

Bill to relocate Territorial road from Albany to Drift creek, passed.

Bill to change the judicial districts of the Territory—attaching the counties of Clackamas and Yamhill to the 2d judicial district: question on its final passage was lost—*ages 12, says 17.*

ages 12, says 17. House went into committee of the whole and took up the bill to incorporate the DesChutes Bridge Company. Reported back.

Bill to incorporate the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, was considered, but committee rose without final action.

House passed the bill to incorporate the DesChutes Bridge Company—*ages 26, says 3.* Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The Speaker submitted a communication from the Governor in reply to the resolution of the House calling on him for information concerning the military affairs of the Territory, stating his intention to give the desired information as soon as practicable.

House went into committee of the whole and took up the bill to incorporate the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Conser offered an amendment, making the Company responsible for damages done property holders on Mill Creek.

Mr. Conser said it had been reported that he opposed the bill out of personal and pecuniary motives. In the consideration of this subject he would try to divest himself of all personal and pecuniary influences.

Ten years ago certain persons were associated together for the purpose of making use of the water of this river, and to cut a ditch to take the north fork of the Santiam to Mill Creek. The people living in that vicinity met and conferred together to see what was to be done in case they were to be damaged by this work, and a committee was formed to wait on Mr. Craft and present their case. They told him the people had met, and were opposed to diverting the waters of the Santiam, and did not wish it done.

Craft said that if the people would come up in mass and sue the persons who proposed to it, and would not suffer it, so that it could satisfy those to whom he was under obligations, he would leave. They came together again, and every man voted that he was opposed to it, and Craft left. When they came to Salem, they found that a story had reached here that a mob, headed by a millster of the gospel and a conservator of the peace, had driven Mr. Craft away from his work. He decided no man in this matter—contended now, that they had no right to take this water, and that in refusing them, they deprived a mass of persons of a right. A company without any regard to the claims they may do other property holders, or any contingencies whatsoever. According to this bill they have the right to take all the water of the Santiam and bring it to Salem, without any responsibilities. They have the capital to carry it through. They have the power to take every drop of the water from the Santiam river, even in a dry time. To be sure the bill provides that they shall be liable for damages in certain cases. They may not cut a ditch, or saw mill, or woolen factory here, and thus, by diverting the water of the river, may compel some of the mills on the Santiam to lie still. They will pay the damages of these mills while lying still, but they will compel people who live within half a mile of a mill on the Santiam to come to Salem to get their millings done. The bill gives them the exclusive right to bring the water down mill creek some eighteen miles. By giving them the right to take the water of the Santiam, it gives them exclusive power for the whole of this distance. It compels the people on mill creek to allow the water to run over their land without allowing them indemnity for damages from overflow. I contend that people have the right to use the water flowing over their own lands. This bill gives them a monopoly of all the water right and privileges the whole of the eighteen miles of mill creek, and would take the water of this point. He would vote for this bill if it was properly modified. The object is to sell the water here. They could sell sixty cubic feet of water here, and get a large interest on their capital, and not invest a dollar in machinery. This was why he opposed the bill. He did not want this Legislature to deprive the people of Santiam of any right.

Mr. Grover said that perhaps it might be expected of him to explain the objects of the petitioners for this act. In a matter of this kind, in a young and growing Territory, conflicting interests will arise, but we should give such an enterprise all the encouragement we were able, consistent with justice. This bill does not grant any privileges which do not belong to the acknowledged natural rights of private individuals. A company might purchase a right of way, and dig a ditch or canal as well as an individual. This bill merely makes the company a person at law—gives them the same rights an individual has in respect to the courts. My colleague holds that they have no right to divert the water of the Santiam river, because it will injure a few who have not relinquished their claims there, as others have done. This enterprise will be incorporated or not, and its prosecution and completion will be of the greatest advantage to the people of the Territory. The company has expended some \$7,000 already in cutting ditches, and in building dams and breakwaters, and now they ask the privilege of clearing out the bed of the stream, and of conducting the water for the completion of the undertaking. What rights do the States grant to companies of this character? They give them the privilege to cut a canal, or build a railroad across the land of private persons, and across public roads, at their option. Then, should a great public interest like this be lost because it will affect the interest of a few individuals living on the Santiam river? There is not a great population there. There never will be much of a population there. They do not use all the water in the stream, and they never will use it all. This company has sent an agent to the East. He is there now with the funds to buy the machinery; the company is going on with the work, and intend to execute it, whether they are incorporated or not. They cannot be deprived of rights they now possess, and can go forward with the enterprise without having any other privileges than those of a private individual. With these explanations and views, he submitted the matter to the Committee.

Mr. Conser said the gentleman dwells on the fact that the company was liable for damages to the property of private individuals. Now every one knows that in case of a private person against a company with a capital of hundreds of thousands of dollars, he cannot get one cent of damages without going to law; and it costs so much to carry on a suit at law that few will attempt it. He says the company will go on whether they want a charter or not. This is just what we want. We want them to go on without any special acts of the Legislature. We want this Legislature to let them stand on their rights as individuals, and we will stand on ours. Our citizens are not going into an expensive lawsuit without a cause.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Starkweather offered an amendment, making individual property of the stockholders liable—adopted. Committee rose, bill engrossed.

Mr. Moffitt presented a "memorial to Congress," asking an appropriation of \$50,000 to complete the military road from Astoria to Salem. He remarked that an appropriation of \$40,000 had already been made, and the road had been opened some fifteen miles from Astoria into the woods.

The work upon it had been suspended on account of the rains, not on account of all the money having been expended; but more money would be needed to finish it. The worst part of it was done. The road would be of use to the whole valley. When it was opened all the way through, they could drive their stock through to Astoria, slaughter and ship it. Though no one in the Territory would be injured by it, and as the General Government claimed to be our parent, and the protector of us, she ought to aid us while in her care, and until we cut loose from her apron strings. Memorial adopted.

Mr. Johnson gave notice of a bill to amend the school law.

Mr. Rogers introduced a bill to amend an act for the organization of Coos county.—*Adjournd.*

December 17, 1856.
COUNCIL.—A bill to amend the militia law was passed.

Council concurred in House resolution to memorialize Congress for an appropriation for military road from Salem to Astoria.

Passed to second reading the bills to relocate the road from Albany to Drift Creek and appointing times for holding the Supreme Court. *Adjournd.*

AFTERNOON.—Committee reported on the case of the contested election—Holmes vs. Ford—in favor of reference back to the people. Motion to print report was defeated by Messrs. Smith, Drain, Peebles, Kelly and others, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. *Adjournd.*

December 17, 1856.
HOUSE.—Bill for the relief of Nat. H. Lane was referred to judiciary committee.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, moved that the report of the Territorial Auditor be referred to select committee of five—*adopted.*

Speaker appointed Smith, of Linn, Starkweather, Gates, Berry and Johnson said committee.

Mr. Harpole, on leave, introduced a bill to pay the Prosecuting Attorney of the 1st judicial district for extra judicial services under the act for the relief of the heirs of Ewing Young. Referred on second reading to select committee—Smith, Lovejoy and Dryer.

Mr. Rogers, on leave, introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to establish a pilotage at Coos Bay.

Committee on judiciary reported back the bill for relief of Nat. H. Lane. Laid on the table.

Bill to locate the Territorial road from the Dalles to John Day's river, was referred to committee on roads and highways.

Bill to provide for the taxation of all foreigners engaged in mining in Oregon Territory was referred to committee of the whole.

Went into committee of the whole on the miners' taxation bill. After some discussion committee rose.

Mr. Dryer offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A sanguinary war between the Indians and white settlers of Oregon and Washington Territories has existed during the last eighteen months, which war was simultaneously commenced by the different tribes in the North, South, East and West, which though partially closed at the South, still exists in the North and East;

The theatre of the glorious achievements of our gallant volunteers being now in possession of the enemy, in such a crisis it behooves every citizen to stand by his country and its authorities, both national and Territorial, and to use all the means in his power to bring this war to a speedy close. To accomplish this end it is important to the country that the people should be put in possession of all the information necessary to arrive at a correct and proper conclusion, therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor of Oregon be respectfully requested to communicate at his earliest convenience to this House, copies of all correspondence between himself and any of the officers of the U. S. Army in relation to this war, and especially any and all correspondence with Gen. John E. Wool, understood to be Commander-in-chief of the U. S. forces on the Pacific coast; also, all correspondence between him and the President or other officers, subordinate or otherwise, of the U. S.

Adopted. *Adjournd.*

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Conser introduced a bill to incorporate the Jefferson Institute.

Mr. Lovejoy introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the sale of common school lands.

At suggestion of Mr. Shuck, the committee on engrossed bills were called on to report on the bill to incorporate the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, and the bill was put upon its final passage.

Mr. Conser, inasmuch as the question now comes up on the final passage of the bill, I wish to make some remarks on it.—As the votes will all be recorded, and mine will probably be the only one in the negative, I wish to put myself right, so as not to be misrepresented hereafter. I will give my views on the subject. When the thing first started, some of the company went up secretly and purchased the rights of John Forney, at the same time Mr. Forney, at this place, had already purchased the same rights. This shows that they wanted the exclusive right to this water; and this bill gives it; there can be no competition. Competition is the life of business, but this charter gives them the exclusive right and control of this water, to bring it to this point and speculate on it. When the DesChutes bridge bill was before the House, members thought it should be well guarded, although but a few thousand dollars were to be invested, but in this bill where the interest is so great, they want unlimited privileges. They want the exclusive right to all the water in the Santiam without any restrictions. I hold, sir, that it is unconstitutional and anti-democratic. It is a perpetual charter, but I am satisfied that in less than five years the people of this town will ask its repeal. I want the company to stand on its own rights as others concerned have to stand on theirs. There are no restrictions at all in the charter. It gives them the monopoly of the water, and prohibits, with the exception of a few, but I contend they have no right to Mill Creek. If they control the water within one mile of Salem, it would be enough. There is no repealing clause in the charter—it is a perpetual one, and gives them a monopoly of the manufactures of the Territory.

Bill passed—*ages 22, says 6.*

Bill declaring the Santiam river navigable came up. Mr. Shuck said that if the Legislature would go and make the river navigable, he would vote for it; as it was moved it be laid on the table—*lost.*—*Bill engrossed.*

A resolution was adopted that a joint

committee be appointed to visit the Penitentiary at Portland during the holiday recess, and report when the Legislature meets January 5th.

Mr. Gates offered a memorial to Congress asking for the establishment of a mail route from Portland to the Dalles by the Columbia and Willamette rivers—*adopted.*

Bill to pay the demands of the prosecuting attorney of the first judicial district for extra official services was passed.

Bill to locate a road from the Dalles to John Day's river—*engrossed.*

Mr. Moffitt introduced a bill admitting certain half-breed Indians to privileges of citizenship. *Adjournd.*

December 18, 1856.
COUNCIL.—Bill to relocate Territorial road from Albany to Drift Creek passed.

Bill appointing times for holding the Supreme Court, referred to judiciary committee.

Bill of Mr. Smith, the case of the contested seat of Holmes vs. Ford—was made the special order for January 5th.

The President appointed Mr. O'Bryant on joint committee to visit the Penitentiary.

Council concurred in House memorial for mail service from Portland to the Dalles.—*Adjournd.*

AFTERNOON.—The bill to incorporate the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company was passed.

Bill passed for payment of prosecuting attorney of first judicial district for extra official service; to locate a road from the Dalles to John Day's river, and to attach Cammas Prairie to Douglas county.

Bill to amend an act relating to roads and ferries, passed to second reading and referred to committee on roads and highways.

Council concurred in House resolution relating to mail service from Port Orford to Umpqua City. *Adjournd.*

December 18, 1856.
HOUSE.—Mr. Allen presented the petition of Josiah Taylor and others of Yamhill county for a bill to restrain swine from running at large. Referred to a select committee, Messrs. Allen, Brown, of Linn, Rose and Miller.

Mr. Welch presented a petition for the repeal of the charter of the Polk and Marion Free Ferry company. Referred to committee on roads and highways.

Mr. Cochran presented a petition for change of road near the house of L. P. Knowland, in Linn county.

Bill to attach Cammas Prairie to Douglas county, passed.

Bill to amend the road law, requiring all able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 60 to perform three days labor on the public highways and thoroughfares yearly, and one additional day for every \$1,000 of taxable property—providing that the viewees shall act as chain-bearers and markers—and landholders may change road on their premises by applying to supervisor—allowing supervisors \$2 per day for services—requiring restraints to give bonds for expenses and the supervisors to notify tax-payers before the 1st of May, referred to committee of the whole.

Messrs. Smith of Linn, Lovejoy, and Moffitt were appointed as committee to examine into the affairs of the Penitentiary during the holiday recess. House refused to take the bill for relief of Nat. H. Lane from the table by the following vote—*Yeas*, Messrs. Allen, Berry, Brown, of Linn, Cochran, Conser, Gates, Matthews, Miller, Moffitt, Ray, Rogers, Rose, Smith, of Linn, Speaker.

Nays, Messrs. Avery, Barr, Bennett, Brown, of Multnomah, Collard, Harpole, Lovejoy, Monroe, Shuck, Smith, of Jackson, Starkweather, Underwood, Walker, Welch.—*Absent*, Dryer and Johnson.

Adjournd.

AFTERNOON.—Mr. Bennett introduced a bill to incorporate "Corvallis Lodge" of Free Masons.

Mr. Smith, of Linn, introduced a bill to amend an act relating to assessors.

Bill to locate a Territorial road from the Dalles to John Day's river, passed.

Mr. Rogers offered a resolution to memorialize the Department—Council concurring—for better mail facilities from Port Orford to Umpqua City—*adopted.*

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Moffitt and Rose on joint committee to visit the Penitentiary in the recess of the holidays.

Mr. Miller offered a memorial to the Indian Department for the survey of the "Table Rock Indian Reserve," the Indians being aggrieved by the Great Bend, and the opening of the same for pre-emption and settlement—*adopted.* *Adjournd.*

December 19, 1856.
COUNCIL.—There being no quorum present on the calling of the roll, no business was transacted to-day. Many of the members left on the boats this morning for their homes.

December 19, 1856.
HOUSE.—The only business this morning was the introduction of a bill to relocate a road from Salem to Corvallis. At half-past nine the House adjourned to meet after the holidays—*January 5th.*

ENGAGE CITY, Dec 1, 1856.
Mr. Bush—I am requested to forward to you the following, with the request that you give it a place in the Statesman.

The buildings of Columbia College, at Engage City, were consumed by fire on the evening of the 20th of last month. The Institution had been open but a short time; another building was obtained, and the school continued, only losing one school day. At the call of the president, the board of trustees met at the court house in Engage City, on Saturday last, and after carefully considering all the facts and circumstances of which they could obtain a knowledge in regard to the burning, were unanimously of opinion that it was the work of an incendiary. Indeed, there is no ground to doubt it—but no clue yet to the guilty person.

Measures were taken to have a house built immediately to answer the wants of the school until substantial buildings can be erected. It was resolved to build fire proof school or store. Hope to accomplish the work next season. The friends of the enterprise need not despair; and they are respectfully and urgently requested to come to the rescue. Give us a lift in the way of means. The endowment fund is being increased faster since the burning, than ever before. And the friends of the Institution are determined to make it a first class College.

J. GILLESPIE,
Sec'y Board Trustees.

What is Fusion?—A "Faithful Whig" in the Boston Advertiser, says: "Fusion is the absorption of bankrupt politicians—of deceived and discontented Whigs—into an organization where abolitionism and fanaticism overwhelmingly predominate, and are the only elements of action."

"Sonny, does your father take a paper?" "Yes, two of them. One belongs to Mr. Smith, and the other to Mr. Thompson. I hook them off the stoop."

When you pay a small of friend you may be sure that he will desire it. They are anxious

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1856.

To Stateism Subscribers in Arrears.

As will be seen by our prospectus in the advertising columns, at the commencement of Volume Seven of the Statesman, about the middle of March, the subscription list was closed, and the arrears for the year were paid. We give notice of the reduction thus early, to give every time to settle up all dues to the close of the year. We do not intend to charge two prices for our paper, and before the 17th of March, we trust all our subscribers will have wiped out old scores, and be ready to advance *How do you do?* for the next year, and thus obtain the paper at that cheap price.

Money may be sent by mail, or at risk. A better way is to get the postmaster to enclose it for you. By reference to his last receipt, or to the bill and circular sent out last summer, each subscriber can tell to what Vol. and No. he has paid, and readily calculate what is due to Vol. 6 No. 52—from which time the reduction commences. If unable to determine how much is due, send us word and we will enclose in which manner a bill of the amount.

Again, we urge every subscriber we have to bring up the arrears, and receive the 7th volume of the Statesman for \$3.00.

A. BUSH.

Exhibition of the Cloven Foot.

Leland has been sneaking about the Legislative Assembly, snapping up trifles with which to assail democratic members after he shall have left here, (taking good care to say nothing while in the reach of their "explanations.") Instinctively despised by nearly every member, and by every man who viewed his "honest gaze," he has performed the congenial office of pimp and spy.

Under date of December 3d, he wrote to the Standard as follows:

There was some surprise manifested about the result of the caucus of officers in the Council. On Monday morning the Democratic members of this body had a caucus for the nomination of candidates to fill the positions Mr. Peebles was nominated for President and a caucus for the nomination of candidates to fill the positions of the members of the Council. Some of the Democrats remained away from the caucus. When the Council assembled and proceeded to elect the members of the first vote for President, J. K. Kelly received 4, J. C. Peebles 2, and Charles Drain 1, and Kelly was declared elected. Kelly voted for Peebles, and Kelly voted for Drain. Kelly then tendered his resignation, but the Council would not receive it. Had his resignation been received, it would have been a great success. It may be seen that the caucus was a ruse, and yet a Democrat of unimpeachable political integrity was duly elected to the Council.

It will be seen that the disregarding of the caucus nominations—or in Leland's bad grammar, the "roding over" of the caucus, is openly and directly justified. He says, notwithstanding the caucus was "rode over" a Democrat was elected President of the Council, but he don't say anything about another result of the "roding over" process—the defeat of Hon. L. W. Phelps, the caucus nominee for enrolling clerk, and the election of T. Mc F. Patton, black republican, and black anything that is in opposition to the Democracy. Mr. Phelps was not only the nominee of the Democratic caucus, and therefore entitled to the support of every member who claimed to belong to the Democratic organization, but he is a most worthy and deserving man, more deserving in all respects other than political, than his opponent. No man claiming to be a democrat can justify that vote. In every point of view the proceeding, so far as participated in by any man claiming to be a Democrat, is wholly unjustifiable. We have never heard a Democrat attempt to excuse or justify it. Yet in the extract above quoted Leland implicitly and entirely justifies and applauds the transaction.

Now is what Leland says about "roding over the caucus" true? In one sense it is, and in another it is not. The Democratic caucus was "rode over," but the opposition caucus was not. The nominees of that caucus were all elected, and this result is what Leland glories over with unceasing satisfaction. What is a caucus or convention? Simply an agreement as to candidates or course of action. Nothing more and nothing less. Does anybody suppose that there was not such an agreement on the part of the men who organized the Council? Was it by chance, and without pre-concert, that Messrs. A. A. Smith, Ford, Bayley and Cornelius voted for six different officers as a unit? Nobody supposes so? Then there was in effect a caucus of these gentlemen, and a caucus in opposition to the Democratic organization.

But we are not left with the conclusive circumstantial evidence that there was a caucus on the part of the majority, who elected the officers of the Council. It was stated on the street, yea, boasted of by black republicans and know-nothings that "they had the Council," and one of their number would be clerk of that body—naming Patton as the man. This was done before the meeting of that body, so that there must have been and was an agreement and a caucus. And the fruits of that caucus we have in the election of black republicans over Democrats—in the "roding over" process which Leland exults over.

And Leland affects to have been in the secret, and goes on to lift the veil further. He says "if Kelly's resignation had been accepted, Bayley would have been elected." How was that to be done? There were but seven members of the Council present, and three of them supported the nominees of the Democratic caucus.

If one of the four who supported the nominees of the opposition caucus, had been voted for President, the vote would have stood three to three, unless the candidate had voted for himself. In no other way could he have been elected. We do not believe any of them would have done that, though Leland claims to speak for them, and to that effect.

Under date of Dec. 2d, he wrote to the Standard as follows:

The Council is followed by the choice of J. K. Kelly, President; Wash, Chief Clerk; John Costello, Asst. Clerk; Thos. Holmes, Sergeant-at-Arms; T. F. McPatton, Enrolling Clerk; James McLane, Doorkeeper. The House did not effect an organization this morning. Lovejoy and Grover are candidates for Speaker. King Grove will be elected. He is the nominee of the Democratic caucus.

Here we have an intimation that the "roding over" process was in contemplation in the House. The Democratic caucus had been held, and their nominations made, yet Leland states that "Lovejoy and Grover are the candidates for Speaker," and implies doubt as to the result. Lovejoy was not a candidate for Speaker after Grover was nominated, and though we speak not by authority, we hesitate not to say that he would consent to become a bolting member, and cover much such disorganizers as he desire it. They are anxious

to break up the Democratic party, by a union with their opponents; as is not.

But "thereby hangs a tale!" The intimation contained in the above discloses a fact we have never doubted. That is, that Leland's special friends in the House, but three, we think, would have joined with the regular opposition force in the House in its organization, if to have done so would have effected anything. Had there been enough of all combined to have "rode over the Democratic caucus" three men, at least, (and we think no more,) would never have been in that caucus. So we think, and so others think. But the hard Democrats had a majority over everything in the House, and couldn't be "rode over," and hence bolting wouldn't pay. But, mark us, that class of Democrats (God save the mark) only wait for the time when it will pay, or when their union with the opposition will result in the defeat of the Democratic party, to join such opposition. This is the drift and design of the Standard. Can any man longer doubt?

This subject calls to mind the most excellent exhortation of Judge Williams at the Democratic assemblage at the court-house, a few evenings since, on the subject of "party organization." He said the result of the Presidential election—the success of the National Democracy, was owing to their superior organization; that Pennsylvania was only carried through that organization, the most perfect any party ever had. And, added he, to keep up organization for important contests, we must keep it up, and rigidly observe the usages and customs of the party in small matters; that it would not do to say of the lesser matters, "I'm a Democrat; but it won't make any difference if I don't vote for the party candidate for this or that small office; that there is no principle at issue there." Such conduct would destroy all organization, and blot out the Democratic party, and no man was worthy of the proud name of Democrat who resorted to it.

We have a small faction here whose heart and hopes are all with the enemy, and they only remain with us to await a favorable opportunity to join the hostile camp, and with the hope of misleading and finally taking over with them honest and unsuspecting Democrats. The Standard is the paid and purchasable organ of this faction, and its degraded editor, cuffed, kicked, spit upon and despised, is their pliant (if paid) tool.

No mails have arrived here from either South or North during the past week up to the time we write (Saturday). They were due Monday night. None left here for either direction until Friday morning. The contract time is Tuesday morning. We have had no regular mails since the Rainy Season commenced, and shall have none until it closes, unless the Postal Agent shall exercise authority with which he is invested in cases of failure to fulfill contracts. The contract on this route requires the mails to be carried by coach. It is not done, and cannot be done during the Rainy Season—It must be carried on boats. We hope the Special Agent will lose no time in providing for its being carried regularly and reliably on the river. The matter should have been attended to upon the first failure, as the experience of past years shows that they fail all the time while the rains last. As it is, we might as well be without mails altogether. There is a remedy, and it ought to be applied. Let us have it.

The schooner "Calumet," built at Portland the past season for the Tillamook and Indian Reserve trade, was beached a short time since at the mouth of the Siletts, and afterwards became a total loss. Capt. Tichenor was in command of her, and found it necessary to beach her, owing to a severe storm. Her cargo, composed mostly of Indian goods, was got out, but afterwards all washed away by the sea. No lives were lost, vessel and cargo a total loss.

THEATRICAL.—"Thoumas's theatrical troupe" have been playing here to good audiences, and generally crowded houses for the last fortnight. They have now gone below, but may return here. The company comprises good talent, and their entertainments have been well received. Mock morality and austere propriety of the Amniadid Sleek cast, spend many an hour less profitably and harmlessly than those whiled away at such places of amusement.

JACKSON FESTIVAL.
Preparations are being made here on an extensive scale for the celebration of the 8th of January. A supper will be set at "Boon's Hall" for 300 persons. Tickets \$2 apiece. Hurrah for Bach and Breck.

ROBERT AT CORVALLIS.—We learn from Mr. Slater, the postmaster, that the post-office at Corvallis was entered a few nights since, and robbed of \$160 worth of postage stamps.

THE MESSAGE.—The Governor's message will be found on the first page of to-days Statesman. Read it.

COAST RESERVE, NOV. 10, 1856.
FRIEND STATESMAN.—Probably a line from this Territory would add to the variety of matter usually found in the Statesman. On the 5th, the schooner chartered by the Indian dept., Jennings owner, Capt. Tichenor commanding, was endeavoring to run into the Necas river, when she struck the bar in four feet water and grounded. The crew got ashore safely, and made every effort to save the cargo and vessel. The cargo was all landed in good order, some sixty yards from ordinary high water mark, but on the 8th and 9th, the tide arose so high that all was swamped. Not more than one thousand pounds of flour will be saved out of thirty tons. Capt. Tichenor employed all the Indians he could work to advantage, was endeavoring to run into the Necas river, when she struck the bar in four feet water and grounded. The crew got ashore safely, and made every effort to save the cargo and vessel. 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