ted out of any money in the ernished at prices not exc which they were heretolore appropriately also that said books be forwarded also that rates as may be designated by said member

Contingent expenses House of Represen

For stationery, eight thousand five hun ed and fifty dollars.

For miscellaneous items, five thousand

For the purchase one hundred and forty-two copies of the first and tenth volumes of the works of John Adams for the members of the thirty-second Congress six hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

and thirty-nine dollars.

For the reappropriation of five hundred and eighty-five dollars heretofore carried to the surplus fund, being the amount appropriated for the engraving of fifty-one thousand five hundred and twenty copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report for eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for books for members of the thirty-third Congress three thousand dollars.

For capitol police two hundred dollars.

To enable the clerk of House of Representatives to pay to John C. Rives the additional compensation for the Congressional Globe and Appendix provided in the sixteenth section of the act making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June eightson hundred and fifty-seven, cleven thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-nine cents.

lars and sixty-nine cents.

To enable John C. Rives to pay to the reporters of the House the usual additional peneation for reporting the debates of present session, eight hundred dollars four thousand dollars.

For the completion of the printing her ore ordered by the Senate and House ofore ordered by the Senate and Incanal Representatives and paper for the same, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fees of witnesses in behalf of the government in the Court of Claims and of agents the appointed by the solicitor

or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor thereof to attend to the taking of depositions, five thousand dollars. ARMY.

To meet the expenses of nurses and attendants, authorised by the third section of the act of sixteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act providing for a necessary increase and better organization of the medical and hospital department of the army," from the date of said act to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the reappropriation of fifty thousand dollars of the balance of the appropriation for the medical and hospital departments which was carried to the suplus fund thirtieth June eighteen hundred and fifty-three for the payment of claims applicable to said department accruing during the war with Mexico and not yet settled by the Treasury Department, fifty thousand dollars.

Department, fifty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philagarrison equipage from the depot a livery under contract to such places as circumstances of the service may require it to be sent, of ordinance or ordinance stores, and small arms from the foundrie and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts and army depots; freights, wharfage tolls and forages, for the purchase and hire of horses, mules and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts hire of teamsters transat the several posts hire of teamsters transportation of funds for the pay and other dis oursing departments the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the rulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and Pacific and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be bro't from a distance, seven hundred thousand

For completing the repairs of the branch mint at New Orleans, and rendering the same fire proof, one hundred and twenty thousand six hundred and sixty-one dollars. For seamen's wages, repairs and inciden-al expenses of light vessels, occasioned by damages, loss of moorings, and for necessary expenses in recovering said vessels broken drift during the late storms and freshets,

by floating ice, forty thousand one hun-and five dollars and sixty-two cents. For expenses of raising, cleaning, paint-g, repairing, re-mooring and supplying ing, repairing, re-mooring and supplying losses of buoys, and for necessary expenses in recovering and restoring buoys and their appendages during the late storms and freshets, and by floating ice, thirty-seven thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty cents.

For restoring spindles and repairing day eacons destroyed or damaged by the late torms, freshets and floating ice, fourteen housand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying expenses of the defence of suits against the United States for lands ocmarine hospitals, light houses, and ne at the harbor of San Francis-

co, California, thirty thousand dollars.

To defray expenses incurred in preparing plans and estimates of cost of a new jail for the District of Columbia, and of a building for the proper accommodation of the liment of the Interior, five hundred do

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the extra compensation given by each of the two Houses of Congress, the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, to its officers and employees, shall be paid by its disbursing officer out of the contingent fund, and his accounts therefor shall be allowed by the accounting officers of the treasury department. But nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to remain the initial state of the contained shall be so wentieth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four "to fix the compensation of the em-ployees in the legislative department of the government, and to prohibit the allowance of the usual extra compensation to such as receive the benefit hereof," which said reso-lution is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, except so far as herein provided

ril expenses of the government for the ar ending the thirtieth of June, eightee undred and fifty-six, allowing to the seventher the seventher than sing agent for the late Californi pply and is hereby declared to apply, give said compensation as well when the said compensation as well when the Approved March 3, 1857.

## OREGON STATESMAN

TURSDAY, JULY 7, 1857.

ine to "dun," as bad as any man can to mod." Our published "terms" will show antage of advance payment.

Attacces may be made by mail at our risk, ter need not be registered, but the money be enclosed in presence of a postmaster.

The last Salem Christian Advocate has an editorial article in reply to what we said upon the above subject week before last, in ation with the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Kingsley at the Portland primary meeting, and at the election. The Advocate's article abounds in coarse epithets, such as "unscrupulous," "corruption," " infidel," atheistical," "cowardly," &c., and in unairness, and disingenuousness. We propose to make a few extracts from it, and briefly mment upon them:

Such attacks exhibit gross malignity. Their nuthers know that this wholesals traduction and appeal on of the entire protestant clergy of our ountry are utterly unjust and false. These assaults obviously intend a blow against all true cligion and all religious men, except those who vill trail their principles in the dust of political expediency, and do the beheat of party, right or received by pronounce all such wholesale defanation, under whatever name it is indulged, as affidallist.

The editor of the Advocate knew when

e penned the above that it was based upon He knew that we did not so intend. We voluntarily going into and taking part in a referred to a portion of the clergy, designatitical ministers." Can any man confound such, and claim that the denunciation of the gations. In reply to this, the Advocate first class is an "indiscriminate assault" talks about "christian morality" being "parupon all? In censuring a political priest- amount to conventional rules," and ing, to specially explain that there are some ley. If "christian morality" consists of bad unwaveringly upon it during the canvass,\* clergymen who are not politicians? Just as faith, fraud, and deception, not to say moral and now stands upon it, and unqualified-

We have reflected upon the political char acter of political preachers, yet the Episcoare politcians, have not understood themselves to be referred to. Nor has there been any more occasion for the Methodist, Congregationalist, Baptist, or clergyman of When ministers turn politicians, they ought said, the editor of the Advocate knew this, cian have in the church. And if there was not es of purchase and from the places and was guilty of a wilful perversion of our such a saving and pardoning grace in "chrislanguage. When we speak of "political tian morality," it would be quite as bad for But the assumption of the Advocate, far-fetched, that "these assaults obviously intend a blow against all" ministers, "all true religion and all religious men," with its ad to be a christian for the purpose of disor captandum appeal, marks the small demagogue and uncandid man. From the "except those (" religious men") who will trail trade their principles in the dust of political expediency, and do the behests of party, right or wrong," we understand that the editor of the Advocate holds that a man can "trail his principles in the dust" and do "wrong," mistaken if we do not follow publishing and still be a "religious man." We can understand nothing else from his language .-If that is the "true religion" he is so concerned about, we hope to be spared from its

nisters as is sometimes done, because the sown they are, as a class, non-resistant. It is use thus to attack them in general terms, and in-

The pulpit is the last place from which is a charge which has been ever laid, and all classes, be upright, honest and worthy. obnoxious assaults from the desk, knowing that the assailed cannot be permitted to explain or reply before the same auditory, and to refuse an opportunity for reply, if sought. "Cowardice" should never be utterred in that quarter.

If his "character for purity and integrity" is kept unspotted, the clergyman need never fear "attack" or "inuendo," however 'base" or "general." Junius says: Reproaches have no power to afflict either the man of unblemished integrity or the abanpound character which alone is vulnerable: the man who without uprightness to avoid be ashamed of it. If the editor of the Advocate will "examine his own breast," generally, we think he will be struck with the correctness of Junius' knowledge of the hu-

the reverse is the fact. A portion of the "secular press" carefully exclude from their whose acts have earned them mention there. ses are, except in cases of gross departare from morality on the part of such as have turned politicians, and boasted of extra morality. It is natural that in such in-

spect with an intelerant and bigoted (now, we don't mean those who are set so!) cler- so mixed up that neither does any good.

Parrishes and Osgoods of 1812, whose pulpits resounded with treasonable doctrin pon American arms, cried out "Infidelity self," when a brave people and a patric press denounced their treason, and reviled their teachings. When the noble Douglas administered a rebuke as withering asdt was a larger than common real democrat merited to the "Three thousand Ministers" whole blasphemous pack relped "infidel ing, on the principle that the boy whistle Douglas," and "infidel democracy." And parrot-like, the editor of the "Christian Advocate" chimes in, "infidelity," "atheism" and " spleen against christianity itself." But a more specific cause may be assigned.—
Political men and parties sometimes seek ends
and adopt measures of questionable morality; i. c.
questionable to men who regard christian morality above all mere party discipline, and as paramount to all mere conventional rules and regulations, and as more imperative than fealty to party. Ministers and christians can never subject
their religious principles to the control of party;
they will brook no such trammels, as party may
thus throw around them.

Here is the old charge we rebutted, and the old pretension we exposed. That politicians, as a class, were corrupt and "immoral," and that ministers must turn poll cians to " clevate the standard of pol morality." We maintained that the had everywhere corrupted and debased whatever n politics they had touched, and we appear to the history of politics in the United States for the last three years for abundant

The Advocate talks about "christian me rality" being "above party discipline," and 'more imperative than fealty to party." It must be recollected that we were discussi scriminate assaults" upon the clergy, the conduct of the Rev. C. S. Kingsley, in democratic primary meeting, and virtually, ing them by a common, appropriate and de- if not in terms, giving assurance that he scriptive title-" Political parsons," or "po- would abide by the action of the county convention, of which it was a constituen with "political ministers" those who are not part, and then faithlessly spurning his obliod, is it necessary to a correct understand- pliedly justifies the conduct of Mr. Kings in it after its adoption, stood squarely and necessary would it be in reflecting upon a perjury, it will be fortunate for the world if ly supports the organization. Five demo band of horse thieves to add that there are its propagation is limited. Nobody compensome men who are not horse thieves. morality" into the primary meeting. And when he did so he knew upon what condipalian and Catholic clergy, who rarely ever tions it was done-that he was bound is honor, and by all "morality," except "christian," as defined by the editor of the Advocate, to abide by the action of the meeting. parsons" we mean such, and none other .- the clergyman to falsely pretend, to belong be for an "ungodly" man to falsely pretend ganizing and dishonoring the church.

Ministers have as great a stake in the welfar of the country, as those who follow politics as Any "politician" we know of has quite as much reason for accusing the Advocate editor of following preaching "as a trade, as he has to thus accuse them. We are vastly for one and the same reason-to obtain a livelihood, as the principal.

It is utterly vain for political men to imagin there is no connection between their politic conduct and their moral character.

And it is a base slander to assert olitical men, as a class, do so imagine There are corrupt politicians, as there are corrupt lawyers, or preachers, but they are the exceptions and not the rule. We reprobate the saving that "all is fair in polities," and hold that politicians should, of We scout the idea that a man may be dishonest in politics, and honest in other matters. The character he exhibits in the one respect he will exhibit in the other. But the Advocate editor, with pharisaical complacency, has prated "I am holier than thou," until he has strongly impressed himself with the notion that his journal comprises all the piety, virtue, morality, &c., to be found in the Oregon press. We believe a portion of the "secular press" has exerted quite as moral and beneficial an influence upon the Oregon public, as has the Advocate, although the latter claims a monopoly of the christian graces.

"They who cry church, church, at every word Have no more piety than other people. The daw is not reckoned a religious bird Because it sits causing on a steeple."

It is a "fellow feeling" which brings the Advocate to the defense of the reprehensi ble conduct of partisan clergymen. The "things of this world" occupy no small space in the editor's affections, and not least among them, is a love of rule and power.-Naturally a demagogue, essentially a trimmer and time-server, he proceeds cautiously, and as he thinks the public mind will bear it to the advocacy of the "legal sussion" and fanatical doctrines, of which his heart is brim full. An ardent Maine-law man, he says little about it, as it is not now popular. A warm free-soiler, he follows at a distance the Western Christian Advocate, an abolition sheet, published at Cincinnati, C., and ontents himself mostly with copying freescribers. But if ever the popular breeze haracter of its conductor, the Advocate is ligious" and part " secular," and the sailors praying and sweering in a storm,

tled are referred to our advertising columns, citizen" Leland refers to.

The Standard set up a shout of victory as soon as it had heard from the habi "atheism" and cumity to "christianity it- its face powerfully when the full return exhibited the largest majority for the democratic caudidate for delegate (running on the " Salem platform") he had ever received, jority in the Assembly, and a large demowho prostituted the name of the Most High to the service of a traitorous party, the is however trying to rally again, by boastin going through a graveyard in the dark-

in going through a graveyard in the dark—
to keep up his courage. It says:
In case none of the candidates have changed
their views and become favorable to the Salem
policy since the commencement of the canvass,
and the returns of the election have been correctly reported to us, the next House of Representatives will stand 12 members favorable to the
Salem policy and the Bush faction, and 14
against, who are Democrats. Four whigs are
also elected.

Our figures stand thus : members of th House who are unqualified democrats, and hearty endorsers of the democratic organi zation and its platform : Woodsides, Able Cooley, Cox, Craner, Brown, Whiteaker, Mack, Hayden, Butler, Gates, Matthewa, Kirkpatrick, Brown, Hughes, Spear, and Belkuap-17.

In addition to these, we are assured the Gilliland is, like them, an adherent of the organization and endorser of the platform which, if correct, will make 18. We think Collard will also adhere to the democratic organization, and know not but Mr. Rees will do the same : though not understood to have been original friends of the plat form entire.

Opposition members of the House, being black republicans, knownothings, and "what

Hill, Slater, Shuck, Allen, Jeffers, Dryer, King, Johnson, Warren, Cole-10.

The Council will be four Salem men, three National Democrats and two Whigs. -Standard. The Council will stand as follows : Shiel Drain, O'Bryant, Berry, who are origina supporters of the platform, and Wait, who objecting to a portion of the platform before its adoption, as we understand, acquiesced

Scott, Ford, Smith, Cornelius, Opposi

The Constitutional-Convention will have twe ty-six Salem men, (giving them the doubtful ones) twenty-seven National Democrats, six Whigs and one Republican.—Standard.

The convention will contain, of those who were supporters of the platform, before adoption and after, Williams, Grover, Pee bles, Joseph Cox, Shrum, Shannon, Miller, Coyle, Holt, Bristow, Jesse Cox, A.J. Camp bell, Kelsny, Babcock, Boise, Waymire, Burch, H. Campbell, Meigs, Hendershott, Duncan, Rend, Newcomb, Packwood, Deady, Chadwick, Fitzhugh, Whitted-33. Per haps to this list should be added McCormick, making 34. If McCormick has dis sented from any of the Territorial resolutions, it was simply as to the propriety o the one relating to the Standard. He nev er questioned the correctness of the charge contained in the resolution we believe, and sustained those relating to organization Lovejoy and Kelly, and probably Robbins also stand unequivocally upon the platform as we understand, and adhere strongly to the organization. So unquestionable was Lovejoy's position, that, as in the case of Wait, the opposition refused to vote for him. though not having a full ticket of their own. Farrar adheres strenuously to the organization and endorses all the resolution but the anti-Standard one, and personally denounces that sheet. These make 38. Paul Brattain, Moores, and Olney were elected upon the opposition ticket, but, the first and last, at least, and perhaps all three of them claim to be democrats and it is said endorse the Territorial platform, and will support the democratic organization. We are not certain that Moores thus stands. Olney was called upon during the canvass by the opposition to oppose the platform but declined to say anything about it. Of Prim, there are contradictory reports. He was a whig, elecelected upon the democratic ticket. We understand that prior to the election he anounced himself opposed to the platform, but subsequently, and before the election we are informed he recalled that and endors ed the platform. We don't know how to

Opposition members : Lewis, Matzger Nichols, Olds, Short, Kinney, McBride, Dryer, Logan, Shattuck, White, Auderson Watts, Watkins, Lockhart, Scott, Apple gate-17. Olney, Paul Brattain, and Moores were elected on opposition tickets, as above stated. Starkweather was elected on the democratic ticket, but it is said does not adhere to the organization.

\*So unequivocal was Mr. Wait's position, that the op-

UNEQUAL DIVISION .- The Standard cl nearly all the glory and spoils won by the opposition. Dryer and the Oregonian are nearly driven out the ring. Four or five members are tenderly put down as "whigs," for Dryer, while Leland claims the rest as his kind. Dryer's party will be greased and swallowed by the sore-heads, the first thing

Leland writes a couple of letters himelf from Yambill county in one of which he

wn. &c., is "adhering to the organization but it is that of the colored republican, op

"Benton," we believe, spoke of "Hart-

-Edward Sheil. Linn County-Charles Drait.

Benton and Lane Counties- Avery A Umpqua, Douglas, Coos and Curry Co's

-Hugh D. O'Bryant.

Jackson and Josephine Counties-A. M. Berry.

Washington, Multnomah and Columbia
Counties-Thomas R. Cornelius. Those marked with a star (\*) are opposition. Those not so marked, are democrats A List of Members of the House of Repre-Marion County-Jacob Woodsides, Geo. I. Able, Eli C. Cooley. Linn Co-Anderson Cox, N. H. Craner,

H. M. Brown. Benton Co- Reuben C. Hill, James II Lane Co-John Whitenker, J. W. Mack Polk and Tillamook Co's-Benj. Hayden Polk Co-Ira F. M. Butler. Yamhill Co-\* Andrew Shuck, \*1 Clatsop Co-\*Joseph Jeffers. Clackamas Co-Geo. Reese, F. A. Co

rd. S. P. Gilliland. Washington and Multe Dryer. Multnomah - Wm. M. Kii Washington-\*H. V. V. Johnson Columbia-\*Francis M. Warren. Wasco-N. H. Oates.

Umpqua-\*James Cole.
Douglas-Albert A. Matthews. Coos and Curry-T. G. Kirkpatrick. Jackson-H. H. Brown, Wm. M. Hugh Josephine-J. G. Spear. Jackson and Josephine-R. S. Belknap. Those marked with a star (\*) are oppo

A Last of Delegates To the Constitutional Convention, which meets at Salem, on the Third Monday in August,

Marion County—Geo. H. Williams, L. F. Grover, J. C. Peebles, Joseph Cox, Nicholas Shrum, Davis Shannon, Richard Miller.

Linn—Delazon Smith, J. T. Crooks, Luther Elkins, J. H. Brattain, Jas. Shields, Jr., R. S. Coyle. Lane-E. Holt, W. W. Bristow, Jess

Cox, A. J. Campbell, †I. R. Moores, †Paul Benton—John Kelsay, \*H. C. Lewis, \*H. B. Nichols, \*William Matzger.

Polk and Tillamock—A. D. Babcock.

Polk—R. P. Boise, F Waymire, Benj. F.

Yamhill--\* M. Olds, \*R. V. Short, \*R C. Kinney, \*J. R. McBride. Clackamas J. K. Kelly, A. L. Lovejoy, tW. A. Starkweather, H. Campbell, Na-

Washington and Multnomah - \*Thomas Dryer.

Multnomah-S. J. McCormick, Wm. H.

White, \*Levi Anderson. Wasco-C. R. Meigs.

Clatsop-+Cyrus Olney. Columbia-\*John W. Watts. Josephine-S. Hendershott, \*W. H. Wa Jackson-L. J. C. Duncan, J. H. Reed Daniel Newcomb, &P. P. Prim.

Curry-Wm. H. Packwood. Umpqua-\*Levi Scott, \*Jesse Applegate Douglas-M. P. Deady, S. F. Chadwick omon Fitzhugh, Thomas Whitted Those marked with a star (\*) are oppo

Coos-\*F. G. Lockbart.

†Elected on opposition ticket, but clair ng to be democrats, and understood to ap ove of the platform of the last Territoria mocratic Convention. This may be a mis

take in respect to Moores. [Elected on the democratic ticket, but said to be opposed to the Democratic or ganization.

&Position not known

We have received two pretty long etters from John T. Crooks, of Linn Co., in reply to the Advocate's attacks upon him ust on the eve of the election, and too late for him to reply. We intended to have published one this week, but was unable to make room for it. We shall get the first in next week, unless proceedings of Fourth of July celebrations shall crowd it out. At any rate we shall give place to them as soon as we can make room.

During our absence a letter from Linn County was published making honoraole mention of Delazon Smith in connection with the overwhelming result in that county The Standard has averred that Mr. Smith was the author of the letter. We find by eference to the manuscript that he was not the author. The author is a gentleman well known to us.

John Beeson has published a pam phlet of 150 pages in N. Y., consisting yarns concerning the Oregon war, which have been imposed upon him. To contradict the statements of the poor old man,

The post office department has in vited proposals for carrying the entire mail overland from the Mississippi to San Francisco, in four horse coaches semi-monthly. weekly, semi-weekly. The Interior Department has nearly completed arrangements for the construction of a wagon

Mr. Dawson, mate of the steame Columbia, who it will be recollected was wounded in firing a salute at Portland in April, on the occasion of Gen. Lane's arriral, died of the injuries received.

The men elected from unity ill go to the Convention and the Assembly heir faces set as flint against the Salem who act upon that policy.— "With faces of wood" would better de

scribe the Assemblymen.

ate election. Out of about 90 votes Lawson got but five, and of about the same number Magoon, who opposed Sheil for the Council, got one.

From the best we can learn, several of the Whige elect are willing to stand upon the Cincinnati platform, but repudiate the 5th, 6th, and 7th esolutions of the Salem Convention.—Standard. "You don't say so !"

COUNTIES.	FOR CON-	CONVENT'R.	the Conver- logate.	
Marion,	785	271	699	825
Libn,	1049	68	785	341
Lane,	800	76	518	381
Benton,	585	50	314	284
Polk,	517	63	462	81
Yamhill,	548	195	254	42
Clackamas		121	309	298
Multnoma		89	316	329
Washingto		163	186	330
Columbia,	66	38	49	60
Clatsop,	125	12	67	7:
Wasco,	57	68	98	- 1
Tillamook,		The Part of the	18	100
Umpqua,	160	77	128	10
Dougins,	408	130	381	13
Jackson,	553	180	581	12
Josephine,	408	63	358	18
Coos,	40	and the same of	30	2
Curry,	108	9	109	1000
Total,	7617	1679	5662	347

Avery as well as we will after we have been awhile in Oregon, but thus far we have heard nothing to his disparagement, save through the columns of the Statesman."

It is strange, at least, that two democratic editors should reside in a town no larger than this for the period of three or four weeks, and not have learned to the disparagement of J. U. Avery political character, when it is notorious that he, with his band of sore headed democrats, who, being highly incensed at not being able to control the Democratic Convention in this county, bolted the nominations thereof, formed a coalition with Biddle's and Hovey's bands of factionists, and with the black republican party, and thereby was enabled to

idental Messenger will tolerate a course of this character without censure. Yet they have got to swallow that and far more, if they undertake to defend the political char-

acter of Avery.
I understand that Buckingham has con to the conclusion to contest the seat of Col. John Kelsny in convention to form a State constitution. He was very uncertain and indefinite about the matter, until after he had a conversation with Avery. The thing was then settled, and the uncertainty vanished. Nevertheless, Avery is very anxious to keep what they have done in the premises a profound secret. He thinks by taking that course they can induce the Col and his friends to join their little, contemptible fac-tion. Yours, &c., VERITAS.

SPENCER'S CREEK, Lane Co., O. T. EDITOR STATESMAN-Sir: The season aving so far advanced as to show to the farners of this vicinity that the wheat crops of this season are more or less affected with smut, it is high time that all were casting about for a remedy, either in the form of a preventive or cure. I have tried an experi

of sowing) harrowed twice, rolled once, and left it to the mercy of grasshoppers. I treated both sowings alike, and the land was the same; but in finishing on the 13th, sowed to wait for admission as a slave State until one cast across the piece of new wheat. It a sufficient population enables now stands thus : that sowed Sept 6th, fine, | mand it. large heads, and no smut. That sowed Oct.
13th (old seed) not quite so heavy headed, with some smut. The one cast through the chlarging the republican or "free state" piece of new seed is one-half smut.

I also served a piece of stable ground, of fall breaking, with the same kind of seed, and same kind of land, on the 30th of October. The wheat is probably not quite so heavy as that sowed 13th, a little more smut than the old seed produced, but not half so much as

the one cast of new seed.

From this I conclude that early sowing and old seed are to some extent remedies, or preventives; and I might add summer fallowing. I conclude that Fall plowing, and late Fall and Spring sowing are calculated to create weakness and disease in wheat, and

Vitriol is said by some to be a cure for smut. I should be glad to get the experience of some one or more who has used vitriol with good or bad results. I think the question is one of sufficient importance to call for the experiments of practical farmers, and that they should be made known through

the public press.

If you should think the foregoing worth preparing and giving to the public, you will lo so; otherwise, not. I remain, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JOHN WHITEAKER.

Linu County Agricultural Society. The Linn County Agricultural Soc met pursuant to adjournment, on the 27th of June, at the court-house, in Albany, for the purpose of electing awarding jurors.—
The following named persons were elected:
Horses.—Wm. McIlree, A. Hannon, H. A. McCartney.

CATTLE - Martin Looper, Joel Ketchur

SHEEP.-A. Cox. A. Colver, Joseph Ham POULTRY .-- Wm. McIlree, V. Watson, A.

FARMS AND FIXTURES .-- Luther Elkins, S. S. Markham, John McCoy. FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—J. G. H. Baber, J. W. Pugh. DARIES AND GARDENS .- Olney Fry, jr

A. Hackleman, Wm. Allphin.

MECHANISM IN WOOD.—A. Colver, Martin Looper, Walter Ketchum.

HARDWARE AND SADDLERY.-G. H. ber, C. Burkhart, Thos. Boggs.

NEEDLE-WORK AND HOSIERY .-- Mrs. Del-

azon Smith, Mrs. Baber, Mrs. Lines.
On motion, the Secretary was ordered to send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Statesman office, for publication; and also to give notice that there would b and also to give notice that there would be a proposition made at the next regular meeting of the society to amend the 9th Article of the Constitution so as to invest the Executive Committee with power to fix the time of holding the annual fair, and also the 17th Article, so as to make it the duty of the Executive Committee to appoint awarding committees or jurors; also, Article 20th, so as to invest the Society with power to alter or amend the Constitution without publishing a notice in some newspaper. On motion, the Society adjourned to the time and place of holding the fair, to wit: the 23d and 24th days of Sept., and on Oak creek, about five miles southeast of Albany, near Fry's school house. DELAZON SMITH, Pres't.

D. H. BODINE, Sec'y. The War Claim Co

returned to Fort Vaucouver.

companying the act to enable the people of Minnesota to organize a State gov-ernment, was one passed in the House, dur-ing the last few weeks of Congress, to authorize the people of Oregon to take similar steps for that Territory. It defined the boundaries of the State to be the Columbia river on the north, the 120th parallel of ongitude on the east, and the California 46,000 square miles, or about the same as New York and Pennsylvania. The remaining 140,000 square miles of the Territory were to be reserved as an Indian country, or for a territorial organization whenever it should seem desirable. The bill was taken up in the Senate on the 21st of February, Jackson, 553 180 581 125
Josephine, 408 63 358 183
Coos, 40 7 30 24
Curry, 108 9 109 6
Total, 7617 1679 5662 3471

Dear Bush—I see in the last issue of the Occidental Messenger, under the caption of Benton in error," that the editors state—
"It is true that we do not know Mr

Avery as well as we will after we have been the senate on the 21st of February, and so amended on motion of Mr. Stuart of Michigan, as to make the area of the proposed State 94,000 square miles, the boundary running down the Columbia river 280 miles to the 46th parallel of latitude, following that parallel eighty miles (on the present boundary) to Lewis's Fork, and then running down Lewis's Fork to the Owyhee river, where a direct line for 115 miles would meet the present southern boundary. The Senate also amended the net by throwing the remaining western portion of

publican party, and thereby was enabled to defeat the entire democratic ticket.

I hardly think that the editors of the Ocslave constitution, the democratic party very generally going in for the latter.

The Oregon Statesman, edited by Asahel Bush, late of the Westfield, Mass., Stand-

ard, a gentleman who was one of the rankest pro-slavery democrats that the democra-cy ever boasted in this State, leads off in the pro-slavery movement, denouncing the Wilmot proviso which the territorial at threw over the Territory, declaring that "it has been utterly without influence or effect" in forming the sentiment of the people or preventing the immigration of slaves, (Some of whom are now in the Territory, it says, held nominally as freemen,) and joyfully re-cording that "there has never been so strong a party in favor of slavery in Oregon, as there is to-day." The Statesman complains most bitterly that the enabling act makes the State limits no larger, and many of the nominating conventions censured Mr. Lane, the delegate, because he used no infinence to increase the area. The Statesman, however, defends Mr. Lane by saying that he was "himself dissatisfied with the boundary, yet preventive or cure. I have tried an experiment, trifling as it may appear, and I am willing to let it be known.

I sowed wheat on fallow ground. Sept. 6th, and Oct. 13th. Sowed old seed (that is, and the seed that was a se

enlarging the republican or "free state" ranks by hundreds, or, as a correspondent of that paper very aptly calls it, "purifying that paper very aptly calls it, "purifying the democracy." The republicans were hold-ing meetings in all parts of the Territory, and were preparing for an active contest in favor of freedom. A large meeting at Eugene City was presided over by D. M. Rison, one of the local officers in the Territory, late a prominent leader in the democracy, and a larger portion of the persons in attendance were recruits from the same party. The hunker whigs in Oregon, as at the cast, lowing. I conclude that Fall plowing, and late Fall and Spring sowing are calculated to create weakness and disease in wheat, and hence, smut. From what experiments I have tried in a small way, I am satisfied that Summer sowing, say May or June, would soon prove an effectual remedy against smut. Wheat should stand in the ground fully twelve months, and if longer, so much better.

Vitriol is said by some to be a cure for

We copy the above from the Springfield, Massachusetts, Republican, a leading black -rery black-republican paper of that State. It is quite a pretty piece of exaggeration, and we insert it, to let Oregonians see what black republican "mare's nests" are made of in the Atlautic States. The readers of the Statesman will readily per-

ceive wherein the picture is over-painted. Among other things, they will smile up in Lane county at the announcement that D. M. Risdon was "late a prominent leader in the democracy!" The Republican seems to be possessed of a good deal of information respecting Oregon matters not known to Oregonians. What benighted creatures we are "out here in the timber?"

A large family of colored persons, manumitted by the will of their late master, a gentleman of Montgomery, Alabama, have been provided with a home and means of support at New Haven, Ct. Their mas-ter left about \$12,000 to them, with their freedom, on condition that they should remove to a free State; and one of the executors has recently purchased one or two houses and several lots for them, and the children are now attending one of the public

If any one will take the trouble to water the fate of this "family of colored person for twenty-five years, in the free States, we are confident they will be compelled to acknowledge that their condition was made worse by manumission—that they would scale of being, as slaves, than at the end of that period they do as "freemen"

Delazon Smith delivered an oration on the 4th at Eugene, Judge Williams, at Santiam Forks, J. G. Tower, at Albany, and Amory Holbrook, at Butteville

Those in the vicinity of Eugene City wishing daguerreotypes, are refer advertisement of Parks & Haft.

McMillen, accused of the murder of A. J. Masters, of Washington County, has been acquitted. The ples was self defense.

The election in Washington Territo

The area of the State of Iowa is asmiles larger than had been suppo