

There was within doors a terrible din, [in] As Abe doffed his hat, and slowly walked
'A Happy New Year!' said Abe, with a smile,
'No happiness here!' responded the pile.
'Your faces,' said Abe, 'are pictures of woe,
You must have the chills, or the dollar-orwo,
'I've both,' said Buck, 'and then, too, my liver
Feels as if punctured with a vile siver.'
'Somebody,' said Abe, 'if thus you are sick,
Must have been after you with a sharp stick.'
'Sharp stick! the Devil! why, friend,
Where've you been?
Since Charleston went out, Chicago went in?
For more than six months, I haven't indeed
Been able to walk, or ride on my steed,
Take passage on cars, or under a sail,
But what I've run on to some devilish rail!
The men and the boys, and women, by Jove!
Seen lately with rails most deeply in love.
Wherever you dodge, wherever you tack,
You meet some chap with a rail on his back.
These blackwalnut rails have all seemed
To be
Split out of the logs on purpose for me;
For none, as I hear, but me and my friends
Have ever been snagged by their hateful ends.'

Ben Hallet thought with D'kenson that all
Who push'd on treason would not fail to
fall, [at air,
And that their dangling shins would kick
Like Absalom's when hanging by the hair.
Poor Buck, and Breck, and Alabama Cobb
Fear'd treason might not prove a paying job
As Union men in all the States would rise
And blow their schemes of treason to the
skies.
At this, Dissimon Yancey cursed and swore,
And bawled some louder than Jo Lane
could snore;
He said his State was Democratic sure,
And that old Alabama could not endure
To see Old Abe in Presidential chair,
And never read her shirt or pull her hair.
'By Jove!' said he, 'we've had the spoils
so long,
It seems to us as absolutely wrong [hold
That night but Democrats should gold
Which brings all comforts that are bought
and sold.
We care but little for the Northern lash,
But Gods in heaven! how can we yield the
cash?
Besides, we've howled so much, and threat-
ened sore, [more?
What will be said if we should howl no
If we should tamely yield, and stop our
noise,
We'd be the laughing-stock of heedless
Who'd call us craven cowards, and would
swear [lair?']
We feared the beast we'd roused up in his
'Ah!' said Buck, 'I see the very plan—
Get softly down, as slowly as you can.
How terribly a while, and then be gin
To slacken off, and slowly to come in.
Perhaps Old Abe will let your urgent call,
Doubt that he intends to eat you all,
And say his government will surely be
Endurable, to such as you and me.
Such declaration made, and you can back
Most squarely down, or at right angles back;
And Northern jackals will not understand
But that you're braves, and really have the sand.
You know how boasting Georgia cut and slash'd,
And Northern men in Congress freely lash'd
With dire D'kenson threats, if once they should
But dare decide secession was not good.
Well! Congress scoured her threats as well as
mine, [whine
Which Georgia reeling, straightway ceased to
In Georgia's rear the less terrific now
To daughter slinks, for having shown us how
A State so brave and rampant may become
That viewing her own prowess strikes her dumb!
Do Northern spaniels not respect the roar
Of Carolina, the D'kenson war—
Since Andrew Jackson made the withered hag
Dry up her treason, and I had her ear?
I trust argued Buck, and all at once agreed
Of doubts and fears he had their bosoms freed.
They said his views were all no doubt correct,
And that the howl must not, as yet, be checked,
But that toward the fourth of March they might
Reveal to Abo their purpose not to fight.
This said, and Eunuch Ben wrote down the plan,
And copy gave to each D'kenson man,
To stop away in breeches pocket song,
Of such as feared Old Abe, and hated Dong.
Hail, Oregon! all hail! thy virgin vote
The bear like head of damned D'kenson smote;
Thy hair it quivered in low scale role,
Thy children shouted when the omen died.
Thy lovely valleys, and each mountain glen,
Lined with stalwart serfs, pour out free men.
The hand of Nature, on thy placid brow,
Has written 'FAITH'—and such we see thee now.
Kind friends, adieu! I know I need not say
I hope you're happy on this New Year's day;
My cup of happiness is nearly full, I know—
I trust dear friends, with you it's also so.
Gird up your loins, and keep your armor bright;
He that would wear the crown, till death must
fight.
OREGON CITY, January 1, 1861.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861.

CAPTIVE CHILDREN.—Rev. Mr. Atkinson has shown us a letter from the Rev. H. H. Spalding, dated Walla Walla, Dec. 22, which states that a Snake Indian, long in the Nez Perce country, had just gone to the Snakes to negotiate an exchange of seven Snakes taken by Maj. Stein, for the four white children captured at the late massacre and still held in captivity by the savages.
Since writing the above, we have seen the following paragraph in the Portland Daily Times of Jan. 15, which information was obtained from A. J. Cain, Indian Agent for the Nez Perces: "The two Snakes who went out in search of the captured children have returned, and report that they became impeded by the snow in the Salomon mountains, and they were compelled to return. They express the belief that the children are dead. They offer to go out again so soon as spring opens."
"We have been so often staggered by the failure of the most brilliantly portrayed prospects of riches, that the heart sickens at the recital."—*Times*.
Well, you deserve it, if you have. We told you long ago that Jo Lane was a poor paymaster, and so was the Democratic party. These "brilliantly portrayed prospects of riches," have been held up to many an "honest gaze," by "Honest Jo Lane." But few of them, like you, have ever realized anything, but a little of what Jo took out of his saddlebags—which generally made the recipient "stagger," and feel "sickened" afterwards.
NEW PAPER.—We have seen it stated that somebody was "going to start a new paper" at Astoria. It is certainly an inviting 'opening' for ambitious literary merit, and the only wonder is that some 'prospector' hadn't discovered the 'hole' before now. We hear the editor has had "several months' schooling," and will not impose upon the work with any of your 'cheap literature.' We haven't yet learned its politics, but presume it will be devoted to "news items," and the "salmon interest" of that section.
JO LANE has written a letter, in which he favors secession because of the election of Lincoln. As Prentice said of Yancey when he came to induce Kentuckians to vote for disunion, we hope Lane's tracks will be shoveled from the soil of Oregon, and thrown into the Pacific Ocean, or into South Carolina.

Salem, Jan. 13th, 1861.
ED. ARGUS: The late news from the Southern States is regarded hereabouts as of a startling character. The few Joseph-worshippers are particularly nervous, having obtained a full-orbed view of the ruin policy of their brethren. If a dissolution of this mighty nation must take place, and does take place, who can arrogate to himself the honor of such an exploit? Who will have the hardihood to assign as a justification for such an unprecedented calamity the election of a Republican President. Are the masses of the people who form our Government to be satisfied with such a miserable, flimsy, foolish ghost of a reason as that? The election of a Republican President cause for the dismemberment of these States! Who says it? Is it men who love the country for its institutions, for its freedom of speech and the press, for the freedom and protection extended to all religions, a thing not known in any other nation to the same extent? Is it men who feel grateful for the privileges of the ballot-box, the right to select their own rulers, their own legislators, and even instruct them what to enact? Fortunately for our "Star-Spangled Banner," it is none of these.
Men whose disappointed hopes and blasted aspirations stir them up to frenzied acts—men who upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln behold their hopes of preferment and gain melt away like the mists of morning before the splendor of the rising sun—they, and those they can influence, form the bawling, yelling cohorts of Disunion. Does any one who can claim a reasonable degree of sanity imagine that the most prominent among the secessionists believe this Union unsafe in the hands of Lincoln? If so, can you imagine upon what this belief is predicated? Is there any reason for it? Lay aside, if it is possible, all political difference, and answer the question. It cannot be because he is the exponent of a party declaring their advocacy of the Homestead Bill or the speedy construction of a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific States. It cannot be because he is the head and front, the great standard-bearer for the present of a party pledged to the abolition or interference with the institutions of the South—for the party disavows that sentiment emphatically. I know that it is quite common for men desirous of exhibiting their skill in flight to the world, to construct something which exists only in their own fertile imagination for the sole purpose of showing how easily it may be demolished. Such are not to be regarded as the true exponents of the principles advocated and maintained by a party. We should always, in the language of Col. Crockett, "be sure that we are right," and, in order to do so, we should go to the true source to obtain the information sought, and not to the person whose delight it is to distort the same.
It cannot then be that the South fears interference with her institutions during the administration of Mr. Lincoln—hence no cause for disunion can be discovered in this quarter.
Then, in the name of reason, where is the cause? Who will show it? Mr. Lincoln himself is no more odious to the South than Mr. Buchanan probably was to the North at his inauguration. Did the Republican North talk of secession then?—Yet the same cause for hostile demonstration was afforded her then as to you now. When the causes for secession movement are sought, they are hard to find, if found at all; and when found, are absolutely insignificant. Men who love this Union will readily decide no cause exists for its dismemberment. Let us hope such a calamity will be averted and the administration of Abraham Lincoln be one of peace and prosperity.
The local news is rather meager; a light-fingered "gent" entered the drug store of D. W. Cox, and extracted from the drawer about forty dollars. Some suspicion is entertained of the person; this occurred whilst the owner of the establishment was known to be absent. He had gone to the Courthouse to hear a lecture delivered by Rev. O. Dickinson before the infidel association on the night of the 12th inst. It is to be hoped that the thief may be detected. I know not which deserves the most praise, the infidel association for inviting and treating courteously their lecturer, or Mr. Dickinson for accepting, and administering the best remedy at his command. He certainly acted upon the scriptural precept that "the sick need the physician." The lecture was delivered at the Court-house to a large and very attentive audience.—Much praise is due both sides for the mutual good feeling exhibited. Such conduct upon the part of ministers would have in my opinion a good effect upon the infidel world. It shows a spirit of toleration for the opinions of others, which always has a good effect.
NOR LOST, WE HOPE.—Among the many passengers carried away by the good steamer Pacific this week, we regret to chronicle the departure of Mrs. AMORY HOLBROOK and Mrs. JOHN DEMENT, ladies who for years have adorned the society of Oregon City. They go on a visit to the Eastern States. The kindest wishes of hosts of friends attend them in their perilous voyage, together with prayers for their safe and speedy return to our midst.
MR. BELL, of Tennessee, though a good man, will not be chosen as one of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. Let the guessers stick a pin there. Mr. Bates of Missouri and Mr. Sherman of Ohio stand about as good a chance as anybody. The former would make a capital Postmaster General, and the latter as good a Secretary of the Treasury, as any man living.
TAX-PAYERS!—In another column John Thomas, Sheriff of this county, gives notice of the time he will be in the various precincts for collecting the taxes. You would do well to be ready with the money, including mileage and the four per cent.**RESIGNED.**—Jesse Applegate, Esq., has resigned the office of Postmaster at Yoncalla, Umpqua county. C. Snowden has been appointed in his stead.
THE QUOTATION FROM JACKSON, in Buchanan's late message, is the only manly thing in it. It looks there like a diamond in a cart-load of dung.

LATER FROM THE EAST.
DATES TO DEC. 24.
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.
In the House, today, the Speaker presented a letter from the South Carolina delegation, dissolving their connection with the House, since their State had assumed sovereignty capacity.
The proceedings of the South Carolina Convention, on Saturday, were mostly secret—nothing transpired.
It is supposed the revenue laws of the United States will be adopted; that the Collector will be required to take an oath of allegiance to the State. Postal matters remain unchanged.
The Commissioners received their credentials on Saturday, and are now on their way to Washington. The President will send a special message to Congress on their arrival.
Gen. Cushing has returned to Washington, and reports that the view to co-operation with all the slave States.
Tombs has telegraphed to Georgia that all his proposition of compromise were treated with derision and contempt by the Republican members of the Committee of Thirteen; that every Republican member voted against each of Crittenden's propositions, and the majority then declared that they had no guarantee to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by other members.—He says that the Committee of Thirty-three, composed of a majority of Republicans, seeks to amuse the South with delusions.—Finally, he urges Georgia to secede by the 4th of March.
Senator Johnson was burned in effigy at Memphis, on Saturday night.
Senator Seward spoke on Saturday night, at the banquet of the Newfoundland Society in New York, and counseled fraternal forbearance. He said the secession feeling had been getting weaker since election day, and that within sixty days all the trouble would pass away.
In the House to-day, Cochrane introduced Union saving resolutions, to which Haskin proposed, as a substitute, an inquiry into South Carolina affairs. Nothing was done, and the House adjourned till Thursday.
In the Senate, Pugh and Douglas submitted amendments to the Constitution, which were referred to committee.
Nicholson made a speech on the Southern side. He had scarcely hope that the demands of the South would be granted by the North.
Davis submitted an amendment to the Constitution declaring slaves property.
Two defalcations have been discovered in the Interior Department: one in the Indian Trust Bonds, and the other eight thousand dollars in cash.
Intense excitement was caused at Pittsburgh, on the discovery that the U. S. Quartermaster was about shipping 125 guns from Alleghany Arsenal to Galveston and the Balize, supposed for the purpose of stripping the Arsenal and placing the guns where the seceders could get them.—Maj. Lyttington, in command, declined to give any positive information on the subject. Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not suffer the guns to be removed. A public meeting was about to be called to consider the subject. It was reported that muskets, shell, balls, cavalry accoutrements, etc., to a considerable amount, had already been shipped. It appears that the fort has never yet been mounted with the proper guns, 10-inch Columbiads and 32-pounders.
The Postmaster-General will stop the South Carolina mails; the Postmaster in Charleston having signified his intention to resign after secession takes place, there can be no distribution there.
The St. Louis Democrat announced, on the authority of both Lincoln and Bates, that the latter will occupy a place in the new Cabinet, probably Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President elect, had a long conference with Gen. Scott. The General expressed the hope that the present difficulties would be overcome and settled. Hamlin and Cass also had an interview.
The New York World learns that the British and French Consuls at Charleston have been approached by the Secessionists, with a view to secure their co-operation, but they replied "that any communication from them would be transmitted to the State Department at Washington."
The New York Tribune says positively that Lincoln is utterly opposed to any concessions or compromise, and will not yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories.
EXPORTS.—The Pacific takes away about 400 tons of freight, principally flour and apples. The California sails to day with another large freight. We think our farmers will have no good reason to complain hereafter. Send in your produce and you will find a market. Better have a regular trade with California, even though it be small, than none at all.—*Times*.
NEZ PERCE MINES.—The Times has information that in the course of a month a large number of persons will leave San Francisco for the mines in the Nez Perce country.
FIRE.—Kelly's Temperance House was endangered by fire again on Wednesday afternoon, caused by a stove-pipe burning out.
SUSPENDED.—The People's Press at Eugene City has suspended publication for the present. Mr. Ware retires from the concern.
"AMICUS" LAID OVER.—T. B. Salem, \$3.00.
THANKS.—We are under obligations to Tracy & Co.'s Express for late papers, and also to Mr. Samuel S. Simmons, of Marion county, for the same favor. Mr. S. has just returned to San Francisco with a "pocketful of rocks," having sold his last year's crop of apples for a good round sum.—He saw a reasonable number of the 'gins that are to be seen in that sink-hole of damnation.
SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—Flour \$5.50-\$5.75; wheat \$1.20-\$1.25; corn 100 lbs. 65c; oats \$1.25 to \$1.35 per 100 lbs; bar ey \$1.08 to \$1.12 per hundred lbs; potatoes 60 to 65c; per 100 lbs.
VICTORIA.—Flour \$4 to \$4.50; Oregon apples, 4 to 8c; butter 35 to 50c; Oregon hams 19 to 20c.
PORTLAND.—Flour \$3.25 to \$4; eggs at 60c; oats 37 to 40c; butter 25 to 30c; wheat 43 to 45c; chickens \$2.50 to \$3 per doz; apples 3 to 4c;—lard 13 to 14c; bacon 14 to 15c; lard 20c.

Secession—Should the Right be Conceded?
Speech of Lieut. Gen. Martin of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Nov. 22, in favor of Secession.
We hear much said against the policy of coerecing South Carolina in case she attempts to secede. What is coercion but the enforcement of the laws? Is anything else intended or required? Secession or nullification can only be regarded by the General Government as individual action upon individual responsibility. Those concerned in it cannot intrude themselves behind the forms of the State Government so as to give their conduct the semblance of legality, and thus devolve the responsibility upon the State Government, which of itself is irresponsible. The Constitution and laws of the United States operate upon individuals, but not upon States, and precisely as if there were no States.
In this matter the President has no discretion. He has taken a solemn oath to enforce the laws and preserve order, and to this end he has been made commander-in-chief of the army and navy. How can he be absolved from responsibility thus devolved upon him by the Constitution and his official oath? Can it be done by the resolutions of Congress, the advice of the newspapers, or even a decided preponderance of public opinion? There is but one way in which the President can be absolved from his duty to exert all the power reposed in his hands by the Constitution to enforce the laws in South Carolina, which is by acknowledging her independence.—The Constitution provides that Congress may admit new States into the Union, but there is no provision for turning one out or for permitting one to go out. A State once admitted into the Union becomes a part of the body of the nation, and severance or secession is not contemplated by the Constitution as permissible or possible.
If Congress possesses the power to acknowledge the independence of a State, and thus place it without the pale of the Union, it must result from an inexorable necessity produced by a successful revolution. While a State is in the Union there is no power under the Constitution for the General and State Governments to enter into negotiations and to treat with each other. No Government possesses the constitutional power to dismember itself. If the power does exist in this Government to acknowledge the independence of South Carolina, or any other State, it can only be exercised by an act of Congress. The President of himself would not possess it, and, consequently, until released from his duty by such acknowledgment, he must exert his power to enforce the laws. If an attempt at secession be made, there is but one of two courses to be pursued. Either to allow the seceding State peacefully to go and set up for herself as an independent government, or else by the police or military power of the United States compel an observance of the laws and submission to constitutional obligations.
Let us consider what would be the consequence of adopting the former course.—If we allow a State peacefully to secede, we thereby concede the right in the most substantial and solemn manner. It would be sheer nonsense to allow a State, especially a weak one like South Carolina, to secede, and yet deny the right of secession, and that other States may not retire in the same manner, whenever they see proper. We cannot, therefore, allow South Carolina to secede without conceding the right, and thereby settling the principle as to the remaining States. The right of secession conceded, the nation is dissolved. Instead of having a nation— one mighty people—we have but a collection and combination of thirty-three independent and petty States, held together by a treaty, which has hitherto been called a Constitution, of the infraction of which each State is to be the judge, and from which any State may withdraw at pleasure.
It would not be twelve months until a project of a Pacific Confederacy would be set on foot. California and Oregon, being each sovereign and independent, would have a right to withdraw from their present partnership and form a new one, or form two separate nations. In doing so they would act with a far greater show of reason and far better prospects of success than South Carolina. They are separated from the other States by thousands of miles of barren plains and snow-clad mountains.—Their commerce is naturally with the East Indies and the isles of the Pacific Ocean. The tie of commercial interests between them and the other States is weaker than that which binds together any other sections of the Republic.
The right of secession conceded, and the way to do it having been shown to be safe and easy—the prestige of the Republic gone—the National pride extinguished with the National idea—secession would become the remedy for every State or sectional grievance, real or imaginary. And in a few short years we should witness the total dissolution of that mighty Republic which has been the hope and the glory of the world. We should then have before us the prospect presented in the history of the petty States of Greece, Italy and the Principalities of Germany. Need I stop to argue the political, intellectual, social and commercial death involved in this wreck and ruin? We must then cling to the idea that we are a Nation, one and indivisible, and that although subdivided by State lines for local and domestic purposes, we are but one people, the citizens of a common country, having like institutions and manners, and possessing a common interest in that inheritance of glory so richly provided for by our fathers. We must therefore do no act—we must tolerate no act—we must concede no idea or theory that looks to or involves the dismemberment of the Nation. And especially must we of the inland States cling to the National idea. If South Carolina may secede peacefully, so may New York, Massachusetts, Maryland, and Louisiana, cutting off our commerce and destroying our right of way to the ocean. We would thus be shut up in the interior of a continent, surrounded by independent, perhaps hostile, nations, through whose territories we could obtain access to the seaboard only upon such terms as might be agreed to by treaty.—Emigrants from foreign lands could only reach us by permission of our neighbors, and we could not reach any Atlantic port except by passports duly ransomed. In such a condition of affairs the seaboard States would possess immense advantages, which may be illustrated and understood by comparing the wealth, prosperity and power of the seaboard kingdoms with those of

up in the interior of Europe. Can it be possible then that Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri or Mississippi can ever become so infatuated, so utterly demoralized, as to subscribe to the doctrine that a State has the right to secede, thereby placing the existence of their commerce, their peculiar institution, their everything, within the power of Louisiana, commanding, as she does, the outlet of the Mississippi, as the entrance to the Gulf. As the matter now stands, the port of New York is the property of the nation, held for the benefit of all the States, the revenue there collected being disbursed for the benefit of all.
But we are told that if we use force to compel submission to the laws in South Carolina, it will so excite and exasperate the other Slave States as to lead them to make common cause with her. I am not willing to believe that this treason is so widely spread, and that sympathy with South Carolina traitors will be stronger than the devotion to the Union. Should such be the case, however, it should not, in my judgment, change the course we ought to pursue. If the people of the other Southern States will not permit the enforcement of the laws in South Carolina, it would be evidence that they were intending to follow her example at their own convenience. If they intend to stay in the Union, and adhere to its fortunes, they will thrust no obstacles in the way of the General Government to prevent its compelling obedience to the laws. Mercenary pride and pride will not determine their action in a matter so momentous, involving the destinies of millions for all time.— But if such is their purpose, and such the condition of public mind prepare for the worst, I am not willing to be out-generaled by any other States—certainly by not more than one or two. If South Carolina gets out of the Union I trust it will be at the point of the bayonet, after our best efforts have failed to compel her to submit to the laws. Better concede her independence to force, to revolution, than to right and principle. Such a concession cannot be drawn into precedent and construed into an admission that we are but a combination of petty States, any one of which has a right to secede and set up for herself whenever it suits her temper, or views of her peculiar interest. Such a contest, let it terminate as it may, would be a declaration to the other States of the only terms upon which they would be permitted to withdraw from the Union.
The toppling off of South Carolina by the sword of revolution would not disturb the unity of the balance of the nation; but would simply be a diminution from its aggregate power to the extent of her resources and population. Notwithstanding the American Revolution terminated so disastrously to the British Government, after an enormous expenditure of blood and treasure, accompanied by such humiliation of the national pride, still it preserved the integrity of the remaining portion of the empire. Had our claims to independence been at once recognized and conceded by the mother country, and the thirteen colonies peacefully allowed to constitute a separate government, and take their place among the nations of the earth, an example would have been set, and an admission made, of which every colony, island, and dependency of the empire would have speedily emulated the benefit. The Canadas, the East and West Indies, and Australia, would, in turn, point to this epoch in British history as a palpable and unconditional avowal of the doctrine that they had the right, under the British Constitution, at any time peacefully to terminate their allegiance to the crown, and secede from the empire. An admission of the existence of a right to secede, could it be retracted at all, could only be at the end of numerous civil and bloody wars.
Shall we now surrender the Nation without a struggle, and let the Union go with merely a few hard words? Shall we encourage faint-hearted traitors to pursue their treason by advising them in advance that it will be safe and successful? If it was worth a bloody struggle to establish this Nation, it is worth one to preserve it. And I trust that we shall not, by surrendering with indecent haste, publish to the world that the inheritance our fathers purchased with their blood, we have given up to save ours. Seven years is but a day in the life of a nation, and I would rather come out of a struggle at the end of that time, defeated in arms and conceding independence to successful revolution, than to purchase present peace by the concession of a principle that must inevitably explode this nation into small and dishonored fragments. But of the result of such a struggle, I should entertain the utmost hope and confidence.
He who compares our glorious war for liberty and independence against grinding oppression to another war to be set on foot for the propagation of human slavery, to crush out liberty of speech and of the press, and to inaugurate and revive, with all its untold and indescribable horrors, the African slave-trade, must have an indifferent idea of the justice of that Providence who holds in his hand the issue of battle. To employ the language of a great statesman, "Surely the Almighty has no attribute that could take sides with them in such a contest." I will not stop to argue the right of secession. The whole question is summed up in this proposition: "Are we one nation, one people, or thirty-three nations, or thirty-three independent and petty States?" The statement of the proposition furnishes the answer. If we are one nation, then no State has a right to secede. Secession can only be the result of successful revolution. I answer the question for you, and I know that my answer will find a response in every true American heart, that we are one people, one nation, undivided, and indivisible.
ALIVE AGAIN.—We notice that our exchanges chronicle the resuscitation, for the third time, of Coon's Express at Roseburg. We haven't seen the risen number, but we presume Coon does battle in the cause of Garrison abolitionism with his accustomed ability.
MISTAKE.—In noticing last week the proposed shipment of flour to Liverpool, we stated that the flour was being ground at the Willamette Falls Mills. We should have said the *Linn City Mills*, as this is the name by which the establishment is known.
THE WEATHER this week has been of a slightly wintry cast—raining, with occasional sprinklings of snow.