sirs, you are the real authors of the mischief. You have poisoned and inflamed the minds of the Southern people against their brethren of the North by your false and wicked misrepresentations. In my solemn judgment without amending the Constitution, without the passage of a law, and without any change in the law, if Southern gentlemen would remove those erroneous impressions which they have fixed on the minds of their people, this state of things would be immediately changed. If they would go home and tell their people what they had heard from the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) and the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Corwin,) and tell them that there existed no purpose, directly or indirectly, to disturb in any manner the existence of slavery in the States, and the only question is whether they shall go in the miscrable and worthless Territory of New Mexico or not; if they go home and tell the people that, I say there will be quiet throughout the whole South in a short time after making that declaration. But there is no hope of so ready and prompt a stop being put to the disturbances in the country, and therefore it is that a committee of the House has been appointed to devise means of removing the difficulty; to remove likewise any grievance which may exist, so as to give peace and security to the Southern people. The first complaint relates to personal

repeal.

The next is the delivery of fugitives from propose to submit an amendment to the stitution requiring that when a fugitive is rescued by violence the United States shall pay the value of the fugitive, and the United States shall have the privilege of suing the county or district where the rescue was made. To carry out this view would be only to perpetuate and not to lessen the slavery controversy. The only effect of this measure, adopted in an amendment to the Constitution, is to make his this hall every year the scene of exciting and exasperating strife from the very subject it proposes to remedy. It creates another dif-ficulty which the Constitution was most careful to avoid-the right of action against a county or individuals who could he compelled by no process of jurisdiction known to the laws. In other words, the amendment proposed by the minority was to bring the Government into perpetual discussion of the slavery question all over the country. The bill proposed by the majority is different in purpose and policy .---It asks that the law to return fugitive slaves should be so modified as not to give occasion to the acerbity of feeling in the minds of the people of the free States which it has hitherto caused. And when this is done they had the pledge of every gentleman from that region that the law would be fully and fairly enforced. The danger felt by the Northern people is that their own free colored people may, on a ern Administration hold their offices for summary process, be arrested and car-ried off and sold into slavery. The law of and Virginia, where the people had a 1850 provided no remedy for a case of this kind. The law we propose recommends that, when a claim of freedom is made, the kind. negro shall be surrendered to the Marshal, carried back where it is alleged he came from, and shall there have a trial before a court of the United States, in the slave States whence he escaped. These are the two remedies proposed to the committee for these grievances.

FLAGRANT INCONSISTENCY.

The next subject is that of the Territories. Now, it is certainly marvellous that,

enjoyed, and the endless blessings she has received. She has had no disturbances ;--she rests with confidence on the power of the Constitution, and if any wrong happens she knows that Congress will remedy it .--She seeks no remedy from Conventions .-She sees no necessity for revolution. Mr. Kunkel-Do not speak for Mary-

land; speak for yourself. Mr. Davis-1 represent the Fourth Con-gressional district of Maryland, and 1 shall speak what I know to be the feelings of the people. If any one contradicts my assertions I will meet him, and from the Alleghanies to St. Mary's I will speak the same in every county. I desire to say that in Maryland we do not recognize the right of secession; we do not recognize the right to make revolution; we do not recognize the right of Maryland to repeal at her own will the supreme laws of land. And if any Convention should be called, under whatever authority, under whatever auspices, and they shall presume to inaugurate a revolution, Maryland I say, will meet revolution with resistance on her own soil, and that too under the flag the stars and stripes. And if madne should so far rule the hour that the loyal men shall find themselves in the minority, we shall not allow the majority to drag us out of the Union; we shall unfurl the stars and stripes, and appealing to the God of battles and loyal men in other States for liberty laws. Both portions of that com-mittee propose recommendations for their and if fall we must, it shall be in defense of the Union, the Constitution and the flag of our country, and not under the snaky banservice. The minority of the Committee ner of treason. In the State of Maryland propose to submit an amendment to the there are men. This, sir, is the position of Maryland.

[Here the Speaker's hammer fell, indicating the termination of the hour allotted to Mr. Davis.]

The Oregon Argus. W. L. Adams, - - - Editor.

OREGON CITY :

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1861.

Secession Democracy.

We have assured our readers a hundred times that "Democracy," in the mouth of negro-breeding partisans, meant despotism. Behold the proof: The Cotton States have a uniform deduction of thirty-three and one gone out of the Union, being dragged by third per cent. from these bills, as the political demagogues, without consulting the people. They dared not submit seees- prices that I could obtain. sion to a popular vote, even in the cotton States. South Carolina now allows no man to vote unless he is rich enough to own land. The Cotton Confederacy has a President who has not been elected by the people, but who was appointed by a convention. All the appointces of the Southern Administration hold their offices for chance to vote, disunionism was voted nessee, came out Feb. 1st denouncing the Legislature of Tennessee for submitting the Union question to the people. Among other things, the Independent says:

"Her Legislature must now see the folly of submitting the question of Convention or no Concention to the popular vote. Thousands upon thousands of her people, and we speak with no disrespect of the in telligence of the State, did not and could not know whether there was a necessity for calling a Convention or not." Nearly every election that has been carried by the pro-slavery Democracy since the summer of 1856, has been done by ballot-box stuffing and fraud. They elected Buchanan by fraud-the people didn't elect him. They have acted all the time on the supposition that the "people did not and could not know" how they ought dies, bridles, harness, wagons, and a great to vote. This Alabama paper is the first, however, that has dared openly to avow it. This line, which was denounced and aban- Let the little Lane flunkeys here take notice that the motto for their party hereafter few cases, where sufficient data was availais, nor "The people do not and cannot ble, action was taken on the particular know how to rote. BRECKINRIDGE .- The Louisville Journal Gov. Magoffin shows that he is one of the character as to seem to require further evigang of Southern conspirators against the Government. The Journal thinks that if be allowed, either, in whole, or in part .--Breckinridge fails to precipitate Kentucky into the vortex of rebellion, he will leave that State and go to the Cotton States .--The proof is now conclusive that the Breekinridge and Lane ticket was a disunion ticket, as we and the Douglas papers charged last summer. The honest farmers and mechanics who were lied into the belief that it was not a disuuion move, are now getting their eyes open, and denouncing Lane as a traitor who ought to have his neck stretched-while the disunion organs are admitting the treason, but justifying it. They are expecting ten or fifteen dollars a piece if Jo ever comes back, ALL UNION MEN .- The St. Louis Evening News (a Bell-Everett paper) in rejoicing over the late Union victory achieved this! and this is what the Southern minori- in St. Louis, in which a majority of Amerity offer to us, and demand our compliance cans and a goodly number of Democrats voted the Union ticket, (for members of Convention,) pays the Republicans of St. Louis the following compliment: " But it is certainly much to the credit of the Republican party that it had not one wavering or doubtful man in its ranks, but that it wheeled its powerful army of free citizens into line and marched in solid column under the glorious cusign of the Republic, and attered a united voice for the Union ' Now and Forever.' The Republican party, now by far the strongest party in the United States, has not one disunion man in it-while all the other parties have more or less .--Br Stick a pin there.

What Part of our War Debt is to be Paid. (Continued.)

The prices allowed by the Third Auditor for the principal articles of forage and sabsistence, vary somewhat in different localities. At Portland and Vancouver the prices allowed are as follows: For hay, \$25 per ton, and below that as charged ;oats, \$1,33 per bushel; flour, \$8 per bbl.; fresh beef, 101 cents a pound; bacon 20 cents; coffee, 16 cents; sugar, 101 cents. The following is a condensed statement of the prices allowed for each of the specified articles, at the places named, commencing at Portland, and proceeding southward-

ugene City. Plotter, per bbl 8.50 800 8,00 S.00 10 -.10 101 Per 18 19 13 19 Coffie, per lh. .16 cts 21 24 29 29 19 101 19 19 18 13 2 2 Hay, 88 8 \$1,33 Oats, pr bu. 1,25 1,25 1.1 Wheat pr. bu \$1,50 1.50 1.30 1,73 1,54

Clothing .- The purchases of clothing such as blankets, coats, pantaloons, shirts, hats, caps, boots, shoes, socks, &c., including some camp and garrison equipage, amount in Oregon to \$292,634, and in

Washington to \$134,845,68, making au aggregate of \$427,479,68. I have made nearest approximation to actual cash

Hospital and medical accounts .- For services of cooks, stewards, nurses, laundresses, &c, I have allowed two dollars per day. Considering the prices allowed for articles purchased, at least double the cash value, I have generally reduced them one half; in a few extreme cases, the reduction exceeded that.

Table of pay and allowance of the army of the United States, in accordance with which the volunteers are reported for pay down. The Huntsville (Alabama) Inder by the Third Auditor-including officers pendent, on learning the result in Ten of companies from Captain to High Privale .-- Captain, \$50, with \$30 extra allownnce for service on the Pacific, \$10 additional when commanding company, rations 80 cts, per day, forage \$8 per month, with \$12 for use and risk of horse. First and second Licutenants, \$33,33 per month,

penditures purported to have been made in payment of property parchased, or contingencies connected with closing up the service, and in good faith, I allowed them to stand untouched. But it appeared that some of the officers and clerks had been paid out of this fund for services alleged to have been rendered in making out their accounts, in some cases during the whole of the year 1857 and as late as the middle of the year 1858, nearly two years after the volunteers were discharged, at rates ranging at six to ten dollars per day, for the whole consecutive period. As a general rule it has been held that claims of this description when presented by either States or Territories, must be made out entirely at their own expense. But I did not adhere even to this rule, considering that un der the circumstances it might be relaxed a little; and believing three months ample time for each of these officers to finish up his business and close his accounts, I allow. ed pay for himself and clerks for that poriod after the discharge of the volunteers. This is the period fixed by law in which officers of the regular army are required to

by the commissioners. So far as these ex-

make out and render their accounts after the expiration of each quarter, Accordingly I disallowed all claims for official or clerical service alleged to have been render. ed after that time, and the "cash payments" appropriated from this fund in liquidation thereof, were applied as set off ton were unavailing, and she burned to the against such other claims as the officers or clerks were found to have for services reudered by them during the hostilities. In

this way I reclaimed by extinguishment of claims, \$12,958,94. The sum of \$18,108,-24, is also reported as still in the bands of certain officers, and this amount will also be estopped out of their claims for pay."-Here the Auditor is decidedly after some

of those sharp financiers who were so eager to sell property only for cash, at the close of the war, in order that they might pocket the loose change. The aggregate amount reported by the commissioners for expenses incurred in both Oregon and Washington Territories, was \$6,011,457 36 Am't reported by Auditor, 2,714,808 55 2,800,000 00 Appropriation. The Report, with accompanying docu ments, fills a pamphlet of one hundred and thirty two pages, and consequently this is but an incomplete summary of its contents. But some will doubtless read this who have not, and perhaps will not, read the full report. In quoting from the Report we have endeavored to select such parts as concern most particularly the workers and producers of the country toward whom the great est injustice has been done by the report. and law making the appropriation.

It will be seen that rank injustice is proposed to be done by a provision tacked on to the last end of the first section of the law making the appropriation, declaring that payments made in pursuance of the act referred to shall be received in full satisfaction and discharge of the claims upon with the same extra allowance, forage, ra- which they are made.

Destructive Firet The extensive works of the Oregon Milling and Transportation Company at this city were entirely consumed by fire on Tuesday night, 23d inst. The alarm was given about a quarter before 12 o'clock, but by that time the flames had made such progress as, aided by the wind, to soon envelope the whole buildings (including sawmill, warehouse, and grist mill), and render all efforts to stop their course totally out of the question. The fire originated in the warehouse, and the wind, which was blowing from the south, drove the flames on toward the grist mill with great rapidity, and in an incredibly short period that building also was completely enveloped, and Mr. Wm. Overholtzer, who was sleeping

in the second story, had barely time to descend from the window by a rope which was thrown to him, and which he fastened to his bedstead. He had hardly touched the ground when the rope itself came after him, being burnt off above. Two steamers, the Relief and Jas. Clinton, were lying in the basin above the works, both having arrived during the afternoon, and, as usual, were tied up to the warehouse. The ef- week, indicating marching orders, forts of those on that side of the river were now directed to save these boats, which were successful with respect to the Relief, which was hauled out with some difficulty, sustaining, however, some slight damage from the fire which caught on her upper works. The efforts to save the Jas. Clin-

water's edge, and sank. The loss sustained cannot fall much short of \$100,000, of which the principal suffer-

ers are Abernethy, Clark & Co., and the holders of liens as follows: Jumes K. Kelly, for himself and sundry claimants, near \$15,000; R. Pentland, upwards of \$8,000; F. S. Holland, \$4,500, Tallant & Wilde, Sar. Francisco, \$16,000.

About six hundred barrels of flour and fifteen hundred bushels of wheat were in the mill, belonging to Messrs. W. C. Dement & Co., and Ainsworth & Dierdorff, of this city, which of course were consumed

with the rest. Loss about \$3,300. There were other lots of wheat and lour, and some thirty tons of bacon in the warehouse, besides a large quantity of merchandise awaiting shipment up the river. The loss to the owners of the Jas Clinton which was burnt, Capt. J. D. Miller, J. T. Apperson, and others, is about \$6,000.

The damage done to the Relief is about \$500, we learn.

The books, papers, &c., of the Company were entirely destroyed.

The loss to the Willamette Valley, how ever, by the burning of these works, is not easily computed, and will be sensibly felt by the mercantile and shipping community both above and below the Falls. We doubt whether there is another establishment north of San Francisco the destruc tion of which would involve such an amount of suffering and inconvenience, as will re-

sult from the late disaster.

Later from the Bast DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO APRIL STR

The Pony, with dates from St. Louis to April 8, reached Ft. Churchill on the 18th ST. LOUIS, Apl 8.-Nothing definite has yet been done by the Administration re-garding the Southern forts. The grant garding the Southern forts. The greated activity continues about the New York Forts and Navy Yards. Troops costinue to embark under scaled orders, their desi-nation being wholly unknown. It is not yet settled whether a war pai-cy has been determined upon, though the accounts indicate a determination to held

and strengthen all posts in its in the Southern State.s

Much excitement exists in the South where activity is displayed and preas-tions are making for a fight, which b many is considered as inevitable, the others do not yet despair of a pesceful lution.

Thus far the only steamers chartend at New York to convey troops to the Boath are said to be the Illinois and the Atlantic as convoy for the steamer. The are reported to have left New York on th night 5th. About 2,500 troops are col-lected at New York, who were paid up last

Large quantities of stores were shipped on board the Atlantic; 16 double-based board the Atlantic; 10 double-basked board, for landing troops were put on board the same steamer. Capt. Barry's battery is on board. The Powhatan will take troops from Forts Columbus and Hamilton. Orders have been gives for 40,000 sand bags now manufac Fort Tortugas.

Fort Tortugas. The sloop-of-war Pawnce left Washington for Norfolk, and will there receive orders. Livet. Talbot, after an interview with the Presi-dent, returned to Fort Sumter. Lient Gilman, after an interview with Secre-tary Cameron and Gen. Scott, left Immediatly Pensacola.

for Pensacola. Certain movements are stallously kept score. Workmen are now engaged on the frigates Wa-bash and Roanoke and the brig Perry. There is great activity in the Charlestewa (Mass.) Nary Yard : 800 workmen are employed. The log Bainbridge is ready to sail—awaiting a crea-The Mannessta, Mississippi, and Colerado, an also ready.

also ready. Last accounts state that supplies to Fort Sa were not cut off. The Southern com

The Southern commissioners still market a belief of a penceful solution of the diffusion. In reply to Botts and other Virginians, it is mil-the President declined to indicate his poley. The Richmond: Whig and other paper have been bought up, and have raised seconds has ners. Another Union paper will be started at Richmond. It is denied that the naval preparations are in-tended for San Dominger.

It is denied that the navel preparation are in-tended for San Domingo. It is runnored there is to be a fight for the Union under Houston in Texas. The Workingmen's Union candidate has been elected Mayor of Louieville by 500 majority.

Sr. Louis, April 8: n.— Sensation depatches this morning report that hestilities at Fert Samter are almost inevitable : that the President ward to evacuate the fort, but his terms ware rejected by Beauregard.

by Beauregard. The Powhatan sailed on Saturday from New York, and another vessel on Sinday. Eight companies left Macon, Georg's, on Sat-urday, for Pensarola. A Charleston dispatch of April 7 says Beaus-gard has given Maj. Anderson official astice that intercourse between the fort and city would be prohibited. All the forts have been strengthend. Two additional regiments are expected from the interior. nterior.

COERCED A BOLITION .- Gov. Pickens of South Carolina threatens in his pronuncie mento that if Virginia refuses to join the Nigger Confederacy, she must be placed in such a position that she will be fored to lish slavery. If a Governor of a ern State had proposed to " abolish slavery by force," even in South Carolina, the dirt-cating traitors of the North would have all groaned like a horse dving with the cholic. But when South Carolina proclaims herself not only an abolition State, but in favor of " forcible abolition," these fellows swallow it down, lick their chops, and call for more of the same sort. If Sonth Carolina next proposes to open an underground railroad to run off the Virginia niggers, we predict that Slater will clap his hands for joy, and be the first ap plicant for the position of steward on th car that carries the " cold victuals" FIRE AT LAFAYETTE .- The fire-proof brick store belonging to Morris Wolfe, of Lafayette, was entirely burned out on the inside last Saturday night about 9 o'clock, consuming his entire stock of goods, all of his valuable books and papers, and all the valuables belonging to the pest dim.-The fire originated on the inside of the building, while Mr. Wolfe and most of the citizens were at church. When the siam was given, it was too Inte to save anything. Mr. Wolfe's loss is estimated at eight of ten thousand dollars. It was with the greatest difficulty that the fire was kept from burning into the adjoining room which was occupied by H. H. Saow .-Mr. Snow's goods were removed into street, but the fire was checked after burn ing one or two holes into the riors room No one knows how the fire original

having settled this very question in 1850 and no intermediate law having been passed by any body, excepting the law of 1854, repealing the Missouri compromise, allowing slavery to go north of 36° 30'---the South having brasted of the law of 1850 as their triamph, and having pledged themselves to abide by it-it is above all things passing strange that the Union cannot endure unless this law is repealed and the the principle of the Missouri compromise be again adopted. The exclusion of slavery beyond the line which the South denounced, they say now shall not only be restored, but that a provision extending it shall be engrafted forever in the Constitution .--doned by Southern men as a badge of incounlity, as a stain and dishonor to the South, they now demand shall be restored. not by a temporary act of legislation, but by the act of the people as the supreme law of the land. A more flagrant, inexcusable inconsistency has never come within my knowledge from my readings of politi-cal history.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE DENOUNCED.

A proposal is made on the part of the minority of the committee that there shall be a division of all the regions; that all north shall be dedicated to freedom, and all the region south to Cape Horn-to Cape Horn, sir-shall be dedicated to African slavery. Over the whole of Mexico, all the regions of Central America, in those regions where slavery is unknown, it must in time to come exist by virtue of the Constitution of the free Republic of North America. If gentlemen were aware of the history of the past years in this country, they would see how utterly impossible such a scheme as this is -- the absolute impossibility of guaranteeing the establishment of slavery in every inch of territory we may sequire. It matters not whether the me is right or wrong, liberal or illiberal, that is not the thing; but it is impossible, and that ought to satisfy them .-I cannot imagine such a compromise as with, to some extent, their ultimatum.-As to New Mexico, I am willing, with the majority of the committee, that slavery should be recognized there, as it already exists. I have been informed by the gen tleman who represents that Territory that the people are ready to decide the question for the emselves, and they are seeking admission into the Union; and when they decide what form of constitution they will adopt, whether free or slave, then this controversy will be set at rest at once and forever. If this does not satisfy gentlemen of the South, I tell them that it will satisfy their constituents-and that they will find out before they are many months older. MARYLAND FOR THE UNION.

But, sir, one State I can speak for: that is Maryland. [Applause.] She is not revolutionary; she confides in the strength of this great Confederacy to protect and to to secure to her a continuance of that pers, in which he says " the goo glory which, for almost a century, she has smiles apon the palmettoe flag."

JOLANE .- We notice a letter from this distinguished scholar, in the Eastern papers, in which he says " the god of bottles

Captain; First Sergeant, \$30 per month, \$12 use and risk of horse, and \$3,94 cts. for clothing. Sergeant \$25,50 per month. \$12 use and risk of horse, and \$3,92 for clothing. Corporal, \$21 per month, use and risk of horse \$12, and \$3,90 for clothing. Private, \$18 per month, \$12 use and risk of horse, and \$3,86 for clothing.

tions, use of horse that are allowed to the

Miscellancous claims .- There are bills for arms, ordnance supplies, lumber, sadvariety of articles of merchandise, such as dry-goods, groceries, hardware, table and chamber furniture, stationery, &c. In a claims, according to the circumstances, and

what seemed right in the premises. There says that Breckinridge in his late letter to were also some claims of so indefinite a dence and explanation before they should Such claims were marked, "suspended."-On a review of what has already been done -as is believed on just and sufficient data to warrant the action-it was ascertained that the average reduction on the prices of leading articles of subsistence and forage was about 43 per cent. in Oregon and 37 per cent, in Washington. On careful consideration of these miscellaneous claims, it was not perceived that any material difference should be made between them and those already acted on. The generality of the remaining claims were disposed of at reductions varying from 33 to 50 per centum, according to the prices charged, as the nearest approximation to "actual cash prices," that could be arrived at. The Auditor allows for horse-hire one dollar per day; mule-hire one twenty-five. Forage and stabling, allowed by the commissioners at two dollars per day are reduced to one third, or sixty-six and two third cents.

> Final disposition of property .- The total amount realized from the sales of every description of property and supplies on hand at the close of the war in Oregon was \$78,656,493 sold for cash, \$189,377,67 sold to claimants, and accounted for by cancellation of their scrip to that extent; making a total of \$268,034,17 in cash and scrip sales.

> It has been seen that the sum of \$78,-656,19, was realized in cash from the sales

of property at the close of hostilities in Oregon. Inquiry was therefore made as to the disposition of this money. It apto the disposition of this money. It ap-pears that \$60,548, 25 have been reported jug of whisky, while they couldn't see the

The following is the circular of the Auditor, in relation to the mode of presenting claims under the provisions of the late act:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, THIRD AUDITOR'S) OFFICE, March 20, 1861.

Rules in relation to claims provided for by an act making appropriations for the payment of ex-penses incurred by the people of Oregon and Washington in the suppression of Indian hos-tilities therein, in the years 1855 and 1856. All claims under the provisions of this Act must be presented at the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department,

where they will be registered in the order of their presentation, and taken up for action accordingly. The claims should, in all cases, be ac

companied with the following information and evidence:

The name and place of residence of the owner or holder thereof, and directions as to the disposition of the draft, or bonds, as the case may be, when issued.

The evidence of ownership, if held by assignment or purchase. The original certificates of service, or of purchase, must in all cases be presented.

Claimants should state, on filing the claims, whether they desire action accord ing to the allowance heretofore made by Third Auditor, in his report of 7th the February, 1860, or whether they desire to fornish additional evidence with a view to a reconsideration of the former allowances. In cases where the claimants state they intend to furnish additional evidence, action thereon will be suspended until such evi dence is received. Such claimants as de sire specific information of the amount alaforesaid, with a view of determining whether or not to take additional testimony, on filing their claims and so request ing, will be informed of the respective amounts allowed, and action suspended until heard from as above.

All evidence must be sworn to before some judge, justice of the peace, or other officer legally authorized to administer oaths. Where affidavits are made before a justice of the peace, the certificate of a clerk of Court must accompany the same to the effect that that officer was, at the time, an acting justice of the peace; and the offi cer administering the oath must certify to the credibility of the witness. Each witness must state his means of knowledge of the facts sworn to, and that he has no interest, directly or indirectly, in the claim concerning which he testifies.

R. J. ATKINSON, Auditor.

Nor DISCUSED .- The secession sheets in this State are chuckling over the falsehood that Mr. Lincoln went through Baltimore in disguise, wearing a cloak and Scotch cap. They took the falsehood from the New York Herald, but failed to see that it was contradicted in the same paper. Every lie in the Herald is as easily seen accounts have been rendered and approved truth through a pair of magnifying spec-

The origin of the fire can only be con jectured, and of course various surmises are afloat as to its cause. That it was the work of an incendiary is not apparent, as there was no conceivable motive to warrant such an act. The most rational conjecture we have heard is that whilst unload ing the bacon (some 25 tons) from one of the boats during the afternoon, a spark o fire from the boat, or from some one's cigat or pipe, fell upon the gunny sacks in which the bacon was enclosed and burnt slowly and unperceived until the flames burst through the building. What adds force to this supposition is the fact that the fire was discovered in that part of the warehouse where the bacon was deposited.

The flouring mill destroyed was known abroad as the "Linn City Mills."

THE JAS. CLINTON .- The destruction of this popular steamer by fire Tuesday night last will be a great detriment to the trade and travel on the Yamhill river-as its owners and officers had become general favorites on account of the clever and accommodating spirit manifested by them in all their relations with the public. We are glad to learn, however, that Captain Miller and the other owners have it in contemplation to commence the building of another boat immediately. Success to them. The Yambill trade, in the meanlowed by the Third Auditor, in his report time, will not suffer materially, as the Company have two steam-flats, the 'St. Clair' and 'Yamhill,' to supply the place of the Clinton.

> CORRECTION .- We are requested to say that the statement in the Advertiser yesterday morning that there were no facilities for crossing the river from this city on the night of the fire, is a mistake. The flat was on this side, and could have taken across a hundred men, had there been the least show of their being of any use in saving the works. As to the steamer Clinton, we have the authority of Capt. Pease for saying that five hundred men could not have rendered her any assistance after his arrival, and he was among the first on the ground.

ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday afternoon, just after the Rival had reached our landing, from Portland, it was discovered that one of her cranks was broken, and in consequence she did not go over to the basin, to lay all night, as usual. To this accident may be attributed the safety of the boat, at Eugene City has drawn its last breath as, had she been in the basin during the The Albany Democrat will follow is it burning of the mills, a like fate would have befallen ber.

THE MINES .- From the Mountain we learn that Jas. Walker has reache the Dalles direct from the Rock Creek mines, and reports that those who are st work are making from \$20 to \$30 s day to the hand. He confirms the report rich discoveries on Lake Okinagan.

Erom the Nez Perce mines the report continue wild as ever-all indicating the the mines are " the best ever found meth of California." The Mountaineer has set several persons direct from these I of whom say the "mines are rich and e sufficient extent to give abundant and proitable employment to thousands of m So mote it be.

S. or T .- The officers of Oregon Divi ion No. 8, in this city, were pub stalled on Friday evening of last week. On the occasion, short addresses were by Rev. J. O. Rayner and W. R. Dunk Esq.

SUSPENDED .- The Democratic Hers wake' soon. Ten or fifteen dollars free Jo won't save it.