

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, Editor and Proprietor. AMERICA—knows nought of golden promises of Kings, knows nought of Coronets, and Stars, and Strivings.

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ed to be well prepared to resist and defy the law. The "Law and order people of the Territory," which means the Pro-Slavery men, are rallying to the aid of Jones, who has sent to Shawnee Mission for a wagon-load of ammunition and for cannon.

As we said yesterday, the Free State men of Leavenworth and other towns are going to Lawrence to side with the people of that place, in the fight. The sky at the West looks lurid, and we tremble every moment lest we may hear the clash of resounding arms and see the smoke of civil strife curling over the fresh fields of Kansas.

Secret Slavery Society in Missouri. [From the St. Louis Intelligence.] It has long been known that a secret League is in existence in Missouri, the sworn purpose of which is to plant Slavery in Kansas.

Gen. Lane Leading the Mob. [From the Louisville Courier, December 4.] INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 3, 1855. We have just received reliable intelligence from Kansas, which increased the high excitement already existing here.

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better men in Lawrence say they are willing to give up all concern in the affair, if the legally authorized persons seek it; otherwise they will resist to desperation.

A meeting is now being held in Kansas to see if some measures cannot be adopted to terminate the matter peacefully if possible, but forcibly if necessary.

The Very Latest—Lane Bids Defiance! INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 3—p. m. There is great excitement all through this country, and overwhelming numbers are pouring from every direction in the Territory to sustain the law.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1855. The Kansas Free-State papers give the following account of the difficulties in the Territory: A young man named Dow, 22 years of age, while at a blacksmith-shop where several border ruffians had congregated, was deliberately shot by one Coleman.

St. Louis, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1855. The latest accounts from Kansas represent that eight hundred men, armed with Sharpe's rifles, were assembled at Lawrence. They declared that they were willing the sheriff should peacefully search for the occupied prisoners, and that they would not commence hostilities, but would act on the defensive to the last.

Outbreak in Kansas. [From the St. Louis Intelligence, Dec. 1.] It appears from our despatches that we are having a hot political stew in Kansas at last. The story, as it comes to us, is this: That three Free Soilers went to a settler's house named Coleman, who is a Pro-Slavery man, and ordered him off. They were armed, and gave the man only 10 minutes to leave.

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the assistance of the officers. Now, we have a few remarks to offer on one feature of this case only. We shall attempt no surmise as to the full truth of the story as it comes to us.

But we will take it for granted, for the present, that we have received the full and veracious account of the origin of the violence and bloodshed that have just disgraced the soil of Kansas, and that will, from the peculiar state of the public feeling at this time, send a thrill of apprehension and horror throughout the country.

Now, in the devil's name, who is it that "wants help?" And what do they want that "help" for? Do the citizens of Missouri want "help?" Who or what is putting the citizens of Missouri in peril so great that the legislators and "the friends" at Jefferson must "help?"

Now, let Pierce reap the fruits of his imbecility. Let not the people of Missouri, by any urgent appeal or dunning device, be drawn into the internal feuds of Kansas. It looks very much as if there were a pre-concerted effort to do this very thing. Our despatches from the West say that parties have already proceeded from Independence into Kansas, and that "meetings have been held at Weston and St. Joseph, and companies formed to go to Kansas."

And now, foresooth, the United States officials in Kansas, and the all-prevailing Pro-Slavery people of Kansas are in deadly peril, and "despatches from Weston and St. Joseph, state that large meetings of the citizens have been held and companies formed to go to Kansas."

Shannon and the Executive. Rumors have passed into circulation, says the Washington Union, to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws.

tained permission to publish the following dispatches:

WESTPORT, (Mo.) Dec. 1, 1855. I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the Sheriff of Douglas County, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855. Your dispatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws.

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA. Measures of Retaliation against the North—Seizure of Northern Property for Fugitive Slaves.

From the Columbia Times. GEORGIA RETALIATORY SCHEME.—A bill entitled "A bill to provide for garnishment in certain cases, and for other purposes," and intended as a measure of retaliation on abolition States, has just been introduced into the Georgia House of Representatives.

Second section provides that upon the happening of these contingencies, and upon the non-appearance of the fugitive within the time specified, the owner may appear and make affidavit accordingly before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths (said affidavit also to contain a description of the slave, his value and the value of his services; that thereupon the affidavit shall be filed and a summons issued to any person, persons, or bodies corporate mentioned in the affidavit, to appear at the next session of the Supreme Court from which the summons shall have emanated, to answer in what sums they may be indebted to any person or body, corporate residing in the State to which such slave shall have fled.

Section third, after providing pains and penalties for the non-appearance of said garnisher within twenty days after citation by the Sheriff, provided that upon acknowledgment of such indebtedness on the part of the garnishee, a jury of twelve men shall be empaneled, who shall assess the value of the slave, and that thereupon the court shall render a judgment against said garnishee for the amount so assessed; provided said amount does not exceed the amount of indebtedness admitted in the answer.

Section fourth provides that in case the garnishee shall deny said indebtedness, or not admit a sufficient amount to cover the value of the slave, then execution shall issue for the amount admitted to be due. In plain words, the bill proposes to confiscate, for the benefit of owners of fugitive slaves, the debts due by citizens of Georgia to citizens of the State to which the slaves may have escaped, if the authorities of that State refuse to deliver up the slaves upon claim of their rightful owners.

On a former occasion we expressed our objections to all such retaliatory measures as the one proposed in the Legislature of Georgia. The objections to them are many and weighty; and are in fact insuperable. The subject has been mooted at various times, in this State, and it may not be amiss to recite some of those objections.

We will mention only one of those objections. Such retaliatory measures are in their operations and effects similar to embargo laws, which are sometimes resorted to

by one nation at war or about to engage in war with another nation, for the ostensible purpose of crippling the commerce and curtailing the resources of that nation.— They do quite as much harm to those whom they are intended to benefit, as to those whom they are designed to injure.— They have a reflex influence equal to their direct influence, if not greater.

It may be assumed that the trade, in which the citizens of Georgia became the debtors of citizens of the non-slaveholding States, is quite as important to the former as the latter. The people of Georgia, in the present state of commercial intercourse, are just as dependent upon Massachusetts for manufactured goods as are the citizens of that State dependent upon Georgia for the raw material of cotton. In this state of mutual dependence, it were folly to enact any law which would render uncertain the collection of debts due by citizens of one State to citizens of the other. The effect would be to destroy all commerce between the two States, and this destruction would injure the citizens of Georgia as much as it would injure those of Massachusetts. At any rate, there would be no debts allowed. All the commerce would be based upon the cash principle. There would be no credit, for there would be no means of compelling payment; at least, payment would be made uncertain. There would soon be no debts upon which the law of garnishment would operate. It is needless to add that in such an event the people of Georgia will suffer as much detriment as the people of Massachusetts.

A Husband and Father Turned up after Twenty Years' Absence. We have heard the particulars of one of these strange episodes in life in which the old adage of "truth is stranger than fiction," was fully illustrated. About six years since, a lady named Mrs. Martha Wood, accompanied by her son, his wife, and a couple of children, arrived in this city from New Bedford, Mass. She stated that she was a widow of twenty-four years' standing, her husband having been mate of a whaler, which had been lost at sea. The family have resided for the greater part of the time on Liberty st., Mr. Wood, the son, working at his trade, which is that of a cooper.

Yesterday morning, a gray-headed and toil-worn man called at the residence of the family, and seeing Mr. Wood, inquired for the widow, who, being called into the room, while gazing intently at the stranger, whose eyes were fixed mournfully upon her, requested to know his business. The tale is soon told. The ship in which he had made his last voyage from New Bedford was cast away in the South Sea Islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After enduring almost unheard-of privations, he succeeded, after thirty years' absence, in reaching his native city. From a brother of his wife he learned their present location, and arrived to find her whom he had left a young and blooming bride, far advanced in the evening of life; while the infant upon whose lips when last he saw him he had imprinted a father's kiss, and who could then scarcely lip his name, was now a stalwart man and the head of a family. How many hopes and fears must have agitated the old mariner as he again set foot, after his long pilgrimage, upon his native soil.—Cincinnati Enquirer, Nov. 2.

RESIGNATION OF THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF LEGATION AT LONDON.—Mr. Appleton of Maine, late United States Secretary of Legation at London, has resigned. With the letters of recall sent by the Government to Mr. Buchanan, at that gentleman's request there was sent, we hear, an appointment for Mr. Appleton as United States Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, which that gentleman declined, preferring to return to the United States, where his private business demands his presence. He has thus elected not to pursue a diplomatic career. This election will be very generally regretted, for there is no more competent man in the country for the furtherance of our interest abroad than Mr. Appleton.—We have every reason to believe that his decision to remain abroad as a diplomatist after the return of Mr. Buchanan, has greatly disappointed the President and Secretary of State. We presume that Mr. Buchanan will not leave London now, until his successor may be on the spot to relieve him.—Washington Star, Dec. 4.

THE TABLE TURNED.—No sooner was Passmore Williamson out of Moyamensing, than he instituted a suit against Judge Kane for false imprisonment. It would be a joke if Passmore should be able to cage the Judge.

"Now, gentlemen," said a nobleman to his guests, as the ladies left the room, "let us understand each other; are we to drink like men or like brutes?" The guests, somewhat indignant, exclaimed, "Like men, of course." "Then," replied he, "we are going to get jolly drunk, for brutes never drink more than they want."