

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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Frank Johnson

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The Oregon Argus.

Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.

VOL. VI.

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No. 14.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, by letter measure) one insertion...

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

[From the Spanish.] A Love Lay. My love slept there, In the shadow of my hair,

THE HEBREWS.—A late writer, who has dipped deeply into the calculation, asserts that there are two hundred thousand Jews in the United States, while in England there are only thirty-five thousand.

GLAD OF IT.—About one half the democratic voters are as glad of the explosion of their party as if it were the event they had most desired and prayed for.

DEATH OF LADY BYRON.—We learn that on the 17th May, Lady Byron, the widow of the great poet, died at Condon, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

A RARE WITNESS.—A Helgian journal gives an example of a husband ready to do justice to his wife under most trying circumstances.

EXPORTS.—In the year 1859 the United States exported to England one hundred and sixty-six million, seventy-eight thousand, seven hundred and thirty-four dollars.

The Chicago Convention. Correspondence of the Argus. DEAR SIR: It was my intention to send you some sketches of the Chicago Convention, but my time has been wholly occupied.

The Wigwag, of which you have had descriptions, when filled to its utmost capacity, held twelve thousand people. Before each session of the Convention, more than an hour was consumed in being seated.

The delegates and spectators, while not striving to imitate the mock enthusiasm of 'ye Old Fogie' Convention at Baltimore, in which every word of every speaker was followed by "cheers," were actuated from the first by a spirit of conciliation and deference.

It was felt that the greatest difficulty of the Convention would be to create a platform acceptable to all the classes represented, and especially to the laborers of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was argued, and then laid over as the principal topic for discussion on the first Monday evening in August.—Would it not be well for Temperance men to respond to the call of the State Society to hold meetings the first Monday evening of every month?

How is it? Shall we have a general uprising on Temperance? Will editors "pitch in" on either side of the question, to put the ball in motion?

LETTERS OF DISMISSAL.—A Congregationalist writer says: "When may a church deny a letter of dismission to any of its members? When is it dealing with him in the way of discipline; when he desires it at large to the world; when he desires it to a false church?"

First Annual Fair of the Clackamas Co. Agricultural Society. The Society will hold its first Annual Fair at Oregon City, on Sept. 27 and 28, 1860.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. ED. ARGUS: A portion of the citizens of Salem held a Temperance meeting on the evening of the 2d inst., and discussed, among other things, the following:

Resolved, That the license system is an outrage upon good sense and good government; that if selling liquor is proper, all should be permitted to sell without buying the privilege; if improper, it should be prohibited; that honest liquor advocates and Temperance men should unite to have free liquor or prohibition.

The object of discussing the resolution of the other evening was to develop general action that would lead to an efficient result. We have been working too much on the "better-skelter" principle—rather as travelers going nowhere upon a road leading to no place.

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STALLIONS. Four years old and upward—1st premium, \$5; 2d, \$3. Under four years old and over three—1st prem., \$3; 2d, \$2.

MARE AND COLTS, AND COLTS. Brood mare over four years old—1st premium, \$3; 2d, \$2. Mare colt, under four and over three—1st prem., \$2; 2d, \$1.

MATCHED AND SINGLE HORSES. Best span of horses—1st premium, \$3. Saddle horse—1st premium, \$2.

SWEEPSTAKE PREMIUM ON HORSES. Stallions of any age or breed to pay an entrance fee of two dollars each; winning horses to take "the pile" (after paying twenty per cent. thereon to the Society).

CATTLE. Bull over four years old—1st premium, \$5; 2d, \$3. Bull under four and over three—1st premium, \$3.

SWINE. Boar—1st premium, \$2. Sow with five pigs—1st premium, \$1 50.

GARDEN PRODUCTIONS. Lot of six beets, \$1. Lot of six cabbages, \$1. Assortment of garden vegetables, \$2.

FRUIT. Lot of apples, \$2. Lot of pears, \$1 50. Lot of peaches, \$1 50. Grapes—1st premium, \$1; 2d, 50c. Plums, diploma each for three or more varieties.

BEES. Best stand of bees—1st premium, \$2; 2d, \$1. Two-horse lumber wagon—1st premium, \$3; 2d, \$2.

MANUFACTURES. Two-horse lumber wagon—1st premium, \$3; 2d, \$2. Set harness, \$1. Saddle, \$1 50.

FARMS AND ORCHARDS. Farm under best cultivation—1st premium, \$10; 2d, \$7. Orchard over one hundred trees, 1st premium, \$5.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED. Committee on Horses.—J. R. Ralston, S. W. Moss, C. W. Noblett, Jas. Barlow, Joseph Young.

D. D. Tompkins, A. E. Wait, R. Caulfield, On Small Fruits.—J. R. Robb, A. F. Hodges, B. Jennings, Jas. Weston, John Toner.

On Bees.—D. D. Tompkins, William Holmes, John Toner. On Mechanical Arts and Manufactures.—A. H. Steele, E. Milligan, Geo. Marshall, John Thomas, Wm. Dierdorf.

Ladies' Department.—Domestic Manufactures.—W. C. Johnson, D. B. Hannah, J. S. Rinearson, J. F. Miller, D. W. Craig. Miscellaneous Committee to be composed of the presidents of the preceding committees.

THE MILITARY POWERS OF EUROPE. If we regard the three greatest European military powers in their most prominent feature, we find that France is an artillery, Austria a cavalry, and Prussia an infantry power.

Supposing that the next continental war will be between France and Prussia, as we have every ground for believing, Prussia would become the representative and leader of Germany, and thus the number of her troops would be raised to an equality with those of France.

EUROPE IN A FERMENT.—The condition of European affairs at present is extremely complicated. Italy is in a state of revolution. France, with her inscrutable Emperor at her head, is pursuing a policy that indicates ambitious designs affecting the civilized world.

TROUBLE BREWING AMONG THE CHEROKEES.—It is said that a secret organization, with which no half or mixed blood Indian is admitted, has been started and is daily extending among the Cherokees.

TOBACCO FOR BOYS.—A strong and sensible writer administers a wholesome dose to boys who use tobacco in any form, assuring them that tobacco has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys.

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Ratification Meeting in Yamhill Co. SPEECHES, &c.

LAFAYETTE, July 2, 1860. Editor of the Argus: The Republicans of Yamhill County met here on Saturday last to respond to the nominations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President, and HANNIBAL HAMLIN for Vice President, and they ratified the nominations most cordially.

The meeting was organized by calling S. M. GILMORE to the Chair, and appointing JOHN H. HALL, Secretary. Mr. GILMORE, after explaining the object of the meeting, paid a high tribute to the personal and political character of the nominees, and the Convention which nominated them, and said he did not doubt their triumphant election in November next.

The Republican Platform was then introduced and read by G. L. Woods, when a speech was loudly called for, from Dr. McBRIDE.

Dr. McBRIDE said that he was not in a very good condition for making a speech, having a bad cold, but he could not refrain from saying a few words by way of expressing his entire satisfaction with the action of the Chicago Convention. He said it was natural that Missourians should have felt a preference for Mr. Bates over all other men that had been named for the nomination. On looking round he found that there were about as many Illinoisians as Missourians in Oregon who as naturally prefer Mr. Lincoln; and since the nomination had been made, and he had become more familiar with the personal and political history of Mr. Lincoln, he was not only satisfied, but believed that he was the best and most available man that could have been selected.

He said that he came to Oregon a democrat, and that he had continued to act with that party so long as their measures of policy tended to promote the interests and the welfare of the laboring class, in opposition to the measures of the Whig party, which he honestly believed were calculated more for the benefit of the capitalists of the country than the poor laboring man, and he also thought the Whig leaders were more inclined to aristocratic notions than the Democrats. He had always favored the land policy of Benton and other leading Democrats, the effect of which was to keep the public lands out of the hands of speculators, and enable the poor man to secure a home for himself and family, even were he able to buy only forty acres.

He contrasted the policy of the self-styled Democratic party of the present day, in a very clear and comprehensive manner, showing beyond all question and cavil, that the policy of the Republican party now, was precisely like that of the Democracy of former days, and that the present Democracy were opposing every measure calculated to benefit the laboring class, and instanced their opposition to the Homestead Bill, and the Agricultural College bill, both of which were designed for the special benefit of the poor man;—the Homestead Bill giving a home of one hundred and sixty acres to every young man and every head of a family; while the College Bill was intended to furnish young men with an education who were unable to pay for it with money, but who would be willing to labor three or four hours in a day for their board and tuition. He said that the Southern democracy, who controlled the government, wished to keep the poorer class, who constituted the great mass of the voting population of the slave states, as ignorant as possible, in order that they might continue to use them to subserve the personal interests of the slave owners; and hence their determination to keep out of their hands everything that was calculated to wake them up to a sense of their true interests, by the cry of incendiaryism.

Dr. McBRIDE's speech, as a whole, was a most effective one, and we hope he will make many such during the canvass.

Dr. A. G. HENRY being perseveringly called for, at length rose and said, that—On resuming the practice of his profession, which he knew he understood better than politics, he had promised himself not to take such a part in the political strifes of the country, as should in any way interfere with his professional business, and he hoped his response to the flattering call just made upon him, would not be understood by his personal friends as evidence of a disposition to depart from that settled determination; and that this was probably the last time he should be found taking any active part in the coming exciting and most important political canvass the world has ever witnessed. He should feel that he was recreant to a most intimate and ardent friendship of more than a quarter of a century's duration, if he should fail on this occasion to give expression to the satisfaction he felt at the nomination of his friend, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, as the Republican candidate for President. In his judgment,

TOBACCO FOR BOYS.—A strong and sensible writer administers a wholesome dose to boys who use tobacco in any form, assuring them that tobacco has utterly spoiled and utterly ruined thousands of boys, inducing a dangerous precocity, developing the passions, softening and weakening the bodies, and greatly injuring the spinal marrow, the brain, and the whole nervous fluid. A boy who early and frequently smokes or in any way uses large quantities of tobacco, never is known to make a man of much energy of character, and generally lacks physical and moral vigor, as well as mental energy. We would particularly warn boys who want to be anybody in the world, to abstain tobacco as a most baseful poison.

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