porter of Gov. Curry." We heartily endorse every word of it, and add our petition for the prompt removal of every *'actual* and *practical* knownothing'—*every* man who apologized for, and defended the intolerant order, and on the 6th day of June last voted their ticket. And we cannot restrain our surprise that any such should have received, *directly or indirectly*, public station from the Executive.

The following is the communication alluded to, and so cordially endorsed:

"SALEM, Oct. 27.

"FRIEND BUSH—I see by the Advocate of this morning, that Gov. Curry has appointed Dr. Belt of this place general surgeon for the Territory, and Drs. Danforth and Shaw of this place, assistant surgeons. I also learn that a Dr. Nicholson of Portland, has been appointed a surgeon for the mounted volunteers. Knowing Gov. Curry, and knowing that *he* knows the two first named appointees, I cannot but express my great surprise at their appointment.* Dr. N.'s politics I do not know. Dr Shaw is a Whig, but I have never heard it said he is a knownothing. Dr. Belt is not an actual member of a wigwam, it is understood, but no man in this county has sympathized with and defended the order more warmly than he; and there is not in Marion county a stronger partisan and politician—and I object only politically.

Will the democratic party rest content under these appointments, or under the appointment of any knownothing actual or practical? I answer *NO* for myself, and for all the democrats in this town and county with whom I have talked on the subject. We ask for the removal of these men, and of every knownothing in office, under the Governor or any of his appointees, for I recognize none, and am told there are others, knownothings in the Commissary's department, and we shall not cease to ask until they are removed.

A FRIEND AND SUPPORTER OF GOV. CURRY.

*We certainly could not have been more surprised at the appointment of Jno. P. Gaines.—[Ed.]

In the "Statesman" of Nov. 17, 1855, we find the following bold declaration under the editorial head, all in italics and capitals:

"MARK THESE WORDS: *henceforth in Oregon it is the doctrine of the democratic party that public offices of no kind shall be conferred upon members of the knownothing order, or its sympathizers and upholders. And no man who violates that doctrine will be sustained by the democracy.* The *masses* have already proclaimed the doctrine, and the timid will surely come up to it."

It is to be hoped we shall hear no more senseless twaddle about none but "practical knownothings" being included in the proscription. The rule laid down includes all those who recorded their votes "viva voce", for Gov. Gaines at the last June election.

The consequences that have already resulted from a practical application of the doctrine, and what must inevitably follow as a consequence, should it be endorsed by the majority party of the Territory, are most clearly and graphically portrayed by the citizens of Cow creek valley and vicinity, in the following petition to the Governor, and entirely supersedes the necessity for any further comment from me:

"To his Excellency, GEO. L. CURRY, Governor of Oregon Territory:

"We, the citizens of Cow creek valley and vicinity, south of the Canon, would most respectfully represent to your Excellency that we have suffered most severely from the outbreak of the Indians, and had it not been for the prompt and efficient protection extended to us, on the morning after the outbreak of the Indians, by the company organized by Capt. Rhinearson and Dr. Henry, we have every reason to believe that ourselves and families would have shared the fate of those families who resided between Rogue river and Grave Creek House. Notwithstanding the exertions of those gentlemen, and others acting with them, the merciless savages have burned the most of our dwellings and destroyed our stock and grain, but thank God, our own lives, and the lives of our women and children, have been saved by the timely measures taken by Capt. Rhinearson, who had been charged by Col Ross with the protection of the country north of Rogue river; and so long as he was left in charge, we felt secure in the possession of our lives and the little means of subsistence the Indians had left us, and everything seemed to be moving on harmoniously, and with an energy and efficiency which promised a speedy termination of the war.

"We hailed the arrival of the Northern Battalion in our valley with much pleasure, and freely surrendered into their hands, for their subsistence, the little forage and provisions the Indians had left us, not doubting that they would act promptly and cordially in unison with the company of Capt. Rhinearson, and the other companies of volunteers called into the field the day after the outbreak by Col. Ross. But in this reasonable expectation we have been disappointed. Instead of increasing our safety, and bringing the war to a speedy conclusion, (which would, in our opinion, have been the case had Col. Ross been left in the field, with his brave volunteers, undisturbed) we find ourselves without protection, and stripped of everything in the shape of subsistence for man and beast.

"The Northern Battalion having driven Captain Rhinearson from the field under the pretext of executing your Order, No. 10, and through their commander, Maj Martin, most grossly insulting Col. Ross, by sending him a most impertinent note, and driving from the Hospital, by military force, Doct. Henry, who had established it by his order, for the accommodation and comfort of the wounded in the battle fought by him on the 31st of Oct. and 1st of Nov.

"After having 'eat out our substance,' the most of them have left us, and we have reason to fear the remainder will soon follow, leaving the main body of the Indians unmolested within eight or ten miles of us, and hourly threatning our destruction.

"In our judgment the only satisfactory explanation for all this is to be found in the fact of the 'possum' of party being sounded for the first time on the arrival in our valley of Maj. Martin and Adj. Gen. Limerick: who assumed to speak and act for your Excellency in all matters connected with the war; and who sanctioned the doctrine promulged by the "Oregon Statesman" of the 3d inst, viz: *'That no man who voted for Gov. Gaines at the last June election, is to hold office in the army, during the pending Indian war.'*

"We, the undersigned, Democrats, Whigs, and Americans, enter our most solemn protest against a doctrine so destructive of all union and harmony; a great outrage upon the rights and privileges of those with whom we honestly differ politically; at war with every principle of republican government; and which, if sustained by your Excellency, will of necessity drive from the army now in the field all that do not glory in the name of *Democrat*.

"We therefore most earnestly pray your Excellency to disavow the doctrine, seemingly promulged in your name, and by your authority; and that strangle in its infancy a doctrine not only fraught with great and mighty evils, but which, if once established, will disorganize the army now in our midst, and from whom we have a right to expect protection, but drive us from our homes to seek a shelter among strangers; and what is worse than all, convert into enemies those who differ in political sentiment.

"As a nation, we have stood, in times past, shoulder to shoulder.—In our struggle for independence—in the war of 1812—in our late war with Mexico; and which union, in times of danger, we hope will ever characterize us—*a united Republican People.*

"We have placed opposite our names our party designations, to satisfy your Excellency that no party consideration has prompted this common action.

"Very Respectfully,

"Your ob't servants."

McDHaskins, D.	DH Ellison, W.
B Burrup, W.	Amos Snow, D.
Richard Allen, D.	N Perry, W.
Geo Wright, D.	John Casner, D.
P Dayly, D.	Wm Reeves, W.
John Massey, D.	Robt Laing, D.
John Reilly,	Wm Hand, D.
Jas H Twogood, W.	John Redfield, D.
D W Boon, W.	T H Birch, W.
Henry Smith, D.	William Geany
John Blankenship, W.	F G Scarborough, Free.
Geo L Turner, W.	C C Bray, D.
	B F Sargent, D.

Thirteen Democrats, nine Whigs, and two Americans, most probably.

It is alleged by the "Statesman" and his mouth piece, Mr. Smith, that the doctrine contended for by them was laid down and acted upon by Mr. Polk and his administration in the prosecution of the Mexican war. I pronounce this charge unquestiedly false, as is clearly proven by the record history of that war, and the administration of Mr. Polk. It is a base and foul calumny upon the fame and memory of that illustrious man. What man, at all acquainted with the history of that war, does not know that he authorized Col. Baker, the only Whig member from Illinois at that time, to raise and command a regiment of volunteers for that war? Did he not give a fair proportion of the offices of the Rifle regiment to the Whigs? Did he not give the command of our army on the Rio Grande to Gen. Taylor, a known Whig, to the exclusion of Democratic Generals? Did he not unite his influence with that of the Whig party in Congress, to prevent Gen. Scott from being superseded by Thos. H. Benton as Lieut. General: and for doing all this was he not privately and publicly denounced by a similar class of ruthless partizans as those that are now attempting to control the Executive of this Territory, in order that they may profit thereby, regardless of the public welfare!—But fortunately for the country, Mr. Polk was firm and patriotic enough to resist all their corrupt partizan movements, and posterity will do justice to his memory, in despite of the slanders hurled against him by ruthless demagogues, to shield themselves from the consequences of their own political infamy.

The editor of the Statesman, in his paper of Nov. 10, says:

"The Mexican war called for a large increase of force in some of the branches of the Government. Whigs, as well as Democrats fought in that war; but did President Polk make his appointments of the needed increase of force from among whigs? Most assuredly not. His military appointments were also from among his friends."

It is yet to be seen whether Gov. Curry will exhibit even a proportionate degree of patriotic devotion to the best interests of the country, as was shewn by Mr. Polk. Certainly the indications are not as encouraging as I could wish. I learned, as I came down through the Umpqua the other day, that the Governor had apologised for Mr. Bush's course, and expressed a strong anxiety to have him re-elected Territorial Printer. If this be true, he certainly has "*caved in*," and is anxious to have the doctrine endorsed by the Democratic party of Oregon; for his re-election will be a full and unconditional endorsement of it so far as the action of the Executive and the Legislature can go. If the editor of the Statesman was *authorized* to say for Gov. Curry what he has said in his paper of the 24th Nov., there can be no doubt about his having *apologized* to Mr. Bush for the past, and promised to do better for the future. *But we will see.*

At the hazard of wearying your patience, I must notice the *implied*, if not distinct, charge of cowardice displayed by Col. Ross and Capt. Smith in the battle of Grave Creek Hills, made by Capt. Tichenor on the authority of Lieut. Kautz and his party, of Fort Orford, who took part in the engagement; and which has been endorsed and so severely commented on by Mr. Smith. The statement of Mr. Tichenor is, that Lieut Kautz and his party of ten men had fought the same band of Indians a few days previous to the battle of Grave Creek Hills, *for several hours*, while securing a safe and orderly retreat: removing from their pack animals their ammunition, lest it might fall into the hands of the Indians during the fight, the moment they were attacked; and he confirms the statement of Stone, as to the probable number of Indians that whipped Col. Ross and Capt. Smith with their 324 men; and Capt. Smith is represented as having committed the capital error of attempting a charge with the dragoons under his command, through tall thick brush, where he met with his principal loss. All I have to say about this is, that nothing of all this was talked of on the ground, or before or after the fight, to my knowledge; and while I do not claim any great credit for the result of that long protracted and hard fought battle, I must be permitted to say, that so far as I had an opportunity of judging, the officers and men behaved on that occasion with quite as much gallantry as was to have been expected under the circumstances. The failure to rout and destroy them, was attributable to the number and strong position of the enemy, and not, as has been so confidently charged, want of courage and generalship on the part of officers and men. Those who are so free to criticise the conduct of those of us who were there, while they took care to remain at home, or in a place of safety, had better go out and try their hand; but it seems that Maj. Martin, who has been so much eulogised by the gentleman, by way of disparaging Col. Ross, and those under his command, with a larger force has done even worse.—But the charge of cowardice so freely hurled against those that have at least been within the reach of the enemies' bullets, and smelt gunpowder in defence of our frontier settlements, comes with an ill grace from a man that has never been known to face danger in any shape or form in defense of a flag that he has spent half a lifetime in defending and hauling with his tongue. Where was he in the Mexican war? and where was he when his own county was raising her two companies for the present war? I answer, where he ever has been, and where he ever will be found, on the rostrum, exhorting, with an eloquence and vehemence so peculiarly his own, his fellow-citizens to go, where he dare not lead.

I shall publish what I have said on this occasion, with all the evidence I have adduced in support of my positions; and I shall submit the questions discussed to the people of Oregon, with the firm conviction that they will make a decision that shall do justice to Southern Oregon, and unite the whole people of the Territory in bringing to a speedy conclusion the wars now menacing the peace and safety of our frontier settlements; and aid the efforts now making by our Delegate in Congress to secure, at as early a period as practicable, compensation for all the losses and expenditures that have been, or may hereafter be, incurred.

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855.

Agents for the Argus.

J. R. McBRIDE, *Lafayette.*
C. A. REED, *Salem.*
MORGAN RUDOLPH, *Sublimity.*
WM. BARLOW, *Molalla.*
H. C. RAYMOND, *Forest Grove.*
DR. DAVIS, *Bloomington.*
FRANK W. BROWN, *Corvallis.*
AMOS HARVEY, *Plum Valley.*
SOLOMON ALLEN, *Amity.*
J. E. LYLE, *Dallas.*
JOHN McKINNEY, *Calapooia.*
REV. WILSON BLAIN, *Union Point.*
L. A. RICE, *Jacksonville.*
H. HARRIS, *Cincinnati.*
DR. GREER, *Sterlingville, O. T.*
JUDGE SNELLING, *Yreka, Cal.*
JNO. B. PRESTON, *Will Co. Ill.*
R. A. N. PHELPS, *Galesburg, Ill.*
WILLIS WARRINER, *Camden, Mo.*

Law Concerning Newspapers.

☞ If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them *until all arrearages are paid.*

☞ If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the post office, or other place, to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle all arrearages, should there be any.

☞ If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

☞ It is not sufficient for a postmaster, when a paper is not taken out of his office, to return one with "not taken out" written on the margin, but he must write a letter to the publisher, giving the name and post-office, and stating that the paper is not taken from the office. Otherwise the postmaster is held responsible.

Jeffersonian versus Oregon Democracy.

Perhaps we could fall upon no method that would better illustrate the difference between Jeffersonian, or true democracy, and the villainous imitation of it that is palmed off upon the good people of Oregon, than by contrasting the following garbled extract of Thomas Jefferson's letter to Holmes, with the letter that Jefferson actually wrote. The "extract" was published in the Corvallis Statesman of the 24th ult., and is palmed off upon its readers as presenting the views of Thomas Jefferson upon the Missouri Compromise. The letter was written to Holmes, of Maine, who was a member of Congress at the time of its passage, and who, after having nobly battled for the Compromise measures as a final quietus of the slavery agitation that threatened to rend the Union asunder, made a defense of his course to his constituents in a circular, a copy of which he sent to Jefferson, which elicited the reply which we publish below. For the purpose of contrasting Jefferson's real sentiments, with those which hireling demagogues would distort, and garble his language to make him utter, in order to support what is falsely called democracy in this country, we publish the mutilated and mangled remains which we find in the Statesman, together with the real letter of this illustrious republican.

[From the Corvallis Statesman.]

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THOS. JEFFERSON TO JOHN HOLMES, OF MAINE.—The following, from Thos. Jefferson to John Holmes, of Maine, was written April 22d, 1820, when the country was agitated upon the question of the Missouri Compromise line:

"I had, for a long time, ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident that they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire-ball in the night, *awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union.* It is hushed, indeed, for a moment; but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence.—*A geographical line*, coinciding with a marked principle, moral or political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. * *

"Of one thing I am certain, that as the passage of slaves from one state to another, would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation by dividing the burthren on a greater number of coadjutors.

"I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776, to acquire self-government and happiness to their country is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is, *that I live not to weep over it!* If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle more likely to be effected by union than by secession, they would pause before they would perpetuate this act of suicide on themselves and of treason against the hopes of the world."

Let every American ponder upon these words of Thomas Jefferson.

It will be seen by reading the following whether justice has been done to Mr. Jefferson, or not.

To John Holmes.

"MONTICELLO, April 22, 1820.

"*I thank you, dear sir, for the copy you have been so kind as to send me of the letter to your constituents on the Missouri question. It is a perfect justification to them.* I had for a long time ceased to read newspapers, or pay any attention to public affairs, confident they were in good hands, and content to be a passenger in our bark to the shore from which I am not distant. But this momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed, indeed, for the moment; but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated; and every new irritation will mark it deeper and deeper. *I can say, with conscious truth, that there is not a man on earth who would sacrifice more than I would to relieve us from this heavy reproach, in any practical way. The cession of that kind of property (for so it is misnamed) is a bagatelle, which would not cost me a second thought, if, in that way, a general emancipation and expatriation could be effected; and gradually, and with due sacrifices, I think it might be. But as it is, we have the wolf by the ears, and we can neither hold him, nor safely let him go. Justice is in one scale, and self-preservation in the other.* Of one thing I am certain, that as the free passage of slaves from one State to another would not make a slave of a single human being who would not be so without it, so their diffusion over a greater surface would make them individually happier, and proportionally facilitate the accomplishment of their emancipation by dividing the burden on a greater number of coadjutors. An abstinence, too, from this act of power, would remove the jealousy excited by the undertaking of Congress to regulate the condition of the different descriptions of men composing a State. This certainly is the exclusive right of every State, which nothing in the Constitution has taken from them, and given to the General Government. Could Congress, for example, say that the non freemen of Connecticut shall be freemen, or that they shall not emigrate into any other State?

"I regret that I am now to die in the belief, that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776 to acquire self-government and happiness to their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be, that I live not to weep over it. If they would but dispassionately weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle, more likely to be effected by union than by scission, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world. *To yourself, as the faithful advocate of the Union, I tender the offering of my high esteem and respect.*

THOMAS JEFFERSON."

We have put the passages in italics which the Statesman has left out in order to make Jefferson favor the villainy which has trampled the Missouri Compromise in the dust. It would not have answered the purpose of sham democrats to have published the passage which asserts that the letter of Holmes was "*a perfect justification*" of his course to his constituents. This of course would have shown that Jefferson approved himself of the support which Holmes gave the Compromise. Neither would it have answered their purpose to have quoted the sentence beginning with "*I can say with conscious truth*," &c., because this would have made Jefferson utter a sentiment upon the institution of slavery which these young sprouts of "*modern* democracy" would have been ashamed of. The closing sentence, tendering to Holmes his "*high esteem and respect*" as "*the faithful advocate of the Union*," would have been another deadly thrust at the falsehood they wish to make Jefferson utter. What the Statesman wished to gain by changing "irritation," to "imitation," "fire-bell" to "*fire-ball*," and "knell" to "*kuell*," with one or two other mutilations, we are at a loss to determine, but suppose it grows out of its old habit of *mutilating, falsifying, garbling* and *misstating* every thing it touches. We do not now recollect to have ever seen a single statement correctly made by that journal, where a falsehood would answer the purpose as well, or a single extract correctly published, where the writer was a political opponent, or when it was necessary as in this case, to make a loco foco of an old sainted Jeffersonian democrat. Only in one place does the Statesman indicate by the following marks * * that any thing has been left out of Jefferson's letter.

The other passages, which are important, are sneakingly expurged without a mark to indicate it. The whole concoction in the manner of its appearance seems little less than a villainous forgery—and if Thomas Jefferson could be permitted to rise from his dusty bed he would probably take the young man of the Statesman by the nape of the neck, and, after administering to him a sound kicking, would tell him, "Get behind me, Satan."

His bolstering up locofocoism in Oregon by quoting from Jefferson is equal in brazen impudence to Jo Smith's quoting Paul, and and the Statesman party comes about as near resembling Jeffersonian Democracy, as latter day Saints do in resembling the ancient Christians.

☞ We intend to give as full a report of Legislative proceedings as will be necessary to lay before our readers every thing of importance which transpires during the session. We intend to publish all the laws that are passed during the session, so that our readers may be able to refer to our file for enactments when necessary without being put to the inconvenience of going to the Secretary's office at Salem as they must now do, for the acts of last winter, unless they happen to get hold of the Statesman.

The Mails.

There are constant complaints about the manner in which the contractor on the route from Oregon City to Corvallis is fulfilling his contract. We presume that no excuse which we can offer for him will be listened to, either by the people here, or the P. M. General at Washington. All will be ready to say, if he has got a bad bargain let him stick the closer to it.

This is a correct conclusion of course, but still the contractor ought to have the benefit of such explanations, as render the poor fellow really an object of pity. We are told that the pay he is to receive for the service upon this route is not more than *half* what he ought to have under ordinary circumstances — add to this the fact that his labors are nearly doubled by being compelled to pack Jo Lane's plunder through the mud, and his duties are truly intolerable. We have been in the post office several times this winter, when the post master has directed our attention to a huge stack of mail bags all crammed with democratic plunder of some sort, which he informed us was on its way to Umpqua, under the frank of Jo Lane as "public documents" (!) Either pile would have made an ox team of four yoke of sturdy durhams bellow to have been walked up and introduced to it, as their load from this to Jo Lane's claim. Our letter postage is nearly doubled, in order to continue the franking privilege to members of Congress, and our members of Congress abuse the franking privilege by loading the mails with all sorts of plunder. Of course we are not able to say what was in these bags of Jo Lane's, but we should judge by the looks of them that they were any thing else but "public documents." It has been a rule with congressmen heretofore, to use their franking liberty "as abusing it" in this way. No matter how much the people are taxed, so that demagogues line their pockets; in fact *democracy* has got to mean little else in these degenerate days, than swindling the government and stealing from the treasury.

In justice to the P. M. in this city, we must say that we have never seen anything in him that would indicate a negligence of duty. We think he intends to be up to the mark as near as possible. We can also say the same for the post masters of Portland and Salem.

Paying Debts.

There is no one subject, perhaps, that deserves more attention from writers and sermonizers, and at the same time is more grossly neglected, than the one presented in the inspired injunction, "*Owe no man any thing.*" A strict adherence to this rule would strip the world of three fourths of its miseries, and unlock Heaven to myriads who are now refused admittance upon the ground of *dishonesty*. An honest man is said to be "the noblest work of God." How can such a person be debarred from Paradise? There never was and never will be an "honest man" who does not use all possible exertions to pay what he owes. Better, far better, to "pay as you go;" but as this is not always possible, (if you think it is, just try publishing a newspaper, and trust your subscribers) and as we know that most of us are already *in* debt, our present concern is to get *out*. The man who contracts debts without making a solemn vow to pay them if possible, (and to contract a debt that we are not quite certain we can pay, under most circumstances, is equivalent to stealing) and dies, thinking he can "climb up some other way" than the one at which the honest man enters Heaven, will find the ladder too short at the top, by one round, for him ever to get a *peep* into Paradise. Kind Heaven, in the plenitude of infinite mercy, may make great allowance for the poor man who has had to "support a large family," and who knocks at the wicket gate with a large outstanding account against him on the "books" by which he is to be judged, (one of them being the book of his creditor, and the other the book of the recording angel, which contains a faithful record of matters and things below, and to which his unsettled accounts have been transferred) but we are very sure that the young man who has nobody to support but himself will fare slim when he puts in his plea for mercy. The *probability* is that he will find his own account dreadfully swelled by having much of his poor neighbor's who has raised a family, charged to him.—The single man who enjoys health, and goes sneaking around with his all on his back, and that unpaid for, deserves no mercy from God, man, or woman. The young lady who will encourage the visits of such a useless "half of an old pair of dull shears," ought to, and *will*, see trouble in the flesh. Such chaps are no more fit for matrimony than a monkey. A man is poorly fitted to shoulder the responsibilities of a family who has not yet learned to shoulder the responsibilities of his own carcass. Let us here give the young ladies a bit of advice, which you will find to be of great value, if heeded. Whenever a young man pays his addresses to you, hold him at bay, and don't even encourage him with a *grin*, until you find out whether he *pays his debts*. As this might seem a difficult matter to get at, in ferreting out his creditors you can get all the information necessary by addressing the following note to the printer:

"Does Mr. —— take your paper? If so, has he paid you what he owes you?"

If you receive a negative answer to query first, you may set him down as rather a doubtful character. Put him off till you know *why* he doesn't take the paper. If you receive an affirmative answer to the first, and a negative answer to the second query, tell the young man "*he can go*;" but if an affirmative answer is given to both questions—engage him at once—he is fully capable of shouldering the "responsibilities of a family."

Waymire's Speech.

We are permitted to-day to lay before our readers a gem of oratory rarely equaled and never surpassed. Indeed, we cannot now recollect to have ever seen just such an elegant, impassioned, and overwhelming appeal to the Roman Senate, during the whole time in which Cicero was accustomed to make its walls tremble with the thunder of his eloquence. The nearest imitation of it we have ever seen was contained in the reports of a one-horse female debating club at the Five Points in New York city, in which a female "*apostle*" from New Orleans came down on the moral reform movement. The following speech is highly eulogized by Waymire's organ, which calls his bursts of eloquence "*happy hits in his inimitable style.*" The "roars of laughter, which continued for some time," show that he addressed an *appreciating* audience, and fully refutes the idea that the "Old Apostle" was casting *pearls* before swine. We judge that there were some of his auditors who didn't laugh.

This giant orator and statesman will be recollected by our readers in the States as the same Waymire who appeared in our advertising columns last summer, asserting that THE ARGUS could never be started in Hell, as the Devil was opposed to the principles we advocate; at the same time intimating that his organ, the Corvallis Statesman, would have a tremendous circulation there. He is called the "Apostle of Oregon democracy," and is looked up to by his party as a great man, and a full embodiment of the "ritual" of his party. He will probably be a candidate for Vice President when Lane runs for the Presidency. It lays between him and a brother "*exhorter*" known as "the gentleman from Linn." The latter has the advantage of Waymire in gas, but the "Old Apostle" heads him off in talent and influence.

The bill being up for removing the seat of government from Corvallis to Salem, Mr. Waymire spoke as follows:

☞ *Turn to our advertising columns.*

Why is It

That "Catholic Citizen" has fizzled out? The last Standard makes no mention of her either having died or taken the white veil. We have two requests to make of this scribbler. First, give us your *real name*, instead of sneaking behind a cowardly incog. By this we may know whether we are replying to a man, woman, or "morphodite." This information friend "Citizen" will discover to be necessary in a close argument, where it may become necessary to dissect a nit on the hundred and first hair of regularly combed Jesuitry. In the second place, will friend (Roman) "Citizen" please to send us a faithful transcript of that "memorandum book" which he or she (we are at a loss to know which word to use, and in order to help us out of this difficulty, which would mar the beauties on an elegant article, we hope friend Citizen will promptly comply with request number one) informs us is now in his or her possession.

To Correspondents.

We have several communications which are crowded out this week, to make room for Dr. Henry's speech. We have received several well written communications from Yamhill, censuring severely the conduct of Mr. Palmer, in the removal of the Indians to Grand Ronde.

The language of the articles is entirely inadmissible, and we could not possibly publish them in their present shape. We had it thoroughly beat into us in our early education, that a person's motives ought neither to be impugned for a good action, or for perhaps an unintentional aberration, unless the proof was *clear and positive* that the motive was a sinister one. We think ourself, that Gen. Palmer's conduct in reference to this removal of Indians to a permanent residence among the settlers of this valley will prove to be decidedly impolitic, but that his *motives* were not good, and that he did not act from decided convictions of official duty, and good policy, we have yet no reason to believe. Gen. Palmer is a man we do not recollect to have ever spoken to in our life, and we cannot therefore be charged with any *personal, political* or *pecuniary* bias in his favor, but we do owe to him and every other human being, equal and exact *justice* and we intend to *pay* them this just debt, although they "smite us on the cheek" as we tender it to them.

Pork.

We notice that the pork house of Charman, Warner & Dove, is in full blast. They are ready to buy all the hogs that come to market.