

TERMS—The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten at one office—In advance. When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five Dollars at the end of the year. Two Dollars for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. IV.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, APRIL 9, 1859.

No. 52.

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 this locality. HANDLERS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

What'll be an Editor?

Not I, said the Squire, As he sat by the fire, Enjoying his cheer, With his pen o'er his ear, I'll not be an Editor.

Though Blackstone's bore, And full fifty years, Over which I've had to pore, Ever since the days of yore, I'll not be an Editor.

And he shook his grey head Till his temples grew red, "Nought each day's weary tread, As he further said: No, I'll not be an Editor, Though I started at the law, With a poor empty crew, Like a prisoner of war, And lived till I saw, Myself minus a creditor, I'd not be an Editor.

But who'll be an Editor? Not I, said the Physician, I have a higher mission, With all my erudition, Than to stoop to the condition Of nothing but an Editor! For the Ecstasipian art, Of Calistus, had the start, And I'm destined yet to fill A broader mission still, As the world's regenerator, I'll not be an Editor.

But who'll be an Editor? Not I, said the Divine, It is no work of mine, To waste these talents vain, In scattering pearls 'fore swine; I'll not be an Editor. It were very wrong for me, To mingle in so free With the world and sinful cares, And its multitudinous snares; I was made for something better, I'll not be an Editor.

But who'll be an Editor? I'll not, said the Poet, Oh, no! I couldn't "go it," I'd rather dig and hoe it, Though all the world should know it, Either far, 'tis an Editor! For the pulling and the hauling, Of the editorial calling, Would set the Muse a flying, And alas! if I were dying, I couldn't win a sm for her! No, I'll not be an Editor!

But who'll be an Editor? I will not, said the Professor, By the Virgin—Heaven bless her—I would rather play Concessor, Or saint's intercessor— But I'll not be an Editor! For miracles might be wrought in such case for me,— But from necrotic pipes, And the labyrinthine tubes, That vex the India-Rubber brains, There is no emancipator, No I'll not be an Editor.

Yet, who will be an Editor? Let a large hearted man, Whose great soul o'erflows This life's little span, Say: "I will and I can," Like a Grecian philosopher, For work we all must do,— Work for mind and body too,— Noble work, good and true,— Soul, here's a field for you;— Yes, I'll be an Editor!

No he brushed up his hair, Laid his broad forehead bare, Smoothed the wrinkles that were there, Sat in the "Sanctum" chair,— And he was an Editor. Bright glowed the living page, With thoughts and wisdom sage; Counsel true, and Poetry, Reason, Wit, Philosophy; By the fireside, to the home,— In the cottage, 'neath the dome;— By the way-side scattered free,— Even o'er the foaming sea,— Where'er thinking mortals roam,— Mark you, there his work will come! Youth will seize with soul and fire,— Manhood roam when laboring there,— Old Age read with brightening eye,— Maiden in her gayety,— Childhood 'en in its innocency! All who've heart and soul and brain,— Will something from his efforts gain: God bless the Editor!

Yet Heaven alone took the gauge, Of how much he served his age; For God was his creditor.

Andover Advertiser.

A Few Facts.

In Noah's Weekly Messenger we find, among others, the following questions and answers: Is it true that there are more persons in the United States who can neither read nor write than in England, Ireland, Austria or Prussia? It is not true. In 1850 there were one million fifty-three thousand four hundred and twenty persons in the United States who could neither read nor write, or about five per cent. In England it was nearly forty, and in Ireland sixty per cent.— In Austria and Prussia we judge the percentage to be about the same as in the United States. Was Ireland a land of learning, possessing colleges and men of knowledge, when England was a land of barbarism? Not exactly; but in the eighth and ninth centuries, when England was scholastically obscure, the scholars of Ireland were among the most distinguished at the courts of the Saxon Kings and Charlemagne. Did trial by jury originate in Ireland? No. Trial by jury was, in some shape, a part of the old feudal institutions of France, Italy, and Germany. It was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy. Alfred, according to other authority, is entitled to the credit of originating it. The trial by jury, in fact, seems to be coeval in England with the history of civil government. Blackstone suggests that it was common to all the ancient northern nations. I see it stated that three hundred thousand pounds of opium are annually imported into this country. What becomes of it? Who devours it? It is not knowingly used by ten per cent. of those who make it a part of their enjoyment every day. It is incorporated into much of the Turkish tobacco which fashion has made it so common a part of respectability. It is now extensively employed in imparting to certain choice ales their intoxicating and narcotic qualities. In some ground coffee and in tea; in more than one species of chewing tobacco; in a few cordials, liquors, and wines; brandies and other spirits; in these and many other articles of luxury to which we as a people are devoted, the baneful drug is frequently mingled by unscrupulous dealers, and thus thousands of people are daily perpetrating a deliberate suicide, innocently wondering all the time what it is that so disorders their nervous system, and enfeebles their powers of digestion. "Daddy," said a hopeful urchin to his paternal relative, "why don't our schoolmaster send the editor of the newspaper an account of the locking-up of the boys?" "But why do you ask such a question?" "Why, this paper says that Mr. B. has tanned three thousand hides at his establishment during the past year, and I know that old Grimes has tanned our hides more 'twice that many times."

THE GREAT STEAM BATTERY.—We find in the New York Journal of Commerce the following description of the monster 'Coast Battery,' projected by the late Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, and to the charge of which Commodore Gregory, of New Haven, Conn., has been ordered: "The steam battery at Hoboken, which has been about six years in process of construction, is now nearly half finished. The work upon it will soon be brought to a close for the present, owing to the want of appropriations. The structure is some 450 feet long, with a beam breadth of about 30 feet, and depth of hold from 20 to 25 feet. It is very sharp at the bow and well proportioned. The ribs are about three feet apart, the outside being covered with heavy sheet iron, riveted on in squares about three feet long and two feet wide, and, with the exception of the center, the sides have reached the height of from seven to ten feet above the keelson. On either side, and about midway, the sides extend up twenty or twenty-five feet. There are two tiers of rafters, one of which, no doubt, constitutes the lower deck, and is about eight feet above the keelson, and eight feet above the lower deck. Eight engines and ten boilers have already been adjusted in the battery. The top will be shelled over with iron of the same thickness as the sides, thus rendering the battery, it is supposed, bomb proof. The upper and middle decks will probably hold 2,000 persons. The battery will be worked by a propeller, and it is hoped, will make a run of eight miles an hour. About \$800,000 have already been expended on its construction, and it is estimated that \$100,000 will be required to finish it."

The idea of the inventor was, that in an attempt to blockade or bombard New York, this 'monster iron turtle,' (as some have called it,) being impervious to shot and shell, could steer boldly among a hostile fleet, 'scattering fire-brands, arrows, and death' among them. It is expected to throw hot shot, hot water, and missiles of every description—carry tons of hay, and other combustible material upon its bow, to be set on fire when among the enemy's ships—which would make them anxious to keep out of its way. Besides, it would be manned by a force capable of resisting all attempts at 'boarding.' We should think it would prove an ugly customer.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—The Chinese have fixed upon some four hundred syllables, which answered well enough in the infancy of language and of thought. When ideas and wants increased, and each word became oppressed with the number of ideas it had to carry, instead of launching forth into polysyllabic words, they surmounted the difficulty in a more simple and economical, but far less effectual way, by giving each of their single-syllable words two or three, and at last, (in some of the dialects,) seven different tones, or accents, as the French Missionaries call them; thus multiplying or rather splitting up the four hundred original words into nearly two thousand. These tones are those changes of sound which we call changes of pitch, as high or low; changes of stress, as strong or weak; and changes of inflection, as rising or falling, or circumflex.

The defects and peculiarities of the spoken languages of China, are such that the Chinese themselves do not understand each other with the ease with which Europeans understand one another. It is not unusual for the literary Chinese, when conversing together, and especially when the subject is beyond the circle of common things, to make strokes and signs in the air, to indicate some written character, and thereby help themselves out of the ambiguities of speech. All this shows how inadequate their language is to the requirements of thought. Their thoughts are impeded and cramped, like the feet of their women.

Considering the restraints of their language, which so imprisons the mind in common place things, and discourages high aspirations and original thought, the Chinese have done well, and made most of their means. They are good cultivators, respectable mechanics, excellent traders and merchants, good fathers, mothers, and the most dutiful of sons. It is a pleasant sight to see them at their cheerful labors. They are quiet and orderly citizens, except the occasional quarrels between clans, which are to them the tides of existence to prevent stagnation, serving instead of our crusades and revolutions, our theological strife and political campaigns. In grace of manners and in cleanliness, they are inferior to the Hindoos, but superior to them in most of the other departments of every day life. Their climate is more invigorating, and therefore, they are more energetic, save when the Hindoos are elevated into heroism. Chinese heroism is rare; chivalry could never find place among such people. The Hindoos have an eye for beauty, and, in some things, have achieved it. The Chinese have an eye for the odd and the curious, and they have achieved the grotesque.

Many a woman who continually abuses her husband, won't let anybody else do it. She thinks it such a luxury that she must needs monopolize it.

A man had a sign up, "cheap ladies' shoes for sale here." He found that not a lady entered his store. No wonder—the ladies do not like to be called cheap—they want to be dear.

YAMHILL COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Pursuant to previous notice the Republicans of Yamhill county met in convention at Lafayette on Saturday the 20th of March. The convention was called to order by Geo. L. Woods, Esq., of the county committee, and S. M. Gilmore was elected chairman, and W. B. Daniels secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to elect four delegates to the State convention of the 21st of April. On motion, a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of the following named gentlemen, viz, J. R. McBride, A. A. Skinner, and Geo. W. Burnett, who retired for the purpose of preparing the same. During the absence of the committee, Dr. A. G. Henry took the floor and made an elaborate speech, the close of which was received with applause by the audience. After an absence of an hour, the committee on platform returned to the meeting and reported the following preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Burnett, Skinner, Henry, and McBride participated, were adopted. Whereas, the questions of policy and expediency which gave rise to the Whig and Democratic parties have been disposed of, thus rendering a longer continuance of those organizations unnecessary, and Whereas, the principles which lie at the foundation of republican government are in danger of being totally subverted and superseded by the principles of the old Federal party, under the present Democratic Administration. Therefore, We, the people of Yamhill county, in mass convention assembled, without regard to former party associations, and for the purpose of re-establishing and sustaining the Republican principles of Thomas Jefferson in the administration of the government, do band ourselves together in a party organization under the name of National Republicans, pledging to each other a fair and liberal toleration of opinions on all questions of policy and expediency that do not ignore or contravene the principles embodied in the following resolutions, which we put forth as our political creed, inviting all who endorse them to unite with us in their support.

1. Resolved, That so far as natural rights are concerned, all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. 2. Resolved, That all political power is inherent in the people, and that all government should be founded upon their authority. 3. Resolved, That we agree with the distinguished Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) that while a Territory may, and should enjoy all the rights of self-government in obedience to its organization, it is not a sovereign power, but that its sovereignty remains in abeyance, suspended in the United States, and cannot be withdrawn from the hands of the Trustee and vested in the people of the Territory without the consent of Congress. 4. Resolved, That we will maintain the integrity of the Constitution and all its compromises, and upon all questions of constitutional interpretation we will be governed by the opinions of those who framed it, and the uniform practice of the Government from the administration of Washington down to that of Mr. Fillmore. 5. Resolved, That while we disclaim all right or desire to interfere in any way with slavery in the States where it now exists, we will use every constitutional means in our power to prevent its extension over Territories. 6. Resolved, That we are opposed to mixing up the Anglo-Saxon race with the African or any other inferior race, that we are unalterably opposed to bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the black and white races, and that we sympathize most fully in the wish expressed by Henry Clay, viz: 'That every African in the United States was in the country of his ancestors.'

7. Resolved, That all legislation should be based upon the will of the whole people, and not on that of the majority of the ruling party; and that all officers are accountable to the people for a detailed statement of their acts and doings. 8. Resolved, That the attempt of the present administration to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution which they had repudiated and rejected at a fair and valid election by more than ten thousand majority, was not only a wicked fraud upon their rights and wishes—a violation of the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill, but in violation of the fundamental principles of Republicanism. 9. Resolved, That we are in favor of every means calculated to promote the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad, and other works of internal improvement of a national character—in favor of retrenching the present enormous expenditures of the General Government, and of the most rigid economy in the administration of the State Government. 10. Resolved, That we will appoint four delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Salem on the 21st of April, with a view of perfecting our organization on the basis laid down in the foregoing resolutions, and for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress, &c., with power to name their substitutes in the event of their being unable to attend. Mr. Crawford offered the following additional resolution which was adopted without dissent. Resolved, That we have no sympathy with Abolitionists, and regard those who seek to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists, and those who seek to force it into States and Territories against the will of the people, as alike enemies to the harmony and perpetuity of the Union. S. M. Gilmore, A. A. Skinner, J. R. McBride and Caleb Woods were chosen delegates to the State Convention. On motion, J. W. Cows, Oliver More, and Geo. L. Woods were continued as county committee for the year. On motion, voted that the proceedings

of this meeting be furnished to the public papers for publication. On motion, adjourned. S. M. GILMORE, Ch'n. W. B. DANIELS, Sec'y.

Letter from a Boarding School Miss. DEAR MAM—I am now being taught the Spanish language; which my Tutor says I learn it with great facility, I've improved amazingly in the English since I've been here. I speak and write the English with ease; and my compositions are being very much admired among the pupils of the school. I come within won of getting the medal for being the best English scholar at the clothes of the last quarter, and I should a done it, but I was then sick a bed and could attend to my studies for a whole week; and so I got by my hand; by the way, Mam! (what shokin bad English you do right!) me ashamed to show your letter to any of the niggers among my acquaintances for I wants you say with the water was bitin the other day electric and so forth now your school say in the water was being bite—par to! rite you as lakorek for instance he says in his letter french girls are fillin very fast instead of saying french girls are being fill, me really shocked that you and he dont keep pace with the march of modern improvement, but I've been called this morn't to excite my spanish lesson, so I must wend off. I appreciate myself your affectionate daughter. MIRANDA McKERREL.

"CAPPING THE CLIMAX."—A certain political speaker was addressing a large audience in Virginia, and descending vehemently upon the usual Fourth of July themes, when a eye fell upon a little German Jew, a peddler of ready-made clothing, who seemed to be very much impressed with the arguments of the orator, greedily swallowing up every thing he uttered. This was too good an opportunity not to make the most of, and looking the little peddler full in the eye, he exclaimed: "Furriner, didn't you come to this country to escape from tyrannical, down-trodden and oppressed Europe? Didn't you flee to these happy shores to live in a land of freedom, where the great rights of Liberty is guaranteed to all? Didn't you, furriner?" He paused for a reply, when the little peddler squeaked out: "No, sir; I comes to this country to sell sheep ready-made's cloths."

The association of the orator, the shouts and roars of the multitude, cannot be described. The speech was finished. "A person was remarking the other day, how very cheap everything had got. 'No everything,' replied a friend. 'Why what's not?' 'Woman!' 'Oh, I forgot women are always dear.'"

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To the Freemen of Clackamas County. Though it is the undoubted right of American freemen to withdraw at pleasure from any political party organization, provided no pledges are broken, without apology, or making public the reasons that determine their action, yet custom, our regard for the good esteem of others, a love of ingenuosness, and the interest we feel in present political issues, have induced me thus publicly to withdraw from the Democratic party, and to give some of the reasons for my withdrawal. Having co-operated with many of you in the advocacy of a political faith once professedly dear to the Democracy, but now, either by resolutions or practice, repudiated and denounced by the great mass of the party, it is to me a pleasurable privilege, an esteemed duty, to say that no material change of sentiments has influenced my withdrawal, and that none is necessary to separate Democrats of former years from the present Democratic organization. Adherence to the Cincinnati platform is abandonment of the present party faith and practice. It (the platform) failed to promote Southern interests, further than to elect Buchanan, and, therefore, a cardinal principal of it—squatter sovereignty—which alone secured his election, and without which Pennsylvania would never have given him her vote, must be rejected—yes, pronounced unconstitutional. Douglas was removed from his chairmanship of the Committee on Territories on the charge that he did not represent the views of the Democracy on popular sovereignty, and but for his triumph in the late canvass for the Senatorship, would not doubtless be an outcast from the party. Professing to confer sovereignty on the citizens of Territories by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Democracy have perseveringly labored to thwart the will of the majority of the freemen of Kansas, and to thrust an odious constitution upon them. Failing in this last, they subsequently adopted the infamous English proviso, whereby, for a time, they (to their shame, be it said) have gained a partial triumph over that, falsely called, sovereign people.

Instead of a democracy that proclaims the freemen of the Territories sovereign, and empowered "to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and "to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation," we have this negrophilic Democracy that proclaims slavery sovereign, and asserts that neither the Congress of the United States nor the freemen of a Territory can prevent the introduction and perpetuity of slavery in Territories, however much they may desire it. It spreads like contagion, irresistible, regardless of the wish or interests of the people; and aided, in compliance with the President's recommendation, by a law similar to that applied to Kansas, it may continue to annoy communities mainly opposed to the institution, and to distract the legislation of Territories for a long series of years, with the certainty of being finally uprooted, greatly to the mortification and detriment of those whose interest the law was intended to serve. The repudiation of principles dear to the sovereign people, approved by every administration from the formation of the Government to the date of the Dred Scott decision, and the consequent condemnation of either the wisdom or justice of every Congress held prior to that date, in which our most eminent statesmen participated, and in some of which some of the most distinguished of the framers of the Constitution took part, should cause us to hesitate before we subscribe to this newly-adopted faith of Democrats, and proclaim to American freemen that the founders of our Government and the framers of the Constitution, and the rights of the people, and that eleven Presidents approved an unconstitutional law. I will not make these charges. I believe our ancestral statesmen understood the Constitution, and that they respected its provisions. Our former statesmen and Presidents had an equally good opportunity with our present statesmen to learn the requirements of the Constitution. Even Taney himself, who has been upon the bench since 1836, never discovered the unconstitutionality of the obnoxious portions of the Ordinance of '87 till after their repeal. Will you adopt this new theory, abandon your former professions, and charge the Democracy with holding hither, as prime articles of faith, principles violative of the Constitution? I would rather object to innovations, to new dogmas, even to the opinions of a court given apparently for political effect, upon questions not pending for decision, and upon repealed statutes. When it was decided that Scott was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not sue in her

courts, there was then nothing further pending for decision—there was then no suit in court.

Other loved professions of the party have been wantonly violated. Economy in the administration of the Government, that idolized principle of the party, has been abandoned, and our Government expenses have now reached \$80,000,000 per annum. At an early day our annual expenses amounted to only eight or ten millions—now eighty millions. But recently, in Fillmore's time, our annual expenses were less than \$50,000,000. Opposed to protection, they have increased the expenses of government so as to demand the highest rates of protection to meet the annual expenditures. And notwithstanding the hue and cry against bankrupt laws, the President recommends that Congress pass a bankrupt law especially applicable to banks. The advocates of even-handed justice to all parties, they persistently refuse to pay us for services in the late Indian war, rendered in obedience to the call of authorized agents of the Government, and indicate their suspicions against the justice of our claims by subjecting them to re-examination after they have been approved by the proper officers. Under the patronage of the Democracy, you lent your means and your services to the Government. You served during a winter campaign against the Indians. Democrats directed your action; they arranged and re-arranged, filled and re-filled, the more valuable offices: how much to your advantage or disadvantage, is for you to judge. Clerks, commissaries, quartermasters, adjutants-general, surgeons, and surgeons-general, were all democratic. You were democratically enrolled, democratically quartered, democratically fed and clothed, and if any of you suffered the loss of feet, legs, or arms by amputation, it was done no doubt democratically; but you are not yet democratically paid. Is there yet necessity for further investigation of your claims already passed upon by the proper officers and two democratic commissions? A democratic Administration ought not to have overlooked our democratic State so entirely; there was no recommendation that our war debt be paid.—Faulkner, democrat, and chairman of the committee on military affairs, plainly intimates a suspicion that all has not been well managed. Why is this? Democrats should act in good faith (at least with each other), and not be unnecessarily suspicious. Perhaps the expense of the war, which amounts to \$11.21 per day for each man in the service, may seem extravagant to a Virginia Democrat. But why criticize our acts? Why investigate? Why not do as Democrats did with the Lecompton constitution—take the official reports? Has not all in reference to this war been regularly conducted, yes, democratically conducted? True, there seems to be some disproportion between the amount to be paid to each volunteer, which is by our statute \$4 per day for man and horse, and the expense of keeping him in the field. How it should cost nearly double as much to feed and clothe the volunteers as was promised for the pay for services of man and horse, may not easily be explained to the satisfaction of men at Washington. 'Twould doubtless be considered censorious to charge any considerable portion of \$7.21 for official services; more liberal to allow most of it to be more expended for edibles—for beef,—horse beef, mule beef, and beef generally. Queries will naturally arise whether or all has been economically managed or not, but surely our claims have been sufficiently investigated, duly attested, and why now go behind the official reports? why delay payment? \$400,000, the annual interest on our war debt, is too heavy an annual tribute for us Oregonians to pay to Democracy. Had the interest on our claims for one year been paid in hand, at rates procurable in Oregon, it would doubtless have been worth more to many of the claimants than any sum they will hereafter receive. This unnecessary delay is not in accordance with Democratic professions.—I submit the question whether or not we owe much to the Democracy.

But I will here return to our local party faith—that endorsed by the majority of the Democratic party in Oregon—to the Democratic scourge: a platform with a penalty. That there exists no necessity for disciplinary resolutions to punish either the freemen of the country, their representatives or delegates, is a proposition too obvious for debate. Penal resolutions for whom? The freemen of the land, lest they should vote agreeably to their own judgments; lest they fail to appreciate the wisdom of those who have made nominations for them. The public good is unquestionably an all-sufficient motive to party action, and should control the vote of every freeman. Party discipline merely to protect part, is not simply unjustifiable, but contemptible. It may serve political purposes a good purpose where the people are limber enough to submit to it, but never can promote the public welfare. Coercive resolutions are

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of this meeting be furnished to the public papers for publication. On motion, adjourned. S. M. GILMORE, Ch'n. W. B. DANIELS, Sec'y.

To the Freemen of Clackamas County. Though it is the undoubted right of American freemen to withdraw at pleasure from any political party organization, provided no pledges are broken, without apology, or making public the reasons that determine their action, yet custom, our regard for the good esteem of others, a love of ingenuosness, and the interest we feel in present political issues, have induced me thus publicly to withdraw from the Democratic party, and to give some of the reasons for my withdrawal. Having co-operated with many of you in the advocacy of a political faith once professedly dear to the Democracy, but now, either by resolutions or practice, repudiated and denounced by the great mass of the party, it is to me a pleasurable privilege, an esteemed duty, to say that no material change of sentiments has influenced my withdrawal, and that none is necessary to separate Democrats of former years from the present Democratic organization. Adherence to the Cincinnati platform is abandonment of the present party faith and practice. It (the platform) failed to promote Southern interests, further than to elect Buchanan, and, therefore, a cardinal principal of it—squatter sovereignty—which alone secured his election, and without which Pennsylvania would never have given him her vote, must be rejected—yes, pronounced unconstitutional. Douglas was removed from his chairmanship of the Committee on Territories on the charge that he did not represent the views of the Democracy on popular sovereignty, and but for his triumph in the late canvass for the Senatorship, would not doubtless be an outcast from the party. Professing to confer sovereignty on the citizens of Territories by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Democracy have perseveringly labored to thwart the will of the majority of the freemen of Kansas, and to thrust an odious constitution upon them. Failing in this last, they subsequently adopted the infamous English proviso, whereby, for a time, they (to their shame, be it said) have gained a partial triumph over that, falsely called, sovereign people.

Instead of a democracy that proclaims the freemen of the Territories sovereign, and empowered "to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," and "to legislate upon all rightful subjects of legislation," we have this negrophilic Democracy that proclaims slavery sovereign, and asserts that neither the Congress of the United States nor the freemen of a Territory can prevent the introduction and perpetuity of slavery in Territories, however much they may desire it. It spreads like contagion, irresistible, regardless of the wish or interests of the people; and aided, in compliance with the President's recommendation, by a law similar to that applied to Kansas, it may continue to annoy communities mainly opposed to the institution, and to distract the legislation of Territories for a long series of years, with the certainty of being finally uprooted, greatly to the mortification and detriment of those whose interest the law was intended to serve. The repudiation of principles dear to the sovereign people, approved by every administration from the formation of the Government to the date of the Dred Scott decision, and the consequent condemnation of either the wisdom or justice of every Congress held prior to that date, in which our most eminent statesmen participated, and in some of which some of the most distinguished of the framers of the Constitution took part, should cause us to hesitate before we subscribe to this newly-adopted faith of Democrats, and proclaim to American freemen that the founders of our Government and the framers of the Constitution, and the rights of the people, and that eleven Presidents approved an unconstitutional law. I will not make these charges. I believe our ancestral statesmen understood the Constitution, and that they respected its provisions. Our former statesmen and Presidents had an equally good opportunity with our present statesmen to learn the requirements of the Constitution. Even Taney himself, who has been upon the bench since 1836, never discovered the unconstitutionality of the obnoxious portions of the Ordinance of '87 till after their repeal. Will you adopt this new theory, abandon your former professions, and charge the Democracy with holding hither, as prime articles of faith, principles violative of the Constitution? I would rather object to innovations, to new dogmas, even to the opinions of a court given apparently for political effect, upon questions not pending for decision, and upon repealed statutes. When it was decided that Scott was not a citizen of the United States, and therefore could not sue in her