

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1857.

In another column will be found notices of an emancipation project in Missouri, which recent events in the Legislature of that State have caused the discussion of. The proposition hinted at in the Missouri Democrat, that it would pay in a pecuniary point of view for Missouri to buy all the slaves and rid herself of the curse of slavery, at the expense of the State treasury, we consider capable of being fully demonstrated. At the date of the last census Missouri had 2,938,425 acres of improved land, having a cash value of \$63,225,543, with 6,794,245 acres of unimproved lands, with a probable cash value of ten million dollars, in round numbers, making an aggregate of \$73,225,543 as her total landed wealth. We find an item in the St. Louis Intelligencer to the effect that lands of the same quality ranging on either side of the Iowa and Missouri line are worth a hundred per cent. more in Iowa than in Missouri, for the simple reason that laboring farmers, wishing to procure permanent homes, are unwilling to settle in a State where slave labor prostrates the energies of the country, and renders white labor discreditable. The Missouri Democrat estimates that emancipation in Missouri would enhance the value of land one hundred per cent. by more than tripling her free white population, and adding vastly to her internal improvements in a few years. Missouri has now 99,000 slaves, which, at an average valuation of two hundred and fifty dollars each for old and young, would cost \$22,500,000. Thus it will be seen that by an outlay from the State treasury of twenty-two millions and a half, to purchase these negroes, she would have an increased valuation of real estate equal to \$63,225,543, making a clear net profit of \$40,725,543 by the operation.

This is no fancy sketch, but the results arrived at are perfectly correct, as might be shown by comparing statistics of the comparative condition of free and slave States wherever they come in proximity. If slavery should be fastened upon Oregon, land would not be worth five dollars an acre for the next twenty years; whereas, if it should be open to free labor, it cannot be bought for twenty dollars an acre in this valley twenty years hence, and we do not believe it can for fifty dollars. With slavery, a man owning a section of land twenty years hence may be worth \$3,000, while with freedom the same person would be worth at least \$13,000. This would give him \$10,000 as the result of a freesoil policy. The loss of \$10,000, besides many other inconveniences pertaining to the domestic institution, would poorly pay him for the privilege of making fruitless searches in the mountains for a runaway nigger.

That the introduction of slavery here would bar all hopes of ever having a Pacific Railroad, or of ever becoming anything but a miserable, greaser hole, and that it would be ten thousand dollars out of pocket to every farmer, is as clear as the noonday sun to any man who has sense enough to examine statistics and work out the most simple problem; and yet, strange to say, a few men can be found who are so desperately green that they have never arrived at these results in their calculations—if indeed they have ever made any.

W. C. Dement & Co., have already sold more than half of their reaping and threshing machines, in advance of their arrival. With proper machinery in the country for producing grain, our crops may just as well be more than quadrupled as not, thus adding vastly to the wealth of the Territory, by way of cash realized for products with but little more of a labor outlay. We are glad to see our farmers turning their attention to labor-saving machinery. The expense and inconvenience of getting in large crops are inconsiderable, compared to the cost and difficulty of saving the crops after they are matured. With a good reaper and thresher on the place, properly housed and taken care of, and ready for use just when they are needed, any one of our farmers who is now producing a thousand bushels of grain could with little additional expense produce three times as much. We venture to say that five hundred bushels of this increase would pay all the extra expense, thus leaving him fifteen hundred bushels of grain per annum as the net income of about one thousand dollars invested in machinery. This would be only about two thirds of what field negroes are selling at now in Virginia and most of the Southern States. At this ratio of cost, a field hand, to come in successful competition with labor-saving machinery, ought to produce annually over twenty-two hundred bushels of grain, over and above all expenses of feeding and clothing him, when in fact he does not produce two hundred.—This accounts for the fact that the enterprising Yankee, by the use of labor-saving machinery, mounts upward and upward with ease and rapidity, in accumulating wealth and surrounding himself with the comforts of life, while the "negro worshiper" barely gets along at a snail pace, never realizing three per cent upon his investiture in a grain-growing district. Besides, the machinery can be safely stow-

ed away in the barn, while the farmer sleeps soundly and sweetly, without any fears that it will either "run away," suck the cows, or cut the throats of his wife or little ones before morning. Dreams of "bloody murder and insurrections" never disturb his repose, and he rises in the morning, to rub open his eyes, and look out upon his farm, waving with golden grain, his orchard bending under delicious fruit, and his broad acres of pasture which, under the surroundings of free labor, are rapidly rising in value, while at a short distance he beholds in the neat white cottage and out buildings of his neighbor, evidences of similar thrift, while peace and plenty, as the natural results of intelligence and industry in a community, are enjoyed by all.

Arrival of the Mail.
The steamer Columbia reached Portland last Tuesday night. We are indebted to J. W. Sullivan of San Francisco, and J. N. Banker of this city for files of papers.

Congress has passed a bill providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union. The eastern boundary is said to be designated by a meridian somewhere near John Day's river. The eastern boundary should by all means have embraced the Grand Ronde valley.

We are indebted to Gov. John W. Geary of Kansas, for a copy of his message to the Kansas Legislature, of Jan. 12th. In recommending a repeal of some of the more obnoxious portions of the bogus laws, the Governor says:

"Time and space will not permit me to point out all the inconsistencies and incongruities found in the Kansas statutes, passed as they were, under the influence of excitement, and in too brief a period to secure mature deliberation, many of them are open to criticism and censure, and should pass under your careful revision, with a view to modification or repeal.—Some which have been most loudly complained of have never been enforced. It is a bad principle to suffer dead-letter laws to deface the statute-book. It impairs salutary reverence for law, and excites in the popular mind a questioning of all law, which directly leads to anarchy and confusion. The best way is to leave no law on the statute-book which is not uniformly and promptly to be administered with the authority and power of the government."

The rains have at last apparently held up. Such an everlasting pour as we have had the past winter we have seldom seen before. The cattle haven't yet put out fins that we have noticed, but for want of scales the rains have actually washed the life out of hundreds of them. As Phoenix says, many of the men in Oregon are from some cause decidedly "scaly." Phoenix must have had in his eye a few chaps who have left for the States without paying their printer's bills.

The college building at McMinnville has been donated to the Baptist denomination on conditions that a classical school shall be permanently kept up there. We hear that a suitable professor will be obtained for the post some time this summer.

"Certainly in no condition in which we find him in the United States is the negro as well cared for, and provided for, as under the system of American slavery."—*Cap's Organ.*

So then Douglas laid the corner stone of black democracy on "niggerism," out of pure benevolence for the poor negro.—The locofoco party is of course then a "benevolent institution," and bent entirely on promoting the happiness of the negro, at the expense of the poor white laborers in the United States. The Republicans have no desire to injure the poor negro, but we must admit that their efforts are mainly directed to elevate and make respectable white laborers; so that while the black democracy are extending the boundaries of the peculiar institution, "merely out of love for the poor nigger," the Republicans are in favor of preserving our Territories sacred to free labor, out of love for the teeming millions of poor white laborers. Thus you can easily see, Chick, that while black democracy is justly said to be founded on "niggerism," as we said last week, and therefore entitled to the name of the "nigger party," the Republican party, by seeking the good of the white laborer, from whom proceeds the most of our national wealth, is the only white man's party there is.

By the way, Chick, since you have such exalted ideas of the happiness of the poor fellow who has somebody to work him, we propose to take you, "body, spirit, and gizzard," as our chattel, (if Fred Wayne will make out the title papers,) and promote your felicity, by making a "devil" of you. You shall be well fed on "cracklin dodger," bacon, and crout, (with salmon skins occasionally,) shall have warm linen clothing, a nice little rug to lie on, medicine when you are sick, (no prophylacticum, however,)—you shall not be overworked, nor severely whipped, (unless you keep up that old habit of lying, in which case we shall have to nearly skin you; a lying nigger we never could bear;) we will dress you respectably on Sundays, and send you to Sunday School, besides doing all other things which the "nigger statute" of Virginia requires us to perform for your comfort and happiness, and we will also engage that Leland shall "leave you alone" for the future, into the bargain.

Now, Chick, what do you say to this liberal offer, on our part, to make you happy?

The news brought by the last steamer that flour has risen to \$15 per barrel in California, has caused great rejoicing among the millers' in this city.

We have received the Prospectus of a Republican campaign paper to be printed by F. S. Balch at Stellacom W. T., during the four months of the campaign following the 1st of April next.—Price \$1.00.

We have several communications, which came too late for this issue. We have had a communication from Duteville on hand for two or three weeks, which we have never read, more than to see it purports to be a notice of some lecturer.—The communication has no name signed, and we have no idea who is the author.—We were humbugged once concerning a marriage notice we got from that office. The next anonymous scribbler that takes us in will be apt to be decidedly smart.

The winter has been unusually severe in the States. In places in Ill. we learn by the Oquawka Spectator, that the thermometer ranged in January from 20 to 30 degrees below zero. The papers from all the northern States are filled with accounts of deaths by freezing. In Iowa a man returning home from meeting, with his wife and son, got swamped in the snow, and lost his wife, son, and team, and barely escaped with his own life. When people fairly get their eyes open, as to the advantages of Oregon, we shall have such an emigration here that will astonish the natives.

The postmaster from Hillsborough sends word that A. Armstrong has left for the States. Armstrong is owing us \$5.50. A man who will run off without paying his printer's bill, must be a scaly sort of a chap. The more such chaps leave the Territory the better for the country.

Wiggins at his Old Tricks.
"The three traitors who voted for Cameron have been turned out of the hotels where they were staying—spurned even by the party they assisted."—*Cap's Organ.*

This is about as near the truth as you generally get, when you retail "cock-and-bull" stories as second-hand from Wiggins. Why not let Wiggins write out his yarns himself? In such a case there might be some little truth in them, whereas when you retail them second-hand, they cannot even be said to "be founded on fact."

The following resolution unanimously adopted at an immense meeting of Democrats in Philadelphia, &c. &c.—*Cap's Organ.*

Now what is the use of always lying about everything you touch? Why not tell the truth by saying the resolution was passed by a small potato locofoco "club," instead of trying to convey the impression that it was an "in me nec o-ver-whelming up-heaving of the black democratic masses."

Our friend J. E. Murphy of Mouth writes:
"Our school is progressing exceedingly well; our house is full of overflowing.—The Trustees have resolved to build a new school this season, forty by sixty, two stories high."

At a recent election for Senator from San Francisco county, Cal., F. A. Woodworth, on the "Peoples ticket," was elected by a considerable majority.

CANYONVILLE, Feb. 29, 1857.
W. L. ADAMS—RESPECTED FRIEND:—

Again I am before you with the mournful intelligence of the death of more of our neighbors by drowning. When I last wrote to you I recorded the death of Mr. Gillam and Miss Willis, who were drowned on the 2d of January. A few days after that a Mr. Kent undertook to cross South Umpqua on a small raft, which went to pieces and he went to the bottom, a short distance from his own door. He left a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. On Lord's day, Feb. 15th, Mr. Weaver undertook to ford Myrtle creek, having his wife and three children in the wagon. The water was so high that it upset the wagon, drowning the three children and one horse; his wife was with difficulty rescued. The waters have been higher this winter than they have before since 1852.

Mr. Weaver's children have all been found, and laid in one grave. Mr. Kent has also been found, after lying in the water nearly five weeks.

The Indian excitement is getting up with us again. The Indians are stealing as usual, and have shot at some of our neighbors, wounding one man, but not mortally. * * * I had thought that we lived in a free country, but the myrmidons of slavery are already raising their black banner on all the hill tops. God grant that these bloodthirsty tyrants may never sway the scepter of power. If such should be the case, we are (to use a miner's phrase) gone in. My friend, lift up your voice, cry aloud, and spare not, remembering that truth is mighty, and will prevail. Where the spirit of Christ is, there is liberty.—Can a Christian, having the spirit of Christ dwelling in him, and governed by the pure teachings of Him who went about doing good, ever give his vote for dealing, like Babylon of old, in "slaves and the souls of men?" Can such a one be training up his own children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, when he sets them the example of voting for a "domestic institution" which degrades morals, paralyzes

industry, and tears children from the embraces of their own mothers, putting them up on the auction block to be sold to dealers in bodies and souls as mere chattels? I trow not. Respectfully, Yours,
MARY PRESTON.

MARCH 8, 1857.

Friend Adams—On Saturday the 7th inst. we had an interesting time in the neighborhood of the county seat for Clatsop county—town of Astoria. The democratic county committee, A. B. McKean, as was pretended in the convention, had called a mass convention of the democracy of the county for the purpose of nominating a delegate to attend the democratic convention at Salem on the 12th of April, contrary to the orders of the party—in other words, to the orders of the Salem clique. The people turned out en masse, and, lo, and behold, the Salem clique found they were sadly in the minority, and attempted to get up a fight and a row, but failed. The convention was called, and Moffitt made another attempt to break up the convention. He failed in this also, and left with some half a dozen others for parts unknown.

The meeting proceeded regularly with the business, and appointed G. W. Coffinberry to the convention at Salem, and passed a few resolutions, and adjourned, all right side up and in order. Kelley was the unanimous choice of the convention, first, last, and all the time.

The sore spot is the postoffice, in this county, and if it is not returned to Astoria, I should not be surprised if the people of the county put the whole thing into the Columbia river, where it ought to have been sunk with the man that took it away from the place a year ago. Such a gross outrage has never before been tolerated so long by any community. All our mail matter costs us more to get it from the postoffice than the original cost of our papers, including postage—for no purpose, only to gratify a poltroon of a partisan P. M. Yours, AN EYE WITNESS.

News from the Atlantic States.

A bill looking to the admission of Minnesota into the Union has been passed by the House of Representatives—Ayes 57, Noes 75. The principal ground of opposition to it was that the Constitution authorized the "inhabitants" to form a State Government, whether citizens or not.—Another bill was passed providing for the admission of Oregon, but an amendment was secured excluding all but citizens of the United States from voting for delegates to the Convention to form a Constitution. Both these States will undoubtedly come into the Union as free States.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.—Preston King (Repub.) has been chosen U. S. Senator from New York, for six years from the 4th of March inst. James R. Doolittle (R-p.) has been elected Senator from Wisconsin, for six years from the 4th of March inst. The vote stood, Doolittle 79, Dunn (D.) 36.

Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina died at Washington January 27th, of an inflammation of the throat resulting in croup. He was sick only three days before he died.

The U. S. Senate has agreed upon appropriations of near \$700,000 for the support of Indians on the Reservations in Oregon and Washington.

On the 16th of January, the House refused to suspend the rules to take up the bill to provide for the construction of a wagon road from the frontiers of Missouri to California. The bill to increase the pay of the Army, reported by Gen. Quitman, was passed by the House.

The leading iron manufacturers of the United States are about to assemble in secret convention at Philadelphia, the object of which is to urge the retention of Mr. Guthrie upon the incoming administration, or to secure the recognition by Mr. Buchanan of the duty of the General Government to extend incidental protection to the iron industry, in the disbursement as well as in the collection of public moneys. It is understood this is proposed to be done by the preference of iron materials, as far as practicable, in the public consumption.

Hon. John Barney, son of the gallant Commodore of that name, of Revolutionary memory, died at Washington on Monday, Jan. 26.

The death of Hon. Andrew Stevenson, a distinguished Virginia politician is announced. He was formerly a member of Congress, and was chosen Speaker, and at a later period was appointed Minister to England. On his return from abroad he retired to private life.

In the Senate on the 28th of Jan., on motion of Mr. Wilson, it was resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of sending a Commissioner to the islands of the East India Archipelago, with power to investigate the claims to sovereignty which the government of the Netherlands asserts to possess over most of these islands, and of forming treaties with such independent States and tribes as may be found therein of sufficient power and importance to render such treaties necessary. Mr. Douglas reported a bill establishing judicial and land districts in the Gadsden purchase.

LORD NAPIER APPOINTED BRITISH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—The intelligence comes to us that the new British Minister to the United States is to be neither Mr. Villiers, as was first announced,

nor Lord Elgin, as subsequently reported, but the lordly, dignified and distinguished Lord CHARLES NAPIER.

Missouri Emancipation.

Missouri, it seems has a more respectable Legislature than she gave to Kansas. At least, while the Legislature she sent out to Kansas were monomaniacs on slavery extension, it seems that the Legislature she kept at home are very near emancipationists. When we recollect that Missouri has had the credit of nearly all the efforts to extinguish freedom in Kansas, it will be somewhat strange to witness a reaction so soon at home. From the following facts, which we take from the Tribune it will be seen that the services of Atchinson and Stringfellow are needed at home:

The declarations which we are about to record were made upon the occasion of an election of a President and Director of the Bank of Missouri by the Legislature.—Mr. Hughes was the Democratic Republican candidate for President, and Mr. Charles was supported by the Americans and Benton Republicans. A good deal of discussion ensued in regard to the former management of the Bank, for political purposes, with which we have, at this time, nothing to do. Mr. Hughes was elected.

When the question of the election of a Director came up, Mr. Palm being a candidate, a certain Mr. Rains asked "if Mr. Palm did not write a letter to The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, and if he did not declare in that letter that he was in favor of the emancipation of the negroes in the State of Missouri?" To this Mr. Zeigler responded boldly: "He did so, and so have many good anti-Benton men declared. I conceive there is a great deal of difference between Emancipation and Free-Soilism." Mr. Brown of St. Louis (an opponent of Mr. Palm) said: "I am a Free-Soiler and I don't deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever inure to the benefit of such a monstrous doctrine as the extension of Slavery over the patrimony of the free white laborers of the country. I am for the greatest good of the greatest number, and against the system which monopolizes the free and fertile territory of our country for a few slaveholders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the sinewy sons of toil. The time will come, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rule for their own benefit, and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking, is insignificant." I stand here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri to avow myself a Free-Soiler.—Let those who are scared at names shrink from the position if they will. I shall take my stand in favor of the white man. Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity and the welfare of the 800,000 non-slaveholders in preference to upholding and perpetuating the dominancy of the 30,000 slaveholders who inhabit our State." Mr. Brown went on to say that his sympathies were with the toiling masses, and not with the privileged few; that while he was far from designing any violation of the rights of labor, he conceived the labor of the white man to be as much his property, as the slave is the property of his holder; that he earnestly looked forward to the time when, by a wise and salutary system of emancipation, Missouri might rid herself of the evils and incubus of Slavery, and "open wide her rich harvest fields and uncultivated her mineral wealth to the active energy of her free white population." Mr. Clover of St. Louis avowed himself an Emancipationist, and said "He should hail the election of Mr. Palm, and it would be hailed by thousands throughout the State as the first auroral glimmer of the dawning of day, when a political party having this great purpose for its end will initiate a policy which is necessary for the development of all the resources of this mighty State, for securing its rightful position in the Union, and for multiplying the prosperity, worth the greatness of its people."

The St. Louis Democrat of the 28th ult., in noticing this debate, declares that the question of emancipation is now open in Missouri—that the National Democratic party have voted for an Emancipationist, knowing him to be such, and that the Benton Democrats and Americans had, by their declarations, placed themselves in a similar category. It pronounces the question "the grandest ever propounded to the people." "If," it adds, "it were affirmed in a Constitutional Convention, and thoroughly carried out, without violation of vested rights, Missouri, in a few years subsequent to its consummation, would be the foremost State on the American continent. Population would flow in on all sides were the barrier of negro Slavery once removed, and in place of 80,000 slaves, we should have 800,000 white men, which in addition to the population we should have at that time, would give us at once an aggregate of two millions."

The Democrat goes into statistics to prove its scheme of emancipation possible. It says:
"The opponents of the movement will urge two objections to it—the debt which the purchase of the slaves would entail on the State, and the agitation which may ensue. By the last census there were in round numbers 80,000 slaves in Missouri, valued at \$50,000,000. Our railroads, when completed, will have cost that sum, and the State, so far from being impoverished by the expenditure, will be much richer than it was when those great works were commenced. A few years hence the State will be better able to loan \$50,000,

000 than it is now to bear the burden of the \$19,000,000 given to the railroads, and no one can say that this burden is onerous. England with a national debt of \$4,000,000,000, gave \$100,000,000 to the Jamaica planters as compensation for emancipating their slaves. Even as a financial question, there is nothing startling in it especially when it is remembered that land would double in value simultaneously with the passage of the constitutional amendment authorizing its enactment."

"The state cant of 'loyalty to the institutions of the State' is preached daily and weekly by the nigger organs. Was Virginia loyal to her institutions when she abolished primogeniture? Was Pennsylvania loyal to hers when she abolished Slavery? Were the Colonies loyal to theirs when they abolished royalty? This is the cry with which bigots intimidate fools. Loyalty to existing institutions shuts out all reform. There is one institution to which all Democrats should be ever loyal, and only one—the sovereignty of the people. All other institutions must conform to that or cease to exist."

SCENE IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—PROSPECT OF BOWIE-KNIVES AND PISTOLS.—A spicy scene took place in the lower House of the Legislature of Missouri, on the 28th Jan., which is reported by the St. Louis Intelligencer:

Mr. Darnes of Scott, introduced the following resolution:
"Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, that the emancipation of Slavery in the State of Missouri is impracticable and unjust to the slaveholder, and ought not to be agitated."
Read a first time, and moved to suspend the rules, to read a second time.

Mr. Reid objected, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.
Mr. Darnes called for the ayes and nays.
Mr. Reid considered this resolution as a pestiferous one, which can be of no benefit to the State, but to its great detriment, by wasting the short time of the Legislature by a lengthened discussion upon an issue not before the people. When the question was put before the people in a canvass, it would be time to discuss it.

Mr. Darnes, of Scott, would go back to the origin of this discussion. He recollects that at the last session, on a bill coming from the Senate for the printing of the statutes, which he, Darnes, moved to strike out the name of Mr. Lusk and insert that of George Knapp, Mr. Reid had moved to lay that motion on the table, on the ground that the Democratic Party had already a paper, and did not need Whig assistance.

Mr. Reid denied that position. He had made the motion mainly because of the support Mr. D. gave to Mr. Knapp.
Mr. Darnes did not fear gunpowder, and begged to inform the gentlemen that his room was at No. 12 Newman's Hotel.

Mr. Reid—"If I am not mistaken, it may be No. 12 a little lower down the river."
Mr. Darnes—"Yours ought to be cell No. 12 Penitentiary, where you ought to have been before you fought the battle of Osawatimie."

Mr. Reid rose, and Mr. Darnes, facing the Speaker, continued his remarks.

Mr. Darnes—"Your powder has no terrors for me. I am contending for principles."
At this moment Mr. Reid had stepped to the right hand side of Mr. Darnes. He laid his left hand upon his shoulder, and drawing off with his right, struck him (Darnes) a heavy blow on the right cheek, uncovering the cheek bone and knocking him down. Reid then returned to his seat.

Mr. Darnes, having recovered somewhat from the effects of the blow, said; "I say, sir, that no man but a cowardly assassin, would step up behind a gentleman's back and strike him."

Mr. Hill, of St. Louis—I move that this House do now adjourn till 9 o'clock, Thursday.

Motion lost.
Mr. Darnes—Isay, sir, that I have been assaulted in the House; I say, sir, that an assassin stepped up behind me when my back was turned upon him, and struck me in the face. I pronounce him a coward and scoundrel.

Mr. Reid here stepped forward again, when Mr. Darnes raised a tumbler with the evident intention of throwing it at him.

Mr. Reid then drew a knife, when Mr. Allen, of Warren, and several other gentlemen, stepped in front of Reid, and he retired to his seat.

Mr. Darnes was also prevented from throwing the glass by gentlemen around him. The latter gentleman was then conducted from the room.

The parties concerned in this affair are well known in Missouri, and both have the reputation of violent bullies. Reid, who struck Darnes in the House, is a prominent politician, the acknowledged leader of the National Democracy in the State, and a man of considerable tact and ability. Darnes is also a Democrat, and in some respects a rival of Reid. Neither of the parties is looked upon with great favor by his fellow-members. Reid, it will be recollected, was the leader of the Border-Ruffians in the battle of Osawatimie, in Kansas. Darnes some years since culgeled an editor of a St. Louis paper so severely that he died soon after the infliction of the injuries. For this offence, Darnes was tried and convicted of manslaughter, but escaped with the payment of a fine of \$500. It is thought that a duel between Reid and Darnes will result from this last affair.