

Now is Your Time.

We have a word to say to the Breckinridge disunionists. The leaders of your party are said to have been coolly and seriously conceiving a hellish scheme for the destruction of this Government for many years past.

Our Emigrant Route.

Among other benefits we expect to enjoy as the result of Col. Baker's election to the Senate and the election of Lincoln to the Presidency, is protection on the emigrant route across the plains.

There is a wrong, an outrageous wrong somewhere, whether it be with our military here, or with the Department at Washington, or with both, we pretend not to say.

Opposition.—There has been a line of opposition started between Oregon and California. The "California" steamer, the first of the line, is expected to-day.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel Simmons for a late copy of the Alta California.

SALEM, Nov. 29, 1860.

Ed. Argus: Nothing of sufficient importance has transpired in and about this city to justify a communication since our city election, or I should have troubled your readers with a bit of my nonsense.

It matters little what occupation one has—so there be an occupation—but it matters everything how it is prosecuted. Take some one thing, put forth all your energies upon that, and elevate yourself by elevating your calling.

The customers of a well conducted mercantile house, reap a direct benefit from the good conduct of that house.

A. L. Bancroft & Co. certainly did not aspire above their ability to perform, when they collected Paper, Envelops, Blank Books, Pens, Ink, Pencils, &c., embodying all under the term stationery, and laying their foundation broad and deep, entered upon this as the great business of their lives.

Posessing, in an eminent degree, all the advantages enumerated above, added to which, a thorough knowledge of their business, and a determination to give those who patronize them entire satisfaction, the principles upon which they build are sure, success is certain—and as we can never remain indifferent to the calls of true merit, perseverance and obliging manners, we earnestly recommend the House of A. L. Bancroft & Co. to the attention of our community.

Their fine stock, selected with great care from English, French, German and American Manufacturers, is well represented in the neat establishment of our friend John Fleming, at the Post Office Book Store in this city.

ITS EFFECT.—It does seem as though all nature rejoiced at the election of Lincoln. Good men all rejoice—lovely women are universally delighted—and all nature puts on her blindest smile.

From the tenor of the news in another column, it would appear as though South Carolina was about going out of the Union.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—NOV. 24.—Flour, \$5.50; Wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.60 per 100 lbs.; Oats, \$1.25 to \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; Potatoes, 60c per 100 lbs.

The Woollen Mills at Salem are kept running night and day, incessantly, to fill orders which have crowded in upon them.

The Cardinal Primate of Hungary had received orders to commence preparations for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary—the event being fixed for next spring.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

LATE FROM THE EAST.

We are indebted to the Statesman Extra for the following intelligence, which was telegraphed to that office from Yreka: St. Louis, November 9th.

There is not much additional election news. Maryland has gone for Breckinridge by a small plurality. Virginia still in doubt. Nothing further from Georgia.—Bell has probably carried Tennessee, though it is still considered doubtful. Kentucky certain for Bell. The Montgomery Mail of to-day, claims Alabama for Breckinridge by 10,000.

Secession Movements. The bark James Gray, owned by Cushing, of the Boston line, under instructions from owners, yesterday, hoisted the Palmetto flag, and fired fifteen guns in Charleston harbor.

The Southern students in the New York Medical University have held a meeting to consider the question of secession. There was no action taken but the question was left for discussion, at some future meeting.

A dispatch from Richmond to the New York Times, says there is little excitement there, and the Whigs seem well pleased with the result of the election.

The Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) says: "There are already indications that the secessionists, who have inflicted a most serious injury on their own section, without any evil effect elsewhere, hope to bring about a compromise.

The Arkansas legislature organized on Monday by the election of Judge Fletcher President of the Senate, Woods Burch Speaker of the Assembly.

Later from St. Louis. St. Louis, Nov. 10, 12 p. m. The pluralities of Breckinridge are, in Maryland, 300; in Louisiana, 3,000; in Georgia and Mississippi, large; in Virginia, small.

Governor Brown, in his special message to the Georgia legislature, advised retaliatory laws against Massachusetts and other States guilty of unconstitutional or unfriendly legislation.

A mass meeting at Savannah, on the night of the 8th, was addressed by the Bell electors and others; an immense crowd was present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were adopted not to submit to the election of Lincoln; also, requiring the legislature to call a convention to discuss a mode of redress, and to take immediate steps to organize an armed force.

The formation of clubs of minute men at Mobile is going on. A battalion of cavalry were organized, and had offered their services to the Governor of Alabama.

St. Louis, via Ft. Kearney, Nov. 12, P. M. In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 10th Nov., the Speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Chesnut as U. S. Senator.

The Egyptian Government had resolved to extend the railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea to within a short steaming distance of Aden, thereby shortening the overland journey by five days, and avoiding the danger of the Red Sea navigation.

federal relations reported an amendment to the Senate bill calling for a convention, and deciding operations in December instead of January. It was discussed and unanimously passed. The Senate concurred unanimously in the amendment. A member offered a resolution that the Governor be empowered to raise 10,000 volunteers, which will be considered to-day.

Toombs, of Georgia, had resigned, and in the legislature on the 8th, an order to proceed to the election of U. S. Senator was laid on the table for the present.

A bill was introduced taxing the manufactured articles of Massachusetts, and also preventing the citizens of the offending States suing in the courts of Georgia.

On Saturday, a meeting was held at Augusta, at which the mayor presented resolutions protesting against the expulsion of citizens without real cause, in favor of law and order, which were adopted. At night a rampant secession meeting was held, and hostile speeches were made. A delegation of minute men were appointed to attend the convention at Milledgeville on Monday.

A dispatch says the citizens of Mobile are opposed to disunion, but nine-tenths of the people of the county are for disunion. A plan for secession will be organized this week; the Governor, Judiciary, and all the Congressmen but one, are for disunion. An immediate convention has been determined on. Minute men are now organizing, and moving for an extra session of the legislature.

An attempt at Philadelphia to form the republican clubs into a posse to support Lincoln in the Presidential chair, has been defeated. The resolutions expressing good will to all sections were adopted. One ward club tenders its services for the inauguration, and opposes any interference of Southern minute men.

An immense rush has been made on the Charleston banks, and a special bill has been passed by the legislature to protect them.

Arizona.—Ned McGowan is defeated for Congress. Steck is elected. Dispatches from Richmond, Va., to the Times, say there is little excitement there, and the Whigs seem well pleased with the result of the election.

CONSERVATIVE SENTIMENTS OF JUDGE WAYNE, OF THE SUPREME COURT.

It is stated in a Washington dispatch that Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and a citizen of Georgia, who reached Washington Nov. 1st., after a brief visit to New York, is exceedingly indignant at the course of the Disunionists, and has announced his intention to admonish Mr. Cobb of the fatal course he is running.

PROGRAMME OF LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION ABOUT TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: "The programme of Lincoln, as understood by the Republican Executive Committee, is to deliver a speech on the occasion of being serenaded—in which he will lay down clearly and emphatically the principles on which he will administer the government, and these principles will be such as to meet a cordial endorsement by every one, except, as I have before said, the ultras North and South. They will be mutually disappointed."

The Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) says: "There are already indications that the secessionists, who have inflicted a most serious injury on their own section, without any evil effect elsewhere, hope to bring about a compromise. Alarmed at the personal ruin impending over them—and which cannot now be averted by any device—these conspirators are said to be laying plans for a Convention of the several States for the purpose of patching up another compromise, for the proposed object of keeping the Union together by some Constitutional amendment. This can never be effected as proposed. The perfidious repudiation of the Northern share of the Compromise of 1820, by an almost united Southern vote, aided by a few Northern doughfaces, and the gross violation of the Peace Measures of 1850, by the renewal of agitation in 1854, have rendered all further transactions in that line impossible."

NOTE OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The aggregate vote in Louisville, for each candidate, was as follows: Bell, 3,823; Douglas, 2,633; Breckinridge, 854; Lincoln, 91. The Journal of that city says: There is a live, a strong, and growing Republican party in Newport, Kentucky. Witness the following vote cast in that city: Lincoln, 283; Douglas, 423; Bell, 261; Breckinridge, 64.

FOREIGN.—The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, in which the Russian Minister to Turin is ordered forthwith to demand his passports and quit Turin with all the personnel of the Legation, is published. In it Prince Gortschakoff assumes a high tone towards Sardinia, and denounces her actions.

FRANCE.—The Emperor had held a Military Council at St. Cloud, at which all the Marshals of France, with the exception of Bosquet, who is unwell, were in attendance. It is said that the Emperor wished to consult them on a new plan he had suggested for the formation of an army of reserve.

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OLD, OLD ENGLAND.—The mind finds it difficult to realize the idea that a country like England was once a steaming morass, covered with the rank tropical vegetation of the tree fern groves, its awful silence only broken by the hum of the shaly beetle, the rush of the hideous flying lizards through the lofty woods of fern and reeds, or the tramp of the giant iguanodons over the plashy woods. Imagination, left to herself, could scarcely have indulged in so wild a flight as to picture an era when plains of Cannor were the coral reefs of some primeval lagoon; when the tiger and hyena lurked in the thickets of Kindale; when the trumpeting of the large northern elephant was heard on the moors of Yorkshire and the downs of Brighton; when the bison fed on the plains, and the sullen river horse and rhinoceros browsed by the Thames and the Avon. Yet, such things were.—The hammer of the geologist, like the enchanter's wand, has conjured up more than one panorama of Old England, far more weird and wonderful than ever was fabled. The historian only seeks to trace back the annals of our island to the days when it was first peopled by painted savages, living in wigwams like the red Indian, or the beaver, and hunting with the rude bow and flint-headed arrow; the geologist recalls the times when our island was the home of the dragon, the turtle and the iguanodon.—All the Year Round.

The End of Great Men.

Casting my eye upon a printed page of miniature portraits I perceived that the four personages who occupied the four most conspicuous places were, Alexander, Hannibal, Caesar and Bonaparte. I had seen the same unnumbered times before, but never did the same sensations arise in my bosom, as my mind hastily glanced over their several histories.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world and wept that there was not another world for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps—after having put to flight the armies of this "mistress of the world," and stripped "three bushels" of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being lated by those of who exultingly united his name to that of their god, and called him Hann Baal—and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Caesar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his garments in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name—after having deluged Europe with tears and blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could see his country's banner waving o'er the deep, but which would not or could not bring him aid!

Thus, these four men, who from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seemed to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world calls great—those four, who each in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or as some suppose by poison mingled in his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one a lonely exile. "How are the mighty fallen!"

UNPLEASANT TRUTHS APPLIED WITH A VENGEANCE.—The Yreka Journal, having been sneered at by a San Francisco political editor, retorts—"Nine out of ten of the large political papers published in cities, carry the mark of insincerity all over their columns; nineteen out of twenty of the long political leaders which we find in these papers are written by men who are impelled to write them in order to secure the common necessities of life. Twenty-five out of thirty of these newspapers are what they are, and would be anything else, for money; they are owned and controlled, from editor to devil, by politicians."

POWER OF A MINORITY.—In case of the election of President by the House of Representatives, the seventeen smallest States can elect a President. Three of these minor States have only a single representative, six have only two, three have three, three have four, one has five, and another six, so that thirty-seven members of Congress, being a majority of the delegations from a majority of the States, can elect a President, if no election is made by the electors chosen by the popular vote.

Cuba is advancing in population and all other sources of wealth. It is calculated that the present population of the island is 1,168,000, of which nearly 550,000 are white inhabitants, 180,000 free colored, 400,000 slaves, and 38,000 Asiatics and Indians. The sugar estates are immensely productive. Twenty-three of the principal plantations, comprising about one hundred thousand acres of land and 10,175 slaves, besides building, machinery, &c. are valued at scarcely \$15,000,000.

THE PRESS AND DEAD HEAD.—Railroads Stage coaches and steamboats complain of dead heading, that is to say, of printers, editors and brethren of the craft, riding so much without pay. The news paper press endures more of this dead-heading than all three of those modes of conveyance combined. The Pulpit, the Bar and the Theatre; corporations, legislative assemblies, societies, religious, benevolent, agricultural, mercantile establishments, vendors of quack medicines, railroad companies, omnibuses, stage lines, and every variety of individuals, including political parties, and politicians, draw largely upon the liberality of the press. The press is expected to give strength to all weak institutions and enterprises; it is asked to puff small preachers into overshadowing pulpit actors, to puff small politicians and unprincipled demagogues into great men and patriots; to magnify incompetent railroad kings; it is expected to herald abroad the fame of quacks of all classes, bolster up dull authors, immortalize weak congressional speeches; it is required to give sight to the hungry, talents to fools, and honor to thieves and robbers; it is asked to cover the up infirmities of the weak, to hide the faults of guilty men, and wink at the fraudulent schemes of scoundrels; to pect to the vain, to extol the merits of those who deserve nothing but the scorn and contempt of all good citizens; it is required, in a word, of the newspaper press, that it become all things to all men; and if it look for subscriptions and advertising, is denounced as mean and sordid, and its conductors as wanting in liberality. There is no interest on the face of this green earth that is expected to give as much to society, without pay or thanks, as the newspaper press of the country. The little souled man who inserts in your columns a fifteen shilling advertisement, expects you to write him out at least five dollars worth of editorial notices. And the obscure and niggardly man you have written into a position of importance, far beyond his merit, considers that his name adorns your columns, and gives circulation to your journal!—Broomfield.

THE LAST SIX MONTHS IN ERROR.—Events move so rapidly in our time, that we are unable to do more than bestow a passing glance upon each as it rushes hurriedly past. Within the last six months the map of Europe has been reconstructed. Lombardy has been wrenched from Austria; three sovereigns of Northern Italy have been deposed; Savoy has been annexed to France; Tuscany has been added to Sardinia; and the Romagna has practically passed from under the sceptre of the Pope. The political destiny of Italy has been changed; the temporal power of the Pope has been broken; Austria has been humbled, and Napoleon has extorted her from the lips of English Tories, the title of Dictator of Europe. France and England have relatively changed positions within the same brief period.

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GARIBALDI INVULNERABLE.—A Neapolitan correspondent of the Paris Press thus speaks of Garibaldi: "The Neapolitans believe him invulnerable. When he is covered with balls, they say, he has only to shake his red shirt and they fall at his feet. It is probably on account of this superstitious that he has been saved thus far from the hand of the assassin. Remember that he entered the city alone when it was defended by numerous soldiers—six thousand, it is said. The forts were in their hands, and they could have burnt Naples. Beneath the windows of the Forsteria, where he addressed the people, the royal guard was under arms behind the closed shutters of the palace. The marines were at the arsenal, making hostile demonstrations. The cannons of La Carmina could have riddled the carriage of the Dictator, as they rained upon the people on the sail evening. And yet Garibaldi passed twenty times through the crowd in an open carriage. He remained an entire evening at the St. Charles theatre, which had been illuminated in his honor. The carriage in which he rode from Salerno to Naples was full of strangers. He reached the chateau of St. Elmo on Sunday, with a few officers, and dismissed the garrison in the simplest manner.

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Gen. Beaufort d'Hautpoul, the French Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian expedition, was formerly an officer in the Egyptian service. He served under Soliman Pasha, himself a Frenchman, and known in the Christian world as Meas. Selves. Gen. d'Hautpoul is perfectly familiar with the country which he is about to visit, and the people whom he is about to chastise. He has been selected as a man eminently calculated to inflict vengeance on barbarians without being restrained by scruples about the exact measure of punishment or the actual guilt of particular victims, which might stay the hand of other officers.

CURIOUS IDEA.—The Talladega (Ala.) Reporter, in speaking of the rumored slave insurrections in that neighborhood, advises masters not to talk politics in the presence of their negroes; that the latter have the idea that Republicans are negroes, and that if a Republican be elected he will set them all free.

Coal oil is said to be a sure destroyer of bed bugs. Apply plentifully with a small brush or feather to the places where they most do congregate. The cure is effectual and permanent. Gilt frames, chandeliers, &c., rubbed lightly over with coal oil will not be disturbed by flies.