

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1859.

To the Republicans of Oregon.

There will be a Convention of the Republicans of Oregon at SALEM, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST DAY of APRIL, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a Delegate or Representative to Congress, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

The Committee suggest that the following appointments be adhered to in electing delegates:—Curry 1, Coos 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Deschutes 2, Umpqua 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, Polk 4, Yamhill 4, Marion 7, Clackamas 2, Washington 3, Multnomah 4, Clatsop 1, Clatsop 1, and Wasco 1.

The Committee also earnestly request that a full and complete organization of the Republicans be perfected in every county at an early day, and that the chairman of each county committee immediately send his name and post-office address to W. G. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Central Committee, at Oregon City.

W. T. MATLOCK, Rep. Cen.
W. C. JOHNSON, Rep. Cen.
I. HOLMES, Rep. Cen.
L. H. WAKEFIELD, Rep. Cen.
W. L. ADAMS, Rep. Cen.

Jan. 22, 1859.

Arrival of the Cortez.

The steamer Cortez reached Portland last Tuesday, bringing New York dates to Dec. 20. We are indebted to S. J. McCormick and J. W. Sullivan for ample files of Eastern papers. The most important news to us is the

PROBABLE REJECTION OF OREGON

as a State. The New York Herald's Washington correspondent of Dec. 17 says that the House committee on Territories met that day and instructed their chairman (Mr. Stephens) to report the Senate bill for the admission of Oregon, which they would do as soon as the committees were called. But the Herald, in summing up the work of Congress for the week ending with the leaving of the mails, says: "It is understood that the House Committee on Territories have decided to report against the Senate bill of last session admitting Oregon as a State of the confederacy. The reason alleged is insufficiency of population, Oregon having only a population of some 45,000, while the ratio of representation in the House is over 90,000. By this means the re-opening of the Kansas trouble will be avoided, as it was in contemplation to engraft on the Oregon bill an enabling law for Kansas."

We were also told by a gentleman in Portland last Tuesday that he had received a letter from Jo Lane, the purport of which was this: 'God bless your soul, I could easily get Oregon admitted if it wasn't for the black republicans. Stephens, the chairman of the committee on Territories, goes against us, but I still have hope—there will be hope for us while the session lasts.'

The difficulty will be, even should the committee on Territories report in favor of our admission, that every honorable man in Congress will demand a repeal of the English bill—thus giving Kansas and Oregon an equal chance. If this policy is adhered to by the Republicans and Douglas democrats, it will be difficult to effect anything this session—besides Southern men are very doubtful as to whether they will really gain anything in the Senate by our admission. While they count on Lane as a sound sectionalist, they have no sort of confidence in Delusion. They look upon him as a mere gassy, reckless, unprincipled place-hunter, who is little better than a rotten abolitionist, black-washed merely to secure a seat in the Senate in order to sell himself to whatever 'section' will 'pay' the most for him. The New York Herald, even with all its subserviency to Administration, holds him up to ridicule as having been nicknamed 'Delusion from his habit when speaking of using 'highfalutin' language.' The Herald says that Polk would have 'sacrificed' the gentleman could his locality in South America where Tyler sent him as a sort of semi-diplomatist have been discovered.

Oregon may be admitted this session, but the chances are much against it. The Times of to-day will however no doubt contain something such a letter as this:

Dear Times:—God bless your democratic soul—I love the people of Oregon—they are my people. I am doing my whole duty for them—but I must confess it is a little doubtful about getting Oregon into the Union this session—these infernal black republicans are against us—bleeding Kansas is not yet disposed of. Even Stephens is against us—but I shall try hard to pass the law—and I think there is very little doubt but I shall succeed before the session closes. Tell my friends in Oregon to keep the DEMOCRATIC PARTY united—it is the Union, and the Constitution too. I am worn out in working for Oregon, and can't write any more. Farewell, God bless you!

JO LANE.

P. S.—There is no doubt but I shall get my war debt bill through this session—ON IN THE EARLY PART OF NEXT.

WAR DEBT.—We are told by a gentleman recently from Washington that the Republicans are ready to vote an appropriation to pay our war debt if the bill comes before Congress. He thinks the Democrats will not let the bill be reported, for fear it will pass, as the present enormous Government expenses have so swelled the public debt that not another appropriation will be made unless it is absolutely necessary to defray current expenses, or unless it will tell for party purposes. If Pennsylvania had a demand of five millions against the Government it would probably be paid, but Oregon is so small and contemptible that its help in 1860 would hardly be worth the half of five millions, even if it was a State. We have no idea that Smith, Lane, or Grover have any desire to

see the war debt paid as long as they can make capital out of it, as they have done up to this time. The cry has been 'The war debt, the war debt, oh! the war debt!' whenever these demagogues have wanted office or wanted a State organization. A prominent Democrat in Washington city expressed his astonishment to a friend of ours that the people of Oregon and Washington Territories didn't send Republicans to Congress if they wanted their interests attended to. Every thing of importance that has been done for Oregon was done by the Congress over which Banks presided, as we have shown over and over again—and still our Delegate is believed by a majority of his party when he reiterates the falsehood, 'I could have done a great deal for Oregon, God bless your democratic souls, if it hadn't been for the black republicans.'

EXPLAINED.—We hear many expressing their astonishment that Col. Chapman, who has hitherto been a strong free State man, should have so suddenly turned round and be found working in the Legislature for a law making this a slave Territory. We think ourself that the Colonel has no idea that his bill will pass, neither does he really wish it, but having a judgeship by appointment in view, he is trying to conciliate the salamanders in Washington city. Up to Nov. 8th, 1851, the Colonel was a sound Whig, and always stood with his face in the direction he intended to travel. Since that time, we have noticed that he has been inclined to set his face in the very opposite direction he really intended to strike out. We cannot account for this change about that time in any other way than this: At the time Judge Pratt was holding court at Hillsborough, it became necessary to 'subdue' the Colonel by committing him for contempt of court. The Colonel fled to Portland, and armed himself with deadly weapons, swearing that he would not be taken back to Hillsborough alive. Being a Virginian, of course everybody expected that the Colonel would show fight—but upon the appearance of Sheriff Bennett he became suddenly 'subdued,' and quietly yielded his 'corpus' into the hands of the Sheriff, who put him on a horse, and tied his legs under the animal, with his face looking directly toward 'Balley's tail.' Ever since that event we have noticed that the Colonel has been inclined to have his face set the 'wrong way,' and we attribute the 'change' he has met with to the strong 'impression' which was made upon him while on Bennett's horse.

THE CURTAIN LIFTED.—The rumor that we noticed some time ago to the effect that Dr. Czupkay's organ was to be removed to Portland, we think was incorrect. Our reporter 'through a knot-hole' says that the plan is to leave the present organ in Salem in charge of Strychaine Beggs, while the Agent himself will stop his power press at Portland, with a view of breaking down the job offices of Carter & Austin and McCormick. A new paper will be started merely for a show in politics, but really designed to advertise the job office and Czupkay's medicines. The Agent will probably confine himself mostly to the job and apothecary offices, as long as they 'pay' well.—The two great paying conduits that fatten Democratic editors (Territorial printing and jobbing) will thus be happily discharged into the pockets of him who came here to bleed the faithful. He will thus walk around with a nozzle of the great Democratic hose discharging itself into each breeches' pocket, while such poor fellows as McCormick and the Times boys will no doubt 'submit' to being supplanted, and perhaps 'strapped,' to 'save the Union.'

THE PENITENTIARY.—We paid a visit to the Penitentiary at Portland last Tuesday, and were politely shown through the various apartments by Mr. Pickett, the keeper. The prison regulations are such that we were much disappointed in not seeing the convicts, except an occasional glimpse of a mere fraction of some 'honest gaze' that peered through the gratings as we passed a long tier of double cells extending the whole length of the building. There are at this time thirty-one convicts—thirty males and one female (Mrs. Lamb, sentenced for life for chopping her husband's head open with an ax). The convicts are mostly confined to their cells, but are let out occasionally for exercise, we believe.—During good weather, however, they have been employed a good deal in cutting wood, making rails, and grubbing, on land adjacent to the prison. Mrs. Lamb is confined in a large wooden cell by herself, and is represented to be passionate, and rather dangerous for a 'lady.' We were glad to see a goodly number of the convicts attentively engaged in reading. We learned that Bishop Scott had frequently visited them, supplied them each with a Bible and Prayer Book, and distributed other moral and religious works, besides preaching publicly and talking privately with them. The keeper was not able to say whether any favorable impression had been made upon any of them, but said they were pleased with the Bishop's visits, as it afforded them a sort of 'diversion.' The Bishop deserves praise for his efforts in behalf of these unfortunate people, and some of the seed sown may germinate, if the major part of it does fall on 'stony ground.' Walton, the Oregonian's old reporter, figures as 'chief cook and bottle-washer,' besides occasionally practicing a little on the fine arts.—We were shown a pretty fair drawing of his, which he says represents his 'father's

castle in England.' Upon his return home after his seven years' confinement is ended, he will probably carry back a drawing of 'My Castle in Oregon.'

We are fully satisfied that the whole system of prison discipline in Oregon, as in many of the States, is radically rotten, and needs a thorough overhauling. It is based upon false views of the designs of punishment, and is suggested more by vindictiveness than by the nobler moral sentiments. It is behind the age in which we live, and is not in harmony with the sentiments of men in whom intellect and the moral faculties predominate over animalism. The needed reforms will never be brought about, however, till people elect legislators of an entirely different stripe from the present class, who ride into office on the strength of party prejudice instead of intellect and moral qualifications. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The public school at Portland is an honor to that city, and comes nearer a model for a school of the kind than any other we have seen in the Territory. The building, which was built at a cost of nearly \$8,000, is large, commodious, and well finished, and will comfortably seat two hundred and fifty scholars. Excepting the entrance way, the whole building below is divided into two oblong rooms by a partition running the whole length, making two entirely separate school rooms, each of which contains at present some seventy or eighty children of both sexes, the one under the superintendence of Mr. Daly, and the other under that of Mrs. Hensel. The room up stairs, which embraces nearly the whole inside area, contains about the same number of pupils of a more advanced class, under the care of Mr. Terwilliger, the Principal of the school. Having been several times struck by the external appearance of the building, and having as often wondered what genius, philanthropist, or body of philanthropists had directed what we thought must have been a strong effort in the direction of concentrating so much means to a particular point and to so much purpose, last Tuesday our curiosity led us to take a peep into the inside of this huge pile of material, on the summit of which stood the figure of a crowing cock, which struck us forcibly as having been put there by the philanthropists aforesaid as a proper memorial of the victory that had been achieved over the opposition that must have been met by way of grumbling at the taxes, and fault-finding with plans, &c. We found the inside of the building in good keeping with the exterior, and were truly delighted to see so many happy, smiling, intelligent little faces pushing up the ascent of Science under the conduct of such good instructors. Upon inquiry through the city, we learned that it was owing mainly to the persistent and determined effort of Messrs. Failing, Holmes, and some others, with probably Mr. Failing at the head, that the school has been brought to its present position, with a programme of still further improvements in the future. The school is an ornament and a blessing to Portland and an honor to the lofty aspirations that projected it, as well as the energy that carried it through.

In addition to the city school, we learned that Mr. Kingsley's Academy embraced some seventy or eighty scholars, and was in a flourishing condition, making an aggregate of between three and four hundred daily scholars in Portland.

PUNISHED.—From all we can gather of the squinting of things about Washington, several Democrats have become so disgusted at Lane since they have found out the real purpose of his fawning around them last session of Congress, and begging of them to vote against the admission of Oregon then, that they now treat him with contempt, and will oppose our admission to punish him.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.—We have received the first number of the People's Press, a new Republican paper just published at Eugene City, and edited by B. J. Pengra, Esq.—It is a good-sized paper, well printed, and containing much choice reading matter, and Republican to the core. We are truly glad to see our Eugene City friends supplied with a paper at last, and one containing good, sound, orthodox principles. The Press is a paper which will be a co-laborer with the Argus in the great work of revolutionizing public sentiment and preparing Oregon to range herself alongside of those noble States which rest upon the Constitution as the bulwark of human liberty instead of an engine of despotism, and adhere to the construction put upon it by its eminent founders as intended to make freedom national and slavery sectional—a construction justly warranted by the ordinance of '87, which was voted for by some of the very men who made the Constitution, and warmly supported by all of them, as well as by every other act of the lives of these patriots. We welcome the Press as a co-laborer in this glorious work, and hope that it may meet with abundant success.

Friend Adams, of the Argus, has been promising for a long time to call on the people of the upper country, but has not made his appearance yet. We are, however, looking for a visit from him soon.—*Press.*

Keep a sharp look out during February.

We hear that P. J. Malone, Esq., left on the Cortez last Wednesday on his way to California to report Legislative proceedings to the Sacramento Union.

BETHEL SCHOOL.—Our friend Mr. Harvey of Bethel informs us that the trustees of Bethel Institute have succeeded in raising an endowment fund of twenty thousand dollars, which of course places the institution upon a permanent footing. We are truly glad to hear of their success, as the persistent efforts of a few leading friends of education in that vicinity have been known to us to be worthy of all praise, and richly deserving of the victory they have achieved. They are expecting to send East for a first-class teacher, with a view of installing him permanently as the head of the institution.

There is a good deal of demand for good teachers in Oregon, and we hope the demand will be measurably supplied by the expected emigration of the next two years. We want good teachers, and no second-rate article. The idea is quite common East that the college drones are very suitable material to send out West. This is a great mistake. The fact is that second-rate talent or scholarship succeeds much better East than here, in all professions where a man is compelled to hew his way through to distinction or fortune, without being carried on the tide of popular orthodoxy or party ignorance. Of course, if a man intends to follow politics, it matters little how much of an ass he is, if he can only get the 'democratic nomination.'

FLOUR.—The steamer Republic lately arrived at San Francisco bringing 3000 barrels of States flour. Twenty-seven thousand barrels are now on the way, which will reach California by the first of April. Our Oregon farmers who are holding on to wheat for a "rise" have missed the market we fear.

Gov. Abernethy informs us that his wheat costs him about \$1.33 delivered at his mills. Only about 20,000 bushels of wheat can be sold in the whole Territory this spring for anything like a fair price—after that there will be no demand; at least so flour speculators tell us.

Row.—Mr. Montgomery and Bill English have had a row. Montgomery, after arriving at Washington, was passing down the street, when English seeing him ran up to him, saying, 'How do you do, Mr. Montgomery?' Montgomery passed on without noticing him, when English followed him a few rods and struck him a heavy blow on the head with his cane, knocking him nearly down. Montgomery recovered and made towards him, when English drew a sword cane. Upon this Montgomery picked up a brickbat and threw it at English, who was already making off at a 'two-forty' dog trot, striking him on the leg.

DECLINES.—It is said that Douglas will soon publish a letter declining a nomination for the Presidency in 1860, and pledging himself to support the Charleston nominee.

JUMPED.—In passing the public square in Portland the other day we noticed that it was fenced in and had a house on it with a family in it. Upon enquiry, we were told that it was the residence of Mr. Leland, the old editor of the Standard, who had 'jumped' the land.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.—The political enemies of the old editor of the Standard have done everything they could to break him down by calling him an abolitionist and attacking his private character. We have already defended him from the charge of abolitionism, and we now come to the rescue of his character by asserting our entire confidence in his honesty so far as we have seen him tried. In fact, we know from personal observation that he does all his business 'on the square.'

ESCAPED.—Charles Stewart, a convict in the Penitentiary, escaped a few days ago while outside gathering wood. His good luck was owing to a very thick fog. He was arrested down the Columbia somewhere, but got away again and disappeared in the woods of Washington Territory.—He had stolen a pistol, clothing, and twenty dollars cash at last accounts, and was still doing well, when last heard from.

LARGE PORK.—Mr. Albright the butcher in this city bought two hogs last week that were raised in this county, the one weighing when dressed 358, and the other 340, pounds. The pork was bought for ten cents, and brought the owner \$69.30.—Mr. A. was justly pleased at having such an exhibition of hog development hung up in his market, and like a sensible man brought in a fine contribution of choice cuts from the largest hog to the printer.

Now the question is, why will it not pay better for a farmer to make his hogs weigh three hundred pounds and upward than to fatten and kill the kind of hogs they generally do in Oregon? We believe that more money can be made from ten hogs properly fattened, than from twenty fattened as they usually are. We call attention to this matter, hoping that some of our calculating farmers will make the experiment and give us the figures.

NEW PAPER.—Messrs Taylor (formerly of the Oregon Farmer), Southmayd, and Daly are about issuing a prospectus for a paper to be issued in Portland some time in May, to be devoted to advertising. It will be issued semi-monthly, and be sent to subscribers free.

The lines we published for M. M. some time ago were copied by papers in the States.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourns to-day by a resolution of both houses.

EUGENE CITY NEWS.—We learn from the People's Press that James Sanford has been held to bail in the sum of \$800 for breaking into the house of his brother-in-law, Mr. Orr, with the intent to kill him. Two school-mates, Adam Hubbard and Harrison Eckleson, fell out about 'frills' (crinoline, we suppose), when Hubbard was so severely stabbed that his life is despaired of. The citizens of Eugene City are busy laying down side-walks and circulating a petition to remove Skinner from the post office and put A. J. Welch in his place. A remonstrance is also following on the heels of it, with the same names on both papers probably, as is usually the case in petitioning and remonstrating.

NEWS FROM JACKSONVILLE.—We gather the following from the Sentinel: The residence of Dr. McCully was burnt down on the night of Dec. 26. The family had barely time to escape. Everything in the house, even to clothing, was destroyed.—Estimated damage \$2,000. The brick building of Charles Rose, Yreka, was discovered to be on fire Jan. 3, but the fire was soon extinguished, when the body of Mr. Rose was found badly burned. It is supposed he had been murdered. Our old friend Dr. G. W. Greer was married in Jacksonville, Dec. 26, to Mrs. Irene Lambert. We hope she is one of the best of women.

TRUNKS.—It will be seen by the advertisement we print to-day that J. W. Cullen & Co. have opened a new branch of trade in Portland. They are manufacturing the best of articles in their line, and sell cheap. Our friends who go to Portland to trade must be sure and hunt them out.

A large quantity of correspondence crowded out this week.

We will give very full States news next week.

Douglas to be Driven Out of the Democratic Party.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

'The action of the Senatorial caucus in removing Mr. Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on the Territories has created the greatest excitement. It is regarded as demonstrating the intention of the Democratic leaders to adhere to the extreme pro-slavery policy adopted at the last session—to reduce the Anti-Lecompton men to the position of a faction, and to drive them from the party.'

A leading Southern Senator said to-day that they had temporarily long enough, and that they had concluded to drive Douglas out of the party. The South will tolerate no half-way position.

Jefferson Davis and Seward led the attack on Douglas in the caucus.

Mr. Seward, on hearing the result of the caucus, remarked that it was the best illustration that could possibly be given of the truth of his statement that there was an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery.'

From the Herald's correspondence:

'The Senate caucus to-day determined to depose Judge Douglas as chairman of the Committee on Territories. It was considered that he did not represent the Democratic party in the Senate on Territorial questions. In fact, that it did not agree with his squatter sovereignty doctrine; besides, he was in a minority in the committee, and therefore could have no power. The vote was eighteen to seven against him.'

Mr. Morris of Illinois, who gave notice today that he intended to report a bill admitting sugar and salt free of duty, is understood to be the exponent of the views of Judge Douglas.'

From the Times' correspondence:

'There was no concealment of the fact that this action (against Mr. Douglas) was had at the President's bidding. At the same time, a portion of those who obeyed the mandate professed to do so because Douglas is expected to be absent until January. Others manfully declared their votes to be decided by the fact that Douglas holds to the power of Territorial Legislatures to exclude slavery, while the South claims that slavery cannot be prohibited until after the Territory shall have been admitted as a state into the Union. Mr. Brown of Mississippi reminded the caucus that the rejection of Van Buren's nomination to the Lord a mission made him President, and warned his fellow-Democrats to beware of the results of their present action.'

MR. DOUGLAS.—A Washington correspondent well states the substance of Mr. Douglas' capitulation, as follows:

'His political friends have simply determined that he does not correctly represent their opinions upon a party issue, and hence have dropped him as a leader. That is their business, not ours. They ought to know best whether he is right or wrong, and as he claims to recognize the Democratic organization as superior to everything else, and made his canvass on that issue in Illinois, it is difficult to see how he can demur to the highest expression of that organization in Washington.'

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.—With regard to our foreign relations, the statements of the President respecting our new treaties with China and Japan, and the abandonment of the right of search by England, will be acceptable to all our people. We also like his position on the proposed made by Great Britain that we should initiate measures for verifying the nationality of vessels, and think there is much weight in the opinion that 'the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas.'

The hostile proclivities of the President towards Spain appear in his discussion of our claims against that power. Their display also seems somewhat out of place in connection with his recommendation in favor of purchasing Cuba. Upbraiding is surely not a shrewd way of beginning business negotiations. On the whole, we should relish his unexpected recommendation of the President much better if he had based it on plain practical grounds. But

this alternate penance towards Spain and 'the no hope for the civilization of benighted Africa,' seem irrelevant and like the disguises of other motives. However, we think when Congress considers the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, it will not trouble itself much about purchasing Cuba just at present.

The long-entertained project of the holders of getting possession of Sonora Chihuahua has been openly favored by the President, by his recommendation to assume a protectorate over those provinces by means of our military forces. This is done ostensibly for the benefit of Arizona, for which we have not yet taken the trouble of providing a Territorial government. Would it not be well to exhaust all our legal means of self-defense, before we resort to an unprecedented violation of the law of nations? Besides, when we have protected Arizona by occupying Sonora and Chihuahua, how shall we in turn protect those hostile borders beyond? For this alarming departure from our traditional usages, Mr. Buchanan's reasons seem to us altogether weak and worthless. The question will doubtless receive due attention hereafter.

On the questions connected with the Isthmus routes, we do not think they will be much dissent from the President's views. We have no doubt that if Congress will set about a careful examination of the subject, it can be brought to a satisfactory conclusion within the year.—Boston Journal.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American furnishes the following:

'While the President has taken pains to make up an indictment against Mexico, Central America, Spain and inferior States, as was predicted in this correspondence, he has not met the exigency at all in regard to England and France. More than this, he has not presented to the country the true state of our relations with those powers. At this very hour, their fleets are at San Juan, for the express purpose of compelling alleged or real intruders from Nicaragua, and their Ministers here have notified this government officially, that they intend to insist upon the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty there. And it is no secret in diplomatic circles, that the Secretary of State has informed Lord Napier and Count Sarriges that if this course should be pursued the government would not be answerable for the consequences.'

'This allied action received its inspiration directly from the British and French Cabinets, and hence is not the result of cold orders. Lord Derby is known to have expressed very decided opinions upon the subject, since the last instructions were issued. So seriously is the contingency regarded here, that Lord Napier has addressed Lord Malmsbury, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, urging a modification of the policy prescribed, or rather presenting the peril which persistence in it involved, as derived from his conference with Gen. Cass. 'Not a word has been lisped on this subject, which has been the matter of grave and frequent Cabinet deliberations, and the impression is substantially communicated that our relations are intimate and friendly, when, in fact, they are notoriously distant and imminent. This deception will soon plague the inventors.'

The correspondent of the New York Times says:

'The informal motion made yesterday morning in the Military Committee of the House to report a bill for carrying into effect the President's Mexican policy was rejected down. The Chairman then proposed a call upon the Secretary of War for estimates as to the number of additional troops which would be required to garrison military posts in Mexico, and this proposition was readily assented to by the opposition members, believing, as they did, that the answer of the Secretary of War would enable them to defeat the whole project. The figures, they say, will frighten the country, if not Congress.'

TO CALIFORNIA IN TWENTY DAYS.—A dispatch from Washington says:

Certain parties experienced in mail conveyance are maturing a proposition to transport the entire California mail—newspaper and letter—overland in twenty days, within the limits of the United States, asking no extension for any failure, no special transport within the given time, no special protection against the Indians.

NOTICE:

In Multnomah Co., Dec. 31st, 1858, by W. Beck, J. P., Mr. Robert R. Riley and Miss Maria Jane Perkins, all of said county. At Portland, Jan. 1st, by Rev. W. S. Lewis, Mr. Robert Patton and Miss Maria McDevitt, both of Portland. On the 4th inst., by Rev. W. S. Lewis, Mr. Joseph Simons and Miss Margaret Thompson, all of Multnomah Co. Dec. 26th, by Rev. J. W. Hines, Mr. John Johnson to Miss Victoria Kennedy, all of said county. At Milwaukie, on the 31st ult., by Rev. Robert Scott, Mr. H. K. Woodard and Miss E. B. Whitcomb, all of Multnomah Co. On Dec. 5th, by Rev. J. W. York, Miss Applegate and Malinda A. Miller, all of Yamhill, Umpqua county.

DIED:

At her residence on Butte Creek, Marion county, O. T. of Jan. 13, 1859, Mrs. Mary Ann Hanson, wife of John W. Hanson, in the 25th year of her age. Mrs. M. left five children, one of which was a babe six weeks old. New York and Ohio papers please copy.

For the Argus:

Lutes
On the Death of Mrs. Mary A. Hanson.
The beautiful earth has passed away,
Whose life was to us like a summer day,
And we, who so lately rejoiced at her side,
Were left here to weep when our fruit should die.
We pine for the loved who "passed on before,"
Despair in our hearts that her journey is o'er;
We would have her still pleading with us to this
tomb,
While on wings of the morning she comes through
the gloom.
But few are the years since the bridal wreath
O'er that brow, now cold as the marble above,
I stood by her side as a child that day,
But I thought not that beauty so bright could decay.
Now we're laid her to rest, and so very we are,
The loss of the friend who has journeyed on;
But she's wearing a crown for more beautiful joy,
Than all the bright gems that are glistening here.
J. H. S.
Jan. 30, 1859.
The foregoing beautiful lines were written
by a 'school girl' in this vicinity. They breathe
the true inspiration of poetry, and we hope she
will cultivate her talent by contributing to our
pages frequently.