

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, Editor.

OREGON CITY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

## Review of Cornwall on Slavery.

In our last article we confined ourselves to showing that the claim set up by kidnappers to Ham's posterity is utterly without foundation. We built a wall of protection around that race that no "man-stealer's" ladder can reach to the top of. After this was done, we called attention to the fact that apologists for man-stealing, when hunting up texts in the Bible referring to "servitude," were never to quote such texts as regulate the relation of master and servant—but after they establish the fact that such a relation existed, they suppose that it was an involuntary relation known as slavery; and then, instead of recognizing the "divine law" that was given to regulate it, they are all great sticklers for a human "fugitive slave law" to perpetuate the system. We have never seen a Democratic or pro-slavery person who was not ready to applaud the man who delivered up to this master the servant that escaped in violation of the divine law found in Deut. 23: 15. In this age, the theologian who claims that the Bible provision regulating servitude is as authoritative as the one establishing it, and that in going to the Bible for law regarding servitude, the whole law must be taken, is called a "political person," a disturber of the peace, and a "perverter of Scripture." Now it does seem to us as though the person who patches up a code for "masters," half divine and half human, the human part of which is in direct violation of a divine provision which is carefully suppressed, we repeat that it looks very much to us as though such a person might more properly be called a political preacher, and a perverter of Scripture.—We closed our last article by quoting the Jewish law regulating servitude, and as it is a very important beacon in searching after the character of Bible servitude, we shall quote it again, and ask Mr. Cornwall to write it on his door-posts, and then print it in great red letters on his phylacteries:—"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 he liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."—Deut. 23: 15, 16.

Just here we might lay down our pen, as having triumphantly established the fact that involuntary servitude or slavery never existed in the Jewish nation. The law we have quoted as effectually lays the ax to the root of involuntary servitude as any law could, and it demonstrates as clearly and unequivocally to the mind of any candid sane man as any proposition in Euclid is demonstrated, that the system of servitude among the Jews was not involuntary,—that the "servants" were not slaves, or the "property" of their masters. Admitting that when these "servants" were "bought," they were not bought of themselves, but of others, and that they went into the servitude involuntarily, cannot any man see that the very moment their involuntary relation to their masters commenced, it was ended by a positive law that not only allowed them to leave whenever they chose, but which required the Jews to receive them, protect them, defend them against all claims of their pursuing masters, and give them a peaceable and lawful residence wherever they chose to dwell—we ask, is it not obvious to the most stupid intellect that the relation of involuntary servitude could not exist for an hour? This law regulating the system shows that while the relation lasted it was voluntary, and other provisions released all men from servitude at the year of jubilee. They could contract to serve no longer than the year of jubilee. If they then refused to end the relation of master and servant, provision was made for their doing so.

Again: we prove that servants were not held as "property" by the Jews, by instituting a comparison of the Jewish laws against stealing property with their laws against stealing men. The thief who deprived his neighbor of "property," was required to make restitution. "If a man shall steal an ox or a sheep, and kill it or sell it, he shall restore five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep." "If the thief be certainly found in his hand alive, whether it be an ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double." "For all manner of trespass, whether it be for ox, for ass, for sheep, for raiment, or for any manner of loss (or stolen) thing which another challengeeth to be his: the cause of both parties shall come before the judges; and whom the judges shall condemn, he shall pay double unto his neighbor."—Ex. 22: 1, 4, 9.

Here is a law requiring a two-fold restitution for "all manner" of property stolen. Now let us look at the law for "man stealing law." "And 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 if this law had been designed to reach anti-slavery men who enticed slaves away from their masters, as pro-slavery theologians say, it would have been incorporated with the law covering the "trespass or crime of stealing 'all manner' of property." Masters would have had their slaves "protected as other property," and the man-stealer would have been required to restore "double." But the man stolen, being the "property" of no one but himself, restitu-

tion is impossible, and the damning crime of robbing a man of his own mind, muscles, and labor, is, according to Jewish law, only to be atoned for by the blood of the man-stealer. All this proves conclusively and beyond the shadow of a doubt that in the Jewish law, imperfect and faulty as Paul says it was, the relation of "master and slave" is not only not established, but is positively forbidden, on pain of death, to him who steals the slave, to him who sells him, or to him who is wicked enough to act as agent for the man-stealer, or man-owner, if the slave be even "found in his hand!" But for fear that Mr. Cornwall, or some other apologist for man-stealing, should, after all, imagine that he had surmounted the double wall of protection that we have thrown around the unfortunate poor, to protect them against the clutches, manacles, and scourges of the corectus but pious kidnapper who wishes to appropriate them "as other property" to his own use and benefit, we shall interpose another barrier between the human candidate for chattelship and him who proposes to "make merchandise" of him.

But just here we make a digression, to ask the patience of our readers while we investigate the claims set up by slavery advocates to an ownership of man. It must be remembered that a weighty cause is now pending before the bar of public sentiment. A human being is in the prisoner's box, charged with the dreadful crime of being a descendant of Ham, or the descendant of some other weak race, and Bro. Cornwall appears as the theological attorney of a man wearing a broad-brimmed hat, holding a pair of shackles in one hand and a plater's whip in the other, who leans lazily over the railing, ejecting a great deal of tobacco juice, as the trial proceeds, and casting first a covetous glance toward the prisoner, and then an anxious look at Bro. Cornwall, whom he has employed to make his title clear to the labor, the body, and the all of the downcast prisoner, for life. We have volunteered for the defense of the prisoner, and we demand his instant release, for the reason that Mr. Cornwall hasn't shown that the man with a whip has any title to him. We submit it to any man of sense whether as a juror he would decide that even a calf should be delivered up to a claimant on such flimsy evidence of title as Cornwall sets up to the prisoner at the bar. We have already shown, by the very authority (Moses on servitude) quoted by the prosecuting attorney, that it is impossible that the prisoner, being a "man," can be held as "property," and that the man with the whip having stolen him and brought him to the bar to have his title made good, is liable to be indicted, tried, and executed for man-stealing. (What is to be done with his attorney, Moses saith not.) We have shown that before the claimant can make out any title to the prisoner as a voluntary servant even, he must wade down through a series of proofs, any one of which he is no more able to make than he is able, Atlas-like, to pack the world on his back.

Our next objection to his taking the prisoner, is this, that he, claiming the prisoner as property under the law of Moses, must prove that he is in a position to claim the benefits of the old covenant. Now, admitting, for the sake of argument, that the "servitude" of the "law" was slavery—and that the Jews were authorized to buy or steal the barbarians around them, and convert them into chattels, to be disposed of "as other property," and that they were not only permitted to do this, but that their posterity after them were to do so—before Cornwall is allowed to hand over the prisoner to pious old Broadbrim, he must show that Broadbrim is a regular descendant of Abraham, is circumcised, and has kept the whole law of Moses, and that the prisoner is a Gentile barbarian.—Slavery being one of the blessings of the covenant, was enjoyed only by the Jews in Moses' time, and, like other blessings, was to be perpetual so long as the Jews observed all the commandments. By reading Deuteronomy, 28, Mr. Cornwall will see that whenever the Jews failed to obey the whole law, they were to be sold as bond servants themselves. Now, if Cornwall's client, proving that he is a Jew, is, in the course of the examination, found guilty of having violated any part of the law of Moses, we shall move that, as he is a great stickler for that law, he be put into the prisoner's box and tried, to see whether, in violating the law, he shall not be knocked off on the auction block as a slave himself, as made and provided in Deut. 28. But, if, on the other hand, public sentiment decides that Mr. Cornwall has fully made out for Broadbrim (whom we take to be a presiding elder of the M. E. Church South) a clear title to the prisoner from Old Testament authority on chattel titles, we warn the same jury that the next time Broadbrim appears before you, and, through his attorney, moves that you sanction his conduct in fitting out an expedition to lay waste the fields of a neighboring nation, burn down their cities, put the inhabitants to the sword, carry away their children captive, and then, on his return home, set up a harem with scores of wives and hundreds of concubines, you are bound to yield to his wishes, for the reason, as his attorney will tell you, that all these things were practiced by the Jews, and neither God, Moses, nor any of the prophets, priests, or Levites had a word to say in condemnation of it! If we go to the Old Testament for slavery, we are bound to go there for war, polygamy, and concubinage.

But the slavery question being now the only one in issue, we shall content ourselves by showing—and showing conclusively—that there is nothing like slavery sanctioned from "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," in Genesis, to the final "Amen" in Revelations. (To be Continued.)

## Yamhill Democracy—Co. Convention, &c.

We attended the convention of the followers of Lane and Delusion held at Lafayette on the 10th inst., and as the proceedings were not altogether devoid of interest, a hasty notice of this gathering of "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray" is subjoined.

The was quite a turn-out from the county to witness the force of nominations, among whom, Republicans, attracted by curiosity, were the most numerous. After spending the whole forenoon in caucusing around the streets, in knots of three and four, the delegates assembled in the courthouse. Al Zieber was placed in the chair. This was intended by the Lane men to conciliate the Bushites, as well as to have their leading men committed to the nominations, which the majority had prepared beforehand.

They commenced at the "lower end," and after six or seven ballots, Wm. A. Culbertson, a pro-slavery, Jo Lane out-and-outer, was nominated over John Ramage, free-State Democrat, for Assessor. A. B. Westerveld was then nominated for Treasurer over Wolfe. The former is an ultra pro-slavery Laneite, the latter a free-State man, supposed to be tainted with some leanings toward Republicanism, and had besides the misfortune to be foreign-born—one of the delegates being reported as saying he "wasn't goin' to vote for a d-d Jew."

School Superintendent came next in order, but there was no candidate. Man after man was suggested, but declined—most of them owing they were not qualified. The fact was, they knew Judge Skinner would beat any other candidate, and none was willing to take the risk. Finally, Galloway was nominated. "Who's Galloway?" was whispered around the hall, but there being no other proposal, he was nominated by acclamation, whereupon a delegate arose and stated that Galloway was under age, and resided out of the county! There was a buzz for a minute, then a motion to reconsider, which was carried, and Charles Handley nominated, and as he happened to be absent, the convention was relieved of further trouble about the office.

Then came Surveyor. Somebody nominated A. S. Watt. He declined positively. Then there was a thoughtful calm, for it was part of the plan to commit the Bush men to the ticket, to give them this office. But relief came at last. R. V. Short was nominated. Thereupon Frank Martin rose and said that Short had acted heretofore with the Republicans, and if he was nominated he would have to cut his very brief name out of the ticket. Then came another buzz over the assembly, which was cleared away by Mr. Crisp proposing to nominate the candidate for School Superintendent, also for County Surveyor. The suggestion was too good to be lost, and Capt. Handley was nominated without opposition.

Then came another trial for Co. Clerk. Several names were placed in nomination by their friends, but one of the great Smith family, for whose benefit the programme of beginning at the "lower end" of the ticket was initiated, secured the prize. He is a mere brawling office-hunter, of known Nothing antecedents, and being an ultra nigger Jo Lane worshipper, as well as unfit for the office, will be beaten out of sight by Cows, the present efficient and gentlemanly incumbent of the office.

The next office was Sheriff. J. G. Baker, whom the Opposition have heretofore run, till they could no longer succeed with him, and whose pro-slavery preferences led him to espouse the Democracy, received the nomination. It is perhaps a pleasing reflection to the Democrats that they have to take up the broken-down and cast-off candidates of their ancient antagonists.

There remained only to nominate members of the Legislature. There was quite a long contest, but Charles E. Fendall was finally chosen for one of the Representatives. There was a spirited contest between Charles Barnhart of Pleasant Valley precinct, and Thomas Jackson, of Amity, a Know Nothing pro-slavery Lane National, but the latter ultimately succeeded, and the Bush men looked sour and mournful.

There was yet one nominee to make for State Senate. Shuck, Martin, and Barnhart were placed in nomination—Martin leading his competitors one or two votes. The Bush men began to be encouraged—the vote showing a decided majority against Shuck. Their plan was to stick to Barnhart as long as there was any prospect of success, and then to go over to Martin. But the latter, having got the "seat of his breeches turned" since last spring, nipped the plan in the bud by withdrawing his name and voting for Shuck. The struggle now was short but decisive, and left the Lane men in complete possession of the whole ticket, with Andy Shuck's name at its head, just according to the programme.

This ended the proceedings of this ridiculous farce, which we believe the people of the county will condemn at the polls by a decided majority. They did not venture to form any kind of a platform, as such a proceeding would have ended by blowing up the whole concern. The strongest men on the ticket are either those who have had nothing to do heretofore with politics, or are takers from the ranks of the old Opposition. The regular Democrats—known as such—are the weakest of the lot.

MARION Co.—In another column will be found a call for a Republican Convention to nominate a county ticket—to be held at Salem on Saturday, April 28. It is expected that Col. Baker and others will address the convention.

The Democratic county ticket is as follows: For Representatives, B. F. Harding, Samuel Parker, C. P. Crandall, and Dr. Newell; Clerk, N. T. Eaton; Sheriff, Louis Ponce; Treas., John H. Moores; School Supt., F. S. Hoyt; Surveyor, Walter Forward; Assessor, Porter S. Gilliam. Williams and Nesmith were recommended for the U. S. Senate.

## Grain Prospects.

It would seem as though the oft-repeated lessons read to farmers by the Oregon journals about sowing more grain and farming on a larger scale had done some good. We have never seen the plow in as great requisition as it has been since last fall. The whole country in many sections we have passed through looks perfectly black with plowed land. Not only old fields which have produced nothing for years are now ready for June wheat, but such is the rage among some of our farmers for grain growing that after plowing up their old ground they have gone into their big pastures and turned large portions of the sod bottom upwards. If all the grain that is raised in Oregon for the next two years is cashed for fifty cents a bushel it will stop the cry of hard times.

We know of some farmers who have now quantities of old wheat on hand who refuse to sell because they cannot cash it at a dollar. They want cash, and nothing else. We have tried to buy for trade, but all refuse a dollar a bushel in stock or any kind of trade a man has except store-goods, and many will not take even that. Now the question suggests itself, when wheat at a dollar a bushel is better than any other property, why should farmers complain that wheat-raising will not pay? We have now been in Oregon about twelve years, and we have never yet seen a year when farmers didn't complain that raising wheat wouldn't pay, yet we have never seen the time here that wheat, next to gold, wasn't the most valuable wealth the farmer possessed. This proves conclusively that wheat-raising does pay, even if it cannot be cashed at all. For instance, there is Mr. E., who has plenty of land which has been idle for five years. Mr. E. to-day has but little stock, little money, and no wheat to sell, besides his buildings and other improvements are all indifferent. He has been riding an Indian pony, sitting astride of the fence, or loafing around half of his time for several years, whistling as he went. "Wheat raising don't pay 'cause it can't be sold for cash." Then there is his neighbor B., who crossed the plains with E., and settled along side of him on a similar tract of land. B. being a man of sense and a worker has increased in wealth till he is now called a "rich man." He has large herds of horses, cattle, and sheep, three hundred acres of land under good fence, a commodious and comfortable cottage house, a good barn, and other necessary out buildings. In passing by his field the other day, we reined our horse up to the fence as B. came up to the head-land singing after his plow, and asked him how in the world he had managed to get along so much better than his neighbor. "Well," said he, "the secret of the thing is just here. The first year I put in thirty acres of wheat and harvested just nine hundred and fifty bushels. E. put in only three acres, as he said 'wheat raising wouldn't pay.' I told him it would be good property if he couldn't cash it. In the fall I traded five hundred bushels for ten good cows, and gave two hundred bushels for the making of ten thousand rails. The balance of my crop served to buy my store-goods and bread me, besides leaving enough for seed. I have kept up a similar operation every year since, turning off wheat for stock, rails, lumber, and work, till you see the show I've made in the time. E. was over here the other day complaining that his tax was seven dollars and fifty-three cents and he couldn't get money enough to pay it. I told him my tax was forty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents and was paid a month ago. He hung his head and said, 'Well, it's better to be born lucky nor rich, I s'wore.' Says I, neighbor E., there's nothing like 'luck' about it—it's all in starting with a right kind of motto, and then sticking to it. You started five years ago with the motto 'Wheat raising won't pay,' and you have not only been whistling that tune ever since, but you have practiced after it. I bought a new plow five years ago and wrote on the beam 'IT WILL PAY TO RAISE WHEAT.' I've stuck right to that text ever since, and intend to stick to it that text while yet. The last I heard from E. he was in town to buy a plow and engaged in a big argument with a friend of his. The question was, 'Will wheat-raising pay?' E. was on the affirmative, and talked loud enough to be heard all over town. I hear he has commenced plowing sod outside of his enclosure for June wheat. He says if he can't get the rails made in time to fence it he will sit up nights and watch it, for 'any man that says wheat raising won't pay is a natural fool, anyhow.'"

WASCO.—The Democrats of Wasco have nominated W. C. Laughlin for Joint Senator, and Robert Mays for Representative. The Republicans held a meeting on the 7th, and appointed J. G. Sparks and Wm. Logan delegates to the State Convention, and expressed a preference for David Logan for Congress. A Republican County Committee was elected as follows: Geo. B. Curry, W. D. Bigelow, Nathaniel Cox, J. M. Maur, and John Darrab.

JACKSON Co.—The Democrats of Jackson have nominated J. B. White, J. N. T. Miller, and G. W. Keeler for the Legislature—J. L. C. Duncan for Sheriff, and Wm. Hoffman for county clerk. The gold yield is as large as ever.

ACQUITTED.—Kightlinger, who set the spring-gun which killed the boy Cox in Salem some time ago, was acquitted at the late term of the court.

## The Democratic Nomination for Congress.

The nomination of Geo. K. Shell takes the Democracy by surprise, as it was generally supposed that this county was to furnish the candidate. Col. Kelly was supported at first, but the bitter opposition of Delusion was too heavy for him, and, by a device of Lane's son-in-law, the Colonel's name was dropped, and so Shell—a firm supporter of Lane and Smith—was nominated. Kelly might, perhaps, have carried this county, but Shell will fall far behind Stout's vote, as he is understood to be a zealous pro-slavery Democrat, who, if elected, will cheerfully support the enactment of a slave code for the Territories. No such politician can succeed in Clackamas, and we do not believe he can bring back the wanderers in Marion; they will spurn the bribe, unless we are greatly mistaken. The Convention did not dare to define their position, except by adopting the Cincinnati platform, which means nothing.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN BENTON.—A meeting of the Republicans and opposition generally was held at Corvallis, April 14, 1860—A. G. Hovey chairman, and Geo. Mercer secretary.

A. G. Hovey, Jas. Watson, Geo. Mercer, and B. R. Biddle were elected delegates to the State Convention, and Wm. Miller, Wm. J. Kelly, Wm. C. Woodcock, and Julius Bronson alternates. A. G. Hovey, B. R. Biddle, W. H. McFarlan, A. Newton, and Julius Bronson were appointed a county executive committee.

The nomination of a county ticket was postponed to a future meeting.

The following resolution was passed: Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet in Corvallis on the 12th of May, at 12 o'clock a. m., and that the opposition generally be invited to meet with us, for the purpose of nominating a people's party ticket.

The meeting was ably addressed by several persons, and much interest and good feeling prevailed.

WILL IT TAKE?—It will be seen by the proceedings in another column that the Democratic Convention has nominated Geo. K. Shell for Congress. This, it can be at once perceived, is a bait thrown out for the independent voters of Marion, who last year broke the shackles of party, and refused longer to bend in slavish subservience to the Lane faction. If his county residence gilds the hook, so that freemen of Marion are deluded into supporting the party nomination, they will be caught, and most egregiously sucked into the delusions and atomizations of an utterly corrupt party organization. But we think this will not be the case. By so doing, they would prove their opposition to Stout last year dictated simply by personal antipathy, and not by a reasonable dislike for the platform on which he stood. We shall wait with some anxiety to see if men of Marion will allow the wool to be drawn over their eyes in this way.

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE.—The Democratic Committee, to whom the Senatorial nomination for this district was referred, have decided to run N. H. Gates, of Wasco county. They lacked the courage to insist on the right of Clackamas, according to the party contract made two years ago, and though the Democracy of Wasco have already indicated their preference for Wm. Loughlin, it was decided that he would not do, as he was not true to Lane and Smith. Gates, however, is all right in this respect, and therefore those who acknowledge Lane as their political master, can have the privilege of throwing away their votes on one of his tools. It may be some consolation to them, but it will not defeat the election of Wm. Logan, our candidate, who is capable of performing the duties of his position, and will not be the slave of Jo Lane, Delusion, or any other sectional politician.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN DOUGLAS.—On the 7th instant, the Republicans of Douglas county met in mass convention at Roseburg—J. A. Flint president, and J. R. Ellison secretary. The following persons were elected delegates to the State Convention: J. A. Briggs, A. Laughlin, Chas. Barrett, J. R. Ellison, M. Monahan, John Kelly.

The convention adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in May, at 2 p. m., to nominate a Republican county ticket.

NEW BOAT.—Capt. Lambert is building a new steamboat at the lower part of town, for the trade between here and Portland. She is owned by Dement & Hedges, and is calculated to cross the Rapids in low water. If her model is any indication of speed, we judge that she will be a "fast" boat. The machinery is now being made at Smith's foundry in this city. The boat will be ready for launching in about two weeks.

DEAD.—Liburn W. Boggs, ex-Governor of Missouri, died at his residence in Napa Valley, California, a few weeks since, aged 63. The deceased was Governor of Missouri during the Mormon troubles, and for his action in driving the Mormons out of the State came near being assassinated a few years later by Rockwell, one of Jo Smith's Danite band.

NEW SCHOOL.—On Monday next, a school will be opened in this city by the Sisters of Charity, in a building near the Catholic Church. For terms, our readers are referred to an advertisement in to-day's paper.

## Democratic State Convention.

### GEORGE K. SHELL NOMINATED.

We are indebted to James Gutrie, Jr., Esq., for a slip from the Herald office containing the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention at Eugene City on the 17th inst. We condense the report somewhat.

Delazon Smith was chosen chairman of the convention, and Geo. H. Steward and D. Lonegan secretaries.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to draft a platform and resolutions. Messrs. A. C. Russell, A. F. Hedges, James O'Meara, John Whiteaker, and James H. Slater, were appointed said committee. Mr. O'Meara declined to serve, and L. F. Mosher was substituted.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Representative in Congress.

The following gentlemen were put in nomination: J. K. Kelly, of Clackamas; S. F. Chadwick, of Douglas; George K. Shell, of Marion; J. H. Reed, of Jackson; and John Adair, of Clatsop.

First ballot—Kelly, 13; Chadwick, 8; Shell, 13; Reed, 20; Adair, 10. (Necessary to a choice, 53.)

Second ballot—Kelly, 12; Chadwick, 6; Shell, 22; Reed, 23; Adair, 11.

Third ballot—Kelly, 9; Chadwick, 5; Shell, 27; Reed, 24.

Fourth ballot—Kelly, 7; Chadwick, 2; Shell, 20; Reed, 27.

A motion to drop the two lowest prevailed.

Fifth ballot—Reed, 28; Shell, 26. Mr. SHELL, having received a majority of all the votes, his nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. Westmoreland moved that it is expedient to nominate candidates for Electors. Lost.

A motion to defer the nomination of candidates for Electors was offered by J. W. Drew. The yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows: yeas, 18; nays, 16. Adjourned till 6 o'clock p. m.

EVENING.—A motion to reconsider the vote directing the Convention to proceed to the nomination of Presidential Electors was adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of a State Central Committee.

On motion, each delegation named a member of the Central Committee, respectively, as follows: Jackson county, Jas. O'Meara; Josephine, J. Nelson Howell; Douglas, L. F. Mosher; Lane, A. S. Patterson; Benton, J. H. Slater; Linn, J. M. Sheppard; Yamhill, Geo. H. Stewart; Clackamas, F. S. Holland; Multnomah, A. D. Fack; Columbia, Nelson Hort; Wasco, O. Humason; Coos, S. S. Main; Umpqua, Daniel Wells.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the County Committees of the counties not represented in this Convention be requested to select members of the State Central Committee for their respective counties.

A motion to name Corvallis as the place of holding the next State Convention was amended by inserting Eugene City. The yeas and nays were called for, and resulted as follows: yeas, 41; nays, 23.

On motion, A. S. Patterson was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Oregon, in common with their brother Democrats in every State of the Union, hold the Cincinnati Platform of 1860 to be a true and satisfactory enunciation of the principles of the party.

Resolved, That we, and the candidates nominated by this Convention, are hereby pledged to stand in good faith by these resolutions, and to support the nominees of the Charleston Convention, and the nominee of this Convention.

Mr. Drew moved to amend the first resolution by adding "as advocated and executed by Stephen A. Douglas," on which the yeas and nays were called with the following result—yeas 4, nays 60.

The resolutions on motion were separately adopted.

On a motion to proceed with the nomination of candidates for electors the yeas and nays were called with the following result—yeas 25, nays 37.

The Convention adjourned sine die. DELAZON SMITH, Chm. G. H. STEWARD, D. LONEGAN, Secys.

OREGON CITY SEMINARY.—Attention is called to the advertisement of this Institution in another column. The Seminary, we are pleased to say, is in a flourishing condition, under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Hodgson, whose qualifications as a teacher are well known, and with whom are several competent assistants in different branches—Mrs. Hodgson, Miss Louisa Breyman, and Miss Araminta Hunsaker.

POLK Co.—The Democracy have nominated Wm. Taylor for State Senator, and Ira F. M. Butler and C. C. Cram for Representatives; J. S. Holman, Sheriff; B. F. Nichols, Clerk; J. R. Sites, Treas.; Wm. Hall, Surveyor; Levi Rowland, School Supt.; David Gibson, Assessor; R. Glaser, Coroner. The resolutions were strongly anti-Lane. The convention instructed Sit Nesmith for Senator.

EO. ANOBS: Can you tell us whether Philip Foster was a Know Nothing? It is said by some, who profess to know, that he was an active member of the midnight order, and, if so, his name has no business on a Democratic ticket, even if he is now pledged to support Lane and Smith.

WE DID NOT BELONG TO THE ORDER, and must refer our correspondent to the records—if he can find them.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.—Our little friend Henry E. Abernethy writes to us in very flattering terms of the prospects of this institution. He says there are 140 scholars in regular attendance. Henry thinks Salem is "a very pretty little place, but not quite as lively as Oregon City."

BUTTER.—Fred. Charman has now a supply of this indispensable table luxury, which has been so scarce in town lately.