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TERMS—The Annue will be furnished at Three Deliere and Fifty Centa per annum, to single subscribers—Three Deliere each to clubs of ten at one office.

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A Fax from the forcet 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 cise I shall famish and die. Now high in the Heaven the moon in its wane,
Show bright and obliquely deep into a well,
The poor Fox in trouble, a morsel to gain,
Wan sure there was senothing, but what, could

At length he concluded the careless house maid

Find dropped in the well nearly half of a choose.

A prize it is, truly, I'll have it, he said. A price it is, truly, I'll have it, he said.

And think I know how to obtain it with ease.

A repe with two buckets hung ever a reel,
Both empty, one up and the other below:
He jump'd in the topmost which turned the wheel
And down to the bettem did merrily go.

There perched in the bucket he ant in despair:
The nething but moundine, he said, after all;
If a'er I get out, I most polemnly ewear,
I lote temptation will never more full;
No poultry I'll steal, but will be a good Fox;
Nar lie or deceive my best friend at weart fee! Nor lie or decrive my best friend ar worst foe;
But fear I shall never get out of this box!
The father of Foxce he only can know!
But just at this moment a Wolf passing round,
On a similar errand his fortune to try; Is hope that a lamb, or a pig might be found
To satisfy Hunger, or some other prey—
Peep'd into the well while the Fox was at prayer,
And thought he was watching for mice or for

Then mid Mr. Fox : what are you doing there ? I'm eating some cheese unmolested by dogs: My dear Mr. Wolf here is plenty for both, The been unto you I will readily grant,
If to partake with us you will not loth.
But how shall I get there? his wolfship replied,
The well it is deep, I may fall I fear,
First step in the bucket that hange t'other side And come down as I did ; you soon will be he He got in the bucket, began to descend,
And feltrather blue, the he looked very brown,
When meeting the Fex, neked "which way my "The way of the world, one goes up, and one down."

[From the New York Herald.] The Army Mill Rinnas An Executive Revolution and a Military Despottum. The Washington organ of the adminis-

tration and its Buchanan echoes throughout the country are denouncing the attitude of the House of Representatives upon the Army bill as a revolutionary movement unparalelled in its atsocity, and comprehending the desperate alternative of rule or rule. But the truth of history will speedily show where 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.
The Kunsas-Nubraska bill repealed the Missouri compromise, and from the vast territories north of 36 30 removed the ugres-innal interdict against the introduction of Southern slavery, and substituted the doctrine of popular sovreignty. The vital clause in this new Kansas and Nebraska organic law, which has been denominated by Mr. Benton "the stump susech in the belly of the bill." expressly declares that "it is not the intention of this act to legislate slavery into these Territories, (Kansas and Nebraska,) nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave it to the people to settle in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Kansas thus being opened to settiers from both sections, and the issue of slavery or no slavery being thus left to the popular majority of the Territory, the conseat between the North and South at once commanced for the supremacy, and emigrants from both sections, armed and un-armed, individuals, individual families, and organized bodies of men, and others of men, women and children, began to pour into the Territory.

So far, so good. There was nothing in all this at war with the Kansas-Nebraska law, nor with the constitution. But as the elections approached for the first Legislature, which was to shape the municipal laws of the Territory, the Missouri slave-holders (or rather the Missouri democratio nullification politicians) on the eastern border, began to be slarmed, and made their preparations accordingly. Against elec-tion day they had invaded the Territory in armed bodies to the number of three or four thousand men, and on the day of election, they took pomession of the polis and elected a Legislature to suit their own purposes. That Legislature, in adopting the worst features of the Missouri slavery code for Kansas, and certain uncon ains and penulties which we do not beere can be found in the legislation of any aveholding community in the world outside of Kansas, commenced the border troubles, the ruffinnism, terrorism and civil

ture been out saids by the President. "the dark and bloody ground" might have Executive, with the army, to been assisted. But Mr. Pierce had his constitution and the laws.

## Dregon Argus

-A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.-

Vol. II.

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 Ree der programme, dismissed Reeder upon s set of trumpery charges, and went over 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 Gov. ernor, 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, Shan non, they marched for the town of Law rence. But the place had been fortified by the rebellious free soilers, and was so trongly defended that Governor Shannon agreed to an armistice, and the Missouriana returned to their homes.

But the armistice to the no-slavery party wava short lived delusion. The President the Missouri-Kansas Legislature, the Territorial Judges appointed by the President and all his other subordinates, in co-sper ation with the United States Army and the border ruffians, with the first blush of spring recommenced their operations in a more systematic style and upon a more compre hensive scale. Some of the leaders in the Topeka free State movement were arrested. put in chains, and held under military guard as guilty of treason; others escaped only by the skin of their teeth-ex-Governor Reeder among them. The border ruffans this time captured the town of Law rence and sacked it; and this achievement on their part was shortly after most ably seconded by Col. Sumner and his dragoons in the dispersion of the Kansas Topeks free State Legislature.

Such has been the interpretation and administration of the Kansas organic law of popular sovreignty by Mr. Pierce. Origi nally of a free soil type, reating on a sys-tem of Kitchen Cabinet land speculations, the policy of Mr. Pierce, from the exigen les of the Cincinnati Convention soon de generated into the policy of the border ruf. fians; 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 pol icy of making Kansas a slave State by the extermination or extirpation of antialavery ulers at the point of the bayonet.

Marshall O'Donnell has just established this policy of a military despetism over -Louis Napoleon, by this policy of the bayonet, overthrew the republic o rance-Radetsky, by this policy crushed out the movement for the liberation of Italy; and by this policy Russia reversed the Hungarian revolution, and reduced that brave people back again to their vassalage to Austria. The Cabinet organ has said that the movement upon this Army bill is revolutionary; and so, on the part of the President, it is. He has been false to his onth; he has not seen the Kansas law faithfully executed;" he has not been loyal to the constitution. He has upheld a purious Legislature, spurious laws, armed olators of Territorial rights, murder, arson, robbery; and his present policy, which the Buchanan ultra slavery men of the Senate seek to fasten upon the House is this atrocious Pierce policy of "moral treasen," crime, outrage, and the conversion of Kansas into a slave State by military

In resisting this despotle policy, if neces. sity should require it, the House will be fully justified in standing out for their proviso to the Army bill until this Congress t. The attempt to dragoon the House into his policy of securing slavery in Kansas by the forcible expulsion of the antislavery settiers by the United States army and the order ruffiams, is a revolutionary and fearful precedent. It sets up the Executive a beve the constitution, the laws and public pinion-it makes him a Territorial dicta or, and clothes him with the powers of an belute despot. It is a mockery of popular sevreignty, an outrage upon justice,

The Old Man's Meditations. The old men walked with weary feet, And guzed with clouded Slowly where the waves did beat ; He thought perhaps the winding sheet Would seen o'ar him its foldings mest— That soon he was to die.

He thought of childhood's happy hours, And knew that they were fied; He played once more smid the flowers, He boilt again the airy towers, And set within the shady bowers. With friends who now were dead.

He thought upon the distant land Which he had travelled d'er; He asked—"Where is that happy band Which started with me, hund in hand, Who left their footprints on the sand, And then were seen so more?"

He thought how fast the time had sped-He saw the setting sun; Where was the wife which he had wed-Would she stand by his dying bed, And pillow up his aching head When life's last sand had run?

Where was the mother who had prayed To God to bless her child; Who scothed his correw when afraid,
And then in joy with him had played,
And called him back when he had strayed,
And looked on him and smiled? Where was the father whose kind hand

Who in his arms his child did bear Who taught to him his evening prayer, Who rocked him in his little chair, And loved him to the last?

He looked upon the sea of years
O'er which he long had sailed ;
The dew-burn hopes and pregnant fears, The sudden joys and scalding tear And tales of love again he hears, For memory had not failed.

He sees the wreck upon the shore, And everything is drear; The rolling waves around him roar,
The angry clouds their torrents pour,
His friends are gone forevermore,
And he alone is here.

Yet through the long and gleomy night The old man saw a star; It is a happy, cheerful light That gleams upon his misty sight; It nearer comes and shines more by Heaven's light house from afar.

Late from Mannas... Free Binte and Borde Buttan Accounts.

The Missouri Democrat of Aug. 81, pub. orially is "from the pen of a coent on whose statements we have every reason to rely. He is a Southern man, and

KANSAS TERRITORY, Aug. 11, 1856. To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat: Great excitement now prevails in every part of our unfortunate Territory. There has been a compact entered into by the Atchison and Stringfellow men of the bersay Territory, to keep up excitement for the avowed purpose of preventing all oposed to them from emigrating to the Terri. tory, and the present and recent difficulties have been brought about by these and similar designing, lawless men, most of whom are not citizens of Kansas, although they publish to the world that they are now residents of Kaneas Territory. Some four weeks since, a party of southerners. numbering in all about one hundred and seventy-five, formed themselves into a ppany and started from the town of Atchison, Leavenworth, and other points, for the Big Blue river, intending to drive the settlers from that part of the country, who were known to be free State men. The above company, armed and furnished with provisions, ammunition, and teams of onveyance by their friends in Missouri. took up their line of march, having pravitake possession of Manhattan city and the country in that vicinity; and on arriving found the citizens in that part of the Terory employed in building houses, mahouses, stolen horses, and drove off actual

OREGON CITY, O.T., OCTOBER 18, 1856. the Territory, and at the same time wherever they made their appearance, they That Railroad will yet be built; the State men determined to return or die in by our more enterprising posterity? Shall the attempt. The fight which ensued, we hezard the alienation of our brethren on and of which you have, no doubt, heard, the Pacific, calculating that we may win then took place, and which lasted about them back after they shall have been comthree hours, in which the invaders were pelled by their isolation and disadvantages beaten and some of them shot, while the to fell away from us? Is a Nation that rest fied, having lost their arms and cannon. must buy or beg the privilege of carrying. The free State men had it in their power the Mails between its chief commercial to have taken the lives of all those persons of the through remote and semi-barbarous who had collected in Franklin; but their foreign countries, a thousand miles out of object was to get possession of their homes, the direct line between those ports, really so that their wives and children could have and properly united !
those places of shelter which their industry We believe the Pacific Road could be be had provided for them. Since the report commenced at once, and constructed to first has been circulated that Robinson, Brown as means can be obtained. We believe the and others were to be released, arrange. Federal Government ought to retrench its ments have been making by their enemies abourd expenditures for Army, Navy, &c., to get the prisoners from the guards and and devote at least Ten Millione per annum hang them. Men who occupy prominent to making a track for the Iron Horse across positions, boldly proclaim that if Robinson, the western half of the centinent, through Brown and others are released, that they the gorges of the Rocky Mountains, over will be shot down. The fight at Lecompton was begun by men who went to the Capitol, to use their own language, to have a fight, and not permit a free State man to unlike most jobs undertaken on that presome to Lecompton. For weeks the pro- text-and one every way beneficient .slavery party have been moving the south- Even If it should be arrested midway by ern emigration into Douglas county for the war or some other calamity, it would still purpose of routing the free State men. be worth at least its cost, and would still There are now several hundred men from insure a speedy and safe overland transit the South, supported by the nullifiers, and for persons at least. instructed by their masters, to keep up We rejoice that the People's Convention excitement. When a man comes to Kan- at Philadelphia so frankly and heartily deuss, and refuses to act with the pro-slavery clared-alike by its Platform and its Canparty, his name is placed upon the list of didate-for the Pacific Railroad. Other those who are to be disposed of. We have parties may deal in vaporous generalities no law here-no government. The strong or only take a position one day to desert it arm of this once powerful republic has in terror on the next; but our support of failed to protect the peaceable citizens of the great enterprise of the age was and is this Territory. It would appear that orders apontaneous, hearty, unanimous, unmishave been issued by government, that the takable. With the Pathfinder in the Presfree State men of this Territory are to be idential Chair, the path itself-in piencerslaughtered and robbed of their property. ing which he has so persistently courted Hundreds of armed men from the South perils, endured bardships and rejoiced in are flocking into our Territory, to drive us agerifices - cannot full to be made plain .from our homes and to murder every one N. Y. Tribune. who refuses to obey their orders. Will the government at Washington fail to give us that protection to which a free people are antitled? Death would be preterable us that pretection to which a free people are entitled? Death would be preferable to the continuation of the bloody administration of Kansas Territory. We ask to Aug. 15, 1856. The Central American has been identified in all his principles and equal privileges, and nothing more-when sentiment with the south. He writes, we our homes are invaded, our lives threaten- far as Hondurau is concerned, the matter confidently believe, in good faith, and with ed, our friends all murdered, our wives in has been arranged between Lord Clarencoive to other swittence, we will sell our lives as dearly as possible. I have not time to give you all the facts relative to the affairs in our Territory. I was been and educated in a slave State, and am sure that the conservative men of the South would der counties of Missouri and those in Kan- promptly refuse to endorse the cruel action of the law breakers in Kansas. I wish to see a majority of the actual citizens of this Territory decide at the ballot box, whether it be a slave or a free State, and not force men to leave the Territory at the point of the bayonet just before the election. We

BTV Sires. AMERICA. Pactic Battrond. mately to be united to us by bonds of iron, through Hon we presume no intelligent man who has Such are the terms of the arrangement considered the march of Internal Improve-The circuitous, tedious, uncomfortable, exislature of Honduras, which will be given,
pensive, unbealthy journey by either or by of course. It should be observed that the any route across the lethmus of Darien Government of France has agreed to the ilted in the defeat of the southern men by one side of our Union to the other. To Hondaras already existing. It is well unthe citizens of Riley county. Had these day, a citizen of Minnesota, who may be derstood that these guarantees secure an men gone to work, attended to their own impelled to remove his family to Oregon amount of public interest in this railway affairs and not have plundered private or Washington Territory, must traverse which insures its speedy construction. more than four times the actual distance In respect to the remaini settlers from their homes, the citizens of which separates his present from his fa- Central American complication, it has been Riley county would never have made any ture home, in order to reach the latter .- agreed, between Lord Clarendon and Mr. that this experiment of securing Kansas as complaint against them, nor would any a slave State by the agencies of fire and sword, will do no good. The Territory clapsed until another company of promay thus be cleared of anti-slavery squatters; but the question of the admission of Kansas into the Union will have to be settled by a different process. upon every man in the town to join them or look off on the Pacific if ten days' easy leave their homes. The free State men riding across a diversified country, through riding agross a diversified country, through

are determined, inasmuch as the war has

been brought upon us, to defend our lives

to the last. There can be no doubt but

the main object of the pro-slavery party is

to drive the free State men from the free

soil of Kanaas; though I hardly think it

possible for them to succeed in so unjust an

effort to deprive freemen of the right which

they have inherited from their revolution-

was, you are abelitionists and must clear well managed, a magnificent income to its

were fired at by some of the party who only question is—Shall its credit and its parties interested, with the possible exception themselves law and order men.

Then is was, and not till then, that the free or shall we doze on and leave it to be built

Imperiant News from England-Hell ment of the Central American question

question has been definitely settled. So entiary of Honduras in London. The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist :

let. 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 Henduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquite) tribes within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and

3d. A convention for the restoration to the severeignty of Honduras of the Bay

The convention for the restoration of the

Bay lalands is that which from the circumnance of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded in he Clayton and Bulwer convention, first laims attention, and will excite much inerest. The convention restores these is ands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only tipulating, on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the importance of preserving neutral the That our brethren on the Pacific are ul-

Such are the terms of the arrangen ent during the last half century can doubt. it will only require the approval of the Legannot be allowed to remain the most prace stricle guaranteeing the Henduras Railicable and expeditious mode of transit from way, as an appendix to the treaty with

aunts not yet deserted by the Indian and which they shall have, for a term of years, detay which the little man, Mr. Pierce, is being thus compelled to abendon their being in behalf of Mr. Buchanan in the South, should be resisted by the and order men. It being impossible for of Kansen-Northern men and order men. It being impossible for free State men to get redress from the one of the state of not more than a hundred dollars.—

If a good Railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco were to open next April, we believe it would increase the National wealth by the full amount of its cost in every three pointed in the same meaner with those of their rights and property. The answer years of the pert thirty, while yielding, if charged with similar duties in Honduras.

Job Printing

Such is the final result of the Centre but that it will prove satisfactory to all

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Great Excitement along the Borders—The Pres State People Flying in all Directions—Resolting Violence near Leavenworth—Scalping an Abolitionist—Gov. Price to Command the Militim of Missouri—Atchieon on the Frontier—Three Thousand People of Missouri in the Field—Lecompton not Attacked.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Western and be Dayli Person

ternoon from Weston, on the David Terna. eports that the most intense excite prevails along the borders of Missouri and Kases. Of the free State purty, were, women and children were flying is all prections. While the David Tatom was lying at Leavenworth, upwards of one hundred of these fugitives went on beard.— These persons had left behind them all These persons had left behind them all their property, which had been taken possession of by those who ordered them to leave. The greatest and most sheaking excesses had been committed a faw days ago, within five miles of Leavenworth. A party of men called at a house, and isquired for the head of the family. They were told he was absent. They all at first offected to discredit this frequently repeated of the family, "D -n your souls, then come out here yourselves—we want you?" A mother and daughter were then takes out into the bushes, where they were kept all night, being subjected to the most foul in-dignities. In the morning they were alowed to crawl back home, more dead then

At Kansas City robbery of horses and valuables continued to be of commen co-

A resident of Clay county had boasted, that he would have the scalp of an abelitionist. Crossing the river to Leavenmorth, he went a few miles back into the country, and ehortly raturned with a recking scelp, which he exhibited estantatiously at Leavenworth. His victim was a mechanic, just arrived in the Territory. • He had just returned from Laurence, where he had left his wife, and was seeking employment at the limit to make you and scalped. time he was shot and scalar

Gov. Price has been in the disturbed listricts, but was hurrying home, bourly expecting a dispatch from the President ordering out the militia of the State. In sersen. Atchison was also on the borders, fanning the movements again

Lexington had five hundred men under

Jackson, Clay and Platte counties were ach to furnish the same number. Three housand men from Missouri ware expectd to arrive in the Territory in a few da Lecempton had not been attacked; and

o this extent the report in yesterday's Reublican is correct. Our informant says that no attack had been made upon any place by the free State men, and there had een no concerted action on their part,

We further learn that Gen. Persite mith has declared that be will not interfers with the Missouriane, should they conine their operations to the forces under Gen. Lang.

The information we have now given ests on the testimony of a gentleman resident in Missouri, who holds a high position n the State, and who has no partisas bise

A NAVAL HERO, 1052-In & m ecript in the Advecate's Library, at Edin-burg, is the following notice of "a nava-hero" as the writer designates him, of whom one would wish to have some better Straits. He was accompanied by his er, thus mentioned t "William Soom made a Golonol at Venice, and his manievements in deferee of that against the Turks may very well him to be ranked amongst our wor