

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1858.

New Party East.

In our eastern exchanges we see a sort of skeleton political platform for a new party yet to be constructed, said to have been projected in Washington City by a number of "prominent men of all political parties" in private conclave assembled. Who these "prominent men" were, we are left to guess from the specimen of their political handicraft which is sent forth as a sort of miniature model, as a feeler, perhaps, while the distinguished artists choose to remain incog. for the present, so that public opinion may be formed entirely upon the intrinsic merits of the project without the undue influence of distinguished names. The new party, which is to be constructed after the "model" has been duly approved by enough public men to warrant the taking out of a patent, is to be called the "People's Party," and is of course to embark immediately upon the great work of reforming and politically regenerating the Government, by wresting it from the hands of the corrupt party now in power. It proposes to unite the "good, conservative, and patriotic" of all political parties into one grand opposition to the pro-slavery sectional democracy—an opposition which shall be so intensely "national" by ignoring the whole nigger question that a doughface cotton merchant in Wall street, a slavery-extension anti-Administration democrat in Leecompton, and a Union-loving, slave-breeding American in South Carolina, can sit down and smoke the pipe of peace (anti-agitation) together, with perhaps Gov. Wise as the Grand Sachem of political ceremonies, with two or three of his five thousand dollar niggers to brush down the cobwebs and put things to rights generally in the ante chamber to the grand council room.

We have read the embryo platform of principles carefully, and find it made up of a string of axiomatic truths which few would question, with a small sprinkling of Americanism done up in such form as to render it palatable to a Southern anti-Administration democrat, who is always suspicious of newly imported free-labor voters, and which at the same time will go down as a sort of compromise with the North and South Americans, who begin to see that something of their former radicalism must be lopped off, in order to suit the tastes of high-toned conservatives, and make a formidable party. It is just such a platform as might be expected from a night's work of disaffected democrats, whose stomachs are not tough enough to digest the fanaticism and villainy of such modern democratic schemes as that of Leecompton and English, and who are not quite honest and patriotic enough to join the Republican party, with the assistance of such leading Americans as are discouraged at the future prospects of Americanism based upon a single idea, which, though perhaps important, is as much absorbed by the magnitude of more predominant ones as the brightest fixed star in the firmament is absorbed by the noontday rays of the great dispenser of light and heat. To compare great things with small, this new "People's Party," which is to be compounded from the fragments of other parties struck off by the attrition of conflict, or by a disappointed ambition, and such floating material as from a want of settled principle fails to attach itself to the Republican cause, and from a fair stock of intelligence and independence renders it unfit for "sound and reliable" democratic material—we say that this newly-projected party has a prototype near home in the "national democratic" fizzle, which, by exceeding bad counsel, momentarily succeeded the Republican party in Oregon, but which we trust is now effectually buried out of sight. It is perfectly useless to form political parties upon minor issues, no matter how good in themselves, so long as the public mind is convulsed by absorbing and overwhelming ones. The Roman people could never be induced to discuss the petty blunders of a triumvirate, or the grievances of a small capitation tax, so long as a besieging army of foreign barbarians was thundering at the gates of Rome—and the American people will never be induced to ground their arms and retire from the watch-tower of American Liberty, so long as the slave-driving democracy are persistently pursuing a policy which looks to an Africanization of this continent by a revival of the slave trade—a policy which, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring the Territories opened to a nigger-labor capital competition with free labor by the Constitution, and which, by the recent Leecompton policy of the Administration, has endeavored to crush out popular sovereignty and inaugurate slavery in Kansas, in spite of more than ten thousand free-State majority, and which, by a late declaration by the Administration organ that slavery is a national institution and goes into all the free States by the Constitution of the United States, as also the present disposition of the party to adopt a rule keeping all the Territories from taking the initiative step toward applying for admission till they have a population which will soon be fixed at 130,000, in order, under the ruling of the Supreme Court opinion, to give slavery

a chance to get a permanent foothold,—we say, so long as this policy, which has been developed step after step, is being urged in order to de throne State sovereignty, trample the Declaration of Independence under foot, violate the Constitution, and crush out popular sovereignty not only in the Territories but the States, with an eye to nationalizing slavery and sectionalizing liberty, and an Africanization of the continent by a revival of the slave trade, it is perfectly useless to think of organizing a party based upon axiomatic truths which everybody will acknowledge, and which looks merely to a political reform by placing new men in office, so long as the great issues of the day are ignored, and the black cloud and muttering thunder that indicate the gathering storm are entirely lost sight of. Upon this issue, which has been precipitated upon us by the advice of Calhoun, who was a secessionist, and shaped his whole political policy with a view to an ultimate rupture of the Union by the formation of a Southern sectional party, who told his friends in South Carolina that the "tariff issue would never do to effect the breach, but it must be shifted to the slavery issue"—upon this issue the slave-breeding democracy and the Republican party have locked horns; and all parties gotten up upon side issues are bound to be absorbed by the two great parties that are already in the field.

In Missouri there are three parties in the field—the free democracy, which is based upon the idea that a gradual emancipation act would work infinitely to the moral, social, and economical advantage of the State, and the slave-breeding democracy, who are of course in favor of perpetuating the rule of slavery. The American party comes in as a sort of mediator, deprecating all agitation, and proposing to unite the people on other issues, while the "nigger issue" is entirely ignored. Of course this third party must be eventually swallowed up by the other parties, which have joined issue upon a matter which vitally affects the welfare of the people in more ways than one, and which must be decided before matters of less consequence shall absorb the public mind.

The Republican party throughout the Union, while it joins issue with the false democracy on slavery extension and a despotic rule for the Territories, is sound on the minor issues of the day, and if its creed is not sufficiently ample to meet all the exigencies of a progressive people, there is nothing to prevent another National Convention from getting up another platform exactly suited to the times in which we live. This changing names has a bad influence, and much of the success of the democratic party is owing to its retaining its old name, which became sacred with many before the party abandoned the principles of freedom and forsook the interest of the hard-handed laborer, and sold itself to the negro-breeding fire-eaters of the South.

These are our views on the subject of parties, and we wish just here to enter our solemn protest against our Republican friends in the States offering the least encouragement to any new project. Let us stand by the Republican colors—victory is ours sooner or later, and we are not going to desert the Republican ship.

Occidental.

We see by the last Standard that the Occidental Messenger is about to suspend for want of patronage. Where are the 2,600 negro-worshippers who voted for slavery in Oregon? Isn't there five hundred of them who are able to support a paper "sound on the goose"? When the post master here told us two weeks ago that five or six had ordered the Messenger stopped in one day, we couldn't help feeling sorry for the publishers although the paper is devoted to the propagation of such doctrines as we consider at war with everything good, pure, and lovely. We must say, however, that the Messenger (excepting the Portland Standard) has been conducted in a more honorable and gentlemanly tone than any democratic paper in the valley, while its ability would never suffer by a comparison with any of them. Isn't there field enough for the exercise of the talent and zeal of the conductors of the Messenger without entering the arena in favor of that which is infernal to every Christian and every infidel who has a fair share of moral brain?—Great God! what a subject is that of "wool" for a man to devote his talents to! It won't pay, even in Missouri. So we are glad the Messenger has concluded to "dry up on wool"—but we should be glad to see it come out again bright and smiling as a co-laborer in the great and good work of doing good to all men.—What think you, dear Messenger, of the idea?

Whatever opinion may be entertained of Mr. Adams, the editor, no one acquainted with him, we believe, would impeach his veracity."—Portland Standard.

Of course they wouldn't. But, by the way, dear Standard, what have we been doing? It isn't long since several prominent "hardies" told us that they looked upon us as an "honest and honorable politician"; now a "national" editor calls us a man of "unimpeachable veracity." "An honest and honorable politician of unimpeachable veracity"! according to the extorted opinion of both wings of the democracy. If Bro. Dryer begins to stick any of that kind of flattering adjectives at us, we shall conclude that we "have done something" sure enough.

Gold News Scarcely.

All at once the supply of gold news, which two weeks ago overstocked the market, has stopped coming. The Washington Territory papers, for want of fresh material from Frazier's and Thompson's river, are re-masticating the old budget that came down in Indian canoes when Frazier's river was very high—high enough to drown miners by the dozen, and entirely too high to reach the pockets which contained exhaustless treasure low down on the bars in the bed of the river. Two or three Oregonians have lately returned from a flying trip to Bellingham Bay, thoroughly disgusted at the whole prospect, and wondering how any Oregonian could think of taking that route to the mines.—One of them goes so far as to express his belief that the Frazier river mines are a grand humbug. While at Bellingham Bay he says that everybody he saw was duly impressed with the great richness of the Frazier river bars, and no doubt seemed to be entertained but what they would "pan out" well "when the water fell."—He could however find nobody who had seen the gold himself, or could exactly say who had seen it. He saw two or three men just in from Frazier's river who, upon being interrogated, said, "Oh yes, there is plenty of gold there." Upon being requested to show a "sample," it wasn't convenient just then, neither could they make it convenient to produce it when offered \$40 for a single ounce as a "specimen."—Our friend thinks that thousands of people who have staked their all on staked out claims on the bars of the river, will be badly deceived "when the water falls."—The Thompson's river mines he could get little or no information from—they were too far away.

The Puget Sound papers have just got hold of the news ("five dollars to three pans" on the branches of the Yakima) brought in by Capt. Robertson, who was driven in by the Indians, whose exploits we have already chronicled. These papers are retailing this startling news under very imposing headings, and we see that propositions are made through the papers by several men to pilot companies into the Yakima country. Now there may be paying mines on the Yakima, and there may not. We have taken a good deal of pains to find out just what kind of dirt that "three panfuls" containing the "five dollars" was, and we can assure our Puget Sound friends that the dirt was taken from a bar covered with large boulders and very hard to get. Every miner knows that in such diggings a man may make wages at a dollar a pan, and he may not at two dollars a pan. The Yakima mines may pay and they may not. We are inclined to think the only mines that will pay well, are not to be reached much short of Thompson's river, and the news from there is, up to this date, too meagre to justify a man who has a farm in leaving home before he hears something more reliable.

Lager Beer.

The result of the debate last Monday night, in this city, has been an unparalleled excitement since, on the lager question.—On Tuesday scarcely anything could be heard on the streets and in all the stores where groups were assembled, but arguments on lager beer. The gold excitement is entirely swamped by it. Such was the public interest in the debate that the Court-house was crowded to overflowing by men and women who manifested, their pleasure by tremendous cheers at regular intervals through a debate that lasted till half after ten o'clock.

This time Louis, who keeps the lager beer brewery, came to our relief, and made a speech on the negative. The anti-beer men are talking of sending abroad for help. Our business calls us into the country, and we shall not be here next Monday night, but we presume Louis will attend to the negative about right, notwithstanding Esq. Johnson avows his ability and determination to set the anti-beer cause on its legs again.

Masonic.

The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Oregon was held at Astoria last week. We understand it was fully attended, and the reports from subordinate Lodges showed great harmony and prosperity. There are now twenty-four Lodges in the jurisdiction (eight having been chartered at the last session), and the whole number of members is about six hundred. The officers for the present year are, BENJ. STARK, of Portland, G. M.; A. A. HOLBROOK, of Oregon City, D. G. M.; A. A. SMITH, of Eugene City, D. S. W.; S. F. CHADWICK, of Roseburg, G. J. W.; R. WILCOX, of Oregon City, G. T. Sec.; C. J. TRENCHARD, of Astoria, G. Sec.; Rev. Dr. McCARTY, of Vancouver, G. Chaplain and Orator; J. R. BAYLEY, of Corvallis, G. Lecturer; L. F. MOSHER, of Winchester, G. Marshal; L. DAY and W. W. FOWLER, G. Deacons.

The next communication will be at Eugene City.

Music.

It will be seen by reference to Prof. Newell's advertisement, that he is ready to make engagements for teaching music to classes in the country.

Willamette Baptist Association.

W. C. Johnson, Esq., has laid upon the table the minutes of the tenth anniversary of the Willamette Baptist Association, Oregon City, West Tualatin, French Prairie, Clackamas, Portland, Sylvania, Clear Creek, Eagle Creek, and Mt. Pleasant, (10 churches), containing an aggregate of 202 members.

The Association was held on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of June, at the West Union meeting-house Washington Co. Among the resolutions adopted we quote the following:

Whereas, We rejoice to hear that God is pouring out his Spirit very graciously upon his people in various sections of our country; and since he has promised to answer the earnest requests of His Children, therefore

Resolved, That we recommend all our Churches that they set apart the Saturday before the third Sunday in August next, as a day of fasting and prayer, that the same glorious work may also extend over our Western shores.

The General Association meets with the Pleasant Butte Church, in Linn county, on Friday before the first Sabbath in October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Corvallis Association meets with the Umpqua Church, on Cow Creek, on Friday before the second Sabbath in September.

The Central Association meets with the Providence Church, in the forks of the Santiam on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

Pacific University.

Upon a recent visit to Forest Grove we were glad to learn of President Marsh that this popular institution is in a more flourishing condition than usual for the summer term. Rev. H. Lyman is now the Professor of Mathematics, and Rev. C. Ellis is Principal of the Preparatory Department. We think the institution is in a fair way to become of commanding importance.

Poisoning.

We learn that an effort was made lately to poison Mr. Markham, who is now practicing as a very successful oculist in Salem. He with several of his patients were made sick by the use of the water from the well. Upon cleaning out the well, a large quantity of arsenic and cobalt was found done up in an oiled paper. Although several were made sick by the use of the water, none of them were fatally poisoned.

The man who is suspected for having done the job, is not, we are glad to say, a resident of Salem.

We have received the first number of the California Cultivator, a monthly publication by Wheeler & Wadsworth, San Francisco, and devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanism, and Natural History. It is illustrated with superb cuts, and in neatness of execution every way, it is seldom equaled by an Eastern publication. Its reading matter is what it ought to be, and if this work meets with merited success, it will have a large circulation on this coast. Price \$5 a year in advance.

All Right.

J. R. Williams, Esq., of Josephine county, has our especial thanks for his successful efforts at procuring subscribers in that section with pay in advance. We intend to "spend an afternoon with him, when we visit that section, and bring our knitting along."

Early Fruit.

Apples of the Red June, Red Astracan, and Early Harvest varieties are in market. We have seen none fully ripe however till the Red June, which by the way is with us the summer apple after all.

The Right of Search.

On the outside will be found an article from the National Era on the right of search and visitation as has lately been exercised by the British cruisers in the Gulf on our trading vessels. The Era is one of the most conservative papers in the Union, and a prominent organ of the anti-slavery sentiment of the country. In the course of a previous article on the same subject, the Era says:

"This state of things cannot be tolerated—it could not be continued without war. Now and then, a piratical slaver may prostitute our flag; but that is no reason why foreign men of war may establish espionage over our vast commerce, and, at their will, fire into our vessels, bring them to, detain them, subject them to examination, and determine whether they are engaged in lawful commerce. We cannot submit to such despotism without degradation—we cannot recognize the right of such interference, without conceding supremacy to England.

We learn that communications have already been made to the British Government; they cannot be too decided. The President has also ordered several American vessels to the Gulf, to protect our flag. That is right: let aggressions be stopped instantly, whatever the cost. In all that vitally concerns the freedom of the seas, the independence of our commerce, and the honor of our flag, there can be but one heart and one mind in this country.

We hate Slavery, and abhor the Slave Trade, but duties are harmonious. There need be no conflict between Patriotism and Philanthropy. Contending for the rights of others, we should jealously guard our own rights. Nor shall we permit our opposition to the Administration to lead us into a false position on a question which rises infinitely above all party considerations. It has taken the true ground on this question of the right of search; it could take no lower, without a base betrayal of the interests and honor of the United States. Some of our cotemporaries counsel coolness

and caution—suggest that there may be great exaggeration—think we should wait patiently till we hear the other side.—Very sensible; but would it not be well for them to add that, in no event, for no reason whatever, can this claim to arrest and search our vessels be tolerated? The Administration will be cool and cautious enough; it has given no indication of superfluous spirit or zeal; we see no evidence of its being moved by a belligerent spirit. Our only apprehension is, that it may not be bold and decided enough in asserting and enforcing our rights."

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1860.—The Richmond Whig, in an article on Northern Congressional elections, says:

"Unless there is a reconstruction of parties upon a conservative basis, in the course of the next year or two, the election of a Black Republican President will be a thing inevitable. Deprecate such a result as much as we may, it is no longer doubtful, and we may as well look it boldly in the face, and prepare to acquiesce in it with as much grace as possible—for, we take it for granted that no man at the South will seriously agitate the question of a dissolution of the Union, in consequence of the election of a Black Republican President."

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Railroad Record has an able article on the physical development of the United States and the laws of population, in which the views of Mr. Darby are intelligently considered. According to what the Record considers the "actual law" of population, the African race in this country will amount in 1860 to 4,530,000, and in seventy years the negroes will number 20,000,000. The probable results of the general increase of the total inhabitants of the United States are thus calculated:

Year	Population
In 1850,	23,000,000
1860,	30,000,000
1870,	40,000,000
1880,	54,000,000
1890,	72,000,000
1900,	93,000,000
1950,	290,000,000
2000,	610,000,000

Is this result impossible, or even improbable? The number of square miles in the United States is near three millions.—With six hundred and forty millions of people, the density of population would be about 214 per square mile. The density of Belgium, Holland, and England is greater than that. The density of Great Britain and Ireland is about 225 per square mile, which is about the fair ratio for a country in high civilization, and with a diversified soil.

JENNY LIND AN EFFECTIVE PREACHER.

A recent convert in Boston said that some years since he heard Jenny Lind sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," since which time he had never been able to banish the words from his mind.

That's So.—A prodigious deal has been said for and against marriage—for and against celibacy—and the question has not yet been solved. Punch is too careful to lay hands upon such a thorny subject, but this much he does not mind saying: That it is always open to the bachelors to try marriage as soon as he discovers the error of his ways, but it is not quite so easy for a married man to turn bachelors.

Official Result of the State Election.

COUNTIES.	Congress.			Gen.			Sec.		
	J. K. Kelton, Repub.	J. R. Johnson, Repub.	J. W. Johnson, Repub.	J. M. Johnson, Repub.					
Marion.....	827	307	1 736	408	795	245			
Linn.....	784	257	18 776	219	20	788	451		
Lane.....	448	417	5 481	293	5	456	341		
Benton.....	224	299	405	212	212	383			
Polk.....	562	273	1 329	259	1	407	206		
Yamhill.....	261	422	629	418	1	273	417		
Clackamas.....	317	400	346	283	345	318			
Multnomah.....	396	543	398	536	1	407	518		
Washington.....	188	211	2 188	206	2	192	187		
Columbia.....	52	63	55	59	55	56			
Clatsop.....	44	60	2 37	61	1	41	46		
Tillamook.....	17	6	16	6	18	4			
Wasco.....	213	31	213	15	210	3			
Umpqua.....	121	95	108	93	118	58			
Douglas.....	342	299	301	307	5	283	289		
Jackson.....	628	243	8 440	432	6	542	280		
Josephine.....	423	179	4 411	194	392	203			
Curry.....	126	10	126	8	124	11			
Cook.....	86	11	6 84	7	87	2			
Total.....	5839	4190	47 5738	4214	49	5746	3714		
	4190	4214		3714					
Maj.....	1669	1524		2032					

Treas.

COUNTIES.	Treas.			Printer.			
	J. D. Boon, hand dem.	J. L. Johnson, soft dem.	J. L. Johnson, soft dem.	A. M. Johnson, hand dem.	J. M. Johnson, soft dem.	J. M. Johnson, soft dem.	
Marion.....	790	216	85	706	351	40	
Linn.....	783	130	147	728	215	119	
Lane.....	413	380	80	392	423	45	
Benton.....	208	394		181	407		
Polk.....	375	217	3	342	259	10	
Yamhill.....	272	372	10	244	421	10	
Clackamas.....	345	305	174	299	316	130	
Multnomah.....	404	527	1	378	549	2	
Washington.....	157	187	22	171	213	28	
Columbia.....	52	63	55	59	55	56	
Clatsop.....	40	43	16	31	41	18	
Tillamook.....	18	5	18	6	18	4	
Wasco.....	207	31	207	15	209	21	
Umpqua.....	110	12	32	95	114	4	
Douglas.....	301	283	5	235	374	4	
Jackson.....	531	283	10	322	567	7	
Josephine.....	415	174	4	358	233		
Curry.....	127	9	125	9			
Cook.....	91	1	5	83	14		
Total.....	5676	3531	590	4958	4557	413	
	3531		4557				
Majority.....	2145		401				

Printer.

COUNTIES.	Printer.		
	J. M. Johnson, soft dem.	A. M. Johnson, hand dem.	J. M. Johnson, soft dem.
Marion.....	790	216	85
Linn.....	783	130	147
Lane.....	413	380	80
Benton.....	208	394	
Polk.....	375	217	3
Yamhill.....	272	372	10
Clackamas.....	345	305	174
Multnomah.....	404	527	1
Washington.....	157	187	22
Columbia.....	52	63	55
Clatsop.....	40	43	16
Tillamook.....	18	5	18
Wasco.....	207	31	207
Umpqua.....	110	12	32
Douglas.....	301	283	5
Jackson.....	531	283	10
Josephine.....	415	174	4
Curry.....	127	9	125
Cook.....	91	1	5
Total.....	5676	3531	590
	3531		4557
Majority.....	2145		401

THE PRIVATEERS OF 1812.

The Washington Intelligencer, in advocating the extension of the bounty land act to the privateersmen engaged in the war of 1812, says that during that war the number of pri-

vate armed ships commissioned as cruisers, and actively engaged in the "late war" against Great Britain, throughout the years 1812-'13-'14, is stated at 250 sail. Of these, the commercial city of Baltimore furnished fifty-eight, or more than one-fifth; New York sent out fifty-five; Salem, forty; Boston, thirty-one; Philadelphia, 14; Portsmouth, 11; Charleston 10, &c. More than two thousand sail of British armed vessels and shipping were captured during the war; and of this number, two-thirds at least, or more than thirteen hundred, were taken by our privateers and letters of marque. The sale of all prizes or prize goods was invariably conducted under the supervision of United States officers, and "large amounts of money," as is stated by the report, "were paid into the national treasury out of the proceeds of such sales." The proportion of this prize money which fell to the share of the privateer men was small, and as they received no monthly wages from the Government, their claim to the national bounty would now seem to be even greater than that of the seamen who served in the public armed vessels of the country, and who drew prize money in addition to their monthly pay.

An Ordinance to establish and regulate a police and night watch.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Oregon City, That a night watch be established consisting of as many watchmen as the Mayor may deem expedient, to be nominated by him and confirmed by the council, who shall be sworn before entering on their duties. The watchmen shall have power to arrest and detain in custody all who disturb the public peace between sunset and sunrise, and shall be required to be on duty in the streets of the city from nine o'clock P. M. to six o'clock A. M.

Sec. 2. The watchmen may be removed from office at any time by the Mayor for neglect of duty, and shall be paid for his services such sum as the city council may deem reasonable from the funds of the city.

Passed by the Council June 10, 1858.

Attest: W. C. JOHNSON, Recorder.

An Ordinance to license drymen.

Be it ordained by the City Council of Oregon City, That every person owning or driving a mule or wagon for the purpose of teaming for hire in Oregon City, shall pay as a license therefor the sum of \$5 per month, payable quarterly, to be collected by the city collector, who shall give him a receipt therefor.

Passed the Council June 10, 1858.

Attest: W. C. JOHNSON, Recorder.

An Ordinance taxing billiard tables.

Be it ordained and established by the City Council of Oregon City, That if any person shall keep in said city any billiard table for the purpose of allowing the game of billiards to be played thereon for hire, he shall pay for each table so kept the sum of \$2 per month, to be collected quarterly by the city collector, who shall give him a receipt therefor, and pay over the money so collected as other city tax to the treasurer.

Sec. 2. Any person keeping such tables who shall neglect or refuse to pay said tax, shall be liable in the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered, with costs, in an action before the Mayor or Recorder.

Passed the Council June 10, 1858.

Attest: W. C. JOHNSON, Recorder.

Prof. GEO. F. NEWELL,

TEACHER OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, OREGON CITY.

Removal.

THE OREGON CITY DRUG STORE is removed to a building nearly opposite the Methodist church. July