

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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The Oregon Argus.

-A 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. 24.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square (twelve lines, or less, breviter measure) one insertion \$ 3 00 Each subsequent insertion..... 2 00 Business cards one year..... 20 00 A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

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Republican Platform.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican Electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in the discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents, and our country, unite in the following declarations:

First: That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the cause of the Union is now more than ever before defined, and now more than ever before defined as to its nature and its true character.

Second: That the maintenance of the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must be preserved; and that we re-affirm our faith in the principles which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Federal Constitution.

Third: That the Union of the States is now more than ever before defined, and now more than ever before defined as to its nature and its true character, and that we re-affirm our faith in the principles which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and in the Federal Constitution.

Fourth: That the maintenance of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic affairs, according to its own judgment, is essential to the balance of power in the Union, and that we denounce those who attempt to deprive the States of their rights, and we denounce those who attempt to deprive the States of their rights, and we denounce those who attempt to deprive the States of their rights.

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Clackamas County Circuit Court.

September Term, 1860.

Hon. A. E. Warr, Judge; Jas. Winston, Clerk; John Thomas, Sheriff.

State of Oregon vs. John G. Gibson. The prosecuting attorney having filed statement that the principal witness was dead, a nolle was entered by order of the Court.

Douthit for State, Holbrook for defendant.

C. Soelch vs. J. E. Chenette. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost, he having failed to answer interrogatories filed. Johnson for plaintiff, Kelly for defendant.

W. C. Dement et al. vs. Milton Elliott et al. Settled and dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Holbrook for plfs, Kelly for defts.

B. G. Eberhard vs. John Anderson. Replevin. Judgment for plf on verdict rendered last term, new trial having been denied. Kelly for plf, Johnson for deft.

State vs. Wm. McClement. Indictment for selling liquor without license. Dft pleaded guilty. Fined \$50 and costs.—Douthit for State.

State vs. F. Helms. Certiorari from Justice. Judgment reversed. Douthit for State, Johnson for deft.

Wm. Warren vs. L. Holmes. Continued by consent. Kelly for plf, Holbrook for deft.

J. L. Parrish vs. Presley Welch. Complaint amended, and continued for service. Kelly for plf.

Chas. Swegle vs. G. W. Jackson et al. Judgment by default for \$892.33. Johnson for plf.

C. G. Birdseye vs. Z. C. Norton. Reversal of judgment by default, for \$608.55. Kelly for plf.

Chas. Swegle vs. J. L. Stout. Judgment by default for \$268.28. Johnson for plf.

State vs. Miles N. Kirk et al. Judgment by default on recognizance for \$400. Douthit for State.

B. R. Mail vs. David Findley. Appeal from Justice. Settled and dismissed, each party to pay his own costs. Johnson for plf, Kelly for deft.

Wm. Armpriest vs. John Wilhoit. Jury trial. Verdict for deft. Kelly for plf, Holbrook and Johnson for defts.

City of Portland vs. Leland and Stout. Plf allowed to amend complaint upon payment of costs, and dfts allowed a continuance; amended complaint filed, and cause continued, with costs to the city. Douthit for city; Williams, Farrar, and Page for defts.

Conroy et al. vs. A. Rossi & Co. Judgment by default against Rossi, Hurley, and Smith for \$268.72; continued for service against Bartels. Page for plfs.

L. Stewart vs. Geo. Coggan. Appeal from Probate Court; dismissed by agreement of parties. Johnson and Holbrook for plf, Kelly for deft. Plf pay all the costs in this Court and County Court from which the appeal was taken, except witness for defendant.

G. W. Baker vs. A. M. Spurr. Appeal from Justice court by dft. It not appearing that notice of appeal had been filed with the Justice within the time required by law, appeal was dismissed.—Johnson for plf, Kelly for deft.

Luedling & Meek vs. S. S. White et al. Reversal of judgment by default for \$3634.86. Holbrook for plf.

J. H. Thiesing vs. J. G. Gibson. Foreclosure of mortgage; judgment for plf pro confesso for \$3415.68, with int. at 30 per cent. per annum. Kelly for plf.

W. C. Dement vs. Wm. Holmes and M. A. L. C. Holmes. Foreclosure of mortgage; judgment for plaintiff pro confesso for \$1486.41. Johnson for plf.

Barney Briddy vs. L. M. Goff. Foreclosure of mortgage; judgment for plf for \$397. Johnson for plf.

L. D. C. Latourette vs. Josiah Howell and Mary V. Howell. Foreclosure of mortgage; judgment for plf for \$766.50, with int. at 18 per cent. per annum. Johnson for plf, Kelly for deft.

Abel Easley vs. John Evans. Foreclosure of mortgage; judgment for plf for \$822.60, with int. at three per cent. per month upon note and mort. first mentioned in complainant's bill; and it is further ordered that complainant recover the further sum of \$1274.52, with interest at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum upon second note. Johnson for plf, Holbrook for deft.

L. W. Kirk vs. L. Day. Tried by the Court. Dft confirmed in possession of the property. Johnson for plf, Kelly for deft.

F. Johnson vs. L. Johnson. Bill for divorce; divorce granted; also decreed that plaintiff have custody and guardianship of Aaron, son of the parties. Johnson for plf.

Wm Nesbit vs Emily Nesbit. Bill for divorce; divorce granted as prayed in complaint. Johnson for plf.

Charlotte Crim vs James Crim. Bill for divorce; divorce granted; it was further ordered that plaintiff have custody of the youngest child, and she is also authorized to take the next oldest until the further order of the Court, and dft have custody of the three elder children until further order of the Court. Kelly for plf, Johnson for deft.

Zolie Hamon vs Pierre Hamon. Bill for divorce; divorce granted. Kelly for plaintiff.

H. S. Niles vs Emerit Niles. Bill for divorce; same granted, and plf confirmed in ownership of property now in his possession, and dft be confirmed in ownership of property now or heretofore since separation in her possession. Kelly for plf.

P. G. Stewart vs L. Behrens. Jury trial; verdict for plf; right of possession to property described in complaint in plf. Kelly for plf.

Margaret Jennings vs Chas. Cutting. Appeal from Justice's court. Plf's attys moved for rule on Justice for further return; same allowed, and cause continued. Page, Gibbs, and Williams for plf, Kelly for deft.

Susan E. Cook vs Lemuel Lyon. By consent, cause continued. Williams for plf, Kelly for deft.

J. M. Ledford vs H. Ledford. Cause

continued upon application of Holbrook, plf's atty.

State vs W Williams. Larceny. Continued.

State vs W Williams. Arson. Continued.

State vs D Vaugh and G Marsel. Continued.

State vs Jack McGuire. Continued.

State vs P Brady. Continued.

J. K. Kelly vs George Abernethy and L. Holmes. Continued for service upon G. Abernethy.

Henrietta Plamondon vs Simon Plamondon. Continued. Holbrook for plf.

A. F. Hedges vs D McLoughlin. Defendant not being a resident of this State, the cause was continued for service to be made upon dft. Kelly for plf.

City of Portland vs T J Holmes and W L McEwan. Jury trial. Jury being unable to agree were discharged, and cause continued until next term.

Miscellaneous.

The Dakotas Indians, a warlike, uneasy tribe, recently received their annuities at Fort Pierre, on the Upper Missouri.

In reply to a speech made by one of the agents urging them to desist from following the war-path, they replied that "it was their pastime, that their young men needed that description of excitement, and that they had the example set them by the whites, who frequently made war upon their white neighbors." A reply that was difficult to answer.

Thaddeus Hyatt offers in the columns of the Scientific American a reward of \$1000 for the invention of a practical flying machine, adapted to individual locomotion, expressing his confidence that such a thing is perfectly practicable.

Among the curiosities discovered by the census taker, is a pretty little girl of fifteen, in the southern part of Missouri, who has a husband fifty-seven years of age.

The census man in New London found a woman who gave her own age 28 years, and that of her oldest son as 23!

The astronomer Herschel has predicted that England will be visited this year by a storm of a violence unprecedented in the annals of the globe.

The Judge Haliburton who died at Halifax on the 16th July, was not the author of Sam Slick. The latter is now in England and a member of the Imperial Parliament.

A clown crossed the Mississippi river at St. Louis on the 31st ult. in a tub drawn by four geese. The hero was accompanied by a barge containing a band of music, and by numerous skiffs. The sublime pageant was witnessed by a great concourse of people.

The revenue of Great Britain has now reached the highest amount that it has ever attained. The year ending the 30th of June last, presents a gross income to the State of £71,416,587; which exceeds the highest amount on record previous to the conclusion of the last French and American war.

The grand vizier of the sultan of Turkey has been making a tour of the Turkish provinces, and for a novelty in oriental customs, making speeches to the people at all the principal places. What is more, the speeches are sensible, promise equal justice to all, without regard to sect or rank, and urge the people to forget their old animosities and live together as brethren.

There is estimated to be running upon the railways in the United States not less than 6,000 passenger cars, and some 80,000 freight cars; under the whole of which some 688,000 wheels are running.

The Methodists in France count at present 152 chapels or places of worship; 29 ministers, 6 colporters; 72 local preachers; 1,446 members, 65 on trial, 1,891 pupils in the Sunday school.

The Savannah Republican, alluding to the late reception in New York of the "Blues" of that city, says: "If any other corps in this city is troubled with fire-eaters in its ranks, we recommend a similar excursion, it being currently reported that every case of the malady among the Blues, some of which had become chronic from long standing, has been effectually cured!"

The meteor of August 2 was seen in eight of the Southern and Western States—extending from Northern Pennsylvania to Georgia.

The number of officers in the regular army of the United States who have risen from the ranks is 23. It is not generally known that there is a law providing for the bestowal of commissions on deserving soldiers.

The Springfield Republican, of the Massachusetts paper edited by Mr. Bowles and Dr. Holland, recently said:

"The Democratic party is so dead here, and everything but Republicanism is so dead, that, as a party, we really lack the stimulus to a healthy excitement."

The Democrats have garbled this extract, by leaving out the words in italics, and then they quote that paper as saying:

"Republicanism is so dead, that, as a party, we really lack the stimulus to a healthy excitement."

The Washington States says that "no remark is more common among persons who are not mere partisans, than that Mr. Breckinridge will withdraw from the first of September."

John Forsyth of Mobile said in a recent speech at New Orleans that Jo Lane was death against squatter-sovereignty but didn't know whether to spell squatter with two f's or one.

Keitt on Disunion.

Mr. Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina has written a political letter in his style. The burden of the epistle is a cry for secession, in consequence of the prospect of the election of Lincoln, or, to use his own words, "the signs that the Federal Government is about to pass into the hands of the majority section." Secession because the majority will hereafter rule, because the minority cannot wield power fifty years longer, because the propagandism of Slavery is not henceforth to be the law of the Republic! With such as his justifications for the contemplated treason, the people of the country can afford to give Mr. Keitt the full length of his tether, sure that he will stretch limp at last. This bellowing about disunion has lost its fearful sound. When the time comes in which the majority in this country shall be compelled to submit to the minority; in which the South may nominate a President and call upon men of the North to elect him, under a threat that the Union will be broken up if they fail to comply; and in which such fanatics as Keitt have the sole ordering of public affairs,—the Union, when that time comes, will not be worth preserving. If Mr. Keitt wants to dissolve the Union and destroy the government, let him try it. The people of the free States are ready for him and all his confederates.—Chicago Press and Tribune.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SYRIAN MASSACRES.

The correspondence of the London Herald says:—As regards the massacres no doubt the details received are very painful; but a great deal of sentimental twaddle finds its way into print about our "Christian brethren." It is absurd to consider the mongrel Greeks, Jews, Maronites, and soi-disant Catholics, as in any degree superior to the Druses or Mussulmans. In the present instance, it is by no means proved that the latter were the aggressors. On the contrary, the evidence is the other way. For the last thirty years and more, Lebanon has been periodically the scene of such outbreaks as the present. In 1830 Beirut was plundered by the Greeks; Dayer el Kamar was six years later plundered by the Druses; in 1840, the Maronites, whom Sir C. Napier took it into his head to patronize, made various successful forays on the Druse villages after the affair at Koraichovan.

The Turkish Government, however, contrived to keep them pretty quiet after the defeat of Ibrahim Pacha, but in 1846, England foolishly allowed the Sultan's authority, the only one which these mountain tribes respected, to be reduced to zero. A couple of pachas have been kept up for the sake of show, but without being allowed a sufficient force to make the authority of the Porte respected. Since then, the influence of England has declined, and that of France and Russia increased. We now see the results. But to make the Sultan responsible for these disturbances, after we have deprived him of the means of repressing them, by making the tribe independent of his rule, is the height of injustice, as well as absurdity.

THE VACCINATION OF INDIANS.

We learn from the National Intelligencer that one of the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill provides to a limited extent, for the continuation of vaccination among the Indians, recently suspended in consequence of the appropriation having run out. The small pox has carried off thousands of the "red men of the forest." By reference to the reports of the office of Indian affairs for the years 1837-8, we learn that this disease swept away whole tribes of these unfortunate people, and that of the Sioux alone 17,200 died of the disease. More recently, in the year 1853, nearly 12,000 of the confederated bands of the Sioux and Omahas died with the same terrible malady. In 1857, 400 of the Pawnees died from its effects.

MORE RAIN.

The climate of California must surely be undergoing a change, says the Plumas Standard. No more the long, cloudless summer, but showers to cheer the thirsty earth. On Tuesday last we had in this region two hard, pelting rains; one in the morning, the other in the afternoon, and both set to the "majestic music of the spheres." It is at any rate a wonderful change this summer from the summers of '49 and '58 inclusive.

A FORMIDABLE ACCESSION.

The last Iowa State Reporter, published at Iowa City, decidedly the ablest and most influential Democratic Journal in that State, announces in its last issue that it will next week drop the names of Douglas and Johnson, and thereafter give an enthusiastic support to Lincoln and Hamlin.

Every political paper in South Carolina is for disunion, and every one zealously supports Breckinridge and Lane.

Every disunion paper and every disunion electioneer in the whole South are at work earnestly for Breckinridge and Lane.

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

We hope "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, is correct when he says the administration of Mr. Buchanan will not yield the points at issue with Great Britain, but that the crisis will be met firmly. "Ion" recalls to mind that on the parliamentary explanations concerning the occupation of San Juan by the orders of Gen. Harney, it was stated that immediate difficulties did not follow from that event because of the great forbearance of the British naval officer in command at the time upon that station. Prior to Gen. Scott's conciliatory interposition, Gov. Douglas had ordered the British Commander of the squadron on that coast to blockade San Francisco, but the officer refused to execute the order until it should be repeated from the home government, and time was thus afforded for Gen. Scott's mission. The gasconade of the London Times and the bull dog growl of Earl Grey must not deter our government from insisting on its rights. Great Britain may think that, as Mr. Buchanan once had a hand in the concession of "fifty-four forty" down to the forty-ninth parallel in the dispute concerning the Oregon boundary, the "old public functionary" will be equally weak-kneed in reference to the San Juan affair. Earl Grey says the British government would concede nothing upon the next occasion of a dispute with the United States, and her Majesty's ministers are evidently looking for some pretext to raise a fuss. If, after all the insolence of the British cabinet and press, Mr. Buchanan should recede one step, it would be the crowning infamy of his administration. We have deliberately taken our stand on this question, and it is approved by the whole country; anything looking towards concession would reflect dishonor.—Louisville Jour.

Napoleon's letter to the French Ambassador in England is a manly production.

It is worth a shipload of the flimsy trash called political correspondence. This new man is inaugurating a new era in diplomacy. How the old diplomats of the Talleyrand and Metternich school must hate this Democratic innovator! He desires peace and he tells England so; and in what scathing language he rebukes the petty jealousies and suspicions of English statesmen, when he tells them in the hearing of the civilized world—"Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other." The new system was to talk in courtly phrase, and cheat "one another" like thieves. The new system will be to talk and act like honest men. America has taken the lead in this matter, as in many other things, and it is wonderful how one of the most enlightened sovereigns in the world speaks and acts on all great occasions as if he had learned his lessons in this Republic. One thing is certain, that whether England go with him or not, he will save the Christians of Syria from extermination.—San Francisco Herald.

THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

The prevalent topic with the people of Minnesota at this time is the successful establishment of a tri monthly communication, by stage and steamboat, with the immense and fertile district of British America, extending between Canada and the Rocky Mountains, and from the international boundary on latitude 49° to the parallel of 55°. This area, which may be termed Central British America, includes the basin of Lake Winnipeg, and the districts drained by the Red River of the North and the Saskatchewan, and is estimated to contain 400,000 square miles. It is a region capable of organizing eight first class Mississippi States, and possessing a soil and climate as favorable to settlement as Wisconsin or Minnesota. The route is as follows:—From St. Paul, daily coach, to St. Cloud, 70 miles. From St. Cloud, tri-weekly coach, northwest to Georgetown, on the Red River, four days, or 200 miles. From Georgetown, every ten days, by steamer Anson Northup, to Fort Garry, in the Selkirk settlement, a voyage of three days, 350 miles.

ANOTHER "DRED SCOTT" CASE.

The Shelby (Ky.) News states that a suit has been instituted in the Shelby Circuit Court, involving the question of slavery in the northwestern territory, as affected by the ordinance of 1787. The plaintiff asserts that his master became a permanent resident of Illinois, and took the plaintiff to that State, and there kept him during the period of his residence therein. The plaintiff claims that by virtue of the ordinance of 1787 and the constitution and laws of Illinois, this residence liberated him from slavery.

The Charleston Mercury, notorious as the most intensely sectional paper in the country, says that it thinks Breckinridge and Lane "just about sectional enough."

Its fierce and bitter feeling of sectionalism was never perfectly gratified by any somnolence before.

The following from the Cumberland (Maryland) Telegraph, a Constitutional Union organ, is what we call decidedly significant at the present time:

"We have said that suspicious feelings have been wakened up in the minds of many of the Union men that an effort is being made in some sections of the country to sell out to the Democracy for the avowed purpose of defeating the Republicans. If such suspicions become general they will damage beyond expression the cause of the Union candidates, for the opposition cannot be—they will not be—turned over to their ancient and bitter enemies; no—never, while the sun and moon endure. They want a change in the policy of the government—they feel keenly the effects of the mismanagement of our national affairs, and they are determined to have a change. They wish to secure it by the election of John Bell to the Presidency, and if they fail in that, we speak that which we know, so far as this section of the country is concerned, they desire the election of Mr. Lincoln.

With a conviction of this fact, we say, if any of our friends in the free States, after a fair, candid and impartial examination of the matter, should deem it unwise, impolitic or useless to run a Bell and Everett ticket, our advice is to unite with the friends of Mr. Lincoln, as far preferable and much more honorable than a union with either division of the Democracy."