

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1859.

To the Republicans of Oregon.

There will be a Convention of the Republicans of Oregon at SALEM, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF APRIL, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a Delegate or Representative in Congress, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

The Committee suggest that the following appointments be adhered to in electing delegates:—Curry 1, Coos 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Douglas 4, Umpqua 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, Polk 4, Yamhill 4, Marion 7, Clackamas 5, Washington 3, Multnomah 4, Columbia 1, Clatsop 1, Tillamook 1, and Wasco 1.

The Committee also earnestly request that a full and complete organization of the Republicans be perfected in every county at an early date, and that the chairman of each county committee immediately send his name and post-office address to W. C. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Central Committee, at Oregon City.

W. T. MAYLOCK, W. C. JOHNSON, L. HOLMES, L. H. WAREFIELD, W. L. ADAMS, Rep. Com. Cen.

Jan. 22, 1859.

„Dalle Journal.”

We have received the first number of the Dalles Journal, issued at the Dalles on the 11th inst., by A. J. Price, editor and proprietor, at \$5 a year. The paper presents a fair typographical appearance, and as a local news medium will probably be advantageous to the people of that section.

The politics of the paper are of the pure negro-brooding, sectional stamp, and like most papers of that character, is devoted to such silly twaddle as 'the black republicans are trying to elevate niggers to the level of the whites,' 'dissolution of the Union,' &c., &c. The editorial is of that florid and verbose style so peculiar to sanguine youth who have not been sobered by age or tempered by mental discipline—a condition well suited to a Democratic editor, whose business it is to appeal to vulgar prejudices instead of sober reason, to suppress facts and circulate falsehoods, to deal in verbiage instead of ideas, and to operate upon ignorance instead of the nobler sentiments. Out of over a column of editorial headed 'Political Issues of the Day,' we clip the following as a specimen of Dalles Democracy and literature:

“But even here, in the face of all these grand facts, this ever-enlarging prosperity and development, this consummate success, these fit supplements to the valorous and wise labors of our forefathers, and wondrous fruits of their fraternal, enlightened compromises, and all this healthy national aggrandizement,—here as in the primeval Eden, has the full tempter intruded with his insidious 'inspiring venom,' like that foul friend of the poet who was surprised,—

Squat like a toad, close by the ear of Eve, Assaying by his devilish arts to reach The organs of her fancy, and with them forge Illusions as he lists, phantasms and dreams Disconcerted thoughts, Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires Blown up with high conceits, engendering pride.”

Under the guise of a sentiment, and in the comely shape of sympathy for a so-called oppressed race—the negro—the tempter has stolen within our Eden—and as of old, 'the sly hypocrite' would even now seem 'Patron of liberty' and we sorely fear with such success, as to conceal from so many of us, his true character and aims; and imperil with desolation the fair empire vouchsafed to us, unless these mischievous inspirations are substantially adopted and acted upon.

Our young friend has probably never paid much attention to politics, only as he has posted himself through the negro-brooding organs, or he would have known that the Republican party was actuated by a 'sympathy for the white man instead of the negro'—that in the great conflict which is now going on between free labor and slave labor—a conflict in which a negro capitalist aristocracy on the one side looks horns with free labor on the other—the Republicans are on the side of the white man; and, in trying to make free labor both honorable and profitable, Republicans are trying to keep white laborers up, while the Black Democracy, on the other hand, in trying to force negro capital to come in competition with the poor man's labor (the only capital he has), is trying to bring free labor down to the level of slave labor,—thus really dragging white men down to the level of slaves. The Republican party leaves slavery just where it is, and is trying to elevate free white laborers in the Territories, while your party is merely a tool to assist slaveholding aristocrats in introducing slave capital to crush out free labor, thus dragging white men who labor down to the level of corn-field negroes. Your effort to degrade white men, and thus successfully put the manacles on them, succeeds only in districts where from the want of intelligence you can make them believe that we are the white man's enemies and the negro's sympathizers; whereas, Republicans are the particular friends of the whites, and the enemies of nobody—while Black Democracy is hostile to the interests of everybody except negro-breeders. Do you understand the issues now?

In view of these facts, you may well 'sorely fear' that the teeming millions of free white laborers in the North will yet vindicate their rights by confining slave capital just where it is. If free Americans were as ignorant as the serfs of Russia, the negro-brooding aristocracy might for a long time yet induce Northern voters to go against their own interest by voting negro capital up, and free-labor capital down, in electing the Black Democracy to office.—If you have any doubts as to the ultimate destiny of the sectional Democracy, just count (if you can) the swarming myriads of free intelligent laborers that in twenty years more will be thundering in Congress

through some three hundred representatives from some thirty free States, dotted all over with school-houses and churches, musical with the hum of the spindle, the ring of the anvil, and the song of happy free laborers.

As to your constant snivel about 'disunion,' we will just say to you that there isn't a single, solitary disunionist in the Republican party: they all belong to either the Abolition or Democratic party.—Well, when we get the Government in our hands, if these men don't 'dry up' about dissolving the Union, we will give Kentucky a contract for raising hemp, and whenever your leaders raise a partricial hand against the Ark of the Union, we will serve them as Jackson threatened to serve Calhoun.—By the Eternal, we'll hang 'em! The leaders being hung, we'll colonize the understrapper disunionists, such as the locofoco editors and office-hunters, in Africa or Cuba. (It was probably with an eye to this that Seward lately admitted in the U. S. Senate that we should probably want Cuba some day.)

Now, young friend, (and what we say to you, we say also to the Sentinel and all the rest of the locofoco editors,) you probably understand something of the principles, purposes, and destiny of the Republican party; and, for fear you forget it, you had better keep this article pasted up directly in front of your editorial table.

Cox-embled.

Delusion, now that he has thrown off Czapky's Agent, who got him elected as Senator, and has tied himself to Jo Lane, has, in addition to searching the garrets and scraping the gutters for items propping up Lane, been combing the head of one Cox, from the twelfth Congressional district of Ohio, in search of something that might hatch out to Lane's advantage. Delusion publishes a correspondence in the last Times which he says took place between him and Cox in relation to the truth of the statement he was reported in the Ohio State Journal to have made in a speech delivered at Newark last August. His statement in that speech was that Lane "earnestly requested that the admission of Oregon be postponed." We copied the statement from the Ohio State Journal, a paper which we have on file in our office now, and we have no doubt but that Cox is correctly reported, and that five hundred persons who heard the speech could be found to certify to it. In this letter, Cox says he never stated that Jo Lane had requested that the admission of Oregon be postponed. If Cox didn't make the statement, it is very strange how Case came to have reported him thus in the extract we took from the Journal, where Lane's name was incidentally brought in, in connection with a justification of the Lecompton policy of Cox, and not as affecting Lane's faithfulness as a Delegate, a matter that in no wise interested an Ohio audience. If Cox ever wrote the letter, we believe he has eaten his words in order to help a brother Democrat out of a difficulty. It must be remembered, however, that the only evidence we have that Cox ever wrote the letter is the word of the same Delusion who stated the falsehood at Eugene City, and then unblushingly published it in the Times, that Senator Wilson wrote a letter to the Worcester disunion convention more or less endorsing the views of the convention.

If Cox wrote the letter, and was not ashamed of it, why wasn't it published in Washington City as a part of Jo's circular? The same steamer brought both documents, and if Cox's letter was genuine and true, it would have made a very important item by way of giving backbone to a very silly circular made up of very silly assertions.

INSANE.—We are fully satisfied that Roe, who is now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife in Salem, is insane. He is to be hanged April 2, if the sentence of Judge Boise is carried out, but we hope Gov. Curry will interpose his executive clemency, and commute the unfortunate man's punishment to imprisonment for life. By that means, society will be as effectually protected against future danger from him, as by his death, and he may yet be of some service to the community and to himself. Will Gov. Curry show that he is actuated by an enlarged philanthropy, and governed by a sound, humane policy, that measures out punishment with a view not only of protecting society, but of reforming the criminal—(a policy that ought to prevail in an enlightened government)—by ordering Roe to the penitentiary instead of the gallows?

Dr. Weed and his lady passed through this city on their way to Salem last Wednesday. They will probably make an overland journey to Southern Oregon and California in the spring, and we fear that inducements will be held out to the Doctor in California such as will cause him to locate in that State. The Doctor is an estimable man, entirely sound on the great moral principles we advocate, and we should be sorry to lose him as a citizen.—We wish we had ten thousand more like him in this State.

DECLINES.—E. L. Quimby, who was chosen during his absence as one of the Republican County Committee for Multnomah county at the meeting in Portland two weeks ago, declines to act, and informs the Standard that he shall act with his old party.

Czapky's organ says that four bundles of Lane's circular were sent to the Salem post office.

Gives it Up.

We hear that Doctor Crisis of Corvallis has found the diseases of the democratic party too much for him, and has concluded to hang his Democratic pill-bags on a peg, and turn his hand to other pursuits. We hear that the Crisis is sold to Slater, who has changed its name to the Democratic Union. Slater was in favor of keeping up the 'national' party, and opposed to selling it out to the clique. Whether he will make his paper the organ of such a distinct organization, we are not able to say—but from the fact that the Union proposes to be soundly Democratic, we suppose it will pitch into the family quarrel that is now going on with great vigor, mount Jo Lane's back, and, with both legs locked around his waist and its left arm encircling his neck, deal out its shafts at Czapky's Agent with its right hand, till after the 'regular nominee' of the sectionalists is placed upon the track, when, at the signal yell, 'time-honored usages,' &c., being given, down will go the weapons of war, and the Democratic knights will rush to each other's arms, affectionately rub their bloody noses together, and, after taking a few horns of whisky each, will soon be as effectually locked together as a couple of fish-worms.

THE EFFECT.—Delazon, in a letter to the last Salem organ, written before Faulkner had made his report on our war debt, assured us that the committee would report favorably. He gives as a prominent reason for thinking so, that he, Grover, and Lane had all been before the committee and made 'lengthy speeches' urging our claims. Delusion also says: 'I am exceedingly anxious to get my seat in the Senate before the bill goes to that body.'

We have a simple proposition in arithmetic to present to Delusion's followers. If Delusion's 'lengthy' highfalutin before the committee caused the committee to cut down the war debt nearly five millions—how much more will his bombast and bluster induce the Senate to cut it down when it comes before 'that body'? By clipping this out, they will get the present 'value of war scrip,' and also learn how well it 'pays' to vote for the Black Democracy.

W.—The able article on the outside of this paper signed W. was written by a gentleman who always acted with the Democratic party up to the time the party turned black by its assuming the work of Africanizing this continent by fraud, bribery, and a standing army. Although he was born and raised in a slave State, and never saw a free State up to the time Oregon was admitted, and although he has grown gray in the ranks of the "old Democracy," he is a man of too honest a mould, too clear a head, and too noble sentiments to bow down and worship at a shrine labeled 'Democratic,' when that shrine is hissing with every unclean and hateful viper;—hence he is now a Republican.

News from the Dalles.

From the Dalles Journal we gather the following news: Colbert Nanson and Frederick Garis, two citizens living on the Umatilla, got into an altercation Feb. 25, when Nanson shot Garis with a shot-gun mortally wounding him. Nanson was examined before a magistrate, and acquitted on the ground that Garis had fired a pistol at him before he shot the deceased.

A good toll-bridge has been erected over the Des Chutes on the road from the Dalles to Walla-Walla. The new steamer Col. Wright, built by Thompson & Co., at the mouth of the Des Chutes, is nearly completed, and will soon make a trip some 160 miles up the Columbia.

WELLS.—The late heavy rains in California have raised the waters so that mining has become brisk again, and a number of artesian wells, which had ceased discharging water since the earthquake last fall, have again begun to furnish an ample supply. The artesian wells range from 55 to 60, 150, and 300 feet deep.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Dr. Steele, agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., and to Mr. Hoyt, of the Express, for late papers by the Brother Jonathan.

J. P. Benjamin has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Louisiana for six years from the 4th of March, 1859.

The Slave Trade. From the correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser: "It is evident from the remarks of Southern members in the late debate on the slave trade question, that there is a growing opposition among them and their constituents to the present repeal law, and that they intend to make the repeal that of law the greatest issue at the coming Presidential election, and in all elections of members of Congress.

The African slave trade and the acquisition of Cuba, will become, though they are not now, the absorbing issues in the South. The large body of conservative Southern men have now an influence, but it is on the decline, and they must be overwhelmed by the clamor of the demagogues."

From the New York Sun's correspondence: "I saw a gentleman this morning, fresh from Mobile, Alabama, and he asserts that, precisely, the African slave trade is re-opened in the South, and that the speculators in African flesh have no fear of this government. Indeed, they are willing that the government should interfere sufficiently to render them popular in the extreme South."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Buchanan has determined to remove Judge Sinclair of Utah, should it be proved that he charged the Grand Jury that the Mormons were liable to indictment for offenses covered by the President's proclamation.

Jan. 31.—McCormick's reaping machine patent expired to-day, and became public property, the Commissioner having overruled the application for a renewal of the patent on the ground that the patentee has already received liberal compensation for his invention.

ARRIVAL OF THE Great Overland Mail! TWO DAYS LATER NEWS! Oregon Admitted into the Union!

The steamer Brother Jonathan reached Portland Tuesday morning last, bringing news of the arrival of the overland mail at San Francisco on the night of the 9th of March, with two days later news from the East. The latest dates are from St. Louis to the 14th of February.

The most important news brought is that of the admission of Oregon as a State into the Union, the bill for which passed the House of Representatives Feb. 12. We give below a synopsis of the Debate on the Admission of Oregon.

On 10th February, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, from the Committee on Territories, reported back, without amendment, the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. He said there can be no question that there is sufficient population in Oregon to admit her into the Union.—Under the existing law and compact, there must be at least 60,000, and in his opinion there were about 100,000, according to the ratio of increase.

Mr. Grow said that the question of population, though a safe rule, would not always control his action. He would take into consideration the time and circumstances of the application; but Congress had recently set the example not to admit a State with a less population than was required for a representative in Congress.—Kansas could not come in unless as a slave State. Congress would not give her an opportunity to throw off Federal oppression and wrong. The population of Kansas is much larger than that of Oregon. He would never give his sanction to such an unjust discrimination as is now proposed in favor of Oregon.

On the 11th, consideration of the bill was resumed, when Mr. Clark of Missouri said that the regulation of alien suffrage and exclusion of free negroes and mulattoes concerns Oregon alone, and under all circumstances she ought to be admitted without regard to population.

Mr. Zollicoffer of Tennessee opposed the admission of Oregon, because of insufficiency of population and its Alien Suffrage law. Mr. Comins of Mass., being ready to vote for the admission of Kansas with a free Republican Constitution, as her people may adopt.

Mr. Dawes of Mass. said that objections to the admission of Oregon lie in the Constitution itself. He could not agree with his colleague, Mr. Comins, that it is republican in its conditions. It was palpably a violation of the Federal Constitution, under that provision which guarantees citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Oregon has no right to drive from her borders free colored people. Not only is it proposed to exclude them from Oregon, but to prevent them from suing in the courts, holding property and from eating the bread of life.

On February 12th, consideration of the bill was resumed. Mr. Vallandigham said that when Kansas should come here as Oregon has come, peacefully and orderly, and with the consent of her people, he should vote for her immediate admission. But Kansas was not here, and Oregon was.—There was no possible connection between the two, and he would not vote to establish any. Both would be free States. He found Oregon here, and he would take the first that came, and vote for her admission. He was opposed to Mr. Grow's amendment, and to all others which only delayed or embarrassed the bill, but he thanked Mr. Grow and his Republican friends for opposing the admission of Oregon. They stood unyielding now, and had squared up and wiped out the last session.

Mr. Lane related the circumstances attending the formation of Oregon, and earnestly urged its admission. He said he had no doubt that its white population was over 93,000. Mr. Stanton of Ohio said the admission of Oregon was only a question of time. He was glad that his colleague, Mr. Vallandigham, had found something to be thankful for. So far as he was concerned, his colleague was welcome to all he could make out of it in Ohio. It was last year by the almost united voice of the Democratic party said that Kansas should not be admitted with a constitution of her own making without having her right of representation in Congress ascertained by a census. This was recognized and spread on the records of the country as a part of the Democratic principles, and there was no escape from it. If Kansas had been admitted under the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, it was very well known that she would have sent Republican Senators. All he asked was, that when a State came here professing to be free, with Democratic Senators elected to serve during the next Presidential term, that there should be meted to her the same rule as was applied to Kansas, and not adopt an rule for the admission of a Democratic State and a different one for a Republican State. This is the true secret of the question. He indicated his objections to the Constitution, and said that he would not by voting for admission under it give vitality to the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Stephens of Georgia was glad that he had an opportunity of showing the utter groundlessness of the charge made against the Democratic party, that last winter the party applied one rule of admission in one case, and a different one in another. He held that the people of Oregon could justly lay claim to admission under the previous ordinances and compacts. If the Republicans had believed that their opponents had done wrong in regard to Kansas, why should they pursue a similar course and keep a free State out of the Union? Two wrongs do not make one right. The gentlemen on the Republican side had found fault with the Oregon constitution because it excludes free negroes and denies them the privilege of suing in the courts; but the political friends of these very gentlemen framed the Topeka Constitution, which makes a similar provision.—He then answered the various objections to the Oregon Constitution, and eloquently appealed to the progress, glory and prosperity of the country, concluding with some patriotic remarks, which were loudly applauded, especially by the members.

The Speaker reminded the House that their own sense of propriety ought to preclude such demonstrations. Mr. Grow offered a substitute for the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon and Kansas, authorizing the citizens of the United States, who are legal voters, and resident in each Territory to take the necessary steps to establish a State Government, the respective constitutions being subject to the approval and satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Sandigo, of Louisiana, raised a question of order, which the Speaker sustained, ruling out the substitute. Mr. Grow appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Stephens moved to lay the appeal on the table. This was decided in the affirmative—136 against 92. Mr. Grow then offered an amendment to repeal the prohibitory clause in Kansas compromise bill, which the Speaker ruled out of order.

Mr. Davis of Indiana moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to add another section, repealing the prohibitory clause of the Kansas bill and providing that Oregon be not admitted until it is ascertained by a census that she has population enough for one Representative in Congress. The Speaker decided it out of order.—Mr. Davis appealed from the decision.—On motion of Mr. English, the motion was tabled—118 against 95. Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, defining the boundaries of Oregon, and requiring the ascertainment by census of sufficient population for one Representative in Congress, preliminary to admission. Rejected—32 against 173. Mr. Maynard's amendment requiring the population as above and American citizenship was rejected. Mr. Washburne of Illinois moved to table the whole subject. Disagreed to—94 against 124. Mr. Marshall of Kentucky offered an amendment for admission on a census ascertainment, taken by order of the Governor, of sufficient population, and on the fundamental condition that the suffrage clause of the constitution shall not be construed to authorize persons of foreign birth, and not naturalized, to vote for members of the House of Representatives of the United States. The people of Oregon assenting to this, the State to be admitted by proclamation of the President. The amendment was rejected—18 against 189. Mr. Bingham offered a substitute for the bill, declaring that the Constitution of Oregon does not conform to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and submitting the question of admission to the people, and if they decide in favor of immediate admission, to have one Representative until the next Congressional apportionment of that State. Rejected, 84 against 132. The question was then taken on the preamble, viz: Whereas, The people of Oregon having formed, ratified, and adopted a Constitution and State Government, which is republican in form and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, therefore, resolved, etc., and agreed to—113 against 95. The bill then passed precisely as it came from the Senate—114 against 103. The announcement of the result was greeted with applause and much confusion prevailed, amid which Mr. Stephens moved that the Representative from Oregon be admitted to a seat.

The following is the vote by which the bill passed the House: YEAS—Messrs. Adair, Ald, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Billinghurst, Boone, Bowie, Branch, Burnett, Barner, Carnahan, Chase, Caskie, Cavanaugh, Chapman, Clark of Mo., Clay, John Cochran, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Cornick, Cox, Craig, Craig of N. C., Craig of Mo., Curtis, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Miss., Dewart, Dimmock, Edmondson, Elliott, English, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gartell, Gillis, Greenwood, Gregg, Greenback, Hall of Ohio, Hatch, Hawkins, Hodges, Hopkins, Horton, Hughes, Haylor, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Owen Jones, Kilgore, Kunkle, of Penn., Lamar, Landy, Lawrence, Leidy, Leitcher, Leitcher, McClay, McKibbin, McKee, Marshall of Illinois, Mason, Miller, Montgomery, Morris of Ill., Niblack, Nichols, Pendleton, Pettit, Preylon, Phelps of Mo., Phelps of Minn., Phillips, Powell, Reagan, Reilly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandigo, Savage, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of Ill., Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, George Taylor, Taylor of La., Thayer, Vallandigham, Ward, Watkins, White, Whitely, Winslow, Wood, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn.

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to admit Oregon without Republican votes. When the scales were poised and the admission beam was up, fifteen Republicans jumped in, and Oregon slid into the Union. If there is any credit due to Congress for admitting the State, a very large share is due to the Republicans—if any infamy, let it be divided between the two parties. The Southern Americans polled a strong vote against our admission.

General Summary of News. The report is credited that Gen. Denver will shortly resign the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the view of returning to California.

A N. Y. special Washington dispatch of the 8th Feb., to the Times, says: The Senate Post Office Committee have agreed to authorize contracts for carrying the California Mail over the inter-oceanic routes via Panama and Tehuantepec at the best terms that can be made. Also to let the ocean service on all three of the routes to the lowest responsible bidder. The Committee have also decided adversely to the mammoth trans-atlantic steamer project.

The Overland Mail from San Francisco, with dates to Jan. 21st, arrived at St. Louis Feb. 11. The Washington correspondent of the New York News says: It has leaked out that a private agent of the Queen of Spain has been in this country twelve months, and has had several private interviews with the President about the purchase of Cuba.

The rumor is revived that Mr. Dallas is to be recalled from London, and that a very extraordinary appointment to Mexico, in place of Mr. Forsyth, resigned, is contemplated.

The Pacific Railroad Convention, at Memphis, adjourned February 11. A report was adopted, declaring that the most practicable route to connect the Eastern and Western sections of the Union, is from Memphis via Little Rock, Fulton El Paso