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Enthusiasm for Lincoln. Ed. ARGUS: It is scarcely time yet to open the regular campaign fight on the Presidency, as the salamanders of the South and their Northern allies have not yet issued their platform.

But I commenced to write for the purpose of calling attention to the want of truthfulness and fairness with which the Democratic organs have begun the contest. You see it stated in all of them that the "Republicans of Oregon are dreadfully down in the mouth about the Chicago nomination."

But there is this to cheer Republicans, that while the newspaper men are all the while trying to pervert the facts and mislead, the more honest and candid of their party are free to admit their conviction that Abe Lincoln will be the next President. Every man ought to feel himself called on to work, and to work with a will.

Ed. ARGUS: There is a paper published in Portland called the "Weekly News," by Wm. B. Taylor, which professes to give the general news without comment. I was induced to subscribe for it, as he told us that he would make it the best paper in Oregon.

A PRINTER FOR VICE PRESIDENT.—Hannibal Hamlin commenced life as a farmer boy, and afterward became a printer, and continued "setting up type" till he commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1833, when he was 24 years of age.

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Projects of Louis Napoleon. Considerable sensation has been excited abroad by a recent letter in the Independence Belge, bearing the signature of a writer whose intimate acquaintance with French politics is well known.

But reverting to present prospects, the writer says that one prominent object of England, in favoring the insurrectionary movements in Italy, is to keep France and Russia from entering into any active combination in the East.

Although there is an air of plausibility about his statements, we should hardly have deemed them worthy of serious attention, had they not received a slow confirmation in our latest European dispatches.

WE ARE READY.—Some of our Democratic contemporaries in this State, since the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by the Republican National Convention, are more than ever vociferous that Mr. Douglas should be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

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The Washington Correspondent of the (N. J.) Advertiser says "there is one remarkable fact connected with the case of Mr. Lincoln. The entire Fillmore press of the Northwest, with perhaps at most two exceptions, sustains his claims for the Presidency.

Parson Brownlow lately described his sensations on visiting Washington: "Upon coming out of the Alexandria boat and breathing the atmosphere of Washington, I fancied that I felt an inclination to steal something, and so stated to my comrades.

CHALLENGE TO MORRISSEY.—Heenan has issued a peremptory challenge to fight him for any sum from 5 cents to \$5,000.

Japan, Arcadia Realized. While some of the civilized nations of our globe have prided themselves on the attention they have given to public education, they have only followed the example of the Japanese.

Then, when persons are put in prison, there is no distinction made between the rich and the poor—both fare alike. The rich man can have good food if he wants it, but only on one condition, that he shares it with all his fellow-prisoners.

Some people in Milwaukee met at a private house, preparatory to starting on a picnic. Two of the gentlemen got to quarreling about one of the ladies, and finally fought in good earnest.

DEATH-BLOW TO BUNCOMBE SPEECHES.—The House of Representatives does a sensible thing once in a while. It did one yesterday. It instructed the reporters for the official paper, the Globe, not to print speeches that are not actually delivered.

EXACTLY.—We think it was Mr. Hasaurek, the eloquent German orator of Cincinnati, who, in the Chicago Convention so graphically stated the difference between the two wings of the Democracy on the Slavery question.

The Democratic organs say that they have always considered Mr. Fowler one of the best Post Masters in the country. Well, perhaps they have not been mistaken.

The facts and figures presented in Sherman's speech on the finances of the Government, show that Old Buck came into power with \$18,000,000 in the Treasury, and that the country is now groaning under a public debt of over \$65,000,000.

A FAMOUS DIVIDING LINE.—The little "Rubicon," immortalized in history by its connection with Caesar's fortunes, now separates the dominions of the Pope from those of the King of Sardinia.

Heenan, in a private letter to America, says that he was never married, and that the women who had claimed his name are all impostors.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

BALTIMORE CONVENTION. The Convention assembled on the 18th of June, and after much wrangling about the platform and the admission of the seceding delegates, reached the morning of June 23d in its sessions.

On re-assembling on the evening of June 22, the previous question was ordered on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report was rejected, and the motion to reconsider was lost—103 to 149, New York voting in the negative.

After some further discussion, the Convention adjourned till next day. JUNE 23.—Caldwell of Kentucky stated that after the withdrawal last evening they held a meeting, and re-assembled again this morning.

Every State was represented, except Delaware, South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, California, and Oregon.—Georgia was represented in part, but refused to vote.

After an exciting debate, in which the position of New York was explained, another vote was taken—Douglas getting 181 1/2 votes. The rest were scattering.

Richardson of Illinois, presented a letter from Douglas, dated Washington, June 20, asking the withdrawal of his name, if it would produce peace and harmony.

The Seceiders met at Baltimore on the 23d of June, in the hall of the Maryland Institute, and was called to order by Ewing, of Tennessee. Russell, of Virginia, was appointed temporary chairman, and Johnson, of Mississippi, and Crotson, of Oregon, secretaries.

The following States responded in whole or in part: Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

The Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Breckenridge, 81; Dickinson, 24. Whole number of votes, 105. The States which cast their votes for Dickinson, now withdrew them, and gave them to Breckenridge.

On the first ballot, the whole 105 votes were cast for Jo Lane, and he was declared nominated, amidst deafening applause.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—It is rumored that Spain contemplates a descent on Mexico, and will call the United States to an account for seizing the vessels under the Spanish flag at Vera Cruz.

The Democratic Rupture.

The rupture in the Democratic party is made. The Southern press and people side with Breckenridge; the Northern with Douglas; some Northern journals are out for Breckenridge. Both parties have appointed National Executive Committees.

Efforts are being made in New York and Pennsylvania to bring about arrangements by which the Democracy will run only one ticket—each State apportioning electoral votes according to the number of tickets voted for each.

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS S. JESUP.—A telegram from Washington has announced the death of Quartermaster General Thomas S. Jesup, of the United States army. He was seventy-two years of age.

During the Creek war in Georgia and Alabama, in 1836, General Jesup was actively engaged. As Quartermaster General, the name of General Jesup necessarily does not appear largely in our military annals, but it is to the efficiency and good management of this important department, that the success of our army in the field is due.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The Senate has receded from its amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, and agreed to the House amendment, allowing the Postmaster General to advertise for proposals to build the line. It has now passed both Houses.

The Pacific Railroad bill has been postponed until the third Tuesday of December next, on the ground that there is not time for the proper consideration of the bill.

The Senate has ordered the discharge of Thaddeus Hyatt who was confined in Washington jail for contempt.

The Senate has postponed the tariff bill till next December, by two majority. The result will probably remain undisturbed.

UTAH.—Brigham Young, it is understood, proposes to sell out to the General Government, and remove to other quarters.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The Great Eastern left Huddles at 10 a. m., June 17th, and arrived at Sandy Hook, 10 40 a. m., 29th. The weather was fine, except two days.

It is reported that a quarrel has arisen between the President and the Secretary of State, all being about a private (or as the President contends a public) bill of the amount of \$34 80. It was for Charleston dispatches sent to Mr. Buchanan by George Saunders.

Probably no attribute of our candidate will, after all, endear him so much to the popular heart, as the conviction that he is emphatically "one of the people." His manhood has not been compressed into the artificial track of society; but his great heart and vigorous intellect have been allowed a generous development amid his solitary struggles in the forests and the prairie.

The following instance will exhibit Lincoln in one of those unobtrusive acts of goodness which adorn his life. The circumstance was related by a teacher in the Five Points Houses of Industry in N. Y. "Our Sunday School in the Five Points was assembled, one Sabbath morning, a few months since; I noticed a tall and remarkable looking man enter the room and take a seat among us.

THE STATE OF THE TREASURY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Mr. Cobb's letter, addressed to Mr. Sherman last evening, develops extraordinary facts. He now admits that his estimates for the ensuing year are short \$5,000,000. This error was pointed out by Mr. Sherman a month ago.

CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In the beginning of the reign of George III., the entire Catholic population of England and Scotland was 60,000; in 1821, it had gone up to 700,000; in 1842, to 2,300,000; and in the next three years nearly a million were added; and now there are four millions of Catholics in Great Britain—a number equal to all who spoke the English language but a short time ago.

THE WAVERLY (MO.) JOURNAL thus tersely, and very accurately, describes the Missouri river: "The Missouri is a great river. It is the longest, the widest, the narrowest, the crookedest, the muddiest, the deepest, the shallowest, the barriest, the snaggiest, the sandiest, the catfishiest, the swiftest, the steamboatiest, and the uncertainest river in the world."

THE OLD LEGAL RULE that a tenant was bound to continue to pay rent to the end of his lease, notwithstanding the premises might be destroyed by fire, has been reversed by act of the New York Legislature, and in case of the destruction of the building, or its injury so as to be untenable, "by the elements or any other cause," without fault of the tenant, he may surrender possession.

HAS NOT THAT OBJECTION.—It was Col. Benton's eccentric remark, that Mr. Douglas' coat tail was too near the ground to be President. Mr. Lincoln being six feet four inches in height, is not liable to that objection at all events.