

The Editor is absent, and has been for two weeks past.

The Removal of Gen. Wool.

Immediately on the arrival of the mail steamer Columbia last Tuesday evening, the news was telegraphed to this place from Portland that Gen. Wool had been recalled from the command of the Pacific Division of the Army, and that Gen. Harney was to succeed him.

These rejoicings, however, appear to us to be premature, as we have looked carefully over the latest New York papers, and can find nothing whatever to justify the belief that Gen. Wool has been recalled from his present command.

As to Gen. Harney's being on the route crossing the Plains with 2000 men, it is sufficient to state that there are only about 1500 troops in that quarter, most of whom are needed in Kansas, to quiet affairs in that Territory and to repel the invasions of the border ruffians from Missouri.

The Oregon Association.

This assembly of ministers and delegates chiefly from the Congregational churches of this Territory, was in session in this city during the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month.

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The Association seem to expect no very rapid growth, but they do expect to increase, as they have done, and with greater measures from year to year.

The assembling of such pastors and delegates from such parishes must be every year fraught with increasing interest.

for future plans, and give especial force to whatever resolutions may be adopted upon them as a basis.

It is this kind of ministry, we must admit, which has given New England such pre-eminence in general intelligence, industry, virtue, benevolence, and piety.

Vire Alarm.

Some rowdies last Monday night about 12 o'clock collected together a quantity of boards, tar, &c., under the bank opposite the Congregational church, and after applying a match to the heap, raised the cry of "fire!"

Rev. Mr. Atkinson has shown us some of the finest specimens of the Bartlett Pear, raised in his garden, that we have ever seen.

The Telegraph Line.

We are informed by Mr. Graham, Superintendent of the Telegraph line, that the wires have been put up as far as Salem, and will shortly be extended to Corvallis, and also to Eugene City.

The Mail steamer Columbia reached Vancouver on Tuesday evening, and Portland on Wednesday morning at half past 6 o'clock.

Ex-Gov. Abernethy and family reached home in Oregon City by last steamer. The many friends of the Governor in Oregon will welcome his return to our midst.

THANKS.—Messrs. Hood, Wm. Barlow, and Thos. Charman have laid us under obligations for favors in the way of fruit.

Mr. Graham will please accept our thanks for Telegraphic favors.

Delazon's Oath again.

Editor of the Argus—DEAR SIR: I had intended to follow the letter you kindly published a few weeks since, immediately with another exposing Delazon's course in the matter in dispute still more fully.

Delazon says in the letter on which I am commenting,—"And sixthly, Two thirds of the preachers of the gospel in the county," &c., voted for Keeny.

Mr. Adams—SIR: I find myself compelled, by the principles of justice, to give you a brief correction of the leading article on the second page of your last week's issue, entitled "And they played on a harp of a thousand strings—eh-ah?"

How could he speak so untruthfully, professing to have the record before him, unless he thought no one would dare to expose him.

But further he charges that "these men declared before God," &c. What men? Why the two thirds of the preachers, of course. But the two thirds have dwindled into one third, or less, and a portion of this one third are not in favor of a prohibitory law at all.

3. But this suggests my third remark: In what light has Delazon placed himself before the world? As a legislator he labors for the *via recta* method of voting, and chiefly through his influence the law was enacted.

1. Delazon in his last tries to divert attention from himself by calling in some half dozen of his friends as all concerned in this matter. Be it known, however, that I have now no quarrel with any one but Delazon.

2. Delazon says that I said to the Prosecuting Attorney, "You see now what money does!" meaning to insinuate that K. had bribed the Judge.

3. Having shown that Delazon has in a number of instances falsified the truth with respect to myself and others, it is not necessary that I should follow him through the rich tirade of abuse which he poured forth in his last.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kind indulgence, I will stop here for the present.

WILSON BLAIN.

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Water Cure for Horses.

Mr. Editor—DEAR SIR: I suppose you number among your readers many of those who have "flung physic to the dogs," and have experienced the wonderful efficacy of Hydropathy for the cure of "the ills that flesh is heir to," and yet have no knowledge of its application to diseases of horses.

A few weeks ago, a fine young horse, the property of a neighbor, became frightened while drinking, and ran home with the harness on, a distance of a mile and a half, and was very much injured in an unknown manner.

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News from the Atlantic States.

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FROM KANSAS.—A telegraphic dispatch from Rock Island, July 25, says that Gen. Stringfellow, and other citizens from Platte, issued a handbill on July 8, calling on Missourians to go over to Kansas before August, to vote at the November election under Toombs's bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—From correspondence sent to the Senate yesterday, it appears, that Col. Sumner exceeded his instructions in dispersing the Legislative Assembly at Topeka, Kansas, and the President has written him for an explanation.

THE UNION OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—NOMINATION OF STATE OFFICERS.—The New York Democracy met at Syracuse, on the 30th July; there were two conventions, representing the two wings of the party—the "Hards" and the "Softs."

THE REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.—On the motion of Mr. Pugh (dem.) of Ohio, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any application has been made to him by the Governor of California to maintain the laws and peace of the State against the usurped authority of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, and also to communicate whatever information he may have respecting the Vigilance Committee.

orable murderer acquitted. The press at the East are greatly indignant at this result, and generally comment upon it in severe terms.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—July 28, Mr. Denver, (dem.) of California, from the select committee, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to enable him to make a report on the Pacific Railroad bill.

THE CALIFORNIA LAND SCHEME was defeated by 20 majority, not 3, as the associated press reporter says.

THE HOUSE ALSO REFUSED TO GIVE REEDER PER DEIM AND MILEAGE.

SENATOR PRATT, of Maryland, an old line Whig, has published a letter addressed to the Whigs of his State, informing them that he shall do all that he can to aid the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge, and advising them to follow his example.

IOWA ELECTION, Aug. 6.—Davenport, Iowa.—Scott, Muscatine and Jackson county give 650 Republican majority.

MISSOURI ELECTION.—St. Louis, Aug. 6.—Our returns are very meagre, but enough has been received to prove that Blair (Bentonite) is elected to Congress.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Louisville Aug. 6.—The returns are very scanty. Franklin, Bullitt and Woodford counties give American majorities; Newport, Covington and Scott counties give Democratic majorities.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

SENATE.—The Senate had under consideration the bill protecting American citizens who may discover guano deposits.

HOUSE.—The House went into a committee on the Appropriation bills.

MR. BARBOUR OF IND. moved to amend the clause appropriating \$3,275,000 for the pay of the army, by adding a disapproval of the code of alleged laws of Kansas, and the manner they are enforced, expressly declaring that until they shall be confirmed by Congress, no part of the federal military forces shall be employed for their enforcement; nor shall any citizen of Kansas be compelled to act as posse comitatus of any officer acting as Marshal or Sheriff in the territory.

MR. PHELPS OF MO., raised a question that such an amendment could not, by the rules, be embraced in the bill.

MR. STEPHENS OF GA. did not think Congress had the power to control the President in the manner proposed.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution, which lies over, requesting the President to inform the Senate whether the reported reply of Gen. Smith, refusing to protect the citizens of Leavenworth from bands of armed marauders, was true, and if so, whether such reply was authorized by him.

Mr. Whitfield, for once in his life, agreed with Mr. Giddings, that the Army should be withdrawn. He for a long time had been anxious for this, and would not give a farthing for the law which could not be sustained by the people.

MR. SHERMAN OF OHIO said when he was in Westport he saw a large force of armed Missourians, taking up the line of march for Kansas, to enforce the pretended laws.

MR. CUMBACK OF INDIANA said the amendment is to prevent the enforcement of laws never passed by the people of Kansas. He was glad that the opposite side of the House intended to place themselves on the ground of carrying out the original plot of repealing the Missouri compromise to make Kansas a slave State.

MR. STEPHENS OF GA., in reply to Mr. Cumback, said, as a Southern and national man, it was not his object, in voting for the repeal of the Missouri restriction, to make Kansas a slave State.

MR. QUITMAN OF MI., in condemning the amendment, did not believe those who spoke in favor of it would dare to usurp a power not granted by the Constitution, by assuming the functions of the judiciary, and depriving the President of the duty imposed on him by that instrument.

MR. SEWARD, of Georgia, said Mr. Wake-man stood forth as an open violator of the Constitution. He was opposed to the withdrawal of forces because, if this was done, civil war would forthwith ensue.

MR. STANTON OF OHIO moved an amendment, declaring the laws of Kansas null and void. He would stand by this even at the hazard of the loss of the bill.

MR. WASHBURN OF MO., from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield not elected to a seat as delegate from Kansas.

MR. CLARK OF NEW YORK, condemned the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as the source of the strife and heart-burning prevalent throughout the country, and the bloodshed in Kansas.

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