

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

The steamer Commodore arrived at Portland on Thursday last week, and the Republic on Sunday last.

FRUIT.—Mr. John J. Hughes has presented us with a basket of fine fruit from the Monticello Fruit Farm of J. W. Ladd.

STEAMBOAT LAUNCH.—The new steamer for the Upper Willamette, built by the Phoenix Company, was launched at Canemah last Tuesday.

PERSONAL INTERCHANGES.—We recently had the honor of a visit from the editors of the Occidental Messenger and the Portland Times, both of whom were actually in our sanctum, last week.

The Portland Times copies the above and kicks "bro. Pearne" in the mouth as he is in the act of kissing his foot.

For what advancement may I hope from thee, That no avenue has but thy good spirits.

OREGON POLITICS AND POLITICIANS.—In a late number of the Sacramento Union we find a lengthy and rather graphic letter from a Californian at Salem, dated August 17th, devoted to a description of Oregon, its politics, &c.

Mr. LELAND—Dear sir as the time of my subscription is nearly out I take this method of informing you that I wish it (the Standard) discontinued.

REMARKS.—The Standard publishes the following letter. We tremble for the fate of Judge Williams and Col. Kelley, who disapprove of the decision of the "Sperm Court."

AN OBITUARY NOTICE OF DR. McLOUGHLIN will be published next week.

PANORAMIC ENTERTAINMENT.—Prof. Vaudouff will give the people of Oregon City on Saturday evening, Sept. 15, an opportunity of witnessing a representation of the Planetary System.

A HINT TO OREGON SHIPPERS.—A gentleman in this city who has recently received a small shipment of provisions from Oregon, calls our attention to the fact that articles of that kind which arrive in vessels that also bring a lumber freight, are invariably tainted by the odor of tar-pentine or pitch.

When we see a pretty female foot, we naturally conclude that it belongs to a beautiful woman—on the principle that "all is well that ends well."

respect, Oregon politicians might fitly be compared to a caravan of wild animals, in the midst of which was thrown a few pounds of flesh, each scrambling for the prize—the unsuccessful on the backs of the successful, trying to snatch the bone.

It will be observed how irreverently he speaks of the god of black democracy in Oregon—"Jo Lane," with quotation marks—as though he were writing of some plaster automaton, which could be made to assume at will any shape its moulders might desire!

We will make another extract from Malone's letter, showing that he is not sound on the "goose," besides containing a description of the class of bipeds who desire the introduction of slavery into Oregon:

"To my mind the result is not doubtful. Oregon will decide largely in favor of a free State. There is but one class of men who desire slavery in Oregon—the class who have had the least experience of it in the States.

"FIREY INDIGNATION.—The Standard publishes the following letter. We tremble for the fate of Judge Williams and Col. Kelley, who disapprove of the decision of the "Sperm Court."

KINGS VALLEY, BENTON Co., August 16th, 1857.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY, Sept. 3.—A petition in reference to a prohibitory liquor law was presented and referred to the judiciary committee.

Committee on Executive department reported the article on that department truly engrossed.

Elkins offered a resolution that the constitution contain a clause excluding free negroes and mulattoes from the country—laid on the table.

Kelley reported the article on the military truly engrossed.

The article on the Executive department was read a third time and put upon its final passage—Yeas 46, nays 2, McBride and Scott voting in the negative.

The article on the administrative department was then read a third time and placed upon its final passage—Yeas 39, nays 5.

The article on the military department was then read a third time.

Packwood moved to recommit with instructions to so amend as to give the governor power to appoint staff officers only by and with the advice and consent of the legislature—lost.

It was then referred to the committee to correct clerical errors.

The resolution in relation to the exclusion of free negroes was then read, and a motion made to take up which was finally withdrawn.

The convention then went into committee of the whole and took up the report of the committee on corporations.

Kelley moved an amendment to the effect that individual stockholders be made liable to double the amount of stock they may own.

Kelley, Deady, Olney, McBride, and Watkins, debated the amendment—lost.

McBride moved to strike out the 3d section.

Farrar moved to amend by inserting a substitute doing away with the individual responsibility of stockholders further than their subscription.

The 4th section was then adopted.

The 5th section was after slight amendment adopted.

Kelley moved that the word "restrict" in the first line be struck out so as to prevent the corporations from taxing the municipality—lost, 22 to 23.

Logan moved to so amend as to provide that if the corporation create a debt, they shall also provide the means at the same time for payment—lost.

Kelley moved to so amend that municipal corporations might create a debt to the amount equal to its yearly revenue; carried.

The section was then adopted, 13 to 22.

Deady moved the adoption of the next section.

Marple moved to so amend as to permit the State to give such aid to the building of a railroad through this Territory to California as the electors of the State should approve—lost, Yeas 10, nays 25.

The section was then adopted.

The 7th section was then read and the blank restricting the power of the legislature to create a debt filled with fifty thousand dollars.

Olney moved a substitute to the effect that the debt was to be created only after it was submitted to the people and approved by them—lost.

The remainder of the report was adopted without amendment, except to fill the blank in the last section with five thousand dollars on the aggregate debt which a county may create; carried.

Elkins moved to add a section that corporate property be taxed as other property under this constitution—withdrawn.

The committee rose and reported the article as amended.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.—Convention took up the article on corporations and adopted several amendments reported by committee of the whole.

Waymire moved to strike out the 3d section and insert a provision that there should be no individual liability to creditors of the corporation beyond the amount of their stock; carried, Yeas 32, nays 20.

Williams moved to so amend the 1st section that no banking corporation could exist in the State.

Olney moved an amendment to the effect that no banking corporation should have any agency therein; lost, 13 to 29.

The question required on the original amendment; carried, Yeas 32, nays 19.

Afternoon.—The article on corporations was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

and others opposed the amendment.—Watkins, Farrar, and Packwood were in favor of the amendment; lost.

Williams moved to so amend that the legislature shall make an apportionment every fifth year; carried.

Smith moved the adoption of the section as amended.

Marple opposed the motion. He asked if gentlemen with their eyes open wide to the fact that this section works manifest injustice to a portion of the State would vote it through.

The convention was much edified with the gentleman's eloquent remarks, which we are unable to report from the fact that we were thrown into such convulsions that the gentleman had taken his seat before we recovered our quiet.

Meigs moved that each organized county be entitled to at least one representative—lost.

Deady moved to amend section 9 so that no member should be questioned for anything actually said in debate, but that the protection should not extend to speeches made on paper and never really delivered; lost.

Committee rose and reported.

SATURDAY, Sept. 5.—Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole on the legislative article.

The 10th section was read and the blank so filled as to call the legislature together on the 1st Monday in Nov. 1858.

Waymire moved to insert December instead of November. He thought that we would want to have a justification over the Presidential election and want to go home during the holidays—and want to celebrate the 8th of January too; therefore he was for the change; lost.

Deady moved to amend so that the legislature meet the 1st Monday in September—lost.

Olney moved to amend so that at special sessions, the legislature should attend to the special matter that called them together and no more—lost.

Meigs moved an amendment to strike out the words "or place," so that the legislature must be compelled to meet at the capital; carried.

Kelley moved that an amendment be inserted to the effect that the governor might convene the legislature elsewhere than at the capital if a pestilence or common enemy should render the capital a dangerous place for their meeting—carried.

The committee then passed to the 11th section.

Farrar moved to strike out the words at the end of the section "nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting"; lost.

Williams moved to strike out the letter e in the word "set" and insert the letter i—carried.

The gentleman stated in support of his amendment that he had been waiting for an opportunity to distinguish himself by offering an amendment, and he was glad that an important one was now pending; he hoped that proper consideration would be given the amendment.

Williams moved to dispense with the publication of the journals of the legislature; carried—McBride, Marple and Olds voting in the negative.

Farrar offered an amendment to the 25th section, to the effect that existing debts should not be barred by this constitution; carried.

Williams moved to strike out the whole section and refer claims to the Auditor of the State to be examined and reported to the legislature, who may by two-thirds vote reverse the decision. Pending the motion, the committee rose, and the convention adjourned.

THE MINNESOTA IMBROGLIO AS VIEWED BY A DISINTERESTED PARTY.—The Louisville Journal, being neither Republican nor "Democratic" in its sympathies, but impartial to both these parties, can be considered as a disinterested spectator of the Constitutional-Convention proceedings in Minnesota. We quote from it as follows:

"It is not only a very disreputable but an exceedingly melancholy fact that all the recent attempts at Territorial government, and the subsequent attempts of the Territories in question to become part and parcel of the National Confederacy have been attended with great disorder. Such was not the case of old. In former years the people had a higher respect for the majesty of the Constitution. They regarded the Constitution with more filial eyes. They could not for a moment consider the propriety or constitutionality of uttering sentiments or entering upon courses of conduct in opposition to those which not only law had established but universal custom rendered the will of the nation. Until very recently all of our Territories were governed by the General Government peacefully, calmly, and with that due regard to the right which is innate in our system of republicanism and guaranteed by the great chart of our liberties. Of late, however, a new spirit has grown up. It is a spirit born of evil, that has no respect for Constitution and laws—born, too, we may say, of the miserably offensive, hazardous, and jacobinical policy that now so pre-eminently characterizes the spirit and sway of the self-styled Democracy.

"In Kansas it has been the parent of fruitful evils. It has driven good men to occupy positions exactly counter to those

which their best feelings and their inborn patriotism would have induced them to take. Whether Republicans or Democrats, they have violated the cause of free suffrage and the cause of humanity most shamefully.

"But in Minnesota, one of the fairest of our Territories, where the fields possess in summer the richest sheen and the lakes glisten brightest; where are all the elements of a mighty and peaceful sovereignty, the latest and most melancholy disturbance has occurred. The last Congress passed acts authorizing the election of a Convention to draft a Constitution and establish a State form of government. This election was attended by considerable excitement, and resulted in the election of forty-five Democrats and fifty-six Republicans. The members were to convene on the 13th of July. Prior to the day of assemblage, the Democrats, being in a minority, offered to agree upon a time of meeting, did make the agreement, and then, in violation of their compact, met in advance of the hour, had a man present to call them to order, and proceeded to organize. The other party met at the same time, and organized, and thus matters stand. The Constitutional Convention is divided into two sections. All of the members of each have been, we suppose, properly elected, but the opposition having a majority of eleven, the Democracy do not choose to recognize it. It is needless to recite the details of the affair by which the Democrats obtained possession of the hall, and how, by threats of violence, they strove to further their designs. The fact is patent that they are in a minority and are seeking to subvert the rights of a majority of the people's representatives.

"And this is modern Democracy! A miserable substitute, indeed, for the name. It is not only anarchic but despotic. It is, in fact, revolution, for which there can be no palliation. In the organization of the new State of Minnesota there are involved no new or vital principles. Slavery has nothing to do with its form of government. The contest is alone between the people. They are to decide who are to be its rulers, and what is to be the nature of its constitutional government. Having made that decision, the Democracy, so styled, have no right to enter upon the aggressive, tyrannical, and traitorous course they are now pursuing. It is that however which they follow whenever the majority gives them power, or their characteristic impudence leads them to the subversion of the laws, as in the Minnesota case."

"The democrats of New York are making an effort to raise \$100,000 to endow their organ, the Daily News. With the aid of government advertising it cannot pay expenses. It is a significant fact, that while the independent and republican papers of New York are enriching their publishers, a solitary democratic organ cannot live without appealing to the charities of the party.—Exchange.

The reason of this is obvious. The mass of the Democratic party are not reading men. Most of them are uneducated and illiterate, while the contrary of this is the fact of Republicans. We say this not boastfully, but because we know it to be true.—Chicago Journal.

A SILVER STATE.—The N. Y. Times says the gold State is likely to have as a companion a silver State. The projected Territory of Arizona is reported to be as richly endowed with silver mines as California is with gold diggings. The Gadsden purchase, if all the reports from that quarter should prove true, will be almost as valuable an addition to our territory as California. The Illinois, on her last passage, brought among her freight several packages of silver from that supposed desert, which are represented as being very rich.

Those ores were from the veins lately opened and occupied by the Sonora Exploring and Mining Co., and were forwarded by the manager of the company from Tubac, Gadsden purchase, to the office of the company in Cincinnati.

The late discoveries of silver in the Gadsden purchase, it is said, are attracting much attention in California. Some of the mines are represented as very rich in silver, and the proprietors are only waiting for government to protect the inhabitants of the Purchase from the depredations of the Indians, to enter extensively upon mining operations.

THE MORMON LEADERS.—Both Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball are New Yorkers. Brigham lived near the line dividing Ontario and Monroe counties, in the town of Victor, at the time he became a Mormon. He had always manifested a proclivity to religious fanaticism, or rather he was a lazy rascal, good for nothing except to howl at a camp-meeting.—He lived in a log shanty, with a dilapidated, patient-suffering wife, surrounded by a host of tow-headed children. Occasionally he made up a lot of axe-helves and traded them off for sugar and tea; in other fits of industry he would do a day's work in the hay field for a neighbor, hoe the potatoes in his own little patch, or pound clothes for his wife on washing day. But his special mission was to go to camp-meetings and revivals, where he managed to get his daily bread out of the more wealthy brethren, in consideration of the union with which he shouted "ga-lo-rah." On such occasions Brigham took no thought of the morrow, but cheerfully putting on his old

wool hat he would leave his family without flour in the barrel, or wool at the door, and telling his wife that the "Lord would provide," he would put off for a week's absence. Poor Mrs. Brigham managed along by borrowing from her neighbors with small hope of repaying, chopped the wood herself, and with an old sun bonnet—Navarino style—went to the spring after water, thoroughly convinced that her lot was not of the easiest and that her husband was, to use a western expression, an "ordinary eass;" in which sentiment, all who knew him joined. People were getting very tired of Brigham when Mormonism turned up. He was just the man for the religion, and the religion seemed expressly adapted to him. He became an exhorter, held neighborhood meetings, ranted and howled his doctrines into the minds of others, as weak as himself, and finally went west with the rest of them; where he has developed his powers until the poor, miserable rustic loafer is Governor of a Territory, and chief prophet of a great religious sect. He has just the mixture of shrewdness and folly which is required for success in fanaticism or quackery. A wiseman could not hold his place. A man must be half fool and half knave to be a successful quack.

Heber C. Kimball was a man of more respectability. He was fanatic, and if he were not a Mormon, would be something else just like it. In his church—he was a Baptist originally—he was one of those pestilent fellows who want resolutions passed at church meetings withholding fellowship from somebody else, and insist on having a political codicil added to the Bible. We believe he had some property. He has much more talent than Brigham Young but is inferior to him in the elements of quackery. He has very respectable relatives now living in the part of Monroe county from which he started.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The Lodi Garden State has the following:

"The most violent declaimers against 'mixing politics with religion' are men with curses on their lips, tobacco juice upon their shirt bosoms, and their whole manhood so steeped in drugged alcohol, that poor whisky could be squeezed out of their hair."

The New-York Day Book, a prominent Democratic organ, propounds the inquiry: "Can an opponent of Slavery be a Democrat?" It goes on to argue the question, and rightly arrives at the conclusion that "a Democrat must be, in the nature of things in favor of slavery."

The Journal of Health, in an article on sleep, says that all children under five years of age would be made better, healthier and happier by an undisturbed sleep of one or two hours in the forenoon. And it would keep the house quieter meanwhile.

CATS OCCASION STORMS.—The New York Commercial says a cat will always sit with her back to the fire before a storm. Let every cat be driven out of doors, and then we shall have clear weather. This will be found an infallible remedy for the comet's tail.

A boarding-house keeper in Baltimore advertises to "furnish gentlemen with pleasant and comfortable rooms, also one or two gentlemen with wives."

When a new comer blows a loud trumpet and makes a great dash, he's sure to be shallow, and run a short race. Receive him cautiously.

The Boston Courier says there is a dilemma in the Court as to the proper mode of making a Jew swear. Allow us to suggest treating on his corns.

LAND PATENTS.—It is a rule of the General Land Office, in the issuing of patents upon duplicate certificates of location warrants, or upon duplicate receiver's receipts, to transmit them to the local offices where the land was located or entered, for delivery upon the surrender of the duplicate; but if the duplicates are sent to the General Land Office the patents will be transmitted directly to the party surrendering such duplicates.

A "mad stone" was recently sold in Platte Co. Mo., for \$800.

DIED.—At his residence, in Linn City, Sept. 1, 1857, ROBERT MOORE, in his seventy-sixth year.

The deceased enjoyed uniform good health for many years. The mandates of heaven were submissively bowed to, and not without hope of a blissful immortality. His only fears expressed were that he would become a severe charge to his nurses from his great weight. He expressed a desire that he might be taken away suddenly.—His mind retained its usual vigor up to his last moments, as also his bodily strength. He was strictly temperate in all his habits; and so strenuous a supporter of the temperance cause that in the bonds for lots he prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in the title papers. He was a communicant member of the Presbyterian (O. S.) church from the 20th year of his age.

The deceased was born October 2, 1781, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His parents were of Irish descent, and the deceased the eldest son. At the age of nineteen years he, with his parents, moved to Mercer county, Pa. He was married, April 18, 1805, to Margaret Clark, of his native county. They were the parents of