

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

JOSEPH LANE.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—GEO. H. WILLIAMS, L. F. GROVER, JOSEPH COX, J. C. FERRIS, DAVIS BRANSON, N. SHROU, JOHN A. WALKER.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—E. P. BOSS, F. WAYMIRE, B. F. BURCH, A. D. BABCOCK.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—J. A. KIMMEL, W. A. LUDWIG, W. A. STARK, W. H. HUNTER, H. H. WALKER, F. A. H. WALKER, H. H. WALKER.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—W. H. FARRAR, BENJ. STARK, S. J. MCCORMICK, J. H. WALKER, A. E. RIDDLE.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—H. B. BANK, C. RICHARDSON, A. S. WATKINS, E. T. STONE, R. W. WESTFIELD, D. M. JESSE.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—R. B. ROBINSON, E. H. WALKER, B. F. GRAY, JOHN KELSA, J. H. WALKER, A. J. THAYER, JAMES KIRKNETT.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—DAVID T. LEON, D. H. BELLEN, JOHN W. WALKER, J. H. WALKER, F. A. H. WALKER, A. E. RIDDLE.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—MATTHEW S. SMITH, JOHN E. COOKE, LUTHER ELKINS, J. H. BRADLEY, J. H. BRADLEY, J. H. BRADLEY.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—HYER JACKSON, F. W. JACKSON, A. L. DAVIS, J. M. COZAD.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—BENJ. BRATTAIN, JOHN W. WALKER, J. H. WALKER, F. A. H. WALKER, A. E. RIDDLE.

For Delegates to Constitutional Convention—JOHN ADAIR, JOHN BROWN, J. H. WALKER, F. A. H. WALKER, A. E. RIDDLE.

Below we publish the annual report, for 1855, of John Montgomery, an Indian Agent among the Kaws, of Kansas.

CONTRIBUTORS AGENTS, August 31, 1855. Sir: As I have been with the Kaws Indians but a short time, it is impossible for me to make a full or lengthy report of their condition, progress, &c.

They have an annuity of ten thousand dollars, which, after being paid to them, is mostly laid out for provisions and whisky; for the latter a considerable amount of money is expended, and which there is a full supply in the Territory; they drink it where and whenever they can get it.

They are situated on one of the great thoroughfares of the west, (the Santa Fe road,) where they can carry to its full extent the practice in which they have engaged for several years past, to wit, the practice of stealing; they avail themselves of every opportunity to steal, not only from other people, but from each other; and in consequence of this, many who have long been tolerated amongst them, that I believe, they have lost all confidence in each other; they subsist by hunting, stealing, begging, and sometimes taking.

Immediately after they received one thousand dollars worth of provisions, which was paid to them about the middle of June last, the small pack outfit amongst them and has continued to do so, and they plant their corn without the plough, not even fencing their fields, but leave the corn exposed and uninclosed to make itself, in consequence of the drought killing all their corn, this season, they will have to pass a severe winter; during the dry weather they came to the conclusion that this was not the country designed for them by the Great Spirit, and that the Great Spirit has become dissatisfied with them, and was then frowning upon them, and has ordered the mission farm, and say, look at our white brother's corn, how splendid, beautiful, and green, it is; look here at ours, almost joining his, how parbed and brown; it will be no use.

At present they have had no school, and it seems that what they have had has been only a dead expense to the government; those who have enjoyed the privilege of the school hereafter in dress, manners, and everything else.

I am constrained to say that the Kaws are a poor, degraded, superstitious, thieving, indigent, tribe of Indians; their tendency is downward, and, in my opinion, they may become extinct, and the sooner they arrive at this period, the better it will be for the rest of mankind. I would state, however, before sending my report, that there are nearly four thousand dollars of Indian claims already brought against the Kansas tribe of Indians, deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and which should be removed from this road.

I am, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JOHN MONTGOMERY,  
Indian Agent.

COLONEL A. C. CHESTER,  
Sup't of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.  
John Montgomery is unmistakably an honest, practical and sensible man, and if we were President, he should be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In this age of moonshine and visionary projects for "educating," "christianizing" and "civilizing" the Indian, it is refreshing to find one man, in charge of them, who tells the truth about them, and manifests practical judgment.

It is a remarkable coincidence ("only it isn't") that the Kaws Indians, as described by Agent Montgomery, are precisely like those of Oregon. We sometime since came to the conclusion that there is very little difference in the race—that the Indian is about the same kind of being wherever he is found. He is idle, thieving, lazy, and generally worthless, and the scheme of "civilizing" him is as practicable and possible as a railroad to the moon, and no more so.—The missionaries of various denominations tried this in Oregon, to some extent, for a long series of years, but there is not in the whole Territory a single Indian whose "christianized" condition bears witness to their slightest success.

Under the policy of the late Commissioner Manypenny, (who was as visionary upon this subject as a New England spouter upon the subject of converting the "poor heathen," when impressed with the idea that she has a "call to labor in the missionary

field.") the Indians of Oregon have been collected upon reserves where they are fed and clothed "as a dead expense to the government," as John Montgomery would say. They do not a thing towards supporting themselves. If one of the lazy creatures is set to work for a day on the reserve "farm," (and we predict that every dollar's worth of produce raised on the reserves will cost three dollars, at the common prices of the country,) he must be paid, and paid roundly—probably twice as much as his labor is worth. None of them will work without pay. They are the most pampered set of pusses we ever knew. The system is wholly wrong.—Most of these Indians are able bodied men, capable of earning their own living, and they ought to be made to do it, or left to starve. As it is, white men labor among them, and to provide for them, while they do nothing. If any work is done by them, the "bucks" compel the squaws to do it; and then they not unfrequently beat them to death for not doing more, or just because they can. Some of the head chiefs in Oregon have at various times within the knowledge of men here, killed a half dozen of their women in this way. The "chiefs" and "head men" wear fine clothes, furnished by the government, and go better dressed than the majority of our white population; at the same time they grumble continually because they are not furnished with fine houses, and supplied with whatever they desire. They would like to visit the towns whenever it suits their fancy, stop at the hotels, and have their bills paid by the Superintendent, and complain piteously if such things are refused them. We are glad to learn that the present Superintendent has resolved to put an end to this last practice.

They have also "schools on the reserves here. How successful the efforts in this behalf have been, we have no positive knowledge, but we can well imagine that the measure of success is not unlike that reported by John Montgomery, in the case of the Kaws. To conclude, we say that so far, at least, as the Oregon Indians are concerned, and we believe it is the case elsewhere, Ex-Commissioner Manypenny's scheme is the highest kind of an "air castle"—a supreme humbug. The Indians ought to be treated, when taken in charge at all, as the paupers of the government—cared for and supplied when not able to do it themselves, and required to do it when able.

"STILL HARKING ON MY DAUGHTER."—The Standard is at the old business of herring from all the Countries, and learning that they don't approve of the platform of the Territorial Convention! We have never known such unanimity in the party throughout the Territory, as that which approves of the platform adopted by the Territorial Convention, entire.

Wm. Parker, Esq., of Parkersville, informs us that his name was placed upon the Independent ticket of this county without his knowledge or consent, and that he utterly repudiates all such acts; and furthermore, Mr. P. says he would not serve if elected over the regular Democratic nominees.

THE ELECTION.—As we have no regular opposition candidate for Delegate to Congress, and no opposition local ticket in any of the counties, much apathy exists concerning the election of next Monday. We hope our democratic friends will not neglect to turn out and vote.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the Marion House hotel, in this place, has changed hands. Mr. May, the new proprietor, has had much experience in keeping a public house.

Geo. Nelson, an old Lafayette correspondent predicted, refused to run on the Yamhill boot, black republican ticket. He was too good a democrat to be caught in that crowd.

The Standard pretends to publish the names of the democratic nominees, yet refuses to raise the names of the Lane, Yamhill, Benton, Clatsop, Lane and Douglas candidates.

We have had very heavy rains during the past week. The wheat crop is now past all danger from drought.

DEER CREEK, O. T. May 15, 1857.  
FRIEND BUSH—Lang yae I suggested to you the propriety of discontinuing Statesman addressed James Barker. The individual left this county several months since, and his paper is taken out by neighbors. If he has paid up, you had better stop it, and if he hasn't paid up, you had better stop it—either way to suit you. Yours truly,  
James Barker owes eighteen dollars for the Statesman.

Postmasters will confer a special favor by informing us in all cases, when they know we are sending the Statesman to men who never mean to pay for it. We want to discontinue all such at once.

EUGENE CITY, LANE CO., May 9, '57.  
In pursuance of previous suggestion, several citizens of Lane county met at the court-house for the purpose of taking preliminary steps in organizing an agricultural society in this county. The meeting was organized by calling Dr. Patterson to the chair, and appointing George B. Currey, secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by W. E. Hat. Mr. Spencer then made some remarks encouraging the farmers to go on and cultivate the soil.

On motion, the meeting appointed a committee of five to draft a constitution and present it at a meeting to be held at Eugene City, on the first Monday in June, for its rejection or adoption. The following gentlemen were chosen on said committee: Messrs. Hat, Patterson, Belan, McCurray and Currey.

Moved, that the minutes of this meeting be presented to the editors of the Oregon newspapers, with a request that they publish them; and that this meeting ask the co-operation of the friends of progress, to whom we give a cordial invitation to meet us on the first Saturday in June.

On motion, adjourned.  
A. W. PATTERSON, Ch'n.  
G. B. CURREY, Sec'y.

Elsewhere we publish a report of John Montgomery, Indian Agent, in Kansas.—Below we give Commissioner Manypenny's reply to the same. It furnishes some insight to his ideas and plans:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, Oct. 5, '55.  
Sir—Referring to your letter of the 17th ultimo, enclosing what purports to be the annual report of Agent Montgomery, I have to remark that, upon a careful perusal of said report, I find that the agent speaks in very improper terms of the Indians under his charge, as will appear from the following quotations from his communication, viz: About the middle of June last, the small-pox broke out among them, and has continued fatally with the greater number of them; it seems, to the great satisfaction and admiration of all those who have any acquaintance with the Kaws." Again:

"I am constrained to say that the Kaws are a poor, degraded, superstitious, thieving, indigent, tribe of Indians; their tendency is downward, and, in my opinion, they may become extinct, and the sooner they arrive at this period, the better it will be for the rest of mankind."

In view of the expressions used, in connection with the Indians committed to his fostering care, and presuming that they were made without due consideration as respects their true import, I have to direct that you will apprise Agent Montgomery of the nature and extent of his duties to those untutored wards of the government; that instead of designing their extermination, he should employ the best means within his reach calculated to promote their welfare and improvement, and that language such as that above quoted is an improper and unjustifiable reflection on the Indians, as it is unacceptable to this office.

Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
Commissioner.  
A. CHESTER, Esq.,  
Superintendent, &c., St. Louis, Mo.

CLATSOP COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.  
Pursuant to notice by the Democratic Committee of Clatsop County, the delegates from Astoria and Clatsop precincts met in convention on Monday, the 15th of May, and organized by calling John Adair to the chair, and appointing J. G. Hunter, secretary. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the various offices, which resulted as follows:

For Delegate to Constitutional Convention—John Adair.  
Joint Councilman for Clatsop and Yamhill—R. W. Morrison.  
Representative—John Brown.  
Judge of Probate—Samuel T. McKean.  
School Superintendent—Moses P. Hubbard.  
Commissioner for District No. 3—D. C. Ramey.  
Public Administrator—J. G. Hunter.  
Treasurer—Conrad Boelling.  
Assessor—John Thomas.  
Coroner—J. M. Shively.  
Surveyor—T. W. Wallace.  
Justices of the Peace—S. T. McKean and Lorenzo Root.  
Constables—John Wharstaff and Chas. Anderson.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially endorse the election of James Buchanan as President of the United States, upon the platform adopted at the National Convention held in Cincinnati; and that we recognize the resolutions passed by the Territorial Convention at Salem, on the 13th of April, as obligatory upon every democrat in Oregon.

On motion, John Hobson and John G. Hustler were appointed a Democratic County Committee.  
On motion, the meeting adjourned.  
JOHN ADAIR, Ch'n.  
J. G. HUSTLER, Sec'y.

Umpqua County Democratic Convention.  
At the Democratic County Convention held at Elkton, Umpqua Co., on the 9th of May, 1857, for the purpose of nominating candidates for County officers, &c., to be supported at the June election next, the following proceedings were had to-wit:

On motion, Judge Wells was called to the chair, and R. Lord was chosen secretary pro tem, and afterward declared permanent officers of the Convention.

On motion of D. Wells, Esq., the viva voce system of voting was adopted and upon examination of the minutes, it appeared that the following named gentlemen were nominated candidates for the various offices: For Representative—Benjamin Brattain. Delegates to Constitutional Convention—A. C. Gibbs, J. M. Cozad.

County Auditor—D. W. Stearns. Probate Judge—S. D. Dickinson. Public Administrator—W. E. Lewis. Superintendent Common Schools—W. W. Wells.

Sheriff—H. G. Brown. County Commissioner—John Hudson. Treasurer—Wm. Helbert. Coroner—Joseph Beasley. Assessor—Samuel Adams.

Voted that James Farmer and S. D. Dickinson, of Yoncalla, and Wm. Barr, of Green Valley, be added to the County Committee.

On motion of J. M. Cozad, the following Resolution was offered and adopted: Resolved, That this Convention approve and adopt the platform established by the late Territorial Convention held at Salem.

Voted that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Democratic papers of this Territory.  
JOHN HUDSON, Chairman.  
R. H. LOAN, Sec'y.

ASTORIA, (Monday night), May 18th.  
Mr. Bush—Sir: We have nominated R. W. Morrison for the Council, and John Brown for Representative—both staunch national men, and endorers of the resolutions of the Territorial Convention. The opposition here nominated Thos. Scott for Council, and Jas. Jeffries for Representative. You will see proceedings. We shall make the best fight we can.

We have had no mail from south of the Canyon for three or four weeks.

Mr. Gathrie, late Secretary of the Treasury, reports that while in office he brought no less than twelve hundred millions of Government defaulters, whose aggregate defaultation amounted to over six millions of dollars. In nearly all these cases the defaulters have been found dead or insolvent or not found at all, and Government has been obliged to pay the costs.—St. Louis Intelligencer.

Wah-Bah-Gooah, Chief of the Chipewas, is a Free Mason, and spoke at the recent re-election of Grand Master Lewis at Boston.

For the Statesman.  
The Convention Agains.  
Dear Sir—The card, defining my position relative to some of the provisions of the contemplated Convention, which appeared in the last issue of the Statesman, was written in great haste in the midst of the Court business. I desire to occupy a small additional amount of space in this issue to add what escaped my mind when writing the former communication.

To what was previously published I now add:—  
13th. I am in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature at least after the new States have been fairly and successfully settled in motion.

13th. I am opposed to any material increase in the present ratio of representation in the lower House. "Large bodies move slow."—I prefer the usual ratio of representation which prevails in the western States, to the army of Legislators which come up from every township in Massachusetts.

13th. I am in favor of the election of all officers—legislative, executive and judicial—by a direct vote of the people. And, when the people have elected their Legislators, I am in favor of their—the people—exercising the right of memorializing, petitioning and instructing their representatives. But here, in my judgment, the powers and duties of the people should stop. The Legislative department of the government should be the Legislative department; and not as has become too common of late years—perform a part only of the legislation of the country and submit a part to be enacted by a vote of the great body of the people.

When the Legislature—the fundamental principle of the government—has abdicated its power and received their sanction, the Legislature—as its name imports—should exercise the right and the power and responsibility of enacting all the laws and doing all the necessary legislation of the country.

14th. In my judgment, "the world is too much governed." I am in favor of few, plain, simple and practical laws; and (when the will of the majority has fairly expressed itself in the enactment of laws,) a cheerful acquiescence in and implicit obedience to them.

15th. I am in favor of changing the time of our general elections from the 1st Monday of June to the 1st Monday in September.

16th. I am in favor of fixing the future permanent location of the Public Buildings—Capitol, University, &c.

17th. I am in favor of limiting the term of office in the executive department to two years, and in the judicial to five years.

18th. I cheerfully adopt the suggestions of the Statesman and would embrace *omnia* as in limiting or interdicting power to create debts.

19th. As to the question involved in the amount of salaries to be fixed for the officers of the prospective State, I previously hinted my judgment. But, should the sums named be deemed insufficient or "so low as either to exclude poor men or deprive the people of the services of the best talent in the State, they should be increased to an amount that would secure other desirable results—results involving the best interests of the country and the permanent welfare of society.

20th. I am in favor of permanently settling, and fixing the ratio of representation in the Legislative Assembly, by a Constitutional provision—making *de jure* members of the people, and not merely *de facto* members, the real basis of representation.

In looking over my former communication I observe, in my fourth subdivision, your types make me say—"I am opposed to all Legislative religious tests." I wrote "religious tests" only.

The foregoing—including my former letter—embraces all I deem it new necessary or useful to communicate.  
Very respyly, yours, &c.,  
DELAZON SMITH.  
LANE CO., May 20, 1857.

YAMHILL, May 10, 1857.  
FRIEND BUSH—On last Monday, in the town of Lafayette, at the convention, the opposition and some disaffected democrats led on by Messrs. Shuck, Allen and others, saw proper to leave the convention because a majority of the delegates adopted the platform of the Democratic Territorial Convention of the 13th of last month.

The most false after they could not succeed in putting down the long cherished principles and usages of the party, and to elevate the Standard and its editor, left the convention in a great rage, and had a consultation, and agreed to call a mass meeting on Tuesday week, to confirm the dark treason and dirty work, and drive the principles of the Democratic party from the land. Many of these warm supporters, allies and eulogists, two years ago, were cordial supporters of the old copper-faced Know-nothing calf. They then voted against Lane and the democratic candidates; now they will do the same. Those who acted with the democratic party at the last election, who bolted the convention because they could not get things their own way, were highly incensed and greatly offended at the resolutions of the Territorial Convention, which cast censure upon bolters who were inside or outside of convention or caucuses, and bolted the regular nominees of the party, and supported those of the opposition, or democrats who justified such traitorous conduct. It was easy for our forerunners then to tell traitors and Tories. It is just as easy for democrats now to tell who are traitors to their principles, as it was then for the gallant Marion and others to tell who were Tories. Whenever you find men calling themselves democrats, doing all they can to cause defeat to the regular nominees of the party, from delegates down to the lowest offices of the counties, you may as truly know those men to be traitors to the principles of the Democratic party from the land. Our patriotic forerunners did those opposed to the principles of liberty. I ask democrats everywhere to look at principle and not to men. Look how the democratic party through every Administration from Jefferson down to Buchanan have been assailed by the bank shirkings, Van Buren in 1837, and the bank of demon, and exhibited in the infernal regions, with the words written in large letters, "Sub-treasury in Hell," a measure which forever divorced the national revenue from the thriving banks.

Would any of the delegates who acted in the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, have been satisfiable in bolting that convention, if they did not get their favorite man nominated? Did not every State in the Union send up their delegates to that convention, some of them instructed from their States to go for Mr. Pierce, others instructed for Mr. Douglas? Had any of the delegates who went for

Pierce or Douglas, any right from the masses of the party, to bolt the nomination of Mr. Buchanan? If any of the delegates from the different States had refused to act in that convention, would the Democrats of such State have been justified by the masses of the party in voting against Mr. Buchanan and for Fillmore or Fremont? If they had bolted the regular nominee, and voted for either of the other gentlemen, would they not have been looked upon as traitors to the party; and treated as such by democrats every where?

If they would have lost their standing by such an act with the democrats of other States, for bolting the regular nominee, Mr. Buchanan, would it not be fair to infer that any number of democrats who bolted the convention of the county because they could not get favorite men, are equally odious in the eyes of the democrats of such county and Territory, as would have been the supposed bolters in the other case.

Those nine bolters, Shuck, Allen, Olds and others, have made their nominations, and on last Tuesday, called upon whigs, know-nothings and republicans to confirm and ratify their traitorous and dirty work. One whig, old man Bayley repaid them with scorn, and told them in a public speech that they had bolted the convention, and the pure name had held a caucus in five minutes as they bolted, and nominated the most a full ticket out of their own number, and now called upon whigs to sustain them, in their treasonable and traitorous conduct; he, for one whig, warned them to beware of the lonely sine.

TRUTH.  
ROSELAND, May 16, 1857.  
FRIEND STATESMAN—As the proceedings of our county convention have not appeared in the columns of the Statesman, we drop you a line just as the mail goes out, to inform you that we did have a convention on the 5th ult., of the interdicted and undemocratic. Every precinct in the county was represented, and more harmonious spirit was never witnessed in any convention. The first thing done was the reading of the resolutions adopted at the Territorial Convention. A motion was then made for their adoption, and passed unanimously—not a vote against them. Yet there has been one or two "Jeffersonian" Democrats, as they call themselves, who were in that convention, and who, if they were opposed to the resolutions, had not the manliness to vote against them, have since been going around with their tails down, and their ears pinned back, growling and whining about them like a sick dog at a funeral.

Deeds, Chadwick, Whitted and Fitzhugh were nominated for Delegates to the State convention. The first two of these are too well known abroad and at home for their ability as politicians, and men, for me to say a word about them. The latter two are both farmers, well known in this county for their intelligence, industry and integrity as men, and both have had considerable experience in parliamentary usages. They will all be elected so sure as they live till the 1st of June. And we think a little as "as they are smart men, they certainly will take that long, for any fool can live a little while."

There are a few men in this county who think that a great desire to be conspicuous; their motto is "rule or ruin"; some of them have been fighting bullies in other parts of the Territory, but finding their brawling could not intimidate the Young America of Douglas county, and that their amazing talents were not appreciated, they have for the last year or two taken to the regular nominations, and have split their tickets and voted for "gold-bugs." Oh! what a righteous contempt have they for corruption, and for *diques* and *caucuses*—where a few leading men—lawyers—get together and rule the masses! (A compliment indeed to the farmers.) And this year they set their heads together and argue thus: "The Democratic party is pretty well divided in this county, on all the big questions; "we are for niggers, and will vote for no man, not even for constable, who is not uncompromisingly for niggers— all the free-saters will go with us; many good democrats who are conscientiously opposed to the institution will have to drop off—thus we will divide and distract." But let the Salem resolutions throw all the fat in the fire. "Now what shall we do?" "Why the democrats are going to nominate some lawyers"—"the majority are not lawyers." "We will raise the anti-lawyer humbug, and array the farmers against the lawyers."

A call is circulated for a "People's Convention," and all the tax-payers are invited to attend. Now don't that sound British like? A poor devil who has been unfortunate, and couldn't pay his taxes has no vote in that convention. The day arrives, and here they come, the broken down heaves of many obsolete ideas. See how they affiliate! "The men who would vote for a constable who was not a free-sater, and the solid rabid old abolitionists that ever was nurtured in the Isle of Sidney, "cheek-by-jowl" together."

But do they make their nominations publicly and above board in the broad light of Heaven? No, three of them get together—just three—in a pile of lumber, behind a Jerusalem store, and nominate two men, to run against Chadwick and Whitted, one of whom is not a farmer, but a preacher, and Whitted to get nominated on the Democratic ticket for school superintendent, because nobody happened to run against him.

The Central Committee have dropped him and nominated Samuel Gordon in his place, and we will run him in so easy it will make their heads swim.  
Yours, in haste,  
MADISON.

LEBANON, LANE CO., May 16, '57.  
Mr. A. BUSH—I take this opportunity of letting you know that the scraps, odds and ends met for the purpose of making out a ticket. They very much reminded me of the time that the L.R. said, "Let there be light" for they were surely without form; but they finally succeeded in getting L. White to take the chair, and J. Marks to act as secretary, and made the following nominations.

For delegates to the Territorial convention, E. M. Walters, John Marks, J. B. Couden, J. A. Dunlap, Mr. Stimpson, and J. F. Backenstow.

For representatives, J. W. Lambert, D. H. Boddy, G. H. Barnett, &c. For school superintendent, Rev. Mr. Fisher.

All of whom were vouchered for as being sound on the goose. An explanation being called for on the term goose, it was defined to oppose slavery not only here, but every where. Some candidates being rejected because they were not willing to oppose slavery in the States as well as here. There were four or five of the old men who managed the whole concern. Some precincts were not represented at all. Some claimed to have come to attend a mass meeting, others as delegates. There were about twenty-five in number, all told.

ALBANY, LANE CO., May 16, 1857.  
Mr. Editor—I attended the convention of the opposition held at Lebanon, and I must say of all the conventions it has been my good or evil fortune to witness, this was the happiest. It was composed of several heads, tender-footed democrats, office-holders every party, abolitionists, republicans and anti-masons, all united, though the machinery needed greasing.

The convention organized by calling Rev. Luther White to the chair, (or rather to a sack of wheat, for it was held in Mr. Ralston's barn—fine place for the dark lanterns) and Mr. Marks as secretary and proceeded to business. Then came the object of the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Fisher did not know—the Rev. Mr. Kendall hoped some other brother would do that duty—the chair-man did not know the object. After several similar remarks from the "brethering," Mr. Jonathan Keeney came forward and nobly relieved the audience from this horrible dilemma by "splurging" about as follows:

Mr. President—As much as I know about the object of our meeting is to nominate candidates to run on the eternal principles of justice and the Democracy as guaranteed to every individual by the Constitution of this United States. There is the principles and them in the matter we have met to nominate. (Rev. Mr. Couden or some Rev. gentleman insisted that this was a republican meeting.) Ahem! well, my education doesn't advance me far enough to know the difference between the name of the word Democrat and Republican. Now I'm a democrat, and I think I'd have to be a republican for me here.

The first action was on the passage of the preamble, which in most cases is adopted last, but as no one knew better, I suppose they may be allowed to plead ignorance of everything save religious matters as the preliminary actions were ministers of the gospel. The preamble and resolutions may be verbatim, but they are correct in substance, as far as I can recollect.

PREAMBLE—Whereas, the so-called democratic party have become corrupt and rotten to the core; and whereas, the so-called democrats have deprived some of its best members of the benefits, and whereas, they have made those offices attainable by barter and sale; therefore be it resolved, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Fisher, Rev. Mr. Couden, and brother Drose opposed the clause censuring the democratic party, accusing them of barter and sale. Old Fussy, alias Bro. Gallaher, and several of the "brethering" were in favor of letting it remain; so they did not strike it out.

The next thing in order was the experience of the brothers. Bro. Kendall insinuated that it would do good. Then, sir, occurred a scene that would do justice to a set of jurers. The following sentiment, in the shape of a resolution, was introduced, but whether it was passed I am unable to think it was lower.

Resolved, That the democratic party, by and through the instrumentality of the Masonic organization, imposed upon the appetites of the volunteers north, and compelled them to eat horse-meat.

A brother insinuated to the president and secretary that this was a matter of evidence, and needed to be incorporated in the proceedings. Another brother gave his experience while sitting. He asserted that McCung, previous to his acting with the democratic party, had had his property assessed at four thousand dollars. This year, though he had the same amount of property, was assessed at but one thousand, consequently he (McCung) intended to act in the future with the Democracy; also, that he himself had been the subject of much vile treatment through the democracy.

Mr. Keeney expressed in his off-hand, wobbegone, God-forsaken manner, his disapproval of the democracy, and gave his experience and connection with them, all of which was received as manna sent from heaven for the benefit of the brethren present. Mr. Couden and others still argued that there were a few honest democrats who were so ignorant that they could not see the manner in which they had been galled, and that all who were sound, sensible men were acting the hypocrite. They then took up the first resolution.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the principle that "a man may not hold the regular nominee of a party and still hold his place in said party."

Resolved, That we will oppose the election of all persons who are not opposed to the introduction of slavery into the future State of Oregon.

It being suggested that one of their party might be nominated to the democratic ticket, they inserted "unconditionally" before "opposed" in the last resolution. After discussing the cheapest mode of building a State-house, they proceeded to nominate candidates for delegates to form a State constitution, and also for the legislative assembly—Jonathan Keeney, D. H. Boddy, Rev. Mr. Couden, Geo. Lambert, W. W. Wells, and a brother named Silson Blain, when I left in disgust. The last sentence I heard was from Mr. Kendall, "that he does not expect to be elected." So mote it be.

LANE CO., May 14, 1857.  
FRIEND DEAR—The right and proper that the elements composing the political factions now warring against the democratic party in Lane County, should be discussed through your columns, and if you deem this worth a place in your paper, let it go to the public. In 1855, when A. A. Smith wanted a place in the council, then the great hobby was, Lane County will be split wide open if J. A. Smith was not elected to the council; and further, no party, no organization, no difference between parties in Oregon; but when Smith got to the council, and that by the greatest misrepresentation and perversion of the truth, he entered into an opposition of the democratic party. And in 1856, the opposition in this county consisted that Bush, Delazon Smith & Co., with the Salem clique, must be sacrificed at the stake, or Oregon would sink; and to carry out this great scheme, they met under an oak tree, near the ancient Court House in Eugene City, without a platform or a principle, and without confidence in each other, and without any other aid, and they were the only party that were not willing to oppose slavery in the States as well as here. There were four or five of the old men who managed the whole concern. Some precincts were not represented at all. Some claimed to have come to attend a mass meeting, others as delegates. There were about twenty-five in number, all told.

United States dismissed. 3d. Kill Bush and Delazon. 4th. Only beat the democratic party, no matter how. The opposition really is Black Republican, and nothing else; yet many of them emphatically deny it, while others own the fact. All the honest, sound, national whigs that stand on constitutional principles are now with the Democratic party, doing battle against the Black Republicans, who are composed of so many different factions, aims, and composed principally of extreme prejudices, and entertaining great anxiety for office, can really never be satisfied more than three months in any party unless they get office. We have a young man named William H. H. in the Democratic Precinct-Convention, 25th of April, and participated in all the rights and privileges of the Convention and who to-day accepted the nomination from the Black Republicans, not yet thirty days old.

The democratic party never was stronger than it now is in Lane; and the ticket will be elected; there is no doubt of that in the least; yet there are a few who have bolted and are greatly misrepresenting the Convention, but those men were black republicans before the Convention, and did not have far to go to get into good standing in the black ranks.

Yours, in haste,  
TRUTH.