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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 in which it is engaged is more permanent in its nature, and more more than ever before destined to its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

Second: That the maintenance of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions; that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the Union of the States, must and shall be preserved; and that we re-assert these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Third: That the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may, and we congratulate the country that no Republican Member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of disunion, so often made by Democratic Members of Congress without rebuke and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free Government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an intelligent people strongly to rebuke and forestall.

Fourth: That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed forces of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Fifth: That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions in its insupportable subservience to the execrations of a sectional interest, as a specially evident in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas—in constraining the personal relations between master and servant to involve an unequalled property in person—in its attempted enforcement everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and the Federal Courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest, and its general and avowed abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

Sixth: That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a national debt so enormous, and a responsibility so immense, to arrest the system of plunder of the public treasury by favored parties; while the recent startling developments of fraud and corruption at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

For the Argus.

Extract from a Letter written by an Oregon Lady to a friend in Kansas, during the late troubles in that Territory. (Continued)

The heavy judgments of the Almighty fell upon Egypt because Pharaoh would not set Israel free. No doubt that haughty monarch found arguments sufficiently plausible to satisfy his conscience that he was right in persisting to oppress that people. Doubtless he argued himself into the belief that the descendants of Jacob owed their existence to the generosity of his predecessors; on the throne, and that therefore he was entitled to the possession of them, body and spirit.

True, the Israelites were commissioned of the Almighty to execute the fierceness of Jehovah's wrath upon the wicked nations inhabiting Canaan. That circumstance affords no argument in favor of slavery. I know of no such commission having been given to any people against another in our times. We are commanded to not steal. This command is of very comprehensive import, and I believe, if slaveholders be excepted, that all professedly Christian communities interpret the spirit of it as applying to purchasing, knowingly, stolen property, whether it be only a cow, a horse, or an inanimate object. Moses was directed to make the stealing of men a capital offense. "He that stealeth a man or selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, shall surely be put to death."

But I must cease to refer to the Bible, or my letter will exceed all proper limits. The entire spirit of that blessed book is opposed to selfishness, whatever form it may assume. I had not imagined that you would plead for slavery. I had always thought that you merely submitted to it as you would to any evil which circumstances forced upon you. I ask you to read a work written by Mr. Helper, a North Carolinian, entitled the 'Impending Crisis of the South.' You will find in it arguments, consisting of facts, that are unanswerable. Do not be afraid to inform yourself. Read, observe, and reflect upon the subject, and then let conscience decide. The light may be painful at first; seek it nevertheless.—After your mind has become familiarized to it, you will find it exceedingly pleasant. A cause that will not bear investigation should be suspected. I would doubt its fairness. My opportunities for personal observation of the evils of slavery, have been comparatively limited, and so also have yours, although you were born and brought up in a slave State—yet have we not both witnessed enough to feel assured that the incidents related in Mrs. Stowe's novels, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' and 'Dred,' have their counterparts occurring in the history of individuals from year to year?

How can you defend a system which gives to every tyrant, who may choose to exercise it, the power to separate the mother from her child? Could you endure to have your daughters forced from you and placed in a situation in which toil without wages would be the least evil. Remember the Golden Rule. Rest assured its obligations are binding upon every son and daughter of Adam. Think of the outrages that were sometimes perpetrated in the neighborhood of —, where you and I used to spend so many pleasant seasons, in wandering out in quest of flowers, or in sweet intercourse with dear friends. The place was noted at the time for quietness, yet were there not scenes enacted there, the bare allusion to some of which is all that delicacy will admit of in our correspondence?

The African bond-woman, notwithstanding her degradation, is as capable of strong attachments as is the white woman. Instances in proof of this are almost without number. Permit me to remind you of one, the circumstances attending which were familiar to you at the time. I refer to the slave of the Rev. Mr. —, a warm advocate of the "peculiar institution." In conversation on the subject with those who differed from him he would sometimes exhibit more ardor than was entirely consistent with the sacredness and dignity of his clerical profession. He was a tolerably good master to his only servant, a woman whom his wife had inherited. Unfortunately he became pecuniarily involved, and to extricate himself felt obliged to sell his 'black,' as he termed her, or his house and lots. He decided to do the former, and accordingly disposed of poor Elzetta to a Southern trader, who refused to take her infant. She declared that she would not be separated from her child; that if it was taken from her she would destroy herself. Soon after the boat left the landing she jumped overboard, and sank beneath the waters of the Mississippi, to rise no more, until with the countless dead she ascends to confront her master, a witness against the oppressors of her race before a tribunal where the color of the skin will diminish nothing from the weight of the evidence.

Sick at heart and in bonds, who ministered unto her? Did that professed ambassador of Christ, whom she had been accustomed to call master, pour into her wounded spirit the oil of joy and consolation? Nay, verily, he put the pieces of silver into his pocket, and went his way. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." "Be ye therefore merciful, as your Father also is merciful." (To be Continued.)

Matters in California, &c.

ON BOARD STEAMER OREGON, Oct. 17, 1860. ED. ARGUS: You will have learned ere this that there was general rejoicing in San Francisco and throughout California on the occasion of learning that Baker and Nesmith were elected to the Senate. The Republicans rejoice that an accession has been made to the U. S. Senate of men who will be sure to go for measures pre-eminently for our benefit—like the Daily Overland Mail, a Free Homestead to all, and a Pacific Railroad. One speaker at a big gathering in San Francisco said Jo Lane would rejoice in the election of Baker and Nesmith. How can that be? Why, said the speaker, "in that very unmusical instrument called 'a horn!'" No doubt.

The Republicans and Douglas men of California are determined to elect a man of quite a different caliber and stripe from Disunion Gwin, to take his place in the Senate. They have not forgotten his treatment of Broderick. That they are able to beat Gwin is evident from the fact that last year they came within a few votes of electing Baker and McKibbin to Congress. The Republicans have canvassed the State to the extent of having more than double as many votes enrolled as were cast for Fremont. This amount it is conceded will elect whichever candidates get them. The Bell men think they will poll nearly as many votes this year as were cast for Fillmore in '56—though the later prospects are that most of the Bell men will decide to vote for Lincoln as soon as they hear how the recent elections (of Oct. 9) turned out in the Eastern States.

The Republicans, under the auspices of the Central Club, held a mass meeting each Friday evening in San Francisco. Platt's New Musical Hall, where they held them, is usually crowded—many ladies attending, accompanied by gentlemen, in the dress circle and boxes. At their meeting on the 12th inst., 3,000 or more crowded the lower floor, 500 or 600, including near 200 ladies, filled the gallery or dress circle.—Speaking, and singing by the Glee Club, 'Uncle Abe's Choir,' were the order of the evening from 8 to 11 o'clock. At the same time there was a crowd of 2,000 or more in the street in front of the Hall, who could not get in—but they were addressed by speakers from stands erected for the occasion. It was a large meeting, especially when on the same evening there was the closing meeting of the Agricultural Fair, besides a theater, a gymnasium, an atheneum, a circus, and two other greater or less shows, in different parts of the city.—San Francisco is sure Republican.

Speaking of the Fair reminds me that California boasts now of as fine exhibitions of animal, agricultural, horticultural, geological, and certain mechanical and artistic products as almost any other State in the Union. The question now with the people of that State is, not how to produce more from the soil, but what shall they do with what they do produce. Their markets are now flooded with the raw material of their own production. California is constantly calling for more people—but what will she do with them? She don't want any more producers. She wants more consumers, and they must be manufacturers. Her surplus wheat and barley, hides, wool, &c., will feed and employ another population as large as her present in a few years. But nobody will build factories or go to manufacturing with money that will command its present rate of interest on loan. The cry is becoming general with them that a little "incidental" protection, enough at least to give a little protection to our home industry, might help our home manufactures a little.

People begin to see now, what they could not see when they lived in Indiana, why it was that Massachusetts was always such a strong protective-tariff State. They can see now how "protection" there alike protected a /—the former in a home market for their manufacturing towns, where they now supply themselves, and the great West, including California and Oregon, and such other parts of the world, with boots, shoes, socks, hats, caps, clothing, clothes, cottons, calicos, carpets, combs, axes, nails, knives, scissors, buttons, brushes, &c., to the end of the list—being of more value from that little State (about one-eighth as large in extent as Illinois) than ten times the entire exportable products of Illinois, California, and Oregon combined—(I think that is correct, though

I have not the statistics by me) That kind of protection has proved a protection to everybody in that State. And yet the wisecracks that made the constitution of Oregon desired to withhold from the Legislature the power to incorporate manufacturing companies—referring to the great deterioration of the human race in old Massachusetts (!) as an argument in favor of their desired action. Well, the fools are not all dead yet, but they are dying gradually. Then I say give us protection and encouragement to free home industry, in manufacturing and in a Pacific Railroad, and Honest Old Abe to administer the laws, and all will be right by and by.

LET'S STAT AT HOME. P. S.—Feb. 19.—We laid off 24 hours outside the bar, with a heavy south-easter blowing. We crossed the bar at 6 1/2 this morning.

SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARY LINE.—The Washington Star says of proposed survey of the boundary line between Oregon and Washington Territory: Congress having made an appropriation of \$4,500 for the survey of the 46 parallel of north latitude so far as it constitutes a common boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, it is proposed by the General Land Office to have the boundary surveyed under the joint supervision of the Surveyor General of Oregon and Washington Territory, by an astronomer or surveyor familiar and skillful in the determination of latitudes. The following is a statement of the requirements on the part of the astronomer of surveyor so appointed. The boundary is to be determined by astronomical observation at three different points; the first for ascertaining the point of intersection of the 46th parallel north latitude with river, in the vicinity of Walla Walla river, the second for determining the intersection of that parallel of latitude with the Snake river; and the third fixing the parallel at an intermediate point between the two first points. Each of these three points will have to be perpetuated by suitable and enduring monuments. Besides these monuments, the boundary line will be marked by mile-stones or posts in mounds, counting from the initial point on the Columbia river.

ARKANSAS MODE OF ENJOYMENT.—The state of society in Arkansas was excessively "rough" several years since. We hope and believe it has improved latterly. The most frightful tragedies were enacted very frequently, and the people seemed to think nothing of them. A dangerous cutting scrape was regarded as a rather comical affair than otherwise, as witness the following, which is substantially true: Two desperadoes met at a tavern in Helena one evening. They were named respectively Tom Scroggs and Bill Pike. Says Scroggs: 'How's things?' 'Heard you said you'd bleed me next time we met,' says Scroggs. 'That's me,' says Pike, and two bow-knives flashed fiercely forth. The fellows had carved each other pretty briskly for ten or twelve minutes, when, as Pike's ears had been shaved off and his abdomen been several times punctured, it suddenly occurred to him that he had enough of it, and he struck his colors.

'What's all this?' tremblingly inquired a stranger who entered just as the fight ended. 'Oh, it's of no 'count,' says the landlord, an ethereal creature of some two hundred and fifty pounds weight, and with a face of barney proportions, 'taint nothin.' Some of the boys have been enjoyin' themselves a little, that's all. Won't you hist in a little pizen, stranger?' and the genial landlord set out a black bottle and a yellow bowl of brown sugar.

Curious country, that Arkansas, several years ago. HORRID TORTURES.—The means in use by the degraded King of Naples for torturing suspected persons among his subjects, as described by the London Times, are most revolting. One person, for merely carrying a letter in cipher, was placed in a sack and kept beneath the water until he had lost consciousness, three times. The thumb-screw was used to extort confessions and also an instrument called the tourniquet, which was applied to the head, which makes the eyes start forth and almost drop. Pontillo, a Lieutenant of Maniscalca, invented an armchair, in which the victim is seated on a sort of gridiron, under which is a pan of coals. Another method was to tie the head of the victim between his legs, and leave him in that position until he confessed. Another instrument was the skin, or 'angelic instrument,' in which, by turning a screw, the limbs of the victim are crushed. On one occasion, a man was suspended in the air, his arms being tied to one wall, and his legs to another, and in that position an officer of the police jumped upon him and beat him.

The census takers have discovered a number of antiquated individuals in various parts of the country. Among others, a Deputy Marshal in Cherokee county, Georgia, found a white man who had attained the respectable age of 136 years.

The Oregon Senator.

There are, undoubtedly, very many in this State, not of the Republican party, who will rejoice at Col. Baker's election to a Senatorship. They will be pleased that a citizen of surpassing powers is permitted to represent a portion of the Pacific coast, and that one of our greatest national orators will be admitted to a hearing in the Senate. The writer of this is not a Republican, but he is nevertheless capable of feeling immeasurable gratification when a man of genius and executive capacity has been chosen to an office which his splendid abilities will adorn. The office of United States Senator should be, but unhappily, it is not, above the range of partisanship; it should be given to none but those capable of standing in distinctive prominence before the nation. The Senator's desk should not be the loitering-place of merely canning mediocrity, where the little services of personal friendships are dispensed; the Senate is the theatre for statesmen, where the highest intelligences of the nation should be observed. No reasonable person will deny that Baker is pre-eminently fitted for the exalted place to which he is elected, or that his capacities would not enable him to reach above mediocrity in any deliberative body in the world. He ranks among the greatest of living orators, and undoubtedly never found a peer or a successful imitator on this coast; and, when he enters the Senate, there will not be found one other so capable of recalling the sounds which, in the golden age of American statesmanship, gave celebrity to the hall. Greater statesmen may be there, citizens better understanding the intricate machinery of government, of more comprehensive inventive mind and greater statesman experience; but in the contest of eloquent speech, Baker will hear no echo, even in that amphitheatre of fame. It is a glorious triumph for the man, now in the de-cent years of his life, who left a seat in Congress to join in the battles with Mexico, and who has since stood up under the accumulating burden of undeserved contumely only by the power of his disarming speech. Denounced, calumniated, persecuted because of unpopular political opinions and through the enviousness of inferior men, any one of less genius and courage had been utterly cast down; but in possession of that wonderful power which, in spite of prejudice, takes fast hold upon the popular heart, Baker bade defiance to them all. The same power that elected himself a whip, to Congress from a Democratic district in Illinois, and over one of the popular men of that State, has enabled him to shape the policy of Oregon, and to attain his great ambition.

We are glad that it has been so; first because the Pacific coast will have another creditable representative, who, in all his canvass, has expressed his determination to advance the Pacific Railroad, and who has the ability to forward that great measure; and, secondly, because we are ever pleased when a man of genius is honored. With the representation of Latham and Baker the Pacific States will have some hope and credit at the capital, even if all the others continue in ineffective obscurity.—San Francisco Mirror, (Independent.)

THE WORK OF THE AGE.—The greatest work of this age, and that which is destined to produce the greatest commercial, political and social revolution, is the ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez, which is to unite the Red Sea with the Mediterranean, and enable steamers to go from France and England to the East Indies and China without doubling the Cape of Good Hope. Then Marseille will become one of the greatest commercial cities in the world. Then Venice will rise to all her former splendor. Then the din of commerce and the march of a new civilization will spread over the Orient.—Another century may see Greece, Syria and Palestine taking their ancient places as the centers of civilization.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The San Francisco Mirror says: The Telegraph is steadily coming this way. The poles are set to within ninety miles of Fort Kearney—some three hundred miles from Independence, and the line was expected to reach Fort Kearney about the middle of this month. The purpose is to be enabled to transmit the Presidential returns from that point, thus gaining two days on the usual time. The poles were being set at the astonishing rate of six miles a day. Thus, private enterprise, the most potent of all workers, is bringing us within closer communication with the east, and the Pony, fleet as the brave little fellow is, has to yield up a portion of his race ground. It will not be long before the news of the morning will travel parallel with its light.

GRAIN STATISTICS.—Estimating from the crops of last year and the year before, it is believed that the aggregate grain product of the United States will this season be worth two thousand millions of dollars, or two hundred and twenty-nine millions of bushels. The crops of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois are each reckoned at 26 million bushels; Ohio, 28 millions; Indiana, 19 millions; Wisconsin, 20 millions; Virginia and North Carolina, 18 millions each; Kentucky, 9 millions, and other States an aggregate of 80 millions. In Wisconsin, everybody—doctors, lawyers, parsons, women and children—turned out to harvest.

It is said, that if the iron manufactures of the United States continues to increase at its present rate, a few years will suffice to stop all importation.

From the Atlantic.

The Pony, with dates from St. Joseph to Oct. 3d, arrived at Miller's Station, Oct. 14.

Advices from Pike's Peak speak cheerfully of the gold prospects. A silver lead had been discovered. A Convention was held at Denver on the 23d ult., and a Provisional Government adopted.

The Prince of Wales was received at Washington to-day by Mr. Cass in behalf of President Buchanan.

The ship Erie arrived at New York from Monrovia. She was captured on the coast of Africa by the U. S. steamer Mohican with 800 slaves on board. The Erie is in charge of Lieut. Donnington. The captain and the two mates were brought home as prisoners.

POLITICAL NEWS. Gov. Seward is in Illinois. He made a speech at Chicago yesterday, 2d inst., in the Wigwam.

Thos. Corwin is making Republican speeches throughout Ohio.

John M. Botts made a speech at Richmond on the 2d. He took substantially the same grounds as H. Winter Davis, declaring for Bell and Everett, but opposed at all hazards to Democracy. He denounced secession, declaring that should it be attempted, 300,000 volunteers would rush to the rescue, without calling on a single Free State.

The town elections in Connecticut took place on the 2d. Twenty-four of the twenty-eight towns heard from elected Republican officers.

Foreign News.—Mighty Important from Italy. The steamship Glasgow arrived at St. Johns, N. F., Oct. 1st. Her dates from Liverpool are to the 20th Sept. The news by this arrival is important.

The Sardinians had taken Perugia, Spoletti, and the latest advices via Queens-town are that they had beaten Lamoriciere. The Great Eastern is to be placed on the Gridiron at Milford Haven.

It is reported that Napoleon had been fired upon by an insane man at Toulon. His aim was averted by a bystander.

The Sardinians took Perugia after a hot fight, and made 1,000 prisoners, including General Schmidt.

The Citadel of Spoltz had capitulated and the garrison, 610 strong, were taken prisoners.

LATER. The steamship North America has arrived with dates to the 21st ult. The news is quite important, confirming the report of the defeat of Gen. Lamoriciere by Gen. Cialdino. The battle lasted six hours, and afterward the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. Lamoriciere escaped to Ancona.

Considerable uneasiness was felt in Paris, and fears were expressed of a collision between the French troops at Rome and Garibaldi's legion.

If the Pope departs, the French will follow his example, and the Sardinians would at once occupy Rome.

The London Times says the papal army no longer exists, for the 4,000 men besieged in Ancona may already be reckoned as Gen. Garibaldi's prisoners.

The Herald says the papal army has been defeated but not dishonored. Lamoriciere was evidently outnumbered and his forces ill formed, and were no match for the regular army, led by able commanders.

The Chronicle says the result of the recent battle is to transfer to the King of Sardinia the whole Roman territory, except Rome, Viterb, and Civita Vecchia.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent is informed that a manifesto by the Pope announcing his determination to withdraw from Rome is already prepared.

The battle of the 18th, between Lamoriciere and Cialdino, lasted six hours. After the battle the greater portion of the Pontifical army capitulated. The foreign troops will return to their respective countries. Lamoriciere, with a few horsemen, succeeded in reaching Ancona. There is not a single Pontifical battalion there.

11st, Sept. 18th.—Lamoriciere, with 1,000 men, attacked to-day the position lately taken by Cialdino, at Castle Fidello. The fight was short but desperate, with the following results: the junction of Lamoriciere's troops at Ancona is prevented; six hundred prisoners have been made; six pieces of artillery and a flag were taken. Only the wounded, among whom was Gen. Pienobeno, fell into the hands of Cialdino. The mass of the enemy is considerable.—A column of 6,000 men made a sortie from Ancona and took part in the fight, but were compelled to retire, and are being pursued by the Sardinian troops. The Neapolitan fleet opened fire against Ancona. The six hundred prisoners of war taken at Spoletti were Irish.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FIRST LOVE.—A London correspondent says that Lord Elphinstone, who recently died, and who, for a long time, was Gov. of Bombay, was sent to India when the Queen was in her teens, because her Majesty was deeply in love with him.

Lincoln is a dead-letter in this country.—Eastern Argus.

Like other "dead letters," he will be sent to Washington.—Grosvenor Mercury