

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
ORIGON CITY:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855.

Agents for the Argus.
J. R. McBRIDE, Lafayette.
C. A. REED, Salem.
MORGAN RUDOLPH, Sublimity.
Wm. BARLOW, Molalla.
H. C. RAYMOND, Forest Grove.
DR. DAVIS, Bloomington.
FRANK W. BROWN, Corvallis.
AMOS HARVEY, Plum Valley.
SOLOMON ALLEN, Amity.
J. E. LYLE, Dallas.
JOHN McKINNEY, Calapooia.
REV. WILSON BLAIR, Union Point.
L. A. RICE, Jacksonville.
H. HARRIS, Cincinnati.
JUDG. SNELLING, Yreka, Cal.
Jno. B. PRESTON, Will Co. Ill.
R. A. N. PHELPS, Galesburg, Ill.

Law Concerning Newspapers.
If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post-office, or other place, to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle all arrearages, should there be any.
If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
It is not sufficient for a postmaster, when a paper is not taken out of his office, to return one with "not taken out" written on the margin, but he must write a letter to the publisher, giving the name and post-office, and stating that the paper is not taken from the office. Otherwise the postmaster is held responsible.

The mail for the South failed to leave here on last Monday, and is now lying in our Post-office. We do not know where the fault lies, but the Postmaster and contractor, we understand, lay it upon each other's shoulders. The Postmaster says he was in the office at 6 and 7 o'clock, and the contractor says that he called at the office at 6 and 7, and found nobody there to deliver the mail.
The mail from the south is now at Champong, and waiting the motions of the contractor, who, we are informed, has not called for it this week.
Friend Avery, what do you think about handing over your commission to us for a few months?

Our Legislature.
The Legislature of Oregon meets on next Monday. As we judge men by their acts, we shall overlook the politics, qualifications, and the means by which the people have been induced to send our present lawmakers to the seat of government for the present session, and await this action of the body, before we either praise or blame. It is to be hoped that the members will prove themselves to be what a majority of them profess to be, democratic. If they sink all party considerations behind the true interests of the people they represent, and lay hold of such measures of public utility as are calculated to advance the interests of the Territory at large, determined to honestly discharge their duties to the best of their ability, we shall ever be forward to award to them all the credit they deserve. We shall neither condemn nor fault a single member, unless by his own conduct he renders himself obnoxious to the public good. We earnestly hope that the coming session will be an improvement upon some sessions that are past. There are several matters of serious import to this Territory, which will probably engage their attention at an early day. Upon the vexed question of the location of the seat of government, we have not a word to say. We have already given our opinion of the law and the facts. Indeed, we do not suppose that our august legislative body would be materially influenced by our "opinion" on matters of this kind. We sincerely hope, however, that such action will be taken upon the matter as will be just, and harmonize with the wishes of the people of all Oregon.
If this is a democratic legislature it will repeal the riva voce bill of last session, for the very reason that it is an unjust, tyrannical, and anti-democratic measure. It is anti-democratic, because the great mass of the people are sentimentally opposed to it. It is a *locofoco* handiwork, that demagogues and tyrants have locked upon the wrists of the sovereigns of this Territory, during a space of brief authority, simply because they had the power to do so, and they thought it would advance the interests of the party. They never thought the people wanted it, but it was forced upon them contrary to their will. An overwhelming majority of our citizens are this day in favor of its repeal—consequently, as it is repugnant to the people, it is unquestionably anti-democratic. Dare any man deny this? If our Legislature thinks this bill has the approval of the people, we dare them to submit the matter to the voters next June. If our lawgivers are in favor of jamming measures down the throats of the people, which they are averse to, then away with such a misnomer as that of "democracy," and let them be "branded" with the more appropriate one of "tory," or *anti-republican locofoco*. The people demand the repeal of the riva voce law: the question is, have we a Legislature that has enough of the shreds of democracy hanging to it, to listen to the popular voice? If we have not, let us admit at once that we live under a dynasty more

tyrannical than that of Austria or Russia, and that we are not a free people. The "Clique" last winter resolved that we should wear this chain, and as the question was not raised at the election last June, we are unable to say whether our present members will be sufficiently influenced by the "clique" to condemn us to wear this old wreck of barbarism still longer. We shall await the action of the body upon this and all other matters with all the patience imaginable.

The Laws.
When the Legislature adjourned last winter an act was passed authorizing the reading in our Courts of the enactments of last winter from the Corvallis Statesman for six months after the adjournment of the Legislature. Nearly a year has now elapsed since that adjournment, and as the laws are not yet printed, we have now been about four months without any certified copy of the acts of last winter. The time has long since expired when, by the grace of our august Legislature, we have been permitted to quote their acts as law from the Corvallis Statesman.

In a suit in any of our Courts depending in any manner upon the enactments of last winter, we are wholly without law, unless we go to the trouble and expense of getting a certified copy of the needed act from the Secretary of the Territory. The people can do very well without having the laws printed, so that the young man of the Corvallis Statesman is enabled to pocket the people's cash, and democracy (?) is justified of her children. We would recommend to the coming Legislature to dispense entirely with the printing of the laws, except in the fifty sheet at Corvallis, and authorize the Courts to send our sheriffs or constables to Corvallis whenever they need any particular statute, for a synopsis of which they shall pay Bush five dollars, the mileage and expenses of the sheriff or constable to be reckoned in with the costs of suit. This would be about as "democratic" as some other things we have to submit to, and would be gladly put up with by the faithful.

Couldn't our Legislature make an arrangement by which the young man could send the "stray notices" to the States, and have them inserted in the "Banner of Liberatorism," or some other cheap paper, that would publish them for about twenty-five cents each? This would give more room in the Corvallis Statesman for publishing the laws, and would be much to the advantage of our citizens, who would prefer to pay fifty cents a year on the Banner, in order to get the stray notices, than to pay five dollars for the Corvallis Statesman, which is a poorer paper. This would yield the Territorial Printer a clear profit of from \$4 75 to \$9 75 on each advertisement. Lay the tax on till the people squeal;—they'll grin and bear it, if you only tell them it's democracy.

From the Dalles.
We have no very important news. We received a letter from B. F. Cooper, Esq., of the Wasco volunteers, but have no room for it this week. It contains but little news—Maj. Chinn had reached the agency on the Ullula and commenced fortifying. A few scouting parties had been sent out scouring the country and finding but few Indians. McKay's house had been burnt and all his stock driven off. Col. Nesmith has discharged all the volunteers at the Dalles who wished to return home.

Maj. Fitzgerald's company of dragoons passed through this city yesterday, on their way from Ft. Lane to Ft. Vancouver. We understand that Gen. Wool made the order, before he was aware of the extent of difficulties in the south.

Pork House.
We understand that a pork house will be opened in Oregon City next week by Charman & Warner and Dove. They have already bought up some five hundred hogs which will be delivered killed and dressed. They are willing to buy all that comes into this market, after their house is ready for cutting up and packing. We learn from them that they intend to pay 6 cents for pork delivered here. This is something new for Oregon City, and we believe the business will pay well.
Success to the enterprise.

The N. Y. Times gives a lengthy account of a recent outrage perpetrated by Robt. S. Kelley, P. M. at Atchison, Kansas. It seems that Kelley besides being postmaster for the town was an assistant editor of Stringfellow's Squatter Sovereign, and felt himself pretty well posted up as to the rights and privileges of officials whose duty it is to rule over the sovereigns of Kansas. He thought it to be his duty, in order to carry out the principles of his party, to set himself up as a censor, whose privilege it was to pass sentence on all documents passing through his office. He accordingly cut open a bundle containing six copies of the Herald of Freedom, a free soil paper published in Kansas, directed to one subscriber at Atchison, and after delivering the subscriber one copy, he wrote on each of the remaining

five, "Sent back from Atchison, K. T.—Refused;" and on one of the copies he penned the following squating sovereign effusion:
"Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw breath I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure which I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South. I cannot, and will not circulate this libel!"

He then bundled up the five papers and sent them back to the editor of the Herald of Freedom, accompanied with the following note:
"I return you five copies of your paper, without any inscription thereon. As there is a law now in force in the Territory, prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, I most respectfully decline giving them circulation. You will confer a favor by stopping your rotten and corrupt effusions from tainting the pure air of this portion of the Territory."

The case has been sent up to the P. M. General, and we shall probably learn, from his decision, whether this appointee of his was legitimately carrying out the principles of "Squatter Sovereignty," alias modern democracy, or not.

Return of Dr. Kane.
Dr. Kane, who, it will be recollected, started out on the 31st of May, 1853, in search of Sir John Franklin, has returned safe and sound, with the loss of only three of his men. He reached N. Y. city on the 19th of Oct.

The N. Y. Times says that "for more than a year back his [the brig Advance, in which Kane's expedition left] fate was estimated very doubtful; and when last Spring it was proposed to send out a party to search for it, the proposition met with far less favor than his friends desired, because it was thought almost a settled fact that Dr. Kane and his party were past all hope of recovery. Congress, however, favored the proposition, and two vessels were dispatched on the search on the 4th of June, 1855.—They have found the lost searchers for Franklin, and restored them to thousands of surprised and rejoicing friends."
We shall probably publish more particulars of the expedition next week.

From the South.
We have nothing new of importance, since last Saturday, when Hon. J. N. Smith informed us that Maj. Bruce had sent in an express to Maj. Martin, requesting help to attack the Indians, who were in force between Jump-off Jo and Evans' Ferry, and burning the settlers' houses.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.
The Steamer Columbia, Capt. Leroy, reached Portland on last Tuesday evening. We are indebted to J. W. Sullivan, and Wells, Fargo & Co., for exchanges. Our N. Y. dates are up to Oct. 24, and California to Nov. 22.

California.
The miners are still suffering for want of water; there has been just enough rain to raise the springs a little, but the rivers are remarkably low. The flour market was rather quiet at the time the steamer left, but was firm, with a fair prospect of an advance. It is quoted at from \$4 50 to \$7 50 per hundred. Oats are in good demand at 90 cts. Butter is worth from 45 to 60 cts.

The States.
OHIO—Has elected the whole Republican ticket. Chase is elected Gov. by a majority of 17,034 over Medill, Dem.; five or six counties which have not been heard from, will probably increase Chase's majority.—The Senate will probably stand 30 Repub. to 0 anti. The House perhaps three to one.

PENNSYLVANIA—Has elected Arnold Plummer, an Administration man, Canal Commissioner. This result was brought about by the indifference of the opposition. There were four candidates in the field, who ran as follows:
Canal Com.
Arnold Plummer, Dem. 6779
Thomas Nicholson, Fusion, 5786
Pasmore Williamson, Repub. 2357
Martin and Cleaver, K. N.'s. 364

Total anti-Administration vote, 8,508. Giving a majority of 1828, against Pierce and Douglass, but at the same time electing Plummer.
We wonder that somebody didn't run a "colored ticket" and add to the confusion already existing—worse confounded. However, Pennsylvania can be carried at the Presidential election next fall, against "Pierce & Co.," if things are so arranged that the popular voice can be heard in only two directions.

GEORGIA—Returns from 93 counties in Georgia show 13,736 in majorities for Johnson, dem., for governor, and 5,237 for Andrew, K. N.

The delegation from Georgia in the next House of Representatives will stand as follows:
District I. J. L. Sward.
II. M. J. Crawford.
III. R. P. Tripp.
IV. Hiram Warner.
V. J. H. Lumpkin.
VI. Howell Cobb.
VII. N. G. Foster.
VIII. A. H. Stephens.
*Know-Nothings.

MISSOURI—This Territory has also had a variety of candidates in the field.

We have but partial returns of the recent election of a delegate to Congress. Rice, Nebraska Dem., got 2,300 votes; Olmstead, Anti-Nebraska Dem. 1,450; Marshall, Fusionist, 1,700; giving a majority of 850 against Rice, yet, by miserable management, electing him.

KANSAS.—The full returns of the elections in Kansas for delegate foot up as follows:
Pro-Slavery, Oct. 1. | Free Soil, Oct. 2.
Whitfield, 2,604 Reeder, 2,101
Reeder, 36 Whitfield, 17
It will be recollected that Oct. 1st was the day fixed by the Legislature of Kansas for the election, but the people not recognizing the authority of the Legislature, proclaimed the 8th as the day of their choice.

The Lexington (Mo.) Express publishes a report that Gov. Reeder had been murdered at St. Joseph. The report was not credited, but it was thought that Reeder had a fight with some Missourians who went over to the election threatening to kill Reeder after they had voted.

Bible Union.
Mr. Charles H. Mattoon, Oregon Agent for the Bible Union Association has favored us with specimen copies of the new translation of the scriptures. The specimens sent us comprise the first two chapters of Matthew, and some detached portions of Job, which contain nothing of a controversial character, and consequently serve but a poor index of what disposition will be made of such passages, over which theologians have fought so violently. We consider the translation before us a decided improvement over not only that of King James, but over those of all others we have yet seen. It very properly follows the common version more closely than is generally done by new translations, and only varies from it when clearness of expression or a more correct rendering seem to require it.

In looking over the list of the officers and managers of the Association, we take them all to be Baptists of some school or other, and the community will of course expect a rendering of *baptizo* as understood by them. Save perhaps a translation of this one word all denominations of christians will be ready to acknowledge the translation to be less faulty than that of any one extant. We should like to see more of the translations. The above works can be had at fifteen cents for Matthew, and thirty cents for Job, at the book store of A. R. Shipley, Esq., Portland. If ordered they will be sent by mail postage free.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messenger, who has hitherto been on hand, "rain or shine," in a few hours after the steamer reached Portland, was unavoidably detained this week in consequence of the "Portland" having run into the Ferry boat at the city of Portland, and injuring it so that a horse could not be got across the river on the night the steamer came in.

S. J. McCormick, Esq., of Portland, has sent us two numbers of his Oregon and Washington Almanac. It seems to have been carefully got up, and contains valuable information, besides a short (plenty long) biography of Jo Lane, which adds much interest to its interest.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
Russia Making Tremendous Exertions to Carry on the War.
No Prospect of Peace.

The leading events in connection with the war are the quartering of detachments of French and English troops in Sebastopol, and the fact that the allied armies of operation threatened the Russian army both from Eupatoria and Baidar. The French cavalry under Gen. d'Allonville defeated the Russians near Eupatoria on the 29th. Russians lost fifty killed and one hundred and five prisoners; French, six killed and twenty-seven wounded. A tough campaign is expected, as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa.

The fleet has sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition—it is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa. Kars still held out, according to last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected, however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire.

In France the Government has interfered to regulate the prices of butchers' meat.—Corn has reached its maximum price.
Position, Movements and Prospects of the Armies in the Crimea.
The last official dispatches announce the south side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters assigned to them.

The Russians are concentrating their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, and were the allies repelled from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince Gorchakoff, in his report, describes the fire of the allies as heavy.
Preparations were making by the British

and French engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals, and ship-building yards of Sebastopol, and thus prove the place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject, the allied generals for obvious reasons being silent as to their future operations, there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince Gorchakoff on the 23d ult. reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 29th this force was increased to 33,000 men. He has since reported that "imposing masses" of the allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian army from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threatens the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one, but there is quite enough in Prince Gorchakoff's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks.—Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts (from Vienna) it is stated that the allied fleets had left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian army is retreating.
The Times correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of Winter.

The correspondent of The Daily News takes a different view. He says:
"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat and protect the rear-guard of the Russian army. Carts have gone empty from the direction of the Mackenzie lights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed with provisions.
"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie heights. A direct attack from Bakhiserai is spoken of, the approach from the south being made by a route which is kept secret and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments."

The Nord of Brussels takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. A writer in that journal says:
"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust, but will now be able to defend themselves in a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of the ten thousand seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defense of Sebastopol, only a fourth survive, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince Gorchakoff has addressed to his soldiers, the Prince admits a loss of from five hundred to one thousand men per day, during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the south side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying:
"It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins, that we have left to ourselves. Sebastopol, encircled as to its walls—with its fall we acquire freedom of action, and a new war commences."

War Movements in Asia.
Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 15th of Sept., and if reinforcements did not arrive, Gen. Williams would be compelled to submit.
The Russians, however, were themselves hard pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says:
"Omer Pasha has arrived at Batoum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half-starved garrison of that place. The strength of the corps d'armee, which is represented as sixteen thousand men of all arms, does not exceed at present four thousand sabres."
The semi-official Austrian correspondent publishes news from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., to the effect that the Russians before Kars had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, together with one thousand horses and three hundred men.

Prince Gorchakoff's Dispatch.
HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg from Prince Gorchakoff, which brings news from the Crimea up to the 3d inst. The prince reports that on the previous day the enemy made an ineffectual flank movement.

CRIMEA, Oct. 5.—Evening.—Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank and then withdrew. Our advanced post still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Bombardment of the North Side of Sebastopol.
The Allies are reported to have established one hundred and twenty mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would soon render the north side untenable.

Abolition of the Restrictions on the Importation of Salt into Russia.
On the 2d inst. government notices were published at Warsaw under the signature of the civil governor, Leszczynski, announcing the abolition of restrictions on the sale of salt, and that purchasers would be permitted to import any quantity, as might suit their convenience.

The Czar's Visit to the Crimea.
KONIGSBERG, Oct. 4.—The St. Petersburg Journals announce the return of the Empress from Moscow, and of the Grand-Duchess and their children.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—A letter from Odessa of the 30th ult. says the Czar is expected there on the 7th October.

There is now no more talk of peace negotiations.

THE ELECTIONS STILL TO COME IN 1855.
—Louisiana, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress.—Mississippi, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress. New York, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.—Wisconsin, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers. Maryland, Wednesday, Nov. 7, six Representatives to Congress. Massachusetts, Monday, Nov. 12, State officers. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, the Legislatures in each State elect one United States Senator.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

MARION, Nov. 20th, 1855.
Editor of the Argus—DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the ninth number of the Methodist Advocate over the signature of "F. S. Hoyt," calling in question the propriety of the passage of the following resolutions by the Oregon Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches held on the 6th of Sept. ult.:
"Resolved, That this Association has no wish to establish or support educational institutions for sectarian purposes."
"Resolved, That, in our judgment, every such institution, to fulfill the high ends of truth and intelligence, should be free from ecclesiastical control—but they should be controlled by religious and evangelical Boards of Trust."

Although I was not a member of the "Association" which passed the above resolutions, I am far from believing that the motives which prompted that respectable body to thus plainly and honestly define their intentions upon the subject of education in Oregon, and clearly set forth their real connection as a religious body with those institutions to the support of which they have largely contributed, and under whose fostering care they have been principally kept alive, was such as to have called forth the rebuke they have received from friend Hoyt through the Advocate. Whether the Association had the Methodist institutions in view, with the policy of their charter privileges, I am not able to say; but certain it is, that nothing of the sort appears upon the face of the resolutions themselves, and I am left totally at a loss in conceiving the spirit that actuated the correspondent of the Methodist organ in taking it up, unless he thought, in glancing at the garment, he saw a "coat that would fit somebody. Friend H. seems to be puzzled to know why the resolution was passed; as "no religious body that we are aware of has taken the position to 'establish and support educational institutions for sectarian purposes.'" He thinks that somebody may have suspected that the "Association" designed to establish such institutions, and the resolutions were very properly passed in order to set the matter right before the community. In the very next sentence he informs us that "from the language of that resolution the inference would be generally drawn that an adverse position had been taken by some other ecclesiastical body," and that "such an inference would be very erroneous and unjust, if applied to the Methodist Episcopal Church."

That the "Association" of Congregational and Presbyterian bodies are not charged with founding "sectarian institutions," we prove, first, by their disclaimer contained in the resolutions aforesaid; and, secondly, by Mr. Hoyt himself, when he informs us that "no religious body has taken this position." Taking the evidence then of their denial, contained in their resolutions, together with the assertion of Mr. H., we consider the matter sufficiently settled, without enquiring into the chartered immunities which this body has asked and received in establishing the Pacific University, and we hope the public will exonerate the "Association" from the charge of wishing to establish institutions for sectarian purposes. But is public opinion as ready to