The Oregon Arqus W. L. ADAMP, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856.

Absence from home during the most of this week is our excuse for lack of editorial, if indeed an apology is necessary We have filled up the paper with other matter, which we presume will prove more ponsible men in Ohio and Texas for the acceptable than any thing we would have

03 We are pleased to notice an awa kened interest in the country generally upon the subject of education. The schools in every direction, so far as we are advised are in a flourishing condition. The citizens of Oregon City, Portland, Forest Grove, McMinnville, Bethel, and Mon mouth, are all exerting thenselves in be half of the rising generation. We noticed in passing through McMinnville this week that the people in that vicinity have erected a very large seminary building, and have a thriving school in operation, and, like Bethel, the beautiful prairie is set off to fine advantage by a building that would do honor to a thriving village in one of the Eastern States. A number of houses are already erected in the immediate vicinity of both these institutions for the accommodation of those who have settled there to school their children.

There are yet many farmers in the country who live remote from schools, who are amply able to either leave their claims and crat, God knows. You shall have an office remove to some suitable place to educate their children, or to hire them boarded and schooled away from home. But in Oregon, like some other countries, the people are generally altogether too worldly. To amass more property, by toil and wearing anxiety. scems to be the great business of life with too many. They have not yet got quite enough, nor got fixed just as they would like to be, and they never will. We hope all will begin to look around them, and make up their minds whether it is not now time to devote a little more attention to this matter, and spend a little more means in behalf of that which adds infinitely more to human happiness than all the accumulated treasures that they can hope to gather around them.

65 During a visit to Polk county this week we noticed that the spring grain looks remarkably well, what little there is. The winter wheat was nearly all killed out last winter, and we shall have to depend upon the spring crop. There will probably not be half the wheat to harvest this season there was last year.

Pacific Telegraph.

The energies of the Pacific Telegraph Company, which have been rather flagging for a few months past, are beginning to revive, and they are determined to push the work rapidly forward to completion .-We learn from Mr. Chanast, the Superintradent, that a sufficient quantity of wire is already contracted for, to extend the line to Eugene City, besides counceting Salem and Albany with the main line. The office in this city pays well, and it is thought that when the line is completed to Eugene City the Company will get a fair dividend upon the whole capital stock.

AT Some unknown person has been in the habit of cutting the Telegraph wire evcry few days since it was put up a few miles west of this city. There have been probably not less than a thousand feet of wire taken out of one particular part since last winter. The operator in this city has been put to much trouble and expense in repair ing the damage; and not unfrequently, upon his return from mending it, he has been obliged to return immediately to repair a similar injury perpetrated while com ing back. Although the miscreant is not yet fully implicated, from circumstantial evidence suspicion rests strongly upon a certain character, who it is hoped will yet be brought to justice.

Such an act of villainy ought to be punished with ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The man who would do the like is mean enough to rob a neighbor's orchard.

We regret to learn that the fine steamer Enterprise ran on a rock just above Fairfield, in coming down the river last Wodnesday, and stove a hole in her bottom which sunk her. She lies in shallow water, so close to the shore that a person can step from her guards upon the bank, and with her outer guards about six inches under water. She had on about fifty tons of freight, mostly flour, which has been removed and deposited on the bank. Capt. Wygant informs us that she will be raised and repaired without much difficulty. We as first reported.

27 Mr. Miller, opposite Canemah, has laid upon our table several bones of the Mastodon Maximus which he found on the bank of the Willamette near his residence. It must have been the mate of the one, the tooth of which was found in Canemah last summer by Samuel K. Barlow. The knee bone has been much worn by exposure for ages, but still measures about two feet in circumference.

The weather has settled at last, and we have summer upon us all at once, afendoud se siver.

Parific Raliroad.

There seems to be considerable interest Texas Railroad, but has given 10,400 acres ed, enough, it is said, to complete the road N. Y. Sun that the company has already made and signed an agreement with resconstruction of the first section of the road, between Trinity and Red Rivers, which is

The construction of a Railroad to the Pacific we look upon as the grand enterprise of the age, a consummation more devoutly to be wished for than the success of any other enterprise that now agitates the mind of the nation. President making and party triumph fade into insignificance when compared with the untold benefits this road would be to this coast. We shall look in vain for capitalists and the heavy immigration of the bone and sinew of the States that we must have to build up Oregon, and develope her resources, till this road is made. The day that the road is completed every land holder in Oregon will be worth ten times what he now is.

67 Does anybody recognize the followng extract ?

"God knows I've done all I could for you since I reached Washington. There is no man in Oregon in whom I have more confidence, as a true friend, and a tried demoof some kind before long if I can prevail on the President to do justice to one of Oregon's best democrats, and a man in whose judgment and qualifications I place the most unbounded confidence. I think I shall succeed in your behalf, though I shall have to work for it, for you must know, all the Whigs, Know Nothings, and Black Republicans, are against me, and if I am finally overpowered it will be wholly owing

"Keep writing to me; your letters are truly refreshing, and help to stay up my hands. If all my friends were like you'! could do a good deal more in Washington. I feel as though I was willing to work myself to death in passing laws and getting appropriations for my friends, and God knows I would do a little more for you than for any other living man. Lie low and watch for black ducks."

Baptist Association.

The eighth anniversary of the Willamette Baptist Association held its session in Linn county on the 20th ult. We have no full reports of proceedings, but the minutes will soon be published.

We learn that there was pretty strong open opposition to adopting the Expositor as a Baptist organ; hence the committee recommended it merely as "a medium of denominational correspondence," and not as an organ of the church. There are many ed by the Association

Whereas, C. H. Mattoon and others havng invested their funds very liberally in originaling a newspaper devoted to the advo-cacy of Baptist doctrines and polity, called "The Religious Expositor," at Eola, O. T.; therefore,

Resolved, That the Expositor be recom-mended to the Baptist denomination of Oregon Territory, as a medium of denomina-

W. F. BOYAKIN, Ch'n of Com-

05 The grasshoppers are committing fearful ravages in some parts of the valley. Not only the grass but much of the small grain will be completely ruined on Baker's Prairie and other sections further south.

Ler We have been frequently interrogated as to the real advantage to be derived from using washing powders in cleaning clothes. For the benefit of all our readers of the fair sex, we would say that these washing powders which are sold by nearly all the merchants in this city who advertise, are no humbug. No woman ought to be without them, who thinks it of any advantage to save half the labor on that worst of all days, "washing day." Directions for using always accompany the powders.

For the Argus.

Oregon City and Roads. Mr. Editor-The improvement of the country by running roads to different points is a praiseworthy matter, and the writer of this is glad to behold an increased and growing interest in this respect in various localities. But it appears to me that this kind of spirit does not enter as largely into the minds of the people of Oregon City as it should. Portland, our sister city below. is making commendable efforts in this regard; its enterprising citizens are pushing out roads, making cut-offs, and in other ways making that point more and more accessible all the while, thereby diverting and securing the trade of a large scope of are glad to learn the loss was not so great country, and in this way monopolizing and in a great degree diverting from the Falls a large portion that naturally belongs to this locality. I do not wish to censure the people of Portland for acquiring as much of the trade as they can; but if there is any such thing, I would like to wake up | 000 tons per annum of manufactured iron the business men of your town from their for the next 200 years." dozing indifference in the matter.

I have no immediate or remote interest that I know of in adverting to this subject, but a good feeling for your locality, its noble humanity, has been gazetted officialprosperity, &c., induces me to call attention ly as Directress-General of all hospitals in to your much neglected interests as re the British dominions. No nurses can for much traveled) between Portland and Sa. ill from a fall, but is quite recovered.

lem, which crosses the Willamette River some four miles below Butteville. This being awakened in the States in ref. route shortens the distance about four or erence to the Pacific Railroad. Texas has five miles, even between Portland and not only granted a charter to the Western Butteville, and is comparatively a level road, with no streams to cross except the of land, for every mile of the road construct- Tunlatin. Over that stream arrangements are being made to erect a free bridge, the through that State. We learn from the subscriptions for which amount to nearly enough to complete the structure. By going this route, Pudding river, Mo

lalla, and the Clackamas are avoided .-

There is not only a saving of distance, but there is great saving of tax in the way of to be ready for the rails by the first of Au- ferriage, which is no small consideration in our present state of finances. The Tualatin river can be forded at several points the summer through. It will be seen from this that there is no ferriage to pay between Salem and Portland excepting on the Willamette. The distance between the rivers, Willamette and Tualatin, is only six miles; from Boone's ferry, where the road crosses the Willamette, to Butteville, four miles. Now what I wish to show by this is, that it behooves the people of your city to bestir themselves-to run out roads-make bridges, and repair the thoroughfares lead. ing into your city, or the trade is bound to leave you. It will not do to rely upon your natural advantages alone to keep the trade | done"; that of right belongs to you. You must spend a little of your energy, and cash too-Unless something of the kind is done, and

> Yours. RADIUS. For the Argus. Negro Sale in Oregon.

Editor Argus-There is a rumor affoat in the upper part of this valley that there was a negro girl sold at, or near, Eugene city this spring for the sum of \$300. The girl is said to have been brought from Missouri by a widow woman now residing in Marion. The man who took her to Eugene is also said to have had a bill of sale from the widow aforesaid.

that quickly, your fate is sealed.

Designedly no names are given, the writer having nothing authentic. This note is written with the view of calling publie attention, hoping that some one about Eugene will give the public some more definite information on the subject. In these days of slavery aggression freemen can not be too vigilant. If treating negroes as chattels is winked at for a year or two, the fell destroyer of peace and prosperity will grapple the vitals of Oregon, and to shake the monster off will be no easy mat-

No man has any legal right to traffic in a human being in Oregon. If the girl in question was a minor neither her person nor her guardianship is a matter of traffic. Her time until her majority can not be bought and sold. It is the imperative duty of the Probate Judge of Lane county to look into the matter. It is the duty of Baprists in this section who are inclined to the District Attorney and of the grand jury question its orthodoxy on more matters than to inquire into it. Where is the corresponone. But here are the resolutions adopt- dent of the "National Era" from Lane

county! why don't he report! The public are entitled to the truth about this matter. Yours truly,

FREE OREGON,

Monmouth University.

POLK COUNTY, O. T., June 21, '56. meeting was held at this place for the promotion of education.

Mr. Samuel Simmons was elected president, and conducted to the chair by Rev. J. E. Murphy. Jesse Stump was elected sec-

The meeting was called to order by the president, and opened with prayer by Rev. J. E. Murphy.

Rev. A. V. McCarty was then called unon te address the audience. The lecture was able, interesting and impressive.

Rev. J. E. Murphy was called upon to follow with some remarks; he spoke chiefly of the design, position and future prospects of the Institute-which are quite flattering. A number of interesting toasts were read;

after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved, That A. V. McCarty merits

our thanks for the very interesting and in-structive lecture just delivered by him. Resolved, That our thanks are due to Samuel Simmons, Esq., of Marion Co., for the able manner in which he has presided

over this meeting.

Resolved, That feeling deeply impressed with the great necessity of schools of the higher order in our midst-we will try by

our united effort to promote the cause of education. Resolved, That a copy of our proceedings be forwarded to the Expositor, Argus and Statesman, with the request to publish. JESSE STUMP, Sec'y.

We copy the above from the Expositor, as since our return home we have not got hold of the original manuscript.

t is set forth in the geological sur vey of Missouri, "that the coal beds of that State can furnish 100,000,000 tons per annum for the next 1,300 years; and with regard to iron that there is ore enough of the very best quality within a few miles of Pilot Knob and Iron Mountains above the surface of the valleys, to furnish 100,000,-

By Florence Nightingale, the woman beloved of all men and all nations for her The Fourth.

The celebration of the Fourth yesterday went off to the satisfaction of all present. The Cold Water Army must have consisted of some two hundred or more, embracing both sexes, of all ages, from the child of six years to the grey-headed vetran. The tables under the bower were loaded with the best the country affordsan ample repast for all. The speeches were excellent, and well suited to the occasion : the songs were admirable and well executed ; the order that pervaded the assembled throng was remarkable, and spoke well for the character of our citizens. Upon the whole, we pronounce it the best celebration we have seen in thirty-five years. It was one which not only animated our patriotism, but enlightened the intellect and warmed the heart.

The Advanced Guard of American Civil-

Below will be found the address of Gen WALKER to his troops after the surprise and defeat of the forward detachment of his army at Santa Rosa. It is, as the N. Y. Herald says, "a most remarkable effusion, and gives a clearer insight into the character and motives of the man than anything, perhaps, that he has before either said or

"Soldiers !- We are engaged in no or

dinary war. A powerful combination surrounds us on every side. A hatred to our race has united adverse States and reconciled the most hostile and repugnant factions. The object of this league is to expel us from the land with which we have dentified our lives; but through your for titude and courage the effort is destined to defeat. Invited to this country when it that spreads before us glitters in the sunwas torn by civil strife, and so exhausted by long dissension that it had no viger left to re-constitute itself, we undertook the task of its redemption and protection from the encroaching grasp of servilism. In defi-ance of all obstacles, in despite of armed opposition, and regardless of every discouragement in the way of odds, we steadily pursued our purpose; and it is known to you at what sacrifices we have succeeded. The forces of the aristocratic party, which threatened to overwhelm the liberties of the State, were checked and overthrown; the constitutional guaranties of free government were established, and a system of order put in operation, so vigorous and comprehensive that not even the most da- fields of his homestead, answer; let the ring treachery or extended conspiracies starving mother, with her babe clinging to have been able to disturb it. For six months a profound peace has been maintained; prosperity has blessed the country; private rights, whether of friend or rattle mingling with murmuring tones that have been respected, and the laws so justly and equally administered that no man can lift his voice and charge against us a single act of injustice.

Notwithstanding this - notwithstanding all the sacrifices we have made, all the dangers we have encountered, all the sufferngs we have endured-sacrifices not only of our blood in battle, but of our lives to the pestilence-bear witness the graveward at Granada!-are we to be driven from his country, merely because we were not born upon the soil?

"No, soldiers! The destiny of this rethe advanced guard of American civiliza-tion, and I know your hearts respond to mine, when I declare that sooner than retire before accomplishing our duty, we will spill the last drop of our blood, and perish

Soldiers! The task that is confided to us plain of Chadd's Ford. is an arduous one. It is full of self-denial, According to previous appointment, a full of promise. It spreads beyond the limits of ordinary vision, and comprehends the fate not only of Nicaragua, but perhaps the redemption and proper civilization of all Spanish America.

Soldiers! This task, as I have said, is an arduous one. Obstacles are yet to be encountered, and difficulties overcome, that may try our fortitude and courage by sterner tests than any we have yet experienced. We must content ourselves, too, in performing it alone. Though we should have been encouraged by those who claim to be enlisted in the cause of progress, we have not thus far had one voice to cheer us from the surrounding nations, while that to which we turned at the outset, with an almost filial yearning, stands coldly by .-But the nobler for us if we win unaided The consciousness of our mission is all the encouragement we require, and there is no man here so base as to wish to retire from the task and leave his share of it undone.

Soldiers! In view of the great trusts confided to you, I need not impress upon you the importance of vigilance and order. the officers and men alike I look for that crowded populace, peopling the dense towns obedience and discipline which are the chief where the men of money thrive, while the requisites of soldiers; and with these qualities, and the help of that Power who never deserts the brave and just, "victory and honor will be our sure reward."

Col. Fremont in New Hampshire.

lot states that in all parts of the State the State Council at Plymouth, all the speakers of the doom and retribution that shall come expressed their preference for him, and the upon the English throne and English peoopinion that his nomination would be the ple. most popular with the people, of any that | Soldiers, I look around upon your facould be made. All the delegates to the miliar faces with a strange interest! To-New York Convention elected by the Coun- morrow morning we go forth to the battle cil, will give their influence and votes in -for need I tell you that your unworthy

hands over two hundred volumes of speci- steads; for your wives and children? fications and drawings, presented by the My friends, I might urge you to fight by spects the trade of the country. A new the future be appointed in any public hos. craft returns the compliment this spring .- might tell you of a butchered mother and ter months of cool rainy weather, with oc. road has lately been opened out (and is now pitals without her sanction. She has been Ninety-three volumes of the sett are filled sister outraged, the lonely farm-house, the with drawings of British Patents.

A Patriotic Sermon.

The following interesting document was of the Revolution. It is a discourse delivered on the eve of the battle of Brandy wine, by Rev. Jacob Troute, to a large portion of the American soldiers, in presence of Gen. Washington, Gen. Wayne, and other officers of the army :

"They that take the sword shall perish by th

SOLDIERS AND COUNTRYMEN!--We have met this evening perhaps for the last time We have shared the toil of the march, peril of the fight, and the dismay of the retreat alike; we have endured the cold and hunger, the contumely of the internal foe, and courage of the foreign oppressor. We have sat night after night by the camp-fire, we have together heard the roll of the reveille which calls us to duty, or the beat of the tattoo which gives the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed and the knapsack for his pillow.

And now, soldiers and brethren, we have met in this peaceful valley on the eve of battle, in the sunlight that to-morrow morn will glimmer on scenes of blood. We have met amid the whitening tents of our encampment : in the time of terror and gloom have gathered together. God grant that it may not be for the last time!

It is a solemn moment. Brethren, does not the solemn voice of nature seem to echo the sympathies of the hour? 'The flag of our country droops heavily from you der staff; the breeze has died away along the green plain of Chadd's Ford; the plain light; the beights of Brandywine arise, gloomy and grand, beyond the waters of yonder stream; all nature holds a pause of solemn silence on the eve of the uproar and bloodshed strife of to-morrow.

"They that take the sword shall perish by th

And have they not taken the sword? Let the desolate plain, the blood-sodden valley, the burned farm-house, blackening in the sun, the sacked village and the ravaged town, answer; let the withered bones of the butchered farmer, strewn along the the withered breast that can afford no sustenance, let her answer-with the deathmarked the last moment of her life; let the mother and the babe answer.

It was but a day past, and our land slept in the quiet of peace. War was not here. Fraud and woe and want dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the green woods arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin, and golden fields of corn looked from amid the waste wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence

gion and the interests of humanity are con- Under the shadow of a pretext, under the Now, God of mercy, behold the change sancity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign birelings slay our people. They throng our towns; they darken our plains, and now they encompass our posts on the lovely

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the

Brethren, think me not unworthy of l lief when I tell you that the doom of the British is scaled. Think me not vain when I tell you that, beyond the cloud that now enshrouds us, I see gathering thick and fast the darker cloud and thicker storm of Divine retribution.

They may conquer to-morrow. Might and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from the field, but the hour of God's own vengeance will come!

Aye, if in the vast solitudes of eternal space there throbs the being of an awful God. quick to avenge and sure to punish guilt. then the man George Brunswick, called king, will feel in his brain and hear the vengeance of eternal Jehovah? A blight will light upon his life-a withered brain and an accursed intellect; a blight will be upon his children, and on his people,-Great God, how dread the punishment! A laborer starves; want striding among the people in all forms of terror; an ignerant and God-defying priesthood chuckling over the miseries of millions; a proud and merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong, and The Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Bal. heaping insult upon robbery and fraud; royalty corrupt to the very heart, and arisopponents of the administration are almost tocracy rotten to the core; crime and want unanimously in favor of Col. Fremont as linked hand in hand, and tempting men to the candidate for the Presidency. At the deeds of wee and death; these are a part

minister will march with you, invoking God's aid in the fight !-we will march Commissioners of Patents have shaken the good fight-to fight for your home-

former to the latter, as evidences of the galling memories of British wrong. Walgood feeling that binds the countries in ton, I might tell you of your father, butchfriendly bonds. A year ago last January, ered in the silence of the night, on the our Commissioner forwarded to the British plains of Trenton ; I might picture his gray Office copies of all the Patent publications hairs dabbled in blood; I might ring his issued here up to that time, and Prof. Wood- death shrieks in your ears. Shelmire, I

of the troops as they dispatched their via tim, the cries for morey, and pleadings of found several years ago among the papers of innocence for pity. I might paint this all Maj. John Shaefmyer, a deceased patriot again, in the vivid colors of the terrible reality, if I thought courage needed such wild excitement.

But I know you are strong in the might of the Lord. You will murch forth to but. tle on the morrow with light hearts and determined spirits, though the solemn dutythe duty of avenging the dead-may rest heavy on your souls.

And in the hour of battle, when all around is darkness, lit by the lurid cannot glare and the piercing musket, flash, when the wounded strew the ground, and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers that God is with you. The eternal God fights for you; he rides on the battle cloud; he sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane charge.

God, the awful and infinite, fights for you, and you will triumph.

"They that take the sword, shall perish by the

You have taken the sword, but not in the mirit of wrong or revenge. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives for your little ones. You have taken the word for truth, justice and right, and to you the promise is, be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword in defiance of all that men hold dear, in blasphemy of God-they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I hid you all farewell. Many of us will fall to the battle of to-merrow. God rest the souls of the fallen! Many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to-morrow, and in the memory of all will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal eve.

Solemn twilight advances over the valley. the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadow, around us are the tents of the continental host, the suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to and fro, among the tents, the stillness and awe that mark the eve of battle.

When we meet again, may the shadows of twilight be flung over the penceful land ! God in Heaven grant it! Let us pray,

Maritime Law.

Declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, April 16, 1856 :-

The Plenipotentiaries who signed the reaty of Paris, of the 30th of March, 1856. ssembled in conference-

Considering-

That Maritime law, in time of war, has ong been the subject of deplorable dis-That the uncertainty of the law and of

he duties in such matter, give rise to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents which may occasion serious difficulties, and even conflicts;

That it is consequently advantageous to

ant a point; That the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress at Paris cannot better respond to the intention by which their governments are animated, than by seeking to introduce into international relations fixed principles in this respect-

The above mentioned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized, resolved to concert among themselves as to the means of attaining this object; and, having come to an agreement, have adopted the following solemn declaration :

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolish-

2. The neutral flag covers enemies goods, with the exception of contraband of

3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemies' flag.

4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective—that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The Governments of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries engage to bring the present declaration to the knowledge of the States which have not taken part in the Congress of Paris, and to invite them to acede to it.

Convinced that the maxims which they now proclaim cannot but be received with gratitude by the whole world, the underigned Plenipotentiaries doubt not that the efforts of their governments to obtain the general adoption thereof will be crowned with full success.

The present declaration is not and shall not be binding, except between those Powers who have acceeded, or shall accede to

Done at Paris, the 16th of April, 1856.

OUGHT PRIVATERING TO BE ABOLISHED! Americans do not object to the abolishing of privateering, but do object to the maintaining of a pavy on a war footing in PATENTS .- The British and American forth to battle! Need I exhort you to fight to meet a proposition for the neutralization time of peace. They are ready to make or of the high seas. This spirit is fully shown in the restrictions voluntarily assumed by our government with regard to the naval force that can be maintained on the Northern lakes. And it is more strongly exemplified by the small force which it keeps in commission on the high seas.

We are bold enough to make for our countrymen and government the emphatic proposition that the Atlantic, the Pacific, and all other ocean seas, shall henceforth night assault, the roof in flames, the shorts be neutralized, if all and every one of the