

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, broad measure) one insertion, 3 00

The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

Which is the weaker sex?

Females are called the weaker sex, but why? If they are not strong, who is? When men wrap themselves in thick garments, and incase the whole in a stout overcoat to shut out the cold, women in thin silk dresses, with neck and shoulders bare, or nearly so, say they are perfectly comfortable!

The Father of Waters.—A writer referring to the vastness of the Mississippi river, says: "It extends 2,100 miles from the frozen regions of the North to the sunny south, and with the Missouri river is 4,500 miles in length.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.

The Taunton (Mass.) Gazette, of a late date, relates the following incident: "A few evenings ago a party of Spiritists were assembled at Taunton, Mass., for the purpose of witnessing the usual phenomena.

HUMAN DEPRAVITY.—Hereditary conditions in parents cause depravity in their children, by deranging the body. It is what men eat and drink, it is how they live, sleep, etc., it is their physiological conditions and habits, that cause nine-tenths of human depravity.

STATISTICS OF THE FIGHT.—Bell's Life gives the statistics of the fight between Heenan and Sayers. According to the table, Sayers was knocked down 29 times, and Heenan not once; Sayers was thrown 13 times, and Heenan once; Sayers received 69 blows, and Heenan 19.

AUSTRIA.—The London Times says:—"It seems that the world is destined to be disappointed in all its hopes of Austria, and that we have in her a Power which neither experience can teach nor calamity tame."

A Voice from Mount Hood.

Ed. Argus.—Dear Sir: In my solitary dwelling amid these mountains near the base of Mount Hood, I have lived for many, many years, even till my head is grown as white as the lofty summit of the hoary giant that overshadows my lonely cabin, seldom visiting the settlements, and the settlers very seldom visiting me.

In many of the books and newspapers that my visitors have been kind enough to leave me, I find how much the world must have changed since I left it—how lost to all sense of honesty and Christian feeling, how entirely lost to view has become the object of our great Creator! It seems to me, as I read these papers, that the sole aim of the human family is how they may destroy one another.

In the work of adulteration, the most subtle poisons, taken from the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, are recklessly employed. From the vegetable come opium, tobacco, henbane, strychnine, cocculus Indicus; from the earths, they become too numerous to detail; from the acids, oil of vitriol, muriatic acid, and many other medicinal poisons.

Ed. Argus.—Permit me for the first time in my life to give publicity to some of my feelings through the columns of a newspaper. The time has come when we should arouse from our lethargy, buckle on our armor for the continuance of the war, and unmask the hidden principles of the pro-slavery propagandist party, whereby they are treacherously trying to delude, mislead, and deceive a great portion of their present followers, men who would no more be associated with such a band of wholesale and highway robbers, than they would with a band of negro-stealers; for I hold that stealing a man's principles and applying them to their own aggrandizement (whereby you gain a man's vote and use it against him with deadly effect) is the lowest petty stealing that can be invented—worse than stealing the last acorn from a blind pig.

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is this to have an existence in civilized communities, and in the nineteenth century!—Why should the vile compounds be allowed to land on our shores—why should they be manufactured in our very midst—and why do you legalize those dispensers of death, which madden, impoverish, and infuriate your fellow-citizens?

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(From the Argus Extra, Monday morning last) Later from the East!

NEWS BY PONY EXPRESS!

NO NOMINATION AT CHARLESTON!

Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June!

The Panama arrived at Portland last night bringing dates from the East to 5th of May. We are indebted to Tracy & Co., and to F. J. Hollister, Esq., for full files of Eastern papers.

We are under obligations to J. M. Bacon, Esq., for a copy of the Alta California, from which we take the following: The Charleston Convention.

APRIL 30.—The question was taken on adopting the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, and it was adopted by 165 yeas to 138 noes.

St. Louis, May 5.—The Convention rejected the majority report, which protected all the rights of property against Congressional or Territorial legislation, and wherever Federal authority extends; whereupon Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, and Texas withdrew entirely; and South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas, and Delaware, partially, forming a Southern Convention.

The regular Convention balloted on the 1st and 2d of May, under rule of two-thirds of all States, fifty-seven ballots without choice, and Douglas's highest vote, 152; his lowest, after 23 ballots, 151.

MAY 1.—The first ballot stood as follows: Douglas 145, Guthrie 36, Dickinson 7, Lane 6, Hunter 42, Davis 1, Toucey 2, Pierce 1, Johnson 1.

Last ballot, Douglas 151, Guthrie 1, Lane 16, Hunter 20, Dickinson 2, Davis 1. On the 3d of May, the Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June.

The Southern Convention voted an address, and resolutions for a Southern Convention at Washington, June 11th.

The resolution to meet in Baltimore on the 18th of June was adopted by a vote of 195 to 55.

The dispatch says that the adjournment of the Convention was effected by the friends of Douglas, under orders from Washington.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION. The Seceders' Convention was held on the 1st of May, and was addressed by Yancey and others. It adopted the majority platform which was rejected in the Convention before the split.

Bayard, of Delaware, was chosen President. A proposition to take the name of Constitutional Democracy, was, after long debate, voted down, the delegates claiming to be the only National Convention.

The Pacific Railroad resolution was adopted, but not without considerable opposition.

The Democrats of Indiana fired fifty-seven guns at Indianapolis, in honor of the Indiana delegation who voted that number of times for Douglas.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY GUNS WERE FIRED AT St. Louis, in honor of the votes given to Douglas.

Women at Twenty.

When a young girl reaches the age of fifteen or sixteen, she begins to think of the mysterious subject of matrimony—a state, the delights of which her youthful imagination shadows forth in the most captivating forms. It is made the topic of light and incidental conversation among her companions, and it is recurred to with increasing interest every time it is brought upon the tapis.

From the age of eighteen to twenty is "the very witching time" of female life. During that period the female heart is more susceptible to the soft and tender influence of love than at any other; and we appeal to our fair readers to say whether, if inclination was alone consulted in the business, more marriages would not take place during this ticklish season than in any in which it is preceded or followed?

The truth is, that the majority of women begin to move more thoughtfully when they have turned the age of twenty. The giddiness of the girl gives place to the sobriety of the woman. Frivolity is succeeded by reflection; and reason reigns where passion previously held undisputed sway.

The Millennium.—Dr. Cumming has been stating his opinion at Leeds respecting the great events which, according to his interpretation of the book of Daniel and the Apocalypse, are looming in the future.

He said the year 1867 seemed to end 6,000 years of the world's history, and from the earliest period onward it had been the almost universal belief that the six days of creation were typical of those 6,000 years, and that the seventh day of creation, or the Sabbath, was typical of the millennial rest of 1,000 years.

It was a remarkable fact, however, that the ablest chronologists, irrespective of all prophetic theories, had shown that a mistake of upwards of 100 years had been made in calculating the chronology of the world, and that the year 1860 of the Christian era began not from the year 4,004 of the world's history, but in the year 4137, and that the year of Christ's birth was five years before that, in 4132.

If his premises were just, then they were at that moment within seven years of the exhaustion of 6,000 years; so that if 1866 was to be the termination of this economy they had arrived at the Saturday evening of the world's long and dreary week.

It is contended that the Democratic Senate will force Douglas to take position on the questions of the day that will damage him in one section or the other. They will revive the caucus slave-code resolutions, and if he votes against them, the South will discard him—if for them, he is politically dead in the North.

The Chinese.—It has been considered that the Chinese were not an inventive people, but this was a mistake. The art of printing was known in China nine hundred years before any knowledge of it prevailed in England.

Printing was first introduced into Europe early in the fifteenth century. The Chinese printers were generally itinerant. They discovered the magnetic needle; this took place in the traditional period when the Yellow Emperor, having passed his way, a little carriage was built on the top of which was a figure that always pointed to the North, and thus the route discovered.

The effect of lodestone was also mentioned in their dictionary. We are also probably indebted to the Chinese for the Mariner's Compass; for it had long been known to them before it was to us, and Marco Polo made a visit to China, and no doubt communicated it from them to his countrymen.

Gunpowder was invented there many centuries before it was known in England, but was only used for fireworks; and, strange to say, the component parts were nearly the same as the European mixture.

A man in Bangor celebrated his thirtieth birthday recently—being fifty-two years of age. He was born on the 29th February.

Gen. Jose de la Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has been killed in Spain in a duel with the Marquis Paezola.

MIRAMON'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—Miramon appears to be about twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet nine inches high, and of slender, genteel figure, which is well set off by his fine uniform.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES NEAR WASHOE.—Pyramid Lake in Carson Valley has been the scene of barbarous Indian outrages lately, a fight having taken place there between 105 whites and about 500 Indians. The whites were defeated with a loss of 25 killed. Great preparations are being made by the Governor of California to send aid to the Americans, and volunteer companies are already being organized.

Legislation by Congress in the Territories.

The National Intelligencer some time since published a series of articles on the question of the sovereignty of Congress over the Territories. The following are some of the conclusions at which it arrived:

From our citations, then, it appears— 1. That in the first legislation of Congress with regard to the Northwest Territory, under the old Confederation, no restriction was placed on the extension of slavery by the act of April 23, 1784.

2. That such a restriction, accompanied, however, with a clause for the rendition of fugitive slaves, was subsequently passed by Congress in the adoption of the ordinance of 1787, on the 13th of July in that year.

3. That this ordinance was passed unanimously by the Continental Congress, and that its engagements were known to the framers of our present Constitution, which, by the first clause of its sixth article, declaring "all engagements entered into before the adoption of the Constitution as valid against the United States under the Confederation," has been commonly held to confirm the articles of compact contained in the ordinance of 1787.

4. That the Constitution, by this clause, and by the general provision investing Congress with power to "dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States," was understood at the time of its formation to confer upon the National Legislature a grant of power ample to meet the requirements of the Territorial legislation already adopted under the old Confederation, which legislation could thus be constitutionally reaffirmed under the new charter, even if it had been unconstitutionally passed under the Articles of Confederation.

5. That Congress accordingly proceeded by the act of the 7th of August, 1789, to reaffirm the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, a step which could not have been legally taken without a grant of power supposed to be adequate to the exigencies of the case.

6. That the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the Union received by this act an endorsement under the present Constitution in the first Congress of the United States, which counted among its members fourteen who had sat in the Convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Madison being of that number.

7. That this same Congress, on the 2d of April, 1790, accepted from North Carolina the deed of cession in which it was stipulated, with regard to the Territory south of the Ohio, "that no regulations made or to be made by Congress should tend to emancipate slaves."

8. That by this stipulation on the part of North Carolina the power of Congress to enact such "regulations" was plainly implied; and that by the acceptance of this stipulation Congress pledged itself to recognize and sanction the institution of slavery in the ceded territory, which it could not have lawfully done unless its power had been plenary and discretionary on this subject.

9. That the power was so understood and expounded by Madison in the debates had in Congress in 1791 on the admission of Tennessee into the Union as a State.

10. That by the act of April 7, 1798, organizing the Territory of Mississippi, Congress volunteered to sanction the institution of slavery—a proposition for its restriction and prohibition having obtained but twelve votes in the House of Representatives.

11. That the debate had on the question raised in the case of Mississippi, the power of Congress over slavery in that Territory was conceded on all hands to be absolute; but that Congress yielded to the force of representations by which it was sought to show that in exercising this absolute power respect should be had to the different situations of different territorial regions, in some of which slavery might be properly prohibited and in others allowed on grounds of political propriety and expediency, subject to the discretion of Congress.

12. That at that early period in our parliamentary history this discretionary power was exercised without intolerance or exaction on the part of either the North or the South.

13. That in the same act of 1798, sanctioning slavery in the Mississippi Territory, Congress "regulated" the institution by forbidding the importation into Mississippi of any slaves from any port or place without the limits of the United States; and as this prohibition was laid upon the said Territory prior to 1805, it proceeded on the supposition that Congress had absolute jurisdiction in the premises, and could exercise with regard to the Territories a power which it was forbidden to exercise at that date with regard to such States as might desire to continue the importation of slaves from Africa.

14. That the doctrine of popular sovereignty was not only unknown at this early period, but was expressly repudiated by Congress and by the General Government, with reference alike to the Territories of the North and of the South.

15. That on the acquisition of Louisiana Congress proceeded to govern the new territory by virtue of the same plenary authority understood to be conferred by the clause empowering Congress "to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."

16. That the modern Democratic theory which restricts the intentment of this law to the territory belonging to the Union at the date of the formation of the Constitution was expressly repudiated by the friends of the Louisiana purchase.

17. That, in organizing the Territory of Orleans and in setting off the District of Louisiana, Congress assumed at once to sanction and "regulate" the institution of slavery in the new possessions acquired by the treaty of 1803.

18. That the power of Congress over the