The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,

J. R. McBRIDE, of Yamhill.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN DENNY, of Marion.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

LEANDER HOLMES, of Clackamas.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

E. L. APPLEGATE, of Umpqua.

FOR STATE PRINTER,

D. W. CRAIG, of Clackamas.

☞ The Republican convention met in this City last Saturday, and adjourned over to next Saturday, April 24, to nominate a county ticket.

Eugene Convention.

The nationals met at Eugene City on the 8th inst., and nominated the following ticket: For Representative to Congress, J. K. Kelly of Clackamas; Governor, E. M. Barnum of Polk; Secretary of State, E. A. Rice of Josephine; State Taeasurer, J. L. Brumley of Lane; State Printer, James O'Meara of Portland.

So far as *men* are concerned, the ticket is quite a respectable one. If by indorsing the men voters were not called upon to indorse a rotten platform, there would be less objection to intelligent and honest patriots among the nationals supporting the ticket than there happens to be just now.

That our readers may see the platform for themselves, we give it in full:

Resolved, That we adopt and endorse the principles and sentiments proclaimed by, and promulgated from the National Democratic Convention which met at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, for our political text book, and that we accept no other articles of faith than are in them contained.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the integrity of the Democratic Administration of the Union and will ever give in our allegiance to the support of Democratic measures and to the advocacy of properly chosen exponents and standard-bearers of the Democratic cause.

Resolved, That we believe in the cardinal principles of popular sovereignty and in the right of the people of the Territories, as well as of the States, to frame and adopt their constitutions and all local laws for their own government consistent with and agreeably to the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we re-assert the great principles of the right of the represented to instruct the representative and proclaim it the bounden duty of the representative to obey the instructions of his constituents or resign whatever position he may at that time hold.

Resolved, That we heartily approve and gratefully acknowledge the wise suggestions and potent services of President Buchanan in behalf of the earliest practicable construction of the Pacific Railroad.

There is the kite upon which the nationals are expected to go up. The following is the tail of it:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability of our esteemed Delegate in Congress—Hon. Joseph Lane—and that he merits the approbations of the Democracy of Oregon, for the untiring zeal and devotion he has manifested in his efforts to procure our admission into the Union and secure the payment of our War Debt.

We have not room this week to say what we desire to in regard to this platform, owing to the late hour that we got hold of it. While the platform is not as palpably and pointedly pro-slavery as we feared it would be, yet, in indorsing the "Democratic Administration," it as positively sanctions as words could do the frauds, usurpations, and tyranny that make up the Lecompton policy of the present Administration. In this platform there is not a single issue made with the Salem dynasty upon the great question which now convulses the nation in regard to the right of the people of a Territory to adopt or reject a constitution before it is fastened upon them by Congress. It was to be expected that the Salem dynasty would indorse any kind of fraud and villainy that might be inaugurated at Washington, but we saw no particular necessity for the nationals taking sides with an Administration which has driven the honest men out of the party in almost every free State. If they had taken sides with Douglas, there might have been some show for their success. Their great love for Jo Lane will be appreciated by some of the nationals down this way. If such men as Collard, Rees, Starkweather, and Judge Olds of Yamhill can be induced to gulp down this platform without making a wry face, their dirt-eating capacities are greater than we had supposed.

"We have thought from the beginning that this republican movement was premature and unwise, and we still think so.—It seems to have originated with a few men in and about Oregon City, who without consultation with other portions of the territory, and without the knowledge or consent of those who have a right to *advise at least*, in matters of this kind, called the convention, adopted their platform and nominated their candidates."—*Oregonian.*

So far as the Republican movement having originated in and about Oregon City, without consultation with other portions of the Territory, we suppose the Oregonian alludes to the fact that the Argus has steadily, persistently, and zealously advocated Republican principles since the first grand Republican movement was inaugurated in the States; and is has, also, for nearly two years, as steadily and persistently continued to advocate a thorough Republican organization in Oregon, based upon sound national principles, *as the only effective method of eventually placing the administration of the Government in honest and capable hands.* In doing this, while we may have done so "without the knowledge or consent of those who had a right to *advise*," we have the satisfaction of having taken the "*advice*" of our own judgment, and of having acted in accordance with a conviction of *duty.* The path of duty laying before us, we chose to step into it "without conferring" with flesh and blood, or going up to the Salem Sanhedrim, or even down to Portland to confer with our much-esteemed, and highly-gifted, quondam fellow-laborer of the Oregonian, who *then* thought, *now* thinks, and probably *always will* think, a Republican organization "premature." Of course, if *the* great objection to the rotten dynasty at Salem, and the equally treacherous, anti-republican, and rotten one at Washington city, lies in the fact that they are "party organizations," then of course it is high time to disband, and after having ignored all organization, conventions, and platforms, make a universal proclamation that the field is entirely open to every self-inflated aspirant to office, who knows no higher principles than merely "opposition to the democracy," and who has no other views of a correctly conducted campaign than an arena containing the well-drilled, systematized, and officered black-democracy on one side, and a conglomerate host of the odds and ends of the opposition on the other, divided and wrangling among themselves, and cut up into some half dozen squads, each headed by probably as many independent candidates, each carrying his platform pasted to his back, and all contained in "*A pitcher into the democracy.*"

While such a scramble may once in twenty years result in an overthrow of the modern democracy, by the laws of chance, (see Harney's Algebra,) the democracy, falsely so called, will find themselves snugly installed as the head of the government nineteen years out of twenty. This is so, and any man ought to see it, through only an ordinary pair of leather spectacles.

"We understand the getters-up of this republican movement strenuously insist upon organization as all important to success. This carries with it the admission that the people will merge their individuality into party organization, which is the leading feature of the Salem platform organization, against which the great mass of the republicans have made war."—*Oregonian.*

So then the Oregonian has made the discovery at last that the great objection to the Salem dynasty consists in the fact that the dynasty is a "party organization." Of course the same objection stands against the "Nationals," "Americans," and all other parties. "The old line whig" forces, which are at present disbanded and scattered to the four winds, must be with the Oregonian the beau ideal of a genuine opposition to the democracy. The conviction that "the people will not merge their individuality into a party organization," was what probably once induced the editor of the Oregonian to run up his name at his mast-head as a candidate for the Legislature "*independent of party,*" when his name *at the same time occupied a place in the same paper as a regular nominee of the Know Nothing party.*

"Hard Democracy."

Czapkay's organ, in noticing Rev. W. F. Boyakin's paper in Illinois, boasted that Boyakin was a "hard." We make a few extracts from Boyakin's paper of Feb. 27th, as samples of "hard (!) democracy":

"Mr. Douglas, in this report, ransacks the whole field of controversy in Kansas, beginning at the very first of it, and comes up to the present date and with data of facts in the history of Kansas legislation, proves bare-faced, intended, consummate *fraud* in the Lecompton constitution; and that, at the lowest estimate, two thirds of the people of Kansas have, in a legal way, at the ballot box, repudiated it. Besides, Mr. Douglas' argumemts should satisfy any intelligent mind, that the Lecompton and the Topeka constitutions are both alike, *illegal*, and should both alike be rejected. Mr. Douglas' views throughout, are directly opposite to Mr. Buchanan's, in his special message; and while he speaks respectably of the President, he explicitly denounces his views. These two great Statesmen are on this question, directly opposite each other.

"The truth is, Mr. Buchanan has seen fit, most evidently, to sympathise with the South in this great question, at the expense of the Kansas Nebraska bill; and by a system of Administrative cognizance to Southern duplicity, and pro-slavery propagandism will come nigh, if not entirely, fastening on the people of Kansas a constitution against their will. But the North must meet and defend it, if in the range of human effort." * * * *

"The South in all this, has acted very unwisely, for by the passing of this bill, all parties of the North will fuse into opposition to the South, and make two clearly defined, political parties of the nation, one North, the other South; The North having very largely the preponderance, will fail in the future to be as conciliatory as heretofore."

In noticing the fact that a Methodist teacher of a High School in Nashville, Tennessee, had raised a muss among his brethren by introducing dancing into his school, Boyakin says:

"But we simply notice the mere exercise of youthful sportivenes, under the eye of parental teachers, if called *dancing*, is a great sin, while the holding thousands of men and women in the chains of slavery, —buying and selling them—separating husband and wife, parents and children, &c., is wholly unnoticed—even sanctified with Patriarchal example. Verily, a man must have lost his appreciation of consistency, at least, to become a christian on these terms! No wonder the world is skeptic!"

If that is "hard democracy," we should like to know what Buchanan would call "soft democracy."

Boyakin seems to have his eye skinned to the fact that the fire-eaters, in putting their hook through the nose of Buchanan, have driven the great mass of the Northern democracy into the ranks of the Republicans. We might add that most of the Douglas organs squint very strongly that way.

☞ How fortunate it was that our constitutional convention met and submitted the whole constitution to the people before Buchanan had fully inaugurated his Kansas policy of forcing a slavery constitution upon the people without permitting a single man to vote against it. Such is the blind and truckling subserviency of the Oregon Democracy to party, as evinced in their late resolutions indorsing Buchanan, that if the convention for framing a constitution had been delayed till now, we doubt not the Democracy would have acted on Buchanan's suggestion, and refused to submit the constitution to the people.

☞ The present Administration is likely to make good the prediction of the St. Louis News that it would make a finish of Democracy in every free State where poor Pierce had failed to exterminate it. We see that in New Hampshire, H. Rumney, late Democratic leader in the Legislature, J. Sullivan, an influential party leader, and Judge Sargent, late Democratic Speaker of the House, have renounced black democracy, and united with the Republicans.—The papers state that the rank and file of the Democracy are joining the Republicans by the hundred.

The New Gold Mines.

The following dialogue actually occurred between a Democrat and a citizen this week:

Dem.—What is your opinion of those new gold mines on Frazier's river we hear so much about?

Citizen.—My opinion is, the mines will turn out to be very extensive and very rich.

Dem.—What is your reason for thinking so?

Cit.—I believe it, and have believed it for nine years, from information I received of that country from old mountaineers in California in 1849. Besides, I have seen in the Herald printed at Steilacoom a statement that the Hudson's Bay Company at Victoria have taken in one hundred and ten pounds of gold dust from the Indians within the last month, which was all taken from surface diggings by means of the rudest implements.

Dem.—What is the character of the Herald for veracity?

Cit.—Good, so far as I know. It is a new paper, neutral in politics; besides, I cannot conceive what object it would have in getting up an excitement, unless it would be to draw a crowd to Washington Territory. In that case, when the deception was found out, it would operate much to the injury of the paper.

Dem.—Yes; I see no reason really why a paper would intentionally misrepresent a thing of that kind; but then you know people judge of the correctness of news a good deal from the character of the paper it is published in. For instance, when I see a statement in The Argus I place a good deal of reliance on it; whereas, if I should see the same statement in the Times I should give no sort of heed to it.

Cit.—Very true; but your best way is to wait till you are sure of the truth of the report before you start, even if you have any notion of going to the mines. But, if they are ever so rich, I am not sure but we had better stay at home and work on, raising produce for the mining consumers. If the country is again flooded with gold, the man who stays at home and is industrious will be just as well off in the long run, if not better than he who goes to the mines. Besides, he will run no risks of life and health, and will be comfortably housed and fed.

Dem.—I shouldn't wonder.

Cit.—I was here in '48, at the time the California gold excitement carried off so many, and in looking around among our citizens now, I find that those who stayed at home, cultivated their farms, attended to their stock, and nursed the babies, are fully as well off as those who went to California and made from $50 to $100 a day.

Dem.—Speaking of "stock," reminds me that the Oregonians didn't take very good care of it last winter.

Cit.—Very true. From the best information I have, not less than $100,000 worth of stock died this spring out of pure starvation, showing a shameful and culpable neglect on the part of their owners in providing feed. Now, suppose the people run off to the mines, and fail to prepare for next winter, which will probably be a hard one—instead of losing $100,000 worth, they will no doubt lose three times that amount, besides failing to save two millions' worth of produce—which, being put together, make the handsome sum of two million and three hundred thousand dollars as a dead loss—amounting probably to more than two thirds of all the gold that would ever reach us from the mines.—Counting in the damage sustained from the stagnation of improvements, and the minus side would overbalance the plus.

Dem.—Yes, I see how it is. Those who go to the mines *may* do well, while those who stay at home and use their time properly are *sure* to, and, like the returned Californian who "went to California with his wash-bowl on his knee," they may console themselves that in working the "diggings" at home—

"By the course of nater,
They'll find *some* gold in every tater."

☞ The Pioneer & Democrat and the Herald of W. T. both state that from the most reliable information the Hudson's Bay Company at Victoria have taken in within a few months one hundred and ten pounds of coarse gold, which had been picked up by the Indians in the new diggings on Frazier's and Thompson's river. There has been a general stampede of lumbermen, day-laborers, and citizens, besides a pretty general desertion from the regular soldiery for the new El Dorado, where those who have gone out are reported to be making from $8 to $50 a day, with the constant expectation of soon striking upon the fountain head of all the gold veins in the world.

Oregon Poetry.

We have had frequent occasion to give specimens of original poetry, from manuscript, as well as from Oregon papers. Our hills and dales, murmuring brooks, cascades, and roaring cataracts, are inspiring every thing with song. We have no space for all the contributions we receive, although their authors no doubt think we evince very bad taste in publishing what we do, to the exclusion of the fruits of their labors over the midnight oil. We give space to the following anonymous article this week. We have no knowledge of the author, but cheerfully introduce him to our readers as one of the Clackamas poets:

Oswego Clackimas Co Apriel the th11 1858

On the death of an Uncle For the Argus.

We miss the know since though art gon
We do not heare thy voice eney more
We do not see the in the forest nor among
The bending flowers nor trees we miss the ever whair

Thy seat is vacant now we see the no more
For though hast gon two try a nother world
O that we could but see the once again
But why do we morne thy loss since though art gon to a happyer home

We love to heare of the one we love so well
Since though art gon to the tomb whare thare is no gloom
We heare thy friends speak of thy loss all with regret
For he was mild and loveley as the morning rose

Thy chear vacant in the parlor now garden and its
Pleasant walks are all looking for something that is lost
Thy carage and horse lookes as though they ware lost
In silentness they are scearce seen eney more

P. J. T. this is not the true name
Exeus my bad wrighting
if you please then I will wright some more for the argus

A common man, upon entering the stable and seeing that horse "nicker," prick up his ears, and roll up his eyes, would have supposed that he was "looking for his oats"—but the true poet dicovers, as if by inspiration, that he was "looking for something lost"—(his dead master)

☞ "They [the Republicans] adopted a platform, which we shall publish next week, provided the convention send us a copy."—*Oregonian.*

The Convention requested us to print the platform and proceedings on the outside of the Argus, and send it to you in time for the inside of the Oregonian, all of which we did.

☞ The Republicans of Yamhill county have nominated the following county ticket: State Senator—A. R. Elder. State and Territorial Legislatures—Aaron Payne, W. H. Odell. County Judge—John Carey. County Clerk—J. W. Cowles.—Treasurer—Oliver Moore. Assessor—James Graves. The ticket is as good a one as could probably have been made in the county, and we hope it will be elected by a respectable majority.

☞ The Yamhill Nationals have nominated A. Shuck and A. V. Short for State Legislature, R. Loughlin and —— Wright for Territorial Legislature, G. W. Lawson for State Senator, Judge Olds for County Judge, Courtney Walker for County Clerk, and Clark Rogers for Sheriff.

Republican Nominations in Clatsop Co.

ASTORIA, April 10, 1858.

The adjourned Republican convention of Clatsop county met this day, at the court-house, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Hon. Chas. Stevens, President of the convention.

A committee was appointed to report the names of the different offices to be filled at the ensuing June election under the State and Territorial organizations.

While the committee was out, P. W. Gillett, Esq., was called upon to give an account of the Territorial and State Republican convention recently held at Salem, and to which he was delegate from this county. He gave a satisfactory, and highly encouraging, to the cause of Republicanism, account of the proceedings of said convention, and of the state of feeling and unity of purpose existing among all the delegates to said convention.

The committee on nominations reported, and upon the report the convention proceeded to nominate.

Voted to defer the nomination of State Senator until the other counties—Washington, Columbia, and Tillamook—are heard from, with the view of concurring in the nomination made by said counties.

For State Representative—W. W. Parker was nominated, subject to the concurrence of Tillamook county convention.

Territorial Representative—Phillip Gearhart.

County Judge—Chas. Stevens.

Territorial Probate Judge—Chas. Stevens.

County Clerk—James Wayne.

Territorial County Auditor—Jas. Wayne.

County Treasurer—David Ingalls.

Ter. Co. Treas.—David Ingalls.

Sheriff, State & Ter.—Geo. B. McEwen.

Assessor—Frederick Ketchum.

Co. Commissioner—D. E. Pease.

Voted that the nominations be declared unanimous, and that the proceedings of the convention be sent to the Oregon Argus and other papers of the Territory with request to publish.

W. W. PARKER, Sec'y.

SOME HUMBUG ABOUT SEPOY CRUELTIES.—It is a fact being gradually developed through the independent English press, that the cruelties so copiously charged upon the Sepoy rebels, have had existence chiefly in the imaginations of the Indian letter writers. Authenticated instances of the dreadful mutilations, and all that sort of thing, of which we have heard so much, are extremely rare. Even Nana Sahib turns out to have been by no means so black a Devil as he has been painted. The English are in process of a revolution of feeling on the matter, and are ashamed of themselves for becoming ferocious concerning fictitious horrors.

THE EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT.—Professor Piazza Smith, the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, in his interesting account of a recent scientific expedition made by him to the Peak of Teneriffe, has set at rest the *quæstio vexata* of the heat of the moonlight. He says that his thermometrical instruments were sensibly affected by the moon's rays, even at the lowest of two stations occupied by him at different elevations. In tropical climates, meat which is exposed to the moonlight rapidly becomes putrid; and in the West Indies the negroes, who will lie sweltering and uncovered beneath the full glare of a tropical sun, carefully muffle their heads and faces when exposed to the moonbeams, which they believe will cause swelling and distortion of the featurs, and sometimes even blindness.

Independent Candidate.

I announce myself as an independent candidate for the State and Territorial Legislature, subject to the decision of the voters of Clackamas county at the polls. JAMES BARLOW.

☞ We are requested to announce W. T. MATLOCK as a candidate for Supreme Judge in the 4th Judicial District. He expects to meet and address his fellow-citizens, in conjunction with Mr. WAIT, previous to the June election. April 10.

MARRIED:

On the 11th of April, in Clackamas City, by Rev. D. E. Blaine, Mr. CLARK NELSON GREENMAN to Miss ISAPHENEA COLLARD, all of this county.

Probate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Phebe Pendelton, administratrix of the estate of Champeny Pendelton, late of Clackamas county, deceased, has rendered her accounts for final settlement to the Probate court of said county, and the first Tuesday in May next is appointed for the adjustment of the same at Oregon City in said county. ROBERT CAUFIELD,
April 10, 1858-52w3 *Judge of Probate.*

Divorce Notice.

District Court, Territory of Oregon—Second Judicial District.

M. E. Overly
vs.
J. C. Overly.

THE defendant is notified that a complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court for Clackamas county in said District, praying for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that a hearing will be had thereon on the first day of the next term thereof to be held at Portland in said District on the first Monday of May next; and unless he then and there appears and answers the said complaint, it will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof be granted by the court.

A. HOLBROOK,
April 3, 1858-51w5 Piff's Att'y.

Notice.

THIS is to certify that my wife LUTHERA left my bed and board in April, 1854, and as she is now living with another man, I have thought best to state to the public that she has never yet been divorced from me, consequently her second marriage is illegal.

FRANCIS S. JOHNSON.
Oregon City, April 3, 1858. 51w2