

Cornwall's Articles on Slavery.

We published last week the conclusion of Mr. Cornwall's series of articles in defense of absolute property in man as a divine institution. Mr. C., as all who have read his articles have probably noticed, is a defender of slavery in a more odious form than Democratic divines have generally chosen to make the Bible testify for. It has never before fallen to our lot to read a theological dissertation that made Jesus Christ and the twelve Apostles wink at a system of slavery said to have existed among the Gentile barbarians which not only reduced the servant to a mere chattel, stripped him of his manhood, and robbed him of his wages, but which, according to Mr. Cornwall, denied him even a soul, by placing him in a position where he was 'counted as no man, but a beast—a poor beast of burden, who, after having toiled for his master till he sank weak, worn out, and exhausted under his load, could be knocked in the head by his master and pitched out of the road to rot in the brush like a dog. To show that we have not misrepresented the position of Mr. C., which to nervous people may appear too monstrous to be credited, we quote from his first article. In speaking of the slavery that existed among the Gentiles, Mr. C. says:

"And the masters had under the protection of the laws complete control of their slaves, holding the power of life and death in their own hands. So that in the eye of the law the slaves were counted as no men, or as dead men and as beasts. Now this was the true condition of slavery at the commencement of the gospel era. When compared with American slavery it was infinitely worse. * * * It is worthy of particular remark that in the midst of this gloomy picture Christ and his apostles did not legislate upon the subject, or drop a single word of prohibition, but did so far recognize the institution as to everywhere inculcate the respective duties of masters and slaves, and left the world in respect to slavery just as they found it."

There are theological doctrines taught by some men that seem repugnant to the finer sensibilities of human nature, contrary to all our ideas of justice, abhorrent to humanity, and which make the flesh crawl when first propounded as emanating from Heaven. Men who hold to them, generally tell us that the aversion we feel for them is but the natural loathing the carnal heart has for God's law, and that they have become reconciled to truth by great self-abasement and much agony of mind, which have at length been attended with the grace of implicit belief. Others contend that the Bible, properly interpreted, does no violence to reason, and inculcates no precepts that are abhorrent to the finer feelings, but that all its teachings are calculated to develop and strengthen those noble impulses that prompt acts of kindness toward our fellows, that make us warmly approve of them in others, and which the higher the culture they receive, the nearer their possessor approximates toward the character of the spiritual tenants of the bright world where all is love, good will, and uninterrupted peace. These men contend that those who view the Bible as teaching for justice what we know to be unjust, are not schooled up to the love of these doctrines by gracious intervention, but that their acceptance of them is attributable to ignorance and a great deal of natural depravity, commonly designated as a 'bad organization'—in other words, that the reason why these devotees of falsehood are led to wrest the Scriptures to support wrong is that they are either very ignorant men or naturally rather mean men, and perhaps a little of both. Now this is a nice theological point, which we shall not take the liberty of deciding—and we shall leave more experienced divines to settle the question whether Mr. Cornwall's apparent love for a very dark featured system of slavery is the result of a bad organization, or a gracious application of the union of an implicit faith in answer to much prayer, with continued fasting, and much self-abasement.

If we should take it into our head that "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," meant "in the sweat of Bro. Cornwall's face shalt thou eat bread," and, after having hired him to reap down our fields, should cheat him out of his wages, and then, if we had the power, proceed to convert him into a chattel, sell him to a cotton planter, after having knocked off his wife and daughters on the auction block, to be separated forever, and made the property of brutal men—we have no doubt that when, after coolly pocketing the cash, we should proceed to justify our conduct as in harmony with the system of white servitude recognized by Moses and sanctioned by Christ, Bro. Cornwall would, if we fairly made out our case from the Bible, not only suddenly become disgusted with that book and wish to burn it, but he would also conclude that he was not only a very poor Christian, but rather a mean man any way. But Mr. C., if we understand him, is, like most Northern Democratic parsons, only an apologist for African or black slavery. He appears to favor this kind of slavery because he thinks they are the descendants of a 'wicked Ham.' What Ham's 'wickedness' consisted in, the good parson hasn't yet probably found out himself. The only

thing of note that Ham ever did that we recollect of was to tell his brothers that he had seen his father drunk and naked. Noah, upon coming to himself, was told what his son Ham had done, and getting into a pet, instead of rebuking Ham for an impropriety as he conceived it, fell to cursing Canaan, Ham's youngest son, saying that he (Canaan) should be a servant of servants.

Now, there is no proof whatever that Noah was inspired to utter this prediction. But, suppose he was: does that prove that the person whom he served claimed him as a slave? as absolute property? Might he not have been simply a hired servant—and a voluntarily hired servant, at that? But suppose his brethren whom he served did claim him as property—and suppose that Noah predicted that he should be property—and suppose that Noah was inspired to make the prediction that Canaan should become the property of his brethren simply because his father Ham had seen Noah drunk—would that justify his brethren for enslaving him? If it did, didn't the prediction in Deut. 28: 68 ("And the Lord shall bring thee (the Jews) into Egypt * * * and there ye shall be sold unto your enemies for bond men and bond women") justify the Egyptians in oppressing the Israelites? And did not the prediction that Jesus Christ should be sold and crucified justify Judas in knocking him off for thirty dollars, to be either worked to death, crucified, or hung? and were not his murderers also justifiable on the same grounds?—But suppose that Ham did commit a crime—and suppose that it was right that Ham's son should suffer for what his father did—and suppose that Noah, instead of being half drunk when he cursed Canaan, was sober, and was inspired to predict that Canaan should become the property of his brethren—does that prove that the curse was to extend to the descendants of Ham forever?—and, if so, are those who enslave the descendants of Canaan justifiable?—Besides, are we quite sure that the Africans are the descendants of Ham? Then, again, if they are descended from Ham, may they not have sprung from Cush, Mizraim, or Phut, the other sons of Ham, who were never cursed at all? Again: supposing the Africans to be the descendants of Canaan, is the genealogy of our white slaves in America, who are the offspring of Anglo-Saxon planters, who are whiter than Bro. Cornwall, and who have less than a sixteenth of negro blood in their veins—we ask for information—is the genealogy of these slaves to be traced back to Ham on their mothers' side, to make the 'curse' fit them, and remove the 'curse' pronounced upon man-stealing, from their masters?

Again: if Bro. Cornwall claims the benefit of the prediction that "Canaan should serve his brethren," who were also the sons of Ham, he must prove that he is also a descendant of Ham, and, in proving that, he must be very careful to trace his pedigree back to either Cush, Mizraim, or Phut, instead of Canaan; or some more lucky descendant of Ham may claim him as property under the "Bible curse." But if he claims the benefit of the prediction that Canaan was to serve Shem and Japheth, he must prove that he is a descendant of one of these worthless, instead of having descended from Ham through Canaan, in which case he is proven to be an *own cousin to the negro*—that is, if he proves that the descendants of Ham are negroes.—Now, Democratic parsons who claim the right to enslave the descendants of Ham shall never lay hands on them with our consent till they prove several things—any one of which they can do no more prove than they can demonstrate that Cornwall carries the keys that hang to the girdle of Peter. They must prove:

FIRST.—That Noah was inspired to make the prediction that Canaan was to be a servant.

SECOND.—That that servitude was of the involuntary kind called 'slavery,' which made the servant the property of his owner or master.

THIRD.—That the prediction justified the enslavement.

FOURTH.—That the descendants of Canaan were as much included in the curse as Canaan himself.

FIFTH.—That the person proposed as a candidate for the bloody baptism of slavery is a descendant of Ham.

SIXTH.—That he is descended from Ham through Canaan instead of Cush, Mizraim, or Phut.

We present these six horns, standing out like so many flaming swords to guard the humblest of God's creation from the grasp of the covetous kidnapper, and we warn him that unless he removes the whole of them in regular order, before appropriating his fellow as property, he will stand indicted under the law—"He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death."—Ex. 21: 16

Now, as to the negro, after whom the months of Democratic divines seem most to water, we deny that he is a descendant of Canaan, and assert that he is a regular descendant of Job. We prove this in two ways:

FIRST.—Job was black. "My skin is black upon me."—Job 30: 30.

SECOND.—Job was the meekest, most patient, and most forbearing man under persecutions and outrageous wrongs that history gives any account of. His descendants, the Africans, possess to a larger degree than any other race the distinguishing characteristics of the renowned and immortal Job, as everybody knows. God permitted the Devil to oppress Job by robbing him of his family and his property and then covering him all over with sores, so that in his unexampled patience and forbearance the Jews should have a living example worthy of imitation; and He has permitted the regular descendants or "children of the Devil" to oppress Job's posterity by robbing them of their families, prop-

erty, and liberty, and then covering their backs with sores from the driver's lash. But does Bro. Cornwall suppose that as God permitted the Devil to oppress Job, and forewarn that he would oppress him, and probably foretell it, the Devil was justified in doing so? Hasn't the Devil been roasting in hell for that and similar mean actions, ever since—and isn't it legitimate to suppose that the children of the Devil will share the fate of their father for following in the footsteps of their illustrious progenitor in afflicting Job's posterity?

But, if Bro. Cornwall can remove all these difficulties, and, under the Mosaic law, or the prediction of Noah, legitimately enslave his fellow, having logically and plainly established his right to do so, we not only think that instead of "managing his domestic institutions in his own way," we shall require him to manage them in the Bible way. If he goes to the Bible for a law instituting slavery, he must go there for a law governing it. There is a law which pro-slavery parsons are very sure never to quote, which we want them to write on their door-posts, and then obey it. They are all advocates of stealing and selling men under divine law, and equally strenuous for catching runaway negroes under a human fugitive slave law. The Bible fugitive slave law which we want Bro. Cornwall to obey is this:

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: He shall dwell with thee even among you in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."—Deut. 23: 15, 16.

(To be continued.)

JACKSON COUNTY.—A Republican Convention was held at the town of Gasburg, in Jackson county, on the 31st of March, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held at Eugene City, on the 19th of April, and to take initiatory measures for the permanent organization of the Republican party in the county.

The Convention was organized by electing Wm. C. Myer, President, and Chas. K. Klum, Secretary. J. M. McCall, E. L. Applegate, Chas. K. Klum, J. C. Davenport, E. K. Anderson, and S. P. Taylor were elected delegates to the State Convention. J. M. McCall, Chas. K. Klum, and S. P. Taylor were appointed a County Committee.

OBITUARY.—THE POWER and DIGNITY comes to us in mourning for the death of JAMES W. WILEY, Esq., who expired suddenly at Olympia March 30, in the 49th year of his age. Mr. Wiley came from Ohio to Oregon some eight years ago, and has been in public life most of the time ever since, having held several offices of public trust in Washington Territory. He was a printer, and for several years edited the Pioneer and Democrat. The Pioneer says: "Poor Wiley was the last of his race—for years he has been alone, all alone in the world; no kindred in whose veins flows the blood of his ancestry; no human creature allied to him by ties of consanguinity."

"HAMLET."—To accommodate those who desired to see Hamlet on the boards of an Oregon theater, the Jennie Clark made an extra trip to Portland on Thursday night, going down a little before dark, and returning in the "wee sma' hours" of the next day. Some half a hundred or more of Oregon City's chivalry, with a more sparing representation of beauty and fashion, composed the delegation, and, so far as we have heard, all returned satisfied with the trip, and with the theatrical treat, which was its object.

The theater was filled to overflowing, but the utmost good order prevailed, and Mrs. Forbes, in the character of 'Hamlet,' gave general satisfaction.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the Republican County Convention held in this city last Saturday will be found in another column. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed at the meeting. The ticket nominated is composed of some of the best men in the county, and can be elected if every lover of his country will do his duty during the canvass. There seems to be a general impression that the Republicans of this county are going to win at the next election, and it only remains for our friends to make good that impression. Want of room prevents our saying more on this subject at present.

NEW VOLUME.—With this number, we commence the sixth volume of the Argus. To those who have given us their support the past year we return our sincere thanks, and hope for a continuance of their favors. Our terms, it will be noticed, are slightly changed—\$3 00, if paid in advance, \$4 00, if within six months, and \$5 00 at the end of the year. We hope all those who owe us for subscription, advertising, or work, will immediately settle their accounts. We will send bills in a few days to all who are in arrears to us to the amount of twenty-five cents.

AN ERROR.—Our friend of the News says: "The error that was made last week in print about the communicated article in the Argus, was corrected the next day. It was written 'opposed.' We have no desire to misrepresent the Argus, and are sorry it occurred, but we cannot always be about."

REMOVED.—Messrs. Johnson & Ingalls have removed their large furniture establishment to the store-room in the Masonic building, where they are now prepared to do business under the 'square.' The express office of Tracy & Co. is removed to the same building.

THE MINES.—John Nohora has returned and reports the Similkameen mines an unutilized hamlet.

Clackamas Democratic Ticket.

The Democracy of this county held their convention on last Thursday, and after a disorderly session of several hours, ratified, with one or two exceptions, the action of the managers in this city. The candidates for Representatives are James Officer, Philip Foster, and J. D. Post. The last will strike our readers with surprise, as Mr. Post has generally been supposed to be an opponent of the present Administration, and when a candidate for County Judge two years ago he distinctly avowed his opposition, in a letter which we published at the time. We think he will have a hard road to travel, if he tries to carry Officer on one shoulder and Foster on the other during the canvass.

T. J. McCarver was nominated for Clerk, John Thomas for Sheriff, Thomas Johnson for Treasurer, C. F. Beatie for Assessor, Dr. Steele for Coroner, and Francis D. Hodgson for School Supt. Tim Fisher wasn't nominated for Surveyor, owing to an oversight, but he was promised the nomination, and will be supported by the party generally. We notice on the ticket seven or eight candidates, who two years ago were active Nationals, and fought with zeal the very men who now are using them to advance the interests of Lane and Smith; some of these must have eaten large quantities of dirt before they could have been allowed or consented to occupy their present places.

The Lower Molalla precinct was disfranchised, it appearing that the regular delegation was strongly anti-Lane, and, after these were ejected, it was a little too sharp, even for Democratic tactics, to admit bolters from the caucus, though the right stripe was on their backs. So neither had any voice in the proceedings, though it is not likely that their absence made any difference in the result, as everything was as distinctly and irrevocably fixed before the convention met, as after its record was finished. A. F. Hedges, J. Young, P. S. Holland, Jas. Officer, and Thos. Johnson were sent to Eugene City, according to previous arrangement, and were also authorized, after conferring with the Wasco delegation, to nominate a candidate for joint Senator, Wasco to have three votes to their five. No resolutions were adopted, and the convention adjourned with faces as long as a horse-collar.

UMPIQUA CO.—We have received from J. A. Applegate, Secretary, the proceedings of a Republican meeting held at the court-house in Umpqua county on the 2d April. We make an abstract of the proceedings.

The following county ticket was nominated: For Representative, J. W. P. Huntington; Co. Clerk, S. Miser; Sheriff, Sam'l Rich; Treas., S. Wheeler; Assessor, A. G. Langdon; School Supt., P. P. Farmer.

J. W. P. Huntington was chosen delegate to the State Convention.

Among other resolutions the following was adopted: Resolved, That the Hon. David Logan, for his able canvass of this State in the year 1859, deserves well of the Republican party; and that our delegate be and he is hereby instructed to support his nomination for Congress at the Republican Convention to be held at Eugene City on the 19th inst.

WASHINGTON CO.—The Republicans of Washington county held a Convention at Hillsboro, March 31, of which Milton Tuttle was chairman and W. V. J. Johnson secretary. T. R. Cornelius, W. S. Caldwell, W. H. Bennett, and Wilson Dowley were elected delegates to the State Convention, and W. D. Hare, W. V. J. Johnson, M. Tuttle, and Wm. Geiger alternates. The County Committee was instructed to confer with committees from other counties relative to the nomination of Joint Representative and State Senator.

BAND OF HOPE.—The following is a list of the officers of the Band of Hope lately instituted in this city: President, Peter Barclay; Vice Presidents, Willard A. Holbrook, Abnerworth Dierdorff; Secretary, Jacob S. Johnson; Treasurer, George H. Atkinson, Jr.; Finance Committee, Miss Annie Robb, Miss Tom White, Miss Agnes Waldron, Miss Eveline Pope, and Miss Annie Holbrook.

The Band of Hope meets at Harmony Hall on the first and third Fridays in every month, at 3 o'clock p. m.

YAMHILL DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of Yamhill held a meeting at Lafayette on the 10th of April. Al. Zeber was chosen chairman. Charles G. Fendall and Thos. Jackson were nominated for Representatives, and Andy Snuck for Senator. For Sheriff, J. G. Baker; Clerk, Smith; Assessor, Wm. A. Culbertson; Treasurer, A. B. Westfield. This is a complete Lane ticket.

Any of our readers having bad health are referred to the advertisement in our paper of Dr. Webber's Sanguifer or Invigorating Cordial. The well known names given of persons who certify and even make affidavit to its fine remedial qualities should, we think, induce the sick to try it. A fresh supply we learn has just been received.

FROM THE EAST.—The Brother Jonathan arrived at Portland on Wednesday night, with several days later news from the East.

The Republicans have carried New Hampshire by a large majority.

The Difference.

On Saturday, April 7th, some of the hardest old Democrats of Clackamas met in caucus, and after organization, as a preliminary step to any real business, a bond for good behavior was presented and the unwashed, unperfumed, and independent voters were required to affix their signatures to this precious document. Conscious of their own corruption, and of the just suspicion in which they are held by the people, a few of Lane's broken-down hacks, who have been in the habit of arranging among themselves as to which should trot over the course for the people's money, sought to bind the hands of men who call themselves freemen, before they were allowed to vote. No matter how faithfully they may have fought, nor how hardly earned the name of Democrat, this dishonorable test must now be given, and men to prove themselves Democrats must become slaves. The party leaders having turned their backs on the great principles which once gave them almost unlimited influence over the public mind, every artifice is now resorted to for the purpose of yet longer holding the reins of power—yet longer fattening at the public expense. Knowing that a powerful opposition to their iniquitous practices has grown up, the command has gone forth to corral all the Democratic stock and newly brand them all, small and great, in order that they may be recognized and reclaimed if any should evince a disposition to assert the prerogative of manhood to think and vote according to personal judgment and discretion. Bind yourself to support the entire party ticket, and you may bless yourself with the name of Democrat. Glorious privilege! Don't all run to be branded at once.

On the same day, and in the same building, the Republicans held a mass County Convention. There no pledges were required, no promises extorted. Consisting mostly of hard-fisted and honest-hearted farmers and working men, all their actions were characterized by a manly frankness and an honest regard for the rights of others. The position of the two parties as manifested in the county meetings is significant, and there can be no doubt as to which side will be finally victorious. "In union is strength," and the Republican party is as one man. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," and there is disorganization and dismay in the councils of Laneism. The faction who endorse and cry hosannah to the present Administration, consisting almost entirely of office holders and their parasites, is in array against the people, who have arisen in their majesty and declared that the patronage and influence of the American Government shall no more be prostituted for the interests and extension of slavery to the prejudice of freemen. The people have trusted long enough to politicians, and been badly enough swindled by them. Let them hereafter choose men as office-holders of themselves, looking at fitness for office more than party names.

Democratic Meeting at Butteville.

Ed. Annes: The harmonious Democracy had a very inharmonious meeting at Butteville to-day, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the County Convention. They organized by calling S. Clark to the chair, and electing E. C. Cooley secretary.

An ex-squire introduced a resolution requiring those who participated in the caucus to support the candidates nominated at the County Convention, also those nominated at the Eugene Convention, and to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention. This was more than the anti-Lane wing could swallow. A State Senator who was present made a most eloquent appeal to the meeting not to adopt the resolution. An ex-Constable made a great speech against it, and sat down with a complacent twinkle of the eye, as though he had done something uncommon. The ex-Squire then undertook to enlighten their dark minds on the resolution, but said nothing, and then withdrew the resolution. They then proceeded to ballot for delegates amidst the greatest confusion and cries that it was un-Democratic, yells of "order!" from the crowd, and appeals from the Chair for gentlemen to take their seats. After order was restored, and the votes counted, the first clause of the resolution was passed, with but three dissenting votes.

Take it altogether, it was one of the richest times that I have seen lately. Of course we Republicans stood back and enjoyed it finely. Yours, in haste, April 7, 1860.

A CHALLENGE.—MR. EDITOR: I see by the Argus that Mr. Cornwall is out in defense of slavery. I shall leave all written replies to yourself; but I propose to meet Mr. Cornwall, or any other pro-slavery preacher, in oral debate at any proper time and convenient place, and prove that American slavery so far from being sanctioned by the Bible is a violation of the Ten Commandments, and abhorrent to every law that God ever gave to man.

AARON PAYNE, Apple Valley, April 1st, 1860.

Clackamas Co. Republican Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the County Committee, the Republicans of Clackamas met in Mass Convention at the Court-house in Oregon City on Saturday afternoon, April 7, at 2 o'clock, and organized by the election of Maxwell Ramsby as Chairman, and J. D. Lacey as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to the Republican State Convention, and to nominate a county ticket to be supported at the June election.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a Committee consisting of one from each precinct to draft resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed: A. Holbrook, J. S. Vinson, W. A. Starkweather, O. W. Wade, I. T. Maulsly, Albert Wright, W. T. Matlock, R. C. Crawford, James Barlow, and Isaac Capps.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which afterwards, on motion, were read separately, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we as Republicans denounce as false the charge made by demagogues that our party is sectional, or desires in any manner to disturb the peace or the institutions of any State of the Union.

Resolved, That we insist that slavery is local, and not national; and we deny that Congress has any right to legislate for its protection in the Territories, while we admit that it is just and competent for Congress to delegate to the people of the Territories the power to regulate all their local institutions in their own way.

Resolved, That Oregon has had enough of Gen. Lane, as an agent in Congress, and that his efforts to build up a personal party, and his devotion to the extension of slavery, while neglecting the interests and welfare of this State, plainly prove him unfit longer to represent freemen.

Resolved, That this county ought to be redeemed from the dictation and control of the petty clique that have ruled it for their own benefit; and that it can be done by an earnest and united effort on the part of those who are weary of the selfish management of those who control the legitimate Democracy of Clackamas.

On motion, the Convention chose the following gentlemen as delegates to the Republican State Convention, namely: W. C. Johnson, R. C. Crawford, Wm. Barlow, W. T. Matlock, and J. S. Vinson.

On motion, the Convention nominated Wm. Logan, of Wasco county, to represent the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Clackamas and Wasco, with a request that the Republicans of Wasco county concur in the nomination.

On motion, the following county ticket was nominated:

- For Representatives.—W. A. Starkweather, of Upper Molalla; A. Holbrook, of Oregon City; and H. W. Eddy, of Milwaukie.
For Co. Clerk.—James Winston;
" Sheriff.—Owen Wade;
" Assessor.—John Meldrum;
" Treasurer.—Wm. Dierdorff;
" County Commissioners.—Charles F. Boynton, Abel Mattoon;
For Coroner.—F. Barclay;
For County Surveyor.—Josephus Tomkins;
" School Supt.—N. W. Randall.

The Convention referred the nomination of a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney for this district to the delegates at the State Convention.

On motion, the delegates to the State Convention were instructed to appoint substitutes, if unable to attend.

On motion, a Republican County Committee for the ensuing year was elected, as follows: W. C. Johnson, D. W. Craig, R. C. Crawford, W. P. Burns, and James Barlow.

It was voted that hereafter County Conventions be composed of delegates from each precinct, elected according to the popular vote.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

M. RAMSBY, Chm.
J. D. LACEY, Sec'y.

Marion County Republican Convention.

Pursuant to previous call the Republicans of Marion county met at the Court House in Salem, April 7th, 1860, and were called to order at 11 o'clock by the Chairman of the Central Committee.

The Convention organized by choosing Jno. D. Crawford, of Champco, Chairman, and J. S. Reynolds, of Salem, Secretary.

Dr. Warren, of Salem, moved that a Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to report delegates to represent the county in the Eugene City Convention. The motion, after much debate, was lost, when the Convention adjourned till 1 1/2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON.—The Convention being called to order it was agreed that the county be divided into nine districts and a delegate elected from each precinct, with power to appoint proxies.

The delegates elected were as follows: No. 1, Crawford, Samuel Brooks, Maj. Magone, Fones Wilbur, Wm. Greenwood, Cranston, C. B. Rowland, Sam'l Clark, and Jno. Cartwright.

Motion was made and carried to elect a Central Committee of three, and a Committee of one from each precinct.

The Central Committee was then chosen consisting of E. N. Cook, W. H. Rector, and Pratt.

Precinct Committee.—Butteville, M. B. Rees; Champco, Jno. D. Crawford; Fairfield, D. M. Keene; Parkersville, Sam'l Brown; Abiqua, Maj. Magone; Silverton, P. Crandall; Howell Prairie, Wm. Greenwood; Sublimity, H. W. Porter; Southern, J. Q. Wilson; Santiam, Sam'l Cook; North Salem, Jno. Keiser; Salem, C. A. Reed. After a speech by Col. Baker, the Convention adjourned.
JNO. D. CRAWFORD, Chm.
JAS. S. REYNOLDS, Sec.

Killed by drink—B.H.H.