The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, . . . Editor.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

Republican Nominations.

For Congress,

DAVID LOGAN,

OF MULTNOMAH.

Clackamas County.

For State Senator—Wm. Logan, of Wasco.
For Representatives—W. A. Starkweather, A. Holbrook, H. W. Eddy.
For Clerk—James Winston.
For Sheriff—Owen Wade.
For Assessor—John Meldrum.
For Treasurer—William Dickhoff.
For Co. Commissioners—Charles F. Boynton, Abel Mattson.
For Coroner—F. Barclay.
For Surveyor—Josephus Tompkins.
For School Superintendent—N. W. Randall.

Lane County.

For State Senator—I. R. Moores.
For Representatives—A. A. Smith, G. H. Murch, James McFarland.
For Sheriff—Manly Danforth.
For Clerk—Paul Brattain.
For Treasurer—J. L. Brumley.
For Assessor—John Morgan.
For Commiss'rs—V. S. McClure, S. H. Taylor.
For School Sup't—Edward Judkins.

Yamhill County.

For State Senator—John R. M'Bride.
For Represent's—M. Crawford, S. M. Gilmore.
For Sheriff—Henry Warren.
For Treasurer—Aaron B. Henry.
For Clerk—J. W. Cowls.
For School Superintendent—A. A. Skinner.
For Assessor—Lee Laughlin.
For Surveyor—T. R. Harrison.

Linn County Ticket.

For Representatives—Bartlet Curl, Joseph P. Tate, Anderson Deckard, Asa McCully.
" Sheriff—Davis Layton.
" Co. Clerk—John Barrows.
" " Assessor—Timothy A. Riggs.
" " Treas.—David Froman.
" " School Sup't—Hugh N. George.
" " Surveyor—Harvey Gordon.
" Coroner—Hiram N. Smead.

Public Speaking.

Messrs. Logan and Shiel, candidates for Congress, have made the following appointments for addressing the people of Oregon:

Portland	Saturday, April 28, at 1 o'clock.
Hillsboro	Monday, " 30 "
Lafayette	Tuesday, May 1, at 1 o'clock.
Wiel's Store	Wednesday, May 2, at 1.
Dallas	Thursday, " 3 "
Monmouth	Friday, " at 10 A. M.

and at the following places at 1 o'clock on the days mentioned, in the month of May:

Monroe, Benton co.	Saturday, the 5th
Oakland	Monday, the 7th
Roseburg	Tuesday, the 8th
Evansville	Friday, the 11th
Phœnix	Saturday, the 12th
Jacksonville	Monday, the 14th
Williamsburgh	Tuesday, the 15th
Kerbyville	Thursday, the 17th
Vannoy's	Friday, the 18th
Canyonville	Monday, the 21st
Pleasant Hill	Thursday, the 24th
Eugene City	Friday, the 25th
Brownsville	Saturday, the 26th
Corvallis	Monday, the 28th
Albany	Tuesday, the 29th
Salem	Wednesday, the 30th
Oregon City	Thursday, the 31st
Portland	Thursday night, the 31st
Dalles	Saturday, June 2.

Review of Cornwall on Slavery.

In our two former articles, we have shown, beyond the possibility of plausible cavil, that the Old Testament, so far from justifying the relation of master and slave, or, in other words, the relation of 'owner' and 'property,' attaches the death penalty to the mere act of trying to establish such a relation. That there was such a relation as master and servant provided for, and regulated, we do not deny, but when we look into the laws regulating that relation, we find that it *was milder, more humane, and less restricted on the part of the servant, than our own system of 'hired help' is in Oregon.* It was common for men who were much in debt, or who wished to raise a sum of money, to sell themselves (*piprasko*—bargain, in the Septuagint) to a rich neighbor to pay the debt or raise the money. "And if a sojourner or a stranger wax rich by thee, and thy brother that dwelleth by him wax poor, and SELL (bargain) HIMSELF unto the stranger or sojourner by thee, or to the stock of the stranger's family: after that he is sold, he may be redeemed again." This shows that a relation of master and servant existed between the Jews and Gentiles, where the Gentile held the *Jew*, one of God's chosen people, and as "neither Moses, Christ, or the Apostles" (in the language of Cornwall) "ever said a word in condemnation of it," it is *scriptural* for a heathen to own a Christian, and, in case he isn't redeemed by some other anti-slavery Christian, the master may dispose of him "as other property." It is a clear case, in which a probable descendant of *Ham*, on account of his great wealth, became lawfully seized of a probable descendant of Shem, who was brought to servitude by great poverty. It thus seems to follow that poverty is a crime or misfortune of equal magnitude with the other great crime or misfortune of being descended from Ham. If Noah, at the same time he cursed Canaan, also cursed the poor, and consigned them all to slavery together, that part of the prediction isn't recorded, but the fact that poor pious people were sold, being recorded "without a word of condemnation," it seems to remove the difficulties over which pro-slavery parsons have hitherto stumbled in reconciling the sale of *white Christians* into slavery with Bible servitude. The only difficulty we see in making the case fit what we call 'slavery,' is, that the poor man is plainly stated to have sold or bargained *himself*, and his poverty being mentioned in connection with the wealth of his master, leads one to suppose that he bargained himself (or his labor) for a *consideration*, and that consideration *he* received, and not a man who set him up on the auction block and knocked him off to the highest bidder.—And just here we lay it down as an unanswerable proposition, that in *no case* did an adult ever enter into the condition of servitude legally among the Jews, except he did it *voluntarily, and for a consideration paid to himself*—except in one case, as a punishment for crime. A thief might be sold, provided he had nothing with which to make restitution, even if he had stolen nothing but an old shirt; but that he would have been sold as a *slave*, to be the property of his master, or even to serve him in *any* capacity as long as he would have been sold for if he had stolen a hundred exen, is an inference well worthy of the logic, heart, and brains of the parson who justifies slavery from the Bible by quoting such passages. (See Ex. 22: 3, 4, 8, and 9.)

Again, a man might sell or bargain his *daughter*, but never his son. "If a man sell his daughter to be a maid-servant, she shall not go out as the men-servants do.—If she please not her master who hath *betrothed her to himself*, then shall he let her be redeemed: to sell her unto a strange nation he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her. And if he have *betrothed her unto his son*, he shall deal with her *after the manner of daughters*. If he take him another wife: her food, her raiment, and her *duty of marriage* shall he not diminish." Ex. 21: 7, 8, 9, 10. Here we find that a part of the contract entered into by the master in buying or bargaining for a maid-servant, was first that he should pay the father a sum equivalent to the value of her services to him during her minority, and, secondly, that at her arriving at a suitable age, he should make her either his own wife, or the wife of one of his sons. The first part of the contract was made with the parent, and the latter part with the daughter herself—at least the contrary cannot be proven. The contract being closed, she was legally and fully introduced into the condition of a 'maid-servant,' or what a pro-slavery parson would call a 'slave,'—yet we find the same law that instituted the relation provided her with a permanent home, protected her as a *wife* or *daughter*, and settled a 'duty of marriage' or *dower* upon her.—Not only this, but her children were legal inheritors of the parent estate on the same footing with children by other wives, or free women. Abraham had Ishmael by Hagar, a 'bond-woman,' who was one of his wives. He also had Isaac by Sarah, a 'free-woman,' his first wife. Sarah wishing her own son to inherit the estate, said to her lord, "Cast out the bond-woman and her son: for the son of the bondwoman shall not be *heir* with the son of the free-woman." Gal. 4: 30. This shows conclusively that if Hagar and Ishmael had not not been sent off, or 'cast out,' he would have been a *legal heir* of part of his father's estate. A bond-maid, a wife, having a dower, and bearing children sitting at the same table with other children, sleeping in the same beds, enjoying the same privileges every way, and finally inheriting an equal share of the estate—and yet, according to Democratic parsons, "*slaves, the absolute property of their masters, and liable to be sold as other chattels*"!!!—Isn't it a wonder that Moses doesn't come out of his tomb, braid the old raw hide or parchment on which his laws were written, into a scourge, and thrash these parsons up to the foot of Mt. Sinai, and there stone them to death with the fragments of the "broken tables," for 'wresting his writings, suppressing facts, misquoting his history, and perverting the law, in order to justify man-stealing?

While the law of Moses allowed the Jews to sustain the relation of master and servant to each other for no longer a period than six years at farthest, unless the servant was determined to stay longer, the law allowed them to covenant with heathen or Gentiles for a term of service reaching up to the fiftieth year, or general jubilee. "Both thy bond-men and thy bond-maids which thou shalt have shall be of the heathen that are round about you; of them shall ye buy bond-men and bond-maids.—And ye shall take them as an inheritance for your children after you, to inherit them for a possession; they shall be your bond-men forever." Lev. 25: 44, 46. "There," says the pro-slavery parson, "that shows that they were to be bond-men *forever*, and that means *always;* so I believe I'll steal a nigger, and hold him as a slave forever." Just stand back, sir!—hands off!—you're most too keen for a nigger that you have shown no more title to than the nigger has to you. You are very willing to adopt a "too rigid interpretation of Scripture" when it seems to favor man-stealing. If the word "forever" means to all eternity, then those poor bond-men are serving their masters *now*, and will be *to all eternity*—whether in heaven or hell. Cornwall is the only man we ever knew who makes slavery reach into the Millennium—but we doubt whether *he* would be willing to preach the doctrine that a pious servant would have to follow a wicked master to hell to serve him there. It would be a doctrine, however, no more repugnant to humanity than his present teachings. The longest that 'forever' in the passage quoted could mean would be during the natural life of the servant. Then, again, LIBERTY was to be proclaimed in the year of jubilee, throughout all the land, to ALL the inhabitants thereof. Lev. 25: 10. Now take into consideration the fact that these 'servants' were bought of themselves, and that they could not sell even their own labor to extend beyond the year of jubilee, no matter if that were only one year distant at the time the contract was made, as also the fact that the servants were to be their own judges as to whether their masters fulfilled their part of the contract in using them kindly, and in default of this they were permitted to leave, and the people to whom they fled were compelled to protect them, and forbidden to deliver them up to their masters, and we have a milder system of servitude than is known in any country at the present day. Besides, no country at this day requires a rich man to marry his maid-servant, or make his son marry her. The passage last quoted means simply this, when paraphrased, and no more: "In selecting your servants, you must not take them of your own poor brethren, as a general thing; but you must assist your poor brethren who offer to sell their labor to pay their debts or raise means to support their families, by dividing your substance with them. But you must take your servants from among the heathen; you and your children must do this always, or forever."

We have now shown that the Jewish law, which was made for a peculiar people, under peculiar circumstances, so far from justifying an oppression of the poor, threw around them stronger barriers of protection from the iron hand of oppression than any code of laws ever did of human enactment. The stealing of men, the selling of them, or the keeping of them for the kidnapper, was punishable with death. The kind treatment of bond-servants who sold themselves to pay a debt or raise a sum in advance, was abundantly secured by a law that rendered it impossible to recover a servant that chose to leave his master. Everywhere in the Jewish authorities the doctrine is religiously inculcated that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the author of the law represents the "cry of the laborer that hath reaped down your fields for raught" as indicative of a wickedness in the employer that demanded the most condign punishment. The defrauding of the poor laborer of the result of his own toil, the cheating him out of his wages, and the living on the unrequited labor of others, is in the Bible a crime prominent in the category of dark deeds of infamy. The word "slavery" is the embodiment of an idea of a geometrical series of crimes, which Wesley aptly called "*the sum of all villainies.*"

Having now sufficiently examined the Old Testament to show that the Almighty has built a wall of protection around his poor lambs so high that no kidnapping kiota can ever get over into the fold, we shall in our next article take a glance at the New Testament, to see whether there is any gap through which a kidnapping parson could drag out a lamb there.

ANOTHER BLUNDER.—Delusion seems to have no more political sagacity than a goose. He is constantly making some blunder that injures his party and weakens his own prospects. The latest blunder is the publication of the silly falsehood that Col. Baker has come here with *thirty thousand* dollars to buy his way into the United States Senate. Now we happen to know that Col. Baker has no money whatever, except a little he has saved from honest industry. If it were true that Col. Baker had thirty thousand dollars, or even half that sum, which he was willing to use for the purposes mentioned, doesn't Delusion know that he could buy every black vote in the Legislature with it, and thus render the chances of his election certain? Delusion ought to be too shrewd to advertise the fact to his dough-face brethren that Col. Baker will give them five hundred or a thousand dollars each for his vote, when all of them know that the most Delusion will be able to pay will be a bottle or two of "rot gut" to be divided between them.

EXPLAINED.—Delusion is out with an apology for the miserable stuff he has been feeding such Democrats as Crooks on by way of editorial matter. He says he has been kept so busy running back and forth from his farm to his office, tending his stock, &c., &c., that he hasn't printed as clean a sheet as he might. That has been the general opinion. Shuck himself thinks "Delusion don't print as *far* a paper as he *mout*." We have been of the opinion all the time that Delusion was trying to carry on the hog-raising and editorial business both at once. His editorials sound to us as though they were all written in a hog-pen. If the blacks keep Delusion grinding the Albany organ much longer, we hope for the honor of Oregon journalism that they will provide him with swill enough to keep his hogs from squealing while he writes.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—In another column of this week's issue will be found the official proceedings of the late Republican State Convention. DAVID LOGAN was nominated for Congress by a nearly unanimous vote on the first ballot. The nomination of Mr. Logan was not unexpected by the Republicans generally, and the unanimity with which it was made, is a good omen of the success of the friends of good government at the coming election. The resolutions upon which the Republican party of Oregon stood last year were reaffirmed, without any addition or subtraction. The utmost harmony and good feeling marked the action of the convention throughout.

☞ J. W. Sullivan, News Agent, San Francisco, by last steamer forwarded to us liberal files of late periodicals.

"Old Zip Coon."

☞ The Argus accuses us of being a "Garrisonian Abolitionist" because we stated that the abolition crusade was damaging the condition of the slave generally, and preventing all chance of emancipation in individual cases. This is the sum and substance of what we said; but the quibbling genius of the Argus, who strains himself into a constant perspiration trying to imitate the sharp hits of the Louisville Journal, alters our language, *makes* us say something else, and then *abuses* us for saying it.—*Coon's Express.*

False, sir! We never altered a word of your language, but clipped it from your paper just as you printed it, and then proved to the satisfaction of every man who understands language that your teachings were precisely those of the Garrisonian abolitionists. But if you prefer to *rank* among black Democrats, while you *teach* abolitionism, you can choose your own company. The tree of sectionalism here has but just two limbs—the one a Garrisonian limb, with many an abolition Coon on it, and the other a Jo Lane limb, with many a Democratic viper on it. If you choose to crawl down off the limb where you belong, and take up with snakes, we have no objections. We generally fire into the poison tree of disunionism pretty much at random, caring little whether we bring down an abolition Coon or a Democratic viper. All the apology for the 'sharp hits' is, that it requires 'sharp shots' to hit *very small game.* Delusion calls our 'hits' 'low and vulgar,' for the reason that a shot that hits him must go *very low down.*

STEAMBOATING.—Last Tuesday evening, about half past six o'clock, the Jennie came up to the Clackamas rapids, and taking the line, attempted to pull over. But the line parted, and she was compelled to drop below and tie up until it could be replaced. Two of the Jennie's men, 'Cy' and Peter, then went above to undertun the upper part of the line, for the purpose of attaching the broken end to which the keg was fastened, so that the steamer could reach it. Having made their skiff fast by its painter to the main line above, it swamped with the force of the current, and 'Cy,' being a good swimmer, took water, and swam ashore. Peter, in the meantime, clung to the thwarts of the submerged boat, and by this means managed to keep his head above water, while he made the woods resound with cries for help. He says he had about concluded to give up and say his prayers, but on second thought concluded it might distract his attention and prevent his holding on so well, and concluded to defer it. As it was now quite dark, so that he could not be seen from the shore, considerable excitement was manifested by the crew and passengers for his safety, as he cried out that he was nearly exhausted and could not hold on much longer; but a boat was finally procured at Rinearson's, and he was rescued from his perilous position. The Jennie's passengers were ferried over Clackamas river in a canoe, and footed it to town about half past ten in the night.

BROCK'S RECORD.—We see it stated in the papers that Brock, the "*chairman*" of the Democratic State Central Committee, was formerly a practical abolitionist, of the Garrison school. This is no doubt correct, as he sometimes incautiously lets it leak out himself. During a speech we made last spring at Cloverdale, in Lane County, we took occasion to state that Garrison had denounced the U. S. Constitution as "a compact with death and a covenant with hell." Brock, in a long, dry reply to us, spent a good portion of his time in clearing up the character of Garrison, who he said "*hadn't said any such thing.*" He showed himself so perfectly familiar with Garrison's history, and so sensitive when we condemned him as a fanatic, that it forced the conviction on our mind that he was an old chum of Garrison's, if indeed he hadn't slept with him about as long as Delusion is said to have slept with his nigger room mates in Oberlin. We took occasion to call the attention of the audience to this fact, when poor Brock became so discomfited at the roars of laughter elicited by the fact that he had "put his foot in it" that he rushed out of the house, mounted his long-eared mule, and was soon all out of sight but the extremities of his swallow-fork which stuck straight out in the same direction of the other long-eared animal's tail.

PRESIDENTIAL.—An abolition paper in New York proposes that the abolitionists run Delusion's kinsman, Gerrit Smith, for President, in order to break down the Republicans and elect the Charleston nominee. We hope if they run either of the two Smiths they will run Delusion, as he has a better *practical* abolition record than Gerrit. We doubt whether they could prove that *Gerrit* ever went to school at Oberlin, ate mush and molasses at the same table with negroes, roomed with them, and slept between two buck negro room-mates, till the weather got so hot that he suggested "taking turns" with his bedfellows in sleeping in the 'middle,' which being voted down by a "fair majority" he left in disgust and published a large edition of a small work entitled "Oberlin Unmasked." Our notion is that in the matter of a "negro equality record" Delusion is the most available candidate of the two. Gerrit is sound enough in theory, but Delusion has *practiced* what Gerrit has only *taught.*

SILVER MINES.—There is considerable excitement in this section about the reported discovery of silver on the Santiam some seventy miles from here. We shall know in a few days about the correctness of these reports, as two of our most reliable citizens have started there on a prospecting tour.

Republican State Convention.

EUGENE CITY, April 19, 1860.

The Republican State Convention was called to order by W. C. Johnson, of the State Central Committee.

W. T. Matlock was chosen temporary chairman, and Joel Ware temporary secretary.

The chair appointed a committee of three on credentials, consisting of W. C. Johnson, B. J. Pengra, T. S. Kendall.

On motion the committee on credentials were instructed to inquire if Umpqua county was entitled to an additional delegate.

The committee on credentials made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee on credentials report the names of gentlemen following as entitled to seats in this convention:

Linn County—John Conner, A. Hanan, W. R. Kirk, J. Marks, Wm. McFadden, J. H. Lame, W. F. Backensto, T. S. Kendall, A. McCully, (by. B. J. S. Kesling, proxy.)—9.

Marion County—Jno. D. Crawford, S. L. Brooks, Joseph Magone, Fones Wilbur, Wm. Greenwood, E. Cranston, C. B. Rowland, Samuel Clark, John C. Cartwright.—9.

Tillamook County—C. H. Davidson.

Jackson County—J. M. McCall, E. L. Applegate, Chas. K. Klum, J. C. Davenport, E. K. Anderson, S. P. Taylor—6.

Josephine County—Geo. E. Briggs, A. Waters, Samuel W. Sawyer (by Briggs, proxy.) J. V. R. Witt—4.

Douglas County—J. A. Briggs, A. Laughlin, Chas. Barrett, G. R. Ellison, M. Monnahon, John Kelly (J. Applegate, proxy.)—6.

Wasco County—J. G. Sparks, Wm. Logan (Henry Failing, proxy.)

Washington County—T. R. Cornelius, W. H. Bennett, R. S. Caldwell (T. R. Cornelius, proxy.) Wilson Bowlby—4.

Benton County—A. G. Hovey, Geo. Mercer, James Watson, B. R. Biddle—4.

Multnomah County—S. M. Smith, H. A. Hogue, Henry Failing, W. L. Chittenden, James M. Blossom, W. W. Baker, Chas. Hutchins—7.

Clatsop County—James Taylor, (M. S. Smith, proxy.)

Polk County—W. H. Vandevert, James Ladd, H. Borford, M. Dodson—4.

Lane County—A. A. Smith, B. J. Pengra, A. A. Hemminway, C. H. Moses, I. R. Moores, H. Smith, F. B. Dunn—7.

Clackamas County—W. T. Matlock, Wm. Barlow, R. C. Crawford, J. S. Vinson, W. C. Johnson—5.

Yamhill County—W. L. Adams, L. Laughlin, P. R. Harrison, Amasa Howe, Joseph Sanders (D. S. Payne, proxy.)—5.

Umpqua County—J. W. P. Harrington, D. C. Underwood—2.

Columbia County—J. W. Watt (T. R. Cornelius, proxy.)

Your committee also report in favor of allowing Umpqua county an additional delegate. W. C. JOHNSON, Ch'n.

On motion of Jesse Applegate, D.C. Underwood was admitted as the additional delegate from Umpqua county.

The delegates present from the counties not fully represented were authorized to fill their respective delegations.

An election was had for permanent officers, which resulted as follows: W. C. Johnson, Chairman; Joel Ware, Secretary; A. G. Hovey, Assistant Secretary.

The chair appointed a committee of five on platform, consisting of C. H. Moses, Jesse Applegate, J. M. Blossom, Wm. Barlow, Geo. E. Briggs; and also a committee of three on the order of business, consisting of Geo. E. Briggs, B. J. Pengra, W. T. Matlock.

Col. E. D. Baker was invited by the unanimous voice of the convention to address the meeting at one o'clock.

Adjourned till one o'clock

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Convention assembled at one o'clock.

Col. Baker addressed the convention until three o'clock.

Committee on order of business made the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee on order of business beg leave to report as follows:

1. Reports of committees.
2. Nomination of candidate for Congress.
3. Selection of three Presidential Electors.
4. Election of State Central Committee.

GEO. E. BRIGGS, Ch'n.

The report of the committee on platform was unanimously adopted:

EUGENE CITY, April 19, 1860.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your committee on platform and resolutions beg leave to report the following:

1. Resolved, That there is no feeling we cherish as Republicans and Oregonians more strong than our devotion to the Union of these States; that we entertain no hatred to any part; that we claim no right to interfere with the institutions which exist in the other States; that we recognize to the fullest extent, the right of independent action by the several States to make all rightful rules and regulations for their own government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

2. Resolved, That, recognizing the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, in relation to the question of slavery, we oppose its extension, and will use all Constitutional means to prevent it.

3. Resolved, That while we recognize the fact that, by the Constitution, the sovereignty of the Territories is vested in the Congress of the United States, we acknowledge as well that Congress may delegate the exercise of that sovereignty, in part or in whole, to the people of such Territories; and are in favor of such delegation, as far as may be consistent with the protection of free labor and good government therein.

4. Resolved, That the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in Territories, now demanded by leading Democrats in Congress, and insisted upon by them as a vital and cardinal element of the faith and practice of the Democratic party, and as the real issue between them and their opponents is a gross infraction of popular and national rights, which ought to be resisted by every freeman.

5. Resolved, That while we are in favor of annexing to the United States adjacent Territory, when its occupants and owners consent thereto, on terms honorable to our government, so that thereby the area of our free institutions may be extended and our national prosperity promoted, we are utterly opposed to wresting such territory by force from its proprietors, to obtain it by corrupt means, or to placing large sums of money in the hands of any executive officer, with authority to use the same in acquiring as he may choose that which ought to be secured only by the discreet judgment of the nation, expressed through its Constitutional representatives in Congress.

6. Resolved, That whilst we would guard with the utmost care the purity of the ballot-box, as the fountain of all political power, we, as a party, will welcome those of our race who prefer a land of free schools, free speech, and free labor, to the despotism under which they may have been born. And we believe an enforcement of the naturalization laws of the United States as they now exist will secure the purity of our elections, and also place the foreign immigration on a probation sufficient to prove his earnest intentions to become one of us.

7. Resolved, That the interests of Oregon, not less than those of the Union, demand the passage of the Homestead bill, and the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad; measures approved by the Republican party, and only defeated by the unreasonable and unjust action of the Democracy.

8. Resolved, That we regard Internal Improvements of a national character—a tariff upon imposts sufficient to meet the current expenses of government which will discriminate in favor of Home Industry—and a free gift of a Home to him who will cultivate and defend it—as measures eminently calculated to advance the interests of free labor, and as such will be supported by the Republican party.

9. Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon Congress the immediate payment of our *War Debt* as an act of justice to the people of Oregon, who ought not to be held responsible for the misconduct of either officers or individuals, whether truly or falsely alleged.

CHARLES H. MOSES, Ch'n.

The convention proceeded to an informal ballot for candidate for Congress.

The chair appointed B. J. Pengra and Henry Failing as tellers.

The ballot resulted as follows: David Logan, 58; T. J. Dryer, 6; W. T. Matlock, 5; C. P. Sprague, 4; scattering, 4.

On motion the nomination of David Logan was declared unanimous.

Convention proceeded to the nomination of Presidential Electors, by acclamation, with the following result: T. J. Dryer, B. J. Pengra, W. H. Watkins.

Proceeded to fix the place for holding the next State convention, by ballot: Eugene City, 23; Corvallis, 5; scattering, 4. Eugene City was declared selected.

H. W. Corbett, W. C. Johnson, and E. D. Shattuck were continued the State Central Committee, and were authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in the nomination for Presidential Electors.

It was ordered that the proceedings of the Convention be furnished the *Oregonian, Press,* and *Argus* for publication.

Col. E. D. Baker was unanimously invited to stump the State in the coming canvass.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Judge Stratton for adjourning court to accommodate the delegates; also to the officers of the convention for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

Adjourned sine die.

W. C. JOHNSON, Ch'n.
JOEL WARE, A. G. HOVEY, Sec'ys.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Oregon Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church stands adjourned to meet with Luckamiute Congregation, Polk county, Oregon, on Friday next preceding the second Sabbath in May, 1860, at 7 o'clock P. M.

I. O. O. F.

OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at their Hall nearly opposite the Land Office, on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. R. C. CRAWFORD, N. G.
THOS. CHARMAN, Rec. Sec'y. 20

Multnomah Lodge No. 1,

A. F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in the Sons of Temperance Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. A. L. LOVEJOY, W. M.
D. W. CRAIG, Sec'y. 13

☞ The next regular meeting will be on Saturday evening, April 28, 1860.

Notice.

The Oregon Bible Society will hold its annual meeting at Salem on Wednesday, the 9th of May, 1860. The friends of the cause are invited to attend. April 28, 1860.

Oregon Division, No. 3, S. of T.,

Meets at Harmony Hall every Friday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. D. RUTLEDGE, W.P.
D. W. CRAIG, R. S.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Oregon Tract Society will be held at Salem on Thursday, May 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of this cause are invited to be present. G. H. ATKINSON, Sec.

Moffat's Life Pills.—The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of costiveness, dyspepsia, bilious and liver affections, piles, rheumatism, fevers and ague, obstinate head-aches, and all general derangements of health, these Pills have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient.

Dr. Moffat's Phœnix Bitters will be found equally efficacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsia, headache, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by Medicine Dealers and Druggists generally throughout the country. 3 y

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—The only pure and genuine Balsam is, and for the last twenty years has been, prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & Co., of Boston; and their printed name, as well as the written signature of *I. Butts*, appear on the outer wrappers. As you would avoid the spurious and have the genuine, *take no other!*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This invaluable remedy is the best one extant for the safe, sure, speedy, and permanent cure of *coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, pneumonia, croup, whooping cough, bleeding at the lungs, pain in the breast or side*, and in fact every form of throat, chest, and lung complaint, as well as CONSUMPTION itself.

This household remedy should be in the hands of every family and individual, as a timely application of it to a slight cold will cause immediate relief; while cases of long standing, obstinate, and apparently incurable character, will surely yield to its wonderful curative powers and its great adaptation to the wants of man when afflicted.

For sale in California by Redington & Co., Henry Johnson & Co., Charles Morrill, San Francisco; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice, Coffin & Co., Marysville; Smith & Davis, Portland, Oregon. 5eb9eow