

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1857.

D. W. Case is authorized to do any business connected with The Argus Office during my absence. W. L. ADAMS.

The Platform Lane Stands On.

The Territorial convention of the 13th inst. was a decidedly rich affair. Everything that has been contended for by the bushites was engrafted upon the democratic tree, which Smith of Lane has so long watered with his tears. Its trunk was well washed with *lie*, in order to kill the Standard insects that were crawling up it, and the ground about its roots was well enriched with a vast quantity of "floating political excrement." Underneath its umbrageous foliage was fixed up a nice platform, upon which to place their candidates. The platform was pronounced a "good job" by those who "received" it from the architects, Bush and Smith.

The present was considered a most auspicious time for making a desperate struggle to maintain the clique democracy. With the two wings of the democracy it had become a question of life or death. A triumph of bushism was considered a sufficient guarantee of the public printing for some time to come by the same person it has already made fat and insolent, a control of all the Territorial conducts that now drain the treasury of Uncle Sam, besides putting a quietus to the vexed question which has long caused the price of Salem lots to fluctuate.

These democratic stakes, which involved the only hope of the leaders both for this world and that to come, were of course sufficiently important to justify a little extra exertion. The triumph of the Standard or Soft faction, either now or in the future, was seen to be a death blow to all their hopes; consequently, the rule or rain policy was at once decided upon. It was a desperate game to be played, in which the clique was determined to win, or break down the party. The bushites would a thousand times prefer to see the "Black Republican" party triumph, as much as they loathe it, to seeing Kelly in Congress, and Leland installed as public printer. Hence it was thought a very proper time to test the stomachs of the democrats by smearing Lane all over with the slime of "bushism," and requiring the people to swallow him as a bushite or not at all. If they do swallow him thus seasoned, it will be trumpeted in the ears of the next Legislature as a full endorsement by the people of the infallibility of the Salem oracle. If Lane should happen to be beat, they can better afford to lose him than any other person. In making the experiment on him, they are actuated by the same reasons that induce the chemist in experimenting on the canine species with Prussic acid to take rather a worthless subject.

This was the policy that governed them in their late convention in Yamhill, where bushism, through in a meagre minority, succeeded by cunning and hard work to nail the "polluted rag" of bushism at the mast head, as the real *sinon-pure* democratic flag. If the democrats, Shuck and all, do not pull off their hats and shout for that flag, A. S. Watt is empowered to read them out of "our party."

The resolutions passed at the Salem convention, are twenty-three in number, and too long for us to give the whole of them. We give a few samples:

Resolved, That we repudiate the doctrine that a Representative or a Delegate can, in pursuance of the wishes or fancied interests of the District he represents, go into or remain out of a caucus or convention of his party and refuse to support the nominations thereof and still maintain his standing as a Democrat.

Well, that is democracy with a vengeance! *"The wishes and fancied interests"* of the people, who elect Representatives, are all to give way to the secret caucuses of the party whippers-in at the seat of government! This is virtually delegating all legislative power to the caucus. Why not make a State Constitution doing away with elections of Legislators, and delegating all legislative power to the clique, and done with it? What are "the people's wishes and fancied interests" to the success of "our party"? The people, poor simpletons, have nothing to do but to work on and raise the tin, to be ready to pay the taxes when the officials call on them. What are a few paltry dollars to the glorious privilege of fattening the sleek fellows, who devote their whole time to whipping in the people to support our great party?

Resolved, That the re-election of any Representative or Delegate, thus refusing to support Democratic nominations, would not be an endorsement or approval of his conduct beyond which the Democracy of other districts would have no right to enquire; but that it would be both the right and the duty of sound Democrats every where, to discard him as a disorganizer and an enemy.

Well, there you have it. After Czaps's organ reads such men as Kelly, Brown, Shuck, and Avery, out of "our party," a re-election by the people cannot be considered an endorsement of their democracy. (The people used to be allowed to endorse, but now "times has changed.") Yea, more, the people have not only no right to elect them, but, if they would be con-

sidered "sound democrats," they are required to discard them as disorganizers and enemies." How "sound democrats" are required to treat such men, we are left a little in the dark; but as the party lays great force on "democratic precedents," we presume that instead of following the scriptural injunction to "love" them and "pray" for them, they are to be governed by the "precedent" found in the Harding and Leland conference.

Resolved, That the systematic assaults of the "Standard" newspaper upon the cherished usages of the Democratic party, and its wholesale traduction of its members, stamp that sheet as a hypocritical foe to the Democratic organization and its principles maintained by virtue of it.

We hardly think Lane can carry out the spirit of the two last resolutions, and stand square-toed on these planks, without giving Leland another pummeling:

Resolved, That each member of the Democratic party in Oregon may freely speak and act according to his individual conviction of right and policy upon the question of Slavery in Oregon, without in any manner impairing his standing in the Democratic party on that account; provided that nothing in these resolutions shall be construed in toleration of Black Republicanism, Abolitionism, or any other faction or organization arrayed in opposition to the Democratic party.

This will afford great relief to some free State democrats, who were in doubt before as to whether they "must" speak and vote for freedom or not. The provision, forbidding them to do anything by way of "tolerating Black Republicanism, Abolitionism, Temperance or other party, is a little murky. We fear some of the faithful will need further instruction as to how far they "may" go. They ought to have appointed a committee in every precinct, empowered to get slabs from the saw mill and rig up anxious benches of enquiry, where the unwashed could get specific instructions.

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of all true democrats of Oregon Territory are due to Delazon Smith and Asahel Bush for their indefatigable labors in sowing out the seeds of Know Nothingism from the Virgin Soil of Oregon, in securing the adoption and maintaining the existence of the *prima voce* method of voting and for their untiring and zealous labors to preserve the organization and triumph of the Democratic party.

We presume that "all true democrats" will feel grateful for thus puffing the two pillars of Oregon democracy. There is only one word that ought to be altered in this resolution, and then it would be appropriate. "Heartfelt" ought to be stricken out, and some word inserted which would not label these men by attributing to them the possession of an article which we presume few "bushites" are impudent enough to claim.

Resolved, That this Convention recognize the Portland Times as Democratic, and its editor as a worthy man.

There are just two lines and a half wisely thrown in. They cost but little, and will firmly bind the illustrious editor to Jo Lane's leg, and secure to him one vote.

Resolved, That although in the discussion of party usages and principles, Col Kelley has differed with the majority of this Convention, we yet have entire confidence in his honesty of intention and purity of purpose.

That is a most excellent puff for the Colonel, and is wisely designed to answer the double purpose of securing his vote to the party and of killing him off as an aspirant for future honors. It is every way worthy of the *sapient* head that originated it.

Resolved, That in the judgment and expectation of each and every member of this convention, Gen. Lane, who has just received the unanimous nomination of the convention, will endorse and promptly stand upon the platform this day adopted, including the anti-Standard resolution, and that also, declaring the obligation of democrats to support the nominees of democratic caucuses and conventions.

This is a most excellent resolution, as it is exceedingly well calculated to test the stuff that locofoco stomachs are made of. It will make Jo a little unpalatable to some, but the most of them will be able to swallow him by degrees, till, by the June election they will have him "bodaciously" disposed of. Leland has already got him in as far as the knees.

We learn from the Standard that Nesmith gave as a reason for voting for the Standard resolution in the Salem convention, that the Standard had condemned his vulgarity.

The following is said to have been delivered by Nesmith after the passage of the Standard resolution: "We have the impudent puppy's tail curled so tight that his hind legs won't touch the ground for some time yet."

We hope for the honor of Buchanan's administration that he had nothing to do in appointing Nesmith as Indian Agent. It would have been more in keeping with the affinities of poor Pierce.

We notice an anonymous correspondent of the Yreka Union signs himself "Verbum Sap," which, being literally rendered, means, we suppose, "a word to a *sap-head* is sufficient." The "whole word and the rest of mankind" have given in to the truth that "verbum sap" or "a word to the *wise* is sufficient," but we are inclined to admit the doctrine of the Union correspondent that "one word to a *sap-head*" in any kind of a controversy is fully as good as a dozen. We believe that Solomon also inclined to that opinion.

Playing on a Harp of a Thousand Strings.

It is truly amusing to see the efforts made by the locofoco organs in the Territory to keep the proslavery and free State factions of the party united. While the Times, we believe, has expressed itself sympathizing with free labor, and has become the medium through which Deacon Lenox often disclaims that "our party" is proslavery, the other organ at Salem aims to tickle both free State and proslavery democrats, by giving each a crumb of comfort in nearly every issue, the proslavery, of course, as they are the most rabid and wide-mouthed, getting the larger crumb, and are treated with a little the most respect, in virtue, we presume, of their prospective value, growing out of the three-fifths representative principle.

In the last issue of that sheet we find a correspondent writing from Lane county says:

"This county will go proslavery by a large majority. There is a school district near here that has fourteen proslavery and only one free State man in it; another that is two to one free State men. Lane is all right on the questions of the day."

Another correspondent writing from Umpqua, in denying that the party is proslavery, says:

"Dryer's attempts to fasten the charge of slavery propagandism upon the Democratic party, while it is characteristic of the man, it shows up the demagogue most effectually."

In all the notices of free State conventions which have been published in this sheet, the most unmeasured abuse and ridicule have been heaped upon free State men, while not a word has ever been said to wound the feelings of the most rabid proslavery. The great object seems to be to keep up the impression that the party is proslavery and antislavery, and has nothing to do with the matter one way or another.

There seems to be a general opinion prevalent that Buchanan has appointed Palmer Governor of Oregon, vice G. L. Curry removed—also that the new President will make a practical demonstration of the doctrine of "rotation in office" and "to the victors belong the spoils," by making a clean sweep of the Pierce appointees in the Territory. Gen. Lovjoy is talked of by his friends to succeed Guthrie in the Land Office. In that case, some of the locos are threatening to avenge themselves by sending Curry and Guthrie to the U. S. Senate. We do hope for the success of Buchanan's administration that the threatened danger to the Union may be averted. After the severe blow Buchanan received by the election of Cameron as Senator from Pennsylvania, we fear it will be the means of "crushing out" the whole administration provided Oregon should find it necessary to galvanize two political corpses that had just been wheeled from Buchanan's guillotine, and convert them into two distinguished Senators, who could hardly be expected under the circumstances to save the Union by lending a hearty support to the measures of the administration.

If our Legislature should find it necessary to send these distinguished gentlemen to the Senate, we hope they may be sent standing on some sort of a compromise platform, that shall guarantee the benefit of their counsels to Buchanan, in case he should get into a tight place.

The Portland Times publishes the following, with this heading—"What they say of Leland in the States":

"OREGON.—The Legislature convened on the 1st December. Both Houses are almost unanimously Democratic. The Secretary of the Territory, Hon. B. F. Harding, slapped the face of the editor of the Standard, one Leland, who is a libelous Republican, and a notorious common sneak.—Pocahontic (Iowa) Gazette, Jan. 23d."

The Times' echo in Salem also publishes the same extract without a comment. It would have taken the poetry out of the thing wonderfully if they had told their readers that the *Pocahontic Gazette* is edited by the notable G. D. R. Boyd, of penitentiary notoriety in Oregon.

We have received from Fowler and Wells a book just published by their entitled *How To Write*. It "embraces hints on penmanship and the choice of writing materials, practical rules for literary composition in general, and epistolary and newspaper writing, punctuation, and proof correcting, with directions for writing letters of business, relationship, friendship, and love; illustrated by numerous examples of genuine epistles from the pens of the best writers," &c.

The rules and suggestions given in this work will be of great benefit to new beginners in composition, as well as some old incorrigible sinners, who have been scratching away for years making the King's English servam at the clawing of their unmerciful and untutored ribs. We recommend our schoolmasters, correspondents, and Oregon editors in particular, to buy the book.

Fowler and Wells have also in press three more works entitled, *How To Talk, How To Behave, and How To Do Business*. The four books can be had for one dollar, directed to Fowler & Wells No 308 Broadway, New York.

The steamer Columbia reached Portland last Wednesday. From Wells, Fargo & Co. and J. W. Sullivan we received ample files of States and California papers. The news will be found in another column.

The Americans met at Hillsborough last Saturday, and brought out the following ticket:

Delegates to Constitutional Convention.—E. D. Shattuck, Levi Anderson, and John White. Joint member of Washington and Multnomah—T. J. Dryer. For Representative—H. V. Johnson. Joint Representative—T. J. Dryer. County commissioner—John Marsh. Auditor—T. L. Brickell. Treasurer—J. M. Riches. Assessor—R. S. Caldwell. Public Administrator—Wm. Adams.

The official proceedings came to hand too late to publish entire this week.

A German astronomer gives it as his opinion that the 30th of June will wind up the affairs of this mundane sphere. A comet, the heart of which is solid fire, is said to be approaching our planet, which it will strike on that day, turning the whole surface of the globe to liquid lava. The French astronomers give it as their opinion that the comet will strike the Earth, but think the consequences will not be very serious.

It is said that Gen. McCarver is appointed Collector at Astoria in place of Adair, but we see no account of it in the papers.

J. W. Nesmith has been appointed Indian Agent for Oregon and Washington.

We learn by the Standard that while firing a salute to Lane in Portland last Wednesday, a mate of the steamer Columbia had his hands shot off by an accidental discharge of the cannon.

Flour in San Francisco is quoted at from \$11 to \$14.

Considerable flour has been brought down the river lately, and sold here for \$4.00 per hundred.

Mr. McGee, an old miller, informs us that the Island Mill in this city can make the best flour of any mill in the Territory.

We learn that Mr. Hawn is building a fine flouring mill on Baker's Creek near Shadden's in Yamhill county. Mr. Gilbreth is also building one on the North Fork of Yamhill, near Caleb Woods.

Two Durham bulls and two heifers have arrived at San Francisco, which were shipped from New Jersey to George H. Howard of California.

Mr. Joel Burlingame is now located at Milwaukee, where he has started an extensive henry. He wishes to buy a large quantity of chickens, for which he will pay \$3.50 per dozen, delivered at Milwaukee. His object is to produce eggs for the California market.

We learn from G. W. Jackson, Esq., that Sale and Weddle are now burning lime at the quarry in this county we spoke of some time since. The lime is said to be strong, although of a dark color.

What has the Territorial Republican committee decided upon as to a candid date for Delegate?

Proposals for carrying the mails from Sept. 1st, 1857, to June 30th, 1858, on the following route, will be received at Washington till the 25th of June:

From Corvallis, by Kinney's, Murray's, Eugene City, Cottage Grove, and the Coast Fork of Willamette, to Oakland, 95 miles and back, once a week. Leave Corvallis Thursday at 7 a m; Arrive at Oakland Saturday at 4 p m; Leave Oakland Thursday at 7 a m; Arrive at Corvallis Saturday at 4 p m. Bids to end at Saslaw, or at Winchester, will be considered.

The Independent Steamship Company, Capt. Fauntleroy, left Portland last Sunday for San Francisco, with about five hundred tons of freight and fifty or sixty passengers.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Several pieces of "poetry" are declined.

I. M. J., McMinnville.—We will attend to the matter, and send the package to the Dayton Post Office.

Obituary from Plum Valley next week.

Jo Lane arrived on the Columbia.

From Nicaragua.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES BY GEN. WALKER. The dates are San Juan, March 15th. President Walker and army were in good health, and had plenty of provisions and ammunition.

On the 16th, Gen. Walker, with 400 men, made an attack on San Jorge, and after considerable fighting, succeeded in getting into the plaza, killing a large number of the enemy, and losing 9 killed and 15 wounded. Thinking that Rivas was left without protection, Gen. Chamorro, with 1,000 men, attacked that place, which was defended by Gen. Henningsen with a strong force. As soon as Gen. Walker found the enemy, under Chamorro, had gone to attack Rivas, he withdrew his men and marched to attack the enemy in the rear. The howitzers of Henningsen, on the Rivas side, and Walker's riflemen and six pounders in the rear, succeeded in cutting the Chamorro forces nearly to pieces. The enemy, by their own account, lost 327 killed and over 300 wounded, and Walker only 2 killed and 21 wounded.

The San Juan river has not been opened yet, but Col. Lockridge is making every preparation to do so. He has considerably more than 400 men, 140 having arrived from New Orleans by the Texas. It was reported that Ex-President Rivas had been assassinated at Leon.

News from the Atlantic States.

THE CABINET.—The following is the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan. It will be seen that it is somewhat different from the one published two weeks ago:

Secretary of State—Lewis Cass, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Treasury—Howell Cobb of Georgia.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd, of Virginia.
Secretary of the Navy—Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi.
Attorney General—Judge Black, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster General—A. V. Brown, of Tennessee.

The Cabinet had a warm discussion on the rule adopted by Mr. Buchanan to apply the rotation principle to the North and West only. The Northern members of the Cabinet insist upon an application of the same rule to the South also. This Mr. Buchanan positively refuses. Gov. Fitzpatrick recommends the reappointment of Mr. Sanford, the Mobile Collector, and also the present District Attorney, whom he does not know, when one of his most intimate and particular friends is an applicant. Changes will be made in the South only for cause. A distinguished Pennsylvania office-holder was presented to Mr. Buchanan by several prominent democratic friends, with a request that he should be reappointed. The reply was emphatic, that the North and West demanded rotation in office, and that would be the rule of action.

The Grand Jury for the District of Columbia have found a true bill of indictment against Col. Lee for murder in the first degree, for killing Mr. Hume. Lee is now in jail. The homicide occurred in relation to a difficulty at one of the last levees of the President.

Gov. Geary of Kansas has resigned in consequence of the failure to remove Judge Leecompte. It is said that his resignation seriously embarrassed the Administration, as the President is unable to fix upon a proper successor. It is thought that Buchanan will insist upon his retaining the office, and pledge him the requisite aid to sustain him.

Sam Medary has been appointed Governor of Minnesota Territory, and J. P. Anderson, of Washington, Anderson is to enter upon his duties at the expiration of Gov. Stevens' term.

Senator Sumner has gone on a tour to Europe for his health.

The Pacific Telegraph bill failed to become a law.

Ex-President Pierce was presented on the 9th of March with a splendid service of silver plate, the gift of citizens of Savannah. Mr. Toombs made the presentation speech.

The R. P. Hampden carried the State election in New Hampshire.

The Mississippi and Niagara frigates have been ordered to assist in laying down the ocean submarine telegraph.

A duel took place at Mobile on the 7th March between Mr. Nixon, editor of the Crescent, and Mr. Breckinridge, editor of the Courier. At the second fire Mr. Breckinridge was shot in both thighs. Mr. Nixon was not hurt. Mr. Breckinridge is the same gentleman who, some time since, fought with Mr. Leavenworth of New York at Niagara Falls.

Two attempts were made on the 7th of March at the State Prison at Auburn to kill the agent of the prison. One assault was made with a knife and the other with a hammer.

The State Survey of the Okfehooko-Swamp in Georgia is resulting in important developments. It seems that the most erroneous opinions have been entertained of this hitherto undeveloped region, which covers a large portion of the area of the State. It does not appear to be a swamp after all; and the expedition, so far from being impeded by water, has suffered severely for a want of it, being compelled to sink three wells on the route.

The Extra Session of the United States Senate closed with the usual formalities, after an intimation from the President that he had no further communications to submit. An effort was made to have the Indiana election cases considered, but it proved ineffectual.

The resolutions of the Judiciary Committee, discharging it from the farther consideration of the protest against the right of Mr. Cameron to a seat in the Senate from Pennsylvania, was adopted after some further debate. A resolution was then reported from the same Committee authorizing testimony to be taken by Messrs Fitch and Bright, and then contesting their right to seats from Indiana.

One hundred and thirteen New Hampshire towns heard from, give Halle, the Republican candidate for Governor, 20,655 votes; Wells, 17,675; and Haddock, 108. In the House, the Republicans thus far have 129 members, and the Democrats 52. The Council and Senate are Republican, and all the Republican Congressmen are re-elected. Additional returns confirm the success of the Republican ticket. Mr. Halle's majority for Governor will exceed 3,000. The Republicans also elect the three Congressmen and a majority of the Council and Senate. In the House, they have from thirty to forty majority.

Resignation of Gov. Geary.

The St. Louis Democrat publishes a statement relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Gov. Geary. It appears the cause of Gov. Geary's resignation was the failure of President Pierce to fulfill the pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. These pledges were to support him with an army of militia at

the expense of the public Treasury, if necessary; but instead of receiving this aid he has paid \$12,000 out of his own pocket,—the Administration having refused military support under the most urgent circumstances, while he was thwarted by the Judiciary of the Territory in every possible manner.

The Governor states that fifty men were under oath from the day he entered the country till he left it, to assassinate him; provided his official conduct did not meet their approbation. He regrets the step he has been obliged to take, but feels confident that had the promised assistance been rendered he could have administered the affairs of the Territory in a manner acceptable to honest settlers of both sides.

In relation to the outrages committed by proslavery men, he says one half has not been told. He pronounces the murder of Bullum by Hays, the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrard affair is similar to those already reported. He says, however, that the account published in the Republican, over the signature of Jones, is a tissue of falsehoods.

The Governor complains bitterly of the abstraction and mutilation of correspondence. He says the mailbags are constantly opened and all objectionable matter to or from him abstracted. The Governor thinks the establishment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable.

The steamer Texas sailed from New Orleans on the 11th for San Juan, with 130 recruits for Gen. Walker. Gen. Hornby was among her passengers.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE PLAINS.

Troops are to cross the plains this spring for the protection of the overland emigrants bound for California and Oregon. Orders have been issued for the 4th Infantry, now stationed in Oregon, to move across the country, constructing the road, for which appropriations have been made. The companies of the 6th Infantry, now at Fort Kearney and Leavenworth, are to follow on the Platte valley, in the Oregon trail, and go through the moon sins at South Pass. The companies stationed in Kansas are to embark at Fort Leavenworth, and ascend the Missouri in boats to Fort Benton—there to remain until relieved by the 4th Infantry, some time in the summer, when they, too, will move across over the route passed over by them on their march from Oregon.

For the Argus.

MR. EDITOR.—The people of Oregon have three times refused to form a State government, mainly because they believed a State organization too expensive to be borne until their wealth and numbers increase. The question is again to be voted upon next June. Though we are neither stronger nor richer than when the question was first proposed, but on the contrary are daily losing both wealth and population, yet it seems rather than longer resist the ever less importunities of those who seek office under the new form of government, the people appear now disposed to yield their better judgment to escape further annoyance. Doubtless many are influenced to vote for a State in order to put to rest the vexed question opened among us by the Kansas Nebraska act, and the subject of slavery seems to oppress the public attention, to the exclusion of others which, if of less importance, should have precedence, as they must first be decided.

Are we able to support an efficient State government? There are in the Territory about ten thousand tax-payers; their productive wealth constitutes in part of a small export of timber and agricultural products, but as a paying market is seldom found for Oregon lumber and produce, but a small portion of the capital and industry of the country have been employed in their production, while the greater part has been directed to the raising of animals. But owing to the winters and the failure of the native grasses, this important branch of business is greatly on the decline,—while the number of animals of the country has been diminished, which, under the ordinary laws governing supply and demand, would increase the value of the remainder. Oregon presents the exception of a declining price with a diminishing number; hence many stock raisers are now seeking better pastures and prices in California, and taking their drives with them.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me that before entering too keenly into the discussion as to whether Oregon shall be a free or slave State, we should first ascertain whether it is ready and able to become a State at all. A brief examination of this subject I propose to make in another paper.

Mass Convention.

There will be a Republican Mass Convention in this city on Saturday next (May 2d), to decide upon the course to be pursued during the coming canvass.

T. POPE, Ch' Chm.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the Oregon Bible Society will be held at Oregon City the second Wednesday in May next.

DANIEL BAGLEY, Sec'y.

Notice.

The fourth anniversary of the Oregon Temperance Association will be held at Oregon City on Tuesday the 12th day of May, at 10 a. m.

O. DICKSON, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In Salem, April 7th, by Rev. Neil Johnson, Mr. ALEXANDER J. BERRY, of Paoli, Ind., to Miss SARAH E. STANG, of Burlington, Iowa.
March 12, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD to Miss AMANDA MELVINA MORGAN, both of Linn.
April 5, Mr. DEWEZER, of Lane, to MARTHA M. RICE, of Polk.