

Will They Try It On?

We have already shown that the only avowed disunionists there are in this Government belong to either the sectional democracy or their natural allies the Garrisonian abolitionists. We have shown that of all the voters in the slave States but little more than one half of them voted the sectional ticket in 1856. Since that time, the democratic party, by its extravagance in squandering the public money, its gross frauds in trying to carry elections, and its inconsistencies in fanaticism, as well as its hollow hypocrisy in feigning great love for the South, when its every act shows that it cherishes no sort of sympathy for anything Southern unless it wears the democratic brand—has fallen off until it is now doubtful whether more than half of the actual voters in the slave States vote the Democratic ticket. That would in round numbers put the vote of the sectionalists and of the opposition, or Whigs, at about five hundred thousand each. Now every man of intelligence knows that of those who vote the democratic ticket in the South not one half could be carried with the party upon the issue, "Shall the South secede from the Union upon the election of a Republican President?" But, suppose that three fifths of them could—then the disunionists would have only three hundred thousand voters arrayed in deadly hostility against seven hundred thousand Union men, who would despise the disunionists as heartily as the whigs in South Carolina despised the Calhoun disunionists in 1832—and the love that existed between these two parties then is said to have been much the same as that which existed between the whigs and Tories of the Revolution.

Upon the issue of disunion, then, we find the democratic party would dwindle down to less than one third of the whole population—and that third comprising the most ignorant, poverty-stricken, and cowardly of the whole Southern population, headed by such demagogues as Curry, Clay, Iversen, Singleton, Brown, and Jeff Davis, who rode into office by appealing to the prejudices of the "poor whites" who in all the Southern States are democrats, and in nearly all of them are but little ahead, in point of intelligence or social standing, of the plantation niggers. These "poor whites" are, like many of the Northern democrats, kept voting the democratic ticket by the bowl of lying demagogues, who tell them "The whigs and black republicans are *negro equality* men and abolitionists. If they are elected, the Union will be busted all to smash!" Now these poor whites are the most cordial nigger-haters there are—like all democrats, the nearer they approximate to the level of a nigger, the stronger their aversion to him. They are very willing to vote the "dimmy-ocratic ticket" to keep the 'niggers' under and "save the Union," but when the disunion issue is tried on, they will very quickly "drop" the "dimmy-ocratic ticket" when it means a "foul."

As to the democratic allies in the North, who are counted on by disunion satananders to further their unholy schemes, who and what are they? A few lead-eating editors like Delusion, who, in hopes of an office, justify treason in their masters as "necessary consequences of Northern aggression." They are all the most abject slaves and cowardly slinks that history gives any account of, and, like the Tories of the Revolution and the border ruffians of Kansas, their process during the progress of a civil war would only show itself in such acts of cowardly atrocity as secretly burning the barns of patriots and abusing defenseless women. Three Union-loving patriots could put a score of them to flight, and cause them to crawl so far into a hollow log that it would take a very long pole to hook them out by the boot-strings. Besides, to save our barns from being burned, any of them could be hired for twenty five dollars to turn traitors to their Southern masters, crawl out of the hollow logs, and take the stamp for the Union. We speak that we do know, when we state that the brawling, red-mouthed, disunion, democratic demagogues in Congress are not representing the heavy capital interest of the South. The wealth and intelligence of the South is embraced by what is termed the Opposition. Southern wealth, like wealth everywhere else, is conservative.—A dissolution of the Union would be an utter sacrifice of all earthly possessions and a surrender of life itself on the part of those who brought it about. This every intelligent Southern man knows. Consequently the howl about dissolving the Union on such a poltry and miserable pretext as the election of a Republican President, receives about as much favor from the really wealthy and intelligent men of the South as a proposition from the low democratic braisers of New York city to burn down the city provided Wood had been defeated for Mayor would have received from the capitalists on Broadway. Such a proposition might have suited the rags-and-fur democracy of the Five Points, who had nothing to lose, and whose desire for plunder might have led them to look upon the proposed conflagration as a really noble democratic measure, just as the poor democratic devils in 'Bucroombe,' North

Carolina, and the 'Pine Barrens,' lizard-eating democrats of Georgia, were tickled when Brooks proposed to lead them to Washington City to rob the U. S. Treasury in case of the election of Fremont.—The conservative men of the South know very well that in case they permit the democratic demagogues to dissolve the Union, it will take a constant standing army all along the Southern frontier to keep their fingers from running away and to keep out such men as Old Brown. They know that the sectional hostility that will be engendered by the mere act of separation will be constantly augmented by acts of barbarity toward Northern citizens by Southern democratic mobs, and by 'unfriendly legislation' in both sections adopted as a means of self-protection, that it would be but a short time till the whole Union would be lurid with the fires of an internecine war, the most dreadful and bloody that the world ever saw. They know that this standing army would be made up of poor whites such as composed the late Virginia battalions at Charleston, that these soldiers must be supported by a direct tax, that the army being raised solely for protecting nigger property, that kind of property alone will soon be made to figure in the tax list, and that after the value of every nigger nearly has been extorted from him to support a Democratic army, the army itself will be swept away by "Northern hordes," every nigger will be sent to Central America, and every leading Democrat hung higher than Old John Brown. The Southern conservative Whigs wouldn't mind to give a nigger or two apiece to bring about the latter consummation, but they have no idea of giving up their all, and then run the risk of being shot at for "Democratic traitors" merely to get rid of these arrant humbugs by means of "Northern intervention." As to uniting with the disunion Democracy, the Southern conservative Whigs *never will*. They will engage these traitors in a hand-to-hand conflict first.—We have unmistakable evidence of their intentions in a hundred Southern Whig organs. We quote a paragraph from the Lynchburg Virginian as indicative of Southern Whig feeling and purpose everywhere:

"A word more, that the position of the Virginian may be fully known. Under its present management, it can in no way affiliate with the Democratic party. Armed neutrality, rather than an alliance that would demand the sacrifice of every principle for which it has contended; and, if the worst fate that can overtake this nation is reserved for us, and the Union is to be destroyed, let its chief murderers, the Democrats, go with it; and out of the shivered fragments may be re-constructed a party with which every Southern man can ally himself. But, as at present organized, we support it—never; and neither threats nor abridgments can shake our purpose."

Here we find the determination fully expressed to see the lesser lights of treason among the abolitionists and the "chief murderers of the Union" in the Democratic party all buried under the smoldering ruins together, before the Southern Whigs will unite with either wing of fanaticism.

We will quote from two Whig papers in Georgia to show that even in that hotbed of red-mouthed democracy the Whigs are sound patriots. In speaking of the resolutions lately passed by the State Senate recommending the Governor to call a convention to take measures to go out of the Union in case of the election of a Republican President, the Atlanta (Ga.) American says:

"The simple meaning of the preamble and resolution passed by the Alabama Senate is the same as that of Democratic resolutions generally, viz: As long as our leaders can retain power and govern the country, no matter what they do, we consider the Union a great blessing, and the 'paramount public good'; but just as soon as our leaders lose power, or whenever they have so mis-governed the country, and become so corrupt that the people threaten—and only threaten—to eject them, then, in our judgment, the time has come to dissolve the Union! That is the gist of the whole of their resolves, editorials, and speeches."

In noticing the speech of Crawford of Georgia, made in Congress Jan. 15, in which he said he spoke the sentiments of the Georgia democracy, when he said they never would submit to the inauguration of a Republican President, the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:

"This is a sort of idle bravado and gasconade, in which demagogues and small politicians seem to have a particular fancy for indulging, and, as it is as perfectly harmless as the utterers are impotent, is very generally permitted to pass without note or comment. For every intelligent and well-informed man in the State knows that Mr. Crawford does not speak the sentiments of a corporal's guard. It is a misrepresentation—a gross misrepresentation of the conservative masses of Southern men—to say that they are ready to revolutionize the government and dissolve the Union, simply because a Black Republican should be elected President—or, more properly, because a Democrat—for that is the real truth, whatever his free-soil proclivities or affinities—be defeated. The masses at the South entertain no such views. They have as much confidence in a Black Republican as in a Northern Free-soil Democrat—and they are all free-soil—and will acquiesce in the election of one as cheerfully as the other, without the remotest idea of overturning the government because a Democrat be not elected. * * * This is the position of masses of Southern men, and it is well that the country, North, East, South, and West, should know it, and know also that the sentiments uttered by Mr. Crawford are entertained by a mere faction of small politicians and intriguing demagogues, who have for years been using the slavery question for political purposes and personal aggrandizement. At the

South, as at the North, East, and West, the agitation of the slavery question has been made by the Democratic leaders and their late acquisitions, the stepping-stone to power and place; and now, when they find that the South is about to reap the whirlwind which their own want of fidelity to her has caused, the miserable tricksters of the party hope still to ride on the popular current, by the utterance of such idle and harmless gasconade as is ascribed to Mr. Crawford. It is time the South should rise in her majesty and rid herself of these political mountebanks."

These Southern Whigs know, or ought to know, that Republicans have no quarrel with the South. We are national in our views and feelings, and we have ten times the reason to dissolve the Union in case a sectional fanatic is elected who like Buchanan would inaugurate a despotism, that the demagogues of the South have for threatening to overthrow the Government provided a majority of the people elect a Republican President. Our Southern friends will not listen to a disunion cry from any quarter, and we are glad to see it.

We have now shown that the abolitionists and disunion democrats will have a good time of it whenever they lay polluted hands on the ark of the Union. If they think otherwise—LET THEM TRY IT ON!!

JO LANE ON DISUNION.—When this wonderful Senator introduced some political resolutions, adopted at a meeting in New York, into the Senate of the United States, supposing that he would have them passed into a law, he made the solemn remark that he experienced great pleasure in receiving these Union resolutions from the North! Has this simple man seen any other than Union resolutions from the North? Has he heard any other than sentiments of devotion to the Union from Senators and Representatives from the North? While this astute Senator thus commends Union sentiments from the North, has he ever uttered a lip of disapprobation against the disunion speeches that have occupied the time of the Senate from Southern Senators, during the present session—including the speeches of the distinguished man from Mississippi, who acted as midwife for Lane on the last occasion of his delivering a speech?

DEMOCRACY IN ITS HIGHEST PERITY.—Mr. Senator Brown, of Mississippi, says that slavery is necessary to the highest and purest state of Democracy. He thinks that a Democrat who can whip half a dozen slaves on a frosty morning enjoys the beatitudes of Democracy in the highest degree. He is determined to subvert the government if any man who does not believe exactly as he does shall be elected President. Brown pioneered Jo Lane's last speech through the Senate, and said, after he had made a speech for Lane—for he wouldn't let Lane make it himself—that it was the best speech of the session!

MR. McCLENDEN.—This doughty Representative, from Illinois, denounces Mr. McKim, of Pennsylvania, as "a traitor to Democracy; his insolence was unbearable." This Democratic corporal when elected was an anti-Leocompton Democrat, and a few months before that was making speeches about the State denouncing Douglas in the severest language. It is hoped that Mr. will get right after a while. If some men could be bought at the price the public set on them, and then sold at their own estimation, some vast speculations would be made.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE U. S.—According to the Spiritual Register, there are in the United States 1,537,000 believers in Spiritualism, and 63,000 in the Canadas, Cuba, and South America. Oregon is set down at 2,000 believers. It is claimed that during the year there has been an increase of 160,000. Besides this great number, there are claimed 5,000,000 nominal believers. No authority is given for these estimates, and it is probable they are founded chiefly on conjecture.

PROFIT SOUND UNIVERSITY.—At the last session of the Legislature of Washington Territory, a charter was granted for the Puget Sound University. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, Rev. B. C. Lippincott was chosen President and General Agent, and Geo. A. Barnes, Secretary. A committee was appointed to receive proposals for the location of the institution, consisting of A. C. Hall, I. N. Ayres, T. F. Berry, D. R. Bigelow, and William Wright.

E. L. Bradley, Esq., writes to the Advertiser correcting the statement of the Times that the mail service between here and Corvallis "has been most irregularly and unsatisfactorily performed." He says that with one exception (when the Malala was so high as to be impossible to ferry it) there was never a failure while he, D. P. Thompson, and B. B. Hayward had the contract—in all twenty months.

IT WILL PROVE TRUE.—The Portland Advertiser says that Gen. Lane will not carry a measure of importance through Congress, at the present session, of any special interest to his constituents. Really and truly, has not Jo Lane always been and is he not now, as a Senator, a perfect humbug? Answer ye that choose to speak.

FOR THE ATLANTIC.—Milton Elliott, Esq., of our city, leaves on the first outgoing steamer on a visit to his old home in Virginia, which he left thirteen years ago for Oregon. We wish Mr. Elliott a pleasant journey, and hope that when he returns, he will not come alone.

Nebraska Territory.

"The true intent and meaning of this act is not to legislate slavery in or out of the Territories, but to leave the people of the Territory to fix their own domestic institutions as shall best please them." Not the exact words, but the sense of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Well, the Legislature of Nebraska, by a decided majority in both Houses, passed a bill excluding slavery from Nebraska. They sent it to the Governor for his approval, and the Governor returned it with his veto.

The Governor says that the Council and House of Representatives are soft if they suppose they can pass such a bill; that the people of Kansas cannot touch the question of slavery until they form a Constitution for a State government, and that Constitution has no force until sanctioned by Congress. The Governor evidently thinks the Legislature green in attempting to carry out "the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska bill."

The Governor knows that the bill was intended as a cheat; and he knows that the importation of slaves into that Territory, from the present time till that Territory becomes a State, will so change the views of the people that they will then be in favor of sustaining that richly Democratic institution.

JEFF DAVIS ON DISUNION.—Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, put Jeff Davis through a "course of sprouts" on this subject. Jeff has been full of the disunion mania—an article very flush in market about the time of the Presidential election—half of the stock in trade held by Democracy. Well, Jeff has some idea of being a Presidential candidate, and just at this time desires to be in favor of all parties north and south. Mr. Fessenden, understanding the case, thought to ventilate the gentleman a little, and with that view asked him a few questions. These questions and Jeff's answers will be found in this paper. Jeff came pretty near admitting, in answer to the first question, the gassy character of the disunion threats, but recollecting that there were voters south, as well as north, to satisfy, he backed down from his original position the best way he could and not to tumble headway. Jeff has been fighting Republicans most savagely, though not very effectually, for the past four years, and now has the simplicity to divulge the fact that he does not understand Republican principles—having never read the platform!

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.—In the contest for Speaker, all the Southern Democrats could not be made to go for a Northern Democrat. They had little confidence in Northern Democrats. They are willing to use "dough-faces," but have a contempt for them. So the Southern Democrats determined to support a Know Nothing for Speaker; and with very few exceptions the Northern "dough-faces" voted for a Know Nothing. The Democrats everywhere profess a horror for Know Nothing principles, but, as far as they could, they merged the whole Democratic party into Know Nothingism on the last day of the election for Speaker.

REMOURS.—The country is full of rumours. It is said that a committee of Lane men from Linn county have been to Salem, disposed to kill off Smith, provided Bush will forget and forgive. And it is further said that Bush requires the knife also to be applied to Lane and several of the little Jo Lanes scattered in the public offices about the country. There is trouble in the Lane Democracy. No countenance will be given to the Lane project of electing Senators—give one and take one.

COMMUTED.—The sentence of Geo. M. Bowen, convicted of killing a Chinaman some time since, has been commuted from death to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. The Governor acted thus in answer to the petition of over 600 citizens. The provisions of the commutation are—that if the prisoner escapes, or is found at large within the limits of the State, then he is subject to arrest as an outlaw, and the original sentence of death will be executed upon him.

A call at the office of the News at 8 A. M. on Wednesday morning found the editor absent. It was said that he left at ten o'clock the night before, as an express on foot, for St. Helens, to gather further particulars of the late eruption there. It is anticipated that he will return in time to publish some very interesting details. Mrs. Partington is very anxious for his return.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.—In Humboldt county, California, lately, some Indians stole a few head of cattle from the whites. The latter revenged themselves terribly. A party turned out and slaughtered some two hundred Indians. It is said that the citizens generally denounced the barbarous act, and means were being taken to punish the perpetrators.

The Portland News says that some weeks since a party of miners started from Portland to ascend the Columbia as near as possible to the Simalkineen mines, in several light batteaux or very small boats. These boats have not been heard from since they left, and it is feared that they were swamped in the Columbia.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to Hosa Lansing Stout, Schuyler Colfax, and Israel Washburn, Jr., of the House, and to Senator Doolittle, for public documents.

Senator Davis on Disunion.

The following colloquy took place in the Senate on Jan. 20:

Mr. Fessenden—Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question, in order to make this matter definite?

Mr. Davis—Certainly. Mr. Fessenden—I do not exactly understand the Senator. Are we to understand him (as has certainly been avowed by members of the other House, if not by members of this body, to be their position,) that he would consider the election of a Republican President by the people, upon the Republican platform, as it stands, a sufficient avowal of a determination to infringe on Southern rights to authorize a dissolution of the Union?

Mr. Davis—If I had read the platform recently, I should be better prepared to answer. I do not recollect what is in your platform with that distinctness to enable me to answer with certainty. If the Senator had stopped before he mentioned that, he would have given me power to answer it; for, as far as I have conviction and information, I have nothing to conceal; and if he who now sits presiding over this Senate [Mr. Foot occupying the chair] were elected President of the United States, I should deem it no ground for the dissolution of the Union. So far as I understand his opinions—respecting him as a gentleman and a conservative man—believing that he would not take an oath to which he would not adhere, I should say that there was no ground to break up the Government in that event.

Mr. Fessenden—Then, if I understand the Senator, that matter depends on the individual entirely.

Mr. Davis—It depends on the opinions of the individual and those who elect him, who put him in position, declaring a purpose to which, by accepting the nomination, he pledges himself. Now, in that connection, I should say that my respect for the gentleman to whom I referred, because of the seat he now happens to occupy, will not allow me to believe that he would accept a nomination which imposed upon him the condition, while swearing to support the Constitution and sitting in the chair of the Executive, to invade the rights of the Southern States.

Mr. Fessenden—The Senator will excuse me. I do not exactly understand him now. He replies that his case consists of the opinions of the individual and those who elect him.

Mr. Davis—Conjointly. Opinions expressed at the time of the nomination, and of which he is therefore made aware.

Mr. Fessenden—Then it depends on the platform.

Mr. Davis—Jointly, I say again—Mr. Fessenden—With his own opinions. Mr. Davis—If the individual accept a nomination on a platform which puts him in the attitude of hostility to us, I would consider him not fit to be trusted, and would not be willing to submit to him.

Mr. Fessenden—I understand the Senator further to say that he is not sufficiently familiar with the Republican platform of 1856 to say now whether that is a sufficient declaration to authorize him to say that in that contingency—

Mr. Davis—I have not read it lately, and I do not know, indeed, that I have ever read it. Of course, therefore, I could not express an opinion on all that is in that platform.

Mr. Fessenden—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Davis—I will say further to the Senator that it is a part of my habit to forget, as soon as I can, disagreeable things; and if I ever read the platform of a party assembled for such an odious purpose as I believe that one had, I endeavor to dismiss it from my mind as soon as I read it. I do not treasure disagreeable things. I am not like those who cull and gather and stick into little scrap-books passages and sentences, in order that some day or other they may be woven together and presented to the Senate, and sent forth to their constituents to excite a sentiment of hostility, of which we have too much. Whenever, however, the Senator from Maine desires my opinion of his platform, and will submit it to me, I will read it, and give him my opinion as decidedly as he can desire it.

Mr. Fessenden—It is before the country, the Senator can find it. Mr. Davis—If it is as bad as I expect it is, I have an idea that that party will either never attempt to re-adopt it, or that it will be re-adopted by men of the Garrison school, and those who follow him. I know it rather by the manner in which I have heard it discussed than otherwise. I will proceed, however, with my reply to the Senator from Massachusetts, unless the Senator from Maine has another question. Mr. Fessenden—Nothing further.

ATLANTIC ITEMS.—The news by Overland is up to Feb. 11th:

The trial of Hazlett, the Harper's Ferry criminal, was still pending.

John D. Defrees, of Indiana, has been selected by the Republicans for Congressional printer.

Instructions are soon to be sent to U. S. Marshals throughout the Union to take the census of 1860.

A. J. Clemson, of Maryland, has received the appointment of Chief of the Agricultural Bureau.

The Senate has failed to pass the Post Office appropriation bill in consequence of some of its provisions.

In the Senate an amendment to abolish the franking privilege after April 16th passed by a vote of 35 to 13.

Senator Seward was called home to New York by death in his family on the 8th of February.

Senator Hann was to announce the death of Senator Broderick in the U. S. Senate; Mr. Burch in the House.

In the thirteen States which have instructed their delegates to the Charleston Convention, the vote aggregated stands as follows: Lane, 3; Douglas, 109; Guthrie, 12; Johnson, 12; Davis, 16; Cobb, 10.—Sensinel.

CURIOUS SENTENCE.—A foreign exchange gives an account of a curious sentence which has been passed at Unterwalden, Switzerland: A prisoner was put to the bar, charged with disturbing the public order. The offence being proved, he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and a regular attendance at the morning and afternoon religious services for two years. Which he considers the worst, the paper does not inform us.

Correction.

Ed. ARGUS: I notice that by some mistake the adverb *not* is wanting in one instance in the concluding sentence of my 2d. The sentence should read:

"But after seriously considering the successful blow which the President has already aimed at the slave trade—the very root of American slavery—who would have dared to publicly declare that James Buchanan, in recommending the purchase of Cuba, 'the only spot on earth where the slave trade is openly tolerated,' has not in view the annihilation of the slave trade throughout the world," &c. Yours, &c., J. YONCALLA, March 13, 1860.

IMPORTANT TO LANDHOLDERS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just made two important decisions affecting the land interests in California, Oregon, and Washington. By the law of Congress—any one owning land under an old grant can have the lines of the same run off, at his request, by the Public Surveyor, but at his own expense. The Department is now anxious to proceed with the surveys of the public lands, and these private claimants decline requesting to have their boundaries surveyed—hoping that the Government will do it for them in determining what is public property. The Department declines, and will issue instructions, that the surveyors proceed with their work, and whenever they enter a neighborhood where there are private grants, notice shall be publicly given to all parties claiming land to come forward and show their boundaries; or otherwise the whole will be included with the public surveys and returned to the office of public lands. Such has been the decision of Government, on this point. Another question of great interest to land holders on the Pacific slope, is that touching the boundaries on water courses. The office decides that when the water course is navigable, it is a highway by law, and cannot be interrupted; but when the stream is not navigable, as is generally the case with the streams of Oregon and California, then the beds of the streams are to be treated as dry land, and surveyed accordingly.

DOUGLAS'S SPEECH.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:—

"The dog gotch back to his vomit and the sow to her wallowing." Douglas has done both to-day. He stood up before a vast concourse of people who had assembled to listen to him. Every available inch of room was occupied, expecting him to repel the assualts that have been made upon him by the Democrats. But no! he stood there for two mortal hours and ate dirt for the amusement of Southern masters. Perhaps in this way he may win the Charleston nomination, but those who listened to him were sorely disappointed, and he uttered not a single new idea. It was a stomp speech, and was promptly, ably, and quickly answered by Mr. Fessenden, of Maine. Douglas has now done what all along has been expected of him."

EMPIRE (Kansas) News says that a Land warrant for 160 acres, issued to "Susan Deatur, widow of Commodore Stephen Deatur," was located a few days ago by a citizen of that county at the Land Office at Leocompton.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.—Rev. Mr. Marsh, President of this institution, is yet in the Atlantic States endeavoring to secure aid for the college. The Independent says he has succeeded in raising \$7,000 or \$8,000, most of it conditional on his raising in all the sum of \$20,000.

The Leviathan, ocean steamer, arrived at Portland on Monday. The New-England delivered to the captain the freedom of the city and a copy of his paper, as an evidence of his appreciation of the important results likely to follow the successful accomplishment of his enterprise.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The population of Washington is about 6,800, and the assessed value of property \$3,293,695. There are thirty lumber mills and five flouring mills; 10 churches; 31 schools; 72 vessels, and seven steamboats owned in the Territory.

The Legislature of Florida having passed a stringent law for the banishment of free negroes from that State, Governor Perry promptly vetoed it. Thus far, Arkansas and Louisiana are the only States in which the measure has been enacted into a law.

We have some fine specimens of "Smith's Cider" apple, from the farm of M. Crawford, Esq., of Yamhill county.—This apple makes cider nearly equal to champagne, and is a valuable eating apple.

Miners from all quarters are gathering at Portland, with the view of taking their departure from thence to the Simalkineen. Boats running to the Cascades from Portland, carry heavy freight.

Rev. Carlton P. Maples, late Rector of St. James' Church, Smithtown, Long Island, has arrived in Oregon, having accepted a call to the Rectorship of the church in Portland.

The Salem Woolen Mills cost about \$70,000. It has 480 spindles and 15 looms, consumes 500 lbs. of wool per day, and employs 28 hands at an expense of \$375 per week.

A coal deposit has been found in Lion county. The vein is eight feet thick. Some suppose it to be cannel coal and others anthracite. It is said to burn well.

The Post Office Department has ordered the Utah mail service back to the original time—making a weekly instead of a semi-monthly mail.

FOUND.—A lady's scarf, which the owner can have by calling at this office.

The total population of Salem is 1,068.

Afterwards General