

TERMS—The ARGUS will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance...

The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. II.

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No. 40.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines of type) one insertion, \$2.75...

Job Printing. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material...

A GOOD TIME COMING IN UTAH. The following is a proclamation issued by the Saints of Great Salt Lake to the Faithful...

TO THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS. The Elders and Rulers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, to the Saints in the United States of America:

Dear Brethren, Faithful Followers of the Lord, and Recipients of His Grace: We call upon you to stand firm to the principles of our religion...

The Democratic Convention in Cincinnati, which nominated James Buchanan for President, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States..."

These statistics show how nearly equal it divided the people in the United States are on cardinal questions and Federal policy. Under such circumstances, moderation in the victors is clearly sound policy.

When we compare these elections with those prior to 1820, we see how much more closely contested they have been. In 1808 Madison had 122 and Pinckney 47. In 1816 Monroe had 183 and King 31.

The alleged profanity of Washington. The veteran Gen. Scott has, from his retreat on the banks of Lake Seneca, written to a friend a letter abounding with reminiscences, which are rendered the more interesting from the distinguished character of the narrator.

GENEVA, N. Y., May 10, 1855. Dear Sir—I have your note of the 11th inst., with Mr. Plumer's remarks about the profanity of Washington, and especially as used to Lee at the battle of Monmouth.

IN CALIFORNIA.—The name "California" is found in the history of the conquest of Mexico by Bernal Diaz, a companion of Cortez. But there it is only applied to a bay.

THE RETURN OF THE GERMAN VOTE. The returns indicate that we underrated the proportion of the German vote which was cast for Fremont, in our paragraph of yesterday.

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE. It has been justly said that the preservation of the Jews is a standing and perpetual miracle in proof of the truth of Revelation.

GROWN UP NEW ORLEANS.—The commerce of New Orleans, for the past year, has been larger than for any previous year. We also learn from the Crescent, that a large number of buildings are in the course of erection in that city...

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said already, Polk was actually a minority President, beating Clay by only 21,997 in a popular vote of nearly 2,700,000, while the abolition vote of 62,270, thrown away on Birney, added to the vote for Clay left Polk in a minority of 30,263.

The great State of New York in this election decided the contest, by going for Taylor, in consequence of the Democracy being divided; and thus Taylor was also a minority President.

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the enemy than in applying epithets to Lee. At the battle of Brandywine, where Washington had many trials of patience and a disastrous day, no words unbecoming his position were then remembered; and, though assailed by a cabal, in and out of Congress, for not winning that day, no unbecoming word or action was then attributed to him.

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Is there an Open Polar Sea? The appearance of Dr. Kane's long expected narrative of Arctic Expeditions will again awaken an interest in the question of an open sea near the North Pole; for his discovery of that sea, with the varied details of every circumstance connected with it, can now be investigated, and the evidence of its continuance to the Pole of the earth be duly weighed.

The idea of a warmer region near the North Pole, which must be accompanied by open water, and, as a natural consequence, with animal life in greater abundance than in the permanent ice-belted district further south, is not a new one.

More than two centuries ago, the appearance of open water in the highest latitude first suggested it; and, although certain theorists entertained against it, the opinion continued to prevail even to our day; and now, although there has been nothing certain of its existence, there have been such accumulative facts, that it only awaited the indubitable evidence, such as Dr. Kane has presented, to establish the theory.

The Dutch whalers above and around the Island of Spitzbergen have often pushed through the drift ice into open spaces of sea toward the Pole, and Baron Von Wrangel, went forty miles from the coast of Arctic Asia, as he thought, a "vast, illimitable ocean" beyond, and we doubt not many navigators, without being aware of the fact, have really been in this sea, but who did not dare venture further toward this mysterious Pole.

Dr. Scoresby, among others, may be mentioned as one who has been within its area. This veteran Arctic navigator was engaged for more than thirty years in the Greenland fishery, and discovered the coast, and served on the eastern side which bears his name. On this occasion he passed the pack of floating ice, by keeping near the Greenland coast, and found himself in open water beyond. Had he been prepared to pursue his voyage, he might have pushed on nearer the pole than any other navigator before or since, but he did not dare to venture beyond a point from which he was uncertain of escaping before the season had passed, and therefore retreated through the pack.

Capt. Parry, in his well known boat voyage, attempted to cross this floating ice, and was well provided for the purpose; but it was unfortunately harder and rougher than he anticipated, and, although making progress northward over the drift, he found that it was actually bearing him southward. The projectors of that expedition thought the plan the most feasible one to reach the Pole, entertaining the belief that if they could pass this floating ice, they could find an open sea beyond.

It must here be remarked that in the Summer, north winds prevail in these seas; and aided by a strong current setting to the south, the whole mass of ice accumulated and forced in during the Winter, breaks up and is carried to the south.—This belt of broken ice, or the "pack," as it is called, forms the only impediment to an approach to the Pole by the North Atlantic Ocean. In the Fall, when strong southerly winds prevail, such of this pack as remains is again forced back towards the Pole, in a measure filling up the open sea from which it had come; but whether there are lands, or resisting currents near the Pole to prevent its accumulation there, or whether a warmer temperature exists to dissolve it, remains to be seen.

Dr. Kane wintered in Smith's Strait near the 70th parallel. From this point the following Spring he sent parties over the ice northward about 125 miles in a direct line, when they came to an open sea the shores of which they traced on the east nearly to 81 deg. 30 sec., and on the western side to 82 deg. 30 sec., approximately. At this far remote point, and from a height of four hundred and eighty feet, which commanded a horizon of nearly forty miles, the ears of the party were gladdened with the novel music of the dashing waves and surf, breaking in among rocks at their feet, which stayed their further progress. As they travelled north, the channel expanded into an iceless area, and taking thirty-six miles as the mean radius open to reliable survey, this sea had a justly estimated extent of more than 4000 square miles.

This was in the month of June, yet there was every indication that this water had been open during a most severe Arctic Winter; for the shores did not have "ice-belt" which elsewhere in Smith's Strait indicates alike, both permanent and annual freezing. Animal life, too, to which Dr. Kane had been a stranger to the south, now burst upon the party. Geese and ducks were abundant, particularly the Brent goose, a migratory bird, which the Doctor had seen in his previous voyage in Wellington Channel, when they were flying toward the south. The rocks and the shore were crowded with sea swallows,

whose habits require open water and which were then breeding; in fact, to use the Doctor's words, "it was a picture of life all around." Of plants there is less said, as the season was too early for their development. The increase of animal and vegetable life, with the rise of the thermometer in the water, and the melted snow upon the rocks were indicative of a milder climate toward the Pole.

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.—The English papers contain accounts of the great success attending the preaching of this eloquent clergyman. Since the days of Whitfield, Edward Irving alone, and for a brief season, has gained an equal hold upon a London audience. His regular services on the Sabbath, the stated prayer meetings of the week, and his occasional addresses, are all thronged by eager multitudes, and no church or hall is large enough to hold the crowd of listeners.—We doubt if there is another church in the world of which it can be said that the ordinary attendance at the weekly prayer meeting is 1200, and that thirty or forty professed converts are added every month to its fellowship. The Watchman and Reflector, in noticing Mr. Spurgeon's labors says:

"A recent meeting was held at New Park-street Chapel, Mr. Spurgeon's place of worship, to devise means for building a house large enough to accommodate the crowds that flock to his ministry. It was largely attended by ministers and leading members of other denominations, who united with heartiness and liberality in the proposed movement. Mr. Spurgeon pledged himself to remain with the people as long as the connection was satisfactory to them, reserving only the liberty of a six months' vacation for a visit to the United States, and an occasional month for a preaching tour through the rural districts of England. If the object was not effected, he should devote himself to missionary labor. One thousand pledged a subscription of two hundred pounds; various additional sums, from fifty pounds downward, were also secured, and a plan was adopted which it was hoped would secure the entire sum needed."

[From the New York Times, Republican.] The Voreta Vote. The returns indicate that we underrated the proportion of the German vote which was cast for Fremont, in our paragraph of yesterday.

In several of the strong German wards of this city, probably full one third of the Germans voted with the Republicans, and in Illinois and other Western States, we are inclined to think the proportion will be still greater.

No one, at all acquainted with the facts, can doubt that there is a wide difference between the Germans and the Irish in their regard to their participation in politics.—The Germans at home are better educated, politically, than the Irish. They are more familiar with political organizations, and the manner of party contests, and have been in the habit of attaching more importance to principles in connection with them. They bring with them to this country much less of their home quarrels and domestic dissensions, and seek much less to perpetuate on our soil the wranglings of political life at home. They read more, think more, and are far more independent in their political action; and experience shows that they are much more readily and easily Americanized—that they identify themselves much more promptly with the institutions and the interests of this country, and take a more intelligent part in connection with them than the Irish.

The latter are most undeniably clannish, ignorant, reckless, and blindly controlled by leaders and demagogues in their political action. The simple fact that they go together—that they vote in a solid body, is sufficient to prove this. No other class of our citizens do so. The Scotch, the Welsh, the French, the English, never herd together and go in flocks with any particular party. They act upon their individual convictions of duty and policy.—Each man reads and thinks and judges for himself. The great mass of the Irish do not. There is no such thing as individual action among them. They act in a body—they go in shoals—and the whole Irish vote is always cast in bulk. Why should this be so? It could not be, if they acted intelligently and independently. If their action was decided by the reading, the reflection, the investigation of their individual members, there would be the same diversity of political sentiment among them that pervades all other classes of American citizens. They do not act upon knowledge or upon principle. They are the tools of demagogues. Their action is decided, not by appeals to their judgment, but by the orders of their superiors, or the most dishonest appeals to their credulity and their hatreds. Of course all Irishmen are not to be included in this censure. There are among the educated portion of them, high-toned and accomplished gentlemen, and they will be the first to concede the

truth of our statements in regard to the great mass of their countrymen. They are the hardest material out of which intelligent American citizens have to be made.

We are not at all surprised at the existence of an American party. Such a sentiment as that party represents will always exist, and will be powerful just in proportion as the political evils which flow from the ignorance, credulity and reckless political action of the mass of foreigners among us are more or less keenly felt.—If the leading men among the Irish desire to discern what they have some reason for considering a heathen and proscriptionsentiment, they must do something else than denounce and complain of it. Let them remove the evil which creates it. Let them teach their countrymen to become men instead of political tools—to act upon their personal convictions of public policy, instead of their slavish instincts and class-hatreds. Let them cease to be a herd—and become individual citizens; and they will discern and dissipate all hostile organizations which live upon their views and defects.

The Present Condition of the Jews. The Philadelphia Ledger, in an article upon this subject, remarks that at the present moment a Jew stands at the head of nearly every walk in life throughout Europe. The Rothschilds command the money market of the Old World; D'Israeli, a Jew, leads the House of Commons; a Jew is Lord Mayor of London; in Germany, half a dozen of the most distinguished professors are Jews. It is doubtful whether the late war in Europe could have been carried on without the aid of the Rothschilds. They loaned immense sums to both Russia on one hand, and the Allies on the other. They have more recently offered to furnish the Bank of France with thirty millions in gold. These sons of Israel hold the purse strings of the world, are the real Kings of Europe, and wield a sceptre of wider influence than did David, in the zenith of his fame.

The Jews now number ten millions, and are rapidly increasing in this country.—Is not this wonderful! All the annals of mankind may be searched in vain for a parallel to their astonishing history. Four thousand years ago their inspired prophets predicted that they should be scattered in all lands, yet not merged with other nations; and here they are still, distinct as the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean, indistinguishable as the eternal hills. Their Temple has been destroyed for nearly two thousand years; the sword, the axe, the firebrand, has been at work upon them during all that period; but their conquerors and persecutors have passed away; the nations that first took them captive, have no longer a place upon the map of the world; but they remain unhurt, immortal, imperishable. Their altar and their sacrifices have ceased; but he who visits the Jewish Synagogue in this city, will see the same Synagogue worship that existed before the destruction of Jerusalem and which the Saviour of mankind honored with His Divine presence.

It has been justly said that the preservation of the Jews is a standing and perpetual miracle in proof of the truth of Revelation.

GROWN UP NEW ORLEANS.—The commerce of New Orleans, for the past year, has been larger than for any previous year. We also learn from the Crescent, that a large number of buildings are in the course of erection in that city, involving an expenditure of more than two millions of dollars. Among them are two splendid churches, two orphan asylums, one Jewish and one Catholic, a Mechanics' Institute, one Medical School, a Jewish Synagogue, a cotton press to cost \$150,000, a house for James Robb, to cost \$75,000, several other houses costing from \$12,000 to \$25,000 each, and a large number of stores, costing from \$10,000 to \$20,000 each.—The new customhouse will not be completed in several years. It will cost \$3,250,000. We are happy to record such unmistakable evidences of the prosperity of New Orleans, one of the most patriotic and enterprising of the American cities.

The Florence correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says: "Our countryman, Powers, has invented a new tool, which promises to supersede altogether the present file, by doing all its work easier, better, and cheaper. This instrument, originally invented to facilitate his operations in sculpture, has now been adapted to all the uses of the file, in metals, ivory, bone, wood, leather, &c., and will moreover, take the place of the grater in the kitchen. The inventor has devised a compact machine for producing it in great numbers with the least possible expense; and when the castings now in progress are completed, it will be brought into use, doubtless to the great profit of all parties."