The Oregon Arqus.

W. L. ADARS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY :

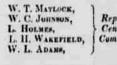
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

To the Republicans of Oregon.

There will be a Convention of the Republicand Oregon at SALEM, on THUBBDAY, THE TWENTY FIRST DAY OF AFRIL, 1859, for the purpose of non inating a Delegate or Representative to Congress and for the purpose of transacting such other busi

The Committee suggest that the following appor-Committee suggest that the following appor-Committee suggest that the following appor-Courset be addressed to in electing delegates:--Curry 1, Coos 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Dou-glas 4, Umpus 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, glas 4, Umpqua 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, Polk 4, Yamhill 4, Marion 7, Clackamas 5, Wash ington 3, Multnomah 4, Columbia 1, Clatsop 1 Tiliamook 1, and Wasco 1.

The Committee also carnestly request that a full and complete organization of the Republicans b perf cted in every county at an early day, that the chairman of each county committee county at an early day, and mediately send his name and post-office address to W. C. Jonnsos, Clerk of the Central Committee at Oregon City.



Jan. 22, 1859.

The . Nationals' to be Sectionalized.

The Standard of this week has taken the advice tendered by us two weeks since, and has concluded to let the 'national' organization slide. Near the close of a leading article upon the future course of the Standard, it thus gives its advice to the 'nationals':

"We therefore advise that the National Demo eratio organization be abundoud ; that the mem-bers of the party will honorably aid in the promul-gation of true Democratic principles, and pledge their unqualified support to properly chosen nominees of the Democratic Convention which is to meet at Salem, on the 20th day of April next."

of Oregon can be traced directly to local or indi-vidual causes. Let us cease this petty quarreling Our national friends are thus plainly advised to a retrogressive motion backward within the ranks." into the kennel of the once hated 'federal is traced back to mere 'local or individual' clique,' instead of a progressive motion forward into the ranks of the Republicans .--We have carefully read two articles in the last issue of the Standard, and then turned Nationals and the Salem faction has been one of back to its files for 1858, in order to disprinc ple, affecting every citizen of the government It has been almost the only real issue in Oregon cover the reasons given for its zigzag course since the adoption of our Constitution. It would have been well then that had all the citizens in all in leading on the party of which it now claims to be the 'sole organ,' a party which and not have forced a trangular contest by intro last year it rallied with all its zeal to an atducing a foreign issue. Then we should have been able to know with the precision of mathema tack upon the citadel of the Salem clique, it in demonstration how deeply has been imbedded in the minds of the people of Oregon, during the reign and teachings of the Salem Junta, Bluea citadel which the Standard represented to be filled with little less than political light Federalism, which was so rank in John Ad-ams' day, bat which was thoroughly exploded by thieves, 'bogusites,' 'blue-light federalists,' and a 'proscriptive junta.' We have the teachings and example of Thomas Jeffers.in, the great father of Democracy." speeped into the files of this paper in order to see how its past, present, and future ried on between the nationals and the clique. courses could be reconciled, as well as to and which was regarded by the Standard discover what kind of a torch-light was to in June last as a fight on 'principle' so imhead the column of such 'nationals' as portant that it 'affected every citizen of the choose to follow the Standard in its future government,' is now viewed through the turnings and twistings through the dark spectacles worn by the Standard of March labyrinth of fog and gloom through which 2, 1859, as a more 'petty quarrel,' growing the black democracy is now wading to a out of 'local or individual causes'-a quarstill darker destiny. Our researches have rel so insignificant and boyish that it ought led us to exclaim with the preacher, 'Vanto be 'dried up' immediately. The Standity of vanities-all is vanity?' The whole ard of June 17, 1858, told us in the folthing is a bundle of incongruities, inconsistlowing extract how long the issue should encies-consequently profoundly 'demobe kept up: eratie.' Now we have no desire to onerrol with the Standard or find fault with it for its courses. Its periodical political 'courses' may be as regular as the changes of the moon, and all brought on by established laws that govern all democratic bodics which revolve around the U.S. Treasury -laws only known to such political philosophers as have given their whole time to researches into 'the time-honored usages of our party." In fact, we honor the Standard the more for having forsaken the national fold, where it has always been apparent to us that it was bedded on little else than Shucks and fed on Shucks, for a warmer sty and more comfortable quarters. with some little prospect of an occasional ear of corn when Uncle Sam's crib shall be emptied in the troughs of those Démocrats who are all actuated in their movements by a common purpose, governed by a common creed, and united by a common sympathy. From the time that the Standard took sides with the Administration and favored its Lecompton iniquity as against Douglas, we have seen that it has been slowly and surely drifting back toward that same 'Salem federal faction' which it once denounced as a despotism, but which we have always told our renders was the best representative of Buchanan Democracy in the Territory. We prefer to see the Standard and all other papers range themselves on one side or the other of the two political parties which are now marshaling their hosts to a conflict which is to decide the mightiest issues that have ever yet divided the American people-issues between the political animus of the Declaration of Independence on the one side, and the soul of toryism that prompted a few Americans to stigmatize our Revolutionary fathers as "rebels," and induced Pettit to denounce the Declaration as a 'self-evident lie'-is sues that will decide whether this Government is to be ruled by a antional, economi cal Administration that is willing to build the Pacific railroad, foster internal improvements of a national character, encourage free white labor by protecting the poor man in the Territories against the degrading and crushing influences of a slave capital aristocracy, put down agitation on the slavery question by putting a stop to slavery extension, and executing the laws against piracy-an Administration that will cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers by treating them with respect, recognizing their rights, and enforcing our just demands; or whether we are to have an Administration that is so sold to the slave-breeding secessionists that every contract for carrying

sectional enterprise and farmed out to one which from its superiority has a right truth ? His conduct reminds me of the and perhaps the subject, more especially stock-jobbing schemers, or crushed out-an to call on the national one to 'withdraw.' Now, Czapkay's organ will no doubt Administration that sneers at Freedom as sectional and regards Slavery as national, take into full fellowship him whom it forsupports the Constitution as a mammoth merly denounced as a 'Know Nothing,' a 'California adventurer,' 'political trickster,' Juggernaut on which slavery rides into the Territories with a standing army to protect &c., &c. it, crushing white labor 'squatter sover-

in another-an Administration that keeps

the whole country convulsed by agitations

on the nigger question, gotten up by filling

President's messages, communications to

officials, and diplomatic papers, with nig-

ger, nigger, nigger-an Administration

that, to strengthen the slave power, holds

out in one hand a hundred and eighty mill-

ions for Cuba, while it brandishes the

sword in the other, accompanied by a threat

to take it by force if it cannot get it by

These are some of the issues between the

Sectionalists and the Republicans, and,

when such issues are to be tried, how silly

for men to be getting up parties on per-

sonal issues where no principles are in-

volved! That the issues between the 'softs'

and bushites have been merely local and

personal, as we contended last spring, the

"The trouble existing in the Democratic party

Now, the trouble in the ranks heretofore

(personal) causes. The Standard of June

" As we have before said, the issue between the

counties taken their position upon this issue,

So then this terrible war which was car

17, 1858, used the following language:

Standard thus acknowledges:

nurchase.

All those who have hitherto claimed to eigns,' who rise to resist it, into the dustbelong to the Democratic party, but who an Administration which in a time of perhave become disgusted with the iniquities, feet peace can use up an annual revenue of bribery, corruptions, and inconsistencies of nearly a bundred millions and run the Govwhat is falsely called the Democratic party erument in debt from twenty to forty millhere and elsewhere, are cordially invited to ions per annum in rewarding party whipunite with the Republicans, who will give pers-in, in carrying elections, and in carrythem a permanent, wholesome, and consisting on wars against 'popular sovereignty' ent platform to stand on. in one Territory and 'domestic institutions'

THE YAMHILL TRADE .- The Hoosier is now permanently attached to the Yamhill trade, running as high as McMinville as often as practicable in the winter. Capt. Sweitzer, of the Elk, has got a charter from the Legislature for construting a lock at the mouth of the Yamhill, and the probability is that he and Capt. Miller, of the Hoosier, will unite in building the lock and building a new boat expessly for that trade. The Hoosier will during low water this summer be kept running from Dayton to the mouth of the Yamhill, connecting at that point with the Elk. Although these Captains will then have the sole right of navigation, no fears need be entertained of an unreasonable increase of the tariff of prices. Neither of these gentlemen would take a cent wrongfully if they had the chance. We hope that the growing trade of Yamhill will amply remunerate them for all their trouble in trying to accommodate the Yamhill people.

BAD MEMORY .- The Oregonian quotes a pointed paragraph from the People's Press condemning the assault on T. J. Dryer in Salem, and then says:

"It is the first and only expression of con nation which any newspaper in Oregon has dare 1 to breathe against the most cowardly and dastardly act of brutality imaginable."

Those who read our 'expression of condemnation' just after the affair happened, will be at a loss to account for the above. We are disposed to be charitable, and account for it from the fact that friend Dryer forgot what we had said about it.

TEMPERANCE REVIVAL .--- We are truly rejoiced to be able to chronicle the fact that the Temperance cause is prospering gloriously in this city as in other sections of the country. The Sons have had numerous and valuable accessions to their ranks in this city, and others whom we had long since considered beyond the reach of hope are thinking seriously of embarking in the glorious cause. We feel a new attachment to such as have quit the poisoned bowl and set out on the path of temperance, prosperity, and peace.

EMIGRATION .- We lately astonished a friend by telling him that there was a prospect of forty thousand emigrants to Oregon and latitude of a State. And, notwith- "subject only to the Constitution of the next fall. We see a correspondent of a standing all this, instead of extending the United States." paper estimates the emigration liberties and privileges of the 'dear people to the Pacific coast this season at a hundred thousand. The waters East are troubled, and we shall ere long have live settlers rolling over our mountains in swarms.

reply of an Irishman who manifested some alarm on being brought into court to be tried for crime: he was requested to be as composed as possible with the assurance proven from the course which the Presithat in that court he would be sure of jus- dent's bogus Legislature took in Kansas tice; he replied, 'Oh, faith, and by St. Patrick, that's what I dread?'

'Tis truly humiliating to contemplate the unenviable predicament in which the Execative is placed by his iniquitous and diabolical efforts to force a spurious constitutional government on the people of Kansas, in violation of the known will of a very large majority of its inhabitants,---to see him labor between wind and water to weave a fig-leaf' veil, behind which he and party may shield themselves from the public gaze. For the light of truthful history (over in party as 'the worm that never dies,' the imperative necessity of falsehood, slander, ophistry, egotism, which stand out in bold relief, each in its full and well-developed proportions, in every general statement bout Kansas. Justice, however, demands the concession that the message is in some respects an extraordinary document; not, count of its enormous length in dull, prosy, circuitous details, apparently to avoid the withering disgrace and odium which, like an adhesive plaster, sticks, and will continue to stick, so long as the faithful pages of history shall be preserved for future generations, to detail the unequaled perfidy and villainy of his Excellency and subordinates in their murderous efforts to make Kansas a slave State, in opposition to the known and acknowledged will of about nine tenths of its people, and consequently in violation of the fundamental principles of our form of government. And yet he laboring through his organ, the Union, to the standard-bearer of Democracy !! A disprove the doctrine of squatter soverpink of democracy, indeed! 'I would rather dwell in the land of sinners than

among such saints !

contemplated by the act as an additional privilege or favor now granted to the citizens of a Territory; and this is sufficiently under his patronage and protection, as they did 'legislate on slavery.' And those very

laws are now enforced in Kansas at the point of the sword, when he and party and the Supreme Court are declaring by all sorts of statements and arguments and ludicrous raillery that the people of a Territory cannot legislate on the subject at all, 'until they become sufficiently numerous to frame a constitution for admission into the Union.' See Buchanan's first message. and the Union as above. And at the same time, as I will show, the President is the direction of Kansus) is to him and throwing out a bait, and teaching the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in the most fire that is never quenched'; hence the palpable terms. Doubtless this swivel in the chain, this 'all things to all men,' this positive contradiction, this blowing hot and cold with the same breath, can be explained only by a knowledge of the fact that the Democratic party is a pro-slavery party; Democracy is pro-slavery, and pro-slavery

is Democracy; these two words stand for however, for its profundity in the science of the same idea, consequently it is a proper government, its truth, its candor, its logic, subject of legislation, provided-oh! here is or its sagacity; nor yet for its classical and the tug of war-provided they legislate in literary style and associations-but on ac- favor of slavery ! But if against it, then it is a subject that a Territorial Legislature cannot touch ' until its inhabitants hecome sufficiently numerous to frame a constitution for admission into the Uniou'!!-When men under the solemnities and responsibilities of high official positions are giving such examples of hypocrisy, of unbridled iniquity and official corruption, we cease to wonder at the alarming increase of official villainy in their subordinates, whose very tenure in office depends upon its prostitution to the use of the donor.

> And even now, while Mr. Buchanan is eighty and render it even contemptible and ridiculous, he in his last message (as food for the 'simple-minded') asserts the doc-

All the abettors and defenders of the trine in plain, unmistakable terms. He Kansas-Nebraska act, while pending be- says: "But acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority fore Congress, pleaded that the people (of a Territory)-the people (what a lovely had the power to re-judge the proceedings and enchanting word!)-were left entirely of the convention, and declare the constifree to form and regulate their own dotution it had made to be a nullity. To mestic institutions in their own way'-by have done this, would have been a violation which everybody understood that the setof the Kansas-Nebraska act, which left the tlers or citizens of a Territory might at people of the Territory perfectly free to discretion legislate upon all matters that form and regulate their domestic instituwere proper subjects of legislation in a tions in their own way."

State, such as the location of the capital, Who can doubt that he intended by the penitentiary, common schools and colleges, above declarations to teach squatter sovcrimes and misdemeanors, mills, State creighty in its most ample dimensions ?banks, slavery, &c., &c., free from adven-This one of the faces presented to the 'simtitious restrictions or external pressureple-minded'; but now for the other face, hands off in every direction-leaving the fixed in the back of the head, and of course people free to legislate with the freedom exactly in an opposite direction; here it is:

Among that galaxy of illustrious names our own distinguished Delegate was overlooked by the speaker. The vocal musiwhich the choir favored us with from the opening until the closing of the exercises, I have never heard equaled on the Pacific coast, and seldom surpassed anywhere else A mere lad by the name of Gleason delir. ered a declamation upon the importance of youthful application, that would have done aonor to an older head. He spoke remarkably well; his manly bearing interest ed every one in the house, and when he took his seat he received what in my opis-ion he well merited-the approbation of all present.

present. There was plenty of edibles on the ground, furnished by the liberality of the citizens. Everybody seemed well pleased, and certainly no assemblage of equal size could have conducted itself in a more be-coming manner. The choir, with Dr. A dair at its head, gave a concert in the evening, which was well attended. There was a beautifully-painted banner over the speakers' stand that would constantly re-mind one of the States-and I unhesitatingly pronounce the man who got it up an artist of no mean pretensions. I will close by offering this sentiment: The Washing-ton Literary Society of French Prairie, 0. T.,-A credit to themselves, and an honor to Marion county. Feb. 23, 1859.

Further Atlantic News.

The recall of Lord Napler is now attributed, in the best-informed circles, to French influence The French Emperor regards this country with distrust and dist ke, and watches with interest every indication of a growing friendliness of feeling between us and England. So far as political infa ences are concerned, he is perfectly aware that England and the United States have far more in ommon than Eogland and France. His Minister here has long seen that Lerd Napler has done more, by far, than any other British Minister has ever done, to reader an English alliance popular in this country ; and he has been corresp anxious for his withdrawal. This he has at he accomplished. Lord Napier's successor is a diala matist of the red-tane school

The Secretary mays the number of scames is the naval service is that authorized by law, namely, 8,500. Number of marines, including non-com missioned officers, musicians, drummers, fifen and privates, 1,895. Number of other employee under charge of the Navy Department, as near as can be ascertained at the several Navy-yards, 8,671 .-There are in the Navy 10 ships of line, 10 frigates, 21 sloops-of-war, 3 brigs, 1 schooner, 8 screwstenmers of the first class, 6 of the second class, 9 of the third class, 2 screw tenders, 3 side-wheel steam is of the first class, 1 of the second class, 3 of he third class, 1 side-wheel tender, 3 store vessels, and 5 permanent store and receiving ships. The total number of years's is 88.

The Post-master-General states that under the postage law of 1845 the revenues and expenditures were about equal. Since the passage of the law of 1851, fixing the present rates, the excess in expenditures has been regularly and largely increasng. These facts obviously suggest, if Congress is determined to make the Department self-sutaining, that the surest means of doing so would be to return to the law of 1845, or five cents postage for distances under, and ten cents for distances ore 3,000 miles-hence he favors the passage of a bill introduced into the Senate at a former session .-This, together with his suggestive amendment in regard to the mode of inviting proposals for carrying the mails, and substituting postage stamps for

ment self-sustaining in all that relates to its regur and proper oper

"This issue must be kept before the people until every Federalist is forced to shrink from the public arena and desist from asking office at the hands of a people whom he is constantly seeking to deride, insult and oppress." . Now the Standard proposes that the shrinking' be all done by the nationals instead of the 'federalists.' (Here we tak)

off our hat and halloo, Brave!) But here is more of the 'principle' in-

volved in the fight of June, 1858: "The Salem Federalists have adopted and reafirmed, and now urge as a part of their creed of faith and as a test of fellowship in their party, the

Representative or Delegate can, in pursuance of the wishes or fancied interests of the district he represents, go into or remain out of a caucus of his party, and refuse to support the nominations thereof, and still maintain his standing as a Demo-

The same Standard, after quoting from the Pennsylvanian to show that a Demohis constituents or resign, says:

" In this quotation, a respect for instructions of wishes of a constituency is made a test of democra-cy, while in the Salem resolution disobedience to tractions and wishes of a constituency, constitates a test of Democracy. * * Give them *bombs* with an occasional shot of upe and canister, to the bitter end."

Now, that the Standard has crawled into the fold of the 'caucus sovereign federalists,' we suppose the 'bitter end' has come, and the nationals may cease giving them 'bombs, grape, and canister,' and commence giving them voles-a change of tactics truly refreshing to the 'federalists.' The Standard of last Wednesday gives the following highly satisfactory excuse for its conversion:

"We recede from no principle which was entertained last year, we offer no apology for our course in that energaign. But the Democracy of Oregon have ind cated their displeasure at the existen two separate Democratic organizations, and it is but proper that one should give way. The Na-tonal organization being youngest, and least com-plete in its domestic management, is best entitled to withdraw."

Here two Democratic organizations are recognized, one a full-grown one, and the other rather young, somewhat green, and slightly unhealthy. Now let us see what the Standard of May 6, 1858, thought about this young 'national' calf, which has shriveled into such diminutive dimensions that it is proposed to 'withdraw' it from the 'rack' where the bushite federal bull is feeding:

" In the first place, the Nationals are the Demoeraile party of Oregon and the only party who stand upon a Democratic platform. * Any man who has a thimble full of brains, will readily acknowledge this, and hence there is no necessity for a lengthy argument in support of this assertion

In the same article, the bushites are denounced as 'the iniquitous, anti-democratic inquisition and tyrannical junta.

Note, this ' iniquitous anti-democratic in-

CONVICTED .- Charles I. Roe, who was arraigned before Judge Boise last week, in Salem, charged with murdering his wife, pleaded guilty, and, after the examination of a few witnesses in order to-determine the degree of guilt, the Judge decided it to be murder in the first degree, and sentenced Roe to be hung in Salem on Saturday. April 2, 1859.

BACK AGAIN .- We reached home late terrible roads and through almost incessant storms of snow and rain. We have made crat was bound to obey the instructions of only the circuit of Multnomah, Washing-

ton, and Yambill counties, and, owing to the bad weather, we shall defer the remainder of our journey till near the close of April, when we hope the roads will be passable. In the meau time, we assure friend Pengra of the Press that we will 'salt those horses' occasionally, so that they will be on hand about the time we get ready to start -sure.

COMMUNICATIONS .- Upon returning home we find a heavy file of communications on hand, which we will attend to soon.

REMOVED .- The Post Office in this city has been removed to a room in Moss's building nearly opposite Charman & Warner's.

The President on Hansas Affairs.

MR. EDITOR-Sir: In addition to other things which came by the last mail to comfort or afflict, to solace or distress, the patriots of Oregon, was the President's Message. And 'when, in the course of human events,' it becomes my duty-as it is the dent's organ are devoted to the total extinprivilege of all good Republicans-to notice it, I shall at least try to do him justice, keeping in memory the grave and learned precept, somewhere in the Bible or out of it, to 'give the devil his due.'

His Excellency recapitulates for about the fifth or sixth time his old sophistical and pettifogging story about Kansas af- The gentle reader will please bear in mind fairs, as familiar to every gentleman and that Territories had all along enjoyed legislady who 'reads the papers' as household words. And since he deals mainly in the past of Kansas, and Congress, the body addressed is as well posted in its history as believed by the masses of society, took off do, and leave the Republic to make its own ments to the four winds of heaven-and

put together. They were frank, open, and intended by them as Congressional acts: but this was nothing better at its highest orb than a 'white lie'-promising to the car what it broke to the heart; promising in theory, in cunningly-devised verbal garb, to extend and amplify the liberties of the poor backwoods settlers in the Territories, were the absolute designs; as clearly evinced by its effects in Kansas-(by their fruits shall ye know them)-and by the subse-

quent declarations of its passionate admithe absolute provisions of the bill itself. "Squatter Sovereignty' was the watch- as a spurious fraud, as a villainous swindle, word of the party, a sine qua non, the as he well knew it to be. summum bonum, the very essence and quintessence of civil government. That was Democracy then; I mean, of course, verbal Democracy. But what is it now? It is repudiated and denounced as 'the most childish conception,' as 'the most unconstitutional and impracticable humbug,' by the Washington Union, the organ of the party. It says 'one of the great merits of the Dred Scott decision is the total extinguishment it gives to the dogma of 'squatter sovereignty' in the Territories.' 'It utterly negatives the idea that there is any original jurisdiction or legislative authority in the Territory, and asserts that all authority therein is derivative, coming from without, and not inherent in its inhabitants or tribunals.' See the Union for Nov. 13, 1858. Near two columns of the Presiguishment of the dogma of sonatter sovereignty in the Territories.' Mr. Buchanan was the first man who put his foot on squatter sovereignty-which the intelligent reader can see by reference to his first message, designating the time when a Territory could legislate on the subject of slavery .restrictions, and this act (the Kansas-Nebraska act), as asserted by its friends and

Will any man say, or can any intelligent that very act organizing the Territory curman believe, that the fore part of this quotailed and circumscribed the privileges of tation was not intended to teach squatter the 'dear people' far more than any other sovereignty in the most acceptable terms to organic act for the last twenty years. It its admirers? and the latter part to endorse contained more latent villainy under a plan- the Dred Scott decision in disguise, which, sible guise than all the other organic acts the language of the Union (the President's organ), 'extinguishes the dogma of squatcandid, speaking what, and only what, was | ter sovereignty in the Territories'?

But, it was no part of Mr. Buchanan's duty as President to 're-judge' the proceedings of any legislative body, either State or Territorial, nor was he a judicial officer to pronounce them 'a nullity.' Then he need not insinuate that these things constituted any part of his duty, or any part when to curtail and blast those liberties of the public expectation, as a consequence of not making application for that Lecompton swindle. As a patriotic and faithful officer of the Government, and protector of the people, he should either have been rers while pending before Congress, and by wholly silent, leaving it to the justice and wisdom of Congress, or have spoken of it

Feb. 3, 1859.

For the Argus.

Washington's Birth-Day at Oakland. MR. EDITOR: Knowing that you take a lively interest in whatever tends to elevate your fellow-man in the scale of moral and intellectual worth, I send you a brief statement of what I witnessed yesterday at the above-named place. On nearing the school house, my attention was drawn by a splendid array of horse-teams. I noticed one wagon that had six fine horses attached, four of which had the Stars and Stripes waving over them, and their proud prancing gait seemed to say they were not ignorant of the honor conferred upon them .-For a moment I was puzzled to determine whether I was indeed in the French Prairie or back in the States in Harrison times. Not being able to discover any coons in the crowd, I was forced to the conclusion that it must be Oregon after all. I then turned my steps toward the school-house, which was crammed to overflowing. The door was open, and I could distinctly hear the voice of Rev. Neill Johnson as he opened the exercises with an appropriate prayer. Dr. Magers was called for to deiver the oration upon Washington, which he pronounced in a gentlemanly and interesting manner. I have not space to give you even a synopsis of the discourse; suffice it to say it was every way worthy the man and the occasion. As he concluded, lative privileges, but under limitations and the band struck up 'Hail, Columbia,' to the infinite gratification of all present, and though the band were but few, they appeared to make up by diligence what they lacked in numbers. Jos. Engle was next himself, why did he not stand upon his per- these restrictions and limitations-threw all called upon, who spoke of the character of sonal and official dignity, as all great men these Congressional limitations and impedi- the men of the Continental Congress-and here I will observe, that, without intending any disparagement of the numerous speakquisition and tyrannical junta,' is recognized comment upon 'the past,' 'relying on the left the settlers in a Territory entirely free ers, Mr. E., in my judgment surpassed them &c. The Captain and crew of eight many disparagement of the numerous speak-

were called into existence by reasons of State-one the Pacific, the other the great Overland route to Californ'a. The former, after deducting the posturres, will cost \$376.586 per annum, and the latter, when the Sait Lake line shall be added, \$1,500,-000, for which there will not probably be sufficient postage revenue to pay.

the franking privilege would render the Depart-

It appears from a public document that the amounts paid and incurred by the Executive of Kanme on account of extraordinary expenditures were by Governor Genry, \$690; by Governor Walker, \$4,406; and by Governor Denver, \$1,943, together with \$697. The Sceretary of State recomnends an appropriation to meet the indebtednes The Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to Congress his plan for reducing the expenses for the collection of the revenue to the extent of \$400, 000 per annum. He proposes the re-organization of the collection districts, the reduction of the ene hundred and sixteen ports of entry to seventy-five, and the discontinuance of twenty-one of the eightysix ports of delivery-the salaries of officers to remain the same, as under the recommendation their duties would be increased.

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION .- The Lawrence Herald of Freedom gives a narrativ of Charles Nichols, who has just returned from the gold mines. Mr. N. says there is a country there extending over 300 miles of territory north and south, in which there is some gold, and he has explored the same for a hundred miles from east and west .--How rich it is, he cannot say. In places, it will not pay at all; in other places it will pay very well. To say how much a man can make is preposterous, as it is a matter of chance on the one hand and industry on the other. There are miners there from all parts of the worldfrom California, others from Georgia and Australia-cach of whom say that the Kansas mines are different from any other soil, deposits they have ever seen. The strata, &c., is entirely different, and no slate bottem, which was common to Australia.-Mr. N. prospected from the great bend of the Arkansas, through the entire region of country thence on his ronte to the South Platte, but gold was found in greatest abundance on the Platte, about 12 miles above the mouth of Cherry Creek. He thinks there is plenty of gold on Cherry Creek, but there was not water sufficient to work with,

SEIZURE OF VESSELS BY INDIANS .- BY the arrival of the Constitution, Capt. A. Gove, this morning, from Victoria, we learn that the brig Swiss Bay, of San Francisco, Captain Welden, on her way from Port Oxford to Victoria, with a car go of lumber, sprung aleak, and on Jannary 31st put into Nitnat Sound, where sh came to anchor in 21 fathoms of water, the Captain having the intention of beaching the vessel and making repairs. On the lat inst., the vessel was boarded and seized by several hundred Indians, who stripped her of her rigging, and by dint of sawing, ping, and the action of fire, sent the mast over the side. They also pillaged the cabin, and robbed the seamen of

For the Argus.