

# The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 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:—  
Carry 1, Cook 1, Jackson 4, Josephine 2, Douglas 4, Umpqua 2, Lane 6, Linn 6, Benton 4, Polk 4, Yamhill 4, Marion 2, Clackamas 5, Washington 3, Multnomah 4, Columbia 1, Clatsop 1, Tillamook 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. C. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Central Committee, at Oregon City.

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

Jan. 22, 1859.

## Cuba.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported to the Senate, January 24, a bill authorizing the President to negotiate with Spain for the purchase of Cuba, permitting him to promise Spain whatever he chose, and also placing thirty millions in the hands of the President with which to close the contract. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a similar bill on the same day. In the debates which arose upon the bills accompanying the reports, as also in the reports themselves, is clearly expressed the sentiment that this negotiation for a sale which Spain will never agree to is merely for the purpose of lessening the infamy that will attach to a forcible seizure of that island after all negotiations prove abortive. The bill is gotten up as an electioneering hobby for 1860, and is suggested by the golden rule (No. 2) laid down by Douglas, the N. Y. Herald, and Democratic papers generally—'Will it pay?' The report of the Senate committee goes into a lengthy parade of statistics to show the oceans of golden wealth that are constantly being drawn by England, Spain, the United States, and some dozen other powers, from the productive resources of this rich island—resources which for 1854 amounted for exports alone to the sum of \$32,632,989, only \$7,867,680 of which went into the voracious maw of Uncle Sam. Cuba is discovered to be the 'golden egg' itself, and Spain the 'goose' that laid it—hence the Democracy, who have found out that the squatter-sovereign egg was a 'bad' one, and didn't hatch out much under the 'sittings' of the Supreme Court, are in 1860 to be furnished with swords and Democratic bowie-knives, with which to rip open Spain for her golden eggs. Southern fire-eaters have hatched out this project as a felicitous programme for the contest of 1860—a contest which, if it succeeds to their liking, will give them full control of the enormous revenues of the Government for another term, strengthen the slave power, and enable them to plunge the Government into such hopeless bankruptcy that it would hardly be worth the efforts of a Republican administration to redeem it—a programme decidedly 'Democratic'—as it appeals solely to the 'paying' sentiment by which their organs represent all 'Democrats' to be governed—and bids fair to unite Southern fire-eaters and filibusters, with such Northern noodles as always want to be understood as 'sound on the goose'—besides inviting a swarming immigration of pirates from every foreign shore to help elect a Democratic President by stuffing ballot boxes in our large cities, from which they will then embark immediately in their black crafts for Cuba, with commissions in their pockets from a Democratic Administration authorizing them to rip open the Spanish goose and divide the golden eggs among them.—No wonder that before such a gigantic scheme for spoils and plunder the sectionalists have concluded to cut down the Oregon war debt and swamp the Pacific Railroad in order to raise the funds to carry out their project. That it is proposed to do the latter, we quote from a speech on the Cuba proposition, made by Senator Toombs, a leader of the Black Democracy, January 24, in reply to Wm. H. Seward, who had objected to the enormous expenditure that would be incurred by the purchase of Cuba. Toombs said:

"I take it for granted that many of the objects of expenditure, to which the Senator has alluded, may be dispensed with. He speaks of \$125,000,000, or \$150,000,000, for a Pacific Railroad. That is a fact not yet accomplished, and I do not suppose it ever will be. I agree that in every argument of public policy the expense is a material element, and it ought to be considered by the legislative department of the government, and more especially when he himself, I think, has satisfied the Senate and the country—those who were not satisfied before—that it is utterly worthless for all pecuniary purposes or commercial transactions. That \$125,000,000, therefore, I propose not to spend at all. That is a very easy way of getting rid of that \$125,000,000. If it were a wise expenditure—if it were an expenditure which would be advantageous to the nation—I should not consider, even in our present circumstances, that it was too great; but as I see no advantage to the public commensurate to the expenditure, and no commercial advantages of any sort, I simply propose to get rid of that \$125,000,000 by letting it stay in the pockets of the people."

How excruciatingly Democratic! Let the hundred and twenty-five millions for a Pacific Railroad 'stay in the pockets of the

people.' The people of Oregon want a Pacific Railroad—but, as the party has other uses for the money, how the gaping Democrats will roll up their eyes, clap their hands on their pockets, and grin their assent, when Delusion mounts the stump and thunders, 'Let the hundred and twenty-five millions stay in the pockets of the people!' But let us see what Toombs is willing to give for Cuba:

"I do not know what it [the Government] will pay, but, looking upon the acquisition as a matter of such vast advantage to the country, to every portion of the Union, to every interest in the United States, I am willing to risk the \$30,000,000, for the purpose of buying it at a fair and legitimate price, and if a treaty should come to me proposing to pay \$250,000,000 for it I will weigh that amount of money in one balance and the great advantages of the acquisition to the republic in the other, and decide accordingly."

Here Delusion will of course pass lightly over two hundred and fifty millions, speaking in a subdued tone, but well prodigiously on the following 'matter of such vast advantage to the country—to EVERY PORTION OF THE UNION—to EVERY INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES!!' At this the faithful will of course shout, and 'Hurrah for Cuba, hurrah for Delazon—hurrah for Jo Lane, Jackson, and Douglas—and d—n the Pacific Railroad!'

**The Prodigal Bussed and Bitten.**  
The poor, sorrowing prodigal Standard, in trying to crawl into the kennel of what it last year called the 'federal, anti-democratic, iniquitous, inquisitorial junta,' meets with a varied reception from the old inmates. No sooner does it poke its nose inside than the forgiving

**TIMES BUSES IT.**  
"It will be seen by a perusal of the leader of the Standard of the 2d inst. that a course is laid down by its editor which, for the future, is to be followed by that paper. It contains the announcement of the virtual demise of the organization of the 'national party,' and a pledge on the part of the editor to support hereafter the nominees of the democratic convention. This determination will be a source of gratification on the part of the friends of the democratic cause. We have no doubt of the democracy of the editor, but still he is mortal, and may err as well as others."

At this, the Doctor's Agent bristles up, raises his nose from the 'porridge pot,' and disputes the right of the editor to kennel room. The following is the way in which

**CZAPKAY'S ORGAN BITES IT.**  
"The Times seeks to justify its eager fellowship of an opposition sheet, by saying that it bore 'a democratic name,' and was 'pledged to support the principles of the democratic party.' What does all that avail? The Times editor, if he will inquire, can ascertain that the editor of his ally last June 'bore a democratic name,' ('national democratic') and avowed that he was 'unwaveringly advocating democratic principles,' and at the same time his throat was hoarse with feeble denunciations of the democratic ticket and organization, and he was the candidate of the black republicans, and opposition of every hue. \* \* \* It has no more reason to suppose the paper it fellowships will support the democratic nominations and the democratic party at the coming election, than it has that the Oregonian will."

**The Programme.**  
In reply to a friend in Linn county, who wishes to know what is to come out of the strife between the sectional organs, we give it as our opinion from watching some of the 'straws,' that the Standard, Times, Crisis, and Sentinel, are all in Lane's interest, and the friends of Jo Lane are to crush out Czapkey's Agent by outnumbering his friends in caucuses and conventions. Deadly, Harding, and Nesmith, with a few others, we regard as the movers who are using the Agent as a tool to scalp Lane with, while Jo's money has finally encircled the Agent's party with a coterie of editors sworn to support Jo and crush out his enemies. Those who use the Agent have determined not to surrender, but to fight for possession of the party citadel to the last, and when overcome by superior strength, or a siege, blow the fortress to atoms, and retire on the money made out of the Government, or leave for a more inviting field for plunder. This may account for the new light on the part of Lane's friends about 'reforming abuses in the organization.'—Wait and see.

**MULTNOMAH.**—There was a Republican convention held in Portland last Saturday, and the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the Salem convention of April 21: E. D. Shattuck, L. H. Wakefield, S. Coffin, and A. P. Ankeny, with T. J. Holmes, J. Witherell, R. W. Crandall, and E. B. Calhoun as alternates. The county committee appointed consists of Charles Hutchins, H. W. Corbett, J. D. Stephenson, Dr. Nelson, and E. L. Quimby.

Dryer, Wakefield, Shattuck, Corbett, and Holmes addressed the meeting, urging an organization.

Our space precludes our publishing all the resolutions adopted, but we select the following as showing the second sober thought of our Multnomah friends:

Resolved, That the great Republican party of the Union is the only true conservative party of the country.

Resolved, That a thorough organization of the National Republican party in Oregon is called for alike by considerations of expediency, and by regard for the public good.

**COURT.**—Judge Williams has been holding court in this city this week.

**ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.**—The steamer Northerner reached Portland Tuesday morning last, bringing news from the Atlantic States to Feb. 12.

## Pacific Railroad Killed.

SENATE, Jan. 27.—The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up and various verbal amendments were made, preparatory to the direct vote on the bill. Mr. Seward, who added an additional clause, intended to prevent speculation from keeping back the lands from settlement as they did with those granted to the Illinois Central Railroad. Adopted.

Mr. Doolittle then moved that the Secretary of the Interior, on the passage of this act, be authorized to take proposals for the northern and southern routes, leaving the central route as now, and report to Congress at the commencement of the next session. The advertisement to be published for eight months in two papers of the district of Columbia. Mr. Doolittle's amendment prevailed.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, offered an amendment providing that the so-called desert lands within forty miles of the middle section of the road be open to pre-emption rights, at the rate of ten cents per acre. Adopted.

A protracted discussion ensued on the various propositions, in the course of which Senators Wilson of Massachusetts, Hale of New Hampshire, Dimes of Illinois, Nevada, Virginia, Trumbull of Illinois, Seward of Maine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Pugh of Ohio, Hamlin of Maine, Houston of Texas, Ward of Texas, and others spoke.

The action of the Senate was as follows: Mr. Doolittle's amendment to advertise for estimates for the three routes having been adopted as a final section to the bill.

Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, moved to strike out all between the enacting clause and the said final section, which was carried, thus killing the bill—yeas 38, nays 20.

The bill was then put on its final passage, Mr. Broderick, of California, saying, ironically, that his name would be called before that of his colleague, he was desirous of knowing whether Mr. Gwin approved of the bill as it now stood, so that he (Mr. Broderick) might vote against it.

Mr. Gwin replied that his colleague could not learn his sentiments until his name was called.

Mr. Broderick. Then, I shall reserve my vote. [Laughter.] He afterwards voted with Mr. Gwin.

Mr. Seward (laughing) said that as he had followed the lead of both the California Senators, he could not now tell which to follow. However, as second in command, and as he had always voted for every measure which appeared to offer the best chance for a road to the Pacific, and as this was the best, in fact the only one left, he would vote for it too.

The bill was read three times and finally passed by the following vote:

**FOR THE BILL.**  
(Democrats in Roman; Republicans in Italics; Know Nothings in small capitals.)  
BELL, Tennessee. Bigler, Pennsylvania.  
Bright, Indiana. Broderick, California.  
Cameron, Pennsylvania. Chandler, Michigan.  
Clark, New Hampshire. CARRINGTON, Kentucky.  
Dixon, Connecticut. Doolittle, Wisconsin.  
Dimes, Illinois. Durkee, Wisconsin.  
Pendleton, Maine. Foot, Vermont.  
Foster, Connecticut. Gwin, California.  
Hamlin, Maine. Harlan, Iowa.  
Houston, Texas. KENNEY, Maryland.  
Jones, Iowa. Rice, Minnesota.  
Polk, Missouri. Reed, New York.  
Sebastian, Arkansas. Simmons, Rhode Island.  
Shields, Minnesota. Trumbull, Illinois.  
Seward, Michigan. Wilson, Massachusetts.  
Wade, Ohio.

**AGAINST THE BILL.**  
Bayard, Delaware. Benjamin, Louisiana.  
Brown, Mississippi. Clinch, South Carolina.  
Johnson, Arkansas. Clingman, N. Carolina.  
Fitzpatrick, Alabama. Green, Missouri.  
Hunter, Virginia. Iverson, Georgia.  
Johnson, Tennessee. King, New York.  
Mason, Virginia. Pearce, Maryland.  
Pugh, Ohio. Reid, North Carolina.  
Siddell, Louisiana. Thompson, New Jersey.  
Toombs, Georgia. Yulee, Florida.—20.

**PAIRED OFF.**—Fitch of Indiana, with Hammond of South Carolina; Colliamer, of Vermont, with Johnson of Arkansas; Mallory, of Florida, with Wright of New Jersey—6.

**ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.**—Messrs. Hale of New Hampshire; Sumner, of Massachusetts; Allan, of Rhode Island; Bates, of Delaware; Davis, of Mississippi; Thompson, of Kentucky; Ward of Texas—7.

**RECAPITULATION.**—For the bill, 31; against it, 20; paired off; 6; absent or not voting 7.—Total 64. The result caused Mr. Gwin to remark, bitterly, "Little as this gives, it is all I ever expected to get from a Congress of the United States."

Mr. Pugh moved to lay the bill on the table.—Lost.

Mr. Gwin moved to recommit it. Lost.

Mr. Trumbull moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report back the bill with slight modifications, so as to obtain a direct vote on it. Lost.

Mr. Douglas said his sentiments were against recommending the bill. It was now so late in the session that, although nearly all seemed to favor a road, there was no hope of agreeing on any one route in that limited time. The bill was dead; let it be decently buried, at least for the present.

The following is the substance of the bill, which is the same as that recently proposed by Mr. Bell, viz:—That advertisements be inserted in two papers of each State and the District of Columbia, inviting estimates for the three routes, and that \$3,000 be appropriated to pay the expenses.

The almost unanimous vote of the Southern Democracy against the bill, even in this most unobjectionable form, is proof positive that the sectionalists will never favor a Pacific railroad. Forney's Press, in speaking of the final vote, says:

"Notwithstanding the purely preparatory character of the measure, and the strong recommendations of the President in favor of it, it will be seen that on its final passage but two Southern Democrats, Polk, of Missouri, and Sebastian, of Arkansas, voted for it, and they did so only because they represented States which have a very deep interest in its passage. Only one member of the Opposition, King, of New York, voted against the bill, and all the North, in the Senate at the time, voted for it. It is evident that on this question, which is one of the most important that have ever engaged the attention of the country, the Southern Democrats have not allowed the wishes of the President to weigh one feather in the scale against their own judgment and convictions. They have scouted and ignored his recommendations; and yet there will be no harsh epithets or fierce invectives hurled against them for this conduct; and no man will dare to question their Democracy on account of their wide difference with Mr. Buchanan."

The New York Herald, with all its subservience to the negro-breeding interest, is compelled to look these glaring facts in the face thus:

"This, we say, is a remarkable division of the Senate. For the bill we find only two Southern democrats—Sebastian of Arkansas and Polk of Missouri—two States directly interested in the road; and against the bill only one republican, and, strangely enough, that one is Preston King, of New York, whose residence is near the St. Lawrence outlet of the Northern route—the three South Americans voting with the body of the republicans; and the paternity of the bill appears to belong to Mr. Bell, of Tennessee. Upon the whole, the vote indicates that the Pacific Railroad, upon its general merits, is repudiated by the Southern democracy, and that it is not likely to assume any definite shape in which it can be made a plank in the national democratic platform."

The Herald well knows that it was not made a plank in the Cincinnati Platform, but the 'plank' reported by the committee in its favor was voted down, and it was thought best to adopt a substitute declaring in favor of a 'military road' of some sort,

starting in somewhere East, and coming out somewhere on the Pacific coast, and then bamboozle California by a letter from Buchanan, written just in time to reach California before the election, and just late enough to prevent its being republished in the South till after the election. The success of the last sell will of course suggest something equally 'Democratic' to the Charleston Convention.

The Black Democracy rode into power in 1856 on what any man who was not blind could see were two pretenses, mere shams—viz: 'Squatter Sovereignty' and the Pacific Railroad. 'Squatter Sovereignty' has been buried, the Pacific Railroad killed, the Oregon war debt cut down, and yet the programme prepared by the fire-eaters for 1860 will be much the same, but fixed up to suit the progressions of this wonderful party. Here is the way the platform looked in 1856:

**Squatter Sovereignty!**  
Pacific Railroad.  
(Cuba.)

Here is the platform for 1860:

**Cuba! Cuba! Cuba!**  
MILITARY ROAD.  
squatted sovereignty.

**The War Debt Cut Down.**  
In the report of Congressional proceedings we find the following:

"In the House, on the 5th, the Committee on Military Affairs offered their report upon the subject of the Indian war in Oregon and Washington Territories. The report states that the expenses of the war amount to nearly a million and a half of dollars. They recommended the reference of the subject to the consideration of the next Congress."

A New York correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writing Feb. 5 says:

"The House Military Committee at Washington, are ferreting out extensive frauds connected with the Oregon War Debt. Of the whole debt, which is said to amount to six millions, not more than one million, it is alleged, is justly due. Some of the items present astounding differences between the prices charged for an article, and its market value. Thus, pistols are charged at \$55 each; muskets at \$125; cats at \$5 per bushel; hay at \$200 per ton; and other things in proportion. Mr. Faulkner, the Chairman of the Committee, is, it is said, prepared to do his whole duty in this matter, and will oppose the payment of the claims until every charge is reduced to its proper dimensions. As the charges now stand, they make an average claim of \$11 25 per day for each man's military service.—Yesterday, the Committee referred the claims to the Auditor of the Treasury for revision, to report to next Congress."

So it seems that Faulkner, Jo Lane's particular friend, and a prominent leader of the Black Democracy, has, in spite of Jo's tears, Delusion's 'highfalutin,' and Grover's 'great ability' and groans, ferreted out such extensive rascality and frauds in the management of our Indian war that the debt is to be cut down so that it will amount to 'nearly a million and a half of dollars'—that is, something over a million—about one fifth of our demands, and then the payment of this sum is 'to be left to the thirty-sixth Congress a majority of which will be opposition.

We have shown over and over again, that everything that has ever been done toward the payment of the debt was done by the opposition Congress over which Banks presided, which appointed the Commissioners to 'audit and allow' the same, and, notwithstanding Jo Lane came home immediately after the adjournment of that Congress, and said in speeches all over the Territory 'God bless your democratic souls I could have done a great deal for Oregon if it hadn't been for the black republicans,' we now find a purely black democratic committee saying to the Commissioners 'your awards are villainous, not a dollar of it shall be paid by this Congress, but if the next Congress, which is to be black Republican, is disposed to do anything for you it may pay a little over one fifth of your demands.' The fact is that the sectionalists at Washington have so drained the treasury that they are hard pressed to meet the demands of the government even with another twenty million loan, and as the democratic caucuses have agreed to a bill placing thirty millions at the disposal of Buchanan, with which to foot the first installment on any sum he may choose to promise Spain for Cuba, they are of course hard up for money, and cannot afford to pay Oregon—which is weak, and will only cast three votes in the Presidential electoral college—some four millions of money, which can be so profitably used in buying slave territory and carrying elections in large States like Pennsylvania.

**OREGON NOT A STATE.**—The Oregon bill was before Congress Feb. 10 and 11, but had not yet come to a final vote. Dispatches from Washington say:

"The bill is strongly opposed by some members on the ground that a precedent has been established in the case of Kansas, that no State shall be admitted which has not a sufficient number of inhabitants to entitle them to a representative in Congress under the general law."

The National Era favors our immediate admission, while a goodly number of Republicans it is said will vote for it, notwithstanding the mean precedent adopted by the Democrats regarding Kansas. If the bill ever comes to a direct vote this session, it will no doubt pass. Owing to the shortness of time and the great press of business, there is a good chance for it to fail.

**THE MISSISSIPPI CLOSED.**—Indicator writes to the Alta California under date New Orleans, Feb. 12, that the waters have become so low on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi that vessels are unable to cross it, and that no less than fifty ships were then lying on either side of the bar waiting for a deepening of the channel. Not less than fifty millions worth of cotton, sugar, tobacco, breadstuffs, &c., had accumulated at New Orleans awaiting shipment.

## "Hon. Jo Lane."

The last mail brought out a batch of printed circulars headed 'Letter of Hon. Joseph Lane to the People of Oregon.'—This idea of sticking the 'Hon.' to his own name, although disgusting to every well-bred man, is in good keeping with the egotism of Jo Lane, and an excellent accompaniment of Democratic sauce to make it go down the necks of such men as the leaders of Democracy always conceive their constituents to be. Judging from the mail-bags, we think there must have been about seventeen bushels and a half of these 'Hon.' missives. Counting 3,000 to the bushel, it would make 52,500—just one for every man, woman, and child in Oregon, with enough left to bed the cats and dogs of each family on. The pamphlet is devoted to clearing himself of the charges made by a sham Washington correspondent of Czapkey's organ of last August, charging Lane with neglecting to get Oregon admitted in order to make double mileage. Instead of getting certificates from Cox and other Democrats whom he begged to vote against the admission of Oregon, as stated by Cox in his Newark speech, in order to clear himself, he devotes the whole letter to the most sickening laudations of himself, protestations of his love for the people of Oregon, and his great desire to serve them—with a few severe denunciations of his enemies. He says that he has been permitted to labor with Senators, the President, and the heads of Departments, for Oregon, and he has tugged away at them all, removed a vast amount of prejudice against Oregon, helped to get the Oregon bill through the Senate, and felt so flabbergasted because the bill failed in the House that he would have cheerfully yielded up everything he had on earth rather than it should have failed.

We quote as many extracts as we have room for, to show his views and present patriotic feelings. Among other reasons why we ought to love him and still keep him in office is that we find

**JO AN OLD OFFICE-HOLDER.**  
"Ten years ago, commissioned by President Polk for that purpose, I arrived in Oregon, and put the Territorial government in operation. Since that time I have linked my fortune and my destiny with yours. I have had no other, and a desire for no other home but Oregon. Under her sky I wished to live; in her bosom I wish to repose when the cares and toils of life are over. Hitherto I have not sought repose; and I will not seek it while a duty remains to be performed."

Setting aside the fact of his having held office ten years, we presume that Gribble, Officer, or Dolf could use the same language about having linked his fortune and destiny with Oregon, wishing 'to repose in her bosom,' &c. Jo Lane isn't the only sectional fanatic in Oregon who 'hasn't sought repose' when an office was to be 'sought,' or dirty work done for the nigger-drivers. Notwithstanding the old hero has in his ten years of arduous toil nearly worn himself out in 'performing duty,' we see by the following that his bosom is so distended with the milk of patriotism that

**OFFICE STILL GRATIFIES JO'S FEELINGS.**  
"I put my trust in the people. They called me into their service, when they thought that I might be useful to them.—They have continued me in that service with a unanimity most gratifying to my feelings."

When, five weeks ago, we noticed the letter that Delusion had written to the Sentinel stating that he and Lane intended to pilot the emigrants across the Plains the coming summer, we stated that it was all gammon, and they would both trot home as fast as their legs could bring them to fix up the party wires. From the following, we see that we were right, and

**OLD JO WILL SOON TROT HOME.**  
"In a few weeks from the time this reaches you, I hope to stand again on the soil of Oregon, and to take my friends by the hand once more."

All we want to know is whether that 'dymmycratic cannen botn of the Senyretas' was 'botn' with Jo Lane's money or not, and whether it will be hauled out from under the slab pile to bellow a welcome to Jo?

**DOUGLAS AND FITCH.**—Douglas and Fitch of Indiana had a flare up in the Senate January 21. Douglas in a speech denounced all of Buchanan's appointees in Illinois as a set of corrupt scoundrels—said that he had franked fifty thousand documents to his constituents in Illinois, not one of which had reached its destination, and he would give \$100 for every copy that could be shown—and that Senator Green had written him several letters directed to Chicago which he had never received. He intimated that they were destroyed by Cook, the Chicago postmaster. Fitch, who has a son in Illinois holding office under Buchanan, denied Douglas's general charges as untrue, and said Douglas knew that they were untrue. Upon this, a general tirade of abuse came from both parties. After the adjournment, Douglas addressed a note to Fitch demanding concessions.—Fitch wouldn't concede. After a series of notes, in which both seemed anxious for a settlement, the whole thing was adjusted without a duel.

**USION.**—The prospect now is that Douglas will soon be fast united to the old Democratic party. He has generally gone into the party caucuses in Washington, and shows signs of crawling back in time to save his bacon at the Charleston convention. Many of his old friends are disgusted at his course, and Forney, in an article on the Presidency, in which he intimates that

Douglas ought to be nominated, says he shall not commit himself to the support of any particular man yet, as in these days of change, bribery, and corruption, it would be unsafe to pledge himself. Forney very properly thinks that a 'Democrat,' like the Indian's white man, is 'mighty uncertain.'

**GOOD DEFINITION.**—Last summer we gave an account of a Democratic convention held in Springfield (Ill.), June 9, 1858, as reported in the Missouri Republican, the leading organ of the Democracy in Missouri. Mr. Bonney, of Peoria was one of the leading speakers, and laid down the principles of modern Democracy clearly and fully. As there is now much dispute in Oregon as to who are Democrats, we copy an extract from his speech:

"It is a characteristic of a good Democrat, that he is as perfect in obedience as he is absolute in command. While he is a private in the ranks, he feels it to be his duty to obey the behests of his party; when he is promoted to leadership, he exacts implicit obedience to the authority which has been vested in him."

The correspondent of the Missouri Republican, in speaking of Bonney's speech, says:

"Mr. Bonney, in the course of his remarks, said that ours was a government of law and order, not of popular clamor, and so far as I understood his declaration, he repudiated the commonly received doctrine that the people rule, and that their opinions and will are law."

This Bonney is a 'national (Administration) democrat' and as he advocates the precise principles of the Salem clique, it is perfectly natural for the Standard to mite with it, now that it has found out that what it called the 'anti-democratic, inquisitorial, inquisitorial junta,' May 6, 1858, because it held to such sentiments as Bonney taught, is really just like the national democracy East; while the Standard of last year in favoring the doctrine that the people are sovereign, and not a 'caucus,' and that it was not the duty of a 'private in the ranks to obey the behest of his party,' when those behests required him to do wrong, was really occupying Republican ground.

**EMIGRANT ROADS.**—Walker, Chapman, and company, who got a charter from the Legislature for opening an emigrant road through the Cascades north of Mt. Hood, began operations this week. The road crosses Sandy some distance below the 'first crossing' on the old route, and follows up a divide to near Mt. Hood, and then takes down a divide in the vicinity of Dog river. The toll will be, for a wagon and six animals \$5, a wagon and four animals \$4, a wagon and two animals \$3, with perhaps \$1 for each man and horse, and 25 cents for each head of loose stock, or thereabouts. We also see by the Press that a company has been chartered on much the same footing to open a road through the mountains near the head waters of the Willamette.

**CONVERTED.**—Gen. William Walker, the filibuster, lately united with the Roman Catholic Church in Mobile. Walker was raised a Presbyterian. Fred Wymire, of Polk, formerly a Methodist exhorter, but for many years past an infidel—a man who is said to have cursed a blue streak for ten years—has, we learn, been reconverted, and joined the Methodist church again.—There is still hope for 'bro' Cautowaine.

**UTAH.**—The Legislature of Utah adopted a resolution January 21 complimenting Gov. Cumming for his gentlemanly deportment toward the Mormons, and for his popular and satisfactory administration of the government.

**THE WEATHER.**—We have had little else than an almost incessant strong south wind which has brought cold rains, snow, and hail for the last five weeks. The like has never been known to the 'oldest inhabitant' at this season of the year. We have had no snow that has laid on the ground more than two or three days at a time, although we have had many snow storms.—The warm sun has shone out at intervals, but has soon hid its face again behind the clouds. It has been a terrible time on stock, and very many cattle have died, while hundreds more are candidates for the bone-yard. This depending on cattle wintering themselves without feed at this day when the range is eaten out, will not do.—Our farmers seem to learn little or nothing from experience, and we don't know that they ever will. When the cattle get poor and weak at this time of year dry feed seems to do them but little good. We have known many that have been foundered and died from eating too many sheaf oats when first got up weak and poor from the range. Now if every farmer would sow a few acres of June wheat, he might have an excellent pasture on which to turn his poor cows and colts at this season of the year. The wheat would be much better than sheaf oats or dry timothy hay, and would be like introducing the poor cattle to a June pasture.

**CALIFORNIA.**—It will be seen from the following clipped from the Alta California of March 5, that we have not been alone in an unpleasant February:

"We are having none of our usually mild and genial February weather this year.—The sun shines seldom—and the rain 'it raineth every day'—not with the refreshing influence of an April shower, but with the cold, icy, aqueous effect of a wintry storm. The streets are almost impassable, and dirt is the predominant element."

**PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.**—We forgot to mention last week that the new term of this institution commenced March 3. The institution is now under charge of Rev. Mr. Lyman, who is quite popular as a teacher, and under whose control it is said to be flourishing.