

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OREGON CITY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

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Catching of Another Goose. Virginia wanted to prepare for a secession from the Union. The Oracle at Richmond excitedly excited on the "secession question."

The Richmond Enquirer of August 10th has a long article containing the essence of all that has been a thousand times reiterated by nullifiers and Union-dissolving crackers, north and south, wherever in the history of our legislation there has been an effort made to support the bulwarks reared by the Constitution, and compromises, against a Congressional legislation for the Territories, unjust towards the masses interested in settling them, and detrimental to the interests of a majority of the people of the Union to whom the property of these territories belongs. The Enquirer seems to have worked itself up to the full conviction that there is great danger of our having an anti-Nebraska majority in Congress at the time Kansas applies for admission into the Union, which will result in her rejection unless she should apply as a free State. If refused admittance into the Union, the Enquirer says she will be received into another Union of the Southern States, and no mistake. He thinks "the proposition is too clear for argument, and nothing but rank cowardice could induce the South to acquiesce in the exclusion of a state State on the score of slavery." The Enquirer seems to broach rather an original idea, which is, however, very probably correct. It is, that the great battle which is to decide upon the fate of Kansas, and "clear the track" for "Old Virginia" to take a "Saw Patch leap" out of the Union, expelling the fire-eaters of Mississippi, the nullifiers of Carolina and the "border ruffians" of Missouri, to follow suit, is to be fought and either gained or lost on Northern soil—and that the "olive-branch" south of Mason and Dixon's line have little else to do than to bide their time, "filling their milldams" preparatory to maintaining an impregnable Southern sovereignty, and calmly looking on as staid spectators of the tug and tussle at the North between anti-Nebraska men on the one side, and "Sag Nights," dough-faced Hired Shells, and Soft Shells, and shades of all the "isms" of the day, conglomerated into an army of motley crusaders, and led on by Brig. Gen. Douglas, Maj. Atchison, and Lieut. String-fellow.

In case Douglas & Co. are defeated, (the strong probability of which makes the Enquirer shake most dreadfully in its shoes,) Virginia is to withdraw from the Union. "Another Union" is to be made. The Enquirer advises that the Legislature of Virginia, at its next session, enter immediately upon the work of organizing at least twenty thousand militia out of her "two hundred thousand fighting men," and setting the graduates of West Point, who are now engaged in school-teaching, to drilling them. All the important cañons of the State are to be immediately fortified, so as to afford the necessary facilities for transporting her militia rapidly from one point of the State to another, in order to guard her weak points, put down insurrections, and head the Yankee lions of the North who may essay to peep into their den.

The Enquirer more than intimates that Virginia would like to have a standing army of regulars, and a powerful navy, if it was not forbidden by the Constitution. This being the case, it thinks they will have to manage with the militia army, which is not unconditional. As Virginia will be a "border state," the probability is that she will receive the first Jewish invasion

from the antagonistic powers of the North, and if her timbers are not smashed in, she will be able after that to head the whole Southern fleet, take the fire-eaters in tow under her leeward bow, and, by a judicious man, give laws, customs, and Presidents to the confederacy for a long period of years.

Now all this bluster and rant about the dissolution of the Union is mere gas. We heard the same thing in Congress during the discussion of the Compromise measures in 1850, when Senator Foote, as the Ajax of Mississippi fire-eaters, gave notice that the halls of Congress would be abandoned and the Union dissolved in three days. In South Carolina all the hills and valleys from Port Royal to the heights of Bunham echoed with the howl of disunion, and the pain and circumstances of glorious war were fearfully paraded before the eyes of the natives in 1851, when she prepared to secede on account of the Slavery adjustment of 1850. Who has forgotten the clarion sound of the fire-eaters' trumpet that started the slumbering natives from Cape Henry to the Rio del Norte, and louder than the last blast of Gabriel summoned the Union-slitters to a grand pow-wow at Nashville in 1850? Who does not recollect that these great excitements have all been followed by an equal coolness and indifference,—that the maddened frenzy of Union-killers has spent its fury in dishing its shattered billows against the bulwarks of the Union, and finally retired, fully satisfied with having moistened with its spray a few dough faces, which have been readily kneaded into "half loaf," and accepted as "better than no loaf" by those voracious sons of Polyphemus, who, like the Jews that took an oath to kill Paul, were determined to neither eat nor drink until they should dine upon the smoking heart, liver, and kidneys of our poor slaughtered Union? If the fire-eaters of the South and the white-livered dough-faces of the North expect to fight a free and intelligent people by senseless braggadocio and frothy clamors about disunion, into swallowing the augmented pill of the doubly distilled essence of infamy contained in the Douglas deposit of "Squatter Sovereignty," and if upon their failure to earn the dose down our throats they intend to be as good as their word, it is high time that these Union-splitting was drumming up their militia, and casting about for the means of establishing an independent republic on the head of some Salt River, and modeled after the exquisitely "democratic" (?) principles of squatter sovereignty. The intelligence and free democracy of the North never will submit to see those sacred compromises hurled forever, and to see slavery and polygamy ride rough shod over every inch of territory now in our possession, or which shall be hereafter acquired. The ranting of Douglas, which has been christened by Rev. Atchison as "squatter sovereignty" is sure to be strangled before the eyes of this weeping Administration, and "fire-eaters" and "dough-faces," instead of dissolving the Union about it, will "mommok lamachin" over its carcass until there are no hopes of resuscitating its lifeless form, when it will be pitched into the nearest hole, covered with a little rubbish, and nothing more will be thought about it, or about "dissolving the Union."

S. K. BARLOW RETURNS.—Mr. Barlow and suite have returned from prospecting for gold on De Shutes. We have not been able to get a glimpse of him since his return, but we learn from his lady that nothing worth of note was discovered. The company prospected but little. Some were rich, some restless, some homesick, and all willing to abandon the enterprise. As the last peg upon which some hung their hopes of a fortune has broken, we now say to the young men of Oregon, "To your farms, Oh Israel," and like the poor fellow who went out to California, singing, "I'm bound to California, With my wash-bowl on my knee," &c., you may join in the melody that he poured forth, upon his return home, whilst bending with his hoe in hand over his potato patch.

"I wish, by the course of nature, I had some gold in every trowl."

New Steamer. The new boat which is now on her stocks at Coquimb, is being rapidly pushed towards completion. It will be ready to commence her upriver trips at an early day, under the command of Capt. Jamison. Capt. Murray, one of her enterprising owners, promises that no pains or expense will be spared to render her decidedly the finest boat in the Territory. We know Capt. Jamison when he commanded the fat boat which plied regularly between this and Tim City. He was always considered a safe commander, and the Billy Grey, when he flaked down in Tasson, whether Capt. Jamison boarded the vessel or the river with a fat boat, or steamed the current of the Willamette with the steaming Hoozee, whatever he undertook he "succeeded well." We congratulate the Captain upon his promotion to the command of the "Enterprise," and are glad that, under the command of another individual who once "ran a fat boat on the Willamette," his promotion is purely the result of merit.

Exc. Assessor LUTHERVEN.—Died at Boston on the 7th of August.

Miss Pellet's Temperance Lecture. The Methodist meeting-house in this city was filled to overflowing with Oregon City's beauty and civility on last Thursday night, to listen to a lecture on temperance. Miss PELLET, an exceedingly intelligent young lady who has favored us with a visit from California, is now making a flying trip through our Territory, and doing good service for the cause of temperance, by addressing the citizens of the prominent places immediately on her route. Her discourse occupied about two hours, during which her persuasive arguments and eloquent appeals in behalf of a cause which seems peculiarly fitted to be entrusted to the hands of such gentle and lovely orators, kept the audience entranced to a stillness that was only broken in upon by the occasional shouts of applause that made the halls ring with the evidence that the eloquence and wit of the fair orator were fully appreciated. The arguments of those who oppose the passage of a prohibitory liquor law received the full brunt of her batteries. Whatever the prime object of her mission among us, we hope that she may live to know that her labors in behalf of temperance in our midst have not been in vain. With a little stronger voice Miss Pellet would make a very fair orator. We have always been rather sceptical about the expediency of tender females turning cosmopolites, and breasting the waves of difficulty, vexation, and disappointment, incident to tourists, and making public debates, as doctors of divinity, lectures on science, woman's rights, &c. But in the recent lecture of Miss P. we think we must acknowledge that our eyes have been opened to see that there is at least one sphere in which lovely woman can act as a public messenger of glad tidings, and in full keeping with her character as a "ministering angel," to man, in trying to roll back the dark clouds of intemperance, which have baptised so many of her own sex with mists drawn from the fountain of "bitter waters."

We might say a great deal more about the lecture, if we had room. Of one thing concerning which we would like to say something to our readers, we shall be excused from the fact of our own total ignorance. Of the antecedents and future intentions of our strange visitor were totally in the dark. Both are alike shrouded in impenetrable drapery. If we were called upon to write her history, in the language of the author who wrote of "the Mind of man of Seso's rocky hill," we should preface our biography by, "All that we relate of her is either fabulous narration, or indirect and doubtful inference." Whether she was born upon the banks of the Meles, or was cradled upon the spot where Tom Moore received his inspiration from the "bright and blessed rays of nature," 'O'er the brow of Creation enchantingly thrown," that enabled him to indite those inimitable lines he gave us, whilst

Abasky the Scheyball (as a wanderer (he) roved), we are unable to say. During the brief period of a two hours' conversation with her, our time was so much absorbed with "weightier matters," that we hardly had an opportunity of hinting at the unfeeling curiosity that had seized hold of us. She discussed feelingly and sensibly upon temperance, eloquently upon politics, and gave us much good counsel and exhortation upon the "danger of secret societies," for which she has our hearty thanks, and by which she has embalmed herself in our memory forever. Upon the whole, she makes an impression upon us, as being rather a remarkable woman. If we should never hear of her again, (which fate forbid,) the people of our city, judging correctly from all they saw and heard of her, must always cherish some sort of a recollection, indistinct perhaps, of a hasty flitting through our city, of some fairy spirit, and of listening for two short hours, to "words of truth and soberness," and teaching appeals in behalf of virtue and purity that fell from her lips.

LOUISVILLE RIOTS.—We have copied the account of the unfortunate occurrences at Louisville, from the Louisville Journal. The papers of the city give very different versions of the whole matter. Some attach all the blame to the Americans, whilst others credit it all to foreigners. The excitement was so intense at the time of writing the reports, that it was hardly possible to get at the honest truth. In this as in all other exhibitions of lawless violence, we fear that both parties are greatly in fault. We deprecate mob law, under all circumstances. "Our weapons are not carnal but mighty through God to the pulling down of all strong holds." If we cannot overcome error by widdling the good old Jerusalem claymore of John Bunyan, stern, almighty Justice, we are disposed to let error flourish till the devil comes to make up his jewels, and takes his own to himself.

CHOLERA.—There were 108 deaths on the steamer Uncle Sam on her late trip up from San Juan del Sur to San Francisco, out of 1000 passengers. 67 adults and 41 children.

Arrival of the Mail. No News of Importance from the Crimea.— Election News from the States.— Great Riot at Louisville, Ky.— Affairs in Kansas. &c. &c. The P. M. S. S. Columbia reached Portland on last Monday night. By Wells, Fargo & Co., J. W. Sullivan, and the Pacific Express, we received files of States and California papers. The news from the war in Europe, and an account of the Louisville riots, will be found on the outside of this week's paper.

Tennessee Election. Sixty-four, out of seventy-nine, counties have been heard from, which indicate the election of Andrew Johnson "Dem." over Gentry, American, by about 2000 majority. If the remaining counties (says the S. P. Herald) voted in the aggregate as in 1853, the Congressman elected are: Zollkofer, Am.; Rivers, Am.; Sneed, Am.; Ethridge, Am.; Roney, Am.; and Smith, Jones, Wright, all "Dem.," with two districts, Callum's and Taylor's, to hear from.

Texas. Mr. Pease, "Dem.," was supposed to have been re-elected Governor. Ex-Gov. Bell is elected to Congress.

Kentucky. The reports from this State indicate that the whole American ticket for Governor and colleagues has swept the State by seven or eight thousand majority. They are as follows: Gov., Charles S. Morehead; Lieut. Gov., James G. Hardy; Treasurer, R. T. Wintersmith; Atty. General, James Harlan; Auditor, Thomas S. Page; Land Register, Andrew McKinley; Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. D. Mathews.

North Carolina. The Raleigh Standard of Aug. 18th, reports the result of the election of Members of Congress, as follows: "Dem." Thomas Ruffin, Warren Winslow, S. O. B. Branch, Burton Craig, T. L. Clingman; American, R. T. Paine, E. G. Rends, R. C. Puryear.

Alabama. Gov. Winston ("Dem.") is re-elected by a large majority. The following gentlemen are said to be elected to Congress: "Dem." Eli Shorter, G. F. Bowdell, S. Moore, S. W. Harris; American, P. Walker, W. R. Smith.

From Kansas. We learn by the "Stringfellow Squatter Sovereign" that the citizens of Atchinson village have had a good time of it in public rejoicing over "The most interesting ceremony ever witnessed in this town, the whipping of a 'five Abolitionist' with the euphonious name of J. W. B. Kelly, who hailed all the way from Cincinnati, Ohio." The castigation which came near proving fatal to Kelly was administered by "Mr. Grafton Thomason, late of Clay Co., Mo. Mr. Thomason, a short time ago, lost a valuable negro woman, who it was thought was induced to drown herself by the thieving scoundrel who is the subject of this article." As Kelly had been heard to speak reproachfully of Thomason for being a slaveholder, Thomason called on him for an explanation, when Stringfellow informs us Kelly told him he did not speak to slaveholders! Upon this Mr. Thomason did not wait for a further expression from him, but seized the independent individual, and nearly wore him out against the ground." A meeting of the citizens was called on the following morning, to endorse and "applaud" the conduct of Thomason, and to order Kelly to leave the town. (Although Kelly had done so on the preceding night.) A string of resolutions was passed threatening free soilers with tar, feathers, bludgeons, and hemp, and a committee appointed to circulate the resolutions among the citizens for signing, in order to ascertain who were unsound on the "goose question," on the inalienable rights of "Squatter sovereignty." We shall give the resolutions next week.

John L. Dawson who was appointed Governor of Kansas, refused to accept, and Wilson Shannon, Ex-Governor of Ohio, accepted the appointment.

Celebrating Gov. Reeder's Removal. When the news reached the Shawnee Mission that Reeder was removed, the legislature immediately passed the following: "Whereas, reliable information has been received of the removal of A. H. Reeder; and whereas, this body wishes to make suitable arrangements for the day we celebrate; therefore, Resolved, That we adjourn."

Negro Law in Kansas. Next week we shall publish a negro bill which is now before the legislature of Kansas. It consists of exactly a "baker's dozen" of sections, which if passed will undoubtedly get the resolutions free soilers "where the hair is tight." We have carefully run over the whole thirteen sections, for a "specimen," but find them all about equally strong. Sec 1 provides that "Every person, bond or free, convicted of raising a rebellion of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, shall suffer death."

Politics in Kansas. "There is but one issue now in Kansas, that is on the slavery question. The anti-slavery party are united on one side, and the pro-slavery whigs and democrats are united on the other side. We will only add that he who wishes to divide pro-slavery whigs and democrats, is no friend of the pro-slavery interest, and we cannot consent to discuss this matter with him as a friend, but only as an enemy. We expect no aid from any party outside of Kansas, and will not consent to drive any of our friends from us.

A national democratic candidate for Congress may expect to get the Anti-slavery vote of Kansas, and no more.—Stringfellow's Squatter Sovereign.

The American Party. In State council assembled at Charleston, August 14th, adopted a series of resolutions as setting forth the principles and objects of the American party in South Carolina.—They also sympathize with the fire eaters, and take strong ground upon the rights of "Southern secessionists." It declares the "American Order of South Carolina to be an independent body," independent of all the world, and the rest of mankind, but especially of the North. It declares that the South is hereafter to look to herself alone for the security of rights, and no longer to expect any aid and comfort from the North. We shall publish the whole platform next week in order to keep our readers posted up in the political movements of the day. As to ourselves we regard all these demonstrations as mere gas, got up with a view of bullying the next Congress, into a further nursing of the screeching bantling of Douglas.

Charleston True to her Colors.—State rights, Southern rights, and Anti-American demonstration. In accordance with a call of over a hundred prominent citizens a meeting was held in Charleston (S. C.) on the 15th of August, in order to recognize the democratic principles already adopted by the people of Georgia and Louisiana, and to form a platform for Union Killers and Know Nothing haters. An address, which had been prepared for the occasion, was read, followed by ten long resolutions. We shall publish the resolutions next week.

Price of Wheat in N. Y. The Rochester American of Aug. 18th, says that the new Genesee wheat was unfit for grinding, being too damp. Hence parcels of old wheat were eagerly sought for. E. N. Buell sold on that morning (Aug. 18th) 6500 bushels of old wheat at \$2 28 per bushel.

The Apple Crop in the States. All accounts from the West state that the crop of apples is unusually heavy. In many places the trees are propped up to save the branches. On the western reserve Ohio farmers have made contracts to sell them on the trees, buyers to pick them, at from six to ten cents per bushel.

No Pacific railroad yet awhite. The report of the Secretary of war upon the surveys of proposed routes to the Pacific has been published. Of the eight routes which are reported upon, the one least impracticable begins at Fulton on Red River, runs west on the 32 deg. parallel to San Diego, on the Pacific, a distance of 1618 miles. By this route, the distance from San Francisco to the Mississippi river will be 2180 miles. It is estimated that the cost of building the road will be \$93,000,000.

A writer who has seen the report, thus sums up his convictions in reference to the Red-river route; "Having looked into the reports of the officers engaged upon this route, adopted by the Secretary as nearest the requirements of Congress, I can state that, to my unscientific mind, it appears plain that although from the topography of the country fewer difficulties may be experienced in constructing a road upon this than upon any other of the routes described, yet that the obstacles which he patient upon the face of the reports are totally insurmountable, and that the road can neither be built upon this route nor worked if it were built."

We believe that the road can be built on Gov. Stevens' route for less than ninety millions of dollars. But even allowing that it cost twice that sum, why may we not apply the government funds to this really important national enterprise, as constitutionally as Soule tendered Spain 180 millions out of our national treasury, for the Island of Cuba?

Late from the Plains. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from Whitehead Aug. 6th says that G. P. Beaurais, of St. Louis, is in from the mountains, and reports all well with our soldiers and says the Indians do not intend to fight. He saw Red Leaf and Spotted Tail, the brother and son of Old Bear who told him that they had led the band that killed and robbed the mail party last fall, and that they were waiting for the officers of the U. S. to come and take them and do with them as they pleased. They had come to the conclusion that they had acted rashly in the matter and were now willing to atone for their fault, and purchase peace for their tribe by laying down their own lives.

The Yellow fever was raging to a fearful extent at New Orleans, Norfolk, Va., and several other places. At Norfolk the people have principally deserted the city.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

The Americans Triumphant!! "Sag Nights" and the Unwashed of all the "isms" Routed!

Johnson's Majority 5000!

A new republic of Squatter Sovereignty about to be established near the Head of Salt Creek!

Hurray for California! She has nobly met and conquered the anti-American cohorts! She has stretched forth her hand to stay the ark of the Union and the Constitution! She has done well, but she might have done better. She has swept the State for the WHOLE AMERICAN TICKET, but has lost the Prohibitory law by a small majority. JOHNSON, the American candidate for Governor, is elected over Bigler, bogus democrat, by from FIVE to SIX THOUSAND MAJORITY. So far as heard from his majority stands at 5548.

The next Legislature will probably stand as follows:

Table with columns SENATE and ASSEMBLY, listing Americans, Whigs holding over, and Democrats with their respective counts.

Throwing the Whigs in with the "Democrats" will still give the Americans a majority of 19 on joint ballot, and give the Americans two U. S. Senators.

We sincerely hope that the new administration which has just come into power in California will never disappoint the people from whose hands they have received their power. Let them set up to the principles of conservatism and reform which enter into their platform, and bogus democracy will grow lank and lean through starvation before it will be able to again riot on spoils and plunder in that State.

MAIN STREET HOUSE.—M. G. Richardson has taken the Main Street House, and promises to "do all he can to render it a home for all who may favor him with a call." We are glad to learn through Mr. Moss that the house "will be kept upon the principles of strict temperance."

"Will neighbor Adams of Tire Annots when he has another occasion to say that 'Portland editors carry bricks in their hats' make an exception of 'Adison' of the Standard, as it may bring on the shakes again, and thereby deprive the public for a time of his incomparable literary abilities?"—Oregonian.

We would do so with pleasure, "Neighbor" Dryer, if we could consistently with the truth. But at his late efforts at "bantling" us we thought we felt something very much like a "brick in his hat," and a bullet in his head.

SENTENCED.—During the session of the Circuit Court last week an Irishman, who broke into a Cannibal warehouse several weeks ago, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

Temperance Lectures. We received a list of appointments for temperance lectures, at all the important towns from Portland to Crescent City, by Miss Pellet, but as she has already preceded our paper in the rapidity of her motions to her various appointments, a publication of them would, at this date, be entirely useless.

"Good Loon, Good Devil."—The Standard, after puffing a distillery last week, comes to hand this week with one or two strong temperance articles on its outside. This is the sort of a course which we presume will suit such temperance men as "don't want to mix temperance and politics."

Improvement.—We notice that Mr. Holmes is making a decided improvement in the road up the bluff east of Canfield's.

L. F. Carree, Esq., is making additions to his brick house, on Main Street.

INDIAN FLOGGED.—An Indian "got a little of what he deserved a good deal of" yesterday morning, from the hands of Mr. Blanchard, of Canemah. The black rascal has been in the habit of going to several houses in this vicinity, and by menaces and threats endeavoring to frighten the women into giving him such articles as he imagined he needed. Having caught the savage at his house, where he had on former occasions endeavored to extort money from Mrs. B. by flourishing his knife, Mr. Blanchard took occasion to impress upon his mind some wholesome instruction, by means of a "Larapin." The fellow trotted down to our city, where he soon had a crowd of his fellows around him, laughing heartily at his mishap.

California Wholesale Prices. There has been a considerable advance on flour, in California, since the last quotations. Golden Gate self rising, and Ashley's do., was steady at \$10 per bu. Gillette at \$14. Fairchild's at \$19.50. Magnolia at \$9, Alvis at \$9, and Oregon at \$8.50.

Wheat, from \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bu. Oats, from 67 1/2 to 72 1/2 cents per bushel. Bacon, extra clear, 10 1/2 c. Park, mess, 330. Lard, from 7 1/2 to 8 1/2.