

And they played on a harp of a thousand strings—ah ah!

Mr. Pearne, on his return from the General Conference, stated in this city that he was in for Fremont as President. He also stated that the members of the Conference, as a general thing, were Fremont men—that they "preached Kansas, and prayed Kansas, and prayed against Pierce."

Now, while the Conference was "preaching and praying" against the Administration, at Indianapolis, what was the Methodist organ doing here? Lauding the corrupt Administration of Pierce to the skies, through the pen of "Our New England Correspondent." As a sample, take the following, published in the Advocate of July 21st, written by said "New England Correspondent," some politico-ecclesiastical, "double-sexed, double-gendered" lick-spittle of Pierce:

"EXETER, N. H., May 18, 1856. "Dear Sir:—The greatest object of attention just now among us, is the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sitting at Indianapolis, Indiana, composed, as your readers well know, of delegates from the several Annual Conferences in the States and Territories of the Republic."

"No fault is found with Gen. Pierce's administration, as to its management of the financial affairs of the nation, or of our foreign relations.— Indeed it is conceded that the administration of the government, strictly speaking, was never better. When the administration came in power under Gen. Pierce, there were over fifty millions of unadjusted accounts of public officers. This enormous and unprecedented sum has been reduced, by the untiring activity and skill of Secretary Guthrie, to the sum of twenty millions; and will, undoubtedly, be entirely cancelled during the present year. The consular system has been entirely revised, and rendered more effective, and less expensive. The navy has, notwithstanding the war and the contrary, been thoroughly reformed. And those who have been at all conversant with the condition of the Navy corps, for the last ten years, at least, will certainly concede that this reform was imperatively demanded, both for the honor of the country and the efficiency of this branch of the service."

The U. S. District Court for Clackamas county commenced its session in this city on Monday last. His Honor Chief Justice Williams presiding. Of the attorneys in attendance, we notice Messrs. Wait, Kelley, Banker, Elliott, Logan, Grover, Shiel, Thornton, and Hamilton.

W. CARRY JOHNSON, Esq., of this city, has been admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counselor in the Courts of the Territory.

We understand that the docket for this term is not a full one.

We learn that Dr. A. G. Henry has been appointed Physician on the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation, in place of Dr. Westerfield, who resigned. Dr. Henry is a gentleman in every way well qualified for the station which he has been called to fill.

The regular annual meeting of the Oregon Association of Congregational and Presbyterian Churches began its session in this city on Thursday last, in the Congregational meeting-house.

Mr. Patrick Smith at the old Nursery building, has our thanks for some fine seedling apples.

The influence of the Press in restraining crime has been well illustrated of late in putting a stop to the depredations upon the Telegraph line several miles west of Oregon City. Some time ago we took occasion to call attention to the fact that the wire had been cut at different times, and several hundred feet of it carried away, (all at one spot,) and intimated that circumstances pointed very strongly toward an individual as the perpetrator of the outrages in question. Since then the line has not been disturbed in that particular spot, to the great relief of Gallatin; as the gentleman who snaked out the wire no doubt wisely concluded that it was better to keep hands off for the future.

The following from the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, a Buchanan organ, which has hitherto been slinging the "old line Whigs, with soft soap, and telling them how patriotic and trustworthy their creed was, in order to get them to vote for Buchanan, has changed its tune since the Whig convention in that State" declared that Old Buck was unworthy of their confidence and support:

"As some persons seem to have mistaken both the motive and object of our appeals to old Line Whigs, it is proper that we should acquaint ourselves of the unjust accusations to which such misconception exposes us. We invite no man of Whig principles to join the Democratic party.— Such an overture would be as insulting to him as unjust to our party. A person of Whig convictions cannot consistently and honestly profess to be of the Democratic party. A person with Whig convictions cannot be admitted into the Democratic organization without to some extent corrupting the integrity and debauching its principles.— We have a creed which constitutes a test of Democracy, and to which no Whig can honestly subscribe, because it is absolutely irreconcilable with the principles which he professes. An advocate of protective tariffs and Federal aggrandizement cannot consistently enter an organization based upon the principles of free trade, strict construction and State rights; and if we consent to such an association it will not be long before the Democratic party is destroyed by its allies."

"We object to fusion, because it is consistent with neither personal nor political honesty. An alliance between independent political organizations is another and very different thing. It is not only allowable, but in certain emergencies, may be essential to the best interests of the country."

Such an emergency is the present, which demands not a fusion, of all parties in the South, but a co-operation of good men for the sake of the Constitution and the Union. We ask no Whig to renounce his principles, except from an honest conviction of judgment. We invite no Whig to come into the Democratic party, unless he chooses voluntarily and from conviction to abjure his ancient faith, and to profess allegiance to our peculiar platform."

It is a little curious how these demagogues who, like Jo Lane, "never knew a Whig good enough to vote for," all fall desperately in love with a whig who is corrupt enough to "fuse" with them and vote their ticket. In a few years, the black democracy will be honeying and kissing the know nothings in order to get them to "fuse" against the Republicans.

For the Argus. To the Friends of Temperance and Morality in Oregon Territory.

Permit me to suggest, for your consideration, a plan, by which I hope we may achieve much for the good of our common country. We know that Oregon has been under the misrule of Ramocracy for several years past. Politicians have gone up to our Legislatures, time and again, for a modified or prohibitory Liquor Law, but our wishes have been disregarded or treated with contempt! The curse of intemperance has been entailed upon us, and legalized rum shops have been kept up in our midst, demoralizing our people and entailing misery and woe upon our population.

The party in power have bowed to the rum interest in Oregon, for political support at the ballot box, and they have received that support, and thereby kept themselves in power. Oregon stands forth disgraced at home and abroad in her Legislation, and in her local policy. The Nebraska policy in Congress is fallen, and that policy and party in Oregon must fall! I propose that a "Temperance Reform Party" be forthwith organized in Oregon, embracing all men, of whatever name or order, in church or state, who will come out and place their feet on our platform—whose pillars are "Temperance and Morality," and whose broad plank is, "The Constitution of the United States." Let public meetings be held in every settlement in Oregon forthwith, and let them organize, and let county mass meetings be held, and let them fix a time and place, at an early day, for a mass meeting for the whole Territory, and then and there, let nominations be made for Territorial officers, and let county nominations be made at the county mass meetings; and let us come up to the great work of "Moral and Temperance Reform," and stand shoulder to shoulder, and we must and will prevail. On this, or some other similar plan, Oregon can be redeemed at the ballot box. Cannot one responsive as sent come up from all the friends of reform on this matter? VERITAS.

Republican Meeting. Pursuant to a call, a number of the friends of the Republican cause met in Albany on the 20th of August, at 11 o'clock, and was organized by appointing Mr. RICHMOND CHADLER chairman, and ORIGIN THOMSON secretary. A committee consisting of Messrs. Kendall, Connor, Tate, Thomson, and Gallagher, was appointed to nominate officers for the meeting. The meeting then adjourned until 1 o'clock.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.—The committee reported Mr. JAMES HOGUE for president, and ORIGIN THOMSON for secretary, which report was concurred in. It was voted, That it is expedient to organize a Republican party in this Territory at this time. Whereupon Messrs. Connor, Whitson, and Gallagher were appointed a committee to prepare business for the meeting. After the committee had retired, the meeting was entertained by Mr. Kendall with a very interesting and appropriate address.

The committee reported the following: Your committee, believing with the immortal Jefferson that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and with our Republican Fathers who held it to be a self-evident truth "that all men are endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and that the primary object and ulterior designs of the Federal Government were to secure these rights to all within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our Republican Fathers in all our national territory ordained that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law"—it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of our Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in the Territories of the United States by positive legislation, and to prohibit its existence or extension therein; therefore your committee would beg leave to report the following resolutions:

- 1. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the principles adopted by the Republican Convention at Philadelphia.
2. Resolved, That we hail the nomination of John C. Fremont for President, and Wm. L. Dayton for Vice President, as an indication of a prospective return to the primitive landmarks of our forefathers.
3. Resolved, That in order to the establishment of the foregoing principles in this Territory, it is highly important that primary meetings be held in each precinct in each county in this Territory preparatory to county meetings.
4. Resolved, That we recommend a county meeting of all those favorable to the organization of a Republican party in this Territory to be held at Lebanon on the 19th day of September, at 10 o'clock a. m.
5. Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the friends of the Republican cause throughout the Territory, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Territorial Convention.

As different reports have gone abroad in relation to the cause of the insanity of my son Virgil Newsom, I will state that religious excitement had nothing to do in the case. About two months ago, Dr. Humphrey, who traveled through the valley, exhibiting the galvanic battery, magic slipper, laughing gas, mesmerism, and spirit rapping, mesmerized Virgil on two different occasions, and either could not, or did not, take off the mesmeric influence. From that time we noticed a wildness in his manner and countenance. About the 3d of July he attended a camp meeting on Rock Creek, in Clackamas county, and there, in common with many others of his associates, he professed conversion. His whole deportment appeared changed, and he went on well for a short time, but soon symptoms of insanity evidently appeared upon him. He soon became violent, and maltreated and abused several persons. He forsook home, and we could not restrain him. He went to Salem ten days ago, and there his conduct became outrageous—so much so that he was committed to jail. Mr. Barnum had started to inform me of his condition, when he met my son Samuel, who was then en route to bring him home, that we might confine him. With great difficulty the insane son was brought home, and we then arranged a strong room in which we placed him, where he is now a raving madman. He but seldom sleeps, and he tears all his blankets and clothes to pieces, runs naked most of the time, and raves in the most dreadful manner.

His reason is totally eclipsed; he is greatly emaciated; and sorrow and care are all our portion. This misfortune has been brought upon us by mesmeric experiments; and as several others have become crazy in our neighborhood on account of the spirit rapping excitement, the public should be on their guard in respect to these occult sciences or mysteries.

6. Resolved, That in order to carry forward successfully the foregoing principles we would recommend that steps be taken to establish a Republican press.

The report of the committee was adopted after some discussion.

On motion, it was Resolved, That we fling our banner to the breeze, inscribed "Free Speech, Free Labor, A Free Press, A Free State, and Fremont."

The chairman then appointed Messrs. Condon, George, and McCoy, corresponding committee under resolution 5.

Messrs. Kendall, Connor, and Thomson were appointed a committee to carry out the intention of resolution 6.

Messrs. Whitson, Marks, Crawford, Correal, and Gallagher were appointed county central committee.

Copies of the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the papers of the Territory, in order that they may publish them if they see proper.

The meeting then adjourned. ORIGIN THOMSON, Sec'y.

For the Argus.

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DAVID NEWSOM. Marion co., O. T., Aug. 12, 1856.

The following is a letter from Judge Whipple of Illinois, who has recently left the fold of Black Democracy, and shaken the dust from the soles of his shoes:

NAPIERVILLE, Ill. MR. DORSHIMER: Dear Sir—I felt proud to see you in the National Convention to nominate a President, and doing battle for freedom. I remember when we acted together in old Wayne as democrats, and I feel proud that we are now acting together in favor of freedom. After the Democratic party hoisted the black piratical flag of slavery, no honest man, who had in his veins one drop of the blood of freedom, could longer act with them. And now, when the blood of murdered freemen is crying from the ground in Kansas, where men are butchered like dogs, because they love freedom, and all this means to be done under the sanction of the Administration, as they have done nothing to stop it until lately, their object seemed to be to carry slavery into Kansas with the pistol and bowie knife; but thank God, I think the reign of this Administration is drawing to a close. The names of Fremont and Dayton will sweep all before them. You need not fear Illinois, Wisconsin nor Iowa, they will go right. We have a good many Pennsylvania Germans here, and they all go for Fremont and Dayton.

Mr. Hoffman, our nominee for Lt. Governor, is a German, and he will carry most all the German votes, and that will give strength to the ticket. The democrats are coming over by thousands—they can't go Slavery. You may think I am too old (being 74) to be in the political field, but when freedom is bleeding in Kansas, who can stand still and see their friends shot down like dogs and not give a helping hand. Let me hear from you. Respectfully Yours, RUSSELL WHIPPLE.

Fight between the Comanches and the Sacs and Foxes.

St. Louis, July 19.—Intelligence from the Plains has been received here, stating that a bloody battle had occurred at the crossing of the Arkansas River on the Santa Fe road, between the confederate Sacs and Foxes and the Comanche Indians, resulting in the complete rout of the Comanches with twenty-one killed. The Sacs and Foxes had two killed. It is noted as a curious coincidence that at the same time two years ago a hostile meeting occurred at the same place, between the same parties, with precisely the same results.

A special meeting of the Smithsonian Institute was held in Washington lately. A surplus of \$125,000 was reported to be on hand, and it was ordered to be invested in United States stocks.

The Hon. Adam Beatty, of Kentucky, on the Kansas Question.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:

Sir—I have read the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner on Kansas affairs, in newspaper form, but desire to have it in a form better suited for preservation; and therefore ask the favor of you to send me the worth of the enclosed, (\$1) postage paid, including one of the speeches of Gov. Seward.

I have all my life been a resident of a slaveholding State or States, and am the owner of a few slaves, but I feel conscious that I have at all times been able to read the discussions on the slave question with calmness, and without such a degree of excitement as to unfit a person to form a cool and deliberate judgment.

I was old enough at the date of the Missouri Compromise to understand and to take a deep interest in that measure, and was exceedingly gratified when Missouri was admitted as a slave State, with an accompanying legal provision forever prohibiting slavery in any of the then national territory lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. This measure was adopted by the unanimous vote of all the slave States, and was opposed by part of the Northern representation, only on the ground that Missouri, lying north of the above parallel, was admitted, by the provisions of the Compromise bill, as a slave State.

But Missouri having been admitted, all opposition (or nearly so) to the Compromise ceased; and it was quietly permitted to remain undisturbed for more than thirty years, until, in an evil hour, the Nebraska bill (as it is usually termed) was introduced by a Senator from a free State; and the South, in violation of a sacred and honorable pledge, caught at the bait, and assisted in overthrowing the wisest measure that was ever adopted to quiet agitation on the slavery question.

The fruits of the iniquitous bill introduced by Mr. Douglas (which might have been foreseen) have for a long time been presented in a shameful attempt, countenanced by Mr. Pierce's Administration, to form a slave State by force out of the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. Sumner is entitled to the thanks of all discreet men, all men who are influenced by the principles of justice and honor, for exposing the abominable frauds, both in the passage of the Nebraska bill and the means resorted to for carrying out its design of forcing slavery into the Territory of Kansas.

In my judgment the best means of securing the peace of the country and quieting agitation on the subject of slavery, will be to admit Kansas as a free State, according to the spirit of the Missouri Compromise, and reinstating that Compromise, extending the line 36 deg. 30 min. to the Pacific Ocean.

I heartily condemn the brutal attack of Brooks upon Senator Sumner, for which he ought to be expelled from his seat in Congress.

I have always been, and still am, a warm advocate for gradual emancipation, to be carried out by each State, as its citizens shall direct, by constitutional provision.— I regret that public sentiment in my adopted State, Kentucky, is not yet prepared for so wholesome and just a measure.

A. BEATTY. Washington, Mason co., Ky., June 30, 1856.

(From the Louisville Journal.) For Clay Whigs.

There are some deplorable passages in the history of American politics. Henry Clay was struck down in 1825 by the charge of bargain and corruption, and subsequently he was struck by the same charge as often as he was presented by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency. There is not now a respectable man in the United States who will express the opinion that the charge had the slightest foundation in truth but, false as it was, it did its work. Hundreds of thousands of American citizens now look back with equal astonishment and regret at the effects a miserable calumny had in prostrating the greatest of American statesmen and patriots, and moulding the political destinies of the nation.

For twenty years Henry Clay was an aspirant to the Presidency, and, during all that period there was not a time when he could not have been triumphantly elected but for the wretched old bargain slander. And now let our fellow-countrymen reflect what an everlasting infamy it would be, if, after having unjustly rejected Henry Clay upon the strength of bargain and corruption, they were to elect James Buchanan, who stands convicted before the world of having done everything in his power in 1825 to bring about bargain and corruption. We appeal to all men to mark the disgraceful part he played. Unquestionably without the slightest authority in the world from Gen. Jackson, he went to Mr. Clay, and, in the presence of a distinguished witness, professed to be able to say what kind of a cabinet Gen. Jackson would make if elected, and directly and explicitly stated, as a matter within his knowledge, that Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State—of course provided his vote would be given for Jackson. Mr. Clay would not even consider the proposal; but see what the self-constituted emissary did in the pursuit of his purpose. Although not receiving the semblance of encouragement from Mr. Clay he went straight to Gen. Jackson, and, whatever may have been his language, he made the distinct impression on the chief's mind that Mr. Clay and his friends were willing and anxious to give him the vote of Kentucky on condition of Mr. Clay's being made Secretary. The impression was made so distinctly that Gen. Jackson published the alleged advances of Mr. Clay and his friends, as a fact which he could establish, and gave up the name of Mr. Buchanan as authority and his sole authority.

So Mr. Buchanan played the part of the miserable go-between in an attempt to get up a bargain between Clay and Jackson, first going to Mr. Clay and assuring him that Gen. Jackson proposed to bestow upon him the Secretaryship for his vote, and then going to Gen. Jackson talking in such a manner as to make him believe that Mr. Clay and his friends proposed giving him their votes in consideration of the Secretaryship. Clay and Jackson were too proud and honorable to have anything to do with bargaining for office, but Buchanan's conduct showed that his whole soul was bent upon bringing about a bargain between these distinguished men. Gen.

Jackson, with perfect confidence, publicly named Mr. Buchanan as the witness by whom he could prove Mr. Clay's corrupt advances, and although Mr. Buchanan did not dare, in view of what he knew could be proved on him, to confirm Gen. Jackson's statement, he did dare with an infamous effrontery never exceeded upon the earth, to publish his own conviction that Mr. Clay had sold himself to Mr. Adams for the Secretaryship. In publishing such a conviction he published what he personally knew to be basely calumnious. We have already dwelt sufficiently for the present upon the extraordinary fact that Henry Clay, with full power any moment to tear the barbed arrow from his own innocent breast and to hurl it into the guilty heart of James Buchanan, did, in pity to that pleading and abject man, keep silence for more than twenty years, years of the bitterest trials and persecutions ever endured by a public man in any age or country. We have dwelt sufficiently at present upon the fact that Mr. Buchanan, in a letter to Gov. Letcher published by us the other day, refused to that gentleman the privilege of making known to the public what occurred in his room between Mr. Clay and Mr. Buchanan in 1825 as proof that Mr. Clay, far from having made a proposal for bargain, had rejected such a proposal from Mr. Buchanan himself. We may now add that Gen. Jackson never forgave Mr. Buchanan for failing to state in his letter to the public what Jackson had said he could prove by him and what he no doubt had every reason to suppose from what had passed between them that he could prove by him. He made no open quarrel with the Pennsylvania politician, but he never had confidence in him afterwards. We find in one of our exchanges the following statement which we presume will not be controverted: On the night before leaving Nashville to occupy the White House, Mr. Polk, in company with Gen. Robert Armstrong, called at the Hermitage to procure some advice from the old hero as to the selection of his cabinet. Jackson strongly urged the President elect to give no place in it to Mr. Buchanan, as he could not be relied upon. It so happened that Polk had already determined to make that very appointment, having probably offered the situation to the statesman of Penn. This fact induced Gen. Armstrong subsequently to tell Jackson that he had given Polk rather a hard rub, as Buchanan had already been selected for Secretary of State. "I can't help it," said the old man, "I felt it my duty to warn him against Mr. Buchanan, whether it was agreeable or not. I know him well, and Mr. Polk will yet admit the correctness of my prediction."

It was the last visit ever made by Mr. Polk to the old hero when this unavailing remonstrance was delivered, but the new President, long before the end of his administration, had reason to acknowledge its propriety and justice; and in the diary kept by him during that period may still be read a most emphatic declaration of his distrust of Mr. Buchanan. Every one is aware of two marked instances in which, as Secretary of State, the latter failed to support the policy of the administration, viz:— on the question of the tariff of 1846, and the requisition of the ten regiments voted by Congress for the Mexican war. On both of these measures he was known to be opposed to the wishes of Mr. Polk.

FREEDOM.—Mr. Sherwood, a lawyer of Galveston, Texas, and a man of high character and ability, took occasion, during the late session of the Legislature, of which he was a member, to express the opinion that Congress had the right, under the Constitution, to legislate on the subject of slavery in the Territories. For this he was compelled to resign his seat. Upon returning to his constituents, he announced his purpose to address them in his own defense, at a certain time and place. Upon this notification a public meeting was held, to consider the propriety of permitting him so to do, and a letter was addressed to him, by order of that meeting, in which he was informed that he would not be allowed to discuss or allude to the subject of slavery, in any way—that the whole subject was forbidden ground, which he would approach at his peril!—N. Y. Times.

The Experience and Reflections of a Border Ruffian.

FROM KANSAS.—We give, says the Montgomery (Alabama) Journal, the following extract from a letter received by one of our correspondents from a relative who went out to Kansas with Maj. Buford's company: NEAR KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, June 22, 1856.

I have been through the wars in Kansas Territory, and am now perfectly tired out. I have been in one battle and several skirmishes, without receiving any personal injury, except a slight bruise received from my horse falling on me when he was killed from under me; but I received three bullet-holes through my hat, and had a "bullet" of Sharpe's balls whizz around me.— I have killed two of the "dogs," and Cosgrove one.

The United States troops will not permit us to enter the Territory armed, any more, and hence "Othello's occupation's gone." I am coming South just as soon as I can make a "raise."

Buford's expedition is unfortunate. His men are scattered all along the frontier, trying to make money enough to "carry them back to Virginia."

This is undoubtedly the finest country in the world, without any exception; and if some of our wealthy slaveholders were to visit it once they would emigrate with their household.

The South ought to send 20,000 men here this fall, well armed and provisioned. If she don't begin to stir her "stumps," Kansas will be a free State, sure. J. F. S.

ANCIENT REMAINS IN CALIFORNIA.—Elisha Hughes, in a letter from Santa Clara, California, to the Scientific American, gives the following account of some old ruins recently discovered: "I recently had an opportunity of examining some ancient ruins, lately discovered, about six miles east of Santa Cruz. They were nearly buried up in a sand hill. I found twenty-three chimneys with their tops peering above ground. These chimneys are round, and vary in diameter from

four to twelve inches. They are made of sandstone, and were filled up with loose red sand. The stones of which they are built are cut circular, and cemented together. I stamped on the hill and it emitted a hollow sound, indicating vaulted chambers below. A tunnel is now being run in under the hill; at first it was attempted to sink a deep shaft, but the sand came in too fast upon the miners. "Who built these structures no one can imagine. They appear to be thousands of years old. A large yellow pine tree was growing on the top of the hill. The number of years required for the sand to cover up these houses and form the hill, before the seed of this large tree germinated, could not be less than two thousand years."

INDIANS STILL HOSTILE IN ROGUE RIVER. We copy the following item from the Jacksonville Sentinel of the 23d August: On Wednesday, the 14th inst., Wm. Russel and James Weaver were returning home from Roseburg, in Douglas county, and while riding along the road a mile or two north of Myrtle creek, they were fired upon by a band of ten or twelve Indians, wounding Mr. Russel—two balls passing through his arm and one striking his breast entering about the right nipple, and was extracted from the left side. Both Russel and Weaver were taken by surprise, not dreaming of Indians. They stopped their horses—Russel saying to Weaver, "Your pistol has fired and hit me." Weaver replied "no it is your pistol that has fired, not mine." At this time the Indians supposing they had wounded them, charged upon them; but they succeeded in making their escape. The Indians kept up an incessant fire until they were entirely out of gun shot.

The Indians then set fire to and burnt Mr. Bean's house, then proceeded along the mountain north to Mr. Click's farm; seeing him in the field binding oats, they crested to the fence and taking deliberate aim, resting their guns upon the fence, fired, shooting Mr. Click through both arms.— When they discovered that Mr. Click did not fall but retreated towards the house, the red devils broke out in a loud Indian horse-laugh. They then proceeded to cross the south Umpqua a few rods above James Burnett's farm, and robbed a house of clothing and goods to the value of three hundred dollars—then set the house on fire and left. The next day, the 15th, Capt. Wright, accompanied by some twenty-seven settlers, pursued the Indians, but were not able to follow the trail, therefore they were unable to punish them as they merited.

This don't look much like peace; they traveling the road are in greater danger now than at any former time. MORE MURDERS—INDIANS STILL IN THE FIELD.—Hon. Robert J. Ladd, of Douglas county, arrived in our city on yesterday; he is just in from a prospecting tour in the mountains, near the Big Bend on Cow creek and the head of Coquille river. Mr. Ladd, reports that himself and party had a half breed Indian for a guide, by the name of Lewis, and that the great quantity of Indian "sign" caused them to be very cautious; the guide and the party were of opinion that there must be not less than one hundred Indians in that district of country.

About ten or fifteen days ago, three men left Cammas Prairie for the Meadows and the Rogues River country on a prospecting expedition. Their camp was found near the mouth of John Mule creek on Rogues River. A short distance above the camp two dead bodies were found, murdered by the Indians; the other man has not been heard from, but is supposed to be killed. It is believed the bodies found are Zach McCall and John Scott, formerly of this place.

STILL MORE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—On Friday, the 15th inst., several Indians were seen on the Altmore creek. They were fired upon by the miners, but without any effect. On the same evening they robbed a miner's cabin on Sucker creek, of his blankets, clothing and one hundred dollars in gold dust, and then passed down Deer creek valley in the direction of Tyee Bar, on Rogues river, their head quarters. Treaties do not amount to much in this country.

STILL MORE INDIANS.—On Saturday, the 16th inst., a traveler was passing along the road, when near the farm of Mr. Colvig, about a mile north of the Canyon, in Douglas county, saw a bare-foot track in the road and on looking towards the South Umpqua river he saw five or six Indians not more than a hundred paces from the road, standing under a pine tree, all armed with guns. He put spurs to his horse and raised the alarm as soon as possible; collecting five or six men they started in pursuit of the Indians, but were unable to trail them.

FROM THE NORTH.—By Telegraph we learn that Col. Shaw's command was attacked by a band of Indians—and his pack train captured—also sixteen of his best dragoon horses taken, and three men wounded. No other particulars.

NOT BAGGING ENOUGH.—A writer in the New Orleans Bulletin states, from figures and calculations of the quantity of Kentucky and gunny bagging in the United States, and to be produced here and brought to this country, that if the next crop of cotton reaches from three millions five hundred thousand to four millions bales there will not be bagging enough to put up the crop.

In Boston, five of the daily papers support Fremont; two go for Buchanan; one advocates Fillmore; two are neutral, and two are undecided. The Journal, an influential old Whig paper, which was formerly for Fillmore, has come out for Fremont.