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The Oregon Argus.

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Republican Platform.
Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Convention Electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:
First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the cause which called it into existence, and the permanent in which nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Slavery.
Extract from a Letter written by an Oregon Lady to a friend in Kansas, during the late troubles in that Territory.
'It gave me great pleasure to hear from you once more. I was truly happy to learn that you were prosperous in your new home, after having lost your all in Missouri. I trust that it is still well with you and yours. I have been surprised at not having recently seen your brother's name in any of the newspapers. It used to be so prominent in connection with the political and military transactions going on in your Territory, that of late I have thought it possible that you have all become wearied of that tempestuous region, and have gone away to seek a home in some more genial place. There have been scenes enacted in Kansas which must have been repulsive to one who in earlier years, while yet time and care had left no impress on his brow, could write, as the language of his heart, the beautiful verses from which I make the following extract:

For the Argus.
The possibility of fully carrying out in the every-day business of life its every precept. Does slavery admit of this? Answer me candidly. I will refer you to one feature, by way of suggestion, to assist you. Is the ignorance in which slaves are kept merely an accident, or is that ignorance essential to the continuance of the system? On one occasion I asked a Southern lady why they did not teach their slaves to read the Bible. She replied, 'That, in the South, we dare not do, even if there were no legal prohibitions.' 'Teach those millions of blacks to read,' she continued, 'and we could not hold them as slaves. They would murder us all, but that they would be free.' This lady had inherited a large fortune, many thousands of dollars of which consisted in slaves. She did not try to soothe her conscience with the salvo applied by many, that in respect to instruction they are better off than they would have been if their ancestors had not been stolen away from their own benighted Africa. You dwell upon this circumstance, but examine your heart, and you will admit that any arguments drawn from it in favor of slavery are fallacious. The Bible teaches that it is wrong to 'vex a stranger or oppress him.' It declares, moreover, that 'ye shall not afflict any widow or fatherless child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their cry, and my wrath shall wax hot.' 'Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; thou shalt not oppress him. Neither oppress the afflicted.' Let me ask, are not families that are separated by violence, afflicted? Is it not oppression to make mere machines of men and women, and to exact their services for our own benefit without adequate compensation? 'Woe to them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed; to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless.' 'Woe to them that devise iniquity and work evil upon their beds; when the morning is come they practice it, because it is in the power of their hand; and they covet fields and take them by violence, and houses and take them away, as they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage.'

The Last of Them.
The Albany Evening Journal says: The Democracy are hopeless of a single State at the North.
This they could endure, were it not that they are also losing ground in their ancient stronghold, the South.
They carried North Carolina, to be sure, but it was such a reduced majority as leads them to fear it was for the last time.
In Kentucky they have been beaten out and out by a majority of over twenty thousand.
In Arkansas, where they have been so strong that nobody here supposed it could be anything but a contest between the followers of Douglas and of Breckinridge, it turns out that an Independent candidate has beaten both!

Manufactures on the Pacific.—The San Francisco Mirror says: We trust that the success which has hitherto attended the manufacture of woollen blanketings on the Pacific coast has, by this time convinced the doubters that there is ample field for all such enterprises here. Nothing but the exorbitant rates of interest commanded by money prevent the immediate establishment of a hundred factories in the different branches of industry, and in no channel could there be found a safer investment in the manufacture of goods to supply the demands of our rather extravagant population. Even Oregon, the last admitted and most remote of all the States, has a woollen factory, the samples from which, exhibited at the late State Fair, were said to be equal to anything of foreign workmanship.
Speaking of Oregon, the Mirror says: Residents in California are not accustomed to properly estimate the wonderful progress of Oregon in agricultural improvements. Between Salem and Corvallis the road is through a vast region of highly cultivated farms. Cornfields, pastures, stubble-fields which had just yielded a magnificent harvest, well filled and spacious barns, stacks of hay and grain, and busy threshing machines are seen all along the way. From Corvallis to Brownsville a similar landscape is observed, except that farms are more inconvenienced by a scarcity of streams; from Brownsville to Albany the country is a vast plain, nicely fenced, and ornamented with fine farm-houses, with additions of large barns, wind-mills and every appliance of agriculture.—The restless spirit of improvement characterizing our own State is rapidly moving up coast to the verge of American territory; and even our lethargic British neighbors, stimulated by active example, are emulous in national enterprise, and are becoming restive under the retarding influence of Colonial Government.

LATE FROM THE EAST.
GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GARIBALDI IN ITALY!
The following news was telegraphed to the Jacksonville Sentinel of Oct. 13, from San Francisco:
St. Louis, Sept. 25.—The steamship Adriatic arrived at New York to-day, with European intelligence to the 11th inst.
Garibaldi entered Naples on the 8th inst, with his staff alone, amidst the most unbounded enthusiasm. A provisional government was formed. Garibaldi exercised the power of Dictator, and appointed General Permo commander of the fleet and arsenal. He proclaimed Victor Emanuel King of Naples. The capitulation of the fort was expected to follow immediately. Insurrection has taken place in the Papal States and the troops have been defeated by the insurgents.
A panic prevailed at Rome.
The Sardinian flag was flying from all the forts of Naples.
Garibaldi found 80,000,000 livres in the Bank of Naples.
Deveins and his assistants in carrying the mail between Santa Fe and El Paso were murdered by a band of Indians, the mail and coach were torn to pieces.
The Navajos killed one child and carried three others off, near Santa Clara.
Col. Berry employed 500 warriors to fight the Indians.
The Independent volunteers' campaign against the Indians was progressing finely.
The United States Marshal with two deputies, while attempting to arrest three fugitive slaves in Morrow county, Ohio, were beset by a mob of negroes and whites, armed with guns and pistols, and severely handled; they were fired upon, and returned the fire, shooting off the fingers of one of the rioters. The fugitives escaped.
Mr. Seward spoke at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday night, to a crowd of 2,000 persons. On Monday he arrived at Leavenworth and met with a warm reception.—He left for Topeka on the same day.
Douglas spoke on Saturday to a large crowd, at Cleveland, Ohio.
ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Last night, Jas. T. Brady, (Breckinridge), candidate for Governor of N. Y., addressed a large crowd, proclaiming war against Douglas.
LATER.
St. Louis, Sept. 29.—Walker was shot on the 12th at Truxillo. He received ten bullets. His body was decently buried.—Col. Rudler is sentenced to four years imprisonment.
The Prince of Wales had attended the St. Louis Fair grounds. There were 60,000 persons present.
Douglas is still stumping all over the country.
The Union men of Pennsylvania have prepared for fusion with the National Democracy. They will not nominate a candidate for Governor.
Flora Temple has been beaten in a match against time. She was to go three miles in 7:33; she made it in 7:33 1/2.
Two slaves with 1500 negroes have been captured.
Garibaldi has annexed Naples to Piedmont.
The King of Naples has gone to Spain.
FACTS ABOUT THE CENSUS.
The Eastern papers are engaged in speculating on the probable results of the census. It is shown that in the New England States the population is either stationary in point of numbers or has decreased. The Western States have increased immensely.
It is a curious fact that the United States set the example to England for the enumeration of the inhabitants by the Government. The first census was taken in 1790, and not until 1801 did England make an official count of her people. The census is immensely expensive. That of 1850 cost \$1,362,500, exclusive of printing, or about six cents for every head enumerated. The schedule comprised nearly a thousand volumes. The number of assistant marshals was 3231, and the number of sheets of blanks consumed was 1,440,000.
According to the Hebrew chronicles, the origin of census taking is to be found in the following passage: "And Satan stood up against Israel, and provoked David to number Israel." Not a very respectable parentage, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.
The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun speculates as follows on the increase of slaves:
'No result of the census is of more interest, in some points of view, than that of the enumeration of the slaves, and the ascertainment of the rate of increase for the last ten years. Heretofore their increment was thirty per cent. in every decade. It will not be less for the last ten years, and there are reasons why it should be greater. The slaves are more profitable to their owners than formerly, and are, therefore, better taken care of. They are better fed, housed and clothed, as a class, than they were thirty or forty years ago. They have thus profited by the culture of cotton as well as by their owners. Then, again, it has been the policy of the slaveholding States, for the last ten years, to discourage emancipation. It will not be surprising if the rate of increment since 1850 should be found to be at least one-third or thirty-three and a third per cent. instead of thirty, as heretofore. At this rate it will not require many decades to bring up their numbers to sixty millions.'