The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY :

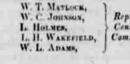
SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1859.

To the Republicans of Oregon.

There will be a Convention of the Republicans o Oregon at SALEM, on THURSDAY, THE TWEATT-

Oregon at SALEM, on THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF APAIL, 1859, for the purpose of nan-inating a Delegate or Representative to Congress, and for the purpose of transmetting such other bias-mass as may online before the Convention. The Committee suggest that the following appor-tionment be adhered to in electing delegates:— Curry 1, Cors 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Hou-glas 4, Umpuna 2, Lane 6, Linu 6, Banton 4, Polk 4, Yamhili 4, Mar on 7, Clackanas 5, Wash-ington 3, Multaemah 4, Columbia 1, Clatsop 1, Thilamock 1, and Wasee 1. The Committee also cameric respect that a full

The Committee also earnestly request that a fall and complete organization of the Republicans be perfected in every county at an early day, and that the chairman of each county countities im-mediately send his name and post-office address to W. C. Jousson, Clerk of the Central Committee, at Oregon City.



Consistency.

Jan. 22, 1859.

The Doctor's organ at Salem is still de nouncing Jo Lane for malfeasance in office. It has already represented that he gave his influence to the defeat of the admission of Oregon last session, so as to be enabled to pocket about seventeen thousand dollars as mileage and pay as both Delegate and Senator. Now, if that is true, of course the organ makes him one of the most unprinpled wretches that ever disgraced Congress. When the Standard exposed Delazon Smith for dishonesty and hypocrisy in politics, the organ railed at it, and read it out of the party for opposing and exposing men who were in the Democratic organization, thus striving to break down the party. The Doctor's organ now takes the liberty of branding Lane as one of the worst of men, while he is in full fellowship with the party, thus doing the very same thing for which the Standard was so unmercifully assailed. Now if Lane should have a majority of the Territorial convention on his side, and get a nomination, or even be endorsed, the organ will be obliged to support him, or be placed in the awkward position of trying to break down the 'Democratic organization.' If it supports him, and slobbers him all over with praises as a sound, reliable Democrat, able and faithful public servant, &c., which it will be called on to do, its 'coarse,' while it will be entirely consistent with the general rule which governs ' Dem--ocratic' editors, may open the eyes of some men to the rottenness and villainy of what is now called 'Democracy.' If, however, it still continues to denounce him, will it still continue to claim fellowship with an organization it is trying to break down ?--The blockheads who conduct the sectional organs here never dared to grant the least displeasure at the efforts of the Administration to break down the 'regular Democratic organization' in Illinois, while they

"RATHER ONE-SIDED .- Saline County. Union are entitled to equal rights with citi-Illinois, at the late election, polled 1,095 votes, which were thus divided: Demozens of other States in the Territories .-That every citizen may hold every species of property in the Territories authorized by cratic, 1,095; Republican, 0. The two the laws of any of the States, and that this counties of Johnson and Franklin present the following official return: Democratic, right cannot be affected by the action or inaction of the territorial authorities. That 2,109; Republican, 16."-Czapkay's Or.

it is the imperative duty of the general government to protect the rights of citizens in every species of property in the Territories." The two resolutions with this tail most happily amalgamate Lecomptonism, squatter-sovereignty, the right of the people of a Territory to exclude slavery, Dred Scottism, denving this right, and the duty of Congressional intervention to take away the right. The second resolution was laid on the table, notwithstanding Wise threatened that if it was not passed he would go before the prople on it. Only three or four voted for the resolution, out of nine hundred composing the convention.

We suggest that the Charleston Convention adopt Wise's hotchpotch as a Democratic platform for 1860. The Agent at Salem will swear that it is the 'most perfoctest' platform the great Democratic party ever stood upon.

The True Platform of the Sectionalists. We have seen nothing that gives a better and more condensed view of the real pro-

gramme of duties marked out by the fireeaters for the sectional, negro-breeding democracy to perform in the future than the following platform laid down by John Mitchell in his Southern Citizen, published at Washington City. The Citizen is a leading 'Democratic' paper, and lays down the following platform:

"First. Repeal of all laws prohibiting the foreign slave trade or imposing penalties thereon.

the slave trade in the District of Columbia. "Third. Absolute resistance to everything in the nature of a compromise between North and South

Fourth. Peremptory demand for the intervention of Congress, President, and Supreme Court for slavery in all Territories moment a slaveholder brings his slaves there; in other words, intervention by the authorities to sustain the law and prevent robbery. These four items include all .--Up to a certain date we are willing to labor for their attainment. If Southerners arouse themselves, they can attain them all, or else dissolve the Union."

TERRITORIAL TREASURY .- We have received from Mr. Parker, member of the Leg's'ature from Clatsop, the Territorial Auditor's report for the fiscal year ending Dec. 7, 1858.

The amount paid in and due from the coun ties is \$20,936.57 Amount in treasury at the commencement of the year, 2.117.40

Total. Expenses,

Balance in treasury, \$ 5.019.27 Appropriations of previous Lc gislature not paid out,

Leaving a balance subject to appropriations of \$ 4,556.26 were all sawing away on the necessity of o carry on the contemptible gover

umns to me and a subject upon which my

You are exactly right on the voteabout the first time we believe that you have ever failed to make figures lie. Now let us see what class of people live in these counties. By looking into the United States census of 1850, we find that in Saline county there are just seven hundred and thirty-five adults who can neither read nor write ; while in the two counties of Johnson and Franklin there are twelve hundred and forty-five who can neither read nor write. The 'soil, climate,' and surroundings of such localities are all admirably 'adapted' to such 'productions' as black democracy. The settlers in these counties are mostly poor whites from slave States, who have been raised in ignorance, nurtured in bigotry, and have been induced

publicans are laboring to 'elevate neegers' to the level of white men. They are about as intelligent as the majority of those who voted for you for State Printer, 'jist to save the Union.' Printing presses and free schools will yet revolutionize all these dark Statesman, though this does not do me any-Egyptian 'sections,' now filled by 'sec- thing like justice, especially in the comtionalists."

Picture of Black Democracy, by one of 'em. John W. Forney, in writing for his Press from Washington, Dec. 10, after speaking

the Committee on Territories, closes in a way that doesn't look much like a union of the party. Here is his picture of the party: "The progress toward centralization at the seat of the Federal Government is no longer a doubtful progress. It will become irresistible, unless it is sternly and speedily checked. Commencing in a wanton violation of personal honor and political faith on the part of the President, it has advanced, in rapid strides, from one usurpation to another. N ne months ago, Democrats were removed from ffice because they stood heavely by the President's original ground on the Kansas question. They were next persecuted because they would not denounce Judge Douglas; then b cause they would not accept the English bill; then because they would not oppose the principles of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and the organization and rive ples of the party in line is. All this time no-only attempted to advocate the doctrine of Conional Intervention for the protection of slavery, gires: nuch less to make it a test upon Democra's. On the contrary, hostility to all such intervention was the very coul of our creed. The popular rule in States and Terri oties was the accepted comerstone of our political temp'e. Conventions and candidates, presidents and vice-presidents, reprecota ives and constituents, were as solemnly to this vital and fundamental principle as they were bound to the Constitution itself. But a new ritual is to be fore d upon us. Mr. Buchanan has determined to take the advance step he promised Jefferson Davis to take. His Administration adherents are called upon to follow, and Judge Dou glas is to be made the first viet in for opposing the heory of Congressional Intervention for the protection of slavery in the Territories. The stab in secret caucus of yesterday is to be repeated in the

Senate to-day or to-morrow. * Shall this despoism be permitted to go on !-We have been told that the dissensions growing out of the first great treachery of the Administra-t on have been quieted; that the question was 'set-tled;' that the party was to be reunited, and that 463.01 the issues from which so much acrimony and into crance have flowed were extinct. But the Presilent, in whose name these houled assurances have Here we have an expense of \$18.497.71 been given, characteristically dissipates the hopes he permitted us to indulge. On the first day of the meet ng of Congress, and in the very first pa agraphs of his annual message, he resurrects the lead past, and in the very first week of the sessio his cchors in the Senate repeat the yell of yeng e nee upon those who have contended against his d ctation and theirs---at the same time presenting a new and still more of ous test, rebellion to which is to be punished by public'discrace and ostracism so far as a few m n can accomplish these ends. "How, then, shill this despotism be resisted ?-Are we to stand by tamely while a pretender Democratic cancus strikes down a Den statesman, simply because he does right? What rould the South say if Jefferson Davis were strick en from a Senate committee b. cause he might b favor of reviving the slave traffic, or because h might believe in the right of a State to scede from the Union, or because he does believe in the neces sity of Congressional Intervention for the protec-tion of slavery in the Territories ? The telegraphic wires conveying the information of such an act to the Southern cities, like a bolt from heaven falling upon a powder magaz ne, would be followed by a explosion of popular sentiment from the who Southern people, such as would show their deter mination to protect themselves, first and last, and at all hazards. If the Senate should consummate the act determined in secret cancus by a few Adinistration men, would it not be well for the pro ple-for men of all parties-in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and the Northwest, instantly to assemble and take such ground as this high-hunded outrage deserves and demands? I an not writing as the partisan of Judge Douglas.] threw behind me all Presidential preference leaving the future to take care of itself, and for one resolved to support no man who does not stand stendily, and all the time, by the great principles, now more than ever in issue. But the decree of the Senatorial caucus demands prompt and signal repudiation and rebuke. As one after another the landmarks of the Democratic party are being swept away by the remorseless tyranny of the present Federal Administration -- as one after another of the champions of the Democratic crued are ei-ther bought or builled into acquiescence, or pursued with vindictive malevolence for during to resist usurpation, it behaves the people, when their eyes are opened to such a spectacie, to take the c.se into their own hands, and protect themselves against faithless and infatuated public servants."

SALEM, January 20, 1859. EDITOR OF ARGUS-Sir: In the Statesman of the 18th inst. Bush or his reporter and associate editor devotes about two col-

action is not very well relished, that is, the prohibitory question. He publishes a bogus petition upon the subject of inspectors of adulterated liquors-inserts a squib at the temperance lecturers and one or two friends of prohibition who forsooth dared to in like manner with the other Indian trust to step into the lobby of the Representative funds.

Hall upon two or three different days, though the friends of the 'Agent' are constantly in attendance in the lobby, watching and directing their favorite measures, whatever they may be-and not too often for as our population advances. 2. The asthe 'public good.' But I should not have signment of too great an extent of territory noticed this had not said 'Agent,' or his said 'associate,' most falsely and intentionally quoted language never uttered by any sane man, I believe, and attributed it to me. I wrote to Bush and requested him to correct his statements, and his associate tells me he thinks he will make the correction, by lying demagogues to believe that Re- Now, having no confidence in the promises of any such men, where they are required the land thus assigned; to give them, in to tell the truth, I send you herewith a slip lieu of money annuities, stock, animals, agcut from the Sentinel, wherein my remarks were more correctly reported upon the occasion referred to in the quotation in the mencement of the report, to wit:

"Mr. Parker wished to make a comparison of this case with others, to see if by such comparison Dr. Dauhitt was entitled to more than \$200. The speaker had put in a petition this morning from a citizen who asked \$400 for 115 days work. He knew that this House would reject that claim in toto, and is to measure out its justice to other parties in the same manner A private bargain had been made with Mr Elder as well as with Mr. Dauhitt, and notwithstanding that fact, he would say it was an unjust claim. So it might be with the claim of Mr. Dauhitt. The fact that a private bargain had been made with him was no proof of its justness, as has been urged. \$600 will pay an ordinary man pretty well for a whole year's services, and he did not see why lawyers, so called, should be put above farmers and mechanics in this respect. He knew it was customary for professional men to rate themselves above farmers and mechanics, and society was disposed to the same course, but he believed the time was fist coming when the man who tilled the earth or shoved the plane, or in any other way added to the capital of the country by the labor of his hands, would be higher in the estimation of society, and would be better remanerated than the men of many prokssions. Judging then by the standard of wages paid to farmers and mechanics, he considers \$200 amply sufficient for Mr. Dauhitt's services."

So much for my praise of labor and disparagement of literary and professional pursuits. Upon the subject of ' Free Love,' &c., I am more egregiously misrepresented. But of that some other time. If Bush does not publish my correction in his next issue, of the 25th inst., please insert the above in your next week's Argus.

Truly yours, W. W. PARKER.

649, of which \$3,502,241 has been invested in stocks of various States and the Uni- laid some three weeks ago, when it was ted States; the remainder, viz: \$7,088,- handed in: 407, is retained in the treasury, and the in-

terest thereon annually appropriated by Congress. The Commissioner thinks it worthy of consideration whether it will not be advisable, when the national treasury shall be in a condition to admit of it, also to invest the above amount of \$7,088,407

The Commissioner points out three fatal errors which have marked our policy towards the Indians from the very beginning, viz: 1. Their removal from place to place to be held by them in common. 3. The allowance of large sums of money as annui-

tics. He recommends that the tribes tics. He recommends that the tribes in the Argus of Oct. 23 I notee that Mr. Stan should be permanently located upon reservations embracing not more than is necessing to be more caustic than truthful sary for natural occupancy; to divide the land among them in severalty; to require that they should reside upon and cultivate the land thus assigned; to give them, in lieu of money annuities, stock, animals, ag-ricultural implements, mechanic shops, man-ual habor schools, etc. He recommends the ratification of treaties made in 1855 with the Indians of Washington and Ore-gon Territories, as a means of preventing the recurrence of hostilities. He gives a general statement of the condition of the Indians, and calls attention to the urgent necessity for a complete and thorough re-vision of the hws relating to Indian affairs land among them in severalty; to require vision of the laws relating to Indian affairs. Governor Denver, though not having time, since the resumption of his duties, to examine closely the facts stated in the report, concurs generally in the recommendations

of Mr. Mix, his temporary predecessor. THE GAME DOUCLAS IS PLAYING .- The Chicago Democrat says:

"Judge Douglas is doing all in his pow-

er to suppress any outbreak in his favor as a candidate for the Presidency in this State; but he is evidently placed with such outbreaks in other States. He is bold in saying that the South is entitled to the next Presidency, and that it will insist upon it. He is particularly severe upon Cobb, Slidell, and the other Southern candidates, except Wise and Breck nridge .--But he thinks the divisions in Virginia, between Wise and Hunter, and the general unpopularity of Wise in the Free States, owing to his impulsiveness, will prevent his nomination. He argues all the time in favor of Breekinridge, but pretends to be un-

committed. There was no doubt a perfect understanding between Douglas and Breckinridge, when Breckinridge wrote his letter in favor of Douglas to this State, which letter disorganized the Buchaman party in Ill-

"If the Charleston Convention should come off to-morrow, the vote of the Delegates from this State would be east for John C. Breckinridge. This is the way Judge Douglas is playing his game now; but it may be in hopes that by playing into the hands of the South at first, the South may eventually return the contribution and In Salem, Jan. 19, by J. D. Bass, J. P. W. go for him. At any rate, it is safe to say that Judge Dong s wishes to make

sir The following was seeidentally

A Cano.—The undersigned passenger on board the steamer Elk, which has the day, under the coolness and skill of Car itzer's conduct, made a safe passe the Rock Island chute at the prese ous stage of water, take this method or recommending the Elk as a boat every may safe, commodious, and comfortable, which under the management of the p skillful and gentlemanly captain and clerk, is entitled to a very large sh public patronage.

Wesley Shannon,	J. M. Bacon,
Wm. Holmes,	D. Muuson
Wm. Clemens,	W. Shepherd
L. Vaughan,	G. Roland,
S. Monson,	L. Berry,
M. Miherd,	F. M. Hand
	s Wolfe.

The Mammoth Prar.

In the Argus of Oct. 23 I notice that Mr. Sta

The pear finally reached the Patent Office. The receipt of it was duly acknowledged. As it is condition whed it arrived, I extract a single pan-

nnasked, for the pear when he started to Calder-nia. Oh no! but to call again on h's return bits too much trouble. He could have sen me by call-ing at the same place, without toubling the stain-er so much or hims if either. From his (Stanton's) budget of fabreations I copy the following: "After I had at length given out going East, I sent the pear from long Cap to Mr. Gusher, an honorable man, paying Express charges myself." I believe all he says of Mr. Gusher, and have the best reason in the world to thing it following:

the best reason in the world to think the followin bill of Mr Gushee is just, and had not been paid as alleged by Mr. Stanton : MR. GEO. W. WALLING

- Bo't of Honace Gennes, Com. Mercha Feb. 9. 1 glass jar, paid for comenting same, 1.00 do Expressage to Washington, 1250 10. + 19. do. lettering can,
 - one tin can,

\$13.25

I have the positive assurance of Mr. Gushee that not a single item of the above charges was plid by Mr. Stanton, and that instead of directing it to be sent to the Patent Office, according to my request, he pin ed it with Mr. Gushee for sale,

In parent it with all, summe for said. I do not claim to be so favorably or honor: b'y k own, but I flatter myself that I possess informa-tion chough to disc iminate b. two a real and fre-tended " accouncilation."

My regret was that he took upon himself the re-sponsibility and trouble he did, without being asked, and then modestly dub his shortcomings my ac-commodation, and the credit of exhibiting it cocrywhere he went, as his " thankless agency. I should have noticed his fabrications some the paper containing his report was nee doutally misla d. Gao. W. Walling, Portland, Jan. 4, 1859.

MARRIED:

In Oregon City, at the residence of Joshus Ben man, on the 23.1 inst., by Rev. D. Rutledge, Mr. Cusnizs Jones to Miss Manuarer Bawman. On Sunday evening, Jan. 23, by W. P. Ibm J. P., Mr. CYRIL WARD to Mrs. SUMAN STEWART

Win, Baker to Mrs. Mahala Cand, all of Sa Jan. 5, by Rev. L. T Woodward, Jos. D. Carey of Dayton, to Mim Matilda Huel, late of - In Ketbyville, Jesephine co., by M. Barkwell, J. P., Mr. J. H. Short to M'ss C. A. Kerby. Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, b Stephen Staats, J. P., Mr. Thos. E. Strude to Marr, by Stephen Staats, J. P., Mr. Thos. E. Strude to Mar Meliesa J. Smith, both of Polk. In Dayton, by C. M. Walker, J. P., Mr. Wn. L. Sphrwn to Miss Margaret Jacobs, both of Line. By the same, at the residence of Reuken Ha-ris, Yambill co., Mr. Wm. L. West to Miss Elim.

of the removal of Douglas as chairman of

\$23.057.97

18.034.70

Second. Repeal of the law abolishing

there, encouraged the Douglasites in Indithey were run as regular Democratic nominces.

Such are some of the beauties of the sectionalists on organizations. Their contradictions, and inconsistencies are equally palpable in articles of faith. They agree in nothing except in robbing the public treasury. On that alone is the sectional Democracy a unit.

Virginia Democracy.

We have never seen a more disgusting jumble of Democratic inconsistencies than is contained in two resolutions and a tail to the second one, all offered by Gov. Wise in the convention that nominated Letcher for Governor. Letcher was the anti-Wise candidate, and was charged with being an abolitionist by those who opposed him, but he triumphed in the convention.

Wise, who is a Buchananite and Donglasite both, offered the two following inconsistent resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That trusting to the patriotism, wisdom and fidelity of the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, and in view of the conduct which has hitherto characterized his direction of public affairs, we recognize it as a duty, binding on every true democrat, whatever honest differences may have arisen on isolated questions of public policy, to rally to the support of the admin-istration, in the name of, and for the sake of, the party whose best interests must re- \$500 more for this engine than the highest main identified with its own.

"2. Resolved, That we rejoice unfeignedly in the late victory, so gloriously achieved by the loyal democracy of Illinois, brethren in the same political faith, we recognize their success as our triumph, and, in common with patriotic men of all sections and all parties, we find a special cause for congratulation in the defeat of a dangerous sectional organization."

Glass and Brannon opposed the second resolution, and said a good portion of the Virginia Democracy didn't see anything very 'glorious' in the triamph of a man who declared that the Territories could rob Southern citizens of their property. Upon this, Wise said that he stood squarely upon es a tail to the second resolution:

"That the citizens of each State of the formation regarding it

supporting the 'regular' (hard) organiza- under which we live, and the hungry offition here-and even the Douglas Democ- cials tell us that it will cost us but three racy in Illinois, while they bitterly com- thousand or so more to support a State plained of the Administration for trying to government and pay our own expenses .break down the 'regular' organization We are able to show, and will show at the proper time, that much of the money exana and Pennsylvania to break down the pended by our Territorial government has regular party in those States by voting been squandered for that which has done against the Lecompton Democratewherever the people no good. The people have been literally robbed to the tune of thousands of dollars, yet the sectional organs are con-

stantly crowing about the wonderful economy and honesty of the government because it hasn't swamped the whole Territorial resources of over twenty-three thousand dollars, and run the Territory in debt besides

> TERRITORIAL OFFICERS .- The Legislature has elected the following Territorial officers:

> Brig. Gen. of Militia-Newcomb, Repesentative from Jackson county. Quarter Master-Stewart, Councilman from Yambill. Commissary Gen .- Lovejoy, of this city.

Treasurer-Boon, of Salem, Surgeon General-D. S. Holton, Auditor and Librarian-Bonham,

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS,-The found

Salem

ery of Rossi & Co. in this city is doing a good business. Twenty-eight hands are now employed, and business seems to be on the increase. A steam engine is now under way for Ruble & Co., who are building a saw mill near Walla Walla. The flywheel, which weighs twenty-five hundred pounds, was cast a few days ago, and comes out a good job. The foundery got Portland bid, on account of contracting to complete the job in four weeks. They have also another engine on hand for Noble &

Co. at the Dalles. POETRY .- We have on hand enough Oregon 'poetry' by contributors residing on

the banks of almost all the streams in the Territory. We would be glad to please the authors by publishing it, if we could do so in some corner where no critic would see it. Our regard for the literary character of the Argus excludes it from our columns.

SLAVE TRADE .- The Savannah (Ga.) the Democratic doctrine that Congress was Republican says that the yacht-Wanderer bound to protect slavery in the Territories, lately landed a cargo of slaves on the coast in case the Legislatures thereof failed or near Brunswick which were immediately refused to do so; and offered the following sold and shipped into the interior. The Senate has called on the President for in-1007 - 201

SALT LAKE ROUTE .- We are told that Mr. Ruble of Walla Walla has taken the contract of carrying the mails by a line of coaches from the Dalles to Salt Lake for \$45,000. The stages are to start next summer.

BOARDED .- The U. S. steamer Washington was lately boarded by a British man-ofwar at Grevtowa. The officers promptly apologized, and Forney's Press says that the apology is satisfactory to our Government.

FREEMASONS EXCOMMUNICATED AT BUE-NOS AVIES - A letter from Buenos Avres in the Havre Journal, states that the Bishop of that place has excommunicated all Freemasons, and declared their doctrines incompatible with those of the Catholic Church. In consequence of this, the clergy have exhorted from the pulpit the wives and children of Freemasons to quit them, and servants to denounce them.

per Secret agents from persons in high standing in Mexico are in Washington urging the President to decided measures in relation to that country.

dvertisement of Mr. Mooney in this paper, funds held in Indian account is \$10,590, 400-each, with interest from date.

For the Argus. S. of T.

Oregon Division No. 8 is still alive, and we hope it will live for many years yet, yes, even until we have no call for such institutions, for all will be temperate, not because

they have obligated themselves so to be, but they will practice temperance as one of the rare virtues of this life. Within the past year our numbers have diminished almost half, either by withdrawal or removal. leaving us weaker than we have ever been since the Division was established two or three months. Still, if we are weak in numbers, we are strong in faith; therefore we will push on, against every obstacle, until we arrive at the goal for which we are striving. We certainly have many discouragements to contend with, but why should we fear, when we have glorious right on our side? Even if the whole world were opposed to us, in the end we are sure of victory. We also have much to encourage

us. The ladies, who for a time deserted us, have again joined onr band, and in greater numbers too; which of itself is enough. But this is not all; propositions for membership are again coming in, and the interest generally is increasing, so that if we do not appear to have accomplished much, let us strive with more energy and determination for the future, and we will 'reap, if we faint not." Cox.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS .- The Commissioner states that the whole number of Indians within our limits is estimated at about 350,000. The whole number of tribes and separate bands is 175, with 44 of which we have treaty engagements. The number of ratified Indian treaties since the adoption of the Constitution is 393, nearly all of which contain provisions still in force. The quantity of land acquired by these treaties is about 581. 163,188 acres. The entire cost of fulfilling these treaties will be \$49,816,344 .-

From a part of these lands the Govern ment received no pecuniary advantages. because they were ceded to the respective States within whose limits they were situated. From those sold the Federal Treasary received not only the whole of the expenses incurred for their acquisition, survey and sale, but a surplus of at least \$100,000,000.

The amount applicable to the fulfillment of the treaties and other objects connected

South believe that he is in favor of a Southern candidate next time. It is also safe to say, that Mr. Breckinridge could not have interfered with Illinois polities, unless upon the assurance that Illinois was to support him for President."

10" Mr. Buchanan and the Hon, How-

ell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, do not agree, it seems, from expressions in their late official communications, on the Tariff question. The President says:

"In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion that sound policy requires this should be done by specific duties. * * * * * In my deliberate judgment, specific duties are the best if not the only means of securing the revenue against false and frandulent invoices."

On the other hand, the Secretary of the Treasury argues that "if frauds have been practiced upon the revenue, it is not owing to our present ad valorem system."

A MAN BURIED IN A WELL THIRTY-TWO FEET DEEP .- The Medina (N. Y.) Tribune says that a few weeks since, Mr. C. Wheeler, who resides ten miles south of that villiage, was at the bottom of a well thirtytwo feet in depth, engaged in cleaning it out, when the walls of stone fell with a sudden crash, burying the unfortunate man at the bottom. With scarcely a hope of rescuing Mr. W. alive, some fifteen men

set themselves at work to remove the stones. After four hours' hard labor they were almost startled to hear beneath them the voice of their buried neighbor. Their exertions were redoubled, and in an hour later Mr. Wheeler was rescued from his premature entombment uninjured. By a miracle the stones, before reaching the bottom

of the well, formed an arch so complete as to bear a burden of several tons.

NATIONAL FLAGS .- It is stated that there arrived at the port of San Francisco, during the year 1858, 191 vessels under the American flag, 26 under the British, 13 under the French, 13 under the Mexican, 1 under the Belgian, 3 under the Bremen, 8 under the Chilean, 5 under the Dutch, 11 under the Danish, 7 under the Hamburg, 2 under the Hanoverian, 3 under the Hawaiian, 6 under the Sardinian, 4 under the Tahitian,

LARGE SALE OF NEGROES .- Col. Abraham Van Buren, of Columbia, S. C., recently sold to Col. Elisha Worthington, of with the Indian policy for the present fis- Chicot county, Arkansas, his whole planta-\$204,662 was derived from investments of trust funds. The whole amount of trust funds held in Indian account is \$10,000 minutes in the same ball of the same ba NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE .- Read the "trust funds. The whole amount of trust payment are five annual instalments of \$29,-

In Salein, Jan. 9th, by Rev. Wm Sel Mr. James Wortly of Salem, and Miss Lucy low of Rhode Island. J. Harris.

iow of Rhode Island. By John W. Fronk, J. P. on the 23d day of Dec., 1858, Mr. George F. Simpson and Mise Mary A. Nanny, all of Linn co. On the 6th of Jan., 1859, at the residence of the bride's father, by E. L. Bristow Esq. Mr. Isase N. George and Miss Nancy. Ann. dougher of Jula A. Willard, all of Comt Fork, Lane county. On Dec. 29, 1858, by Rev. G. W. Bond, Mr. Elwood Hamilt and Miss Charlotte Gorden, all of Lane county.

Lane county. At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th of Jun., by Alfred Allen J. P., Mr. John L. Go ford to Miss Julia Ann Hardisty, all of Long

At the residence of the bride's father, in Line county, on Jan. 14th, by Rev. Mr. Dillard, Jonathan More, of Lane county, and Mist

Wilson, of Linn county. On the 13th inst., by Jesse Robinson, J. P. 4 the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Jos. ingbrock and Miss Elizabeth F. Durham, daughter of John N. and Mary A. M.

of Jackson county, O. T. In Jacksonville, Dec. 26th, by U. S. Hayden, , Dr. G. W. Greer to Mrs. Irene

Jacksonville. At the residence of the brile's father, at Tr Rock, Jackson county, by Jesse Robness, J. Thes. Ramey to Elizabeth R. Satterfield. In Island co., Washington Territory, in Dec

In Island co., Washington Territory, in D ber, 1858, the following: Mr. Bozarth to Mrs. Mary Wright. Mr. Chase to Miss Johns. Mr. George Benn to Miss Almira Wright. Mr. John Todd, of San Francisco, to Miss A une Robinson.

DIED:

In Engene City, Jan. 2, at 5 1-2 o'clock, n. Julius, son of A. and Harrist Goldsmith. Near Salem, on the 14th isst, of putrie throat, Eliza Jane, daughter of John M. aged about 21 months. In Salem on the 13th inst, a son

In Portland, Jan. 2J, Samuel,

non, aged 3 years. In Corvallis, December 21, 1858, Surilds, wit

of William Clemmens, aged 27 years. Near Albany, Linn co., on the 16th day of Dr. cember, 1858, of putrid sore throat, Cordella Bal daughter of David and Amanda Rideout, aged 1

years, 2 months and 5 days. At her residence, near Stellaccom, W 5th, of dysentery, Mrs. Wren, wife of Ch At Trilannok, about two months and sumption, Robert C. Hague, formerly a aged 29.

At Janesville, Wis., Nov. 30th, Irs Press,

13 years, father of Judge Pratt, late new of San Francisco. At the Tremont House, San Francisco At the Tremont House, San Francisco, Mr. Wm. Elliott of Jacksonville, aged 29 ye merly from Shoneyville, Johnson co., Joan In Jacksonville, on the 10th inst. J. P.

and formerly of Charlotte, Eaton ca.

-On the 17th inst., Eunity, dat nd Polly Pattan, aged twenty y and sevenicen days. In Cin kamas co., Jan. 13, of c

of dropsy H. Lewis, In San Francisco, Dec. 27, C. A. Ha