

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1860.

The Next Senate.

The only hope that the Administration party cling to in defeating the wishes of the popular voice was in controlling the U. S. Senate. The result of the election of Baker and Nesmith will probably tie the vote of the next Senate, even allowing all the Southern Senators to act as a unit. If Kansas is admitted into the Union, as it probably will be, we shall have thirty-four States, with 68 Senators, standing as follows—Fifteen Southern States—30 Senators. The pro-slavery Northern Senators, will be Bright of Indiana, Rice of Minnesota, Thompson of New Jersey, and Latham of California—making 34. The Republicans will have 31. California will send either a Republican or Douglas Democrat in place of Gwin. Douglas and Nesmith will (if California sends a Douglas Democrat) raise the Douglas strength to three. These Senators all having been elected by the help of Republican votes, will be doubted by the help of Republican votes, will not act with the Republicans in defeating the disunion schemes of the salamanders. These, with the Republican strength, will make 34 votes, and tie the Senate.

The election of Baker and Nesmith was secured by one vote in our Legislature, and that member of the Legislature was elected by a majority of two. Let those two voters in Linn county remember that they have tied the U. S. Senate. Who will say after this, that "it isn't necessary for me to go to the election?"

There are said to be ninety thousand offices at the disposition of the President. There are generally said to be ten applicants for every office—making in the aggregate an army of nine hundred thousand "seekers"—about one half of which generally go to Washington to urge their claims in person. Just imagine, if you can, an army of forty or fifty thousand care-worn and sooty fellows, hanging around the White House, all striving to get a private audience with the President. These fellows are generally looked upon at Washington much in the same light that beggars are viewed on the streets of Dublin. The fat and sleek waiters in the White House, even, look down upon them—and the office-hunters themselves feel rather sneaking after having spent a few weeks at the Capital. Of course, the President never has an opportunity to speak with one in a hundred of these fellows on "private business." With a wave of the hand, he motions the most of them off to the heads of Departments. Nine out of ten of them, notwithstanding their mighty "services," go home with a flea in the ear.

Denied.—Just on the eve of the Presidential election, we received Yancey organs from California, stating, upon what appeared to be pretty good authority, that Douglas was privy to the iniquitous schemes of the Leocompton convention—that he knew and approved their plans and that a letter was now in possession of a lady written by Judge Douglas to Candlerbox Calhoun, not only approving, but counseling and advising the very course by the Leocompton party which he afterwards so violently opposed. We paid no attention to it, as we couldn't think it was possible that it was true. The Yanceytes have pursued Judge Douglas with a hellish ferocity that has stopped short of no conjectured or fabricated falsehood. Douglas and his friends have been made to taste the sweets of that kind of warfare, which the whole Democratic party has hitherto employed against Republicanism. We see that Douglas deems ever having written the letter charged to his account, and we are glad to know that the responsibility of the whole wrong will rest upon the disunionists who fabricated the falsehood, and their tools who gave circulation to it.

McMINVILLE TRADE.—The owners of the steamer "Jas. Clinton" are building a new boat for the Yamhill trade. This boat will run to McMinville during high water, connecting with the Clinton at Lafayette or Dayton below. There seems to be no competition on the Yamhill trade, and there ought not to be. The men who have had the monopoly of this trade for years, are exceptions to the almost universal rule that monopolies create a necessity for competition. The lowest possible figure for freight and passage is always fixed upon, and charges are made to suit the times—while the courtesy and accommodating spirit manifested by Capt. Miller and Albert Apperson, the Clerk, are fully up to the measure of that which is ever forced by competition instead of being a natural result of noble impulses. The Steward on board the Clinton also deserves all praise. The manner in which he gets up a table and does the polite to his guests is never surpassed, and very seldom equalled.

The Times correspondent from Walla Walla says the prospects for the mines in the Nez Perce country is very flattering. Some difficulty was apprehended with the Indians but he is in hopes that nothing serious will occur until the government will make some arrangement with the tribe so as to allow those mines to be worked.

We are under obligations to Tracy & Co. for favore.

Exactly No. The Boston Herald (Douglas) rejoices over the downfall of the Breckinridge faction after this wise—

"The people are giving to the traitors their just reward. Bigler of Pennsylvania, Bright and Fitch of Indiana, Lane and Smith of Oregon, Green of Missouri, and all those Senators who have made war upon Stephen A. Douglas and the great Democratic party, will be made to bite the dust."

Oh, yes, the people seem determined to hurl from power all such Northern Senators as have been gnashing their teeth against the Union, against Honest Abe, and against Stephen A. Douglas. These fellows must all "bite the dust." But then there's the "Little Giant" himself, and Pugh his only sheet anchor in the U. S. Senate—what about them? Doesn't it look as though the "people" had assigned to them the same horizontal position in the "dust" that Lane, Bigler, and other Democratic Senators will soon take?

It looks to us as though the people had determined that while Lane and Bigler are down "biting" the dust, Douglas and Pugh must lie down along side of them and "gum it," if nothing more.

COLTON'S MAP AND GENERAL ATLAS.—N. W. Peake, Esq., agent for these magnificent works, has been in town this week offering the same for sale. The Map embraces the United States, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, and also the World on Mercator's projection. It is embellished with beautiful views of the principal cities in the United States, and also of the Capitol at Washington—besides showing the different Railroad routes through the Union, and the proposed routes across the Continent, and also the route of the Overland Mail, and the different lines of travel across the Isthmus, the population, distances, &c.

The General Atlas contains 108 maps, embracing those of every country on the globe, besides containing a large fund (108 pages) of valuable geographical, historical, and statistical information relating to every country in the world. This undoubtedly the most complete work of the kind ever issued.

These two beautiful works are offered at reasonable prices, and should readily find purchasers in an intelligent community.

THE LATE MASSACRE.—The Walla Walla correspondent of the Portland Times says there is a prospect for the rescue of the children who were taken by the Indians at the late massacre of emigrants.—He says:

"Eagle of the light," a Nez Perce, has just returned from the Snake country and there came with him four Snake Indians who informed the Indian Agent, Mr. Cain, that they knew of four children, members of that unfortunate party, that were yet alive. Arrangements were made with them by which they agreed to bring them in and accordingly they sent their squaws and returned to their country for that purpose.

ROCK CREEK.—E. L. Bradley, Esq., has returned to this city from Rock Creek. He reports nothing new from the mines.—He says the Americans in that part of British Columbia raised the Stars and Stripes on the 6th of November, fired a salute at morning and evening, and held an election for President. We have not the official returns, but we learn that Douglas had 28 majority. The British official was somewhat perturbed at these proceedings, but as he had no soldiers to back him, he remained quiet.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning last, we learn, a daughter of Mr. Eldridge, in French Prairie, came near losing her life while stirring up the fire with a part of a shot-gun barrel. The barrel was discharged, the shot grazing her temples and taking off a portion of her hair, while her countenance was badly disfigured by the powder, and her eyes almost put out.

AFFAIRS IN W. T.—The Legislature of Washington Territory has removed the seat of government from Olympia to Vancouver. It is said the measure was sprung suddenly, and put through in haste. The vote in the House was 16 to 13, and in the Council 5 to 4. The Penitentiary was located at Port Townsend, and the University at Seattle.

C. L. Goodrich, Esq., at one time publisher of the Oregon Spectator in this city, called on us this week, after an absence of more than five years from Oregon. He is at present traveling agent and correspondent of the Alta California.

NEW DAILY.—The first number of the Portland Daily Times was issued on Wednesday Dec. 19. It makes a very respectable appearance.

DEAD.—Coom's Express at Roseburg has "winked out" at last. The Daily News at Portland has also suspended publication.

The Times of the 21st says rich silver mines have been discovered about 15 miles up Young's River, opposite Astoria.

Apples in San Francisco at last dates brought from 4 to 6 cents per pound.

CHRISTMAS.—Fred Charman has on hand a supply of candies, toys, &c., suitable for Christmas.

In justice to "Leo," we ought to state that the last line in the poem of "Plover-boy" published last week, was not as it stood in the manuscript.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

SECESSION MATTERS. CONGRESS IN SESSION.

DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO DECEMBER 4.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.

The disunion movement has assumed no new aspect.

The financial panic is about the same—no worse.

The Kansas troubles are much exaggerated. The outlaws who were reported to have invaded Missouri turn out to be U. S. troops encamped, on their march from Fort Leavenworth to Texas. Other telegraphic statements were equally false or exaggerated.

The latest advices state that Secretary Beebe, of Kansas, had had an interview with Montgomery who, with 43 men, was engaged in trying a man charged with kidnapping a free negro. According to one account, this man was hanged in Beebe's presence; but according to another account he was released at his (Beebe's) request.—On being expostulated with, Montgomery was said to have defied the power of the tribunal and federal government.

Fort Scott has not been burned, nor Parish sacked, as previous accounts had them.

The reports about Judge Williams are probably greatly exaggerated throughout. It was said that Montgomery's object was to murder the officers and break up the courts; but that when he found the courts not in session, he was satisfied and did not molest them. He was said to have large, comfortable tents and plenty of provisions outside of Fort Scott, and was ready to meet the troops sent against him.

Gen. Harney and Gov. Medary arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 26th of Nov. and were to leave this morning, with one hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

Troops had also started from Fort Riley. Two divisions will rendezvous at Mount City, sixteen miles from the Missouri side.

Many prominent Republicans at Leavenworth on Saturday night sent resolutions deprecating both the lawless violence of Montgomery and the recent expulsion of the settlers of the Cherokee country by the federal government, but declaring that the latter was no excuse for the former, and giving their cordial co-operation to the movement to put down Montgomery.—Another meeting had been organized and resolutions passed declaring that until reliable information was received, it would be premature to take any action.

Another dispatch received by way of Leavenworth says that Montgomery's only object was to drive off obnoxious settlers, and that his band was largely reinforced by recently expelled settlers from the Indian lands.

Another dispatch says that his object was to prevent the United States land sales.

The Kansas troubles are said to give the President much perplexity.

In the South it was calculated that there was still further animosity. The papers were filled with rumors about the President's Message. All agree that he will take strong grounds against secession as a matter of right, or propriety.

The rumors about a blow-up in the Cabinet prove to be all a humbug.

SECESSION MOVEMENTS.

A secession meeting irrespective of parties was held at New Orleans on the night of the 22d of Nov., when a Southern Rights Association was formed for Louisiana, designed to promote concert of action among the Southern States, and to organize minute-men and volunteer companies throughout the State.

The Legislature of South Carolina met today.

A bill was introduced to raise four hundred thousand dollars to aid in arming the State.

Tenders of aid from other States continually pour in.

The Governor's Message will be delivered to-morrow. It is said that it will recommend the encouragement of direct trade with Europe, and the establishment of a line of steamers to Liverpool.

In the event of treason, after the State shall assert its sovereignty, advices come that the legislation intended, shall be more particularly to the effect of defining treason and settling the punishment of the traitor; perhaps death to any person who shall circulate incendiary sentiments, or who shall arm himself as an Abolitionist, and attempt to incite slaves to insurrection.

There was rumor in Charleston that the troops were coming to Fort Moultrie, but this is doubtful.

More returned passengers arrived yesterday at New York, from Charleston.

A dispatch yesterday, from Augusta, Ga., says that A. H. Stevens and Dr. Perding, were unanimously chosen delegates to the convention in Tallahassee, Ga. Stevens made a conservative speech.

KENTUCKY.—A citizens' meeting, of all parties, was held last night at Louisville, at which they passed resolutions insisting upon the execution of the fugitive slave law, and to stay in the Union.

MARYLAND.—The Palmetto flag was raised yesterday at Baltimore by an association called the South V. R. The colors were greeted with groans and hisses by the crowd, and with cheers by the volunteers.

The Isabel also raised the Palmetto flag, when the other vessels present raised the stars and stripes.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A rumor is afloat, that Judge Taney has resigned, but it lacks confirmation.

Minister Clay having demanded his passports, the Peruvian Minister was promptly furnished yesterday with his passports. Diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Peru is now at an end.

It is said that the Treasury Department will favor the abolition of the warehouse system, as it is detrimental to the peace and prosperity of the nation.

A number of vessels were blown ashore on Lake Erie, among them the propeller Dacotah, which had a double crew, all on board perished. The schooner Mary Maxwell was also driven ashore, and all hands perished but one man. The schooner Toronto was ashore, crew all lost. Some small vessels arrived safely.

St. Louis, Nov. 29.

Financial matters are much easier, though most of the Missouri, Tennessee, South Carolina, and some other banks had suspended, in order to afford relief to the community.

Disunion was alarmingly on the increase. The secession of South Carolina was considered certain.

Many Northern Republican journals urge the greatest concessions in order to allay the storm.

The Message of the Governor of South Carolina treats secession as a fixed fact, and makes his recommendations accordingly. He suggests that Adams' Express should be temporarily substituted for mails until some arrangement can be made with the Federal Government. He advised the proposition of the introduction of slaves from border States not members of the Southern Confederacy, and opposed any delay on the part of South Carolina, let other States come in when they please.—He treats secession after secession as a thing absurd, and says that if the Federal Government should refuse to surrender the harbor defenses, or interfere with imports or exports, Carolina must accept the issue and accept it like men, and freemen.

Secretary Cobb will resign and return to Georgia to advocate the extreme course. The Governor of Maryland refuses to call an extra session, as the proposed legislation is calculated to favor treasonable designs.

The Pony Express had arrived with dates from St. Louis up to Dec. 3d, at four p. m.

South Carolina is determined to secede from the Union, and will wait for no advice from any quarter.

It is expected that the members of Congress will favor a convention of all the States to determine on adjustment of the difficulties.

All accounts from Washington are of the most gloomy character.

Bell will come out against the right of secession.

Georgia Legislature is proposing to legislate against the United States.

Fort Moultrie is now well defended.

The Pacific Senators have determined upon a conference in reference to a Pacific Republic, in case of a dissolution.

Texas will raise the "Lone Star," and have nothing to do with any Union.

Judge Taney has determined to resign so soon as he learns that the appointment of Black will be confirmed.

South Carolina has appointed a committee on Postal Affairs, and directed their Military Committee to adopt means to fortify the coast.

The Palmetto flag was suspended across the river at Augusta, Ga., on the 4th Nov., and the secession feeling was great.

Florida is for secession.

Judge Nashit, one of the most conservative men of Georgia, has come out in favor of immediate secession.

Senator Douglas was received at Washington on the 18th ult. by two thousand friends. He made a speech endorsing every sentiment of Mr. Stephens' speech, in which he hoped the country would be saved. He was ready to adopt the Georgia platform in all its features. He expressed strong Union conservative sentiments.

It is rumored that Treseott, Assistant Secretary of State, will resign, in consequence of the political position of his State.

Congress was in session on the 3d inst. Seward will address the Senate soon, and is expected to urge the Missouri Compromise as the means of settling the existing difficulties.

The Republican members are opposed to the right of taking slaves into the Territories south of that line.

North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Kentucky, are strong for the Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—In the House great good humor prevails. The Speaker taking the Chair, called the House to order at noon.

Prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Stockton for quieting sectional discord.

About 200 members answered to roll call.

A message from the Senate was received. The Joint Committee wait President's appointment.

Mr. Grow called up motion to reconsider the vote on the Homestead bill; passed over.

Matters in Kansas remain without much change.

The Indians on the Platte river are becoming very hostile. Several murders have been committed by them.

The Pony Express reported three feet of snow on South Pass on the 28th Nov.

FOREIGN NEWS.—Garibaldi in a farewell proclamation, tells his companions that an army of one million of men would be wanted to follow him in a fresh conflict on the break out in Italy, by March next.

The Prince of Wales had arrived in England.

The Bishop of Worcester is dead.

THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The official returns of the election in Pennsylvania are now complete, with the exception of the small county of Forest, which gave Curtin a majority of sixty. The result is simply amazing. The entire vote is 475,000, a figure so slightly exceeding that of 1856, as to supply a just basis of comparison. The majority of Lincoln over the fusion ticket is a fraction less than ninety-three thousand; over Douglas, 251,168, over Bell, 155,864; over all opposition, 62,518. The majority against the Republicans in 1856 was 165,011; and we therefore learn that at least 175,000 voters who were opposed at that time to the Republicans, have united themselves to that party, and assisted to raise Lincoln to the Presidency. So extraordinary a change, embracing as it does little less than one-half the voting population of the State, has no precedent in political history. If the seal of condemnation were wanting to the record of Buchanan's Administration, it is surely affixed by this marvelous revulsion of feeling against him in his own State.

The Alabama Legislature authorized a tax of \$200,000 for secession purposes. But it is one thing to tax and another to collect. The latter process produces considerable squirming. In Montgomery the tax payers objected and passed in very solemn council the following series of resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as freemen, abhor the Military Law passed by our Legislature, and now, in this public manner, denounce the law as unconstitutional, and subversive of our liberties as freemen.

Resolved, That we will resist this military law by all lawful means, let it be attempted to be enforced in any manner or shape.

Resolved, That we recommend to all citizens and freemen of the State of Alabama to do as we have done—take a bold and legal stand against the enforcement of this military law.

Resolved, That when our State requires our property and lives in defense of what we may consider her honor and the safety of her citizens and their property, we will freely give both; but we are not willing to surrender up our property, liberty and lives to an unconstitutional and intolerant act of our Legislature.

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MARRIED:

In this county, Dec. 11, by Rev. T. H. Prater, Mr. John F. Cook to Miss Esther Ann Prater, Dec. 2, by Rev. T. M. Ransdell, Mr. A. J. Hines to Miss Mary E. Adams, ad of Mar. Dec. 6, by Rev. D. E. Bain, Mr. J. H. Hurns to Miss Margaret F. Claypool, ad of Jan. Nov. 22, by Rev. T. Condon, Mr. Wm. W. Lott to Miss Sophronia E. Williams, ad of Jan. Nov. 29, by Rev. T. Condon, Mr. John W. Knight to Miss Eliza A. Fox, of Albany, Dec. 10, by J. Frank, Esq., Mr. Lewis Ketchum to Miss Julia Ann Hanson, both of Linn. In Polk co., Dec. 6, by Rev. P. M. Starr, Mr. S. R. Baxter to Miss Nancy Combs.

DIED:

At his residence near Dayton, Yamhill county, on Friday, Dec. 7, 1860, Carry Goodrich, in the 69th year of his age. In Vancouver, Dec. 2, Mrs. Mary A. Striker, aged 31. In Multnomah county, Dec. 5, of consumption, Nancy, wife of Hon. J. A. Williams.

Special Notice.

I intend to go to the Atlantic States about the first of January, and request all persons having unsettled business with me to settle the same immediately. While at Washington or in the East, I will attend to any matter placed in my charge before I leave. During my absence, Col. Kelly at Oregon City, or Allen & Lewis of Portland, will be authorized to act as my agents. A. HOLBROOK, Oregon City, Nov. 24, 1860.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1.

F. & A. M. holds its stated communications in Mason's Hall, on the Sunday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. A. L. LOVEJOY, W. M. D. W. CRAIG, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 22. The annual election of officers will then take place, and other business of importance will be transacted. Every member is requested to be present.

I. O. O. F.

OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at Harmony Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. G. A. PEASE, N. G. A. J. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

Oregon Division, No. 8, N. S. of T. Meets at Harmony Hall every Friday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. I. C. RICHARDSON, W. P. DAVID C. HATCH, R. S.

Stoves and Tin-Ware!

SEYMOUR & JOYNT, (Fire-proof Building, Front St. between Washington and Alder sts., and first street between Washington & Alder.) PORTLAND, OREG.,—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Dealers in Stoves and Tin-Ware.

Messrs. SEYMOUR & JOYNT, having been in the business for eight years in Portland, Ore., so that they can sell all articles in the line at prices which will induce purchasers to give them the preference. Their extensive stock of

TIN WARE.

comprises every article usually kept by similar establishments in this country. STEAMBOAT WORK, Roofing, and Guttering, and all work connected with the trade, done by

Experienced Mechanics.

Their large and well-selected assortment of STOVES is comprised (in part) of the following styles: Barstow's Harp & Bay State, Buck's Patent, Black Knight, Globe, Victor, Empire City, Superior, Pilot.

We are sole Agents for STEWART'S AIR-TIGHT COOKING STOVE For the State of Oregon.

We have aboard the Industry (now in the river) a large invoice of this celebrated (newly-invented) cooking-stove, which is more esteemed than any other in use. Our stock of

Office, Parlor, and Box Stoves, FOR WOOD AND COAL, is large and well assorted, and is composed of the most approved varieties of plain and ornamental manufacture. In addition, we keep

Hydraulic Rams, Cauldrons, Furnace Boilers and Furnaces, Force and Lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Lanterns (a large variety), Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc, Brass and Copper, Brass and Iron Ware, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Country Orders Solicited, and Goods packed to go safely to any part of the interior.

Country merchants can make purchases at wholesale of Messrs S. & J. at prices that will leave a margin for retailing. SEYMOUR & JOYNT, PORTLAND, Oct. 6, 1860.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the county court of Clackamas county, on the estate of Fendal C. Cason, deceased, late of said county. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are required to present them to me at my residence within one year from the date of this notice, with the necessary vouchers. A. J. CASON, Adm'r. Dec. 22, 1860-37-3

Especially Notice. ALL those indebted to me will