

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. ADAMS, EDITOR.

OREGON CITY:

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Congress,

DAVID LOGAN,
OF MULTNOMAH.

For State Prison Inspector,
W. T. MATLOCK, of Clackamas.

For Representative, State Legislature,
J. S. RINEARSON.

The election will be held on the 9th of May.

DAVID LOGAN, Esq.

The Republican Candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows:

Dallas, Polk county, Saturday, April 30.
Corvallis, Monday, May 2.
Eugene City, Tuesday, May 3.
Kirkville, Josephine county, Monday, May 3.
John O'Brien, Tuesday, May 10.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Stirling, Wednesday, May 11.
Gardiner, same day, at 4 p. m.
Jacksonville, Thursday, May 12.
Evanville, Friday, May 13.
Yamhill, Saturday, May 14.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Canyonville, Monday, May 16.
Humboldt, Tuesday, May 17.
Winchester, Wednesday, May 18.
Oakland, Thursday, May 19.

The speaking at each place will commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

L. Stout, Esq., the Pro-Slavery nominee of the Byrnes-grocery caucus, will speak at the following places on the days mentioned: At Eugene, Josephine county, Saturday, May 7, at 10 o'clock a. m.; Sain's Diggings, same day at 4 o'clock p. m. He will then meet Mr. Logan at Kirkville, and continue with him from that date.

The Republican Convention—Its Results, and Our Duties.

The proceedings of the Republican State Convention held in Salem last week are herewith spread before the people of Oregon. It has already gone out that those proceedings were characterized by harmony and the best of feeling. It was a common remark of friends and foes that everything went off pleasantly. Our platform was considered excellent by every Republican in the convention, and we heard more than one Democrat pronounce it "good." In nominating a candidate for Congress, it would of course be expected that a variety of views would be entertained as to the most suitable person to become the standard-bearer of the party in the coming contest; and to make all these views harmonize by a free interchange of opinions, so that every man would get his "first choice," would be a result that has probably never yet been attained in a political convention. After a thorough canvass of the availability of the several gentlemen whose names were submitted, the sentiment of the convention seemed to approach a unanimity almost unprecedented—and the index of that unanimity was a very heavy vote upon the first regular ballot for Mr. Logan. The next ballot resulted in his choice by a large majority. The choice of the convention for Penitentiary Superintendent was equally unanimous; and after the convention adjourned there seemed to be less dissatisfaction with its proceedings than we have been accustomed to seeing at similar gatherings. The result is, that with a good platform and candidates acceptable to a very large majority, we enter upon the canvass under the most auspicious circumstances.

The convention having performed its labors to the best of its ability with all the lights before it, it now remains for us to do our whole duty promptly and cheerfully—to elect our candidate. Let every Republican resolve that it must and shall be done, and then let him go to work, and never stop working till the last vote possible is polled for our ticket. Look up your neighbors, explain to them the mighty results that hang upon the issue of this campaign, and urge them to go to the polls and discharge their duty to their country and the white race. The issue is now, for the first time in the history of Oregon, fairly made up between the Republicans as the friends of free laborers, and the Jo Lane Democracy as the advocates of negro-breding, negro-extension fanaticism, which, by favoring only the interests of a slave-labor capitalist, strikes at the root of free-labor interest, and seeks, by an unjust competition, to crush out free labor and drag poor whites down to the level of slaves. We say the issue is now for the first time fairly made up, because under the management of Jo Lane the blacks have for the first time run up their true colors. The two thousand six hundred fanatics who voted for slavery in Oregon have now succeeded in crushing out the free-soil sentiment from the Democratic party, by throwing Grover, Williams, and other free-State men overboard, by striking out from their creed everything that savored of a license for Democrats to favor freedom and take an occasional squint at the North Star—and by then adopting a grand Southern sectional platform endorsing Buchanan with his Lecompton villainies, his efforts to crush Douglas, his pledges to Lane to keep Adair and other negro-breeding fanatics in office, and make a clean sweep of every office in Oregon, in removing every anti Jo Lane man and substituting such Democrats as Dolf and Ober in their places—because these men will obviously bow down to the slave power, by licking the hand of Jo Lane, red with the blood of Williams, Nesmith, Ziebar, and every other official who has ever dared

to express a sympathy for Douglas, for freedom, or for Northern institutions of any kind whatever. We have now the novel spectacle of a free State having been sold out to fire-eaters and disunionists as a condition of her admission into the Union—a State in which seven thousand five hundred out of ten thousand voters are to have no voice in Congress, and not a single representative in a single office in Oregon where Jo Lane can induce Buchanan to use the executioner's ax. We say we have this spectacle in immediate prospect, for it has been secured by Lane's triumph in the State convention, so far as the programme is concerned, and we shall have the whole thing in fact if the sectionalists elect the Jo Lane ticket which is already made up.

The issue has been precipitated upon us sooner than we had anticipated, and every man of any political sagacity whatever might long since have seen that one or the other of the two great antagonists that have been partially welded together to make up the Democratic party in Oregon, would sooner or later predominate, and that the pro-slavery sentiment would either compel the free-State element to submit to be ruled over, or drive it out of the party. Jo Lane, who represents the fire-eating element, has finally triumphed, and he now stands with his heel upon the necks of all the prominent leaders of the party who have hitherto failed to swallow greedily Jo Lane as the embodiment of Southern sectional Democracy. We heard one of the most prominent and most active of Lane's supporters from Southern Oregon denounce Williams for writing his free-State letter, and the Salem organ for publishing such "rotten abolitionism." The publication of that letter did the work for Williams, and the endorsement of it has done the work for many more, and these headless Democrats are now as effectually killed off in the party as though they had joined the Republicans. Their bodies have been swung up, their coffins prepared, and their graves dug, and all that is wanting to complete their burial is the election of the Jo Lane ticket by the people. Many of them will throw clods into their own graves by voting for the ticket made up in Byrnes's saloon.

The Republicans, on the other hand propose to represent the free-State interest of Oregon, and in the coming contest we offer a platform and candidates that cannot be very objectionable to any man who has independence, patriotism, and manhood enough about him to revere free institutions, respect a wholesome and economical government, and who is unwilling to inaugurate a Lane dynasty in Oregon for the purpose of fattening an inefficient, incompetent Senator to strengthen the slave power. Upon the result of this canvass will depend the political complexion of Oregon for some time to come, and there are more reasons why we should strive to secure a victory than we are able to give in one article. In conclusion, we earnestly enjoin it upon all Republicans to work from this to the day of the election—work late, and work early—work in doors, and work by the way-side—to secure a triumph of freedom over despotism, of the poor man's rights over a slave capitalist aristocracy, of a wholesome and judicious economy over an extravagant and ruinous one, of an interest that represents a vast majority of our people, over the interest of one man, and he an ignorant, imbecile, and dishonest one.

Old Fellows' Celebration.

The fortieth anniversary of the establishment of Old-Fellowship in the United States was celebrated in Portland on Tuesday last, April 26th, by the Lodges of Portland and Oregon City. The exercises consisted of a procession by the members of the Order through the principal streets to the Methodist church, where an oration was delivered by A. Holbrook, Esq., of this city, who has a happy faculty of getting up a good address on all occasions, whether the subject be that of Temperance, Education, Old-Fellowship, Masonry, politics, Fourth of July, or what not, and in this particular instance his effort was equal to that of any of his former ones, and delighted the large and intelligent audience who listened to it.

After the conclusion of the services at the church, the Old-Fellows and invited guests partook of a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, provided for the occasion, which was got up in the best of style.

Oregon City was largely represented in the celebration of the day, and, besides contributing the orator, chaplain, and the beauty (in a plural sense), quite a number of our citizens other than members of the Order went down on the Jennie Clark to witness the festivities, and all appeared pleased with the ceremonies generally.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.—There is some talk among Mr. Grover's friends of running him as an independent candidate for Congress, since he was so rudely overhauled in the Salem convention last week. If Grover should run, there are some sections in the State where Stout would get hardly enough votes to count.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that the Jennie Clark carries a daily mail between this place and Portland, and that the Post-office laws make every individual liable to a fine who carries letters outside of the mail, on mail routes, unless the letters are in Government envelopes.

Crs Taylor, Esq., has our thanks for a file of late papers from the Sandwich Islands.

The Statesman hoists the names of Stout and Sykes at its mast-head, but devotes a large portion of its columns to showing that no Democrat or honest man is bound by the action of the drunken caucus that fixed up the programme in Byrnes's grocery, and which was afterward ratified amid the howls and yells of the convention, putting one in mind of the way in which the French Jacobins used to conduct their proceedings and send their victims to the guillotine during the worst days of the Revolution. The Salem Democratic assemblage, which went through the farce of nominating Mr. Stout, is conceded on all hands to have been one of the most disgraceful meetings ever held anywhere—and the astonishment of a lately arrived New Englander is easily accounted for, who was overheard to mutter to himself, while coming down the steps of the Court House after the convention dispersed to liquor, "There be some of the most heaven-forgottenest people in these parts that I ever see!"

ARRIVAL OF SMITH.—Delazon Smith reached Portland by the last steamer, and came up to Oregon City on Tuesday of this week. The "dimmyratic cannon" that was belted off the Senyrety for the yonse of the "dimmyratic of origin sitty" was brought out and belched forth a welcome as he stepped ashore. Delusion was badly treated in Portland by the Democracy, as he was anxious to make a speech, but Williams' friends choked him off, and sent him on up the country, probably to overtake the express that was sent up to Salem immediately on his arrival—for what purpose is not exactly known to outsiders.

THANKS.—Hon. Delazon Smith kindly remembered us before he left Washington, and by the last mail we received under his frank a copy of Hunter's speech on the tariff and also a copy of his own remarks during the great debate on squatter sovereignty in the Senate. The latter is very acceptable to us, as we have looked in vain over the New York papers to see what part he took in the debate, but the most extended notice we observed was that "Mr. Smith, of Oregon, followed with a lengthy speech"—giving no clue whether he sided with Douglas or Jeff Davis. We have laid his speech by for future reference, as we have not time to even glance over his production—we suspect, however, from its not being printed at the Globe office, that the "remarks" are a little different from those made in the Senate—probably not smelling so strong of the "nigger" as the spoken speech in the presence of his masters.

THE FEELING IN MARION.—We have conversed with a gentleman who has been over a good part of Marion county since the nominations last week, who says that during his travels he saw but one Democrat who announced his purpose to vote for Stout, while the rest swore they would not touch him, and some openly avowed their intention to vote for Logan. The action of Byrnes's grocery caucus has very much embittered the Democracy of Marion—Grover being a favorite with every Democratic man, woman (a scarce article anywhere), and child in the county.

YAMHILL.—The nomination of Stout over Grover for Congress is coldly received in Yamhill by the Democracy. Persons well acquainted with the feeling there represent that Logan will carry the county by from two to three hundred majority.

BUSH AND HIBBEN.—The Salem organ calls Jo Lane's former colored editor of the Times a "lying dog," mulatto, &c., and intimates that if "nigger blood" doesn't course through Hibben's veins, the indications of countenance, color, eyes, hair, voice, &c., are all at fault.

We learn from the Standard that Deady has been appointed U. S. District Judge for Oregon. A more pliant tool of the negro-driving sectional Democracy could not well have been found, even in the ranks of Jo Lane Democracy in Oregon.

DAILY PAPER IN PORTLAND.—The News is the title of a little daily just started in Portland by S. A. English and our friend W. B. Taylor. Price, twenty-five cents a week. Post and White are agents in Oregon City. A. Leland, Esq., has taken charge of the editorial department. It professes to be independent. The force connected with the News is sufficient to make it a spicy and interesting little sheet to the citizens of Portland, provided it will only "pay"—which will be tested in a few weeks.

"CAPTAIN GRAY'S COMPANY, OR CROSSING THE PLAINS AND LIVING IN OREGON," is the title of a work just issued by S. J. McCormick, of the Franklin Book-Store, Portland, and written by Mrs. Abigail J. Dunway, of Yamhill, a lady who has frequently contributed to the columns of the Argus, and of whom we have heretofore given our favorable opinion as a writer.—The publisher will accept our thanks for a copy of the book, but we have not had time to give it a perusal yet. We may hereafter speak of its merits as a literary production. It is a work of some 350 pages, and is issued in a very creditable style. Price \$1.50.

The Brother Jonathan arrived at Portland on Friday evening of last week, bringing dates from New York to the 28th March. The news will be found in our columns this week.

The Northerner came in on Sunday morning with the mails, and left for San Francisco on Monday evening.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We notice that some of our public-spirited citizens are building a large cistern, twenty feet square and eight feet deep, at the intersection of Main and Third streets, near Millwain's, for the purpose of holding water for the use of the engine in case of fire in that quarter. We believe it is contemplated to dig one near Taylor & Raiston's also, and we hear that Mr. Harvey intends to make one at his own expense opposite his residence. These cisterns kept filled with water will add very much to the security of the place from fire, besides affording a fine opportunity to the members of the Fire Company of showing their qualities as "gallus" firemen in filling and emptying them every week, and also of keeping the engine in trim, which of late we judge has had very little acquaintance with water.

The Dallas Journal learns that quite a town is growing up in Walla Walla Valley: it is the county seat of that county, and has been named Steptoeville by the county commissioners.

THE SPOKANE.—The Standard says that the Spokans are willing to sell their lands and place themselves under the protection of government, to be provided for in any manner the proper authorities may decide. They are tired of war.

We learn from the Oregonian that the steamer Col. Wright made her first trip to Walla Walla week before last successfully. The return trip to the Dechutes, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, was made in eight hours. Passengers came through from Walla Walla to Portland in thirty hours.

We learn from an order of Gen. Harney's published in the Dallas Journal, that the military post at Simcoe is to be abandoned for the present, and a new fort established at Colville.

The Postal Agency for Oregon and Washington has been abolished. The duties of the office devolve upon Col. Fry, Postal agent for California.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of the U. S. Senate, has our thanks for a copy of the President's Message and accompanying documents abridged, and Hon. Eli Thayer, of the House, for his speech on Congressional intervention in the Territories.

J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, whose efforts in the news-furnishing line are unequalled, has laid us under renewed obligations for a bundle of the latest Eastern papers, among which we find 'The Century,' a large and splendid weekly just started by Thomas McClirath, former co-proprietor of the Tribune. The Century is the introduction of a new order of newspapers into the United States, and is not so much given to horrifying details of every murder or disaster, as to editorials on politics, finance, literature, &c., correspondence, home and foreign, reviews, tales, etc., more suited to the graver and staid class of readers than to the bustling, light-headed class of American news-paper readers generally.

BROKE JAIL.—Four prisoners broke out of jail in Portland on Wednesday night last, and stole three mules of Mr. Stephens this side of Portland and a horse from some one else, and made their escape. They were pursued as far as Mulalla by Mr. Stephens and the sheriff of Multnomah, where the mules were found. The sheriff continued on in pursuit while Mr. Stephens returned yesterday afternoon.

The official report of the Republican State Convention will be found on the first page of this week's paper.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Linn County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—The time is at hand when you will be called upon to exercise that inestimable right of American citizens, the elective franchise, in the selection of one of your fellow citizens to represent you in the legislative councils of the State. And as the exercise of this high privilege involves great responsibilities, it is important that we examine well the principles that present themselves for our support. And while it is our privilege to exercise the elective franchise, it is the privilege of any citizen to present himself or to suffer himself to be presented by others to his fellow citizens as a candidate for their suffrages for any place made elective by the constitution of his country. In conformity with this right I suffered myself to be nominated by the Republican mass meeting held at Albany on the 15th inst. as their candidate to fill the place in the State Senate made vacant by the resignation of the Honorable Chas. Drain. I take this method to present my claims on you for election to that place, for the reason that on calling on the Democratic nominee (Mr. Geary) he informed me that he declined the nomination and could not tell me who would be my competitor. And as the time was short I thought it likely that whoever he might be he would hardly resort to the usual mode of canvass, and it would be somewhat presuming in me to call on a community to assemble to hear a political discussion by an individual.

Deeming, however, that the interests of the party with which I sympathize are suffering from the neglect of its members to perform their duties as the polls, my object in thus addressing you is, if possible, to rouse the party from its lethargy, negative action to an energetic, positive action in support of the great principles they profess to desire to advance. And permit me to say in this place, fellow citizens, that I do not occupy the position of

a candidate for your suffrages by my own means or by the means of any other person, but do I solicit the support of a single man from personal considerations. I have no personal interest in this matter. I have no desire for promotion. But I have a most intense anxiety for the triumph of the establishment in my beloved country of what I deem to be the principles of justice and right. And this anxiety prompts me to call on you, fellow citizens of the Republic, to rally around the standard of your party, to rally around the standard of your principles, array yourselves in self-plaudit, and show an undivided front to your adversary. I am fully aware that we have among us men who seem to be afraid to act, and who represent that all action will militate against success. Of such friends I would in all candor and all kindness wish what great moral or political reformation have you ever seen established by inaction? The friends of Liberty might have urged the same plea in case of the ecclesiastical revolution that he set on foot; yet we are indebted for our freedom from papal tyranny to the intrepid, indefatigable, and energetic action of Martin Luther. Again, with how much probability might the plea have been urged on the patriots of the Revolution; yet we enjoy all the blessings growing out of our free institutions by the unwavering action of the Continental Congress and the little band of patriots that composed the suffering army. But these gentlemen do not proceed upon this principle of inaction in relation to other matters. Some of them are professors of the Christian religion and members of the church of Christ, and as such are contributing to the support of a living, acting ministry, and this ministry is in active, bold array, battling for moral reform. Again, many of them are supporters of the temperance movement, a movement embracing, like the Republican, political, social, and moral reform. In these cases they are active operators, but in every active movement in relation to Republicanism they are alarmed at the bare name of active operations. Surely the above illustrations are sufficient without argument to convince any rational mind that such men are blindly operating to the detriment of Republicanism, and that their actions and operations in other matters justify their course in relation to this.

But it is argued that by taking the field you subject yourselves to defeat, and every defeat throws you further from the attainment of your object than you were before, or would have been had you remained inoperative. This is a bare assumption, wanting facts and precedents to support it, and contradicted by both. How often has the Republican party been defeated in the Northern and Western States of this Union, and yet it is a known fact that the principles of Republicanism have been steadily advancing until the party is now in the ascendant in all, or nearly all of those States, and in Congress; and it is acknowledged on all hands and by all parties that if she is faithful to her principles she will in eighteen hundred and sixty make herself mistress of the Government. Now who would be willing to risk his reputation for common sense by assuming that the party would have been in her present condition, or prepared to meet the coming conflict, had she remained inoperative. Common sense must at once see that she would have had no existence, and Democracy would reign without a rival.

I am very far from being an advocate of caucus sovereignty, and would be the last man that would submit to such a doctrine; but I claim that it is the duty of Republicans to support their nominees so far as they may do so without a violation of their moral sense, and I scout the doctrine that a Republican may support the Democratic nominee, no matter what his character or talents. The fact is, the greater his talents the greater would be my objection, as great talents would enable him to do proportionate injury. No man can be a Democrat of the present-day school, and remain neutral on the great political issue that divides the parties. Democrats are not the men that will allow their men of power or of place to remain inactive. They are the men that will demand work, and the man that has sufficient moral courage to oppose any doctrine of the party, or that does not work well in the party harness, must submit to drill by punishment or pay, or be repudiated. Therefore I cannot see how a man can justly lay any claim to Republican principles while he supports men that are bound by the very organization of the party with which they co-operate to support measures that are diametrically opposed to Republicanism. Nor can I see on what men base that claim who, while the party have grappled with the monster and is struggling for the mastery, can remain quietly at home, unconcerned, neutral, or silently stand by, uninterested operators. The very existence of the party and much more its success, depends on energetic, active operations; and no man can justly claim to be friendly to the party while he refuses to operate actively in advancing its principles.

I cannot, at this late day, enter into a discussion of the great issue that divides the parties, or the principles that grow out of that issue. Never dreaming of the position that I now occupy until it flashed upon me in the meeting, in the midst of my labors to promote the interests of the party, like the electric flash from the thunder cloud; I am, therefore, unprepared with the statistical information and documents necessary to such a discussion. And if I had them, I have by no means the time to devote to it.

I, can, therefore, fellow citizens, do little but call upon you to rally round the standard of your principles and support your former foe. Let us plant our standard on the enemy's works defiantly, show an undivided front, and although we may be defeated, we shall raise the party from insignificance and convince the enemy that a few such victories will cost him his empire.

To my Democratic friends (do not smile my dear Democrats, I have them, and shall be surprised if I do not get some support from that quarter, although you have surrounded your dear Democracy with the flaming sword of caucus sovereignty and viva voce,) I would say, What do you expect from a strict adherence to the Democracy? Many of you are fully persuaded of the wrongs of slavery, and believe with me that its extension should be arrested and its aggressions checked. You believe with me that State rights should be preserved inviolate, and that they should be at perfect liberty to regulate their own municipal affairs, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Now, my friends, how are you going to accomplish the one or defend the other of these objects and remain in the Democratic party? As there are but two parties in the nation, and as the only issue that divides them is slavery, and as the Republican party cannot by any artifice or sophistry be charged with supporting slavery, it therefore follows as a matter of course that the Democratic party is the slavery party, and the supporter of slavery extension; and it would seem to me that in arraying yourselves on the side of Democracy you are acting in conflict with your clear convictions. I am fully aware that many of you are operating under the influence of that pernicious doctrine that it is a disgrace for a man to change his political faith, no matter how clear his convictions may be of the error of that faith. But a little reflection will convince you that it is always honorable to give up error. But, fellow citizens, would it be a change for you to carry out by action what are your clear convictions? Is the Democratic party what it

once was when you could give it your hearty support? If not, then the party has changed, and you are compelled to change with it in order to give it your support, and thus you are inevitably led to do exactly what you deprecate.

But I cannot say, in the short space allowed me, what I wish. Let us all do our duty to our consciences, our country, and to God. And, O my country, if God will, we will establish such principles of universal justice and right as shall lead this on to a glorious destiny. W. C. GALLAGHER.

News from the East.

The remains of Mr. Thurston, the accountant, who met his death by an unfortunate ascension from Adrian, Michigan, on the 16th of September last, were accidentally found, on Sunday week, about ten miles northwest of Toledo, and about ten miles from the place of the second ascension. The remains were fully identified.

Ex-President Fillmore has been on a visit to Cincinnati, where he made a speech to his American friends in the parlor of the Barnes House. In the course of it he made the remark that "he had retired from public life forever."

Satisfactory assurances have been given that the Arizona emigration scheme is not connected at all with Walker's Nicaragua expedition, and the opposition to Gen. Henningsen's movements has ceased. A company of emigrants is being formed in Washington.

Gen. Herran is still in Washington awaiting the action of our Government upon certain sections of the treaty negotiated with New Granada in 1846, in relation to the imposition of tonnage on American vessels and other taxes, whereby our citizens are placed on an equality with citizens of that Republic.

Mr. Douglas has issued a pamphlet, embracing his speech in the Senate on the Territorial question, in reply to Senator Browne, of Mississippi, and others. A large number of it are to be circulated by his friends end by the opposition. The title contains the substance of the speech, and expresses his opposition to the plan of establishing, by Congress, a Slave Code for the Territories, etc.

A dispatch from Washington, dated March 20, says that "official information will go out in to-morrow's Pacific mail of the ratification of the ten treaties with the Indians of Oregon and Washington. As this took place during the late extraordinary session of the Senate, after Congress adjourned, no appropriation could be made to carry them into immediate effect. By these treaties the title to fifty millions of acres of land will be extinguished at a cost to this Government of three and a half cents per acre. On that occasion a resolution was passed almost unanimously, providing that hereafter when it is proposed to lay Indian lands the Senate shall first be consulted before entering into treaty stipulations."

Had the Postoffice bill passed, the definite appropriations for the next fiscal year would have been fifty-one millions, and about a million and a half less than Mr. Cobb's estimate. The indefinite appropriations amount to about ten millions. Army transportation and work in navy yards are insufficiently provided for; and it is questionable whether retrenchment in these cases will be found to be true economy.

The Sikes trial will take place March 28th. Ex-Senator Badger assists the District Attorney in the prosecution of the case.

Hon. Fayette McMullen, formerly a member of Congress, and recently Governor of Washington Territory, has announced himself a candidate for the Thirty-sixth Congress in the Thirteenth district of Virginia, and has taken the stump. The district was represented in the last House of Representatives by Hon. Geo. W. Hopkins.

The New Jersey Legislature have chosen T. C. Ten Eyck (Republican) United States Senator, in place of Wm. Wright, Democrat.

EXPERIMENT TO CUBA.—A dispatch in the True Delta, dated New York, March 26th, says:

The New York Courier des Etats Unis publishes a statement which it considers reliable, disclosing the existence of an extensive secret filibustering organization for the invasion of Cuba. The Courier says that the expedition is fully organized, and ready to start for Cuba immediately on the receipt of instructions which are expected by the next steamer from Havana.

It is reported that the head-quarters of the expedition is in the city of New York, and that plenty of arms and ammunition are at their command in various Southern cities, and that a large number of men are ready to embark for Cuba simultaneously, from different parts of the Union.

The Courier also says that secret agents are engaged in Cuba in preparing facilities for access in landing on the coast of Cuba.

LIEUTENANT MULLIN'S MILITARY ROAD.—Lieutenant Mullin is ordered to the Pacific to superintend the construction of a military road from Fort Benton, on the Upper Missouri, to Walla Walla, on the Columbia, for which Congress appropriated \$100,000. It is to penetrate the heart of the country which has been the scene of Indian hostilities recently. When peace shall be better secured, Gen. Harney will relinquish the command there, and return East.

On this subject the Washington Star says: The last Congress appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to enable Lieut. John Mullin, 2d Artillery, U. S. A., to continue the establishment of a military road in Oregon. It will be remembered that this road was commenced last summer, but operations upon it were necessarily suspended on account of the Indian disturbances in the Northwest. The road will extend from Fort Benton on the Missouri River, passing through a wild and hitherto unexplored region of country, traversed only by menacing and roving tribes of the red men of the forest. When completed, it must prove of incalculable advantage to the tide of immigration pouring into the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington.

Lieut. Mullin, with his corps of assistants, etc., will leave Washington City about the 10th of March for St. Louis, where will be procured supplies and all essential appointments for the expedition. From this point he will start for New Orleans, there meeting the steamer, and thence sailing for California, via the Tehuantepec route. Arriving in Oregon, Lieut. Mullin will proceed to or-