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The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

Vol. IV.

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No. 6.

ADVERTISING RATES. One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3.00. Two insertions, 4.00. Three insertions, 5.00. Each subsequent insertion, 1.00. Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year. JOB PRINTING. THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

RESOLUTIONS Adopted by the Republican State Convention, April 24, 1858.

Resolved, 1st, That the Republican party, true to the principles that form the basis of our free and democratic system of government, reaffirms to them its unalterable devotion, as laid down in the blood bought charter of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, and developed in the Constitution of the United States, and that the prosperity and perpetuity of our Union depend upon a strict adherence to the doctrine taught, and the rights guaranteed in those honored repositories of republican faith.

Resolved, 2nd, That in relation to the institution of domestic slavery, we remain where the patriots who formed our institutions planted themselves, and where the leading statesmen of all parties, until within a recent period, have harmoniously stood—that it is a purely local, not general, State, and not a national institution, determinable by the States, each for itself—over which the other States have no control and for which no responsibility.

Resolved, 3rd, That with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and their co-peers and contemporaries, who in the framing of the Constitution made effectual provision for the annihilation of the traffic in slaves, and who were especially anxious that that instrument should contain no admission of the right of one man to hold property in another, we believe slavery to be a political, social, and moral evil; and while we disclaim all right and inclination to interfere with it as a municipal regulation of any of the sovereign States of the Union, we believe that the organic act of 1787 for the government of all the territory then belonging to the Republic, passed by the sagacious Jefferson, approved by the immortal Washington, and strictly adhered to in the formation of every territorial government from that time down to 1854, embodies the duty of Congress in framing governments for the Territories—that is, the non-extension of slavery.

Resolved, 4th, That the unfortunate departure from that principle in the late act organizing the Territory of Kansas, to which we directly trace the bitter agitation which has destroyed the peace, and reddened with the blood of brothers the virgin soil, of that fair land, has proved by its bitter fruits the wisdom of the ancient policy which it has supplanted.

Resolved, 5th, That we stand by and maintain, as did our forefathers, true popular sovereignty, and the inalienable right of the people to govern themselves; but we deny that a man is deprived of those unless he enjoy the privilege of enslaving others, and affirm that the result of such a doctrine would be to found the liberty of the citizen upon a basis of despotism.

Resolved, 6th, That the attempt upon the part of the present Democratic administration to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution abhorrent to a large majority of its citizens, and to sustain in power a usurping and tyrannical minority against the known will of the remainder, is an outrage not to be borne by a free people, and we hope that, planting themselves firmly upon the immortal truth first enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," they will be able to wrest from their oppressors that which is inalienable to a free people and formidable to tyrants only—the right to compel the rulers to conform to the wishes of the ruled.

Resolved, 7th, That we insist that the right to govern necessarily follows the right to acquire and hold territory, and that in providing a government for a Territory under this right it should be based upon the inalienable rights of the people, and we arraign the modern system as practically carried out in Kansas for its utter and gross violation of those principles, and affirm that the dark catalogue of wrongs and crimes committed by the late existing Administrations against popular rights in that Territory deserve the execration of every lover of freedom of the present day, and, as their just reward in history, an immortality of infamy.

Resolved, 8th, That the late partisan decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, which makes the Constitution a grand title instrument to every holder of slaves, is a disgrace to the Judiciary of the nation, and a stain upon the character of our country, whose proudest boast is its love of liberty in its largest sense and its hatred of tyranny in every form.

Resolved, 9th, That we congratulate ourselves and the people of Oregon upon the result of the late election upon the question of slavery as a triumph of the Republican doctrine of non-extension, and we only insist that we ought to use our influence wherever it can be legitimately done to secure to other Territories the same priceless blessings of freedom which by such a gratifying majority we seem so fully to appreciate for ourselves.

Resolved, 10th, That the reckless prodigality of national treasure which has characterized the late and present Democratic Administrations, bringing to bankruptcy a treasury whose vaults have received \$93,000,000 per annum, and necessitating a loan in a time of peace, is a clear and demonstrative proof of that wasteful extravagance which has plundered the nation and turned its treasury into a shipwrecked machine, with nothing but its credit to sustain its finances.

Resolved, 11th, That the Pacific Railroad is no longer an enterprise of doubtful expediency, but has become one of imperative commercial and national necessity; and we favor its construction on any central and practicable route by the aid of the General Government given in such a manner as may be best calculated to effect its early completion.

Resolved, 12th, That we favor appropriations by Congress for the improvement

of rivers and harbors of a national character.

Resolved, 13th, That the political dogmas sought recently to be established by a party styling themselves Democrats in this Territory, which assert the duty of a representative or delegate in some instances to be to obey the instructions of his constituents while in others specified he is bound to disregard them and how to the will of others, is dangerous and anti-republican in its tendency, and worthy to be sustained only by a party that everywhere is known as the ally of personal vassalage and the advocate of partisan despotism.

Resolved, 14th, That we believe in the untrammeled right of the citizen to think and vote as he pleases, and we utterly deny the right of any representative under any circumstances to violate the instructions or known will of the people he represents.

Resolved, 15th, That the present system of voting *en bloc*, introduced by that party to subject the suffrage of the citizen to the surveillance of partisan inspectors, and awe him under the penalty of being branded as a traitor, into alij et submission, is a relic of barbarism, which finds fit friends in a party whose whole organization is devoted to the extinguishment of every spark of personal freedom, and subjects its members to the entire control of an aristocracy of leaders; and that with such a party we are proud to have neither sympathy nor communion.

Senator Crittenden on the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

We extract the following from the late able speech of Hon John J. Crittenden, on the Lecompton question, in the United States Senate:

Mr. President, I am, according to the denunciations now usually employed by parties in this country, a southern man. I have lived all my life in a southern State—I have been accustomed from my childhood to that frame of society of which slavery forms a part. I am, so far as regards the necessary defense of the rights of the South, as prompt and as ready to defend them as any man the wide South can hold; but in the same resolute and determined spirit in which I would defend any invasion of its rights, and for which I would put my foot as far as he who went farthest, I will concede to others their rights, and I will maintain and defend them. With the same feeling with which I know I would defend my own rights, I will respect theirs. I never expected Kansas to be a slave State. I believed that those at the South who expected it would be deceived. There was some vague hope that when the Missouri Compromise line was taken away and abolished, slavery might be extended in that direction, but I did not believe it. I believed that the Missouri Compromise line fixed in 1820 was about territorial line, north of which slavery, if it could exist, would not be probably employed; and our experience since has shown that the wise men who made that compromise judged rightly. We have found no instance in which it has been found profitable anywhere there. I believed that the idea of making Kansas a slave State was a delusion to the South; that her hope would never be realized, if she entertained such a hope as that. I thought, therefore, it would have been better, without examining scrupulously into its constitutionality, to let the Missouri Compromise stand. I regretted its repeal. I did not believe the South would gain any thing by it, or that the North would gain by it.

The compromise was a bond and assurance of peace. I would not have disturbed it. It was hallowed in my estimation by the men who had made it. It was hallowed in my apprehension by the beneficial consequences that resulted from it. It was hallowed, at the time it was made, by the South. It professed good, and nothing but good, from that time. Often have you, sir, [addressing Mr. Tombs.] and I, and all of the old Whig party, triumphed in that act as one of the great achievements of our leader, Henry Clay. It was from that, among other things, that he derived the proudest of his titles—that of the pacificator and peace-maker of his country. We ascribed to him a great instrumentality in the passage of that law, and over and over again have I claimed credit and honor for him for this act. Thus, for thirty years, had been my steadfast opinion. I have been growing, perhaps, during that time, a little older, and am a little less susceptible of new impressions and novel opinions. I cannot lay aside the idea that the law which made that line of division was a constitutional one. I believed so then. All this people believed it. I must be permitted to retain that opinion still; to go on at any rate, to my end with the hope that I have not been praising and have not been claiming credit for others for violating the Constitution of their country.

Sir, the men who passed that measure were great men; they were far-seeing men. Without argument now, I am content to rest my faith upon the authority of those great men—Pinckney, Clay, Lowndes, old President Monroe, the best of the patriots of the Revolution, with his learned and able Cabinet, and then, what is more than all, thirty-five years of acquiescence in it and peace under it in these States. What ever quarrels you may have had about it in Congress, there was always enough to uphold and sustain that law; and never, until 1854, was it repealed, or its constitutionality questioned, that I know of. I regretted its repeal, because I feared that it would lead to new agitations and new dangers. Has it not? What has been our experience?

The authors of the measure which repealed that compromise—honorable and patriotic I know them to be, many of them my personal friends—promised themselves from it greater peace and greater repose by localizing the slavery question, as it was

said. Then this act was to localize the question of slavery, and all agitation was to be at an end. It was to give peace to the country. So the President said. The President in his message at the commencement of his session, or in his special message—I do not know which—imagines the country to have been in great agitation on the subject of slavery, when the Kansas-Nebraska act came and put a stop to it, until, some time afterwards, it was revived. Why, sir, exactly the contrary seems to me to be the true history of the transaction. We were becoming tranquil under the compromises of 1850 in addition to the Missouri Compromise; all was subsiding into submission and acquiescence, when, to obtain a greater degree of peace and secure us for the future against all agitation, this bill of 1854, repealing the Missouri Compromise, was passed. What has it produced? Has it given us peace? All can answer that question. It has given us everything but peace. It has given us everything but a cessation of agitation. It has given us trouble. That has been the consequence of it so far.

A LIGHTNING ROD MAN IN A FIX—At Cincinnati, the other day, Mr. T. Kingston, who puts up lightning rods, climbed to the top of the spire of St. Paul's Cathedral, two hundred and thirty-five feet, where, having let his ladder below, he clung by his arms and legs, fastened the last foot of the rod, and attached its point—quite a heavy piece of metal—securely, as he supposed, to the cross surmounting the steeple. He had just completed this difficult and dangerous task, watched by a number of persons in the street below, and while looking at the work and experiencing that satisfaction which results from hazard passed and labor accomplished, of a sudden, something heavy struck him and made his brain reel until he could hardly see. Instead of loosing his hold at once as would have been the natural and inevitable result, he clung with a power beyond himself and a will superior to his own, closer and instinctively to the spire. He knew not what had occurred, and to his confused senses it appeared that the steeple was tumbling; or that some strange cause was about to bring the vast structure to the ground.

Some forty seconds—an age to him—must have elapsed before he sufficiently collected his scattered thoughts and submitted conscientiously to know that the entire upper part of the rod had fallen over his head, causing the blood to trickle over his forehead and nearly blinded him. He was in a dreadful perplexity and most dangerous position. He feared, if he moved, he would go cleaving the air to a terrible death upon the stony street below, and at the same time he knew he could not, in the disordered state of his nerves, and his increasing weakness, retain his grasp, more the result of fate than feeling, much longer. If he stirred he might fall; if he remained he certainly would; and so, determined to make at least an effort for his life, he put one foot very cautiously, then his arms, and then moved the other foot; and after half a minute of exertion and the greatest danger, he touched the topmost round of the ladder and in a few seconds more was inside of the steeple, and safe.

Then it was that Mr. K's great courage and strength forsook him; his nerves and muscles relaxed; he grew sick unto death; his knees gave way; his vision swam, and he sank upon the platform motionless and insensible. He must have lain there half an hour before he could rise and walk, and he did not recover from the shock for more than a fortnight afterward.

The people gazing up at him from the street describe the scene as painful and exciting in the extreme. When they observed the rod fall, a thrill of horror ran through their hearts, and two women swooned away; for they expected to see him dashed to pieces.

NEW POSTAGE REGULATIONS.—It is announced by the Postmaster General that the British rate of postage upon letters dispatched from or brought to any part of the United Kingdom by a private ship, whether steamer or sailing vessel, had been reduced to a uniform rate of 6 pence (12 cents) the half ounce. All letters thereto, mailed in the United States, and transmitted to Great Britain for conveyance thence by private ship to any British colony or foreign country beyond the sea must be prepaid 23 cents, the single rate of half ounce or under.

Senator Brudrick in concluding his speech on Lecompton, said "he hoped that the historian of these times would lay the attempt to force this measure upon us, to perdition, failing intellect, and the trembling dotage of an old man tottering on the verge of the grave."

THE VOICE OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Democrat says that notwithstanding the large vote Mr. Buchanan received in St. Louis, and the compactness of party discipline in that city, there now remains no organization that dare give its policy endorsement since the adoption of his Lecompton programme.

The One Great Error of Henry Clay's Life.

The Louisville Journal, in the course of an article about the disunion cry in some parts of the South, makes the following sensible remarks, which embody the opinion of a good many people about this time:

"When any portion of the people shall attempt to dissolve the Union, we desire, for the country's sake, that they shall have the slightest possible pretext for the attempt, and heaven knows they can never have a flimsier or more wretched pretext than the rejection of the Lecompton constitution by Congress. There is not in all the South a man of common sense and common information who does not know in his heart and in his brain that the Lecompton constitution is the creature of fraud, that it is obnoxious to more than four-fifths of the people upon whom the Administration is seeking to force it, and that its acceptance, far from benefiting the South, would at once augment the Free-soil strength in both houses of Congress. These facts are palpable to all men who have either eyes or brains in their heads, and therefore it is that we desire the great issue of union or disunion to be made upon the Lecompton constitution, if it is to be made at all. If the bonds of the confederacy can be broken upon such an issue, they must assuredly be as rotten as ropes of sand."

"We have for some years past strongly inclined to the belief that Henry Clay, the wisest and greatest of statesmen, committed one most unfortunate error in the course of his long and patriotic and glorious life. It was in bringing about, by his great influence in Congress, a modification of the tariff, in order to prevent a collision between the Jackson administration and the South Carolina nullifiers or rebels.—South Carolina had taken her stand. Gen. Jackson at the head of the U. S. Government had taken his. If the great Kentucky statesman had not interposed, the collision would have come. And no one can doubt what the result would have been. The rebellion would have been crushed at once, and the work would have been done so thoroughly that no other rebellion would ever have reared its "miscreant front" in our day and generation. The spirit of disunion would have been buried in hell-fire. But the impunity with which the traitors were allowed to escape on that occasion has encouraged and emboldened other traitors, and perhaps a great example is needed. If so, it can never, as we have said, come at a better time than this or under circumstances more favorable to the right. We rejoice in the thought that the patriots of the South will prove abundantly able to do their own good work without relying at all upon the General Government. We are well aware that such a reliance, with President Buchanan at the head of affairs, would be a very miserable one."

THE VOLUNTEER BILL.—Mr. Quitman's Volunteer Bill, which has passed the House by the emphatic vote of 124 to 73, provides for calling into service of one regiment of Mounted Volunteers for the defense of the Texas frontier; and, for the purpose of quelling disturbances in Utah, protecting emigrant trains, and suppressing Indian hostilities on the Northern and Northwestern frontier, the President is authorized to receive any number of volunteers not exceeding four regiments, to be organized into mounted regiments or infantry, as the President may direct. The volunteers are not to be received in less than one regiment. This bill will probably pass the Senate. It is not very acceptable to the Administration.

FOREIGN NEWS.—There are some indications of a rupture between France and England, and some European correspondents of American journals express a strong conviction that such an event will occur.—If so, it must be from deliberate design on the part of the French Emperor, and for the purpose, without doubt, of strengthening himself at home, now that the spirit of rebellion is evidently on the rise in France.—An outbreak occurred at Chalons, on the 6th ult, under the rallying cry of "Vive la Republique." It was soon suppressed, however, by the military, and fifteen of the insurgents were captured. Three of the conspirators against the life of Napoleon, Bichard, Orsini and Pierri, had been guillotined. Radio had been respited.—At Canton all was quiet at last advice.—In India the British troops appear to be making headway. A large part of the army had entered Oude. It was expected that Lucknow would be bombarded Feb. 25th. The king of Delhi had been tried, convicted and sentenced to be transported to Van Dieman's Land.

Prof. E. A. Andrews, the distinguished Latin lexicographer and grammarian, died at New Britain, Ct., lately, aged 71 years. He was actively engaged upon a revision of his large Latin lexicon, which would have fully occupied his time for two years.

The Louisville Journal says, "In reading the trashy and sophistical speeches of the leading Lecomptonites in Congress, we are reminded of the Quaker lady's quiet response to a paltering store keeper: 'Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy business.'"

A careful estimate of the persons of Indian blood, indicates that they now number about 5,000,000, in all North America.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF JIM LANE.

The editor of the St. Joseph Journal has seen Jim Lane. He paid a visit to the town of Elwood, in Kansas, for the purpose of surveying the proportions of this formidable individual. His description is as follows:

"He entered the village mounted on a small Kansas pony, and escorted by some half dozen men, who were likewise mounted. He rides and stands erect, appears to be about forty years old; is about six feet tall, and rather spare and slender; has a stern and decided look—rather melancholy—with a closely shaved face, thin hair, a towering prominent forehead, deep sunk small blue eyes, with forehead projecting over, which in the language of another, "forms a perfect shingle roof"; a rather short Roman nose and peaked chin.

His manner of speaking is rather fiery and impetuous; he gesticulates considerably in a rather emphatic manner—his countenance readily betraying all his inward emotions—now dark and gloomy, and then all at once overspread with a sarcastic smile, which is altogether peculiar to him self. He is evidently any man to suit the occasion, or crowd, and readily betrays it in every feature and emotion; and has doubtless long since learned when he is "in Rome to do as Rome does."

MORE FIBBERSTING.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Galveston News writes that Col. Lockridge is expected to leave for Texas, with the intention of revolutionizing Northern Mexico, and that many Northern men and considerable means are engaged in the enterprise. A letter from Col. Lockridge to the News confirms the statement.

The Cleveland Plaindealer (now fully committed to Douglas) says that of the 170,000 Democrats in Ohio who voted for James Buchanan, at least 160,000 are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

The first railway in Turkey, that from Smyrna to Aidin, which will be about 70 miles in length, and which will open out the rich plateau of Asia Minor has been begun under what appear to be very favorable auspices, considering the novelty of the undertaking and the various problems which had to be practically solved. The Turkish Government and the local authorities have shown the best disposition to promote the work, and to prevent extortionate demands for the requisite land.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The New Orleans Delta says that there is a movement going on in that city having for its object the introduction of the custom of ladies carrying fire arms—small pistols, such as are known as vest pocket pistols, and which can be stowed, without incumbrance, in the pocket of the fair shooter's dress, in order to protect themselves from ruffian violence and insult. The True Delta cordially endorses the idea.

COLLEGE STATISTICS.—By the annual statement just printed, it appears that in forty-seven colleges of the land, there are 8,540 students, of whom 3,082 are professors of religion. There were, during the last year, 429 conversions. There were 997 who intend to become ministers. According to the fullest report we have ever seen, there are 122 colleges in the United States, of which 116 are Protestant, and 6 are Roman Catholic. Of the Protestant colleges, 16 are controlled by the Baptists, 13 by the Methodists, 8 by the Episcopalians, 11 by the Congregationalists, 2 by the Unitarians, and 1 by the Universalists, and the remainder by the various branches of the Presbyterians. Of all colleges, 15, or about one-eighth of the whole, are situated in New England. The free states have 65 of the colleges, and the slave states 57, but many of the latter are like western towns, all on paper.

A SMART OFFICER.—It is said that the Lieut. Governor of Minnesota, who is somewhat addicted to fluids, lately delivered himself of the following speech to the Senate:

"Gentlemen of this 'ere Sinit! Don't crowd this old hoss too fast! Ye hadn't erter expect this 'ere cheer to settle more nor six pins at one! If yer do, yer still 'barking up the wrong saplin'! It can't be did!"

DISCOVERY OF THE 52D PLANET.—The discovery of a new planet is scarcely of consequence enough to make a paragraph now-a-days. At Nismes, France, the 51st asteroid was discovered a few weeks since, and on the 4th of February, Mr. Goldschmidt of Paris hunted down the 52d.

Small-pox is making fearful havoc all over Asia Minor. It is said that a ship from Smyrna has brought it to Liverpool. It is of a type more disastrous than the European, and defies all medication.

Washington Co. Republican Convention. Pursuant to notice the convention met at the Court House in Hillsborough on Saturday, May 8th, 1858, and was called to order by electing T. R. Cornelius Chairman, and William Geiger, Jr., Secretary, when the following proceedings were had.

On motion a committee of three on credentials consisting of J. D. Humphrey, A.

Hinman, and M. R. Barnum was appointed by the Chair.

On motion a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to report to the convention the number of State and Territorial officers to be elected at the coming June election. H. V. V. Johnson, C. S. Silvers, and W. H. Bennett were appointed said committee.

The committee on officers reported, which report was duly accepted and the committee discharged.

The committee on credentials reported the following named persons entitled to seats as delegates from the several precincts of the county:

Forest Grove precinct, A. Hill, J. Marsh, S. Hughes, E. W. Dixon, Wm. Geiger, Jr., A. Hinman, E. McKinney, H. M. Porter and L. A. Becket. Hillsborough precinct, R. S. Caldwell, R. E. Wiley, John Young, W. H. Bennett, L. L. Whitcomb, John Pool, Jesse Corneilus, W. B. Dunn, Wm. Baldr, and Henry Girtle. Dry Creek precinct, T. R. Cornelius, M. More, Jabez Wilkes, A. J. Wilkes, G. F. Pierce, and J. W. Wilkes. Butte precinct, H. H. Hicklin, T. D. Humphrey, W. M. Tigar, Wm. Ludoes, and Thomas A. Stott. Cedar Creek precinct, M. R. Barnum, George Oids, G. C. Rider, H. V. V. Johnson, and W. V. J. Johnson. Wapato precinct, Joseph T. Reed, C. S. Silvers, and Samuel Stott. South Tualatin precinct, Felix Landess, Horace Lindsey, and James Rice.

On motion of A. Hinman the delegates were requested to take seats within the bar as their names were called.

On motion of Mr. Humphrey, L. Hall was invited within the bar and authorized to cast the vote for Beaver Dam precinct.

The report of the committee on credentials was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Bennett, the Chair appointed a committee of two to confer with the delegate (Iezekiah Caples) from Columbia county. Messrs. Bennett and Silvers were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Hinman, L. Hall was authorized to cast five votes for Beaver Dam precinct.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the delegates present were authorized to cast five votes for South Tualatin precinct.

The committee to confer with Columbia county reported the choice of that county to be for joint State Senator, Col. T. R. Cornelius; joint Representative, Philip Laffer.

On motion the report was accepted and the nomination made by unanimous acclamation for State officers.

On motion of Mr. Silvers, it was carried that the convention now proceed to nominate by ballot.

On motion the Chair appointed Messrs. Porter and Wiley tellers. It was moved and carried that an informal ballot be first taken and drop all but the two highest. 1st ballot Wilson Bowlby received 24 votes and was on motion declared unanimously nominated for Representative. 2d ballot for County Judge, W. S. Caldwell having received a majority of all votes cast was declared duly nominated.

On motion informal ballot was dispensed with.

On ballot for County Clerk, W. D. Haro having received the majority of votes cast was declared duly nominated. On ballot for County treasurer, W. H. Bennett received the majority of all votes cast and was declared nominated. Capt. Hiram Wilbur was declared nominated for the office of Sheriff by unanimous acclamation.

R. M. Porter was declared nominated by acclamation for Coroner. Wm. Geiger, Jr., was declared duly nominated by acclamation for County Surveyor.

It was moved and carried that this convention adopt the nominations of the District Judge and Prosecuting Attorney made by the delegates from this Judicial District at Salem. Judge, J. D. Humphrey, J. B. Cobden; Prosecuting Attorney, G. L. Woods.

On motion the nominations made for State officers were also adopted for Territorial officers so far as they apply.

TERRITORIAL TICKET.

The committee of conference with Multnomah county reported that E. D. Shattuck was the choice of that county for Joint Representative. On motion E. D. Shattuck was nominated by acclamation for Joint Representative; Representative, Wilson Bowlby; County Commissioner, J. D. Humphrey; Probate Judge, L. L. Whitcomb; Sheriff, by acclamation, Hiram Wilbur; Auditor, by acclamation, W. D. Haro; Assessor, nominated by ballot, W. V. J. Johnson; Coroner, R. M. Porter; County Surveyor, Wm. Geiger, Jr.; Superintendent Common Schools, M. R. Barnum; Public Administrator, B. W. Dunn.

On motion a county Republican committee of three was appointed consisting of Messrs. Bennett, Silvers, and Hill.

Moved and carried that the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to the Oregonian, Argus, and Standard for publication.

T. R. CORNELIUS, Ch'n.

W. GEIGER, Sec'y.

Sealed proposals—as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.