

Conservatives.

We know of no word in the English language that has been more misapplied than the word 'conservative.' Webster defines it correctly to mean "one who aims to preserve from radical change."

According to that definition, Buchanan, who has, through his whole administration, been encouraging and assisting traitors, is a conservative. Secretary Floyd, who has been busy for the last two or three years in robbing all the Northern arsenals of guns, and shipping them down South for the use of those who had resolved to overturn the Government as soon as Douglas or a Republican should be elected President, is a conservative.

OWNING UP.—The organ of Southern Methodism at San Francisco, has carefully weighed the whole matter, and come to the conclusion that our present troubles cannot be healed by "President's Messages" (a wipe at Buchanan), by "compromises of panic stricken pigmy politicians" (a thrust at Douglas, Cox, Vallandigham, Bigger, &c), or the "anathemas of fanatical, sectional priests" (a lunge at the Southern Methodist parsons).

EXPLORE PARLY.—The Mountaineer says that a movement is on foot to explore the country east of the Cascades during this summer. The head waters of John Day's and Malheur rivers are supposed to offer inducements to gold seekers, and also contain large tracts of land fit for settlement.

SURVEY OF COOS RIVER.—Senator Baker has written Professor Bahe, asking that Coos river may be surveyed. He has been assured that it will be included in the work of a surveying party during the present season.

The Advertiser, after saying that Senator Baker's late speech in reply to Benjamin, is highly applauded by the Republican press, adds,—"We do not learn that he contributed anything towards a peaceable solution of the difficulties now oppressing the nation."

The speech of Senator Baker was nothing more nor less than a noble, calm, and dignified expression of loyalty to the Union, and a firm, manly avowal that the Federal authority must be maintained. It was just such a speech as we expected our Senator would make upon such an occasion.

It happens too that this same number of the Advertiser that whines about Col. Baker's disposition to enforce the laws is not "contributing anything towards a peaceable solution of the difficulty," gives us the Advertiser's programme for a 'solution,' as follows:—"The supremacy of the federal authority must be maintained, whatever be the consequences."

SIGNIFICANT.—A Breckinridge correspondent of the Advertiser writing from San Francisco, says: "I am ready to believe that the day is a distant one ere we will behold a U. S. Senator, from the hands of this present Legislature. The aspiring candidates are called upon to address that august body, on the present condition of the nation—original, but not less, the days of honesty are passed, and public professions are out of place."

THAT EMIGRATION.—Lansing Stout writes that he thinks of returning to Oregon overland this spring. He says that unless the present troubles are settled before spring, there will be a very heavy emigration to Oregon next summer. If the 'difficulties' spoken of force this emigration on us, what sort of people will they be?—If they are "poor whites" from the South, they will add but little to our wealth or intelligence.

SENTENCED.—The jury in the case of O. P. Goodall, who was tried here last week for the murder of O. P. Potts, rendered a verdict on Saturday morning, after having been out all night. The verdict was, guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. A new trial was moved by defendant's counsel, which, after argument, was denied, and Goodall sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, \$100 fine, and costs.

DOG CENSURE.—The Ohio State Auditor reports the damages done to sheep by dogs in 1859, in Ohio, as follows: Number sheep killed, 41,979; value, \$77,170,25. Number sheep injured, 22,750; amount of injury, \$25,227,08. Total amount of injury to sheep by dogs, \$102,398,33. Licking county suffered more than any other, its loss being \$33,474. In Oregon the law makes it justifiable to kill any dog that is seen chasing a sheep. A good law it is.

No CREDIT.—Since the South Carolina merchants have quit paying Northern debts, the New York merchants are not much inclined to respond to Southern orders, unless accompanied by the cash. The N. Y. Post publishes the following order from a Charleston merchant to a New York firm, and the answer, both sent by telegraph: Charleston merchant to N. Y. firm: "Send me sixty barrels of flour." Answer of N. Y. firm: "Eat your cotton, d—n you."

TRAITOR.—We publish on the outside of this week's paper the charge by Judge Smeal concerning treason. It opened the eyes of some secessionists from the South who were plotting treason in New York city, and caused them to make tracks from that city forthwith. One noted leader among them left in such hot haste that he forgot some orders he had made, and telegraphed back after he had got out of the reach of that Grand Jury.

ACCIDENT.—The steamer Oward broke a crank and cylinder head last week, and in consequence will be laid up some time.

Clackamas County Circuit Court, March Term, 1861.

Hon. A. E. WATT, Judge; J. K. WILSON, Clerk; JOHN THOMAS, Sheriff. J. L. Parrish vs. Presley Welch. Judgment revived for \$572.41. Kelly for plff.

A. F. Bridges vs. David McLoughlin. Judgment by default against defendant for \$2,589. Kelly for plff. Nathan P. Mack plff in error vs. Isaac W. Chase deft in error. In this case before the Justice of the Peace, the amount claimed by the plaintiff below was not stated in the summons, but on the return day he came and proved his demand by three witnesses, and took judgment by default. The judgment was reversed on the ground that the Justice gave judgment for a greater amount than was mentioned in the summons, this requirement not being waived by the proof of witnesses.

The Court held that in no case could judgment be taken by default before a Justice unless the amount claimed was named in the summons. Elliott for plff, Johnson for deft. L. L. Peck vs. J. M. Moore. Judgment by default for \$698. Johnson for plff. J. J. Hemlock vs. David Arthur. Judgment by default for \$40. Kelly for plff. Thos. McCully vs. Josiah Homer et al. Default against Homer for \$227.41.—Shattuck and Coulson for plff.

W. J. Beadley vs. Oren Kellogg.—Judgment by default for one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Shattuck & Coulson for plff. W. P. Doland vs. J. M. Moore and M. R. Barnum. Judgment revived against Moore for \$3,182. Shattuck & Coulson for plff.

State of Oregon vs. Clackamas George, an Indian. Indictment for horse-stealing. Page pros. atty; Johnson for deft, by appointment of Court. Verdict, 'Not guilty.' State of Oregon vs. J. H. Armstrong.—Recognizance forfeited for \$2,000. Page for State.

City of Portland vs. Leland & Stout.—Suit to eject defendants from 'Market Square.' Verdict for plff. Cortier and Shattuck for plff, Williams and Page for defts. Goes to Supreme Court on writ of error.

State of Oregon vs. O. P. Goodall. Indictment for murder in the second degree. Verdict, guilty of manslaughter. Motion for new trial denied. Sentenced to five years in penitentiary, and fined \$100, and costs. This case goes up to the Supreme Court on writ of error. Page for State; Williams, Kelly, and Johnson for deft.

Geo. Bonman vs. John D. Post and wife. Decree of foreclosure for \$1,270. Kelly for plff. A. Holbrook vs. A. J. Vickers and wife. Decree of foreclosure for \$239.40. Kelly for plff. J. K. Kelly vs. Abernethy & Holmes. Decree of foreclosure for \$13,898.24.—Plff pro se.

F. S. Holland vs. Geo. Abernethy.—Foreclosure for \$4,715. Kelly for plff. R. Pentland vs. Geo. Abernethy. Foreclosure for \$8,972. Kelly and Johnson for plff. A. M. Harding vs. W. W. Harper.—Foreclosure for \$538.27. Kelly for plff. J. A. Strawbridge vs. W. W. Harper. Foreclosure for \$327.50. Williams & Gibbs for plff.

SOME TEN or twelve cases went over to the next term for want of time to try them. INAUGURATION DINNER.—On March 4th, 1861, met some five hundred Union-loving citizens of Oregon, in compliance with the general invitation of a truly patriotic Republican, Wm. Barlow, to celebrate in a becoming manner the inauguration of a Republican President. The meeting was organized by electing Judge Grim president, J. M. Bacon secretary, F. Wilber, toast reader, and Maj. Magone marshal.

The company then listened to addresses from Hon. W. A. Starkweather and others, interspersed and agreeably diversified by instrumental music from the German Band. The dinner, for which much credit is certainly due to Mr. Wm. Barlow and Lady, displayed an abundant liberality and refined taste. At the head of the table was a Republican working-man's emblem, an honest, hard-headed man, bearing the following inscription: "The man with which Old Abe will drive secession into nonentity." After dinner, which gratification pervaded every mind, the band discoursed a concert of sweet sounds, and the Glee Club gave a vocal performance, which was followed by reading the toasts. These were of a highly patriotic character, and were received by acclamation and enthusiastic cheering. Also three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Wm. Barlow and Lady, to which Mr. B. warmly responded.

The occasion was one of unalloyed satisfaction, and will be long remembered by those who participated. Many residents of Oregon City, who would have attended, were debarred the pleasure by its being Court week. For the Argus. Eloquence vs. Oratory. "Elocution," says Mr. Crabbe, in his English Synonyms, "is requisite for an actor, eloquence for a speaker."

"Eloquence lies in the person; it is a natural gift; oratory lies in the mode of expression; it is an acquired art. Eloquence speaks one's own feelings; it comes from the heart, and speaks to the heart; oratory is an imitative art; it describes what is felt by another. "An affected parent who pleads for the restoration of her child that has been torn from her, will exert her eloquence; a counselor at the bar, who pleads the cause of his client, will employ oratory. Vulgar partisans are full of rhetoric."

"Eloquence often consists in a look or an action; oratory must always be accompanied with language. "There is a dumb eloquence, which is not denied even to the brutes, and which speaks more than all the studied graces of speech and action employed by the orator; "His infant sadness pleads a milder doom, And speaks with all the eloquence of tears."

Between eloquence and oratory there is the same distinction as between nature and art; the former can never be perverted to any base purposes; it always speaks truth; the latter will as easily serve the purposes of falsehood as of truth. "The political partisan, who paints the miseries of the poor in glowing language and ardent periods, may often have oratory enough to excite dissatisfaction against the government, without having eloquence to describe what he really feels."

ABRESENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—THE

Yankee Democrats in the North are calling loudly for amendments to the Constitution to save the Union. They think that the Republicans can well afford to concede a few nonessentials for the sake of harmony. The following proposed amendments to the Constitution which we have come across, will give a faint idea of what such patriots as Jo Lane and Slater conceive to be "Southern rights as understood by them."

ARTICLE I. That the people of the Northern States, in all future elections for President and Vice President, shall be allowed to vote only for Southern men for such offices. And if, at any time, they shall traitorously and treasonably presume to vote for a Northern man for either of said offices, such votes shall not be counted in such election. And such men, or States, casting such treasonable votes, shall never be allowed to vote in any subsequent election for electors of President and Vice President.

ARTICLE II. That if at any time any nigger shall get loose and "escape into any Northern State, it shall be the duty of every person in such Northern State, who sees such nigger, or who may hear that any such nigger is loose, to forthwith give personal chase after him to the utmost extent of his chasing powers. And if he fails to capture such loose nigger, whether such nigger gets refuge in Canada, or not, every person who sees him, or hears of him, shall be personally liable in twice the value of such nigger and all costs of prosecution. And if such nigger shall get into Canada without being seen or heard of by the citizens of the Northern States, then each State and individual along the line through which said nigger must have most directly passed, shall be liable to the owner of such loose nigger in twice the value of such nigger.

BLUE POD.—A writer in the Farmer says he has spent money and labor for years in trying to find out a sure method of clearing wheat of blue pod, and never "made the trip" till he took his wheat to the Milwaukee Mills. He advises all to take their wheat to these mills. (He probably has an interest in the mills.)—Now we assure this writer (if he be indeed a farmer), that with any common fanning mill he can clean wheat (effectually) of blue pod, smut, and cheat. Our method is this: Immediately under the hopper we have a tin apron extending back to within three inches of the outer edge of the riddle. This apron is raised on the front side by tacking it to a strip of lumber two inches thick.—This gives the apron an inclination sufficient to make the grain slide down it readily. After taking out the 'shake,' so that the riddles will remain stationary, pour in your wheat, turning the mill a little harder than usual, and we will agree to eat all the blue pod, smut, and cheat that comes through with the wheat. Those who are thinking of shipping off their wheat to Milwaukee to get the blue pod extracted, would do well to exercise a little common sense, and try their own fans at home. It will perhaps be cheaper for them, if not better for the "Milwaukee Mills."

Aaron Payne, Esq., of Yamhill, was in our office last week, looking hale and hearty, and none the worse for that bullet he carries in his shoulder, which he received in the Black Hawk war near thirty years ago. He served with Old Abe in that campaign. Mr. Payne is a whole-souled Republican, and a liberal patron of the Argus, subscribing for no less than four copies—one for himself, and three sent to friends in the East. This places Mr. P. at the head of the list, though we have several subscribers who pay for three copies, one of them a rampant Breckinridge, besides.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.—On Wednesday night last, a fire broke out in Portland, just back of the "Identical" Saloon. The "Identical" was torn down by hooks, and a house owned by a Mr. McCree was greatly damaged. By the timely exertions of the Fire companies of that city, the fire was soon extinguished. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Loss about \$2,500.

TELEGRAPH.—At an adjourned telegraph meeting, held at Portland, on the eve of the 8th inst, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. G. C. Lewis, Samuel Smith and G. C. Rolins, were appointed to solicit subscriptions for stock for the purpose of constructing a line of telegraph from Portland to California.

BURNED TO DEATH.—We learn from Dr. Steele that a girl ten or twelve years old, by the name of Mary Ellen Heater, fell into the fire last Saturday morning, in a fit of epilepsy, and was burned so severely as to cause death. Her father lives on the Portland and Dayton road, about twelve miles from this city.

LADIES' FAIR.—The fair held this week by the ladies of the Baptist Church in this city, passed off with success, nearly all the articles being disposed of. The proceeds amounted to near \$250.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of the 'Northern Light,' a paper proposed to be issued at Seaside, W. T., about the first of May, by Daniel Dodge. In politics, it will be independent, at first.

IMPROVING.—The Corvallis Union, after trying various expedients for improving the character of its columns, has finally struck upon the sensible plan of copying from the Argus.

PEB. DOC.—We are under obligations to Hon. Lansing Stout for bound volumes of the Congressional Globe of last session, and other public documents of interest.

FROM THE EAST.

The following Pony news is from the San Francisco Bulletin of March 24:

St. Louis, Feb. 15.

The Pacific Railroad Bill has been under consideration of the House. Some amendments of the Senate have been stricken out, but no definite action has yet been taken on the bill.

The votes for President and Vice President were counted and the result announced, without any excitement.

The Navy Bill has passed the Senate. The Investigating Committee on the seizure of the Capital report that they were unable to discover any secret organization to seize Washington.

Nothing has yet been done in Congress towards a compromise. It is thought that the vote in the Committee of Thirty-Three will not be pressed before action is taken by the Peace Congress.

Congress is still at work in committee on a plan submitted by Guthrie, of Kentucky. It is substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature or the Crittenden Compromise, but without a clause relative to the territory hereafter acquired. It has been adopted. No territory shall be hereafter acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate.

The only obstacle in the Peace Convention is said to be the territorial question. The progress of the President elect from Indianapolis to Pittsburg has been an ovation. Mr. Lincoln made several speeches along the route. He expressed his confidence in a final settlement of all difficulties, for thus far nobody had been hurt. He said that his policy must be regulated by ever changing circumstances. He declines to indicate what it will be in reference to the tariff. He said that he must adhere to the Chicago platform on that and all other subjects. Mr. Lincoln's speeches were very gratifying to the ultra Republicans at Washington and elsewhere, but not encouraging to those who have been hopeful of compromise.

The condition of affairs at the South is unchanged—the new Provisional Government having taken charge of affairs. No assault upon any of the Forts is apprehended at present.

There are unconfirmed rumors of reinforcements having been sent to Fort Pickens and to Forts in Texas.

The Virginia Convention has done nothing yet. It is said to be waiting the action of the Peace Congress.

The Texas Convention has adjourned. Georgia and Alabama accept the mediation of Virginia in their difference with the Federal Government.

The Union candidates in Tennessee have been elected by probably an aggregate majority of fifty thousand, and the Convention defeated by twenty thousand. Very few secessionists have been elected.

A dreadful flood took place on the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson at Albany. Part of the city was inundated. The damage was immense, but no lives have been reported lost.

The speech of Boulogny, of Louisiana, in refusing to accede to the request of his Legislature, to withdraw from the House, not only produced a tremendous sensation at the time among the members and spectators, but has won for him the praise of conservative Union-loving men everywhere. After the House adjourned, Crittenden met Boulogny, and, grasping him with both hands, invoked God's blessing upon him, assuring him that however much he might be cursed now by those who are disloyal to their country, he (Boulogny) would outlive them all in the affectionate memory of a glorious, Union-loving, law-abiding people. The gallant old Kentuckian was very impressive in his manner and speech, and wept as he spoke.

MEXICO.—New Orleans, Feb. 11.—The steamer Velasco arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing the exiled foreign Ministers and General Miramon.

The Papal Nuncio was insulted at Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French Consulate.

Miramon escaped disguised, after passing through great dangers. The Archbishop and Bishops are all exiled. The population stoned them at Vera Cruz, and they were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

Mr. Weller, American Minister, was received on the 30th Jan.

THE RAILROAD.—Col. Ruckel's Railroad, at the Cascades, is now nearly completed and will be in working order by the time the high water is upon us. The completion of this Road will prove a great convenience to merchants and all others having business in the upper country.—Mountaineer.

We are indebted to Capt. Johnson for late British Columbia papers. We find no news of interest in them. Among the number is a new paper just started at Victoria, entitled The Press.

ACQUITTED.—Archibald Chrisman, tried at the last term of the Circuit Court for Josephine county for the murder of Marion Dilline at Williamsburg, last winter, was acquitted.

W. W. Page, Esq., has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney for the third judicial district of Oregon.

DIED.—P. Bryan, who was so severely burned at the recent fire in Vancouver, died of his injuries on Friday night last.

If a lady yawns half a dozen times in succession, young man, you may get your hat.

SAN JUAN ISLAND.—A private letter which stated that a Governor had been appointed for British Columbia, who would take his departure for the scene of his future labors as soon as possible. The name of the appointee is not stated; but implicit faith is placed upon the statement by the parties receiving it. The letter further states that the impression at the Colonial office is that San Juan Island will be given to the Americans.—British Colonist.

LATHAM AND BAKER.—The Bulletin's Washington correspondent, speaking of the Pacific Railroad bill, says: "Mr. Latham and Col. Baker have been constant, watchful, and earnest in supporting the bill, exposing promptly and energetically the plots for its destruction, and holding its foes, whether open or disguised, to a strict responsibility."

GOLD DUST.—The steamer Julia on her last trip down, brought \$3,500 in gold dust from the mining region. Wells, Fargo & Co. shipped per steamer Pacific to the 8th inst., \$10,458 in gold dust.—Advertiser.

Notice. The Ladies of the Baptist Church desire the public to return their sincere thanks to their generous patrons for the very satisfactory result of their sale on Wednesday afternoon and evening. Especially in this due to those ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly assisted in preparing and furnishing the room for the occasion. OREGON CITY, March 16, 1861.

Request. All persons in Oregon opposed to land monopoly under our present unjust system, are requested to address the undersigned at Salem. The object is to find out who are land reformers; to develop the best means of disseminating correct ideas respecting the occupancy of land; to consider the practicability of land limitation in Oregon.—Frien is, give us your names and thoughts. March 13, 1861. C. HOLT.

Oregon Division, No. 8, S. of T. Meets at Harmony Hall every Friday evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. H. L. KELLY, W. P. DAVID C. HAYDEN, R. S.

I. O. O. F. OREGON LODGE No. 3 meets at Harmony Hall on Monday evening of each week. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. G. A. PEASE, N. G. A. J. CHAPMAN, Rec. Sec'y.

Multnomah Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., holds its stated communications in Masonic Hall, on the Saturday preceding the Full Moon in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. J. MYRICK, W. M. J. M. BACON, Sec'y.

The next regular meeting will be held on Saturday evening, March 23. D. D. STEPHENSON, DENTIST, has removed his office to the Rooms under the Argus Office, where he is prepared to do all work in his line.

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