

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1856.

- Agents for the Argus. J. R. McBRIDE, Lafayette. C. A. REED, Salem. MORGAN RUDOLPH, Sublimity. Wm. BARLOW, Malalla. H. C. RAYMOND, Forest Grove. Dr. DAVIS, Blomington. ARMS HARVEY, Plum Valley. SOLOMON ALLEN, Amity. J. E. LYLE, Dallas. JOHN MCKINNEY, Calapooia. REV. WILSON BLAIN, Union Point. L. A. RICE, Jacksonville. H. HARRIS, Cincinnati. Dr. GREEN, Steeringville, O. T. JUDGE SHELLENG, Yreka, Cal. JNO. B. PRESTON, Will Co. Ill. R. A. N. PHELPS, Gatesburg, Ill. WILLIS WARRNER, Camdra, Mo.

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.

The President's Message. This remarkable document will be found at length in our columns this week. It was sent to Congress on Monday, December 31st. In the Senate it was received and read, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed; in addition to which, fifteen thousand extra copies were ordered for the use of the Senate, and two hundred copies for each of the Departments.

Arrival of the Mail. The P. M. S. S. Republic arrived at St. Helens on the 15th inst., bringing the mail from the States, and dates from New York to the 9th Jan.

Mr. Post's School. The exhibition which our citizens witnessed last week, of the students under the instruction of Mr. Post in this city, has, we believe, given a new impulse to the feeling in behalf of education in our midst.

Below we give that portion of the Report of the Secretary of War which relates to our Indian difficulties. It certainly gives the lie to Wool's assertion that he "had no authority to call for volunteers."

The mail steamer just arrived at New York has brought advices from the Department of the Pacific to Nov. 5th, by which I regret to learn that Indian hostilities of a much more serious character than the difficulties in that department referred to above, or than from the official reports previously received, there had been reason to apprehend, had occurred in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

The Department, at this distance, and in the absence of more definite information, especially in regard to the extent of the combination among the hostile tribes, cannot judge what volunteer reinforcements to the regular troops may be necessary.

We had the pleasure of dropping into Mr. Post's school a few days since, and witnessing the examination of one of his classes in Arithmetic. The ease and rapidity with which these young boys solved arithmetical problems from one end of the book to the other, satisfied us that

they had been under the most thorough course of discipline. Mr. Post has the name of being a very successful teacher. We believe he is—and we have an idea that within this county there are three hundred pupils that ought to be under his training. We hope to see more of the fruits of his labors among us, and to have more time to speak of these matters hereafter.

Prof. Newell's concert, on last Wednesday night, was patronized by many of the lovers of music in this city, who seemed to be much delighted with the performance. We think, however, a city possessing the population, refinement, and musical taste of ours ought to afford a larger audience, even on a rainy night, than turned out on last Wednesday evening.

A volunteer company consisting of fifty-six men, was made up last evening in this city. The officers elected were, for Capt., W. C. Cason; 1st Lieut., W. G. Moore; 2nd Lieut., Wm. Michel; 1st Sergeant, Gilbert Reynolds; 2d Serg., A. Holcomb; 3d Serg., James Stuart; 4th Serg., James Donahue; 1st Corporal, Wm. Moorland; 2d Corp., Leonard Kirk; 3d Corp., Richard Williams; 4th Corp., Isaac V. Reed.

Clackamas Volunteers. Lieut. Pownall informs us that horses will be furnished to such as have not got them, by the Quartermaster. This takes away the last excuse from our young men for not enlisting, so far as inability to procure an outfit is concerned.

From the North. The following startling Indian news was received in this city on last Wednesday night by telegraph. The particulars below are taken from a letter to us by Capt. Wm. K. Kilgour, of this city:

A party of Clackamas Indians, who last fall were taken prisoners by Maj. Haller, and by him delivered to the commanding officer at Fort Vancouver, and by that officer set at liberty, on the night of the 16th inst., made an attack on the farm-house of Mr. Joslyn, about 20 miles above the Cascades, and drove off all his stock. Had they obtained the help of the friendly Indians, an indiscriminate massacre would have been the result. A friendly Indian informed Mr. Joslyn, and he thus saved his life.

Lieut. Sheppard from the seat of war brings the following news: On the 13th the Indians returned to camp on Mill creek, and fired into the camp, and drove off nearly all the stock belonging to the command of Col. Cornelius. The volunteers followed them to Snake river, but did not recover the stock. They also drove off Lieut. Jeffries' animals at Fort Henrietta. If not soon reinforced, he will have to abandon his post.

It is reported that Gen. Wool will return to Vancouver by the next steamer. The regulars, who are now under command of Col. Waits, are said to be moving to the Dalles, to be in readiness to take up their line of march to Walla-Walla and the Yakima some time in March. If Gen. Wool does not send out forces to protect the citizens of Rogue River Valley, he deserves to have his wool taken from the top of his cocoon.

Below we give that portion of the Report of the Secretary of War which relates to our Indian difficulties. It certainly gives the lie to Wool's assertion that he "had no authority to call for volunteers."

The mail steamer just arrived at New York has brought advices from the Department of the Pacific to Nov. 5th, by which I regret to learn that Indian hostilities of a much more serious character than the difficulties in that department referred to above, or than from the official reports previously received, there had been reason to apprehend, had occurred in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

The Department, at this distance, and in the absence of more definite information, especially in regard to the extent of the combination among the hostile tribes, cannot judge what volunteer reinforcements to the regular troops may be necessary.

and regular forces. The alacrity with which the volunteers have responded to the call of Gov. Curry, gives assurance that their aid will be as efficient as it has been prompt, and it is hoped that their continuance in the military service, to the great interruption of their ordinary pursuits, will be limited to the shortest possible duration by the arrival of reinforcements which have been ordered to the regular troops of that department.

From the South. We copy the following account of the fight at Applegate creek from the Jacksonville Sentinel.

Major Bruce started into the mountains with Capt. O'Neill in search of the Indians that had made their escape from the cabins on Applegate. Capt. Alcorn went up Applegate with the intention of following the Indians, and to join Bruce in the mountains.

On the 18th signs were discovered in various directions on Williams creek, by Maj. Bruce and Capt. O'Neill. After several day's and night's hard search, it was found that the Indians had left that part of the mountains and made down Applegate. On the 20th Capt. Alcorn joined the Major, and on the 21st, with about 25 men, partly of both companies, they started on the trail, which appeared to be about two days old.

The Major pursued him, and soon found himself in their camp, and immediately sent an express to the place which he had designated as camping ground in the morning, to Capt. O'Neill. He then took possession of the north side of the creek, and Capt. Alcorn of the S. encampment, about two and a half hours before sun down, and remained there until two of the men were wounded, when the Major ordered the Captain back to assist him on the hill, when they all started for the mountains, but found it very difficult to get along, as the Indians were firing at them on all sides, while they had to assist the wounded along.

They were compelled, however, to abandon their horses and one of the wounded men, who was dying, and take to ravin for shelter. There they all remained firing at the Indians when it was possible to see one, till about eight o'clock in the night, when they started to camp, not knowing to a certainty that Capt. O'Neill had arrived, although the firing indicated that he had.

The Indians fired a perfect volley at us when we started, and we were compelled to leave the dead man. The Indians had taken twelve of our horses and killed two more. On the arrival of Capt. O'Neill, a man came running down the creek and said that the Major was surrounded. The Capt. immediately ordered Lieut. Armstrong to take 20 men and proceed up the mountain, while he started with the remainder up the creek to assist the Major; but as the Indians were firing from all directions he could not find the Major till late, when they all started for camp, with the intention of returning before daylight next morning. But as the men were worn down they did not succeed in getting them started in time to assist the Lieutenant.

The next morning when Lieut. Armstrong arrived on the mountain, he was met by a band of some fifteen or twenty Indians, who fought bravely, but they appeared were not marksmen, as they had some very good chances and missed them. All the Indians soon fell back as the men advanced on them. A boy about 18 years of age by the name of R. Gads, deserves great credit, as he advanced in among the first, and was perfectly cool and composed. The Indians were concealed in the brush, when night came on, and we had to take our posts and look out for them. The night was long, cold, and wet. The men under Lieut. Armstrong all got together on the morning of the 22d, and advanced on the ridge where the Indians were when seen last; but they had left. We continued on down the mountain and came in full view of the Indians, and not knowing that Maj. Bruce had left, thought it was part of his command. J. Matthews being nearer than the rest, saw a small boy, that convinced they were Indians, and shot twice and wounded one of them, and then they all ran across the creek and went up on the mountain opposite us, where a brisk firing was kept up for some, but to no effect. The Indians appeared to have plenty of ammunition. There appeared to be from forty fifty warriors. The trail did not look as if there were more than twenty. The supposition is that there was an old camp where probably John had been for some time. From the burning, during the night, there must have been three or four killed, as we could see the smoke raise at different times from the canyon where the camp was.

Yours, &c. G. W. KEELER.

Detention of Filibusters. The Steamer Northern Light, of the Nicaragua Steamship Company, was detained at New York on the 24th Dec., by order of the President. It was supposed she had a number of filibusters on board besides a large quantity of munition of war, all destined for the aid of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. The Northern Light had started on her trip, but was brought to a stop by a U. S. Revenue Cutter, and compelled to return to the city, where she was anchored under the guns of the revenue cutter. All those who had no tickets were presumed to be "filibusters," and were consequently put ashore, numbering about 200, and mostly boys and young men whose ages ranged from 17 to 25 years. A thorough search was made of the vessel, but no guns or ammunition were found on board. After two day's detention she was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

It is by no means certain that the passengers of the Northern Light were liable to arrest, or that the Government can be justified in detaining the ship on the pretence of there being a design to invade, or even to colonize, Nicaragua.

More Trouble in Kansas. THE FREE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1855.

A letter from Westport, Mo., dated 18th inst., to the St. Louis Intelligencer, says that the border Missourians mobbed the electors of Kansas, at different points along the river, upon the occasion of voting for the adoption of the free State constitution, on the 15th inst. At several places the Missourians would not allow the polls to be opened.

At Leavenworth a large band destroyed the ballot boxes and maltreated the judges of election.

The Lexington (Mo.) Herald of the 22d, says:—At Leavenworth a collision occurred between the pro and anti-slavery parties. The ballot boxes were destroyed and the voting stopped. An anti-slavery man's house was burned. A man was arrested, charged with having set the house on fire, and was lodged in jail. His friends thereupon broke open and burned down the jail. Much excitement ensued, and both parties had sent for assistance.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE MOBBED—FREE-STATE NOMINATIONS. St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 4.

A letter published in the St. Louis Democrat, dated Leavenworth, Dec. 28, says:—The office of the Territorial Register, and Administration paper was mobbed, the type thrown into the river and a lot of paper burned. The mob was composed principally of Missourians.

The Free State Party, at their Convention, on the 22d of Dec., nominated Charles Robinson for Governor; N. Y. Roberts for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. W. Delany for Congress. The election takes place on the third Tuesday in January. Col. Lane, who was Robinson's opponent for the nomination, was defeated by a vote of 55 to 22.

LATE FROM EUROPE. SURRENDER OF KARS! More Fighting in the Crimea.

The news by this mail comprises several features of interest. Kars has fallen by famine, and Gen. Williams and the garrison are in the hands of the Russians.

On Nov. 14, Gen. Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender. Gen. Williams held a Council of War on the 15th, and after the Council, the garrison sent a flag of truce, asking ten days' suspension of hostilities and permission to send a courier to Erzeroum. Gen. Mouravieff offered to grant an honorable capitulation, and allowed an English Captain (Thomson) to go to Erzeroum, Thomson returned from Erzeroum and reached Kars on the 22d. Gen. Williams then demanded an interview with Mouravieff for the 24th. By this time the garrison had no food, except some horseflesh for the sick in the hospitals. Here the narrative breaks off and we have no details of the surrender.

Private accounts without dates, (rather doubtful) say that Omar Pasha had driven in the Russians and taken possession of Khoni, five leagues from Kutais, and was preparing to attack the latter city, which was garrisoned by ten thousand Russians. Mouravieff had detailed a part of his force to oppose Omar. The Turks are said to have found 12,000 lbs of coats in Khoni.

LATER.—The Invalides Russes contains a dispatch from Gen. Mouravieff. He reports that he has taken possession of 130 cannon, large stores of ammunition and standards, with 10,000 prisoners, besides those already reported—6,000 being Turkish regulars, and 4,000 Redifs.

In the Crimean attack has been made on the extreme lines of the French. After an hour and a half of fighting the Russians withdrew. The following is Pelissier's despatch: SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 8.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 infantry and 100 and 500 cavalry have attacked Baza-Orkoun-Skoda. After an hour's sharp fighting the enemy beat a retreat, leaving in our hands about 30 prisoners, of whom two are officers; besides killed and wounded, the whole number of whom is unknown at present. Our loss is insignificant.

A hurricane had occurred in the Crimea. The Tchernaya River had overflowed its banks, doing considerable damage. There is nothing later than Gen. Cadrington's dispatch of the 4th, saying that the Russians continued to fire heavily from the north side without doing much damage.—The ground was covered with snow.

Respecting the prospects of peace we have a mass of crude and contradictory statements, made on such feeble grounds that they have ceased to even influence the Bourse. Admitting that negotiations are on foot, nothing indicates that they have advanced a step. Meanwhile the preparations for war do not slacken.

Russia has opened subscriptions for a loan of 50,000,000 of roubles. The loan is a 5 per cent, stock, offered at 83. It is stated that one third of it will be offered in Berlin, one-third in Hamburg, and the remainder in Amsterdam.

Austria reduces her army to the usual effective force of the peace establishment. Naples publishes a convention with the United States, defining the rights of neutrals.

Wholesale Prices Current. OREGON CITY. COLLECTED WEEKLY.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Corn, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Citizens' Line of Steamers. PORTLAND, Capt. MORAVY, ENTERPRISE, Capt. JAMISON. Will run in connection, the Portland leaving PORTLAND daily (Sundays excepted) for Oregon City at 10 o'clock, a. m.—the Enterprise making semi-weekly trips to CORVALLIS, leaving CASCAMIA on Mondays at 6 o'clock a. m., and Thursdays at 2 p. m.

San Francisco Market. By the latest advices we are enabled to quote flour at from \$8 50 to \$15 00 per bbl. Potatoes from \$2.40 to \$2.70 per bushel, and rising rapidly. Pork \$16.50 per bbl; Butter 34c.; Sugar, from 10c to 11c, crushed; Coffee 11c.

The President's message, and States news have crowded out several communications this week. A. G. H. T. W. D., Querist and Hum Fum shall be heard soon.

Notice. ALL persons having claims against Robert Bird, dec'd, of Clackamas county, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, at my residence in Clackamas county, forward, by the claim formerly owned and occupied by the deceased, within one year from the date of this notice. ELLIAB BIRD, Administrator of the estate of R. Bird dec'd, with the will annexed. February 15, 1856-444.

U. S. MAIL LINE. Portland and Astoria. The Splendid Steamer Multnomah. WILL continue to run regularly between Portland and Astoria, via Vancouver, twice a week, leaving Portland on Monday and Thursday mornings of each week for Astoria; and Astoria for Portland on Tuesday and Friday mornings, touching Vancouver, St. Helens, Rainier, Cathlamet, &c. each way. For freight or passage, apply to R. HOYT, Master, 1216 Orat Hoyt's Wharf-boat, Portland.

Water Power for Sale. I have mill and water power on the Tualatin river, about three miles from Linn City, known as Moore's Mill. It is probably the best water privilege, with the exception of the great Falls of the Willamette, that there is in Oregon. I would like to sell one-half or one-fourth of my claim together with the mill and water power. My object is to get a partner, to enable me to properly improve the water power. JAMES M. MOORE. Feb. 9, 1856. 431.

W. F. HIGHFIELD, WATCH-MAKER. Persons desirous of getting good work done will do well to give me a call, as my whole time is devoted to the repairing of Chronometers, Lever, Duplex, and Horizontal watches. An assortment of Jewelry on hand. Jewelry made to order, and repaired. Prices to suit the times. I am thankful for past favors, and hope to give satisfaction in future. Located at the old stand, opposite the Telegraph Office, OREGON CITY. Feb. 2.

W. F. Burns, WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER, OREGON CITY, O. T. Street attention paid to repairing, and satisfaction on terms warranted. feb-43. Notice. DURING my absence from the Territory, I have authorized Messrs. WATT & KELLEY to transact all my legal business, and I have left all my notes and papers in their hands, and those indebted to me will please settle with them. A. F. HEDGES. Canemah, Feb. 9, 1856. 433.

Wholesale Prices Current. OREGON CITY. COLLECTED WEEKLY.

Table with multiple columns listing various goods such as Flour, Wheat, Corn, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Citizens' Line of Steamers. PORTLAND, Capt. MORAVY, ENTERPRISE, Capt. JAMISON. Will run in connection, the Portland leaving PORTLAND daily (Sundays excepted) for Oregon City at 10 o'clock, a. m.—the Enterprise making semi-weekly trips to CORVALLIS, leaving CASCAMIA on Mondays at 6 o'clock a. m., and Thursdays at 2 p. m.

San Francisco Market. By the latest advices we are enabled to quote flour at from \$8 50 to \$15 00 per bbl. Potatoes from \$2.40 to \$2.70 per bushel, and rising rapidly. Pork \$16.50 per bbl; Butter 34c.; Sugar, from 10c to 11c, crushed; Coffee 11c.

The President's message, and States news have crowded out several communications this week. A. G. H. T. W. D., Querist and Hum Fum shall be heard soon.

Notice. ALL persons having claims against Robert Bird, dec'd, of Clackamas county, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, at my residence in Clackamas county, forward, by the claim formerly owned and occupied by the deceased, within one year from the date of this notice. ELLIAB BIRD, Administrator of the estate of R. Bird dec'd, with the will annexed. February 15, 1856-444.

U. S. MAIL LINE. Portland and Astoria. The Splendid Steamer Multnomah. WILL continue to run regularly between Portland and Astoria, via Vancouver, twice a week, leaving Portland on Monday and Thursday mornings of each week for Astoria; and Astoria for Portland on Tuesday and Friday mornings, touching Vancouver, St. Helens, Rainier, Cathlamet, &c. each way. For freight or passage, apply to R. HOYT, Master, 1216 Orat Hoyt's Wharf-boat, Portland.

Water Power for Sale. I have mill and water power on the Tualatin river, about three miles from Linn City, known as Moore's Mill. It is probably the best water privilege, with the exception of the great Falls of the Willamette, that there is in Oregon. I would like to sell one-half or one-fourth of my claim together with the mill and water power. My object is to get a partner, to enable me to properly improve the water power. JAMES M. MOORE. Feb. 9, 1856. 431.

W. F. HIGHFIELD, WATCH-MAKER. Persons desirous of getting good work done will do well to give me a call, as my whole time is devoted to the repairing of Chronometers, Lever, Duplex, and Horizontal watches. An assortment of Jewelry on hand. Jewelry made to order, and repaired. Prices to suit the times. I am thankful for past favors, and hope to give satisfaction in future. Located at the old stand, opposite the Telegraph Office, OREGON CITY. Feb. 2.

W. F. Burns, WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKER, OREGON CITY, O. T. Street attention paid to repairing, and satisfaction on terms warranted. feb-43. Notice. DURING my absence from the Territory, I have authorized Messrs. WATT & KELLEY to transact all my legal business, and I have left all my notes and papers in their hands, and those indebted to me will please settle with them. A. F. HEDGES. Canemah, Feb. 9, 1856. 433.