

The Oregon Argus.

V. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

Difficulty among the "Brethering."

To a plain, un-sophisticated farmer who lives remote from the city saloons where loquacious politicians congregate to lay the wires, an honest man who loves his family and rejoices in the prosperity of his country, socially, financially, and morally, one who has been reared in the school of politics to which such men as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and other statesmen of olden time belonged, it would be difficult indeed to find out by reading all the Oregon papers claiming to be democratic, what constituted the creed of modern democracy. He finds among the papers professing to be devoted to the interests of the democratic party, one in Portland pointing thus (C), as indicating the road which all true democrats ought to travel, another paper in the same place pointing thus (D), while the one in Salem, professing to be still more orthodox, and unintentionally perhaps foreshadowing the destiny of this rotten party, says the correct and easy road to travel leads thus (E). As strange as it may appear, while these papers and their respective coteries of admirers all profess to be pure-simile black democrats, they hate each other with a bitterness of feeling they have never yet experienced even toward Know Nothings or Republicans. A man who looks for the cause of this animosity in conflicting articles of belief, looks in vain, for they all agree upon the seven articles respecting the five leaves and two fishes, which constitute the whole creed of the leaders of either party. The reason why the (C) points in different directions is that each party has its own way of arriving at the spoils. If the people support one faction, of course the leaders of the other will be kicked out of the kennel when it comes to lapping the broth. In some counties the bushites predominate, and in others the Standardites, while in all the counties excepting Multnomah the Pateries and bushites are synonymous; in Multnomah the Pateries are allowed to kennel with the Standardites by taking a hind seat at meal time. These organs all profess great love for the dear people, and retail columns after columns of bald-faced pretensions that upon the success of democracy rest the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. We once asked the editor of Czapka's organ what he understood by a democrat. He told us that it was one who supported "our party," and in substance admitted that even Jefferson, were he now alive, cherishing the same principles of national policy he embraced when living, would be no democrat unless he supported the organization blasphemously calling itself democratic in Oregon. Shuck of Yamhill, Smith of Jackson, and Brown of Multnomah were read out of the party for not voting the ticket got up in a secret caucus in Salem a year ago, and Czapka's organ said they were no democrats if they didn't abide by the decision of the caucus, even if in so doing they violated the wishes of their constituents. This paper while it admits, when hard pressed, that democratic policy ought to be in harmony with the wishes of the people, turns round and sets up a secret caucus, controlled by drunken scoundrels, above the people. The people are humored to vote on some matters, to keep up a blind, but if the vote is not in harmony with the wishes of the leaders, the election returns are disposed of as were those of Jackson county on the seat of government, or the poll books are stolen, as they were in one ward in Salem recently, when it was found that the people had not elected a bushite for mayor of the city. To show just how far these politicians presume upon the ignorance of the people, we might instance the course of this Salem organ, which, after reading out the men before mentioned, for not supporting the nominee of a secret caucus, a nominee which their constituents did not want them to support, turned round and advised the loquacious of Multnomah not to vote for a "regular nominee" of a convention of the people! The name of Smith of Jackson, another "regular nominee," was withheld from publication on account of an equally important reason.—This party has now had the control of the government of this Territory since it was organized, and we would like to see some indication of their having even aimed at promoting the interest of the Territory instead of filling their own pockets. One of those organs printed last Saturday in Portland says that Congress has already appropriated nearly two millions of dollars for our benefit. What have we got to show for it? Where is our capital fund, our university fund, and our penitentiary fund? What sort of road laws, school laws, and probate laws have we been blessed with! How has the country been cursed, financially and morally, under the administration of men who have shown at divers times that they are determined to hold the scepter of power in spite of the people! The two rival factions are now making desperate efforts to get the ascendancy in the approaching territorial convention to be held at Salem April 15th.—They both say that "whoever is nominated will be sure to be elected." They have little changed the people around so long

that they now have unlimited confidence in their ignorance and the force of party drill. If they should happen to nominate a villain, or even some puppy, like Deady, who is in favor of cursing Oregon with slavery, and thus blighting and damning her prospects, morally and financially, for all time, they say the people are sure to elect him, if he "gives the regular democratic nomination." They think that rather than break the party fetters placed on them by demagogues the people will vote for what they know will be a dreadful curse. They drive their party dupes just as an Esquimaux drives his dog team. The hindmost dog receives a severe cut from the driver's lash, he bites the next dog ahead, this one snaps the dog just before him, and so on till every dog in the team becomes sensible that his master orders him to trot. The party is so organized that the command is given at headquarters, and straightway the party drill commences in all the counties.—The clique see to it that some brawling "fist" is engaged to stir up the faithful in every neighborhood, and the slaves of this corrupt party are sufficiently fired up by falsehood, whisky, or the charm of "democracy," to go to the polls and sanction what the clique has already done for them. We have charity enough to believe that many of them think they are free voters, and are really sustaining democracy, instead of being the tools of designing demagogues, and supporting a ticket which they have been lashed or bitten up to.

The fact is, the man who supports the Oregon democracy thinking he is advancing real democracy and benefiting the country, is as much deluded as the poor Paddy who does homage to Popery, thinking he is supporting the true church.

From a statement recently published it appears that there are 5,903,958 voters in the United States—4,382,771 being in the free States and 1,521,187 in the slave States—and of this number there were cast at the late Presidential election about 4,038,918—2,048,282 in the free States and 1,990,636 in the slave States—showing that nearly two millions of voters in the Union felt so little interest in the election as not to go to the polls. Taking the above statement as to the number of voters in the Union to be correct, as it undoubtedly is, by a liberal allowance the total white population of the United States may be set down at 29,000,000. To this may be added 4,000,000 of colored people, giving 33,000,000 as the total population of the United States at the present time.

We see by the N. Y. Tribune that one young Jew lately came to his death in that city by being circumcised. This ought to be a warning to others.—We hear that some of our officials submitted to circumcision in this city just before the election as a condition of the Jews' all voting the loquacious ticket. The operation must have been skillfully performed.

News from the Atlantic States.

THE WISCONSIN ELECTIONAL VOTE.—A messenger having in charge the electoral vote of Wisconsin, arrived in Washington the first week in January. The vote, it will be recollected, was not cast on the first Wednesday of December, as directed by law, in consequence of a severe snow storm having prevented the electors from reaching the State capital in season.—They arrived, however, on the following day, cast the vote of the State as usual, and appointed a messenger to convey it to Washington. It is said the Treasury Department promptly allowed the messenger his compensation and mileage. It will be for Congress to determine the legality of the vote; and as it cannot affect the result it affords a good opportunity to set a precedent for action in the future upon the happening of a similar contingency, when, possibly, the result might thereby be affected.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—John Cushing has been convicted in Kansas of the murder of William Norton. Sheriff Jones, so noted in the troubles in the Territory, has resigned. Wm. Shaward, formerly of Virginia, has been appointed in his place.

VERMONT STATE CAPITOL REBUILT.—Boston, Jan. 7.—The Vermont State capitol, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, was a simple but imposing structure, commenced in the year 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of \$192,000. Nothing remains of the building this morning but the granite walls.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—No business of any importance to the Pacific coast had been transacted by Congress.

The Secretary of the treasury was directed to furnish estimates of the income of the government under a reduction of duties on imports of one-fourth, one-fifth and one-third. The estimates are called for preliminary to a discussion of the new tariff bill.

The House passed the Senate bill for the abolition of foreign quarter-dollar, shilling and sixpenny pieces. Some unimportant business remains to be acted on by the Senate.

In the House, resolutions directing the inquiry as to expediency of adopting the Tehuantepec route for the transmission of a weekly mail between New Orleans and San Francisco, and Mobile and San Francisco, were adopted.

A call upon the President for information as to the administration of judicial affairs in Utah was agreed to.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:—
"Mr. Mace, of Indiana, has prepared an important amendment to the tariff bill. It

proposes that all importations, except coin and bullion, shall pay a duty of fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. The amendment meets with great favor from the Southern members."

The weather has been very severe throughout the Northern States—blocking up the roads and doing damage at sea. The brig Emeline was wrecked on the New Jersey coast—the New Empire on Cohasset rocks—the ship California on the same rocks—the bark Tedesco went ashore at Swamscot—the ship Orissa went ashore at Nausset Beach. None of the steamers attempted to navigate Long Island Sound. The bark Byron was lost in New York Bay. The Mexican steamer Irbilde was wrecked near Vera Cruz—87 persons lost.

There appears to be a disposition to revive the Kansas troubles.

The news from Europe shows that France will intercede between Great Britain and Persia for the settlement of their difficulties.

The expected meeting of the Paris Congress did not take place.

Santa Ana, of Mexico, has sent agents to Madrid to propose to re-establish monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish prince as sovereign.

Lord Elgin, late Governor General of Canada, will probably be appointed Minister to the United States, vice Crampton dismissed. Villiers declined.

Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, fainted in the middle of a speech; his recovery is not stated, though atrophy of the heart being set down as the cause, it is likely to be serious.

We have news of the formal delivery of the Resolute at Portsmouth, and the saluting of the American flag by twenty-one guns.

Capt. Hartstein, officers and crew, who took the Resolute to Southampton, had arrived at New York by the steamship Washington.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.
PENNSYLVANIA.—Simon Cameron, (R.) has been elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania. Forney was defeated by the treachery of three of the Democratic members of the Legislature.

MISSOURI.—Col. Benton has been defeated. Truett Polk, recently elected Governor, has been elected for the long term, and James S. Green for the short.—both anti-Benton democrats.

MICHIGAN.—Zachariah Chandler, (R.) has defeated Gen. Cass, and is now Senator from this State.

DELAWARE.—Mr. Bayard has been elected for the long term, and Morton W. Bates for the short term, both Democrats.

MAINE.—Mr. Hamlin, (R.) recently elected Governor, has been re-elected to the United States Senate.

RHODE ISLAND.—James F. Simmons, (R.) has been elected over James, (Dem.)

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. Sumner has been unanimously re-elected.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE.
—The Senate now stands—Democrats, 37; Republicans, 20; Americans, 5.

From Nicaragua.

The steamship Sierra Nevada, Captain Huntington of the Nicaragua line, arrived in this port on the morning of the 21st inst. She brings no passengers. The Sierra Nevada left San Juan del Sur on the morning of the 18th inst, and came here for the purpose of taking up the passengers who came out from New York by the steamer James Adger, but who went up on the Sonora. She left here yesterday evening again for San Francisco.

Captain Huntington reports that he was at Rivas on the evening of the 17th inst, in company with President Walker, and that at that time the allies had not taken Virgin Bay, nor had any attempt been made to do so, so that the report which reached us by the British steamer from Greytown, to the effect that the Costa Ricans had taken the bay was not correct, neither had they made any effort to take San Juan del Sur.

Up to the 17th inst, Walker had not heard of the river and lake steamers being taken by the Costa Ricans, although from their non-arrival, he had suspected something of the kind. He had a schooner on the lake of 80 tons, with which he was in hopes of regaining the steamers, in the event of their having fallen into the hands of the allies.

Walker had, it is reported, an effective force of 1,200 men, among them 150 rangers, well mounted and equipped, and the officers of the Sierra Nevada state that his position is now as good, if not better, than ever, his men being in good health, and having a good supply of provisions. He is strongly fortified in Rivas, where he has a foundry for the manufacture of cannon and rifle balls.

It appears tolerably well settled that the Nicaragua line is now broken up, at least for a time, even according to the most favorable accounts, and that for some time to come the steamers of that line will bring their passengers down here. The Orizaba, which was to leave San Francisco on the 20th, will come down here, touching at San Juan del Sur, and will probably bring us the earliest news we may expect to receive of the future movements of the belligerents.—Panama Star and Herald, Jan. 22d.

HELP FOR WALKER.—We had it from pretty good authority last night that nearly, if not fully five hundred passengers, provided with every necessary requisite, will take passage to-day on the Sierra Nevada, for San Juan. We have conversed with a number of these emigrants, and can truly say they are the kind of men that Walker would desire at this time to settle the country.—San Francisco Morning Call, Feb. 20.

The Washington letter-writers say that Judge Douglas will be in the field as the next Democratic candidate for President, and that neither he nor his friends will be content to postpone his claims for preferment any longer. We know not what new humbug will be concocted for a hobby for the "little giant" of Illinois Democracy. He was the jockey who trained the Squatter-Sovereignty-Kansas-Nebraska nag, but he was thrown from its back before the race commenced, and Buchanan has ridden it to death. Douglas's claims have been already too long deferred. In 1856, the Democracy were afraid he would be too heavy for them to carry through the canvass, and in 1860, there will not be enough of the Democracy left to carry any one.—Louisville Journal.

The President elect has already begun to be an object of suspicion with his own party. Some of the Democratic newspapers, thinking to make him acceptable to the conservative portion of the Union, stated a little while ago that it was the intention of Mr. Buchanan to destroy sectional parties. This announcement has fallen upon the Democratic party like a thunder-clap from a clear sky. It is completely sectional within itself, and if the great squatter-sovereign undertakes to destroy sectional parties he will have to annihilate the Democratic party. Consequently we find the Democratic electoral college in some quarters trying to "hedge" by selecting a Cabinet for him, hoping in this way to escape the threatened catastrophe.—Louisville Journal.

SOMETHING NEW.—The railroad cars of the Galena and Chicago road are lighted with gas. Under the floor of each car is placed a gas-holder, consisting of two tubes, divided into compartments by India-rubber diaphragms. Compressing with the holder is a dry metre, which serves to pump the air into the holder, and therefore the gas through the pipes which connect the holder, up to the car. The holder is filled with gas by attaching the pipe to a main at any station where there is gas. It is said that the invention will be a great saving of expense to railroad companies.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD TARIFF.—At the southern point of Spain, and running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, is a promontory, which, from its position, is admirably adapted for commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean, watching the sight of all ships. A fortress stands upon this promontory, called now, as it was in the times of Moorish domination, *Tarif*.—It was a custom of the Moors to watch all merchant ships going into or coming out of the place, and this was called from the promontory where it was levied, *tariffa*, and from this comes our word tariff.

OLD TREES.—Old apple-trees that have ceased to bear, should have the soil removed from the roots, the old limbs taken off and the tops thinned out. The soil about the roots should then be replaced by an equal bulk of compost formed of the following materials: One cord good muck, one-fourth of a cord finely pulverized clay, two casks of unslacked lime, two ditto unbleached wood ashes, and one ditto salt. After filling in cover the impost up the collar of the tree with straw, and confine it by a few flat stones. Then with an old hoe scrape off the rough bark from the trunks and larger limbs, and apply after washing them thoroughly with a solution of potash water, of a-les and soft soap, a mixture of snuff (Scotch yellow) and lard.

THE "AWKWARD SQUAD."—The number of a man's acquaintances on New Year's day is astonishing. No one has less than a hundred calls to make. Any one who has ever removed his beaver to ever so distant a relative of Mrs. New York, or the Misses New York, feels in duty bound to call upon the family, and at liberty to introduce an unlimited number of acquaintances. I saw this illustrated during our call upon Mrs. Hodges. We were hardly seated, when the door-bell rang, and Mr. Ball marched in, followed by a company of six, in single file. After refreshing the recollection of Mrs. Hodges, who had "such a bad memory for names," as to his own patronymic, he proceeded to deploy his "squad" into line, and introduce Mr. Jones, Mr. Brown, Mr. Snooks, Mr. Tubbs, Mr. Wigby, and Mr. Archer. These gentlemen had just executed the maneuver of successively presenting arms and "firing a salute," when Miss Hodges entered the room. Mrs. Hodges was then obliged to request Mr. Ball to repeat his friend's names, she had "such a shocking bad memory," and Mr. Ball again called the roll of Mr. Archer, Mr. Wigby, Mr. Tubbs, Mr. Snooks, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Jones. The paterfamilias entering at the conclusion of this solemnity, Miss Hodges undertook the presentation of the company, and introduced Mr. Archer as Mr. Wigby, Mr. Brown as Mr. Jones, and Mr. Snooks as Mr. Snook. In compliance with invitation, Mr. Ball then marched his squad into the back parlor to receive "rations."

Congress has passed a bill extending the land law east of the Cascades.

New England and the Union.
At the celebration in New York of the 236th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, Col. Benton, in reply to a toast on "Our country, our whole country," and pledging New England to the maintenance of "Liberty and Union," after referring in eloquent terms to the enterprise of New England, as manifested in the great works of public improvement connecting all parts of the Union, went on to say:

"I have gone through New England, my fellow-citizens; I need not explain that purpose here; the occasion does not require it. I have gone through New England. During thirty days—the last that we passed—I have gone through New England for down East, and upon several lines, and I have seen masses of people, seen them in their assemblages, seen them in their cars, seen them in their houses, conversed with them and become acquainted with them, and I will say that I am qualified by experience to answer to the last clause which that toast contains, which pledges New England courage, New England patriotism, New England sagacity to the maintenance of this Union, I am qualified so far as the feeble voice of such a person as I am can vouch, I am qualified to vouch for the whole of it. (Cheers.)—And I regret, fellow citizens, that inclination or duty or circumstances do not compel us of the two halves of the Union to mingle more with each other. I wish that all those of the South who are charged with the administration of public affairs could go through New England as I have done, meeting those people in masses, meeting them casually in cars, invited to their houses, welcomed to their hospitality, and treated with a kindness and affection which will be to me a salver to the last moment of my existence. And now that Congress has been put upon salaries as a body for the whole year, if I had been in Congress at the time I should have moved an amendment that as we have become salaried officers, on pay for the whole year, we should be on service for the whole year, and should commence immediately after this time in this way: That every one who lived in the North should go South and remain until Congress meets; and every one located South should come North and remain until Congress meets. (Applause.) and they would go back with better knowledge of each other, and would meet each other with better feelings; and if some of the violent men of the South who have the spirit of disunion in their minds were to see the fair young women I saw, they would be brim full of union before they left." (Laughter and applause.)

A Hint to Mrs. Stowe.
A letter attributed to Douglas Jerrold, addressed to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, during her stay at the castle of Dunrobin, the guest of "their Graces who own it," is being very extensively published. It points out to Mrs. Stowe the means by which she could find materials in England for volumes with significance the reverse of "Sunny Memories." The letter warns Mrs. Stowe against having dust thrown in her eyes by her aristocratic friends, telling her that there is a shadowy background to all bright pictures, and begs of her "to take a solitary tour to the west of Sutherland." We quote a passage:

"Keep aloof from fact or commissioner; have your eyes and your ears open, and, with the feelings of the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, investigate for yourself into the present and past condition of the general body of the inhabitants. Go to Armadale and inquire for one Angus Sutherland; go to Tubug Skerray, and ask a look at the site where the house of one William McKay once stood; inquire into the history of the treatment of these and thousands of other men, active, able, and willing to work, but with their wives and little ones cast out. You are a mother, Mrs. Stowe; you have given proof that you can in a large measure sympathize with a mother in her maternal yearnings after her little ones. Will you therefore kindly ask the wife of Angus Sutherland how she felt when less than three months ago she and her little ones—then ill of the measles—were thrown out of their humble home? Will you inquire how Mrs. McKay narrate to you, how only last year, a few days after suffering the pangs and going through the perils of maternity, she and her little ones were mercilessly carried out in a sheet, and left to bluster on a bare hill without a house or shelter!"

"Will you ask the oldest inhabitants of the bare rock sides along the bleak and rugged shores of the West how it happens that they starve out a drizzling existence on these unproductive wastes, while for scores of miles ten thousand times ten thousand available acres lie in black and barren desolation? Will you ask them to tell you how it happens that whole straths and glens, once vocal with the merry laugh of hundreds of happy cottagers' children, now here nought save the bleating of sheep, or the huntsman's horn or the sportsman's rifle? Will you inquire how it happens that the population of Lairg is only a third of what it could boast of in 1801; how Loth has diminished a third; Kilsnonan by three-fourths; Orich by 1-500; and other parishes to a less extent, so that the whole county of Sutherland has not increased 7 per cent during the whole of the last fifty years."

"Will you ask if it be true that the county which obtained a distinguished niche in the annals of this country, for the number and prowess of its soldiers, cannot now get half a dozen of its sons to recruit even for the militia, or to act as volunteers in being merely trained for the defence of the coast; if it be a fact that since the commencement of the present century more than 13,000 of the aboriginal inhabitants of Sutherland have been thrust out from the land which their ancestors from traditional ages occupied, and thrust out, not because convicted of crime, not because convicted of laziness, not because of arrears of rent, not because of immoral conduct, but to convert their holdings into monster sheep walks and grouse grounds; if it be true that the result of this system of clearances has been a serious loss to the noble proprietor, and that the whole issue has been shame and confusion of face to the promoters of the Loch policy, which has been shown to have been in its inten-