

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS. JOSEPH LANE.

Marion County. For Delegate to Constitutional Convention—GEO. H. WILLIAMS, L. F. GRAY, JOSEPH COX, J. S. PHELPS, DAVIS SHANNON, N. SHRUM, RICHARD MILLER.

Washington County. For Delegate to Constitutional Convention—B. P. BOISE, F. WATKINS, B. F. BURCH, A. D. BARCOCK.

Clackamas County. For Delegate to Constitutional Convention—JAS. E. KELLY, A. L. LOVELLY, W. A. STARKWEATH, MR. HECTOR CAMPBELL, NATHANIEL DOBBINS.

Washington County. For Delegate to Constitutional Convention—JOHN HARRIS.

Washington County. For Representative—THOMAS H. SMITH.

Washington County. For Representative—GEORGE REES, F. A. COLLARD, S. P. GILLILAND.

Washington County. For Representative—W. H. FAIRBANK, BENJ. STARK, S. J. MCCORMICK.

Washington County. For Representative—RIDDLE.

Gen. Lane's Nomination, and his Endorsement of the Democratic Platform.

We publish elsewhere in to-day's issue the reply of Gen. Lane to the committee appointed by the Convention to apprise him of his nomination, and to submit for his endorsement the platform of principles adopted by that Convention.

Indeed so palpable are the convictions of the people in reference to the public services of Gen. Lane, and so strong is the confidence in the wisdom of the Democratic party of the Territory, and so settled their belief of its inevitability, that up to this hour the opposition have failed to marshal upon the field any competitor whose ambition can be warmed up to face the certain and inevitable defeat which awaits whoever may become the Black Republican standard bearer in the coming contest, and from all that we can learn so far as the election of Delegate to Congress is concerned, we are to have a "quiet sky" in the election of Lane without opposition.

We commend his letter to the attention of our readers, and we anticipate their judgment when we pronounce it precisely what was expected and desired of him, by every well-wisher of the Democratic party in Oregon.

The Wheat and the Chaff. We hope the letters of Gen. Lane which we publish to-day will do much to quiet the piteous policy of a "devoted few" who for so many moons have been emulating the sad example of that discontented faction who were ejected from paradise for a disgracing ambition.

Below we publish a letter of Gen. Lane, addressed to the editor of the Standard. It was in reply to a letter of Leland's to him (Gen. Lane) complaining of the passage of the resolution by the Territorial Convention declaring the Standard an opposition paper, denying the allegations contained in it, stating that Lane had "doubtless entered up in his mind a judgment of his own," from reading the paper, and asking if he endorsed or repudiated that resolution.

POSTLAND, April 24, 1857. A. LELAND, Esq.—Dear Sir: In response to your note of the 23d inst., I herewith enclose you a copy of my letter addressed to the committee appointed by the Democratic Territorial Convention to inform me of my nomination and to present me with the resolutions of that Convention.

While I deeply regret the existence of any cause of discord within the ranks of the Democracy of Oregon, I cannot sympathize either with the movement which creates it or with the object of its authors.

In that Convention, from all that appears in the report of its proceedings, the charges against the course of your paper were not controverted by a single member of the convention. I have too much confidence in the honest purpose, and the sound judgment of the Democracy of Oregon there represented by their chosen delegates, to question their decision in the premises, and therefore beg to commend you to a course in the future more consonant with that harmony whose disturbance is thus denounced by those whose principles you claim to advocate, and upon which so much depends the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country.

Very resp'y, Your ob't serv't, JOSEPH LANE.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY.—The Democrats of Multnomah have redeemed themselves. In their Convention last week, they nominated a hard ticket, some of the candidates upon a test vote—the softs strongly opposing.

Mr. Editor.—In the "Statesman" of the 28th ult., I notice a communication from my old friend, Caleb Cobblestone, formerly of Rutland county, Vermont.

How KILLING OFF THE STATESMAN WORKS.—A year or eighteen months ago, J. C. Avery, assisted by a striker or two, set himself at work to circumscribe the circulation of the Statesman in Benton County.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—The know-nothings of Washington County have nominated the following ticket.

For Delegates to Convention to frame a State Constitution—E. D. Shattuck, Levi Anderson and John White.

Resolved, That the American party in Washington county is unconditionally opposed to the introduction of slavery into Oregon.

C. P. Stewart, familiarly called "Charley," or "Speculatin' Stewart," of Portland, has purchased Ray's lively stable in this place, and also the mail contract between Oregon City and Corvallis.

Gen. Lane has gone south.

Acceptance of Gen. Lane. POSTLAND, O. T., April 24, 1857. GEN. JOSEPH LANE.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Democratic Territorial Convention, held at Salem on the 13th inst., to inform you of your selection by that body, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Delegate to Congress, and to present you with the resolutions adopted by said convention, and request your public acceptance of the same, have the pleasure of discharging that duty by enclosing herewith the proceedings of the Convention. Allow us to add our personal congratulations on again welcoming you as the standard bearer of the Democracy of Oregon.

Respectfully yours, JOSEPH W. DREW, ASAHIEL BUSH, JAMES M. PYLIE, Committee.

POSTLAND, O. T., April 24, 1857. GENTLEMEN—Your note of this date, informing me of my nomination for Delegate to Congress by the Democratic Territorial Convention held at Salem on the 13th inst., and enclosing the proceedings and resolutions of that Convention, is before me, and I hasten to reply.

In my recognition, I recognize again that manifestation of public confidence it has been, as it will continue to be my aim to merit the confidence of my fellow citizens, and for which I tender them my grateful acknowledgments.

In accepting the nomination, I cordially endorse the resolutions of the Convention, as expressive of the principles and will of the Democracy of Oregon, and while it is to be regretted that either any portion of the press, or individuals claiming to be advocates of the principles, or members of the Democratic party, should persist in a course inevitably leading to the violation of the "crushed usages of the party," the production of confusion and discord, and overthrow of all party organization indispensable to the maintenance of our political principles and measures, it is both the right and duty of the people, through their delegates in Convention, to condemn and repudiate the same whenever and wherever it may exist.

Now that we are about taking incipient steps preparatory to our admission as a State, we must combine with our hopes of future prosperity as a people, in prompting our strict and unwavering devotion to the time honored principles of that party, under whose auspices our whole country has progressed and prospered to an extent unparalleled in the history of nations, and by which alone the peace, prosperity and integrity of the United States can ever be maintained.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOSEPH LANE.

SANTIAM, LINN CO., May 1, 1857. MR. EDITOR.—In the "Statesman" of the 28th ult., I notice a communication from my old friend, Caleb Cobblestone, formerly of Rutland county, Vermont.

The Willamette is the next river of importance, and empties into the Columbia by the falls, and is navigable above the "falls" (at Oregon City) a distance of one hundred and twelve miles, to Corvallis, and perhaps further.

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We copy the following from the Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal. It is from the pen of Hon. John A. Anderson, formerly of Clatsop Co., in this Territory.

The fact that the people of Oregon have taken great interest in the form of Oregon Territory, the whole Territory divided by Congress in two parts—Oregon and Washington—the former lying south of Columbia River, and the latter north of that river.

Having lived in Oregon four years, we never recar to the memory of her immense and magnificent forests, her broad, clear and beautiful mountain rivers, her rich and fertile prairies, and her (to us, at least) ever abundant and hospitable people, without having aroused in our bosom the liveliest emotions of pleasure and gratitude.

Oregon contains more than one hundred and eighty-five thousand square miles, and we suppose, at this time fully sixty thousand inhabitants. The breadth of the great valley between the ocean shore and the Cascade range of Mountains varies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles in extent.

The principal productions of the country are, wheat, rye, oats, barley and other cereals. Clover and nearly all kinds of grasses will grow well. Irish potatoes, and nearly all vegetables grow very finely and yield enormously.

The finest salmon in the world are taken in Columbia river and are exported for sale to the same market. Oysters, clams and other small fish, are found in great abundance in the rivers near the coast.

All these gentlemen (but one) are native born citizens of the old Thirteen States.

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Lewis Cass was born in Exeter, in New Hampshire; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1803. In 1806 he was elected member of the Legislature of Ohio—in 1807 Marshal, and in 1812 resigned, to volunteer under General Hull. During the war he was chosen Colonel of the Ohio Regiment of Volunteers; and after serving with honor in the campaign against Canada, settled in Michigan in 1815.

The activity and zeal which he displayed against the project of a tri-partite treaty, by which the great powers assumed the right of search of all vessels, under the pretense of suspicions of participation in the slave trade, broke up the combination, and silenced a pretense that has never since been renewed.

He received also a majority of the Convention in 1857 for the same office, and undoubtedly have been nominated and elected, if the two-thirds rule had not intervened to prevent the submission of his name.

Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, was born at Cherry Hill, Jefferson county, Georgia, on the 7th September, 1815.

John Buchanan Floyd, of Virginia, belongs to one of the most influential families of the State. He has been its Governor and Presidential Elector.

Isaac Toucey was the Attorney General of President Polk's administration and subsequent representative of Connecticut in the United States Senate.

Jeremiah S. Black is the present Chief Justice of Pennsylvania—a jurist who stands not only prominent in his own State, but is ranked as among the highest judicial authorities, by the legal profession in all the States.

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The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Scott vs. Sanford was delivered by the Chief Justice. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the court. They have thus decided the following all-important points:

1. Negroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of the African race—are not citizens of the United States by the constitution.

2. The provision of the act of 1850, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to, negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void, and of no legal effect to that end.

3. The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into federal territory, and the power of the federal government there, depends on the general provisions of the constitution, which defines in that, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress.

4. The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

5. The delivery of this opinion occupied about two hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded court-room; and, whether as a decision of the Supreme Court, or for the constitutional arguments on which it stands, will exert the most powerful and salutary influence throughout the United States.

"Alpha," the Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveller, gives the following interesting incident:

The Extra Compensation Bill which secures the payment of 20 per centum more than their salaries to the Congress employees, not the House bill, but a similar bill originated in the Senate, passed both houses. It was duly engrossed and laid before the President, who was in the Capitol in readiness to sign bills as fast as they were presented.

The careful and rather anxious clerk called his attention to it a second time, when His Excellency responded, "Ah!" and proceeded to affix his signature to other bills.

A third time was his attention called to the unsigned bill by the now fearful official, who said, "Why don't you sign this bill, General? I have examined it and find it all right." Referring, of course, to its being engrossed correctly. To this question, Mr. Pierce responded in a manner which did him great credit, in these words, which, as they constitute his last veto, and as they express his meaning so fully and sensibly, are worthy the honor of a separate paragraph. Here it is:

"Simply because I do not choose to sign it."

Thus the bill which had been passed through Congress by the most extraordinary means, was prevented from becoming a law by that beneficent invention of General Jackson—the pocket veto.

THE MAILS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The bill making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1858, has been approved by the Congress, and the mails will be carried by steamboats between Olympia, in that Territory, and Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, to take in several intermediate points. On inquiry at the Contract Office of this department, we were gratified to learn that the Postmaster General has already awarded the contract for this service to Messrs. Hunt & Scranton, for the sum of \$22,400 per annum.—Washington Union.

It has been properly said that coming events cast their shadows before. Since the elevation of Mr. Buchanan by the people to the Presidency, the future has been most clearly shadowed forth. Close observers have not failed to notice the indications of future happy results to the country.

The President's inaugural has dissipated all question as to his future policy, and the lovers of the Union are fast joining the ranks of his supporters. All minor considerations are yielding to the great question of sustaining the Union and crushing out its enemies.

The tone of the great mass of the public press indicates that all lovers of the Union, in all quarters, intend to sustain the new Administration with sincerity and efficiency.

"FIFTY YEARS HENCE"—Right Rev. Bishop Clarke (says the Baltimore American) is stated to have delivered recently a lecture on the above subject, in which occurs the following passage; whether intended for prophecy or satire, however, we are not exactly able to determine:

"Fifty years hence, the newly-married pair will step into an emporium for the sale of houses, look over the book of patterns, select one to suit their taste and means, order it, and it will be sent home in the morning, put together and occupied as night."

"In traveling, as great changes will take place, instead of the dusty road and crowded car, there will be a splendid locomotive rail, flying over a road carpeted with turf and bordered with shade trees, and heralding its approach with sweet music, instead of the demonic shriek of the steam whistle, and labeled through from Boston to San Francisco in four days."

WHAT ARTICLES PAY THE REVENUE.—Of the \$63,814,303-71 collected from customs in 1856, the sum of \$47,168,850 05 was raised by duties on iron, steel, silk, wool, hemp, flax, cotton, and the manufactures thereof, brandies, wines and sugars, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Iron, Steel, & Manufactures thereof, \$7,010,728 15; Manufactures of Wool, \$2,815,636 40; Manufactures of Cotton, \$6,333,740 05; Manufactures of Silk, \$7,694,846 15; Manufactures of Flax, \$2,338,384 70; Manufactures of Hemp, \$50,746 00; Articles made of Wool, Flax, Cotton, Silk or Hemp, not classified, \$2,745,583 19; Sugar, \$6,761,595 90; Wines, \$2,718,433 20; Brandies, \$2,859,332 00; Total, \$47,168,850 05.

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—The N. Y. Express says that Gen. David C. Broderick, Senator-elect from California, left New York for California seven years ago with just money enough to get there, and had twenty-five dollars on his arrival. He returns a United States Senator, and is tendered the honors of the city which he left almost penniless. He is now worth, it is said, \$250,000.

TWO DAYS IN A COFFIN ALIVE.—Mr. T. H. Butler, a Georgia timber-cutter, went to Savannah, a short time since, to sell timber, and was taken sick, and it was thought died. His remains were deposited in a coffin and sent home. On opening the coffin after its arrival, he was discovered to be alive, and medical assistance was immediately obtained, and it is said he is fast recovering. He was in his coffin nearly two days!

THE OTHER DAY A PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FRIEND called at Wheatland, to take a final leave of Mr. B. when he found the President surrounded by fifteen or twenty pilgrims. The friends—who wanted no office—after stating the object of his visit, apologized for the intrusion, to which Mr. B. replied, "My dear sir, I shall be most happy at a y time to see you, either here or at Washington, the more especially as I know you are not after office, having been so fortunate in your business. The prizes as to rise above such a necessity. This office hunting, sir, is a most miserable life!"

Whether the scores of individuals "after an office," who heard the above significant remark, made the proper application, we are not informed; but if they did not they are certainly hint proof.

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.—There are some great facts in modern history which need no written commentary; the following is one of them: Of the three thousand New England priests who in 1854 sent to Congress a remonstrance, "in the name of Almighty God," against the passage of the Nebraska bill, we see it stated that not less than eighteen of them have been proven guilty of adultery! Oh!

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING. At Beville, May 18th. School-house, French Prairie, near Harpole's, May 19. Silveston, May 20th. Howell's Prairie, (Kays' bars), May 21st. Oakbluff, May 22nd. Conner's Ferry, May 23d. Salem, May 30th. Speaking to comment at 1 o'clock, P. M.