and conversed with persons who were at Oxford on the day of election. The frauds committed are notorious; and though dishonest persons may deny them, and may fill the channels of public information with shameless representations to the contrary, they can be easily established beyond all controversy.

It was to enable the people to shield themselves from these frauds, and to give legal expression to their hatred and rejection of the instrument which permitted them, and was to be carried by them, that I called the Legislature together.

In my judgment, the people had a fair claim to be heard on this subject through their Legislature. The organic act confided to me the discretion of convening that body in extra session. The President of the United States had no rightful authority to exercise that discretion for me. He had the power of removal, and such control as that power gives him. But I would cheerfully have submitted to removal, and consequent loss of favor with the President, rather than to occupy the position of Governor, and refuse to the people an opportunity to assert their most essential rights, and to protect themselves against the basest frauds and wrongs ever attempted upon an outraged community.

Not having been informed of the grounds of my removal, I know them only through the newspaper reports, to the effect that, in calling the Legislature, I disobeyed the instructions of the President. I had no instructions bearing on the subject, and there was no time to obtain them, even if I had felt bound to substitute the President's will for that discretion which the organic act confided to me. The convening of the Legislature undoubtedly prevented difficulty and secured peace. Were it important, I am confident I could establish this position by the most indubitable facts; but it is sufficient now to say that the peace of the Territory was not in fact disturbed, and whatever approaches were made toward such a result were wholly attributable to the policy of the Administration in censuring my acts and removing me from office.

The measure for which I have been unjustly condemned has enabled the people of Kansas to make known their real will in regard to the Lecompton Constitution.—This affords the Democratic party an opportunity to defend the true principles of constitutional liberty, and to save itself from disastrous division and utter overthrow. If Congress will heed the voice of the people, and not force upon them a Government which they have rejected by a vote of four to one, the whole country will be satisfied, and Kansas will quietly settle her affairs, without the least difficulty and without any danger to the Confederacy. The Southern States which are supposed to have a deep interest in the matter, will be saved from the supreme folly of standing up in defence of so wicked and dishonest a contrivance as the Lecompton Constitution. The moral power of their position will not be weakened by a vain and useless defence of wrong, when it is perfectly certain they will gain nothing even by success in the present attempt.

The extra session of the Kansas Legislature has done good, also, by giving means to expose and punish the monstrous frauds which have been perpetrated, and doubtless, also, by preventing others which would have been attempted. It has driven the guilty miscreants engaged in them to become fugitives from justice, and has rendered it impossible for the peace of the Territory hereafter be endangered by similar occurrences.

In view of these facts and results, I willingly accept the rebuke conveyed in my premptory dismissal from office, but I appeal to the deliberate judgment of the people to determine whether I have not chosen the only honorable course which the circumstances allowed me to pursue.

FRED. P. STANTON.

Washington, Jan. 29, 1858.

LIBERTY HILL, MARION CO., March 14, 1858.

MR. ADAMS—I notice in Czapkay's organ of a few weeks ago a communication dated at Sublimity and over the signature of "Miller," in which the writer gives the people to understand that he is now a "regular bushite," and that he has bid farewell to his old political friends (if he ever had any), and works with them no longer.

We have several more such men in this county who went it strong against the "Durhams" when they thought it would "pay," and after fishing for a nomination from the Opposition, and failing to get it, bolt and go over to the Durhams.

It is the supposition here that this man "Miller" has been bought; how true, it is not for me to say. It is reported here that certain leading democrats have given him the promise of a nomination for the Legislature next year, if he would only bolt so to make the "business good" he has concluded to do it. Now Mr. Editor would it not be "funny" if he should run on the Democratic ticket and be defeated, and he is sure to be defeated if he runs on that ticket, for the democracy are afraid of him; they think he is slippery.

Republicans, do not become discouraged because you see a few office seekers going over to the democrats. We are gaining ground every day. We do not lose much by their "turn over," for when they professed to be with us they seldom went to the polls, or when they did go to the polls they generally voted more than one half of the Durham ticket.

Republicans of Oregon, let us prepare for battle! The eyes of the whole Union will be turned upon us. The democratic party has become weakened from its sectionalism, dispirited from its corruption and disorganized from the woes of its leaders.

The fight of the Republicans is with both the wings of the democracy. Stand firm then all you who are good and true republicans. Entangle yourselves by no compromises, but with your proud motto "No more Slave Territory," fight for the Union and the good of the country.

Be not deceived by misrepresentations of your strength. Let each man work, work, work, from now until the day of Eeletion, work until every republican vote shall be polled. Work for the overthrow of reckless politicians and for the prostration of sectionalism. Yours, UNCLE FULLER.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1858.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

There will be a Republican Convention of Delegates from all the counties in the Territory for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported at the election next June, if it be thought proper, and of transacting such other business as may come before the Convention. The Convention will be held on

FRIDAY, THE SECOND OF APRIL,

At Salem, Marion County.

The Republicans are urgently requested to organize in every county where an organization was not made last year, and send up Delegates to the Convention.

The committee would suggest that the following apportionment be adhered to in electing Delegates:—Curry 1, Coos 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Douglas 4, Umpqua 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, Polk 4, Yamhill 4, Marion 7, Clackamas 5, Washington 3, Multnomah 4, Columbia 1, Clatsop 1, and Wasco 1.

T. S. KENDALL,
Ch. Rep. Ter. Com.

Feb. 6, 1858.

☞ D. W. CRAIG is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence. W. L. ADAMS.

Disunionism.

Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas have already indicated through their Legislatures that they would be rather pleased with a Southern Convention to consult about inaugurating a plan to dissolve the Union, provided the driven-nigger democracy of the North unite with Douglas in urging, as a *sine qua non* to the admission of Kansas, that her citizens be allowed to vote on their Constitution. The cry of disunion has become quite familiar to every man who has read the papers since the beginning of the last Presidential Campaign. The leaders of the democratic party kept it up in '56 away down in those States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico during the whole campaign, while now and then a democratic straggler in North Carolina and Virginia repeated the "password," and paused to catch the echo that came back from a brother abolitionist of the North.

The cry among the Southern democracy was that "*if the North don't help elect Buchanan we'll dissolve the Union.*"

The leaders of the driven-niggers of the North, instead of rebuking their Southern allies as unsound democrats, and men cherishing and advocating the rankest and blackest toryism, responded—"Oh, yes, *you orter do it if Fremont is elected.*"

Hundreds and thousands of poor cowardly creatures in Pennsylvania and other Northern States were actually frightened into supporting democracy, when they really sympathized with republicanism, for fear these democratic braggadocios would proceed to carry out their threat under a republican administration, and they, as a *posse comitatus*, would be called upon to assist in arresting these democratic leaders and dragging them up to the gallows, to be dealt with as Jackson threatened to deal with the South Carolina Nullifiers of '32. The Secessionists of Jackson's time raised the howl in order to frighten the North into a reduction of rather a high tariff which had been imposed upon imports from abroad in order to raise a revenue adequate to meeting the expenses of the Government and the liquidation of the public debt.

Calhoun, who was at that time Vice President under Jackson and President of the Senate, was really the figure-head of South Carolina Nullification, while Hayne was its paid advocate and attorney in the capacity of U. S. Senator. "Old Hickory," instead of taking disunionists into his cabinet, like Buchanan, or even fellowshiping them as sound and reliable democrats, as the Latter-Day democracy do, gave them to understand that he was about to "receive proposals" for a large quantity of hemp, and thinking his own bed cord would do to swing Calhoun with, the Old Hero said—"By the Eternal, I believe I'll hang *him* any how." If Jackson had hung Calhoun, it would probably have prevented the eggs from hatching out that have produced such a swarm of disunion democrats of our time, and it would have saved a republican President at some future day the necessity of contracting with Kentucky for a large amount of hemp. This cry of disunion, which has come up from Southern democratic politicians, has got to be an old song, and has consequently already lost more than half its intended potency in frightening driven-niggers—although now and then a weak, silly one, like to Lane's Times grinder, imagines that if he and his ilk don't eat a good deal of dirt, the whole South will really be wrapped in a blue flame of secession fury. Such is *his* estimate of the dirt-eating efficacy of even the humblest of the driven-nigger democracy in allaying the disunion fury of his Southern drivers, that he dared not vote for a free State last fall, for fear it would cause a dissolution of the Union.

We took up our pen to say to every democrat who may happen to read this article—Don't be frightened before you are hurt. If you have been doing violence to your own conscience, and smothering down your humanity in supporting the black democracy, besides overloading your stomach on dirt, merely to keep the secession democracy from "bustin the Union all to smash"—we beg to assure you that you can be a man and unite with the Republican party without at all endangering the Union. Do you not know that nearly all the bluster about disunion comes from three or four extreme Southern States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico? Admit, for the sake of argument, that Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and South Carolina withdraw their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and forbid, as South Carolina did in '32, the U. S. officers to collect revenue at their ports of entry—does anybody suppose that Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware would go with them? But before any state will dare to undertake to step out of the Union, the people must be a unit on disunion. The proposition must be received by popular acclamation—the sentiment must be unanimous—there must be no dissenting faction. This being the case how could the seven Gulf States take the initiative secession step? Suppose every democrat in these States to be a disunionist; we know that all the opposition who voted for Fillmore are loyal to the Union, and would rally under the Stars and Stripes to its defence when the Union was in jeopardy. In these seven States Buchanan received 196,042 votes, which we will set down as Secession votes; Fillmore received 135,761 votes, which may safely be counted as Union votes—giving the Secessionists only 60,281 majority, a less majority than the single State of New York gave Fremont. Now how could these seven States, the very hotbed of black democracy, get along with a disunion scheme with only a majority of 60,281? There was a large minority Union party in South Carolina in '32, and the Union men hated the Secessionists, as much as the whigs hated the tories of '76. The fact is, there is no Southern State where the Union party, tho' in a minority, would not be able to cope in an internal war with the Secessionists, who would be as much their inferiors in point of bravery, as the tories of '76 were inferior to Marion's band of half naked heroes.—Besides this, in every Southern State the great mass of the extensive Slaveholders, the Capitalists, and men of large estates, are conservative, Union-loving men. They have no disposition to go off half cocked, at the suggestion of brawling, fire-eating, office-hunting black democrats, who would like to sever the Union, for the same reason democrats like to cut up Territories into small States—merely to multiply the offices. These wealthy men have no desire to pass through the fiery ordeal of a civil war, at the risk of losing their earthly all, and having their throats cut merely to avenge wrongs that exist only in the disordered imaginations of hot-headed politicians. These men of course will interpose no objections to politicians raising the disunion howl, as long as they can scare the driven niggers of the North by it—they are used to governing, and govern they will, so long as they can do it by gassing. They laugh in their sleeves when they see Northern dough-faces turn pale and get down on their marrow-bones at the disunion cry—and it no doubt affords them infinite amusement to see poor Buchanan frightened by it down on all fours, eating dirt off of Jeff. Davis' shoes, and trying to force Slavery into Kansas at the instigation of fire-eaters. If disunion cannot succeed in the Gulf States, how can it succeed in Kentucky, where her bravest and best sons declared they would a thousand times prefer Fremont as President to Buchanan? The fact is, the disunion howl is all gammon, and we are sorry to see it frighten as big a fool even as Lane's nigger.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—A Democratic paper, says the N. Y. News, has generally hard work to make its unaided way against all legitimate impediments, and when, with these superadded, our press languishes, and the exhausted husbandman abandons the work or sinks with fatigue upon the field of labor, 'the enemy comes and sows the tares with the wheat.'"—*San Francisco Globe.*

Yes, the "democratic press" has surely "hard work enough" to make its way against all such "legitimate impediments" as stubborn facts and common schools—and the only reason a democratic "husbandman" ever yields the work of "sowing tares" to an "enemy," is that it doesn't "pay."

The fact is, the democracy are really poor hands to support their editorial "taresowers," which partially accounts for the fact that they haven't now a first class paper in the Union except perhaps Forney's Press—and Forney mixes in so much wheat among his "tares," that all the Buchanan organs are denouncing him as a "black republican."

☞ We have received considerable manuscript from Yoncalla, which we are not able to make out. Our correspondents will bear in mind that, while an Editor may guess at the sense of a manuscript that has but letters in it, yet proper names being arbitrary, are hard to guess at. In writing proper names, it is always necessary to make every letter so plain that there need be no "mistake in the printer." A man for instance in signing his name Hall or Ball, writes it so that the printer very properly sets it up Hull or Bull, and then Mr. Hall or Ball snarls at the printer when nobody is to blame but himself.

☞ Messrs. Dements' machines have reached San Francisco and will probably be here in ten or fifteen days.

"Farmers' Journal."

We have seen the prospectus of an Agricultural paper to be started in Portland in July next, by W. B. Taylor, Esq. The Journal will be a monthly of the size of the "Country Gentleman," containing 16 pages of closely printed matter, and entirely devoted to the interests of the farming community. We have heard a good deal of anxiety expressed about having just such a publication among us by those farmers who are becoming awakened to the importance of making our soil yield the very best increase it possibly can, as also such enterprising farmers as begin to turn their attention to raising superior Stock. The Journal will be afforded at $2,50 a year in advance, which will place it within reach of every man who has land enough in cultivation for a potato patch. The best practical talent in the Territory will be engaged as contributors to its columns. We wish this new enterprise which is looking exactly in the right direction great success.

☞ We learn that A. HOLBROOK, Esq., delivered a good Temperance Lecture last Tuesday night. He is said to have been particularly severe on such persons as are afraid to have their meeting houses opened to temperance lecturers. We presume he didn't exactly aim at "a man of straw."

☞ The "Nationals" seem to have gathered new courage since the Salem Convention. The Standard walks into the "bushites" this week with an ardor that looks a little like being in earnest.

☞ The Steamer Hoosier made a trip from Moore's Mill up the Tualatin some six or seven miles above Harris' bridge—this being as far up as the drift has been removed in the river.

☞ We have had quite a stormy week of it, reminding us of the equinox.

☞ The Steamer Pacific reached Portland last Tuesday Morning. It brought no States News—J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco writes that the U. S. Mail was not expected then before the 25th. We are under obligations to Dr. Steel, Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., for the Alta of March 18th.

The Kansas resolutions endorsing Buchanan, passed the California Senate, March 17th, by a vote of 20 to 15.

Flour is firm at $16,00.

Apple trees have commenced blooming in Californian as well as here.

Peter Decker, "Douglas Democrat," has been elected Mayor of Marysville by 117 majority.

The Alta published a letter from Port Orford of March 15th, containing news of more Indian disturbances in that quarter.—The writer says:—

"I have but a moment to write to apprise you of the recent Indian outbreak in this neighborhood. The Chetcoes are up and in arms. About a hundred "bucks," all in figting gear, have got together, and are raising the deuce.

"They have killed the Indian interpreter, Oliver Cantwell, and up to the present moment we are uncertain whether more lives have been lost or not, as some other men are missing, who may, however, have escaped.

"The Chetcoe River is a small stream just below Rogue's River, some thirty miles down the beach from this place."

Much excitement has been created in San Francisco by the Slave Archy Case. It seems that one Stovall had brought the boy Archy from Missouri to California as a Slave in 1857. After reaching California he hired Archy out for a number of months. Being ready to start back a month or so ago he found Archy was not ready to return—in fact he positively asserted that he would die before he went back into Slavery. He was taken before one of the inferior Courts where he was declared free. The case was carried up to the Supreme Court, which, after deciding that Archa was really free by the Constitution of California, yet as it was a pretty hard case for Stovell, who had been sick, the Court ordered the Slave to be delivered up to his old master. The case has now by some means been brought before the U. S. Commissioner who has probably ere this decided the case.

From an article in the Alta upon this matter we clip the following:—

"There is much upon the face of this case, that leads us to the opinion that this is but a concerted plan on the part of this man Stovall and others, to create agitation upon this nigger question in this State, for political purposes. Certainly no sane man can for a moment suppose that this boy is really a fugitive from service, after what has thus far occurred in the case, and the facts which have been developed. It has been shown that he came across the plains with his master, as his servant, was hired out for a term after his arrival here, by his master, who received the most of his wages, and has been claimed, up to making the last affidavit by Stovall, simply as his property with which he was travelling through the State. To prove this, we make the following extract from the decision of the Supreme Court in the case:

"The material facts in the case, as shown upon the hearing, were substantially these: The petitioner had been in delicate health for some five years, and in the spring of 1857, *determined to make the trip to California, across the plains, and to bring Archy, who was a family negro servant, 19 years of age, with him.* The petitioner stated that he was going to California for his health; that that was the grand object of the trip: that he did not intend to remain in this state but a short time, not more than eighteen months, and then to return home by water. Petitioner left his wagon and team in Carson Valley, because his oxen were not in a fit condition to cross the mountains. He also purchased a ranch in that valley. He and Archy arrived in this city about the second day of October last. After arriving in this city he hired out Archy for upwards of a month."

In the affidavit made by Stovall, upon which Archy was arrested by the U. States Marshal yesterday, he says that "*during the month of January, 1857, because of the commission of a certain offence against the laws of Mississippi, and Archy fled from said State without the consent of affiant, his* said lawful owner, etc." And again "Affiant says that subsequent to the fleeing of said slave Archy, as aforesaid, *said slave Archy escaped into, and now is in this state;* wherefore he is claimed as a fugitive from justice. From these two statements, it appears that there was sworn evidence before the Supreme Court, to the effect that Archy was brought away from Mississippi "in the spring of 1857," by his master, on a trip to this State, for his health; and in the affidavit of yesterday, that "*he escaped from the service of his master in Mississippi, in January,* 1857." Under the strict ruling of the law, it would undoubtedly be set down that there has been perjury on the part of somebody in this case, for it is evident that both of these statements cannot be true. According to our way of thinking, Mr. Stovall will do well not to disturb the peace of the community of this Commonwealth any longer, with this sickening nigger question, but will do well to take himself quietly off, before he becomes personally bound up in the meshes of the law, worse than is the boy about whom all this disturbance has been created.

Clackamas Co. Republican Convention.

Pursuant to call of the County Committee, the Republican Convention of Clackamas assembled in the court-house in Oregon City on the 20th of March, 1858 at 2 p. m.

Joel Burlingame, Esq., was called to the chair, and W. C. Johnson chosen secretary.

W. L. Adams, Esq., stated that the object of the convention was to appoint five delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held in Salem on the 2d day of April next.

Hon. W. T. Matlock, being called for, responded in some pertinent and eloquent remarks showing that it was the object of the Republican party to restore the action of the General Government to the principles laid down by the Fathers of the Republic.

After which, the convention proceeded to elect delegates and alternates, as follows:

Delegates.	*Alternates.*
W. L. Adams,	Leander Holmes.
W. T. Matlock,	Joel Burlingame.
Maxwell Ramsby,	Ronald C. Crawford.
William Barlow,	W. C. Johnson.
C. W. Bryant,	Henry Eddy.

W. L. Adams, Esq., was called out, and showed that the Republican was the only Union, conservative, national party;—all threats of disunion and secession coming from the leaders of the Democratic and Abolition parties, which are fast uniting, and ought to be united.

L. Holmes, Esq, and the Secretary, in answer to calls from the meeting, made brief remarks; the former contending that the democracy could not and did not intend to honestly apply the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to our Territories, as was manifest by the course of the Administration in trying to force the Lecompton constitution on the people of Kansas against their will; and the latter earnestly exhorting to united and energetic action, showing that the old decayed fabric of caucus-sovereignty democracy was about to tumble in, and the Republican party, being right, must succeed.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet in the same place on the second Saturday in April next, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating a county ticket.

JOEL BURLINGAME, Ch'n.
W. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Yamhill Co. Republican Convention.

MARCH 6, 1858.

A mass meeting of the voters of the Republican party of Yamhill county was organized by electing G. W. Burnett chairman, and J. A. Odell secretary.

J. R. McBride stated the object of the meeting to be the election of delegates to attend the state convention to meet at Salem, April 2d.

On motion, a committee consisting of J. B. Daniels, J. R. McBride, and J. W. Cowles were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After a short absence the committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Yamhill county recognizing the truth and justice of their principles, and the necessity for their diffusion and ultimate triumph, urge upon their friends everywhere throughout the Territory, to organize for the future contest for political supremacy in the State of Oregon.

Resolved, That while we belive in the propriety of party organization among those whose opinions on political questions harmonize, yet we are diametrically opposed to any partizan usage that tends to paralyze the will of a citizen, as a species of slavery which can only find a parallel in that system which deprives men of every natural and civil right, and makes them the absolute property of their masters.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of a State ticket at the convention to be held at Salem, April 2d; and we recommend the convention to nominate such candidates as *can* and *will* boldly go before the people and meet our opponents in the open field of debate and advocate our principles.

Resolved, That our delegates are left entirely without instructions in regard to the selection of candidates at the State convention; but they are recommended to consult with the members of said convention, and pursue such course in regard to nomination as the interests of our principles demand.

J. B. Daniels, G. L. Woods, O. Moore, J. R. McBride and D. Smith, were chosen delegates to the State Convention.

The county committee chosen for the ensuing year consists of O. Moore, G. L. Woods, and J. H. Cowles.

The county committee were instructed to call a mass meeting for the nomination of county officers.

It was ordered by vote, that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Argus and Oregonian, with a request that they be published.

G. W. BURNETT, Ch'n.
J. A. ODELL, Sec'y.