

Dr. W. W. CHASE is authorized to do any business connected with the Argus Office during my absence.

Dr. JOHN McLOUGHLIN died in this city Thursday morning last, after a severe and lingering illness.

The funeral services will take place at the Catholic Church this morning at 10 o'clock. The friends of the deceased are invited to be present.

ASPECTS OF LOCOFOECISM.—There is much interest among our citizens in the proceedings of the Convention now assembled at Salem. The present is a very exciting time, as evincing political action that may open up a new epoch in the history of the Territory.

The people's vote upon the clauses of the proposed schedule in Oregon can only act as instruction to the convention, should it ever assemble again; and there being no probability of such an event, we shall have a constitution saying nothing about slavery, which answers very well for a make-shift in place of a pro-slavery one.

Our second fact in proof is, that out of the five democratic organs which have not been read out of the party, three of them are using their utmost exertions to fasten slavery upon us: two by a bold and fearless avowal of their intentions, and the other by a sneaking and underhanded policy, by way of exciting the prejudices of the "driven-nigger" wing against free State men.

Our third proof is, that in the recent caucus at Salem, the "driven-nigger" majority meekly resigned all claims to electing a President of the Convention, and afterward openly voted to a man for Deady, the nigger-driver's pet, in preference to acting with the Republicans.

Our fourth proof is, that the delegates from Clackamas and Clatsop (a part at least), who were elected as strongly repudiating the caucus-sovereignty doctrine, which is considered as a pro-slavery measure, were induced by the nigger-driving wing to betray their constituents by going into the caucus and meekly bending their backs to the lash of the nigger-driving minority.

Our fifth proof is, that while this same democratic party has a thousand times declared that each member of the party was perfectly free to speak, write, or vote individually pro or con on the subject of slavery, without impairing his standing with the party, Judge Williams has lost caste, and, in point of influence, has been shored down to the tail end of the driven-nigger wing, for no other crime than that of having published an article in the Salem organ in favor of a free State.

Our sixth proof is, that while Judge Williams has been virtually ostracized, for writing one letter in behalf of a free State, neither of the editors who are busy in

sowing pro-slaveryism broadcast over the country, nor even Deady, who made stump speeches for slavery during the last campaign, has failed to raise himself in the estimation of the nigger-driving wing, while not a single driven-nigger, so far as we are aware, has had the audacity to whisper a syllable of doubt as to their orthodoxy as democrats!!

Our seventh proof is, that in the manner of submitting the constitution to the people the nigger-driving wing has outwitted the driven-niggers, so as to have a pro-slavery constitution in any event. The Legislature made provision for submitting a constitution to the people, and not parts or fractions of a constitution in a "separate schedule." The Legislature had no power to do otherwise. Now, according to the "rules" of black democracy already spoken of, the convention is committed in favor of making a constitution saying nothing about slavery, and then submitting the pro-slavery and anti-slavery clauses in a separate schedule. The result of this will be that, should the people adopt the free State clause by a vote of nine to one, it will no more form a part of the constitution than McCormick's Almanac.

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Who is a BLACK REPUBLICAN!—This is a question often asked, and as often answered to suit the views of the persons answering. Our understanding of a Black Republican, is a person opposed to the extension of slavery,—(in other words, opposed to slavery in Oregon)—and one who voted for Fremont, or would have voted for him for President if they would have been entitled to a vote.—Jacksonville Sentinel.

The Sentinel and Occidental have been laboring with might and main to prove that a "free State democrat" was a misnomer, and that all who oppose slavery in Oregon are "Black Republicans," and ought to be kicked out of the fold of the "driven nigger" democracy. We think ourself that this will eventually be the case, and that at no distant day a "free State democrat" will be as great a misnomer as a "virtuous harlot." But it seems to us that in defining what a Black Republican is, friend Sentinel has conceded all that is claimed by his brethren, who are opposed to slavery in Oregon. If only those who oppose slavery in Oregon, and were Fremont men, are Black Republicans, by what authority does the Sentinel embrace as such those who oppose slavery in Oregon, and were Buchanan men? Would the Sentinel read out as Black Republican, the Buchanan and Free Kansas voters who carried Pennsylvania for Buchanan, besides a million of other driven-nigger doughfaces, who licked the dirt from the feet of such fire-eaters as Brooks, Toombs, Orr, and Keitt, merely to "save the Union," and who are yet on their marrow bones making all sorts of pretestations of their obsequiousness and fealty to their drivers who are determined to use them to nationalize slavery and revive the slave trade?

We ask these questions, dear Sentinel, not with a view of being captious, or of interfering with your business, but "merely for information." In the mean time lay on your lash, and make the bare backs of your "free State democrats" bleed under discipline. They will stand it, and "there's a spirit in us likes" to see them squirm. Your northern allies went in under the mark of "squatter sovereigns," and when they read in the history of Kansas, an elucidation of the principle in the feats of an armed mob from Missouri, who took possession of the polls by the use of bludgeons and bowie knives, electing a bogus legislature to rule over Kansas, your northern doughfaces in order to keep "step to the music of the Union" bent down to it, determined to "submit" and assented to a slight variation in the name so as to be known hereafter as "squattling sovereigns."

When the Supreme court gives a political opinion denying the existence of squatter sovereignty in the Territories, and robbing every northern State of sovereignty over its domestic institutions by denying it the constitutional power of preventing Wise from wetting the soil of Bunker Hill with the blood of his three hundred slaves, your northern doughfaces get down on all fours upon the platform of "squattling sovereignty" and trembling at the storm of popular indignation that bursts from the primeval forests of Maine, rocks the granite hills of New Hampshire, and is echoed back from the broad prairies beyond the "Father of Waters," they commit the helm of the "squattling sovereign" to the polluted hands of fire-eating secessionists, willing to be moored in "any port in a storm," just to save the Union.

Thank God, however, there are many noble exceptions, all national men, who are really true to the Union and the Constitution, who hold to State sovereignty, who believe that the Declaration of Independence is something else than a "political abstraction" or "self-evident lie," will soon be aboard of the staunch old Republican ship.

In the mean time we hope the whippersnapper will not cease to lay the lash upon the bent backs of those shivering wretches who are prostrated upon the old rotten raft of "squatter sovereignty."

Those who know themselves indebted to us would do a truly Christian act by mailing us a little of the needful.

Bro. PEARNE AND THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.—A few days ago, the Salem Advocate published a clipping from some exchange on the outside of that paper headed "Judge Taney in 1819." In that article the words "infamous decision" occurred in an allusion to the Judge's decision on the Dred Scott case.

The next week the editor of this professedly religious paper writes an article, making all sorts of apologies for publishing it, and fairly sobbing about the providential disaster that befell him at not being able to return home from conference to correct in the proof sheet, an article he had selected for the paper before he went away.

The editor winds up his article with the following: "All we wish to say is simply this: The whole thing is an extract, and not the expression of our personal opinion."

Now we do not believe there is a Christian in the world who could say less of a decision (we view it as an opinion) that reduces a part of those for whom Christ died, to the level of brutes, destroys State and Territorial sovereignty, and renders man-stealing national, a crime which by the Jewish law is punishable with death. We repeat that we do not believe there is

a single Christian in the nation, who, upon understanding the whole case, would not feel something fully as strong as "infamous decision" welling up from the bottom of his very soul, and would scorn to truckle enough to popular wickedness to apologize for such an expression.

If this editor had lived six hundred and thirty years before Christ, and had published an extract from Zephaniah iii. 2.—which contains a description of the Supreme Court of Jerusalem, ("Her princes within her are roaring lions, her judges are evening wolves,") we have no doubt but the next issue of his sheet would have contained an apologetic editorial which would have wound up something after this sort—"All we wish to say is simply this: the whole thing is an extract, and not the expression of our personal opinion."

We fear that Carlton & Porter of the M. E. Book Concern will be obliged to haul him over the coals a few times more. We had hoped their severe rebukes would have wrought a change ere this, but upon referring to Jeremiah xiii. 23, we are almost discouraged.

The Oregon Argus, of the 15th inst., copies an extract from an Oregon correspondent of the N. O. Delta, and says: "The letter we have no doubt was written by Jo Lane. The avowal is gratuitous and unqualifiedly false. Gen. Lane never wrote that or any other letter to the Delta."—Portland Times, Aug. 29th.

How our "avermont" that we believed Jo Lane had written the letter, could be pronounced as "false," we leave for those to determine who are posted in that kind of logic suited to those who "know exactly how thick a negro's skull is." The same definite mode of arriving at conclusions may also excuse the apparent recklessness of an assertion that Jo Lane "never wrote that or any other letter to the Delta," when Jo Lane is, and has been for months, in Southern Oregon, while his voucher is, and has been, in Portland during the same time.

The position the Times man chooses to take is this, that he either wrote the letter to the Delta himself, or he has convicted himself of an essential falsehood by stating that which he of course could know nothing about.

Mr. Williams moved that the Secretary be instructed to purchase at the expense of the Territory or future State, stationary for the use of the Convention. On motion of Mr. Logan, the resolution was amended so as to require the purchases to be made upon the best terms and passed.

The above is a fraction of the Convention reports as found in the Salem organ. We are informed that the resolution as offered by Mr. Williams was that the purchase be made of Mr. Moore. We fear that Mr. Logan's motion was calculated to divert the original design of the mover from a special favor to a member of "our party," and perhaps thus save the Territory some cash.

"Judge Williams' partner" from Cook, had offered the resolution, we should have felt less surprise, but such an act of bare-faced partisan favoritism is inexcusable in a Territorial Chief Justice, even if he is an appointee of poor Pierce.

No wonder Czapyk's reporter was ashamed to put it upon record.

Mr. Forney, not having succeeded in purchasing the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, will issue a new Democratic paper in that city before the close of the present month. Already there are evident symptoms of a fight between the two Democratic organs, the old one and the new one. We hope that Rice and Forney will do up each other's jobs thoroughly. May they pull each other's hair. May they gouge each other's eyes. May they batter or bite off each other's nose. May they choke each other till their lying tongues hang out of their mouths. May they kick each other with the most sharp-tongued of boots, shoes, and brogans!—Louisville Journal.

We notice by one of the Portland papers of last Saturday that the locofoco whiffets in Oregon are bristling up in favor of Rice, and are already plunging their teeth into the calves of Forney.

From an article in the Portland Times devoted to hauling the locofoco papers of California over the coals for almost invariably copying news from Black Republican papers in Oregon, instead of the black democratic ones, the Times says: "We submit that this habit of ignoring the democratic press and leaning upon that of the black republican, is a custom eminently worthy of radical reform."

Now we should have thought that the Times would have been too smart to reveal the fact to its readers that locofoco journals understand each other's failings so well, that in order to get "reliable news" they generally copy from republican papers. In times of heated political canvassing we have noticed that locofoco papers generally copy from one another, because the less truth they contain just about that time, the better for the success of their party. But we are glad to see that immediately after the canvass, when these editors have time to take the second sober thought, and the monitor within begins to awaken compunctions for the past, they immediately begin to copy from Republican papers.

The Convention at Salem act as though in making a constitution they were determined to make it also serve the purposes of a "code." We think after we get the "constitution" we shall have little need of legislation for the next seven years.

Large quantities of apples are almost daily being wagoned to Portland from the upper country, preparatory to being shipped for California. Most of these apples come from Marion county, the enterprising farmers of which have by some means got the start of those of other counties in the fruit business. Yamhill is an old settled and rich county, but we think there is hardly one fourth of the fruit produced there that there is in Marion.—There are some good orchards, however, in Yamhill. "The Old Ranger," of Apple Valley, has devoted considerable attention to fruit growing, and is now "reaping the fruit of his doings." Clackamas county will probably range next along side of Marion. The prospect is that our fruit will bring some two hundred thousand dollars into the country this fall.

This week has been a remarkably lucky one. First came Mr. Ashby with a basket full of apples of the Alexander, Jersey Sweeting, Sweet Pearmain, and Gravenstein varieties. One of the Gravensteins weighed sixteen ounces and a half, and the whole lot was given up to be the finest basketful of apples ever brought to this city. Next came Mr. Warner with a Holland Pippin weighing seventeen ounces and a half. Who should enter our sanctum next, but George Graham, with nice samples of Westfield Seeknoferther, and Pumpkin Sweet. Last, though by no means least, came a contribution from Mr. Brock, embracing the Early Pinnock, Sops of Wine, July Bough, and Fall Beauty. One of the Fall Beauty specimens weighed a pound and was the finest one of the kind we have yet seen.

We learn that Jesse Applegate and Mr. Scott delegates to the Convention from Umpqua county, have left the Convention and gone home. Mr. A. thought that under the rule of caucus-sovereignty, an "opposition member" was as useless as a fifth wheel to a wagon.

We believe there is no man in the "driven-nigger" wing of the Convention at Salem who has a particle of influence with his party, except it be Smith. The nigger-drivers fear him, but they are laying their traps for him.

We have full reports from the Convention up to last Wednesday night, which came too late for this issue. The Convention has resolved to adjourn Sept. 21st.

THANKS.—The Oregon papers who have so kindly notice the improvement in the Sentinel, have our thanks.—Sentinel. You are welcome, thrice welcome, dear Te Vault—and we shall still be glad to notice still further "improvements."

We hear of several thieves and mail-robbers in the country who are talking of signing the Salem platform, so that when detected, their crimes may be covered up upon the ground of "family (political) considerations." We believe they have already subscribed for the "caucus-sovereignty organ."

FROM THE SOUTH.—The Sentinel says that the wheat crop of Jackson county will not exceed fifty thousand bushels, while that of 1855 was about one hundred and twenty five thousand bushels.

Rev. D. Stearns has raised about two acres of Chinese Sugar Cane, from which he expects to make seven hundred gallons of syrup. The Sentinel goes off in ecstasies at Mr. Stearns' prospects; thinks it a great opening for slave labor, and pitches his "shriek" at a higher key for "niggers." Now they make 400 gallons of syrup to the acre in Ohio and Illinois, which, according to the Sentinel's logic, is still a strong argument for slavery in those States.

They are moving the M. E. meeting house in this city to the Personage lot.—The building stood over Sunday in the street in front of our office, as if inviting us to "join," but, for "bro. Pearne's" sake we thought we wouldn't.

Our post office has been removed to a room in Chairman & Warner's building. As it is a "black republican" house, we shall be pleased to see it conducted on "black republican" principles.

BIRTH-DAY OF LA FAYETTE.—To-morrow, Sept. 6th, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of LA FAYETTE, the friend of American Liberty, will be appropriately celebrated throughout the Union. The celebration generally will take place on Monday. Nothing will be done in Oregon City to commemorate the day, unless some of our public-spirited boys manage to fire a salute this evening.

We shall publish "John's" article in reply to the Portland "Reformer," also the one of D. B. G. in answer to "Veto" on self-defence, next week. We think the latter has bared his breast for some home thrusts from "Veto," which he would do well to notice.

Colonel (Jennings), our lips are moving in prayer for your health and happiness.—Portland Times.

If the "Colonel" has any doubt as to the efficiency of such prayers, we refer him to Isaiah I. 15th.

Robert Moore, of Linn City, died last Tuesday morning. An obituary will be published next week.

It is said that a part of Old John's band and the Chasta Indians have stolen the Clackamas horses and left the Reserve for the South.

Foster and Gibson again. LUCKAMITE, Aug. 20, 1857. Ed. of Argus.—DEAR SIR: In your issue of August 1st, under the heading of "High-handed Outrage," I learn that Rev. Eli Foster was "robbed, cruelly robbed" of a keg of currant wine, while in bro. Gibson's "negotiating for a sale." The notice has raised the curiosity of this settlement upon tip-top, to know upon whom suspicion has rested for that diabolical felony. I thought bro. Gibson too much of a gentleman to have even winked at the perpetration of a crime of a more aggravated character than that of "stealing the power from the hand of a blind nigger's cane." Any light you may throw upon this matter will probably serve to quiet the "agitation" which is now convulsing the community. Yours, in haste, "CLARE."

"Cl. ku" is referred to our issue of Aug. 8th, where, by an examination of the correspondence between "Mr. Nobleblade" and Mr. Foster, he will discover that Mr. Gibson is not only fully exculpated, but a commendable exhibition of that "chastity which covers a multitude of sins" is fully made upon the part of the gentleman who was so "cruelly robbed."

The sheriff of this county has returned from his trip to Douglas county after Fisher, who was confined at Winchester for horse stealing. Sheriff Holcomb brought back the horse belonging to Mr. Parlow, but was saved the trouble of bringing in Fisher, as he had been killed in an effort to escape from custody in Douglas county.

IMPORTANT CHANGE PROPOSED.—A faithful, fearless, advocate of right, is urgently demanded, and by your leave, and aid, good patrons, such shall be the Pacific Christian Advocate.—Salem Advocate.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Aug. 27.—Afternoon.—Smith offered a resolution approving of the county court system recommended in the report of Judiciary committee.

Marple made a lengthy speech upon the report in general, amid much confusion and repeated calls to order.

Farrar proposed to insert "not" in the resolution, Smith assented, saying it made no difference to him.

Farrar thought the system of county courts had not been tried, and he thought the people desired no change in the administration of county affairs.

Elkins offered a resolution declaring the convention in favor of the county courts as reported by the Judiciary committee.

Dryer was opposed to a one-horse county court—it was giving one man entirely too much power to entrust the probate and county business together with minor civil and criminal suits, to one man as proposed. He preferred to have two justices of the peace to sit with the judge.

Elkins said we have been here ten days and spent already \$2,000 of the people's money, and had accomplished nothing.—He was in favor of expediting business, or of adjourning and going home.

Reed moved the previous question—sustained.

The resolution was lost—27 to 30.

Convention went into committee of the whole and took up the Judiciary report, Kelley in the chair.

Olney moved to amend by providing for the election of two commissioners in districts to sit with the county judge.

Williams opposed it—thought the county court the best thing in the report.

Olde was opposed to "surrendering the whole business of the county into the hands of one man. He thought the proposed method would be more expensive than the present one.

Reed was in favor of a county court, but was opposed to abolishing the commissioners' court.

Dryer thought that by reviving a matter that had already been put to rest by the convention, was an insult to the body, and evinced a disposition to cram things down their throats whether or not.

Kelsey was against the county court—preferred the commissioners' court.

Watkins moved that the committee rise—carried.

Olney offered a resolution to meet at 8 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., and dispense with night sessions; adopted.

Aug. 28.—Smith moved the adoption of his resolution in reference to calling the yeas and nays.

Dryer opposed it, as really calculated to take up more of the time of the convention.

Dryer, Farrar, Olds, Logan, and Watkins spoke against it. The resolution was adopted, 35 to 20.

Reed gave notice of a proposed amendment to the 17th rule, so that no one should speak twice on the same question without special leave, nor once more than twenty minutes.

Farrar said he should propose fifteen minutes.

Applegate asked leave of absence—not that he was willing to admit the convention had power to detain him, but that his absence might not be taken as an approval of what the convention might do, and so that the Territory might not be liable for his pay. He said that there was probably talent and honesty enough in the body, to frame a constitution without his assistance.—Indeed the convention had often indicated as much, by the general treatment of those who were termed "the opposition."

Olney, Kelsey, Smith, and Farrar spoke against granting leave.

Dryer, Watkins, and Reed favored it.

Leave was refused, 6 to 45.

Logan gave notice of a proposed change in the rules so as to require the names of the ten calling for the yeas and nays to be entered upon the journals.

Convention went into committee of the whole upon the Judiciary article, Grover in the chair.

Deady offered a substitute for the section relating to the county court—empowering the Legislature to elect county commissioners or devolve the county business on an entirely different board and giving the county judge jurisdiction in civil cases not exceeding \$500, also in cases of misdemeanor, and empowering him to grant writs of habeas corpus.

After a debate which was participated in by Waymire, Chadwick, Kelley, Dryer, Boise, Logan, Elkins, Watts, Watkins,

Handwritten signature: J. B. Swan