consequences directly from the operation; but at the end of the week, when the external wound was quite healed, died suddenly from an internal disease, which might have been excited by any other irritation in a person of his constitution and habits."

SUPREME COURT OF THE INDIAN NATION.

A correspondent of the Van Buren (Ark) Intelligencer, writing from Tallahassee, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, gives a very interesting account of the Judges of its Supreme Court, some of whom are full blooded Indians. He gives the following coup d'ail of the Hall of Justice:—As one walks into the room when the Supreme Court is in session, he is at once impressed with a feeling of respect and awe. The room scrupulously clean, the long list of rules tacked to a post, the grave and sage appearance of the just judges, and the respectful demeanor of the attorneys, remind one of the higher courts of justice in the States. A cautious man on entering the court room will at once read the rules that he may conform to them while he remains. The most important to strangers are those making it penal to spit upon the floor or walls of the room, to enter without first taking off the hat, to smoke in the presence of the Court, or come inside of the bar, while the rule of most consequence to practicing attorneys seems to be that which directs the language of address to the Court, which must be in the following words: "May it please the Court." There are five Judges, viz: Chief Justice Riley Cray, and Associate Justices David Carter, Jesse Russell, John T. Ash, and Daniel. Judge Carter is the only one who has ever practiced law. Judge Russell is a pure blooded Indian and speaks English imperfectly.

Oh, how deeply, how bitterly the Democracy of our country may regret that they ever passed the Kansas-Nebraska bill involving the repeal of the Missouri Compromise! How earnestly they do wish, from the center to the circumference of their hearts and souls that the glorious old compromise were now in force, so that Kansas might come into the Union without involving the danger of their whole party being blown into fragments by an intestine explosion!—Louisville Journal.

FORGERY BY A DOG.—A large dog had been accustomed to get bits of money from his master to go to a meat stall to get his lunch of fresh meat. One day, when change was short, his master gave Growler a piece of white paper, on which was an order for the meat. The dog, after much urging, carried it to the meat stall, when, thinking one piece of paper as good as another, he would pick up pieces of white paper and carry them to the stall without applying to his master. It was not long before a long bill came from the meat dealer, who had such confidence in the dog that he did not think to look at the paper, and the dog himself was very fat. No arrest was made, and the dog occupies as respectable a position in society as ever.—Bangor Union.

RATHER SINGULAR.—It is a little singular that the most prominent endorsers and supporters of the Leocompton Constitution, are the Vanburens of New York, Bigler of Pennsylvania, and Fish of Indiana, against each of whom charges of Free-soilism, substantiated by their own letters and speeches, not more than half a dozen years old, could be brought; while the most prominent and vehement opposers of that Constitution are Stephen A. Douglas and Henry A. Wise, who have been fighting against Free-soilism all their lives.

A CARPET CLEANER.—A curious machine has been invented for cleaning carpets, and its operation is said to be very perfect and to combine many advantages. The machine is twenty-one feet in width, and receives the carpet upon rollers, which carry it slowly through. As it passes, there are one hundred flexible India-rubber whips set on a revolving cylinder, at different angles which give to every square yard of the back of the carpet some seven hundred blows. Delicate, soft brushes follow, which complete the operation, cleaning the center far more effectually than can be done by the ordinary mode of beating with sticks, and without any injury to the fabric.

Draw upon content for the deficiencies of fortune.

ALWAYS FINDING FAULT.

There are certain people who cannot live without finding fault. No matter what subject, or person, comes up in the course of conversation, they start some frivolous objection, or make some censorious remark. Instead of trying to be in charity with their neighbors, they take malicious pleasure in speaking evil about them. They obstinately shut their eyes to good qualities; while they employ microscopes to discover and magnify evil ones; and afterwards they torture language to exaggerate what they have seen, so as to depreciate as much as possible. They do not, however, always speak out boldly. But they deal in innuendoes, in hints, and in ominous shakes of the head. Instead of frankly assailing in front, they assassinate behind the back.—Practically, they persuade others that all men are so evil, that there is not even a chance of reform. Even in acts uncontestedly good, they pretend to find latent selfishness. They spend their lives in defiling human nature, like the foul Yahoos whom the satirist has depicted. To believe them, there are none virtuous but themselves; and all the rest of mankind being knaves, brutes, or devils.

The proverbial fault finder little thinks that, in censuring so maliciously and indiscriminately, he is only painting his own portrait. It is a secret consciousness of his demerits, a gnawing rage at the superiority of others, which is the real cause of his want of charity, the principal inducement to his abuse. His own heart is the mirror from which he describes mankind.—The best men have been those invariably who spoke the most kindly of their race.—The great type of all mankind, whose perfect humanity is the admiration even of Pagans and Atheists, ever spoke in benignant terms, having charity even for "publicans and sinners." It is to his precepts that we owe the great doctrine of human brotherhood. In the ideal of the fall Lucifer, we have, on the contrary, the incarnation of malice, hate, slander, ill-will and all evil speaking. As the one is said to have come to bring "peace and good will toward men," so the other first defiled the fair creation with strife, and sowed "war among the hosts of heaven." We never hear a professed fault finder, but our thoughts recur to his type. We never listen to the beneficent language of one who is in charity with his race, without feeling that he is advancing more and more to "the perfect man."

IMMIGRATION FOR 1857.

During the past year 184,773 immigrants arrived at the port of New York. Of these 57,106 were from Ireland, and 78,758 from Germany. It is believed that the immigration from Ireland alone will be diminished during the coming spring, in consequence of the recent financial depression in this country. The emigration from Germany will probably, on the contrary, be as large as ever at that season. The expected fluctuation in the number of immigrants from the two countries which supply our foreign recruits, is accounted for by the fact, that the Irish generally come here for labor, which is just now not abundant, nor likely to be for some months yet; and that the Germans come with money to buy land, which is now among the cheapest things in the market.

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD.

The Louisville Courier says, the Artesian well of the Messrs. Dupont, of that city, has now reached the depth of 1930 feet. It says:

This is the deepest well now known to us in the world. The next in depth is the well at Grenelle, near Paris, which is 1800 feet. Louisville has therefore the deepest well in the world, and the tallest steeple in the United States—the cross on the St. Louis Cathedral being 281 feet high, while the summit of Trinity, N.Y., is only 264 feet.

Just So.—A lecturer at Harvard College said in a lecture not long ago: "Viewing the subject from the esthetic standpoint of Christian, exegetical analysis, and applying the polysynthetic eclecticism of homogeneous asceticism, we perceive at once the absolute individuality of this entity; while from the other standpoint of incredulous synthesis, which characterize the Xeneratic hierarchy of the Jews, we are constantly impressed with the precisely antipathetic quality thereof."

It will be remembered that Judge Goodie of the Fayette Circuit Court, of Kentucky, decided, in the case of Morgan vs. Dudley, that naturalization by the State Courts was not valid. The case was carried up, and the Court of Appeals has reversed the decision.

Look here, Clem, can you tell dis nigger why dat woolly head ob yours and de moon am alike?"

Well, Sanbo, I guess it's caze dey am boff round."

No, dat am not it; it's caze dey am boff 'posed to be inballed."

Address to the People of the United States.

By Hon. F. P. Stanton, late Secretary of Kansas Territory.

Having been recently removed from the office of Secretary of Kansas Territory, under circumstances which imply severe censure on the part of the President, and having had no official information of my removal, nor any opportunity for explanation or defense, I have deemed it necessary to present to the People of the United States a brief statement of facts in vindication of my motives and in explanation of the results of the act for which I have been condemned.

The office in question was not given at my solicitation. My acceptance of it, under all the circumstances, was a proof of strong friendship for the President, and of unbounded confidence in the firmness and faithfulness with which he would adhere to the line of policy deliberately agreed upon between him, his whole Cabinet, and Gov. Walker.

On my arrival in the Territory in April last, in advance of Gov. Walker, I confess that I had an imperfect knowledge of the real condition of affairs. I supposed the question of slavery to be the only cause of dissension and difficulty among the people; and, in my brief inaugural address on the 17th of April, I treated this as the chief subject of difference upon which submission to the people would be likely to be demanded. I soon found, however, that this view was altogether too limited, and did not reach the true ground of controversy. The great mass of the inhabitants of the Territory were dissatisfied with the local government, and earnestly denied the validity of the existing laws. Asserting that the previous Legislatures had been forced upon them by the fraud and violence of a neighboring people, they proclaimed their determination never to submit to the enactments of legislative bodies thus believed to be illegitimate and not entitled to obedience.

This was the condition of things when Gov. Walker came to the Territory in the latter part of May. It was evident that the just policy of permitting the people to regulate their own affairs could not be successfully carried out, unless they could be inspired with confidence in the agents of Government through whom this result was to be effected. If a mere minority of the people had been thus dissatisfied and contumacious, they might possibly have been pronounced factious and treated as disturbers of the peace; but when the dissatisfaction was general, comprising almost the whole people, a more respectful consideration was indispensable to a peaceable adjustment. It was evident that the policy of repression—a rigid attempt to enforce submission without an effort at conciliation,—would inevitably result in a renewal of the civil war. With commendable anxiety to avoid this contingency, Gov. Walker resolved to go among the people, to listen to their complaints, to give them assurance of a fair and just administration of the Territorial Government, and to induce them, if possible, to abandon their hostility, and to enter upon the peaceful but decisive struggle of the ballot box. I was often with the Governor when he addressed the people, and gave my best efforts in aid of the great purpose of conciliation.

It was too late to induce the people to go into the June election for delegates to the Convention. The registration required by law had been imperfect in all the counties, and had been wholly omitted in one half of them; nor could the people of these disfranchised counties vote in any adjacent county, as has been falsely suggested. In such of them as subsequently took a census or registry of their own, the delegates chosen were not admitted to seats in the Convention. Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that the great central fact, which controlled the whole case, was the utter want of confidence by the people in the whole machinery of the Territorial Government. They alleged that the local officers, in all instances, were unscrupulous partisans, who had previously defrauded them in the elections, and who were ready to repeat the same outrages again; that, even if intruders from abroad should not be permitted to overpower them, they would be cheated by false returns, which it would not be possible for the Governor and Secretary to defeat. Although at that time these apprehensions seemed to me to be preposterous and unfounded, it was impossible to deny the earnestness and sincerity with which they were urged, or to doubt they were the result of deep convictions, having their origin in some previous experience of that nature.

The worst portion of the small minority in Kansas, who had possession of the Territorial organization, loudly and bitterly complained of Gov. Walker's policy of repression. And when, under the solemn assurances given that the elections should be fairly conducted, and no frauds which we

could reach be countenanced or tolerated, it had become apparent that the mass of the people were prepared and determined to participate in the October elections, the minority endeavored to defeat the result by reviving the tax qualification for electors, which had been repealed by the previous Legislature. Opinions were obtained from high legal sources, the effect of which, had they prevailed, would have been to exclude the mass of the people from voting, to retain the control in the hands of the minority, and as a consequence to keep up agitation and to render civil war inevitable.—But the intrepid resolution of Gov. Walker, in spite of fierce opposition and denunciation far and near, carried him through this dangerous crisis, and he had the proud satisfaction of having achieved a peaceful triumph, by inducing the people to submit to the arbitration of the ballot-box.

But the minority were determined not to submit to defeat. The populous county of Douglas had been attached to the border county of Johnson, with a large and controlling representation in the Legislature. The celebrated Oxford fraud was perpetrated with a view to obtain majorities in both Houses of Assembly. When these returns were received at my office, in Gov. Walker's absence, I had fully determined not to give certificates based upon them. If they had been so formal and correct as to have made it my duty to certify them, I would have resigned my office in order to testify my sense of the enormity of the wrong. Gov. Walker, at Leavenworth, had formed the same resolution, as he stated to me and to several others, and we were both gratified that we found the papers so imperfect as to make it our duty to reject them. Great excitement followed in the Territory. The minority, thus righteously defeated in the effort to prolong their power, became fierce in opposition and resorted to every means of intimidation. But I am led to believe that they found their most effectual means of operation by undermining us with the administration at Washington.

The Constitutional Convention, which had adjourned over until after the October election, met again in Leocompton to resume its labors. Many of the members of that body were bitterly hostile to the Governor and Secretary, on account of their rejection of the Oxford and McGee frauds, in which some of the members and officers of the Convention had a direct participation. In fact, this body, with some honorable exceptions, well represented the minority party in the Territory, and were fully imbued with the same spirit and designs. It was obviously not their desire to secure the real people of Kansas the control of their own affairs. In the constitution session afterwards adopted they endeavored to supersede the Legislature which had been elected by the people, by providing, in the second section of the schedule, that "all laws now in force in the Territory shall continue to be in force until altered, amended, or repealed by a Legislature under the provisions of this Constitution." They provided still more effectually, as they supposed, for the perpetuation of their minority government, by adopting the Oxford fraud as the basis of their appointment, giving a great preponderance of representation to the counties on the Missouri border, and affording, at the same time, every possible facility for the introduction of spurious votes. The President of the Convention was clothed with unlimited power in conducting the elections and receiving the returns, while the officers are not required to take the usual oath to secure fair and honest dealing. The elections were hurried on in mid-winter—the 21st of December and the 4th of January—when emigrants could come only from the immediate borders, under the qualification which invited to the ballot-box every white male inhabitant "in the Territory on that day." The same men who did this had previously denounced Governor Walker for the suggestion in his inaugural address, and in his Topka speech, that the Constitution should be submitted to all the bona fide inhabitants, although he invariably stated, when asked for explanation, that some reasonable length of residence ought to be required, as evidence of the bona fide character of inhabitancy.

It was apparent that all the machinery had been artfully prepared for a repetition of gross frauds, similar to those which had been attempted in October; and it was in view of all these facts, after the adjournment of the Convention, that the people of the Territory, by an almost unanimous demand, called upon me, as the acting Governor, to convene an extra session of the Legislature, in order to enable them peaceably to protect themselves against the wrongs evidently contemplated by the adoption of this Constitution. There was no law to punish frauds in election returns.—The people were intensely excited; and it was the opinion of the coolest men in the Territory, that, without a call of the Legislature, the elections under the Constitution could not have taken place without collision and bloodshed. The meeting of the Legislature diverted the attention of the people from the schemes of violence upon which they were brooding, substituted the excitement of debate and investigation for that of fierce and warlike hatred, and enabled their representatives to devise means for counteracting the wrongs which they justly apprehended.

Recent events have shown that their apprehensions were well founded. Enormous frauds had been perpetrated at the precincts of Oxford, Shawnee, and Kickapoo; and it may well be believed that this result was actually designed by the artful leaders who devised the plan and framework of the Leocompton Constitution. I have lately been at Shawnee, and I have seen