

The Oregon Argus.

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

VOL. II.

OREGON CITY, O. T., NOVEMBER 15, 1856.

No. 31.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00 two insertions, 4.00 three insertions, 5.00 Each subsequent insertion, 1.00 Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.

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, and will be in the speedy receipt of additional material to all the requirements of this locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

Kentucky Politics.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1, 1856.

Two political meetings were called here last night—one by the Americans at East Hall, and the other by the Republicans at West Hall. At the former the Hon. T. L. Jones was to speak, and at the latter, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

At the West Hall Mr. Clay commenced his speech by drawing a comparison between the States of Kentucky and Ohio, as affected by slavery, when cries were made of "Move him, move him," "Hurrah for Fillmore"—entirely drowning his voice.—Mr. Clay said he was not aware that a Fillmore meeting had been called on the same night.

Mr. Jones finished his speech and then asked the few remaining to listen to Mr. Clay, who then spoke for nearly an hour, being frequently interrupted.

The Journal (American) says the Democrats made the disturbance and hurrahed for Fillmore.

The Democrat and Times (Democratic) say that the Democrats took no part in the disturbance whatever. The Democrat also says that the disturbance was principally confined to boys.

The Courier (Whig) says that the scene was worthy of Pandemonium, and that the large gang of thoughtless boys and indifferent men who attempted to abridge the liberty of speech deserve the severest reprobation.

An Editor Killed in a Duel.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 30, 1856. W. R. Taber, Esq., editor of the Charleston Mercury, was killed yesterday afternoon in a duel with Edward Magrath, on the third fire.

THE CHARLESTON DUEL.—The Charleston Standard gives the following account of the affair of honor in that city, already noticed by telegraph:

An affair of honor occurred last evening in the vicinity of this city, between Wm. R. Taber, jr., esq., one of the editors of the Mercury, and Edward Magrath, esq., in which the former was mortally wounded, and died an hour after. The difficulty originated in the publication of articles in the Mercury in reference to the Hon. A. G. Magrath, a candidate for Congress.—Satisfaction was demanded by the brother, and a meeting took place as we have mentioned. Difficulties continued in the way of an adjustment, and Mr. Taber fell at the third fire, the ball taking effect in his head. The weapons were pistols, and the distance ten paces.

RAILROAD DISASTER.—Loss of Life.—A collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad in October, between a construction and a freight train, near the New-Albany and Salem crossing. Eight laborers were killed and twenty wounded.

A Good "Take off" on J. B. Clay.

Early yesterday forenoon a small crowd at the Bramble House corner were gathered around a plain looking countryman who was reading from a small hand-bill or circular, containing in substance the letter of "J. D. D.," as published in the Journal a few days since. The letter, as our readers will remember, is addressed to James B. Clay, the "degenerate son of a noble sire," who now fraternizes with the "hounds" who pursued his illustrious father to the threshold of the grave. As the countryman was reading, Mr. Clay, who is stepping at the Bramble, hearing his name spoken, approached the crowd, and interrupting the reader, inquired what it was. "Why," said the countryman, (who of course had no idea that he was in the presence of the distinguished gentleman himself) "it's a mighty good thing on that prodigal, Jim Clay, who's been bought up by the old liners to come over and help carry Indiana." "It's d-d good," said he, warming up with the subject. Clay straightened himself up pompously, and with an annihilating emphasis and imperious gesture replied, "I AM JAMES B. CLAY, SIR!" The countryman, nothing abashed by the "plantation manner" of the august individual in whose presence he thus unexpectedly found himself, coolly surveyed him from head to foot, and placing his thumbs in his vest, threw himself back a la Clay, and assuming as near as possible his tone and gesture, responded: "THE H—L YOU ARE!" and quietly added, "I had no idea the old stock was quite so near run out." The manner of the countryman was inimitable, and the joke so broad that the whole crowd, old liners and all, joined in a laugh, and Clay beat a retreat.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

Use of Salt in Cooking Vegetables. Here is something everybody ought to have known long ago, and that everybody should now read and remember:

If one portion of vegetables be boiled in pure distilled or rain water, another in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior. This inferiority may go far in the case of onions, as they are almost entirely destitute of either taste or color, though when cooked in salt water, in addition to the pleasant salt taste they possess a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when boiled in pure water. Water which contains 1-420th of its weight of salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables.

67 L. J. Brown, of Stockbridge, Vermont, came to his death in Chicago from blowing out the gas in his chamber at the Massasoit House, instead of shutting it off; he was resuscitated by the physicians, and believed to be out of danger, but died a few hours afterwards.

A single kernel of barley, growing upon the hills, this season, has produced sixty-six stalks, yielding within a fraction of 3,000 grains.

ency that their great strength lies at the South, and accordingly they claim for Mr. Buchanan every Southern State. We do not care to wake them just yet from so pleasant yet delusive a dream, though we can assure them it was not an "angel's whisper" which made their slumbers joyous with such tidings. Still, conceding—for the sake of the argument—that the South is largely Democratic, we would respectfully ask how then is it possible for the South to refuse implicit obedience to the rule of any President legally elected, when we know that it is a cardinal principle of the Democracy that "the majority shall govern!" If the majority is found at the North during the coming election, will the leaders of the South repudiate their Democratic principles, and forthwith rise in rebellion? Will Col. Brooks marshal his cohorts for an assault upon the Capital? Will the Richmond Enquirer sound the charge; and above all, will the popular heart of the South respond? Virginia dare not, for her Western counties hold those of the East in check. Maryland will not, for disloyalty is a word not to be found in her political vocabulary. As a border slave State, Maryland has suffered more largely from the aggressions of abolitionists than any of her Southern sisters, but these grievances, serious as they are, would be aggravated ten-fold by a dissolution of the Union. The respect which a large majority of the people of the North now have for the compromises incorporated into the Federal compact, restrain them at this time from countenancing any active interference with that species of property in the Southern States, the secure possession of which is guaranteed by the Fugitive Slave Law, and reaffirmed still more strongly by the Compromises of 1850; but let the Constitution be once abrogated, and who shall say to what lengths many of those men would go, who now consider themselves bound by the obligations it imposes?

Disunion Sentiments Rebuked at the South.

It is gratifying just now, when a wretched attempt is being made to intimidate the North by the threat that if Fremont is elected President the Union will be dissolved, when Mr. Fillmore for his party, and Mr. Breckinridge for his party, proclaim that the South "won't submit" to a constitutionally elected President, if he does not suit them. Gov. Wise and the Richmond Enquirer, the especially ferocious supporter of Mr. Buchanan, have recently been asserting that the election of Fremont would "inevitably" dissolve the Union. The Baltimore Patriot—the organ of the conservatives of Maryland—the 10th, has a very able and candid leading article under the head line—"If Fremont is Elected, will the South Secede?—Where Maryland Stands." In the first paragraph the extremists of both sections are heartily denounced, and the assumption of the Richmond Enquirer "to speak authoritatively for the whole South," is denounced. The Patriot says:

It becomes the duty of such Southern members of the confederacy as repudiate all idea of disunion to declare their fealty to the articles of confederation in language which cannot be mistaken. So far as respects the integrity of the Federal bond, it matters not who is elected President—Maryland will stand by the Union. She has her preferences, and will indicate them by her vote; but if the statesman whom she regards most worthy of being chosen Chief Magistrate should unfortunately be supplanted by a more popular candidate, she will imitate the example of that fine old English Admiral, Blake, who had no love for the protectorate of Cromwell, yet felt it to be his duty to serve his country, no matter who held the reins of Government.

It is not fully but sheer midsummer madness to talk of separating from a confederacy, which in union is all powerful, to become as distinct governments, the scorn and contempt of the whole civilized world.—Mark further what follows. The government of the United States, during the pressure of the Mexican war, required a loan—it was taken at once and at a high premium. Recently, the State of Virginia, by merely threatening disunion, found her bonds unsaleable in foreign markets, and if she was capable of carrying out her threats, she would not command purchasers at any price.

But is the Enquirer, while hurling its denunciations against all who differ from it in opinion, quite certain that it speaks the sentiment of Virginia? There is a hardy, transmontane population within the limits of that State which, notwithstanding the fierce pugnacity displayed by our cotemporary, had never been roused to join in its rebellious cry. Still less could it be brought to carry out, in practice, the treason which the Enquirer preaches. If any secession at all takes place, it will be the secession of Western Virginia from the seaboard counties—but not from the Union.

Carolina fire-eaters have pointed out, in magnificent sentences, the admirable capabilities of the South for carrying on a defensive war. They have shown how batteries, placed in this pass, and rifles bristling on that hillside, could work destruction on an advancing foe. Col. Brooks has, moreover, advised, in the event of Fremont's election, that a gallant army of Southerners equipped with bowie knife and revolver, shall march in grim procession to Washington, and seize upon the Government archives and treasury. Our impulsive neighbor of the Enquirer straightaway blows a bugle blast, and raises the war cry of the old Covenanters, "To your tents, O Israel!" But neither the defensive capacity of the Southern States, nor the tempting suggestion Col. Brooks, nor "the windy inspirations of forced breath" of the Richmond Enquirer, can stimulate a patriotic people, proud of their national prosperity, reverencing their national destiny, and sensible of the power which that nationality ensures, to rally forth on so Quixotic an expedition, or even attempt to crush out the memory of the past, and the hope of the future, by an act which would entail upon their posterity a bitterer destiny than that which befel the children of Adam under the weight of the primal curse.

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cracy that their great strength lies at the South, and accordingly they claim for Mr. Buchanan every Southern State. We do not care to wake them just yet from so pleasant yet delusive a dream, though we can assure them it was not an "angel's whisper" which made their slumbers joyous with such tidings. Still, conceding—for the sake of the argument—that the South is largely Democratic, we would respectfully ask how then is it possible for the South to refuse implicit obedience to the rule of any President legally elected, when we know that it is a cardinal principle of the Democracy that "the majority shall govern!"

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THE LAKE COMMERCE.—The following abstract of the Committee on Commerce, we reproduce from the Cleveland Herald:

The increase of Lake Tonnage for the year ending June 30, 1855, was a fraction less than 10 per cent.

A greater amount of tonnage enters and clears on the Lakes between the United States and Canada, than between the United States and any other foreign port.

The Lake Tonnage for 1855 was 345,000 tons, which, valued at \$45 per ton, is \$14,838,000.

The present value of Lake Commerce (exclusive of Presque Isle and Macinac not reported) is \$608,340,320.

The value of property exposed to perils of Lake navigation is greater than all the merchandise exported from the United States to all foreign countries, or imported from all foreign countries to the United States.

The seven Lake States—New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin have a population of 9,784,550, while the other 24 States have a population of 9,766,468, leaving a balance in favor of these seven States of over 16,000. This difference is increasing daily. Verily in point of number there is a North-West, and it is making back bone every day.

The value of vessels shipwrecked in eight years was \$8,952,064.

Damages sustained by vessels for 1854, by St. Clair Flats, \$660,146.56.

From 1837 to 1855 there has been collected for revenue on the Lakes, \$5,511,129.93. Congress in the same time has appropriated for Lake harbors \$2,884,125 leaving a balance in the United States Treasury, as received from Lake commerce over and above what has been taken from the Treasury to benefit the Lakes, the handsome sum of \$2,627,004.98. Deduct the cost and expenses of the Lake Light Houses for the same time, and the Treasury still has a balance of over \$1,000,000.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Moscow state that the Czar has signalized his coronation by making public a most important ukase, which lays the foundation for great reforms. The following points are contained in it:

A civic and military medal for all who took part, directly or indirectly, in the war. Freedom from military service for four years throughout the empire. A most equitable assessment of the poll-tax. The Emperor records an amnesty to the political offenders of 1826 and 1831. All the Jews of the empire are freed from the special burdens of the recruitment that still oppressed them. The children of soldiers that were brought up by the State, and as such formed a part hitherto of the army, in which they were bound to serve as soldiers, are all restored to their relatives.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3, 1856. Gov. Geary has issued a proclamation for the sheriffs of the different counties in Kansas to open the polls on Monday, Oct. 6 for the election of Delegate to Congress and members of the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4, 1856.—A letter to the Republican from Gov. Geary, dated the 26th ult., says the United States troops will be stationed at points where troubles are anticipated during the coming election, and that any interference with the legitimate exercise of suffrage will be punished with the utmost severity. Mr. Whitfield is the Pro-Slavery candidate for Congress.

A letter to the Democrat dated the 24th, says that the Free State prisoners had been examined before Judge Cato, and committed for trial at the April term of the Court.

KANSAS.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Lawrence on the 24th Sept., gives the following as another scheme which is on foot for driving the free State men out of Kansas:

"Since the attempted attack on Lawrence on the 14th inst., there has come to light a deep-laid plan for murdering and driving out every free State man in Kansas. A short time previous to that day, a free State man, residing near Ossawatimie, but formerly from Missouri, received information from a former neighbor and pro-slavery friend, that if he wished to save his life he must leave his home and try to reach Missouri, avoiding the highways and hiding in the ravines, and when he reached M. to keep hid, for his life was in danger. His informant stated that a large force was to attack Lawrence, while another party were posted along the border line, and were to march, on hearing of the destruction of Lawrence, driving before them all the free State inhabitants of southern Kansas, whose retreat was to be cut off by the force gathered around Lawrence. So much for the country south of the Kaw, while on the north a large body were to march from Leavenworth City, Atchison, Doniphan, Kickapoo, and other towns on the river, where the facilities for crossing are great, and the reign of terror complete. The free State man felt it his duty to communicate what he had learned to his neighbors, but the action of the Governor in protecting Lawrence prevented the consummation of this deep-laid plan to destroy the freemen of Kansas. I do not mention names, as it might be dangerous to the friendly Missouriian.

"Will not the North help us? Nothing will save our Territory from the desolation of slavery, and her citizens from the infamous bogus laws, but the arrival of men, money, and material, both peaceable and warlike, as soon as the election is over.—A calm is over this devoted land now, but it is deceitful, and but the precursor of a stern fiercer than any that have preceded it. We want men who will be bona fide settlers, willing to work, desirous of peace but determined to maintain their rights.—Our motto is and ever will remain, "Our lives for our Rights."

The Monarch of the Deep.—The Great Steamship Leviathan.

This is the age of great steamers. The Persia is a modern wonder, and yet she is diminutive in proportion when compared to the Leviathan. The "Mistress of the Seas," as some of the London journals call her, is built entirely of iron, in the shape of plates, securely fastened together with rivets.

She has a double side fore and aft, all the way up to within a few feet of the taffrail. She has also double decks. By this means great buoyancy and strength are imparted to the vessel, as the space between the decks and sides is filled with air. She is built in eight compartments, all air and water tight. Her registered tonnage is 23,000 tons, with capacity for coal in addition of from 12,000 to 14,000 tons. Her draft of water when loaded will be 28 feet, and when unloaded 18 ft. Her average speed is computed at 23 knots or miles per hour. She will be propelled by a gigantic screw 23 feet in diameter, four paddles, and by sails. Her number of masts will be seven, three of which will be crossed with yards, and square-rigged, as in a line-of-battle ship, and the other masts will have fore and aft sails.—Her number of boilers will be ten, five on each side, and each having ten furnaces. She will carry, in addition to a sufficient complement of small boats, no less than eight small screw steamers, each 110 feet in length, placed four on each side of the vessel.

The steamers will land and embark both passengers and cargo. The passengers' berths are placed on both sides the entire length of the ship. The number of decks is four, and the height of the principal saloons, which are in the centre, is 15 feet. The number of passengers she will be able to carry is 600 first class, 1,500 second class, and 10,000 troops with field equipments. Length 650 feet, breadth of beam 83 feet, depth from deck to keel 58 feet; aggregate length of saloon 400 feet. Her commander will be Capt. Harrison, with a crew of, in all, including seamen, engineers, stokers, etc., from 850 to 900 men; consequently, with all on board, she will comprise within herself a population of a large town, or even a city, say 13,000 persons. Nearly one thousand men are employed in her construction. The contract price for her building is £220,000—over a million and a half of dollars. There are then the expenses of her engines and the fittings, victualing, etc. The mere expense of launching her into the water, when completed, will be no less than £40,000, as hydraulic power will have to be used for the purpose, and the machinery employed her of peculiar construction. She will enter the water broadside on. The

weight of iron used in the construction of the ship is 7,000 tons.

The floor of the ship is perfectly flat, the keel being turned inwards and rivetted to the inner ship's keel. These several skins are joined to each other by longitudinal webs or girders, formed of plate and angle iron. There are seventeen of these webs on each side of the ship, which run the entire length of the vessel, and they are placed at such distances as to extend upward, at intervals of about three feet from the keel to the main deck, and they are again closed up in length varying from twenty to sixty feet. Thus the outer and inner skins are joined together by means of a great number of water-tight webs or cells of extraordinary strength, giving the vessel a rigidity such as has never been communicated to a ship before. The main deck is treated in the same manner for a width of twenty feet on each side, and iron girders bind one side to the other so that the entire vessel becomes, as it were, a beam of strength, and the whole fabric may be denominated a web of woven iron, the rivets forming the fastenings and the webbed or honey-comb cells becoming an indissoluble structure. The compartments between the outer and inner skin will hold 3,000 tons of water ballast, should it be required. The web plates are of inch iron, and the outer and inner skins are of three-quarter inch iron.

The vessel will have twenty ports on the lower deck, each five feet square, to receive railway wagons. She has also sixty ports on each side, two feet six inches square, for ventilation, and an abundance of dead lights. The lower ports are ten feet above the water when the ship is loaded.

One great difficulty which the Levianth will labor under will be the few great commercial ports in the world, to enter which there is sufficient depth of water to enable her to pass on in safety. According to a recently published statement, she cannot come within eighteen miles of New York—and would then have to discharge her cargo at an insignificant place, by the agency of lighters. The only northern port she can visit, and which has depth of water enough to float her when laden, in safety, is said to be Portland, Maine.

WHICH ARE THE REAL ST. ANTHONY'S BONES?—There is a French dispute which will astonish the civilized world. A solemn question is raised, and archbishops, bishops, priests, monks, and people are in the deepest excitement about it, so that it is formally referred to the Holy See, not for the first time, whether the genuine relics of St. Anthony, which have been offered to veneration for three hundred years in the church of St. Julian, at Arles, and guaranteed by a papal bull, do not repose in St. Anthony's own church in Dauphine? The Abbe Dassy declares it, and on papal authority, too. Was it not in Dauphine that these relics, brought from Constantinople by one of their barons in 1070, cured that disease since known as St. Anthony's Fire? Has not a pope before now declared the relics at Arles to be spurious? The archbishop is enraged at the hypothesis, and the people of Arles are in a fever. A kind proposition, offered by mediators, that "they can point out two Anthonies,—him of the desert and him of Lerins"—is rejected with indignation. The pope shall himself decide once more, and his decision shall (for his time) be binding! In the meantime the good people are urged to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where relics are not so profanely caviled at. "Caravans" (if that be a fit name) from Paris and Vienna are to take ship at Marseilles and Trieste forthwith, to arrive at Jerusalem by holy week.

Use of Salt in Cooking Vegetables. Here is something everybody ought to have known long ago, and that everybody should now read and remember:

If one portion of vegetables be boiled in pure distilled or rain water, another in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior. This inferiority may go far in the case of onions, as they are almost entirely destitute of either taste or color, though when cooked in salt water, in addition to the pleasant salt taste they possess a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when boiled in pure water. Water which contains 1-420th of its weight of salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables.

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