

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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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 ready receipt of orders in all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

(From the New York Times.)

Few people ever think of the expense in cash of a Presidential contest. Yet it is really something enormous. The vast machinery necessary to carry on such a contest—the number of organizations which it requires—the amount of printing, of writing, of postage, and of labor of every kind which is brought into service, is far beyond any estimate usually formed. Let us state a few facts, which may aid in forming an opinion.

There may be 800 counties, and not far from 2,000 towns, in the thirty-one States composing the Union. Every town has one political club of each party, and many towns have many more. There were undoubtedly, during the last canvass over 15,000 organized clubs belonging to each of the political parties within the United States; the number of Fremont clubs may have been 5,000 less, since the Republican organization did not extend into the slave States.

Each of these Clubs were in active operation for at least three months. Each of them required rooms, printing, postage, more or less travelling of their officers and committees; and these, with other incidental expenses, could not have amounted, on the average, to less than \$100 a month, or \$300 for the canvass. The labors performed by the secretaries, presidents, and committees would certainly amount to the steady services of at least three men each, worth not less than \$100 each for the whole three months. Nor less than 1,000 persons have been actively engaged, for nearly the whole of the canvass, in making speeches and public addresses; travelling from place to place, and staying at an expense which must be met by somebody, and entitled, of course, to have their own services estimated at a fair price, probably \$500 for each, including their expenses, would not be a low estimate.

Then on election day there are opened in the United States not less than fifty thousand polls—at which each party stations not less than five men, besides the inspectors, policemen and other legal officers, who average, perhaps, five more making ten in all, whose services are worth at least two dollars each.

Let us sum up the aggregate of all these items:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes: Incidental expenses of 40,000 clubs at \$300 each (12,000,000); Services of three men each for three months at \$100 (12,000,000); One thousand speakers three months at \$500 (500,000); Officers, challengers, &c., at the polls (1,000,000); Total (\$25,500,000).

Here is a total of more than twenty-five millions of dollars expended in the canvass—all of it the voluntary offering of the people, to secure the choice of such a President as they desire to see elected.—The aggregate is much more likely to exceed this estimate than to fall below it, as it does not include the money raised by exertions from office-holders, or contributed in large sums by candidates, to be used for purposes less legitimate, but more closely than those we have enumerated. Much of it goes into the hands of the working men—printers, laborers, and others who fairly earn it. But immense amounts go to fill the pockets of political gamblers and swindlers, who look upon a Presidential election as the harvest of their profession.

PERFUMES AS PREVENTIVES OF MOULDINESS.—Mouldiness is occasioned by the growth of minute vegetation. Ink, paste, leather, and seeds, most frequently suffer by it. A clove will preserve ink; an essential oil answers equally well. Leather may be kept free from mould by the same substances. Thus, Russian leather, which is permeated with the tar of birch, never becomes mouldy; indeed, it prevents its occurring in other bodies. A few drops of any essential oil will keep books entirely free from it. For harness, oil of turpentine is recommended. Alum and rosin are used to preserve bookbinders' paste, but ineffectually; oil of turpentine succeeds better; but, by small quantities of oil of pepper-mint, anise, or cassia paste, has been preserved for several years.

Dr. Macleod recommends the addition to the flour and water of some brown sugar and a little corrosive sublimate; the sugar keeping it flexible when dry, and the sublimate preventing it from fermenting, and from being attacked by insects. A few drops of any of the essential oils may be added to the paste when it is made. It dries when exposed to the air, and may be used by merely wetting it. Seeds may be preserved by the essential oils; as it is of great consequence when they are sent to a distance. Of course, moisture must be excluded as much as possible, as the oil of otto prevent only the bad effects of mould.—Family Friend.

The Way Seducers are Treated in Canada.

TRIAL OF GEO. BROGGIN FOR THE MURDER OF THOS. HENDERSON. ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED. (From the Toronto Mirror.)

A report of this trial would scarcely do our readers a fair idea of its subject matter. An intelligible synopsis of the events which led thereto, and of the probable consequences of its denouement, will, we are persuaded, be more pertinent at this at this time and place.

Thos. Henderson (the murdered man) was the bosom friend of Geo. Broggin, the accused; he was his early school mate, and the companion of his advancing manhood; he was the recipient of his kindnesses, and the inmate of his family. He (Thos. Henderson) went on a journey to Australia, and remained away for many years; he returned, and was received into the bosom of his family with open arms by his old friend. He ate at Geo. Broggin's table; sat by his bedside; drank from the same glass the pledge of conviviality, and exchanged the warm grasp of friendship. He accepted, in fine, all those services, pledges, and favors, which constitute in the eyes even of the rude Arab of the desert the sacred bond of hospitality.

Thos. Henderson, in the midst of these social blessings, played the part of the viper that stung the family of the simple man that sheltered it from cold and hunger. He seized upon the privilege of intimacy to debauch the wife of his host. He destroyed the domestic peace and blasted the hopes of his too confiding friend. He seduced the weak, silly woman to whom his friend had the misfortune to link his destiny. He eloped with her. And, adding scathing insult to foul and cruel injury, he boasted of his performance, and heralded his shameful deed to the approbation of kindred spirits.

Thos. Henderson committed the darkest infamy known to our Celtic forefathers; his crime was that deep and damning one, the abuse of hospitality; he betrayed the sacred honor of his generous host; his deed is the blackest in the eyes of most men that the light of Heaven has ever shone upon.

For this misdeed Geo. Broggin followed him from town to town, endeavoring to find him, that he might have vengeance. He got possession of a revolver, and practiced from day to day at a target for the space of six weeks, that he might not miss his mark. He evinced throughout an evident determination to take the law into his own hands. At length his enemy came to Port Hope, accompanied by the unfortunate woman whom he had seduced. Broggin came down to the steamer, armed with a six shooter, charged in every barrel. He ascertained, while talking and jesting with some of his friends, that Henderson was on board; immediately going to the cabin window, he leaned forward, and at the first fire shot his enemy through the heart!

Now no man can say, or desire to say, one word in palliation of Henderson's crime. The seduction of a sister or a wife hurls a man's soul as does no other injury in the power of a villain to inflict.—Our blood boils with indignation at the bare prospect of such an issue to those we love. But we cannot reflect without loathing and contempt upon the peculiar conduct of the avenger in this instance. Had Geo. Broggin challenged the destroyer of his happiness—met him on a fair field in the presence of gentlemen, and sent him from a world which he had outraged by his presence, then no man according to the ideas which prevail among those of his class, but would pronounce that he had done as a brave and honorable man ought to do. Not to speak out-like upon a foe, however deep the injury he has inflicted—to steal up to a bar-window, and, without warning or admission of any kind, to send a bullet to his heart, is a species of retaliation which, in any other place, but Port Hope or San Francisco, would stamp the avenger as a coward, if not something worse.

There are few of our readers whose lot it has been to be nurtured on the old soil, but have heard or witnessed duels for offenses similar to that of Henderson. If a man had or boasted of unlawful amours in the old country, the aggrieved party summoned him to single combat. He met his foe in the open air, and the injured man obtained that satisfaction for a previous wrong which nations and armies, by the common consent of mankind, demand from each other. But in this instance the case was widely different. We look in vain for a particle of chivalry in the whole affair. And who would expect to see a gentleman meeting fairly, and in the field, a man who had fully wronged him, we can see only the tool-minded lawyer jostling one minute with his friends, and the next shooting down in cold blood an unarmed and defenceless man. That that man was a villain of deepest dye no one can doubt; but that the man who shot him was a chivalric, high-minded gentleman, that he was any other than a mercenary, cold-blooded assassin, we have no other demonstration than that afforded by the verdict of a Port Hope jury. We do not wish to stigmatize Geo. Broggin as a murderer, because he is said to have slain Thos. Henderson. By no means. Had a man been shot at ten paces for the commission of a wrong for which the law gives no reparation, the verdict might be reasonably "served him right." But we object to that savage and bloody code which would justify the slaying of any man without first giving him a chance for his life. The man who takes the law into his own hands and pronounces an opponent guilty without judge or jury, is the very man who of all others is bound to give that opponent a fair field; and if, after six weeks' lying in wait, he springs upon him and kills him while unarmed, he commits an act which cannot be tolerated by brave men in any civilized community.

Although we have thus unequivocally expressed our horror at the mode by which

the deeply-injured husband has avenged himself, far be it from us to say that the jury, in consideration of the defective state of the law, did not do their duty in handing in a verdict of "Not Guilty."—Such a verdict seemed to be the only one possible. The crime of seduction is one which, in these Provinces, evokes one universal shout of execration. The jury that acquitted Broggin, therefore, have but given consistency to the universal sentiment, in declaring it one of the greatest of crimes. These twelve Port Hope men have raised an obnoxious monument over the remains of our barbarous code of laws, and have proclaimed in tones that cannot be mistaken, either by the Government or the Legislature, that the intelligence of the land can bear no longer with a criminal code which is repugnant alike to honor, reason, and justice.

The result of the trial of Geo. Broggin shows that the seduction of a wife or sister is a crime greater than willful murder, since willful murder is justified in retaliation. It shows that in the opinion of an unchallenged jury, there is no law in this country for the victims of this diabolical injury. It demonstrates that a man is justified in administering condign punishment to the addresser or seducer, in defence of the criminal code. And with these facts staring us in the face, we cannot but express our earnest hope that the Attorney General will employ his undoubted legal talents toward maturing such a measure for the amendment of our criminal code as will define clearly the law of murder, manslaughter, or homicide, and will administer an adequate punishment to the destroyer of domestic peace.

In the mean time, with the acquittal of Geo. Broggin before them, those men who have been guilty of the crime of seduction, will feel decidedly comfortable when they reflect that an injured brother or an injured husband may shoot them down like dogs, in open day, as miscreants whose lives are forfeited to society.

A Slaveholder's Testimony of the Horrible Outrages in Kansas. (Correspondence of the Richmond (Va.) Whig.)

PLATTE COUNTY, Mo., Sept. 10. I send you a few facts in writing, believing that you know very little of what is daily transpiring in the Great West.—What information you Virginians get, coming from some little papers in Kansas and the borders thereof, is not to be relied on.

What those papers contain is false in part—is false in toto. I send you a printed sample. I have lived long in Richmond, and am now in this godly land, the "Platte Purchase." "A fairer land than this never sown viewed in his wide career. A lovely spot for all that life can ask. Salubrious—mild."

The settlers of Kansas are from almost every State in the Confederacy, but chiefly from the free States; the rest are mostly Missourians. It is doubtless known to you that the Missourians have made repeated invasions of Kansas. When the election came off, (the first one particularly) hundreds of wagons, loaded with provisions, arms of every caliber and name, ammunition, and barrels of whisky, were driven to within half a mile of the polls; there the invaders encamped; and such shouting, swearing, drinking, firing, hallooing, roaring, dancing, &c., this world never saw before. Next morning they marched to the polls and gave a Democratic vote. After voting they returned to their camp, renewed their Bacchanalian orgies, and the next day crossed over to Missouri. This is as true as any record in the United States. It would require many sheets of foolscap to contain a title of the barbarities, robberies and murders that have been committed in Kansas. You know the Missourians have thrown every printing press into the Missouri river that did not bear the negro dog. It is thus you hear ex parte testimony, and nine eighths of that is fabrication. A majority of the people in Kansas were and are for making it a free State. They are not Abolitionists, but free State men. The Missourians, knowing this, have had recourse to various expedients. The last or dernier resort, is to expel or extirpate them.

About ten days ago, the Missourians invaded Leavenworth city, the largest town in Kansas, and gave peremptory orders to every [free State] man in the city to leave in one hour and a half, or die. One hundred peaceable, orderly artisans, merchants, &c., were thus compelled to leave their houses, tools, furniture, stores, &c., to the honesty and mercy of —. One of them had in his store \$20,000 worth of goods as per invoice. If you have any idea of what were the feelings of the Athenians when they abandoned Athens, and Timon took with him only a part of his house furniture, then you may form some opinion of the calamity that fell on these one hundred families. They left their homes—their all. One might have bought houses and lots worth thousands of dollars for \$5 and \$10; might have bought a wagon load of furniture, or rich and costly cloths, cassimeres, and silks, for \$10 to \$20. From what I hear, one might have bought enough to load fifty wagons for \$100 or \$200 or less. Many did buy wagon loads for a mere pittance. The great

bulk was lost. I have my information from a reliable source—from a highly respectable Missouri merchant. You will ask, why this cruelty? why this great injustice!—It is because the Missourians have either heard, or they suspect the heads of these hundred families prefer living in a free State to that of a slave State. They are peaceable, orderly, well-behaved people; were rich, or becoming so rapidly. They are a go ahead people. They are not abolitionists.

To add to the above, the Missourians make frequent excursions in the Territory, and they will shoot down a free State man just as soon as they would a deer, and sooner, too. Nor is this all. They have a right to all perquisites in or out of the cabin. Merciful God! This may be rice water.

A free State man was found, eight days ago, murdered and scalped. The supposed murderer and scalper lives in my county, (Platte) and was heard to say the day previous that he was determined to have a scalp, and he was seen after that in the Territory, and near the dead body.

I have lived long in Richmond. I own slaves; but I do not like, nor can I like, an abolitionist; a freesoiler I do not like or blame.

I am no croaker, but I believe human endurance has been carried to its utmost tension, and that a long, and bloody civil war is about to commence. God save the Commonwealth!

Yours, truly, VERTIX.

Opposition to Slavery in Missouri.

The Missouri Democrat states that there is a strong Free Soil feeling in that slave State, especially among the Germans.—As there was no Republican ticket nominated, they could only oppose Buchanan by voting for Fillmore. The Democrat says:

"The increase on Fillmore's vote over Ewing's was derived from two sources—the Old Line Whigs and the independent Free Soil Germans.

"The opposition to the extension of Slavery which is so characteristic of a portion of our German fellow citizens, prompted them to vote for Fillmore as a protest against the Cincinnati platform. They dislike the Slavery Propagandists and Filibusters more.

"Such is a brief and candid explanation of the issue in St. Louis. The Whigs voted for Fillmore, the Germans voted against the Cincinnati platform, while some of the Benton Democrats regarded the contest with the same apathy with which the Buchanan men regarded the rejection of our delegates by the Convention. The event is pregnant with instruction."

Hereafter the Free Laborers of Missouri will not be reduced to such an alternative. They will have a Republican ticket, and will vote for it.—Albany Evening Journal.

A Southern Rebuke to a Northern Slavery Extensionist.

We present to day an extract from the New Orleans Delta. We attach but the smallest significance to its fire-eating proposition about reopening the African slave trade. It will find no backing from the Union men of the South, for we believe that every day adds to the reprobation of such an idea, and that the African slave trade will forever remain condemned and outlawed upon the National statute book.—America will never degrade herself to the level of Portuguese and Spanish pirates.

Without further comment, we commend to the Northern-born editor of the Delta the eloquent speech of the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, or that portion of it in which he avows his suspicion of that man, reared in the North, who goes South, and strives to scatter fire-brands by outdaring the South in praise of her institutions, and to engender a greater hostility between the two sections of the Union.—Peterburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

Judge Mital, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury of Boone county, Kentucky, expressed himself, in relation to the practice of carrying concealed weapons, in the following energetic, though not very elegant, language:—"Now I think that I am safe in saying that one man in twenty has a six shooter in his breeches pocket, or a bowie knife in his breast, and if you don't careful you will come in contact with some of these young gentry, traveling arsenals, as I call them. They make it a point to learn enough of law to throw you in the wrong; you will then see them brace themselves back against a wall, and when they think themselves safe in the eye of the law, they blaze away. I want you to get right after these fellows!"

The celebrated Dan Swift, in preaching an assize sermon, was severe against the lawyers for pleading against their consciences. After dinner, a young counselor said some severe things against the clergy, and added that he did not doubt, were the devil to die, a parson might be found to preach his funeral sermon.—"Yes," said Swift, "I would, and would give the devil his due, as I did his children this morning."

Public Meeting at Astoria.

At a public meeting convened at the Auditor's office in Astoria on the 20th inst., pursuant to notice previously given, A. A. Skinner, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Wayne appointed Secretary.

On motion, James Taylor, Esq. who had been deprived of his seat in the house of representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon territory, by a vote of a majority of that body, was called to address the meeting. Col. Taylor responded to the call and exposed in a clear and lucid manner, the conduct of the majority in the house of representatives. And after some further discussion in which Messrs. W. H. Gray, A. A. Skinner, W. W. Parker, and A. B. McKean participated, a committee consisting of A. A. Skinner, W. W. Parker, and Adam Van Dusen was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the manner in which the contested election from this county has been disposed of by the house of representatives.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until Thursday, Dec. 25th, 1856, at such time and place as the said committee should appoint.

At 6 P. M., Dec. 25th, pursuant to the appointment of the committee and of public notice, the meeting assembled at the Astoria Hotel, and having been called to order by the chairman, the majority of the committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported the following, which, after considerable discussion by Messrs. Hustler and Parker, were adopted by a large majority.

Resolved, That after a full and careful examination of the report of the committee appointed by the house of representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon territory, in the case of the contested election from Clatsop county, and of the printed evidence accompanying the same, we have been compelled to adopt the opinion that said report is "contradictory, confused and unsatisfactory," and that the conclusions arrived at in said report are not sustained by the evidence as reported by said committee.

Resolved, That "after having thoroughly and fairly examined" the depositions printed with said report, we are fully convinced that Charles Hendrickson and Charles West had not resided in Tillamook county for the two months next preceding the election in June last, and therefore were not entitled to vote in said county, but that they had resided in Astoria, in Clatsop county, and sailed from that port for the two months next preceding said election, and had therefore acquired the right to vote in said county. And that at the said June election, Col. James Taylor received a majority of the legal votes polled, and was consequently duly elected a representative from Clatsop county.

Resolved, That the adoption of any rule in the investigation of the testimony in said case that would invalidate the votes of Charles Hendrickson and Charles West, would be equally fatal to greater number of votes cast for the contestant.

Resolved, That the house of representatives by giving the seat to Joab W. Moffitt, has assumed the right to elect a representative for the people of Clatsop county; thus trampling on one of the dearest rights of freemen, and violating the essential principles of representative government.

Resolved, That a body of men guilty of so gross an outrage on the rights of the people and showing such a disregard for the cardinal principles of democracy, are not entitled to the name, and are altogether unworthy of the respect due to a legislative assembly, and are the fit instrument of a tyrannical, insolvent, and corrupt faction, and a disgrace to an intelligent and honest constituency.

Resolved, That Joab W. Moffitt be requested to resign the seat in the house of representatives thus fraudently and dishonestly obtained, in order that the people of this county may have an opportunity of selecting a man who will faithfully represent the interests and reflect the views of a majority of the legal voters of the county.

On motion, Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send copies of the minutes of this meeting to the newspapers, with a request to publish.

The meeting then adjourned. A. A. SKINNER, Chairman. JAMES WAYNE, Secretary.

Prof. Morse writes to the Vice President of the Ocean Telegraph Company, that the practicability of telegraphing through a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland has been tested by an experiment of sending the current through 2000 miles of cable coated with gutta-percha. They were able to make as high as 270 telegraphic signals or marks with the Morse instrument in a minute. This is considered decisive in favor of the direct route recently surveyed.

For the Argus.

INSCRIBED TO L. A. W. AS A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

You ask a New Year's Gift of me— And what, O what shall that gift be? I'd give it quick if I but knew What would be suited best to you.

Shall it be gold or jewels rare? Or costly gems or diamonds fair? Or gaudy dress or rich attire? Which fashion's maid would admire?

Or yet a breath of worldly fame, adorned with honors, and a name That would throughout all coming time Be heard with pride in every clime?

Or would you ask supreme control Of all the world from pole to pole, Till every kingdom, shore, and state Would own thy sway and call thee great?

Ah! no, methinks that all the joy That earth affords can never shy That proud scepter soul of thine, Till it would bow to such a shrine.

For I, a girl, have better things In store for thee, and lovelier things Of heavenly love to you shall bear Of all their sweets a liberal share.

And if a heart, where fond esteem And love for thee doth reign supreme, Will cancel all your claims on me, Then here is mine—I give it thee. McMinnville, Jan. 1, 1857. L. A. W.

For the Argus.

WOMAN, LOVE, AND MARRIAGE.

BY A. R. KISS.

Never marry without the full consent both of your intended companion's friends and your own. Marriage is not commonly unhappy, and most of those who complain of conjugal miseries have as much satisfaction as their natures would have admitted or their conduct procured in any other condition. Marriage should be considered as the most solemn league of perpetual friendship—a state from which justice and concealment are to be banished forever, and in which every act of dissimulation is a breach of faith. Pride in a woman destroys all symmetry and grace, and affection is a more terrible enemy to a fine face than the small-pox. No woman is capable of being beautiful who is not incapable of being false.

"If this be error, and upon me proved, I'mpaired will nee no man ever loved."

No woman can be handsome by the force of features alone any more than she can be witty only by the help of speech. It is treason against the law of God and of love for any to marry unless they wed; that is, unless they love and be true to their love.

"Let me not the marriage of true minds Admit impediments. Love is not love Which alters when it alteration finds."

Ride not after your match; if you do, you may in the period of your journey take sorrow for your joy, and make repentance your loss. I would not advise you to marry a woman for her beauty, for beauty is like summer fruits, which are apt to corrupt and are not lasting. There is a great difference between a portion and a fortune with your wife; if she be not virtuous, let her portion be ever so great, she is no fortune to you. It is not the lustre of gold, the sparkling of diamonds and emeralds, nor the splendor of the purple tincture, that adorns or embellishes a woman, but gravity, discretion, humility, and modesty. Where love is there is no labor, and, if there is labor, the labor is loved. The utmost of a woman's character is contained in domestic life; first, her piety toward God, and next in the duties of a daughter, a wife, a mother, and a sister.

"The dearest boon from heaven above Is this which brightly shines below; To sunlight in the world of love, And in a pure sense without its beam, When love bestows the greeting kiss, Round the domestic bond of bliss."

Many of the misfortunes in families arise from the trifling way some women have in spending their time, and gratifying only their eyes and ears instead of their reason and understanding. The plain dress with greater does beauty appear. Virtue is the greatest ornament and good sense the best equipage. Inviolable fidelity, good humor, and complacency of temper in a wife outlive all the charms of a fine face, and make the decays of it invisible. As the old phrase is, he who gets a good husband for his daughter has gained a son; and he who meets with a bad one, has lost a daughter.

KEPLER AND ALEXANDER.—When Professor Stephen Alexander, of Princeton, presented his great nebular hypothesis to the scientific convention, Professor Pierce, one of the most distinguished astronomers and mathematicians in the country, stated that, while he could not accept all his numerical calculations, he was convinced of one thing—that had Kepler not lived, Prof. Alexander, by pursuing this train of investigation, would have been the Kepler of our day.

More perish through too much confidence than by too much fear; where one despairs, there are many that presume.