

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

Agents for the Argus.

J. K. McBRIDE, Lafayette.
C. A. REED, Salem.
MORGAN REDOLPH, Sublimity.
WM. BARLOW, Molalla.
H. C. RAYMOND, Forest Grove.
DR. DAVIS, Bloomington.
FRANK W. BROWN, Corvallis.
AMOS HARVEY, Plum Valley.
SOLOMON ALLEN, Astoria.
J. E. LYLL, Dallas.
JOHN McKINNEY, Calapooia.
REV. WILSON BLAIS, Union Point.
L. A. REE, Jacksonville.
H. HARRIS, Cincinnati.
JUDGE SNELLING, Yreka, Cal.
JNO. B. PRESTON, Will Co. Ill.
R. A. N. PHELPS, Galesburg, Ill.

Law Concerning Newspapers.

IF subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
IF subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office, or other place, to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle all arrearages, should there be any.
IF subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
IF it is not sufficient for a postmaster, when a paper is not taken out of his office, to return one with "not taken out" written on the margin, but he must write a letter to the publisher, giving the name and post-office, and stating that the paper is not taken from the office. Otherwise the postmaster is held responsible.

To Correspondents.

We have received several communications which are admirably well written, and no doubt contain a great deal of truth, but which we shall be compelled to decline publishing on account of their personal character. It may seem important to A, B, or C, who has been made the butt of ridicule or abuse by some correspondent of a paper devoted to personal attacks and obscene publications, to be admitted to reply in a respectful manner, at least. But while the admission of such an article into our paper might afford some considerable amusement to a few, and perhaps administer a deserved rebuke to some, it would not upon the whole accord with the feelings of the great mass of our readers, nor be in keeping with the character of such a journal as we wish to publish. "Principles and not men" we wish to deal with, and the great law of love, and kindness towards all men, even our enemies, should be our rule of action. We want to enlighten men in stead of stirring up their passions, to entice by argument and the power of motive, instead of forcing them, and in carrying out our plans we hope to be seconded by all those who write for us. We have published many communications from which we have taken the liberty to rasp off many sharp knotty points, and even then we considered them in some particulars rather objectionable.

By pursuing a course kind and conciliatory towards those who differ with us, we shall accomplish the most good, and enjoy the consciousness of having acted correctly, when the animal and combative organs occupy their true positions, as subordinate to the higher and nobler moral faculties, which rejoice not in either iniquity or violent strife.

Ex-Gov. Abernethy

Arrived in this city some four weeks ago. So we are informed, for we have not seen him as yet, neither had we heard of his arrival until since our last issue, or we should have noticed the fact. Our city is getting to be such a great and bustling business place that the arrival of President Pierce would create so little sensation that we should not be apt to hear of it for a month, unless he happened to bring "news from the mines." In that case, we should probably come in possession of the fact by hearing a galloping train of new packers, who, in a cloud of dust, were giving us a tinpan-camp-kettle and pick-and-shovel serenade, and asking them who brought the "latest news."

Obligations.

Wells, Fargo & Co., the Pacific Express Company, and J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, have all laid us under obligations for exchanges. J. W. Sullivan has beat himself a little this time by throwing in the Illustrated London News and Ballou's Dollar Magazine, along with Harper's splendid Monthly, Ballou's Pictorial, and many other of the best papers printed in the Union. Sullivan deserves to make a fortune in his noble efforts to supply this coast with reading matter, and we hope he will. If he reads all the books he handles he must be a prodigy in learning. As to ourselves, we wish we could read all he sends to us.

Titbits.

The prohibitory liquor law which passed the Legislature of this State last winter, was submitted to the people for approval at the late election. Sixty counties which had been law from, gave a small majority against the law. The friends of the measure had given up all hopes of its adoption, by the people.

Awful and Mysterious Calamity.

We are informed that the family of a Mr. Clark, a Unitarian clergyman, consisting of his wife and a grown son, were burnt to ashes some two weeks since, together with the cabin in which they resided, in Yamhill county. We relate the circumstances just as we learned them from others. Mr. Clark's claim, on which he resided, was situated in the extreme western part of South Yamhill valley, as far up on that stream as the valley extends into the mountains, and just at the point where the Indian trail leaves the settlements for Tillamook bay. It seems that on the day preceding the sad occurrence Mr. Clark and his son were absent from home, perhaps engaged at harvest on a neighboring plantation some few miles distant. Night approaching, the old gentleman concluded to remain away all night, and sent his son home to look after matters there. His son not returning in the morning, Mr. Clark set out for home, when upon reaching the spot he found his little pole cabin in ashes, and the bones of his wife lying in the part where her bed had stood, and those of his son just within the door. The whole matter is enveloped in the most impenetrable mystery. How two grown people could have been burnt up in a small log house, by an accidental firing of the house, that never waked them from their slumbers in time to escape, we are at a loss to determine. Some of the neighbors inform us that suspicion has rested upon the Tillamook Indians for having perpetrated the deed. It seems that not long since some horses were stolen from the Yamhill valley by these Indians, who were pursued by the whites until the horses were recovered, and an Indian killed. It is thought by some that these Indians have, true to their ancient war policy, taken revenge by thus destroying the first family that lay upon their trail leading from their "salt water" den.

Political.

For the Argus.

Mr. Editor—If we should judge by the signs of the times, we might possibly conclude that Americanism was dead and "gone in," in Oregon, and that there was now no such thing as an opposition party to watch the one in power, calling it self "democratic." The great leader of this Oregon democratic party has been most triumphantly borne into office upon the very same Nebraska hobby which threw Pierce and Douglas, and most of its other riders, and broke their political necks. The fact is, that in the blindness of party zeal, and through a misconception of the real principles of this Nebraska act, we have elected a representative to Congress who, when he gets there, will find himself in a very meagre minority; and able to exert but little influence for our Territory. No other administration has ever been so effectually deserted by its friends as the present one, for the reason, perhaps, that no other administration ever used its patronage and influence, to such an unjustifiable extent, in forcing upon the people such an objectionable measure as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Yet it seems that this measure is as popular here as it is objectionable in the States.

The attachment of the people of Oregon to what they conceived to be the principles of this bill, together with their prejudices against "secret political societies," has given them a momentary triumph so complete that they now have things just as they would like, with perhaps the exception of a State government. I am surprised that the "Convention" question was lost by a party which profess to have been so well drilled. They have certainly missed a splendid opportunity of supplying the three scores and ten leaders of the party each with a nice, comfortable, fat office. They have also missed an exceedingly fine opportunity for engraving negro slavery upon our Constitution before the repeal of the Nebraska act, the reinstatement of the Missouri Compromise line, and perhaps some new legislation which shall more effectually bar the introduction of slavery from this Territory, by the approaching American Congress. They have also missed a fine opportunity of binding together the jarring elements that compose the extreme sections of the northern and southern portions of the Territory. In the event of a division of the Territory from East to West, and an establishment of our eastern boundary along the summit of the Cascade range, the Seat of Government must be again located upon the "truck wagon" and hauled back farther North, and then what a great, mighty, and influential State we shall have! I see there is a movement among the people at the Dalles to strike off "Middle Oregon" into a separate Territory. The probability is that Lane will use his influence in Congress to favor the move. We shall then be left with a State about as large as Rhode Island, with a tremendous burden of taxes weighing us down, and a mere nominal influence in the general government. But no matter for all that. The more States we make out of our Territory, (which is plenty small for our great industrial State) the more offices will be created, and the more of our hungry aspirants will be nicely fitted out with a large salary, paid out of the pockets of the laboring people. The party in Oregon certainly will not complain, when we assert that they have prospered by the management of the public funds which have been appropriated by Congress for our public works. Who has been benefited by the expenditure of this money? We have no public buildings at the Seat of Government, and no conveniences for the coming Legislature. The history of our Penitentiary fund is too well known to require investigation. It seems that our Territorial matters have been badly managed for some time past. Our statute books are disfigured with lame and inefficient school laws and road laws, which are all the result of sending ignorant partisans to legislate, and which are continually creating business for lawyers, and draining the pockets of the people. Cut up Oregon into two or three States, and impose upon the people the intolerable burthens of taxation necessary to support the officers, and the work of democracy will have been consummated. The people will revolt from such a rule as they are now yielding to,

whenever they feel the hands of those patriots who are now making such a fuss about "party," reaching deep into their pockets. They cannot at present be made to believe that these evils are anything but imaginary. But when the day arrives that the work of demagogues in Oregon is fairly consummated, and the people find themselves involved in the inextricable difficulties which we have hinted at, they will be glad to unite with the opposition to overthrow the party they are now so forward in sustaining, no matter whether that opposition party be called Whig, Know Nothing, or any other opprobrious name.

That Oregon will be thus divided, and thus ruined, I for one, have no doubt, if the machinations of our political leaders here are successful; and just here I shall venture the prediction that Lane will give aid and comfort to the measure in Congress. I sincerely wish he may not, but I fear the worst. If such a state of things is brought about, I, for one, shall leave the people to foot the bill of expenses which they have so foolishly contracted by supporting the party they still retain in power. At all events, judging from the past, I am warranted in the belief that the continued triumph of what is called "democracy" here, will place our Territory in a very awkward and unenviable position, financially and socially, before the lapse of many years. The present party must and will be broken down. Our country must be saved from great calamity as the triumph of such principles and measures. Consequently the American party, which is at present the only party of living, conservative principles, will continue to exist as the only hope of the friends of political reform. Let the policy of that party be open and manly, and their principles well defined and publicly discussed, and we are sure of a future triumph.

The day is not far distant when those who are now violently prejudiced against everything political which bears not the name of democracy (my God! what an absurd name!) will gladly unite with us, as the only political association where good Democrats, Whigs and Know-Nothings can form a union for sound political action.

VERITAS.

MARION COUNTY, July 16, 1855.

SALEM, July 14, 1855.

Mr. Editor—"The galled jade winces." You will perceive in the last Statesman the proof of the old proverb, and "Teddy O'Rourke" in trying to shield his "temperance democrats" from the well deserved lash, has made some statements which though often disproved have been always reiterated.

All of the candidates for the legislature nominated by the Republican convention publicly avowed their wish for a strict prohibitory law. The resolutions of the convention were strong on temperance, as the Statesman readers could have been aware, had they been published in it as requested by the convention, as a copy with a polite request was forwarded. Some who voted our ticket may have signed a petition for license, but they—thank God—are few, and whatever their motives, the act deserves condemnation, and meets with no sympathy with the great mass.

Go on, ye temperance democrats. The Statesman is your appropriate temperance organ, and you have staunch supporters, quite as reliable. Go on, ye gospel teachers, who make the Statesman your text book; you may Statesmanize the Bible, but remember

"Vain men, ye do but play fantastic tricks before high Heaven that make the angels weep."

Great American (W. N.) Demonstration.

There was an open meeting in N. Y. city immediately after the adjournment of the Philadelphia convention. It is estimated that twenty thousand persons were present. Many able speeches were made, by distinguished orators. Among the speakers we note Mr. Bartlett, of Kentucky; Hon. Mr. Haughton, of North Carolina; Andrew Jackson Donelson, and Governor Brown, of Tennessee; Mr. Ford, of Ohio; Hon. Lewis C. Levin, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Malory, Barker, Lyon, and Squires, of New York; Messrs. Pollock and Wilnot, of Maryland, and many others.

We intend to give one or two of the speeches next week.

San Francisco Markets.

Our latest dates note an upward tendency in all kinds of produce and merchandise. We clip the following from a Commercial exhibit of the Alta California, July 17th:

Flour—A sale of 3,600 qrs Oregon City Mills, sold for export, Saturday evening, on private terms. To-day 800 bush and 600 qrs Chili at \$7, and about 1900 qrs bags domestic, in lots at \$6 75; 1000 bbls. Haxall at \$11 50; 100 do. and 77 do. at \$12.

Butter—420 firkins new importation, sold in five lots at 43 1/2 to 47 1/2; 100 firkins do. at 43c.

Cheese—75 cases in tin, sold at 20 1/2c.

Bacon—About 82,000 lbs extra clear has been sold in lots, all on private terms; 22,000 lbs. clear do. at 14c.

Chicago still continues its wonderful career of expansion. A recent number of the Times says that every house in the city is full, and that rents have gone up to enormous rates. Since the 1st of May the increase of rents is stated to have been twenty-five, seventy-five, and even one hundred per cent, a story which seems rather fabulous, but may nevertheless be correct, as all the lines of travel leading westward are crowded with travelers and emigrants.

Official accounts state the total number of lives lost in the earthquake at Bransca, Feb. 26, was 649, viz: 445 in the first shock, and 204 in the second. Besides this loss of life, one-fifth of the city was destroyed by fire.

Arrival of the Mail.

Interesting News from the seat of War—Kansas all quiet.—Proposed removal of Gov. Reeder.—Split in the Know Nothing Convention at Philadelphia.—Georgia Democratic convention and platform.—Neal Dow tried and acquitted.—Col. Winney escaped to Nicaragua.

The Steam Ship COLUMBIA, Capt. Dall, arrived at Portland on last Monday, bringing highly interesting news from the U. S., and from the seat of war. Our advices are from the Crimea to June 2, and from New York to the war will be found on our outside.

All was quiet in the Territory at the latest dates. Gov. Reeder left N. Y. June 13, on his return to Kansas. Secretary Marcy dispatched him a note, dated June 11, informing him that unless satisfactory explanation was rendered for his (Reeder's) having been a party with the Attorney and Associate Justices of Kansas territory in the purchase of certain Kansas half-breed reservations of land, "apparently in violation of acts of Congress, and of regulations of the Department," the President "felt embarrassed to see how, consistently with his convictions of duty," he could retain him in office. Gov. Reeder replied that, immediately upon his reaching his home in Kansas, he would try to give the necessary "explanation." Atty. Gen. Cushing also dispatched similar notices to the Attorney and Associate Justices of Kansas Territory.—Their removal will of course depend upon the kind of explanation they are able to render to the President.

Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia.—The Grand National Convention of this order met in Philadelphia, June 5, for the purpose of constructing a national platform. The debates during the session are represented to have been warm and earnest, the speakers occupying opposing grounds entering into the work like men who seemed thoroughly impressed with the correctness of their various positions upon the all absorbing questions that are now shaking the Union to its center. Yet, throughout the whole deliberations of this body, there seemed to be a marked respect for the rules of decorum, and perhaps less of the fiery upheavings of tumultuous strife than has been exhibited in a numerous political convention of men from all parts of the Union, for many years. There was one representative from every State placed upon the committee on Resolutions.

The resolutions adopted by a majority of the committee embraced the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill upon the subject of slavery in the territories. All the members of the committee from the Northern States, excepting the one from N. Y., (Iowa was not represented) protested against the principles set forth in the resolutions, as forming the basis of a platform upon which the Northern States could never unite. The report was signed by 17 out of 31 members of the committee. The remaining members of the committee, 14 in number, representing Ohio, Vt., N. H., Me., Mass., Pa., Conn., R. I., Ill., Ind., Wis., Mich., Del., and N. J., brought in a minority report, setting forth that "The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise." After several days were occupied in warm debate upon the questions at issue in the two reports, and in considering a great variety of midling propositions, and listening to as many new proposals as the ingenuity of the members could invent, for settling the difficulties that stared the nation in the face, a vote was taken which resulted in the passage of the majority report by a vote of Yeas 80, Nays 59. The minority report was rejected: 51 Yeas, 92 Nays.

The following platform was adopted by the majority of the delegation:

PLATFORM AND PRINCIPLES.

I. The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling, of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the pure days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provision.

III. The maintenance of the union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to us the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence:

1. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4. The suppression of all tendencies to political division founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views between the various sections of the Union.

5. The full recognition of the rights of the several States as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the General Government of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretenses. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States. And as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship which are to be distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V. A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty and hatred of oppression seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI. The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws. The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote. The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII. Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon our rulers and our political creed. Implacable enmity against the prevalent demoralizing system of rewards for political subservience, and of punishment for political independence. Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age. These on the one hand. On the other—imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII. Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the State, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastical.

IX. The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage,—especially in the matter of appointments to office,—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partisan character. And inasmuch as Christianity, by the Constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

XII. The American party having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obvious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union.—And as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

And regarding it the highest duty to avow their opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council that Congress possesses no

power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly precluding any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

XIII. The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign Governments, is to exact justice from the strongest, and to do justice to the weakest; restraining by all the power of the Government all its citizens from interfering with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV. This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate Councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Ky.,
President of National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of N. J., Cor. Sec'y.
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Md., Rec. Sec'y.

The Northern members (with the exception of those from New York) withdrew from the Convention. The following protest was afterwards handed into the Convention:

PROTEST OF NORTHERN DELEGATES.

The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and residents of the States set opposite their names, solemnly protest against the introduction of any question connected with Slavery into the platform of principles of the American party—being convinced that no such issues were intended to be embraced within its purposes and objects.

That we believe in and shall defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the design of our organization.

That if the question of Slavery is to be passed upon and made a part of our national creed, then in that event we cannot consistently act with the fidelity to our principles and former professions with any national organization whose action on the question of Slavery will result in endorsing the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and which refuses its sanction to the principles of the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820. That we believe that due honored compact was an honorable and fair adjustment of the question of Slavery. We desire to place this protest upon the journals of the Council, that in no future time the undersigned may be charged with infraction of express or implied faith to their fellow-members in failing to support the majority resolutions.

W. F. JOHNSTON, Penn., R. M. GUILFORD, Vt.
J. BOWMAN BELL, Penn., EVELYN PIERPONT, Vt.
D. E. SMALL, Penn., GEO. D. HATCH, Vt.
R. COULTER, Penn., RICHARD CLEMENS, Del.
JOHN A. PRICHET, Ill., E. S. McLELLAN, N. J.
A. S. LIVINGSTON, N. J., HORACE KINGSLY, Vt.
JOE H. BARRETT, Vt., DAVID B. BROOK, Conn.,
W. D. DANDANOWER, Ill.

The undersigned delegates, representing the Council of the State of Indiana, respectfully protest against the platform adopted by the National Council at its present session, and beg leave to say that in regard to the measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, those within the Council of the State of Indiana, nor the people, have awaited the action of the National Council in order to form their opinions.

Their opinions have been formed and avowed.—An issue has been made with their political antagonists, and the soundness of those opinions tested in public debate and tried at the ballot-box. The edicts of the National Council, however economical they may be, will be powerless to change those opinions or to reverse the action of the people of Indiana. Always conservative in their opinions and actions; always mindful of the Compromises of the Constitution of the United States; ardently devoted to the American Union, they will see with regret the promulgation of a platform by this body which can have no other effect than to increase the fury of the conflagration which the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill has kindled up.

The undersigned respectfully express their deliberate conviction that immediately upon the publication of the platform adopted, the Order in the State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the authority of the National Council; and they respectfully ask that this protest may be received as a termination of their duties as delegates from that State.

JAS. R. M. BRYANT, GOLOVE S. ORTH,
J. S. HARVEY, THOMAS C. SLAUGHTON,
T. D. ALLEN, SCHUYLER COLFAX,
WILL CUMBACK.

Neal Dow. The Mayor of Portland, Me., was tried June 5 on a charge of keeping intoxicating liquors, contrary to the "Maine Law," and acquitted.

A full investigation of the conduct of Mr. Dow in reference to his conduct at the time of the assault by the mob, upon the building of the city agency, has resulted in placing the whole matter in an entirely different light from what it was viewed by those who made up their minds at first from the representations, that were made of the matter by the papers, that favored the liquor interest. Mr. Dow has come out of the ordeal of investigation without having the smell of dishonor upon his garments.

Col. Winney Has escaped, leaving his steamer under blockade, by the government. He leaves a sort of manifesto, stating that his business was of such an urgent nature that it required

power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly precluding any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National faith.

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JOHN A. PRICHET, Ill., E. S. McLELLAN, N. J.
A. S. LIVINGSTON, N. J., HORACE KINGSLY, Vt.
JOE H. BARRETT, Vt., DAVID B. BROOK, Conn.,
W. D. DANDANOWER, Ill.

The undersigned delegates, representing the Council of the State of Indiana, respectfully protest against the platform adopted by the National Council at its present session, and beg leave to say that in regard to the measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, those within the Council of the State of Indiana, nor the people, have awaited the action of the National Council in order to form their opinions.

Their opinions have been formed and avowed.—An issue has been made with their political antagonists, and the soundness of those opinions tested in public debate and tried at the ballot-box. The edicts of the National Council, however economical they may be, will be powerless to change those opinions or to reverse the action of the people of Indiana. Always conservative in their opinions and actions; always mindful of the Compromises of the Constitution of the United States; ardently devoted to the American Union, they will see with regret the promulgation of a platform by this body which can have no other effect than to increase the fury of the conflagration which the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill has kindled up.

The undersigned respectfully express their deliberate conviction that immediately upon the publication of the platform adopted, the Order in the State of Indiana will cease to acknowledge the authority of the National Council; and they respectfully ask that this protest may be received as a termination of their duties as delegates from that State.

JAS. R. M. BRYANT, GOLOVE S. ORTH,
J. S. HARVEY, THOMAS C. SLAUGHTON,
T. D. ALLEN, SCHUYLER COLFAX,
WILL CUMBACK.

Neal Dow. The Mayor of Portland, Me., was tried June 5 on a charge of keeping intoxicating liquors, contrary to the "Maine Law," and acquitted.

A full investigation of the conduct of Mr. Dow in reference to his conduct at the time of the assault by the mob, upon the building of the city agency, has resulted in placing the whole matter in an entirely different light from what it was viewed by those who made up their minds at first from the representations, that were made of the matter by the papers, that favored the liquor interest. Mr. Dow has come out of the ordeal of investigation without having the smell of dishonor upon his garments.

Col. Winney Has escaped, leaving his steamer under blockade, by the government. He leaves a sort of manifesto, stating that his business was of such an urgent nature that it required