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The Oregon Argus.

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Job Printing.

The proprietor of THE ARGUS is happy to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPES and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additional material to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, WORKS, and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

The Fox and Wolf: A Fable. A Fox from the forest was rambling for food, And came to the yard of a farmer hard by— He said to himself, I must find a nice brood of chickens, or else I shall starve and die. Now high in the Heaven the moon in its wane, Shone bright and obliquely deep into a well, The poor Fox in trouble, a morsel to gain, Was sure there was something, but what, could not tell.

From the New York Herald.

The Army Bill—Kansas—An Executive Revolution and a Military Despotism.

The Washington organ of the administration and its Buchanan echoes throughout the country are denouncing the attitude of the House of Representatives upon the Army bill as a revolutionary movement unparalleled in its atrocity, and comprehending the separate alternative of ruin or ruin. But the truth of history will speedily show that the criminal policy of "rule or ruin" belongs, and what branch of the government is responsible in the matter of a disorganizing and revolutionary scheme.

heart and his small ambition fixed upon the Cincinnati Convention and the ultra Southern balance of power which was to control that nomination. And so he not only shut his eyes to the spurious Legislature placed over Kansas by the Missouri invaders, but to remove all Southern suspicion against him, he changed his original free soil Reeder programme, dismissed Reeder upon a set of trumpery charges, and went over free body and soul to the border ruffians. The free State settlers rebelled—they met in convention—they adopted a free State constitution—they elected a free State Governor, free State member of Congress, &c. To put a stop to these proceedings the Missourians again invaded Kansas, and headed by the new Territorial Governor, Shannon, they marched for the town of Lawrence. But the place had been fortified by the rebellious free soilers, and was so strongly defended that Governor Shannon agreed to an armistice, and the Missourians returned to their homes.

Such has been the interpretation and administration of the Kansas organic law of popular sovereignty by Mr. Pierce. Originally a free soil type, resting on a system of Kitchen Cabinet land speculations, the policy of Mr. Pierce, from the exigencies of the Cincinnati Convention soon degenerated into the policy of the border ruffians; and this is the identical policy which the Buchanan democrats of the Senate at Washington have been laboring to thrust down the throats of the House of Representatives—the policy of border ruffianism—the policy of military coercion—the policy of making Kansas a slave State by the extermination or extirpation of antislavery settlers at the point of the bayonet.

The Old Man's Meditations. by C. CORN. The old man walked with weary feet, And gazed with clouded eye, Slowly where the waves did beat; He thought perhaps the winding sheet Would soon o'er him his foldings meet— That soon, he was to die.

Late from Kansas—Free State and Border Ruffian Accounts.

The Missouri Democrat of Aug. 31, publishes the following letter, which it says editorially is "from the pen of a correspondent on whose statements we have every reason to rely. He is a Southern man, and has been identified in all his principles and sentiment with the south. He writes, we confidently believe, in good faith, and with a full knowledge of the facts which he relates."

was, you are abolitionists and must clear the Territory, and at the same time wherever they made their appearance, they were fired at by some of the party who called themselves law and order men. Then it was, and not till then, that the free State men determined to return or die in the attempt. The fight which ensued, and of which you have, no doubt, heard, then took place, and which lasted about three hours, in which the invaders were beaten and some of them shot, while the rest fled, having lost their arms and cannon. The free State men had it in their power to have taken the lives of all those persons who had collected in Franklin; but their object was to get possession of their homes, so that their wives and children could have those places of shelter which their industry had provided for them.

AMERICA.

Pacific Railroad.

That our brethren on the Pacific are ultimately to be united to us by bonds of iron, we presume no intelligent man who has considered the march of Internal Improvement during the last half century can doubt. The circuitous, tedious, uncomfortable, expensive, unhealthy journey by either or any route across the Isthmus of Darien cannot be allowed to remain the most practicable and expeditious mode of transit from one side of our Union to the other.

well managed, a magnificent income to its stockholders. That Railroad will yet be built; the only question is—Shall its credit and its benefits ensue to the present generation or shall we doze on and leave it to be built by our more enterprising posterity? Shall we hazard the alienation of our brethren on the Pacific, calculating that we may win them back after they shall have been compelled by their isolation and disadvantages to fall away from us? Is a Nation that must buy or beg the privilege of carrying the mails through its chief commercial cities through remote and semi-barbarous foreign countries, a thousand miles out of the direct line between those ports, really and properly united?

Important News from England—Settlement of the Central American question.

By the steamship Hermann, arrived at this port from Southampton, we have dates to Aug. 15, 1856. The Central American question has been definitely settled. So far as Honduras is concerned, the matter has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herran, Plenipotentiary of Honduras in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist: 1st. Of a general treaty of amity and commerce. 2d. Of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) tribes within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and 3d. A convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands.

Such is the final result of the Central American imbroglio, and we cannot doubt but that it will prove satisfactory to all parties interested, with the possible exception of Guatemala. (From the Missouri Democrat.) From Kansas. Great Excitement along the Borders—The Free State People Flying in all Directions—Revolving Violence near Leavenworth—Scouring an Abolitionist—Gov. Price to Command the Militia of Missouri—Aktion on the Frontier—Three Thousand People of Missouri in the Field—Locomotion not Attacked.

Lexington had five hundred men under arms.

A NAVAL HERO, 1832.—In a manuscript in the Advocate's Library, at Edinburgh, is the following notice of a naval hero, as the writer designates him, of whom one would wish to have some better account. A certain Captain James Scott, it appears, had in 1645 built a vessel in the north of Scotland, described as of "prodigious bigness," and sailed with her to the Straits. He was accompanied by his brother, thus mentioned: "William Scott was made a Colonel at Venice, and his martial achievements in defence of that State against the Turks may very well admit him to be ranked amongst our worthies. He became Vice Admiral to the Venetian fleet, and the base and terror of Muselman Navigators. Whether they had galleys, galleons, or galleasses, or great war ships, it was all one to him. He set upon all alike, saying the more there were, the more he would kill, and the stronger the encounter should be, the greater should be his honor and richer his prize. He often times so scourged the Archipelago of the Muslemens, that the Ottoman power and the very gates of Constantinople would quake at the report of his victories; and he did so ferret them out of all the creek of the Adriatic Gulf, and sharply put them to it, that they hardly knew in what part of the Mediterranean they should best shelter themselves from the fury of his blows. He died in his bed of a fever, in the Isle of Candy, in 1688. He was truly the glory of his nation and country, and was honored after his death with a statue of marble, which I saw near the Rialto of Venice, April, 1850."—Literary Gazette.