

quarrel, the Union never will settle it by turning off any member of the household, or permitting one to depart of his own motion.

What then shall the Union do to preserve itself? Some eminent men have suggested, and others have advised, such chastisement as wise parents sometimes inflict upon wayward children. Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, formerly Secretary of the Interior under Mr. Fillmore, asked lately in the Virginia Senate "what coercion meant," and then said:

"Suppose the President of the United States, in the fulfillment of his official obligation, should undertake to collect the revenue at Charleston, and should be compelled to use force to do it, I want to know if that is the sort of coercion to put down which Virginia would resort to force of arms? Suppose Maj. Anderson, an officer sworn to perform his duty, and now commanding a position involving high responsibilities—suppose he should be assailed, and should defend himself in the position where he has been placed, and where he has a sworn duty to perform, would that be regarded as coercion which Virginia stands pledged to resist by her strong arms? If it is, I cannot vote for the resolutions. I am one of those who have stood on the platform on which was written, 'The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.'"

Mr. Stuart would collect the revenue, defend the forts, hold the federal courts, utterly disregarding the secession of States, as real disunion.

Ex-Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, denies the right of secession on the one hand, and deprecates a resort to arms on the other, and proposes this plan: Congress has power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States; to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. "If a State shall undertake to declare the powers of Congress at an end upon these subjects within her borders, it then becomes the duty of Congress to apply the proper remedy.

"The remedy will be found in the repeal of the law establishing their ports of entry and delivery, and a vigilant execution of the revenue laws of the United States by the means already in existence, to permit no vessel, foreign or domestic, to enter or depart with merchandise from their waters.

Congress has power to establish judicial tribunals in the States or collection districts, and if South Carolina opposes this power, and her citizens refuse to fill the offices of judge and marshal, abolish the district by law, and attach the territory to some other neighboring judicial district. If South Carolina desires no postal facilities of the United States, abolish the post offices, and withdraw the service.

If she will send no Senators or Representatives to Congress, let her alone; but Government can get along without their services in Congress. Apply these same remedies to each seceding State. This is making no war upon a State or upon its citizens.

"If measures of this kind be adopted by the Congress of the United States, it will give time for reflection, and better counsels, North and South, and all grievances in due time may be healed, and fraternal feeling restored."

With this advice before us, we may exclaim, If the mad folly of Southern men has produced secession, surely the calm, dispassionate wisdom of Southern men provides a remedy! To this remedy, the Executive of the nation is evidently applying himself. He forbids aggression, but commands every officer to defend the forts and property of the nation from every aggressor. If the President elect shall pursue the same policy, and extend it to the collection of the revenue, he will be sustained by the nation. The people will stand by the man who maintains the national laws, the national integrity, and the national honor. When power will secessionists then have? when their ports are closed? when their postal facilities are withdrawn? and when their federal districts are abolished? What vessels of war can they equip to drive away the national cruisers? What merchantman will visit their beleaguered ports? What class of citizens will choose to abide among them thus isolated and disfranchised?

But these are views which they do not entertain. They expect to gain the Government, and then dictate to the people. The child wants to revolutionize the family, put himself at the head, and dictate to the household. Will he succeed, now that some of his plans are known? Will not the indignant nation see to it that every member of the family obey the laws? The very attempt at disunion, the menaces and threats of seceding States, will arouse such a feeling that opposite elements, men long estranged from each other, will unite and vie with each other in zeal and devotion and sacrifice, even unto death, to preserve the Union from dismemberment and the nation from disgrace. The peace spirit of the North is to maintain the laws, if need be, at the point of the sword.

Oregon City, Feb. 25, 1861.

Mexico.—The Liberals have at last entered the capital.

Ortega attacked Miramon Dec. 22, at a position twenty-two leagues from Mexico, and six or seven this side of Toluca, and completely routed him. Miramon lost all his cannon (30 pieces), and his army was completely dispersed.

On the 24th Dec. Zaragoza, second in command of the Liberal army, entered Mexico at the head of the advanced guard.

It was arranged that President Juarez should enter Mexico on the 1st of January, at the head of 28,000 men.

The amount of gold sent to the mint from Pike's Peak mines is estimated at \$7,000,000.

## The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY:  
SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1861.

"Fighting against God."

It seems as though Providence frowned upon treason. It has never yet lent its aid to South Carolina in her attempts to overthrow the Government, but it looks very much as though a higher power had on more than one occasion given evidence of displeasure at the attempt on the part of this State to destroy that which all admit was created by our fathers by the inspiration and aid of what the world calls an "Overruling Providence."

Our readers recollect that when the disunion convention of South Carolina met at Columbia Dec. 17th, the small-pox had just made its appearance, and raged with such violence that a number of the members of the Legislature became so badly frightened that they went home. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Columbia, Dec. 16th, said that a heavy fog, which almost shut out the light of day, hung like a pall over the city, and added to the general gloom caused by the raging of the small-pox. In consequence of this frightful epidemic, both the Legislature and the Convention adjourned to Charleston. The Convention was afterwards driven out of the building in Charleston in which it was assembled, by a fire, which threatened to burn the roof down over their heads.

A biographer of Gen. Scott relates that in 1832, while the General held Fort Moultrie, the Charlestonians strongly barricaded all the wharves facing the fort with cotton bales, and armed themselves for a conflict with the U. S. Government. They had planted cannon so as to command the approach to Charleston, and swore that no U. S. soldier should set foot in the city. Just at this crisis, when all looked upon a collision as inevitable, a destructive fire broke out in Charleston, which raged with such violence that Gen. Scott was induced to send all his men excepting a mere guard, to help extinguish the fire and save the city. The rebels cheerfully accepted their services, treated them with refreshments after the work was over, and let the soldiers return in peace, unarmed as they came. This kindness on the part of the army had a wonderful tendency to soften down the wrath of the rebels, and bring them to their senses. Fire and pestilence are omens just at this time that disunionists might take a hint from, if they were not insane. "The Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress" made the Union, and the Great Jehovah and the General Government will preserve it.

The Necessity of Accertions.

It affords an interesting study to turn over the pages of history, and see just how much patriotism was cherished by the sires of the South Carolina rebels during the Revolution. The N. Y. Tribune has been examining the records, and we avail ourselves of some of the developments. It seems that Gen. Lincoln with a force of over four thousand men, more than half of which consisted of South Carolina militia and armed citizens, held Charleston April 10th, 1780. Sir Henry Clinton, commander of the British forces, commanded Lincoln to surrender the town April 10. Gen. Lincoln replied that he would defend the place to the "last extremity." On the 8th of May following, came another command to surrender, which the citizen and militia force of the place compelled Gen. Lincoln to accede to. Sir Henry Clinton, in writing to Lord George Germaine, June 4th, 1780, from headquarters at Charleston, describes the loyalty of South Carolinians to the British Government in the following extract:

"With the greatest pleasure, I further report to your Lordship that the inhabitants from every quarter repair to the detachments of the army, and to this garrison, to declare their allegiance to the King, and to offer their services in arms in support of his government. In many instances, they have brought prisoners their former oppressors or leaders; and I may venture to assert that there are few men in South Carolina who are not either our prisoners or in arms with us."

At this time the citizens of Charleston drew up and presented to Sir Henry Clinton what they called "The humble address of diverse inhabitants." The address was signed by two hundred and seventy-five of the citizens. We give a short extract from the "humble address":

"Although the right of taxing America in Parliament, excited considerable ferment in the minds of the People of this Province, yet it may, with a religious adherence to truth, be affirmed, that they did not entertain the most distant thought of dissolving the Union which so happily subsisted between them and their parent country; and when, in the progress of that fatal controversy, the doctrine of INDEPENDENCY, which originated in the more Northern Colonies, made its appearance among us, our NATURE REVOLTED at the idea, and we look back with the most painful regret on those convulsions that gave existence to a power of subverting a Constitution, for which we always had, and ever shall retain, the most profound veneration, and substituting in its stead a BANK DEMOCRACY which, however carefully digested in theory, on being reduced into practice, has exhibited a system of tyrannic domination only to be found among the uncivilized part of mankind, or in the history of the dark and barbarous ages of antiquity."

No wonder that the descendants of these men are now talking about a "Monarchy" for the Cotton States, and an "Empire" for the Pacific Coast.

SALEM, Feb. 26, 1861.

Ed. Argus: If any portion of your readers claim to be descendants from fighting stock, they will discover nothing in the local news from our city to arouse their fears, but may possibly discover another evidence as well as the consequence of the insufferable vanity of one of our would be mighty ones. Some men's vanity and self-esteem lead them into many petty errors as weak as they are disgusting. A very forcible illustration of the truth of this remark occurred at the Firemen's Ball on the night of the 22d inst. Nearly two hundred persons were in attendance, and seemed to enjoy themselves finely. The recollection of the enjoyments of the evening was indelibly stamped upon the memory of at least one man in the gay circle. For the benefit of your readers, I will proceed to relate the circumstance which proves such a wonderful auxiliary to the treacherous memory of Col. Geo. K. Sheil. He was present in all his glory (that is, drunk). It was necessary to sprinkle the floor occasionally to prevent the annoyance of the dust arising from the floor, as well as to deaden the sound. An apprentice of the Statesman office, in the discharge of this duty, unintentionally sprinkled some water upon the feet of our M. C., who, feeling his Congressional dignity outraged, undertook to insult the young man in no very becoming manner. The sprinkler in the hands of the printer very suddenly found its way to the supposed locality of the Col.'s brains. He was not altogether satisfied with the result of this engagement, but followed the young man out, and demanded satisfaction for his insolent conduct to a member of Congress. This satisfaction was promptly rendered by the ungrateful "devil" dealing a Heenan blow upon the 'mug' of the much-exasperated Colonel, sending him full length to the floor. The wounded man had to be carried home, and has not been seen since. The young man is a very peaceable citizen, interrupts no one, and does what few do at the present day—attends to his own affairs.

Madame Broyn's concert on Monday evening was well attended. She is quite an accomplished lady, and a proficient in music, both vocal and instrumental. The 'Fakir of Siva,' the celebrated wizard and ventriloquist performed last night to a crowded house, and kept his audience in one continued roar of laughter.

Rumors are afloat that Wells, who was committed by the County Court to await the requisition of the Governor of California, will be removed from the county jail upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Those connected with the arrest of the prisoner are so confident that they have arrested the fourfold murderer,—the veritable Wm. Wells—that they offer to stake money upon the issue. Others, with great plausibility of reasoning, adopt a contrary opinion. There is but one certainty in the whole matter, and that is, be he David Watson or William Wells, he is guilty of some offense of greater or less magnitude.

There is a justice of the peace in this county—who, by the way, is an attorney at law (I mean no slander upon the profession)—who, in swearing a jury to try a case, used the words, "according to the statutes of Indiana." Of course he voted for Jo Lane, and will do so for twenty years to come. If Harper was an acquaintance of mine, I would furnish his Magazine with this item. ALLEN.

A TEXT FOR CORNWALL.—There is nothing practiced by polygamists and pro-slavery men but what in their opinion is clearly taught in the Bible. Is it desired to engage in the slave trade—the Bible is appealed to as justifying piracy. Do participants in the plunder of pirates wish to ease their consciences, they go to the Scriptures. The Bible is quoted by pro-slavery men on all occasions whenever they wish to excuse themselves for doing something mean. Who would have thought, however, that the Bible would ever be appealed to to justify treason? It seems that a Carolina paper is now justifying secession as having a scripture warrant. Here is the scripture relied on:

"If any man teach otherwise and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doing about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmising, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself." 1 Tim. 6: 3, 4, 5.

BARLOW'S INAUGURATION DINNER.—Don't let the public forget the free dinner to be given by Wm. Barlow and Lady on next Monday, in honor of the inauguration of "Old Abe" as President of the United States. A grand time is anticipated, and UNION MEN are all invited.—For the convenience of those wishing to attend, the steamer 'Jas. Clinton' will leave Canemah at 8 o'clock on Monday morning (an hour earlier than usual), and will convey passengers to Barlow's Landing, where teams will be in readiness to take them out to the place of festivity, some two miles distant.

AMENDE HONORABLE.—The San Francisco Herald handsomely retracts its censure of Col. Baker for his supposed opposition to the Pacific Railroad Bill, in 'postponing' the motion for its indefinite postponement. We have always regarded the Herald as one of the fairest and most honorable Democratic sheets on this coast.

LATE FROM THE EAST.

Pacific Railroad Bill Passed the Senate!

By the stage from the South on Tuesday we received Extras from the offices of the Oregon Statesman and Red Bluff (Cal.) Independent, containing the following interesting news from the Atlantic States:

YREKA, Feb. 20th.—4 P. M.  
The following Pony report is just received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19th.—The Pony Express arrived last night. The following is the Bulletin's report:

St. Louis, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Washington Convention commenced session on the 4th inst. with closed doors. Wright of Ohio, was appointed temporary Chairman. Eleven States were fully represented.

The mint and custom-house at New Orleans, and the revenue cutter, *Louis Cass*, at Mobile, have been seized by the State authorities without resistance.

The matter is made the subject of a special meeting of the Cabinet.

There were \$350,000 in the mint.

There are flying rumors, unconfirmed, that there had been fighting at Pensacola, and that Fort Sumter had been reinforced and attacked by the State force of South Carolina.

It is reported that Col. Hayne has presented the ultimatum of South Carolina, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumter. Serious dissatisfaction is reported among the officers of the *Porchester*, home squadron, some of whom have tendered their resignations.

Telegraphic communications have been interrupted in Mississippi by the State authorities, and suppressed.

The only business of importance in Congress to-day, was the reception of the Postmaster's bill. Mr. Holt advised suspension of the Butterfield route.

Vermont, New Hampshire and Illinois send delegates to the Washington convention. Michigan declines to send delegates.

The Senate of Kentucky resolved to adjourn to the 24th of April, before taking definite action regarding the crisis.

The Republican caucus in New York nominated Ira Harris to succeed Seward. An enthusiastic Union meeting at Charleston was addressed by Everett and others.

Lincoln, on his return to Springfield, had a reception at Charleston, Ill., but declined to indicate his future policy in any way.

Great suffering in Kansas. Fifty thousand persons are reported on the brink of starvation.

More troops have arrived at Washington for the protection of the Capitol.

Secretary Thompson testified before the convention that plans to secure the Capitol had been discussed at his house.

Insubordination among the State troops at Pensacola is reported.

Returns of the election, on the 4th inst., of members of the convention in Western Virginia, indicate the success of the anti-secessionists.

Col. Lander has resigned the Superintendency of Wagon Roads.

In both Houses of Congress, on the 4th of Feb., resolutions were introduced, inquiring as to the security of the Mint at New Orleans.

The Louisiana Senators presented a secession Ordinance and withdrew.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15th.  
The following dispatch was received by Pony Express, which arrived at Ft. Churchill this evening at 6 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—To the people of the Pacific coast: The Pacific Railroad Bill passed the Senate with amendment.—Union forever. WM. RABE.

Details of Pony News.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24, 1861.  
CONGRESSIONAL—SEWARD MAKES ANOTHER SPEECH.

The condition of the country is still under discussion in both branches of Congress. No action has yet been had indicating the probable result, though the chances of compromise are materially strengthened.

On the 31st ult., Seward made another great speech, inculcating the idea of union as paramount to party and all other considerations, denouncing at once secession or revolution, coercion or defiance, speaking of war as the last resort and one to be deplored. He expressed the opinion that all the difficulties would be amicably settled, in which opinion Douglas concurred.

Mason insisted Seward's speech was one of battle and blood, and the construction was repelled by Seward.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Great interest is now attached to the Convention which is to assemble at Washington on Monday next, as the most likely means to afford a satisfactory settlement of the present imbroglio New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Rhode Island have appointed delegates. Massachusetts and Illinois are considering the subject.

The public mind is kept in a state of continual agitation by apprehensions of a collision at Pensacola and at Charleston, though nothing hostile has yet occurred, nor any reliable indications that such a result is imminent.

The Administration will not do anything to bring on a collision. The fear is that State troops will attack Fort Pickens. These apprehensions are produced mainly by Washington correspondents.

Apprehensions of an attack upon Washington have completely exploded.

General Scott was before the Committee and stated that he had sufficient grounds to warrant the adoption of precautionary measures, though the evidence was not of the strongest character.

It is reported that South Carolina has presented an ultimatum, through Hayne, to which the President made no reply.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has joined the *Macedonian* at Pensacola. If Fort Pickens is attacked these vessels will cooperate in its defense, though it is supposed at Washington that Lieutenant Steiner will be able to maintain himself without assistance.

Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, has been reinforced, and guns pointed landwards.—This embitters the public feeling at Richmond, and the subject has been called to the attention of the Legislature, and at a public meeting, as an overt act of coercion.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed the Convention Bill, to be submitted to the people.

Tennessee sends delegates to the Mont-

gomery instead of the Washington Convention.

[It appears, however, that the Governor accredited the Commissioners to Montgomery, but the Legislature, which was in session, immediately instructed them to attend at Atlanta.]

The Texas Legislature is in session.—Only one-fifth of the members are opposed to immediate secession, though it is expected the matter will be submitted to the people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Clingman is re-elected to the United States Senate from North Carolina.

The Daily Overland Mail bill has passed the House, 107 against 64.

The citizens of Gloucester, Mass., were recently astonished at seeing a large palmetto flag waving over Fort Defiance. A revenue cutter then in the harbor sent a boat's crew ashore and cut it down.

HOUSE, Jan. 24.—The House resumed the consideration of the Post Route bill.—The Senate's amendment, fixing the postage on letters to and from San Francisco at the uniform rates of ten cents, whether carried by steamer or overland, was adopted.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17th.

A dispatch from Gen. Scott, received by Pony on Friday, directed the immediate occupation of the San Francisco harbor defenses by United States troops, within two hours after the receipt of the orders. The fort at Fort Point was garrisoned by one hundred United States soldiers.

Fort Alcatraz is also strongly garrisoned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—We are under obligations to Capt. Johnson for late papers brought by Tracy & Co.'s Express. We notice among them the 'British Columbian,' a paper just started at New Westminster, by John Robson. It presents a fair appearance, and advocates a liberal policy by the government.

We learn from the Columbian that a nugget of gold was lately found in the Carrizo mines, which weighed 4.77 oz., value about \$89. This is the largest nugget yet found in British Columbia.

EXPORTS.—We learn from the Advertiser that the Oregon left for San Francisco on Thursday night. The cargo consisted of 3500 boxes of apples, 6380 quarter sacks flour, 100 cases bacon, 48 packages lard and eggs, 18 sacks onions, 15 rolls leather, 10 cases merchandise, and 25 horses, the latter belonging to Messrs. Bennett and Fieckle of Washington county. She took away eighty passengers, besides two companies of the 3d Artillery from Vancouver.

LAND PATENTS.—B. Jennings, Esq., Register of the Land Office in this city, informs us that by Tuesday's mail he received nine cash patents for delivery as follows: J. W. Ladd, 4; and one each to Wm. A. Goulder, W. V. J. Johnson, Jas. E. McConnell, Colster C. Lake, Lucius A. Seely—and one to Levi Anderson, on Military Bounty Land Warrant.

FOR THE MINES.—Capt. P. H. Hatch, of this city, on Monday last started for the Rock Creek mines, where he spent several months last year so successfully. We learn from the Times that about twenty miners left on the steamer Julia on Wednesday.

Most of these, we presume, are going to the new mines in the Nez Perce country.

LUMBER.—The Advertiser learns that last year 2,855,500 feet of lumber were shipped to San Francisco from the mill at Oak Point, on the Columbia. Besar's mill at Portland during the year sawed 950,000 feet, a large proportion of which went to San Francisco.

ADVERTISING, CLARK & Co.—We are pleased to notice that this enterprising firm, established here and at San Francisco, have such arrangements with their creditors that they will be able to continue business as formerly.

The Rival entered the basin below the Falls on yesterday morning, the first time in near two weeks—being prevented by high water. About three hundred tons of freight in the meantime have accumulated at the warehouse, for shipment below.

RETURNED.—R. C. Crawford, Esq., of Linn City, returned from the Rock Creek mines last week, leaving Feb. 2.—He reports nothing new. Mr. C. purposes starting for the mines again in a few days.

BRASS BAND.—We learn that several young gentlemen in town have taken steps toward reorganizing the Brass Band which formerly had an existence here. We hope they may succeed. It is a pity that with so much musical talent as the young men of our city possess, such an organization should have been suffered to go down.—We believe all the 'boys' of the original band are here now, excepting 'Honer' and 'Pres.'

COERCION PAPERS.—There are but three papers in this State advocating coercion—the *Stat-smen*, *Oregonian*, and *Argus*.—*Engene City Herald*.

Attend to your business, 'Aleck'! You know more about mixing 'cocktails' than you do about this secession trouble.

MARCH 4TH.—Next Monday winds up Buchanan's administration, and sees the advent of Lincoln's. We hope that more decided Union counsels will prevail in the Government from and after that day.

ACCIDENT.—Dr. Steele informs us that Charley Davis had his right thumb cut off and two of his fingers badly hurt by a circular saw, below Milwaukie, on Wednesday last.

The old King of Prussia, who has been crazy for some years past, died lately.

DIED.—On Feb. 22d, 1861, Rev. Wm. Blain, at his residence in Linn county, Oregon.

The deceased has long been a resident of Oregon. He was noted for his high social qualities, and upright walk in life.—He had been for many years a minister of the United Presbyterian faith, and as such the lack of his extended influence will be felt. He leaves a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his untimely death, and their irreparable loss.—*Democrat*.

FOR THE UPPER MINES.—Mr. Batterton's train of pack animals, numbering fifty-three head, bought in Polk and Yamhill counties, passed through town yesterday on their way to the Dalles, by the river trail; from thence they will pack a cargo to Rock Creek and Quetsuella mines.—*Advertiser*.

DROWNED.—Lewis Geary, second cook of the *Hassalo*, which plies between the Cascades and the Dalles, fell overboard on Feb. 27th, and was drowned.

Notice.

A number of ladies interested in repairing and improving the Baptist Meeting-House in this city, have been for some time past engaged in making up various useful and ornamental articles, which they will offer for sale at the Furniture Store on Main Street, lately occupied by Capt. Johnson, on the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th of March, 1861. They would be glad to see as many as feel disposed to come, and will try to make the time pass pleasantly, as well as to sell articles which will be really desirable, including a quantity of children's clothing, &c. For the purpose of still further forwarding their design, an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged at the door. Children half price. Music and refreshments gratis. The door will be open at one o'clock.

Oregon City, March 2, 1861.

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, Water Bruah, Liver Troubles, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Flatulency, Jaundice, Change of Climate, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaint, Opium after Eating, General Debility, &c., are rapidly, effectually and surely cured by the OXYGENATED BITTERS.

California Evidence.

MORNING HILL, Cal., June 16, 1856.

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The OXYGENATED BITTERS are sold in California by Robinson & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Morrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon.

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