TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1867,

We believe Gen. Cass was the author the phrase "squatter sovereignty," and so far as the doctrine it implies and represents has been reduced to practice in our pioneer settlements, he was its carliest and amo the most constant of its supporters. Since the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act 1852, "quatter sovereignty" has figured largely in the political discussions of the entry, though its practical application actual or proposed, has been limited, and its extent and importance little understood by eastern politicians who have warred over So far as the Kansas-Nebraska act embodies the doctrine of "squatter sovereign ty," viz: its application to the question of African slavery, we fully endorse it. We are heartily in favor of leaving the settlement of that question in the Territories to the citizens thereof, as entirely as it is left seen the Standard since I left Salem, as it is to the citizens of the States. It is as much the right of the one as the other, and to leave it to the suffrages of each, is both the wisest and justest course.

But this provision of the Kansas bill,

right in itself, covers but a small portion of the rights withheld from the people of Ter ritories, and the bestowal of which a liberal rendering of the term " squatter sovereign ty" would require. If "squatter sovereign ty" means the authority of the Squatter over the question of negro servitude, it means much more-it means like authority of the Squatter over all rightful subjects of legislation and matters of government. It implies that the people of the Territories should choose from among them their Governor, their Judges, and all their officers, and that ther should make their own laws, subject to no disapproval by a distant, and essentially foreign power. These powers are rights which as much belong to the people of the Territories as do they to the people of the States, or as did they to these same citizens of Territories when citizens of the several States. When citizens of Missouri, Maine, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Connecticut, &c., we were adjudged capable of self-government, and it was accorded as our undoubted right. Indeed, some people imagine that something of that kind was established by the Revolution. We lost none of this caemigration to Uncle Sam's colonies, called Territories. We are just as capable here in Oregon to elect our officers, make our laws selves, as we were, scattered over the thirty-

would become Judge Dongias' fame as the done in that quarter, and much of it is of as champion of popular rights and the friend of bare-faced a character as this. the hardy pioneer, to take the initiative in the Legislative Assemblies) have been made. embody these reforms.

We publish in our paper of to-day a notice for a mass meeting in Yambill to elect delegates to the Territorial Democratic Convention. It is rather a queer proceed ing to hold a mass meeting to elect delegates to a Delegate Convention. Why have partly a mass meeting and partly a delegate system? Why not have one thing or another! If the mass meeting plan is right, let us have that, but if the delegate plan is right, let us have that.

No one can say that a county mass meet ing for nominations is as fair as a convention of delegates from the different precincts. Belegate conventions have been called in the other counties, and we see no reason why Yambill should differ from the other counties in this respect. We do not, of course, propose to interfere with the meeting that has been called, but we hope and we think that before long the Democrats of Yambill will see that Delegate Conventions are what the general practice of the Democratic party has proved them to be, the only just and true way of ascertaining the will of the

A Yambill subscriber, sending us his dues,

"We are pleased with your treatment of the bolters and softs, and we will try to send a better class of men to the Legislature from this county

We do not look for any improvement as long as the nominations are made in mass meetings, composed mainly of the voters of the precinct in which they are held, the friends and relatives of any aspirant who drums them up, and such black republicans and knownothings as choose to go in.

The Standard weekly and reakle spits its petty venom at Judge Williams. That gentleman never stood higher in the nce and esteem of the Democracy than now, and he is as far above the reach of the cars who are barking at his beels as the heavens are above the earth. His open enunciation of the treasen of the Standard and its few disorganizing apologists, has but the more strongly commended him to real

The bill extending the land laws of

A Falschood Natled It will be recollected that a few weeks ogo we quoted from the Standard a statement that Meers. Sunto of Lane, Noter, greek, runs the of Jackson, Welch, of Pelk, and Bayler, of Dalles, or ju Yamhill, recorded their votes against the pay's river.

The apport the Standard as an opposition sheet. We at the time pronounced the statement a bare-faced falsel.ood. And to tionment is most unequal and unjust. prove it such, we dropped notes of inquiry to Messrs, Munro, Welch and Miller, From the two first we have received replies; Mr. Miller resides so far from here, and mail ommunication is so unfrequent, that it will be several weeks before we shall hear from him; but when it comes it will bring a flat denial. We append the letters we have re-

seen the Standard since I left Salem, as it is not taken by any of my neighbors that I am aware of, and have no knowledge of what it contains, but I will state in reply to your inquiry, that at Salem, nor since, nor at no time, have I, or will I vote or algn for or against any such resolution, for the same reasons that I expressed at the caucus.

Respectfully, A. J. WELCH.

LANE Co., March 4, 1857. FRIEND BURN-I received your letter dat d Feb. 17th, to-day. You want to know whether or not I recorded my vote against the resolution adopted in the Democratic caucus. I can inform you that I was not present at the time the vote was taken, so did not vote at all. And I can also inform you that I did not record my vote against the resolution. But if it was to do over again, I most assuredly would role for the I remain, yours truly, JAMES MUNRO.

This falsehood in regard to these men was twice boldly asserted in the editorial column of the Standard, and once in the reports of that sheet. It will be seen that it was manufactured out of whole cloth-that it was a complete falsehood.

This falsehood was published here by J C. Avery, for several days after the adjourn ment of the caucus, and before its appear ance in the Standard. We heard from various persons that he was making the statement that "the vote upon the resolution had been made a tie by the votes of Munro. Welch, Miller and Bayley being recorded against it." And we asked the clerk of the caucus, who alone had the proceedings therepacity for, or right of self government by of, if any absent members had since the caucus recorded their votes upon the resolu tion. He said that none but Mr. Conser had been to him with a request to vote upon unrestricted, and in all things govern our. it, and he wanted to vote for the resolution. That Mr. Conser prefaced his request with one States. And we are presuming enough the statement that he understood others abto claim that we of right ought to have the sent had voted against it, and when he learn-These are matters of great importance to have his own vote recorded. We will wathe pioneers of the Territories, and should ger that Mr. Conser had got that statement long ago have arrested the attention of directly or indirectly from Mr. Avery. For western members of Congress, familiar with certain it is, as members and others can bear the character of the Squatter, and the work- witness, that Avery was busy peddling the ing of Territorial institutions under the story, a story which is now proces to be present system. Our Territorial govern- false. The Standard caught up the falsement is an anomaly under popular institu- hood, and thrice asserted it-that the vote tions, and ought not to be perpetuated. It was a tie. There is a good deal of lying

The vote in the caucus stood fifteen for the inauguration of a new policy respecting the resolution declaring the Standard to be the Territories, and a new and liberalized an opposition paper, and twelve against .system of government. Since Territories Of the absentees, Conser wished to vote ave. were first created, some advancements in this and Judge Munro says had he it to do over direction (formerly the President appointed again, he would vote aye. Thus the vote would stand seventeen for to twelve against. Let one long stride now restore to the And every man of the seventeen are sound Squatter, rights of which he has ever been consistent, straight-forward democrats, while deprived. We trust that the next Territo- the twelve voting nay comprise Ford, Shuck, rial government organized by Congress will Smith, of Jackson, Brown, of Multnomah Allen, and Avery.

> Of course Leland is more than willing to have been made the utterer of this falsehood But we are not ready to believe that such is the fact of the reporter of the Standard. He, in his regular reports states that the gentlemen above named "recorded their votes" as stated. He will now find that he has been made the vehicle of falsehood, and we cannot see how he can avoid the conclusion that it is due his character to state upon whose authority he embodied that statement in his report. As it now stands. and so far as the public can know, it was upon his own authority. He has either been deceived by somebody, or else he himself is guilty of uttering falsehood. We believe the former is the case, and that he owes it to himself to give the author of the deception. He got no such statement from the clerk of the caucus, or the gentlemen named; then the question arises, where did he get it? J. C. Avery repeatedly made the statement to others, and we have not a particle of doubt but that he imposed it upon the reporter for the Standard. We are confident it

came from that source. Let us know. With this lie burned into the foreheads of its authors and publishers, we dismiss the war, and Indian appropriation bills. subject. The statement is as truthful as nine-tenths of all of like paternity and adop

Hitherto, Judge Williams has borne a high and honorable character, and was held in just esteem by all the citizens of this county.—Rogue Ricer Cor. of Standard from Jackson County.

What has Judge Williams done to forfeit this position? Made a speech at a Democratic meeting against the disorganizing doctrines and treachery of the Standard!

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw, With good opinion of the law." The saddle-bags of Dr. Glenn, tist, were found last week by Mr. Jory, near his residence. They were untouched. It is improbable that the Dr. was attacked by

We learn by a letter from Washing ton City that Gen. McCarver, of this Territory, is an applicant for the Governorship of Washington Territory.

snybody at the time of their loss.

Gen. Lane, by letter, informs us that the Senate Committee have agreed to repor Oregon and Washington east of the Cas the bill to admit Oregon as a State, and cades passed the House without objection. that it will pass that body.

The Eastern boundary fixed by the sessed the lower House of Con runs thirty or forty miles east of the Dalles, or just above the mouth of John

Convention upon the basis of our representative apportionment is wrong. That apporan illustration, Douglas Co., with eight or nine hundred voters and about four thous and inhabitants, under this bill of Confe will be entitled to but two delegates in the constitutional convention, Columbia County, with one hundred, or less than one hundred voters, and three or four hundred in habitants, will be entitled to two delegates!

The election for delegates ought to be, and we presume will be, held under the law of the last Legislative Assembly, so far as the apportionment of members is concerned. That apportionment is much more generally just than that of members of the Legislative Assembly.

The last Standard contains a letter from the truthful J. C. Avery, "correcting" some "falsehoods" regarding the mass convention and bogus meeting at Corvallis. We make

a few extracts: "The last Statesman is full of falsehoods about he Benton county Democratic convention, but kish has published some falsehoods that I had not soked for. For instance, the statement that I ouched for, or represented Kelly as a Corvallis ian for the seat of government. Not so. Our correspondent said "so," without the

not," and he was on the ground and heard what Avery did say. Besides that he is a man who tells the truth. Others who were present, confirm him. This " not so," is an afterthought.

"Recollect the pretended proceedings published in the Statesman and Times, were never passed, and the question to adjourn was never put."

D. C. Dade, Esq., the Secretary of the meeting, certifies that the resolution wa passed, and that the motion to adjourn was both put and carried. D. C. Dade has an unquestioned reputation for truth. J. C. Avery has not. We are willing that those who know the two men should decide whose statement is worthy of credence. We be lieve no truthful man can be found to question the passage of the resolution directing precinct meetings to be called.

Again, the call of the meeting was issued with Again, the call of the inecting was issued with-out my suggestion or knowledge. But I say the call was legitimate, though I should (had it been left to me) have called precinct meetings. The county committee will not call another convention, and if other meetings are held, the true Democra-cy (that is the Arry democracy) will turn out, con-trol these meetings and endorse what has been lone by the convention."

The allegation that the meeting was calld without his (Avery's) suggestion or knowledge, is rich enough to stand by itself, without note or comment !

Appreciated at Home. In the last Standard we find the follow

PORTLAND, March 3, 1857 MR. LELAND—Dear Sirt I deem it proper that you and the Democratic voters in Portland should be made aware of the illiberal and unfair spirit shown by the committee appointed to call the cinct meeting for the South Portland precinct.—
That committee, Mr. Joint, was spoken to in relation to giving notice of the meeting in the Democratic newspapers of the city, for next Saturday night. He replied that he should give the notice in the Times, but should not in the Standard, as he did not regard it a Democratic paper. Does this committee man and his friends expect harmony among Democrats of this county by such a policy?

THUE DEMOCRAT.

Mr. "Joint" (Joynt) Is said to be one of the soundest Democrats of Multnomah. He was right in not sending the call for a democratic meeting to an opposition paper.

We understand that at the Portland pre cinct meetings above referred to, the "Intrust" faction was "scotched." Treason and traitors stand no chance when the Democracy are aroused.

ROBBERIES .- Several small robberies have occurred in Salem recently. Starkey's store was broken into-the thief cutting out pane of glass and crawling through-and what money he had in the drawer stoler Hirsch's store has been entered by breaking out a pane of glass, and reaching in and turning the key which was on the inside of the door, and thirty or forty dollars in small change and jewelry taken. Westacott's storecoom was entered by means of a false key and four bottles of champagne stolen. Though the amounts obtained have not been large the transactions have evinced a good deal of boldness. In the case of Hirsch's store, two or three persons were sleeping over

Our citizens would all do well to look out for thieves, and be prepared to receive them with cold lead.

We have printed extra copies of this number of the Statesman, and until further notice shall be able to supply new subscribers from the commencement of the volume Payment at the time of sending in the name is "in advance."

Congressional Reports.—We shall next week devote our paper almost exclusively to reports of Congressional proceedings re lating to Oregon-State government, Indian

		- 1211	A COLUMN	
List of Go	vernors of the St		erritoric	* (e
	for the year	857.	Sugar Inc.	b
States.	Governors.	Term Expi	res. Sal's.	
Alabama.	John A. Winston;	Dec. 18	57, \$2,50	o I
Arkansas.	E. N. Conway,	Nov. 18	58, 1,80	0 i
California,	J. N. Johnson,		57, 10,00	
Connecticut	. Wm. T. Minor,	May, 18	57, 1.10	
Delaware,	P. F. Clausey,		58, 1,33	
Florida,	M. S. Perry.		58, 1,50	
Georgia,	H. V. Johnson,		57, 7, 3,00	91 7
Illinois,	Wm. H. Bissell,		59, 1,50	
Indiana,	A. P. Willard,		58, 1,400	
lowa,	J. W. Grimes,		57, 1,00	6 6
Kentucky,	C.S. Morehead,		57, 250	
Louisiana,	R. C. Wickliffe,		58, 6,00	-
Maine,	Samuel Wells,		58, 1,50	
Maryland,	T. W. Ligon,	Jan. 18		
Massachus	a H. J. Gardiner,		58, 3,50	
Michigan,	K. S. Bingham,		59, 1,50	
Miasissippi,	J. J. Mckae,	Jan. 18 Dec. 18		
Missouri,	Hancock Jackson,	Pec. 18. June, 18.		~
N.Hampsu	Wm. A. Newell,	Jan. 18		
N. Jersey. New York.	John A. King.	Jan. 18		
N. Carolina		Jan. 18		
Ohio.	Salmon P. Chase.		58, 1,800	M De
Penns Ivani	ALC DE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY	Jan. 18		
R. Island.	Wm. W. Hoppin,		57. 1.000	
S. Carolina		Dec. 18		١
Tennessee.	Andrew Johnson,		57. 2,00	
	E. M. Pease.		57. 3,000	nd Bed
Texas,	Ryland Fletcher,		57 001175	
Vermont,	Henry A. Wise,	Jan- 18		1000
Virginia.	Coles Bashford,	Dec. 18		
Wisconsin, Territories		ENTER TE	more	W
Oregon,	Geo. L. Curry	Jan and	3.000	0
Minne-cota.	Willis A. Gorham.			
New Mexico	, David Merriwether	THE USE SAMUE	2,500	
Utah.	Brigham Young,			
Washington			2:500	

The bill introduced by the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives and passed by that body, is entitled "A bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Oregon to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, on an equal facting with the

The first section gives the boundary the proposed State, as follows:
Beginning at the mouth of the Columbi river, thence up the centre of the main chan nel of the same to the point where the on handred and twentieth parallel of longitud crosses the same; thence along the said par-allel of longitude south to the southern boundary of said Territory; thence along the southern boundary west to the Pacific ocean; thence by said ocean to the place of

second provides that the State lumbia and other waters bordering on it, so far as they shall form a common boundary to that and any State or States now or here after to be formed, or bunded by the same, and that these waters shall be free to all citzens of the United States.

Section third provides for the election the first Monday of June of two delegates from each representative district, who shall assemble at the capital on the second Monday of August, who shall form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps to estab-lish a State Government, subject to the ap-proval of the citizens of the United States hen residing in the proposed State, and such only are allowed to vote for delegates.

Section fourth allows one representative until the next Congressional apportionment. Section fifth extends the United States laws over the new State, and constitutes it a judicial district, with one district judge, who shall hold two sessions annually, on the first Mondays of January and July, and who shall have the power to appoint a clerk. Section sixth provides for the appoint ment of a district attorney and marshal; and section seventh grants them with the

udge and clerk, the same compensation and ees now allowed similar officers in Califor-Section eighth submits certain propo tions to the Convention, which, if accepted shall be obligatory upon the United States

and Oregon. They grant the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in public townships for the use of schools; set apart seventy-two sections for the support of the State University, and ten sections for the purpose of completing and erecting public buildings.—
All salt springs, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining are to be granted to the State, to be used or disposed of as the Legislature may direct. providing, however, that no salt spring or and, the right whereof is now invested in my individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State. Five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of the State, after de-ducting all incidental expenses, are to be paid to the State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct; provided the foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that the said Convention which shall provide, by a clause in said Constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the itle in said soil to bona-fide purchasers hereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors

be taxed higher than residents. Such is a brief summary of the bill, containing, however, all its important provisions. It will be seen that very liberal visions are made in the way of the donation of lands, and we see no reason why the people of Oregon should have cause to complain upon this score. We shall wait with interest for a return from Oregon, to hear how the people of that Territory look upon these

itions for their almission. ropositions for their almission.

The interests of the great Pacific scaboard demand the speedy admission into the Union of both Oregon and Washington Territories, as it will, ere many years, demand their division into smaller States, giving us a representation in the U.S. Senate, which will give us the power to enforce our claims to consideration. We hope to hear, by next mail, of the passage of the bill through the Senate.—Alta California.

Sal.m., March 9, 1857.

MR. EDITOR-An obscure notice, not signed by any body, announces that the trict will be let in twenty days from that time. Of this notice, one of the directors knew nothing about, and was not consulted. He also disagreed as to the plan adopted,

going for a cheaper one. And this director diah Dickinson, is the only one elected at any thing like a full meeting. Mr. Dickinhas been told he is not the choice of the district, and if he has the least penetration, he knows he is not : and the expectation of being turned out at the April meeting (why did he not resign at the last meeting and give them a chance to elect,) is what is urging him on with such unseemly haste. Twenty days' notice to bidders in an advertisement signed by nobody and likely to be seen by but few! Who are

going to put in proposals under such a no-tice, even if they chance to see it. And this plan adopted by Mr. Dickinson, is expected to exhaust the whole \$3,000, except the \$200 or so already spent keep ng a school, when one half if econd expended, is amply sufficient to build a house. This conduct is in keeping with Mr. Dickinson's acts in this whole matter. Havng little upon which to pay taxes himself, ne is desirous of burdening those who have worked while he has not, and have gathred together some of this world's goods. Had he followed with his hands, a calling or which nature numistakably intended and tted him, he too might have been equally ortunate, and less ready for taxation. Havg the taxes to pay, makes all the differ-

e in the world. HONESTY. Pennfield, who introduced that fine nibus system in Buffalo which has given ch general satisfaction, with a former eper of the Weddell House, in Cleveland, hio, Mr. Steven's, are now busy in Mexiestablishing a stage route across the Isth us of Tehuantepec. The "stock" will go it in January. The crack of the coachhip and the flanking of gad-flies off of the oking leaders will commence among the ons about the 1st of February. How 2,600 tin stage-horn among the Andes mountains! fire, and lingered several hours.

Dalles Correspondence of The Statesm Dalles, March 3, 1857.

Fred. White, who was, last December, ta ken prisoner by the hostile Indians, from Fort Simeoa, arrived here last night with an Indian escort from Kamiakin's camp. He looks fat and hearty, and says that he was invariably treated kindly. That the chiefs are all for peace, and he thinks no fears need now be apprehended on our part from them. He was set at liberty by the free will of the chiefs, as they had no further use for him. Kamiakin expresses himself for peace if the whites should desire it, and will not himself commence bostilities. He, "Old Kam," is very bitter against some of his people, who he says forced him, and the chiefs, into the war by murdering the whites, and keeping between him and peace, who are now check-by-joul with officers of he regulars. He says that Ouli commenc ed the war, and that he opposed it—"now Ould is eating the white chiefs provision without shame." He wants nothing from

be whites but to be left alone. Jack Hurly, who escaped from the sheriff of this county some five weeks ago, was captured by some Indians, who were in pursuit of him, on John Day's river, last week, and has been taken to Portland for safe keeping, until a requisition can arrive from California. He was suffering severely from his wounds, and from hardships experienced be-

re his recapture. Parties are daily leaving for the northern mines. Horses are plenty and cheap here. A large party of Indians with horses to trade for goods arrived here yesterday from the Nes Perce and Cayuse country, among them I notice Howhip-Wampoo, Tin tin-metso, Young Hair, Yellow Hawk and Young Looking Glass, "Major" Barn-hart's friend "the Three Legged Stool" was severely afflicted with the rickets and did No news of late from the mines. I keep you posted with the earliest from that

Yours.

POLK COUNTY, March 11, 1857. the Standard think that Mr. Walker's course, he member of this county, in voting in the caucus that that paper was a traitor in the camp of the Democracy, is condemned in this county—that Judge Williams is condemned for speaking in favor of the Jubilee resolutions, and that wonders have been worked in this county in behalf of the bolters and the Standard. Now this is every word fudge! written in the Standard office, most likely. I have traveled much over this county, and talked much with the people, and I have yet to hear of the first Democrat who does not approve Maj. Walker's course in voting for the resolution, and all would have been glad to have voted for it with him. And they also regret that of the members from this county, Walker had to

Judge Williams will need no assurance that his course is approved by the Democraey of Polk. Always popular here, the events of the past two months have made him more so.

As to the Standard, it has hardly a Demo cratic subscriber in the county, and not a great many black republican ones. The Democrats who were taking that paper here, have with hardly an exception, stopped it during the past year. Both the paper and it is "gaining ground" all over the Terri tory as it is here, it will not long live to malign democrats and oppose democratic

The one who writes from Luckiamute over his own name I will not notice.

DALLES, Wasco Co. Feb. 28, 1857. Mr. Eptron-The citizens of this place vere greatly surprised at the tone of "Bunkum's" letter in the Statesman, relative to the notorious murderer and fugitive from justice, "Jack Hurley," who has recently been captured again.

The praiseworthy efforts of Mr. Jackson. deputy sheriff of Sierra County, Cal., in taking this desperado, cannot be too highly applanded. He received valuable ass from our sheriff, Mr. Gifford, and Mr. R. R. Thompson, for which they deserve the thanks this community.

The capture of this villain has had the effect to break up an organized band of scoundrels in this vicinity, who would soon have set our laws at defiance, and been more to be feared than the Indians.

Our moral atmosphere is purer now, thank God, and we hope it will remain so.— "Bunkum" writes with "a keen if not a caustic pen," but he should confine himself to the plain unvarnished truth, being careful never to betray a fellow feeling for the guilty.

I hope this letter will not bring upon my devoted head the unmerited wrath of " Bunkum," for I assure him it is meant kindly, and if he profits by these friendly hints, will always possess a clear conscience, which is considered the greatest boon to mankind east of the Cascade range. JUSTICE.

ASTORIA, Feb. 23, 1857. Mr. EDITOR-We hear it reported Dr. Bayley, the Councilman from this district, will resign this spring, and move to Eugene City. If so, will not the Democracy of Yambill this time have the magnanimity to give us of Clatsop the candidate. We have twice voted for their candidate, and this year they ought in justice to award to us the candidate, especially as the election is to fill a vacancy of only one year.

THEY DIDN'T Know HIM .- In six counies of Illinois, in which over six thousand votes were cast at the late election, the sectional, free-humbug candidate, Fremont, had only 23 votes! The following is the

vote in 13 counties: 1144 11818

Says the Cincinnatti Enquirer :- "These are by no means all the counties in Southero Illinois, which gave these extraordinary votes, but they are the most prominent and noticable. The black republicans have eneavored, but unsuccessfully, to impeach the intelligence of the people in Southern Illinois, who are thus warmiy attached to the Union and the Constitution. They could not give a better proof of their intelligence.

The Sioux burnt a Chippewa Indian to death near Glenco, Minnesota, a short time since, in revenge for the murder of two Dakota women last year. The Chippewa met all the horrid torture inflicted on him ueer to hear the echoes of the American with indifference. He was burnt at a slow

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo, & Co., ad J. W. Sullivan, for files of papers. Flour is worth \$15 per barrel in Se

Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolin who caned Sumner, is dead. He died of cronp, and very suddenly.

The death of Hon. Andrew Stevenson, distinguished Virginia politician, is as

Mr. Buchanan has been to Washington and returned to Pennsylvania. Preston King, black republican, lected U. S. Senator in New York.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 4, 1857. INDIANA SENATORIAL ELECTION.—The Democrats of the Indiana Legislature held to day a joint convention for the election of United States Senators. Without the concurrence and in opposition to the protest of the Senate, Graham S. Fitch was elected to the vacancy, and Jesse D. Bright for the full term. There were twenty-six Senators present, but the convention lacked fifteen of quorum. The vote stood-Fitch and Bright, each 83; S. R. Thompson and George C. Dnan, Americans, 2. The Democrats are rejoicing, firing caunon, &c.

The murder of a Dr. Burdell in New York, creates a great excitement there. A Rev. Mr. Kelloch, of Boston, has been aught in undue familiarities with the ladies.

discovery creates much excitement. INCREASE OF PAT TO THE ARMY OFFIcens .- The bill for increasing the pay of the officers of the army passed the House of Representatives, and was sent to the Senate on the same day, where it was referred at once to the Military Committee. We prethere, as the Senate has been in favor of such a measure for several sessions, and that the bill will soon become a law.

The House Committee on the Judiciary have resolved that Judge Watrous, of Texas, shall be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. This is the first impeachment of a Federal Judge for twentyseven years. The committee will report on

the first opportunity. Senators Seward of New York and Rusk Texas will, on the expiration of Congress in March, start on a nine months' tour around the globe. They will pass across the Isthmus by Nicaragua, thence to California, thence to the Sandwich Islands, where Senator Seward will deliver an agri-cultural address, thence to China, and after passing through India and Asia Minor, Egypt, and possibly Southern Europe, will sail through the Straits of Gibralter to the United States, so as to attend Congress in the early part of next session.

The Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Vic President elect, has accepted an invitation to attend the inauguration ball to be give at Washington city on the evening of the at Washington city on the evening of the 4th of March next. Mr. Buchanan had act of expressing his potent belief in his tripreviously accepted a similar invitation. Congressional.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL. In the Senate the consideration of Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. Hale, of N. H., commented in severe Mr. Hale, of N. H., commented in severe rule of men entirely great, mightier than terms on the conduct of Governor Stevens the sword," forthwith dispatched it to the in proclaiming martial law and arresting the next President. In accordance with the Judge of of the Federal Court of Wash-suggestion of Gov. Brown the Inaugural ad man, and thought that in the days of Ro- Buchanan's first annual message may also be nan supremacy no outrage equal to this

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1857.

was ever perpeprated, in the most remote province of that empire. Debate followed respecting the policy pur-sued towards the Indian tribes on the Pacific

priating nearly \$700,000 for the restoration and maintenance of peace, &c., in Oregon and Washington Territories.

The Senate resumed the consideration the Indian Appropriation bill, and passed it with many amendment: among them the following:—Securing to the New York Wednesday Ecening, eight o'clock.—Totract to constitute part of the public do-main. Separating the office of Governors of Territories from that of Superintendent

of Indian Affairs. Adjourned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1857. The House took up the bill authorizing the inhabitants of Oregon to form a consti tution and State government, preliminary

Mr. Grow said the bill gives Oregon 56. fine the voting to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, opposed such amend

stitution to citizens of the United States. The bill subsequently passed, and the House adjourned.

Territories, reported a bill for the relief of the people of Kansas, declaring all purport-Mr. Grow, (rep.) from the committee on ed laws passed by the Legislative Assembly, at Shawnee Mission, null and void, for the reasons that the members thereof were elected through violations of the organic act, and usurped power, and enacted cruel and oppressive statutes. The bill provides for holding a new elec-

tion. Any person offering his vote must prove by his own oath that he is a bona fide settler, and by the oath of two legal voters that he has been for more than one month preceding the election an actual resident of the Territory, and fifteen days a esident of his election district. Fines from wenty to twenty-five hundred dollars, and imprisonment from one to twelve months, to be imposed on illegal voting, disturbance, or control of the polls by armed or organized bands, and for wilful reception of illegal votes by those appointed to receive them.

Mr. Clingman (dem.) of N. C. moved to
lay the bill on the the table, but the House
refused to do so by a vote of 86 against 92.

NED McGowen Found .- A good deal of talk, and no little excitement, was caused in the city on Saturday last, by the rumor that the notorious Ned McGowan had reached Sacramento and given himself up to When better simes come, I will go and to the authorities there, with a view to taking his trial on the indictment now pending against him. This subsequently proved true, and it was thought by some that steps would be taken by the Vigilance Committee to obtain possession of his person. They however, resolved, to leave him to be dealt with by the Courts, whose prisoner he is and whose duty it is to take him into custo-dy and 'give him a fair trial; a course in which our people have generally acquiesced. —Alta California.

The Statesman see first column of first page, There is a little in the cellars of citizens. in the usual place.

Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish orator, lately delivered an address in New York. entitled, "Contrast between Royalty and Republicanism." After describing the ter-rible scenes through which Napoleon III. passed on his way to the throne of France, the speaker drew a contrast between the crowning of Napoleon and the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, in the course of which he used the following glowing language:

"Enough to say, having from his earliest manhood served his country faithfully—having honesly worked out his apprenticeship to her—new in the solid maturity of his years she rewards him with the largest share in the concers. Exceed to say, that having with diligence, spotless rectitude, and the steadiest ability, labored for years to consin, extend her salutary influence and establish her good name; dever having, as that Prince of Darkness ruling France had done, disturbed the public peace to aggrandize himself; never having steamed up the Potomac, with a starved eagle under his arm, to pounce upon the Treasury; never having sought to corrupt the army, the clergy, or the magistracy; breaking no law, oath, or covenant; sturdily devoted to republicanism here, elsewhere, and everywhere, in London as well as Lancaster; without resorting to the least intrigne, He was a Fremont freedom shricker. The the truth with which he consecrates himself to the high ministry of the Commonwealth. In its medesty, pure decornin, sublime significance—with fiberty to illuminate, the spirits of the revolutionary fathers to sanctify, and Psovidence to bless it—it was a scene which would infinitely transcend the baptism of the child of France, the obsequies of Wellington, the installation of the Eagles in the Champ de Mars, the masquerades of Windsor, where a duchess studs herself with a million worth of diamonds, or the coronation of the Muscovite."

proclaiming the certain election of Mr. Buchanan, a feather dropped at his feet from the wing of an eagle that was flying over. The gentleman preserved the quill, and to-day had it forwarded to Mr. Buchanan to write his inaugural address with. It was not placked by man from the wing, but was the free gift of our national bird.—Wash. Cor. Alexandria Sentinel.

The above statement is correct. Senator Brown of Mississippi is the gentlemen referred to. The quill is now in possession of Mr. Buchanan, at Wheatland, where we saw it on Friday, and, in accordance with the request os the "gallant Senator," it will be used by the President elect in writing his inaugural address.—Lancaster Intel.

We are informed by our friend Gov. Brown, that the foregoing narrative is literally true save and except the "flying over." The bird of Jove was perched just over the heads of the gentlemen in conversation, when, as some one expressed a doubt of the success umphant election, the eagle spreading his pinion, with his beak tore the quill and it dropped as stated at Gov. Brown's feet. He not regarding it as an omen of abrewing toward his rest"-but rather as something, in itself a nothing, "beneath the ington Territory. He was opposed to plac-ing a single dollar in the hands of such a quill. And if it last long enough, President written with it as well .- N. Y. News.

> DANIEL WERSTER UPON THE CLOSE OF ONE YEAR AND THE BEGINNING OF ANOTHER.-In the interesting volume which Little and Brown recently published, containing all the correspondence of Mr. Webster, there is a postscript to a letter to Mr. Bingham, dated on the last day of the year 1800, which is as applicable in its sentiment now as it was then. It should be remembered that

following:—Securing to the New York Indians who emigrated to Kansas, under the treaty of Buffalo Creek, the quantity of land to which they were entitled, to include custom, and the feelings of my own heart. in their improvements : the residue of the I wish you a happy new year. We are just od of time is now commencing which will carry us all to Shakspear's bourne " whence no traveler returns." The "narrow house is our final mansion, and "there he lies" is an observation which ere long will be applied to us all. May we so conduct that the "narrow house" shall be to us a palace 000 square miles, and the population now was about 90,000.

Mr. Whitney, of N. Y., wished to con-

I am, dear Herrey, your
DANIEL WEBSTER.

A FUEL FAMINE .- Many towns and cities Mr. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky, offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a vote of 71 against 49, confining the suffrages at the election for delegates to frame a constitution to citizens of the United States. taken down, and now the river is frozen up, so that none can be conveyed by that route. The railroads are, unfortunately, not prerangements necessary for coal transporta-tion; and, besides, the freight on coal over the Ohio roads is so high that it would raise coal to a ruinous price for poor people At Cincinnati, the city council has mad an appropriation for bringing a large quan-tity of coal to the city by railroad, in order to relieve the necessities of the poorer classes. At New Albany, Ind., the gas has been shut off from the street lamps, in con-

THE VESTERN FUEL FAMINE. - The Clacinnati papers are filled with accounts of meetings, held for the purpose of devising some mule of relief for the suffering poor, who are freezing for want of fuel. The Cincinnati Gazette relates many instances of distress It says ;

"Ce night last week, one of our city with a load of wood on his shoulders went up to hin and charged him with ste

wood, and no money. The man from whom I have taken this, has plenty of wood him what I have done, and pay him. If you wish to put ne in jail, I will go to the ste tion-house without a word, but sir, for God's sake, et me take this wood home first."

The other instance was of a family near the intersection of George and Mound streets, who from Friday last until Sunday were withou fuel and without food. The asequence of this privation was, that of awaking on Sunday morning, they found their little infant of five months old stretched out dead from privation and cold."

The Louiville Journal says the last b

but none in the yards of the dealers.