

The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. III.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 27, 1858.

No. 40.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One square (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$5.00
Two insertions, 4.00
Three insertions, 3.00
Each subsequent insertion, 1.00
Reasonable deductions to those who advertise by the year.
JOB PRINTING.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ARGUS IS HAPPY to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of JOB TYPE and other new printing material, and will be in the speedy receipt of additions suited to all the requirements of the locality. HANDBILLS, POSTERS, BLANKS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLET-WORK and other kinds, done to order, on short notice.

TERMS—The ARGUS will be furnished at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, to single subscribers—Three Dollars each to clubs of ten or more—Five Dollars to the trade—When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within one month, and Five Dollars at the end of the year.—Two Dollars for six months.—No subscriptions received for a less period.—No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Capt. Van Vliet and the Mormons.

The Deseret News of Sept. 15 gives an interesting account of the visit of Capt. Stewart Van Vliet, of the U. S. Army, who was sent on a mission to Salt Lake City by Gen. Harney. The News recounts the particulars of a public interview with Brigham Young and the leading Mormons, and continues:

"At the conclusion of the interview, Gov. Young invited Capt. Van Vliet and several others to accompany him to his private office, and (after a time spent in a style of conversation ever pleasing to upright and loyal American citizens) to a stroll through the adjacent orchard, vineyard and garden, where the Captain expressed himself highly surprised and delighted with the improvements made in so short a time and under so many disadvantages. From the Governor's grounds the party proceeded to the editor's peach orchard, and regaled themselves on some varieties of peaches then ripe and ripening.

"On the 10th, as the captain had expressed a desire to see the domestic workings of the 'peculiar institution,' Gov. Young showed him the finishing and furnishing of his bee hives and hives, from garret to cellar, and introduced him to his numerous family of wives and children. Upon returning to the office, and being asked whether any of the numerous children indicated idiocy or any degree of mental or physical degeneracy, the captain promptly replied that he could discern nothing of that description; but, on the contrary, so far as he could observe, he had never seen a family apparently more cheerful, happy and contented, nor one any more comfortably sheltered, fed and clothed.

"In the afternoon, with the Hon. W. H. Hooper and Territorial Surveyor-General J. W. Fox, Capt. Van Vliet left on a visit to the military reservation in Rush Valley, returned on the 11th, and participated in a supper at the Globe, and in the course of the evening he voluntarily arose and requested the privilege of making a few remarks, which was at once most cheerfully granted.

"On the 12th he partook of a sumptuous dinner at the residence of President Heber C. Kimball, at which Presidents Young, Wells, the Hon. J. M. Bernhisel, the Hon. W. H. Hooper, Bishop L. D. Young, Elders John Taylor, Ferramor Little and Albert Corrington, and numerous ladies were guests. It so happened that for a short period the gentlemen were required to visit some immigrating companies arriving on the public square, and the Captain was accidentally left to battle with the ladies about polygamy, in which he acknowledged that he most signally came off second best—not being able to find a single lady who wished to rally under Uncle Sam's protection and be escorted to the States. The Captain was entertained on this, as on every occasion while here, with the marked kindness he so much merited from his personal department in our midst, and from his previous uniform gentlemanly conduct towards those of our people with whom he had heretofore been acquainted. On Sunday, the 13th, Capt. Van Vliet attended forenoon service in the Bowery.

"In the evening, the Captain was again visited by Gov. Young and numerous friends, as he wished to start for Washington very early in the morning; and, after another very friendly interview, the company separated with a cordial shake of the hand, and wishing the Captain a speedy journey and a safe arrival, with the blessings of Jehovah to attend him.

"Were all government officers like Capt. Van Vliet, and did they conduct themselves with that urbanity and gentility which constantly marked his course during his short stay in Utah, then indeed the more officers sent here, the better would our territory flourish."

Brigham is reported in the Deseret News as holding forth as follows:

"Should our enemies venture upon violent measures, I design to so manage affairs that none of our boys will be killed, and in my answer to the Colonel, I have told him pretty plainly what we shall do under certain contingencies.

"I would just as soon tell them as to tell you of my mode of warfare. As the Lord God lives we will waste our enemies by millions, if they send them here to destroy us, and not a man of us is hurt. That is the method I intend to pursue. Do you want to know what is going to be done with the enemies now on our borders? If they come here I will tell you what will be done. As soon as they start to come into our settlements, I sleep up part from their eyes and slumber from their eyelids, until they sleep in death, for they have been warned and forewarned that we will not tamely submit to being destroyed. Men shall be secreted here and there and shall waste away our enemies in the name of Israel's God."

The Washington States says that the Greek fire, the art of which has been lost for ages, has been discovered by a young man of New York named Mont Storm.—By means of infernal machines, charged with this terrible material, he is able to blow up fortifications and whole armies, by a connecting electrical wire, while he is miles distant. This Mont Storm once offered the U. S. Government the benefit of his discovery, but all at once withdrew his proposals, and is now at Salt Lake, a flaming Mormon.

A Russian authority contradicts the statement that the project of the emancipation of the serfs in that country is near its realization. A variety of conflicting opinions and interests may retard the measure some years longer.

Late and Important from the Utah Expedition.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 18. Last evening we received intelligence from the Army at Fort Bridger, and from the Territory of Utah, and proceed to give the news, which is of a highly interesting character.

The whole of the troops sent upon this expedition have been concentrated, and were, at the date of our last accounts, in Winter quarters on Black's Fork, about one and a quarter miles above Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command of dragoons, who were posted forty miles distant, on Henry's Fork, where there was some scant supply of grass for the horses. Five companies of the infantry were stationed at old Fort Bridger, and were engaged in rebuilding the works, for the purpose of protecting the provisions, and to be occupied hereafter as a permanent fort by the United States. The whole of the works, it was anticipated, would be completed by the Spring. The locality is an excellent one for this object. There is an abundance of wood for fuel, and of water. The troops were all comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves, and the weather had been, luckily, very mild.—They were in excellent health, and numbered some twelve or fifteen hundred—in addition to which, it may be stated that there were about a thousand teamsters, and other attaches of an army.

It will at once be asked how, under the circumstances, so large a body of men can subsist until June next, on the provisions which had been able to reach the Fort? To this we are enabled to answer, that, while some things will be wanting, there is a sufficiency of food to last the command for some months. Some articles were wanting—but the main one, salt, was on the way, and would be received in time. It is not to be concealed, however, that every precaution would be necessary against wastefulness in every article of provisions. When it is stated that horses and oxen, in the last stages of dissolution, were killed for provisions, it can be understood that there was very great anxiety to make subsistence go as far as possible. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals attached to the expedition had died.

Availing himself, however, of every possible resort, Col. Johnston had sent Capt. Marcy, with a command of men and several mountain pilots, to reach Taos and Santa Fe, and from thence to transport supplies for the army, but we look upon this as a forlorn hope, and not likely to result in giving succor to the main body of the army.

Now, as to the Mormons.—We publish below, Gov. Cumming's letter to Ex-Gov. Young, and also his proclamation on entering the Territory, and declaring Utah in a state of rebellion. Our information is, that the Mormons, already satisfied of the hopelessness of their resistance, are preparing to abandon Salt Lake City early in the Spring. Lower parties have already gone forward, and it is probable that Young's threat, that the army would find Great Salt Lake City in ashes, will be verified. They have determined, it is said, to emigrate to the British possessions, but what portion of them is not known. All that Gov. Young has determined upon, it is said, is that he will keep the troops of the United States where they are, this Winter. It is believed that many hundreds of the Saints will be left behind, to abide the protection of the United States Government.

Gov. B. Young has not been wanting in profers of liberality to the United States troops. Understanding that the army was in want of salt, he sent to the camp of Col. Johnston fifteen mules loaded with salt, with his respects; but that officer sent it back, with the remark that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter, on a like errand.

Gov. Young was also very polite to all the officers of the army—inviting them to partake of his hospitality at Salt Lake City, and to spend the winter there.

But all accounts concur in saying that the Mormons will leave Utah Territory in the Spring, and it is said that Col. Johnston is so firmly of this belief that he asks no increase of the numerical force of the army under his command, although supplies will, of course, have to be sent to him.

Only one officer, Lieutenant Smith, 2d dragoons, was sick—all the others, as also the officers of the Territory, were in excellent health.

Altogether, the news presents the condition of the army engaged in this expedition in an unexpectedly favorable condition. They may go into Great Salt Lake City, even before reinforcements can reach them from our frontier, but it is the part of prudence to send them, and the Government should do it.

Lieutenant Carroll, 10th United States Infantry, arrived in this city yesterday evening, by the Pacific Railroad, direct from the army at Fort Bridger. He left

Col. Johnston's command, Dec. 1, and is, we understand, bearer of dispatches to Washington from Col. Johnston, and will leave this morning.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR CUMMING.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, UTAH TERRITORY, Nov. 21, 1857.

To the People of Utah Territory:

On the 14th of July, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the Executive Department of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 17th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snowstorms. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangements for the temporary organization of the Territorial Government.

Many treasonable acts of violence have been committed by lawless individuals, supposed to have been countenanced by the late Executive, such persons are in a state of rebellion; proceedings will be instituted against them in a Court organized by Chief Justice Eekles, held in this county, which will supersede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the Constitution, and to all the other laws of the Territory, and to all the other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will, in the event of resistance, rely first upon a posse comitatus of the well disposed portion of the inhabitants of this Territory, and will only resort to a military posse in case of necessity. I trust that this necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmities, and by the exercise of a just and firm administration, I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience and your own peculiar mode of serving God are sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the Government or the disposition of its representatives in this Territory to interfere.

In virtue of my authority as commander-in-chief of the Militia of this Territory, I hereby command all armed parties of individuals, by whomsoever organized, to disband, and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience to this command will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,
Gov. of Utah Territory.

GREEN RIVER COUNTY, NEAR FORT BRIDGER, U. T., Nov. 21, 1857.

To Brigham Young,
Ex-Governor of Utah Territory:

On the 11th of July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be Governor of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the Territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highway, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the Territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed, how truly I do not know, to yourself. A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passed signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the Territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors.

If these papers referred to be not authentic, I trust you will promptly disown them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah.
You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by the returning messengers.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. CUMMING,
Gov. Utah Territory.

Important from the Plains.

THE MORMONS ALLIED WITH THE CHEYENNE AND CAMACHEE INDIANS—NO INTENTION TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 18.

The Republican has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader, who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December, between 600 and 700 Cheyenne and Camachee Indians, returning from Salt Lake to their village on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until Spring, and then employ themselves under Mormon influence, in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Col. Johnston. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications, and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons had no idea of running away from Utah.

The Leavenworth City Ledger, of the 8th inst, says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger. They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days. They report that the day they left six Mormons came into camp, and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one half desiring to march against the troops, the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be.

Democratic Consistency Illustrated.

The late Message of the President of the United States is as fair a specimen of Democratic profession, and the acts of the Administration are as fair a specimen of Democratic practice, as we could desire, as illustrations of Democratic consistency.

Let us take four of the leading topics of the Message, and compare that which the President says with that which he does.

First: The Financial question. He condemns paper currency in his Message, and in a week afterward one of his supporters in the Senate introduces an Administration measure for the issuing of twenty millions of dollars' worth of paper currency by the Government, in the shape of Treasury notes! In the same connection, he says that the Government will pay all the demands due against it "in gold and silver," and scarcely twenty days after the message was read to Congress, a law is passed, as a matter of the most urgent necessity, for the payment of demands against the Government with notes instead of gold and silver, there being none of the latter commodity in the Government's Treasury, a fact which the President must have been well aware of when he wrote his message.

Second: The Kansas question. He applauds "the principle of popular sovereignty," and says the bogus Lecompton constitution ought to have been submitted to the people; and yet he violates the very "principle" he applauds, and opposes that which he says ought to be done, by defending the Lecompton usurpation, and declaring that the constitution shall not be submitted to the people, but be forced upon them, with all its gross provisions and imperfections, *volens volens!*

Third: The Walker filibuster question. He utters vengeance against the land pirates who go out to invade a neighboring country and rob it of its government; but instead of acting in accordance with this sentiment, he permits his officials at New Orleans to render these scoundrels "aid and comfort" with impunity; the officer of a vessel sent on the pretense of overhauling and arresting the pirates allows them to pass within a few leagues of him, sees them land, and even permits them (perhaps by his own invitation) to come on board his vessel, and raises not a finger to interfere with their piratical designs; and, lastly, he appoints as minister to the country thus invaded by these ruffians, a man who is notoriously a sympathizer with them!

Fourth: The Mormon question. He wages a fierce war of words against the polygamous defiers of the Federal authorities in Utah; but he knew just as well on the day of his inauguration as he did on the day he wrote his message, that the Mormons were rebellious and lawless—and yet he appears to have considered this objection of less importance than the advancement of the Slavery cause in Kansas, to fight for which he caused the troops designed for Utah to be needlessly detained for some two months—so late, indeed, that before the poor soldiers will reach their destination they may starve or be frozen to death; and not only this, but he also detached a portion from the original Utah army, which was already too small, and stationed it as an awe to the Free State men in Kansas! And now he urges the increase of the army, not having soldiers enough to fight both the enemies of Slavery and the enemies of the Government.

These are but four instances of the glaring inconsistencies and blunderings of the Buchanan Administration, thus far, and it has been in power not yet ten months.—Such is modern Democracy—such is the mismanagement and misgovernment of the Administration which the Slave Power and the Doughfaces have forced upon the country. Having done thus badly in so short a time, what may we expect of it during the remainder of its four-year term?—Chicago Journal.

U. S. STEAMSHIP POWAHATAN.

This naval vessel is a side-wheel steamer of 2,800 tons and 600 horse-power. She is "shipped" carries nine boats, eleven guns, some three hundred officers and men, and is two hundred and seventy-five feet long. She draws twenty feet six inches—full of coal and provisioned for sea—and passes through heavy weather as comfortably as an ordinary vessel does through the trade winds. She is acknowledged by naval men of all nations to be the most powerful and efficient side-wheel steamer of war in the world. While mounting but few guns, she carries in reality a most formidable battery. Speaking of her guns, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says: "One of them, the 'bow chaser,' is in itself a formidable battery. It is a pivot gun, and works upon metallic circles let into the deck forward of the foremost, susceptible of being fired in any direction save directly ahead and astern, and throwing an eleven-inch shell with marvellous accuracy over between four and five miles of space. This 'bow-chaser,' with its double car-

riage, weighs nearly fourteen tons, the gun alone being a solid mass of sixteen thousand pounds of iron. Were it not for the unyielding circles that sustain this immense weight, the heavy deck would crack and splinter under every discharge. Fifteen pounds of powder are required for each load. The solid shot weighs one hundred and sixty pounds, the empty shell (or hollow shot) one hundred, and the shell 'loaded and fused,' one hundred and thirty. Twenty-two men, with powerful levers and eccentric trucks to create or destroy friction at will, are stationed around this mammoth gun, to work it effectually, and the number is not one too great—they are all employed. Such is the 'bow chaser' of the United States steamer Powhatan.

The remaining ten are 'broadside guns'—throwing a shell of nine inches in diameter over three miles, and weighing each gun alone—nine thousand pounds. The solid shot from these guns weighs eighty pounds, and the loaded shell only a few pounds less; thus, were the whole eleven guns fired at once, with solid shot, the weight of metal thrown into the enemy would be greater by 320 pounds than the combined broadsides of a first class ship-of-war mounting twenty 32-pounders.

Our National Defenses.

In the Report of the Secretary of War to the President we find the following remarks in regard to our national defenses:

"The report of the Chief Engineer will inform you of the character and condition of our sea-coast defenses. It will be seen that these works are gradually, but certainly, advancing toward completion, and, when finished, will constitute a system of maritime defenses formidable in extent, and of great magnitude.

"New York, the great seat of commerce on this continent, where more and greater interests concentrate than at any point on our Atlantic coast, may be considered as impregnable from any attack from the sea when the fortifications now in progress shall be finished. The fortifications will be better, the guns heavier and more numerous, than those of Sebastopol.

"Under the general system of sea coast defense, it is hardly necessary to say a word at this day. The policy of the Government seems to be fixed in that respect; and wisely, too, no doubt, if the works be prosecuted with a wise economy. Fortifications are now very justly esteemed the cheapest and far the most effectual means of defense for every important commercial point; with the heavy guns of the present day no fleet can match a fortification; and, when completed, these works can be kept in perfect repair at a very trifling cost until needed for actual service. A fortification costing not much more than double the sum necessary to build and equip a first class line-of-battle ship, will constitute a formidable defense for a harbor, and will continue to do so throughout any length of time. The value of this mode of defense is becoming more apparent every day. As our population increases, and the facilities for inter-communication are multiplied, a military force of any extent can, with more and more readiness, be concentrated at any given point in the shortest possible time. Fortifications, which will naturally retard the landing of a foreign foe, must give time to concentrate a force at any given point equal to any emergency. A larger force could be thrown into New York in two weeks, by means of internal communication, than could be brought there from abroad in a year by all the means which any European power could possibly command.

"Our ramified system of railroads, spreading throughout the whole country—those sinews of iron which bind with indissoluble ties the commercial interests of our community—confer upon the nation a capability for defense which obviates forever the necessity of standing armies, or of a navy more numerous than is necessary to give protection to our ships in the prosecution of our extended commerce."

From Jacksonville.

The Southern mail, due week before last, did not arrive till Wednesday of last week. We learn from the Sentinel, that a German named Hawk was stabbed at Kerbyville on the 24th ult. by one Robert Wilson, six times, and was not expected to recover. Wilson was lodged in the Jacksonville jail to await his trial.

On the 23d ult. Mary Angel, daughter of Mrs. Williams (formerly Mrs. Angel), fell into a tub of hot water, and remained there several minutes before her mother, who was at some distance, came to her assistance. The little sufferer died the next morning.

Miss Haimon.

Col. Taylor, of Astoria, in writing to us, says:

"Another monster of a whale has turned up on the Clatsop beach, being the second one within the last few days. The size of the latter is as follows: Length 75 feet, diameter 24 feet, length of jaw-bone 16 feet, the fluke 12 feet across, and will give about 75 bbls. of oil!"

Astoria, Feb. 8, 1858.

The well informed Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes to that journal that there is not a shadow of doubt that Fish and Bright, the bogus Senators from Indiana, will be thrown out. The Judiciary Committee, it is believed, will report unanimously against them.

Daniel Boone.

Ranecroft gives the following sketch of the Kentucky patriarch:

"In his peaceful habitation on the banks of the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, Daniel Boone, the illustrious hunter, had heard Finley, a trader, so memorable as the pioneer, describe a tract of land west of Virginia, as the richest in North America, or in the world. In May, 1769, leaving his wife and offspring, having Finley as his pilot, and four others as his companions, the young man of about three and twenty wandered through the wilderness of America, 'in quest of the country of Kentucky,' known to the savages as 'the Dark and Bloody Ground,' 'the Middle Ground,' between the subjects of the Five Nations and the Cherokees. After a long fatiguing journey through mountain ranges the party found themselves, in June, on the Red Bank, a tributary to the Kentucky, and from the top of an eminence surveyed with delight the beautiful plain that stretched to the northwest. Here they built their shelter, and began to reconnoitre and to hunt. All the kinds of wild beasts that were natural to America—the stately elk, the timid deer, the antlered stag, the wild cat, the bear, the panther, and the wolf—crouched among the canes, or roamed over the rich grasses, which, even beneath the thickest shades, sprang luxuriantly out of the generous soil. The buffaloes cropped fearlessly the herbage or browsed on the leaves of the reed, and were more frequent than cattle in a settlement of Carolina herdsmen. Sometimes there were hundreds in a drove, and around the salt licks their number was amazing.

The summer in which for the first time a party of white men enjoyed the brilliancy of nature near and in the valley of Elkhorn, passed away in the occupations of exploring parties and the chase. But one by one Boone's companions dropped off, till he was left alone with John Stewart. They jointly found unceasing delight in the wonders of the forest, till one evening near the Kentucky river they were taken prisoners by a band of Indians, wanderers like themselves. They escaped, and were joined by Boone's brother; so that when Stewart was soon after killed by savages, the first victim among the hecatomb of white men slain by them in their desperate battling for the lovely hunting ground, Boone still had his brother to share with him the dangers and attractions of the wilderness, they building and occupying the first cottage in Kentucky.

"In the spring of 1770, that brother returned to the settlements for horses and supplies of ammunition, leaving the renowned hunter 'by himself, without bread, or salt, or sugar, or even a horse or a dog.' 'The idea of a beloved wife,' anxious for his safety, tinged his thoughts with sadness; but otherwise the cheerful, meditative man, careless of wealth, knowing the use of the rifle, not the plough, of a strong, robust frame, in the vigorous health of manhood, ignorant of books, but versed in the forest and forest life, fond of tracking the deer on foot away from men, yet in his disposition humane, generous and gentle, was happy in the uninterrupted succession of aylvan pleasure.

"One calm summer's evening, as he climbed a commanding ridge, and looked upon the remote venerable mountains, and the nearer ample plains, he caught a glimpse in the distance of the Ohio, which bounded the land of his affections with the necessity of standing armies, or of a navy more numerous than is necessary to give protection to our ships in the prosecution of our extended commerce."

The Southern mail, due week before last, did not arrive till Wednesday of last week. We learn from the Sentinel, that a German named Hawk was stabbed at Kerbyville on the 24th ult. by one Robert Wilson, six times, and was not expected to recover. Wilson was lodged in the Jacksonville jail to await his trial.

On the 23d ult. Mary Angel, daughter of Mrs. Williams (formerly Mrs. Angel), fell into a tub of hot water, and remained there several minutes before her mother, who was at some distance, came to her assistance. The little sufferer died the next morning.

Miss Haimon.

Col. Taylor, of Astoria, in writing to us, says:

"Another monster of a whale has turned up on the Clatsop beach, being the second one within the last few days. The size of the latter is as follows: Length 75 feet, diameter 24 feet, length of jaw-bone 16 feet, the fluke 12 feet across, and will give about 75 bbls. of oil!"

Astoria, Feb. 8, 1858.

The well informed Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes to that journal that there is not a shadow of doubt that Fish and Bright, the bogus Senators from Indiana, will be thrown out. The Judiciary Committee, it is believed, will report unanimously against them.