

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

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ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$1.00

Job Printing.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additional orders to all the requirements of the locality.

Effects of Intemperance upon National Industry.

The results of national industry depend on the amount of well-directed intellectual and physical power. But intemperance paralyzes and prevents both these springs of human action.

In the inventory of national loss by intemperance, may be set down the labor prevented by indolence, by debility, by sickness, by quarrels and litigations, by gambling and idleness, by mistakes and misdirected efforts, by improvidence and wastefulness, and by the shortened date of human life and activity.

When we behold an individual cut off in youth or middle age, or witness the waning energies, improvidence, and unfaithfulness of a neighbor, it is but a single instance, and we become accustomed to it; but such instances are multiplying in our land in every direction, and are to be found in every department of labor, and the amount of earnings prevented or squandered is incalculable.

On the morning of the 12th, another message was received from Admiral Johnson, who was not satisfied with Capt. Hudson's denial of the charge, but still insisted on the right to search the America.

Such was the certainty of an engagement that a number of the foreign residents at Rio had chartered a steamboat to accompany the two squadrons to sea, in order that they might witness the engagement.

From advices from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that the reason that Admiral Johnson, of the British squadron, insisted on searching the steamship America, which touched at that port on her way from New York via Pernambuco to San Francisco, was that he had received an affidavit from Samuel Adams, late second mate of the America, charging that she had guns concealed under her coal, and also ammunition; that she had two sets of papers, and that while she claimed to be an American vessel she was in fact a Russian privateer.

Commodore Salter, of the American squadron, called Capt. Hudson of the America on board the frigate Savannah, and questioned him as to this statement. The charge was strenuously denied, and accompanied with a request that a searching party should be sent on board. This request the Commodore granted. The result was that Lieut. Le Roy and Boatswain Whitaker, who led the searching party, reported in writing that they had examined every part of the America possible, and that no vestige of the alleged ammunition was found.

What the American Navy Did. The Philadelphia Ledger, for the purpose of showing that the boasting of the English journals that the commerce and navy of this country would be swept out of existence within a year after the declaration of war between the United States and Great Britain, has prepared a list of the captures made by our little navy in the war of 1812:

War vessels, 54 in all, carrying 866 guns; merchant ships, 254; brigs, 610; schooners, 829; sloops, 135; various classes, recaptured, 750—making 2,369 vessels, carrying 3,869 guns.

SPORTING.—The editor of Young America has a ferocious poodle, which he likes to lick any plate in the neighborhood.

The Whinnings Journal says that the most healthful position to sleep, is with the head on a line with the body, allowing the throat and lungs the fullest play.

Important Naval News.

We have seen a letter from one of the officers of the United States ship Savannah, under date of Feb. 11, at Rio de Janeiro, addressed to a gentleman of this city, giving some important information on this subject.

It seems that the English squadron, of which Sir Hope Johnson is Admiral, was lying in the harbor of Rio, and that the steamer America, Capt. Hudson, belonging to and sailing from the United States, was there also. The English Admiral on that morning sent a lieutenant on board the Savannah to inform Commodore Salter that from late information received, he believed the America to be a Russian privateer, and that she was loaded with arms and ammunition for the Russian possessions in the Pacific, and that he felt it his duty to search her.

Capt. Hudson, of the America, came on board the Savannah and denied the charge. He was perfectly willing to be searched by the officers of the Savannah, or the custom house officers of Rio; but he would not submit to anything of the kind from the English or French, and threatened, if they sent a searching party on board, to throw them overboard.

On the morning of the 12th, another message was received from Admiral Johnson, who was not satisfied with Capt. Hudson's denial of the charge, but still insisted on the right to search the America. Commodore Salter sent back a warm answer, which was met by a threat on the part of the Admiral to follow, overhaul, and search the America at sea.

The America was to sail the next morning, and tow the Savannah to sea with her, that Commodore declaring that though the English force was treble his own, he would fire upon them at the first attempt to make a forcible search. The officers and crew of the Savannah were excited by the prospect of an engagement with such odds, but hopeful of victory.

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test be ever required for any office of trust under this Constitution.

The powers of government of the State are divided into three departments, viz: Legislative, Executive and Judicial.

The Legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The sessions of the Assembly are to be annual.

QUALIFICATIONS.—No person shall be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free white male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this State one year preceding the time of his election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

Hons. Geo. A. Smith and John Taylor, editor of The Mormon, were unanimously elected delegates to proceed to Washington, and lay before Congress Utah's request for admission into the Union.

Several members of the Convention asserted that there were 100,000 inhabitants, and many asserted there were as many as were required to form a State. The News says the Convention included persons of "divers creeds."

THE TEMPLE.—Brigham Young in a late sermon said:

"We are going to suspend labor upon the Temple for a year, until we can prepare ourselves more fully for the work. We have abandoned the idea of using adobe in the walls of that building, and intend to use granite."

WANT.—Young, in a sermon on the 16th March, said:

"Doubtless there are many who are suffering through want, of food, but there is no necessity of any family's suffering in this city, and when this city is supplied, the remainder of the Territory may be considered independent. I presume that we have one-fourth less provisions in this city, to the number of inhabitants, than has any other portion of the Territory, and yet we need not suffer. Here we need not be ashamed to beg, when stern necessity has closed around us. I do not expect to see the day when I am perfectly independent, until I am crowned in the celestial kingdom of my Father, and made as independent as my Father in heaven."

PEAS.—Peas were worth fifty cents a pint in the middle of March.

POISON ROOT.—In the present destitution of food, says the News of March 5th, many will soon be searching after greens, thistle, sego, and other roots, to eke out their bread and meat, and sustain life. In so doing much care must be exercised to avoid being poisoned, as several have been formerly killed in these valleys by eating roots and other vegetables of a poisonous nature.

The Murder of King.

We find the following sensible remarks, upon the excitement in San Francisco on the Sacramento Union:

"The intensity of the excitement should not be a matter of wonder. A few months since Gen. Richardson was shot dead by a gambler, and up to this time through the law's delays and the influence of money, the perpetrator has escaped conviction.—The public mind has not forgotten this transaction, and when another man widely known is added to the bloody catalogue, a fearful excitement might reasonably be anticipated.

"That Mr. King may have been too severe in his comments upon the acts of individuals; that he may have gone further in assailing the acts and exposing the corruptions of men and public officers; that he exposed and commented upon the private acts of Mr. Casey with an unjustifiable freedom, may all be admitted. Without offering any sufficient justification for shooting him down in the streets without giving him a chance to defend himself. The manner in which it was done appears to us like a deliberate assassination.

"We look upon all cases where a man goes and arms himself—takes a stand for his victim with a pistol cocked in his hand—calls on his opponent as he approaches within pistol shot, to draw and defend himself, and then shoots him down the instant he makes a motion to draw a weapon, as premeditated.

"With all his faults and fierce and fearless personal assaults, Mr. King has unquestionably performed a good work in his editorial career in San Francisco. He has met the sympathies of the laboring masses—of all classes who make an honest living by the sweat of the brow, and when shot down before their eyes for discharging independently his editorial duties, they rise as one man to avenge his death. Had they been armed and organized, the results would have been fearful and fatal."

CUT THIS OUT.—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of deaths from accidental poisoning, adds: "I venture to affirm, there is scarce even a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water and drunk immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used with safety in any case where one is required. By making this simple antidote known, you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end."

undertaking with what has been done.—Let us look at it in that way:

1st. The Pacific Railroad requires 2,000 miles of road—\$100,000,000 of money.—The money estimate is very high—\$50,000 per mile—so that we do not dodge the difficulty.

2d. Supposing this all to be done in five years, it will be 400 miles per annum, and \$20,000,000. This will require 60,000 laborers.

3d. Compare this work with what has been done. In the year 1855 about 3,000 miles of railroad were made in the United States, whose cost was \$100,000,000, and which employed 280,000 laborers. It appears then that in fact the United States have made, in a single year, much more railroad than is required for the whole Pacific Railroad. But it is not required in a single year. If the Pacific Railroad were made in five years from its commencement, it would be more than its most sanguine friends expect. But this would be doing in one year only one-fifth of what is actually done each year in the United States. For that men and money can easily be found, provided Congress furnishes the inducements; and it is the duty of Congress to do that. It will be a poor excuse before the people to talk of Indians, mountains, and wilderness! The people are far more sagacious and intrepid than their representatives, and will hold the latter to a strict account for any neglect of so important a subject as the means of communication and defence to our Pacific possessions.

Lastly, when the Pacific Railroad is made on the Southern route, it can be easily and cheaply run. On the parallel of 32 deg. it will be neither disturbed by Indians, nor the far more fatal danger of ice and snows. Cars running in that equable climate will be run easily and cheaply. The difference in expense alone will be equivalent to half the cost of a road on the northern routes. But let Congress move—no matter what route is taken. Let them not shrink from what, in comparison with the mighty power of this nation, is but a petty enterprise.

Further from Great Salt Lake.

THE CONVENTION.—The delegates of the convention from the various counties except Green River met in the Council House on 17th March. The event was announced by the firing of cannon and music from Capt. Ballo's band. Throughout the day flags floated from the cupolas of the Governor's mansion and Council House, also from a tall flag pole on the Temple Block, and in front of the Deseret and Livingston, Kinkead & Co.'s stores, from flag staffs on the roof of Gilbert & Gerrish's store, and from those on the roofs of many other public buildings.

At an early hour a large concourse of citizens had assembled, anxiously awaiting the commencement of those deliberations and acts, which have for their object the addition of another star to the brilliant and thickly scangled constellation styled, "E Pluribus Unum."

The Convention organized by unanimously electing the Hon. J. M. Grant, President; Mr. T. Bullock, Secretary; Mr. J. Grimshaw, Assistant Sec'y; Mr. R. T. Burton, Sergeant-at-arms; W. C. Staines, Messenger; T. Hall, Doorkeeper; and Messrs. G. D. Watt and J. V. Long, Reporters. At 12 o'clock, adjourned until 2, P. M.

In the afternoon, the freedom of the convention was unanimously tendered to His Excellency the Governor, the United States officers of the Territory, Pres. H. C. Kimball, the members of the Legislative Assembly, Hons. E. Snow, A. Lyman and E. Hunter, Hon. E. Smith, Probate Judge of G. S. L. county, and the Aldermen of G. S. L. city.

The convention adjourned on the 27th of March.

The Constitution adopted does not differ materially from the Constitutions of many of the States of the Union. The following are some of its provisions:

BOUNDARY AND NAME.—All that part of the Territory of the United States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows: On the west by the State of California, on the north by the Territory of Oregon, on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the south by the thirty-seventh, (37th) parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed into a free and sovereign State, and named Deseret.

RELIGION.—All men shall have a natural and unalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; and the General Assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or to disturb any person in his religious worship or sentiments, and all persons demeaning themselves peaceably, as good members of this State, shall be equally under the protection of the law, and no subordination, or preference of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law, nor shall any religious

herent" it must be—and that he opposes the repeal of such a law as a matter of policy only; I say if he goes this far he may just as well take the whole dose. If a thing is wrong in principle, it cannot be right in practice; and if the old Missouri Compromise was a violation of the constitutional rights of the people of the Territories, why the sooner it was repealed the better, and the true principle of popular sovereignty restored.

The discussion of this resolution was somewhat animated, and on the vote being taken, it was unanimously rejected, the members of the committee who reported it not even voting in its favor.

Dr. Henry then arose and declared that the meeting was controlled by a factious current of ultraism with which he had no sympathy, withdrew his resolutions, and putting on his hat, very politely bade us a political farewell, and walked out of the convention. But one opinion is expressed, so far as I know, in reference to this move, and that is that it was a bold attempt to sell the Opposition in this county to the present Nebraska democracy.

The meeting then proceeded to make nominations.

A vote asking the Oregonian and the Argus to publish the proceedings, also requesting Dr. Henry to furnish a copy of his resolutions for the purpose of having them published as part of those proceedings, was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

I forgot to say that when the vote respecting the resolution was announced, and the Dr. took his leave, our secretary, his gallant rival, followed suit, and we had to elect a new one in his stead. The men chosen are all good and true, and if they are beaten it will be a greater disgrace to the county than injury to them.

Yours truly,

From the Railroad Record (Cincinnati). The Pacific Railroad—It can be Built Easily and Run Safely.

We have been in no small degree astonished at finding some intelligent persons among the members of Congress affect that the Pacific Railroad would not be soon made, or that it could not be made or run. Among this class of persons was the Hon. Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, who announced in the Senate, that in his opinion, the early completion of the Pacific Railroad was a delusion. For this opinion he gave no reasons, and we are obliged to think, has given little attention to the subject. Indeed, the greatest difficulty connected with the subject is that members of Congress, who ought to think such a national enterprise as the Pacific Railroad of the highest importance, make it secondary to what they call the "issues" and "platforms" of transient party controversies.

After this real, though not professed, neglect of the subject, the next greatest difficulty is to make men of apparent intelligence comprehend the bare elements of the question. For example, it is now frequently (though by no means so often as a short time since,) asserted that the Pacific Railroad cannot be made. If not, why not? The last objection we have heard is that it cannot be made in a "wilderness," and through "mountains," and among "Indians!" One would think, to hear such persons talk, that we were living at least a thousand years back; that no road was ever made in a new country; that no railroad ever crossed a mountain; and in fine, as the Chinese say, we are only "outside barbarians." Now, as to the first objection, that the road will run through a wilderness, this is of no force, except as to the supply of provisions, fuel, &c. But, does not the objector see that a railroad carries its provisions, fuel, &c., with it, so it is constructed? This is one of the peculiarities of a railroad. A Pacific Railroad will be constructed out from both ends, and as it is made, will supply the operators with all that they need.

Secondly, The "mountains" present no other difficulties than those presented by climate. That this is great on the northern route, is admitted; but this is an objection not applicable in any degree to the Texas route. The summit, on the parallel of 32 deg., is at least 3,000 feet less than on the middle route or northern routes. The climate is mild, and no obstruction from snow and ice exists on the Texas route. This is one of the facts in relation to the southern route, which is not to be got over in any way.

Thirdly, As to the Indians. Does not every one know that the road, as it proceeds, must have station houses and depots—each one of which becomes a point d'appui, easily defended? The truth is, a railroad is the easiest thing defended on earth. So far from the Indians attacking it—they will take good care to keep out of its way.

In truth, there are no particular objections to the construction of the Pacific Railroad, except those which arise from the immense amount of labor and money which is required. Now, the way to consider this is to compare the magnitude of the

The Old Continentals.

The following lines of Longfellow's stir the blood, and almost bring before us the picture of the fight:

In their ragged regimentals,  
Stood the Old Continentals,  
Yielding not;

While the grenadiers were lunging,  
And like hailstones fell the plunging  
Cannon shot!

Where the files  
Of the Isles,  
From the smoky night encampment,  
Bore the banner of the rampant  
Union;

And grummet, grummet, grummet,  
Rolled the "roll" of the drummer,  
Through the morn.

Then with eyes to the front all,  
And with guns horizontal,  
Stood our aires;

And the balls whistled deadly,  
And in flames flashing redly,  
Blazed the fires;

As the swift  
Billows drift  
Drove the dark battle breakers  
O'er the green sodded acres  
Of the plain;

And louder, louder, louder  
Cracked the black gunpowder,  
All amain!

Then like smiths at their forges,  
Labored the red St. George's  
Cannoniers.

And the villainous saltpetre  
Rung a fierce, discordant metre  
Round our ears;

Like the roar  
On the shore,  
Rose the horse-guard's clangor,  
As they rode in roaring anger  
On our flanks;

And higher, higher, higher,  
Burned the old-fashioned fire  
Through the ranks!

Then the old-fashioned Colonel  
Galloped through the white infernal  
Powder cloud,  
And his broad sword was swinging,  
And his brazen throat was ringing.

Trumpet lead!  
And the blue  
Bullets flew,  
And the trooper jackets reddened  
At the touch of the leaden  
Rifles' breath!

And rounder, rounder, rounder,  
Roared the iron six-pounder,  
Hurling death!

Mass Meeting in Yamhill.

LAFAYETTE, May 23d, 1856.

Dear Argus—I propose to give you a summary of the proceedings of the mass convention which assembled on yesterday at this place to make nominations for the coming election.

A consultation among the Whigs previously held had resulted in a call for a meeting without distinction of party, to meet on yesterday and select men to be supported by the people.

As the meeting was for several reasons rather an extraordinary one, I hope no apology will be deemed necessary for a history of its proceedings.

The house was called to order, Mr. Henderson in the chair, and F. Henry secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, which, after retiring, through Dr. Henry reported a series of resolutions (or I might perhaps more properly say that Dr. Henry reported them alone, as upon the discussion which followed he took the whole responsibility of getting them up upon himself, and said they had been written out several days before), for acceptance and adoption by the convention.

The first part of the resolutions affirmed the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," the "inherent right of the people of the Territories to form and regulate their domestic institutions without the interference of Congress," &c.

The Dr. accompanied his report with a speech in which he avowed his willingness to support the democratic candidates who had been nominated on last Saturday on a Nebraskaite Administration platform if they would only assent to his; remarking that several of them had seen his resolutions and had accepted them.

This, I have already said, a mass meeting of all parties, and I think the impropriety therefore of the introduction of any question of general National policy such as this should have been manifest to all—but when it was known that in all probability the Whigs were here in the majority, and when it was known that that party had no later than last year laid down a platform diametrically opposed to the one it was now proposed to indorse, the expectation that the meeting would do so will appear as inconsistent as it was chimerical and illusory. The Dr. went on to say that he had always believed in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and that this position was not inconsistent with the anti-Nebraska sentiments which he was known to have formerly held.