

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights, and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum to such superintendents as are entitled to same under the provisions of the act of March, 1857, eight hundred and fifty dollars, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, eight thousand dollars.

FOR THE COASTS OF CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

For all and other supplies for twenty-three lights, cleaning materials of all kinds, and transportation of the same, except as hereinbefore provided, and for the purchase of boats, boatswain and machinery in repair, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, forty-five thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses of twenty-three lights, and buildings connected therewith, twenty-four thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For salaries of forty-six keepers and assistant keepers of lights, at an average of not exceeding eight hundred dollars each, thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, repairing, re-roofing, and general repairs of Cape May, entrance and buoy, and chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, twenty-two thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to same under the provisions of the act of March, 1857, eight hundred and fifty dollars, entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes," on the amount that may be disbursed by them, one thousand dollars.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of August, 1857, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for inspection and transportation purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the lighthouse destroyed by the gale of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, at Cape St. Blas, Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with first-order apparatus the lighthouse at Fire Island, to mark the approach to the harbor of New York, forty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with suitable lens apparatus the lighthouse at Cape Lookout, North Carolina, forty-five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding and fitting with suitable lens apparatus the lighthouse at Lady's Island, North Carolina, twenty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

For completing the lighthouse at or near the north pier-head at Chicago, Illinois, and for protecting the same in addition to the balances of previous appropriations made prior to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, thirty-first August, thirty-thousand seven hundred and eighty-five dollars.

For fuel and expending for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the quarter-master's department, six thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For restoring the lighthouse near Coffin's Patches, Florida, to their condition prior to the hurricane of twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-nine thousand and fifty-three dollars and eighty cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for life stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, two thousand and sixty-one dollars and four cents.

For compensation of fifty-four keepers of stations, seven thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For contingencies of life stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, fifteen thousand dollars.

SURVEY OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, including Indian reservations, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and emoluments of surveyors, and the purchase of land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For correcting erroneous and defective lines of public and private surveys of Illinois and Missouri, at a rate not exceeding six dollars per mile, two thousand dollars.

For surveying in Louisiana, at augmented rates now authorized by law, four thousand seven hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For surveying the public land and private land claims in California, including office expenses, incident to the survey of claims, and to be disbursed at the rates provided by law for the different kinds of work, one hundred thousand dollars.

For surveying standard, parallel, and meridian lines in Washington Territory, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For surveying township and subdivisional lines in Washington Territory, at a rate not exceeding twelve dollars per mile, twenty thousand one hundred dollars.

For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, standard parallel, township and section lines in New Mexico, fifty thousand three hundred dollars.

For surveying the necessary base meridian, standard parallel, township and section lines in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, standard parallel, township and section lines in the Territory of Utah, fifty thousand one hundred dollars.

For preparing the unfinished records of public and private surveys to be provided to the State authorities, under the provisions of the act of twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, in those districts where the surveys are about being completed, twelve thousand and seventy-three dollars.

For survey and examination of the survey of the public lands in those States where the offices of the surveyor-general have been closed, under the act of the twelfth June, eighteen hundred and forty, and twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, including two thousand dollars for the salary of the surveyor-general, and the expenses of the survey, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the keys off the coast of Florida by the officers of the coast survey, thirty thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars.

For drawings to illustrate the report of the commissioner of patents for the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five thousand nine hundred dollars.

For flooring the basement rooms in the old portion of the Patent Office building to make them fit for business purposes, painting the interior of said building, repairing roof, and for other incidental repairs, eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For preparing the saloon of the west wing of the Patent Office for the reception of models for patents, and for fitting up and furnishing the same with suitable cases, five thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the support, clothing, medical treatment of the inmates of the Asylum of the District of Columbia, and for the improvement of the grounds of the Asylum of the District of Columbia, including farm and garden, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the Patent Office building three thousand dollars.

For continuing the erection of the north front of the Patent Office building, for the accommodation of the Department of the Interior, two hundred thousand dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington infirmary, three thousand one hundred dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, five hundred dollars.

For grubbing of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, five thousand dollars.

(To be Continued.)

OREGON STATESMAN.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1857.

The Constitution—A State Government.

On looking over our local exchanges since the adjournment of the Convention, one finds food enough, both for amusement and to excite disgust. Amusement to witness the ground and lofty tumbling—the right-about-face—and the labored and severe efforts of certain men to find pretexts to justify them in opposing the adoption of the Constitution; and disgust at beholding the utter and bald-faced prostitution of consistency and truth—the abandonment of every sense of justice and propriety, in order to gratify personal ambition and private and public hate.

It was manifest throughout the session of the late Constitutional Convention, that certain members were determined to render the Constitution odious to the people, if in their power so to do, unless their schemes of partial ambition were gratified. Having failed to accomplish their purpose, they now seek—as the last and only means left them for mischief—to misconstrue, pervert the letter and spirit, and belie the Constitution which the Convention has submitted to the country.

We have hitherto said that there are provisions in the Constitution which we could wish other than they are. This, however, is our individual judgment. We never saw and never expect to see a Constitution which meets or would exactly meet our personal views in every particular. A Constitution is itself but a compromise. In its adoption by a convention, or its ratification by the people, a contrariety of sentiment is expected to exist—this is inevitable, but—as in regard to every other matter under our form of government—the minority must yield to the views of the majority.

We neither blame or condemn any man, of whatever political creed, for voting against the Constitution, if his honest judgment so prompts him. But what we, as a public journalist do blame and condemn, is the perversion of truth in regard to the provisions of the Constitution, and false, hypocritical, revengeful and mercenary opposition to it. Looking to the establishment and furtherance of the best interests of Oregon, we are compelled to expose fraud, falsehood and duplicity, and to demand of those who oppose the adoption of the Constitution, that they shall state their real objections, and do so fairly.

The editor of the Oregonian came to the Legislature last winter in favor of a State government. He advocated and voted for the bill providing for the submission to, and the election of delegates to a Constitutional Convention, by the people. He then declared that the Territory had wealth and numbers enough to justify her in forming a State government; and that her present and prospective interests imperatively demanded this step. Assuming this position, he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

opposing a State government, and seeking to justify his opposition on the ground that the Constitution "concentrates all power in the hands of a few office-holders and party leaders;" that "the hands of the Legislative Assemblies are completely tied up;" that "the judicial powers of the government generally are concentrated in the hands of a single individual;" that "the boundaries are conditional and undefined;" that "internal improvements, &c., are denied, &c.," that "the party in power, &c., dare not place the vote mode of voting in the Constitution;" that "the absorbing question of slavery" has been "designedly covered up" by submitting it to a direct vote of the people; and that "we have not men of capacity, &c., to fill the several offices under this Constitution."

It ought to be a sufficient answer to the foregoing objections, to state that their author was, eighteen months ago, urging these and kindred objections to the then pending proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention; that six months afterwards he was denouncing his own objections as false and groundless, and heartily (apparently) supporting the proposition to hold a Convention. But, for those who may not know or remember these facts, and, especially for those who may not have read the Constitution, it may be necessary to say that not one of the foregoing "serious objections" has the slightest foundation in fact!

So far from "concentrating power in the hands of office-holders," the Constitution, to an unprecedented degree, withholds power from them—clearly limits and defines their duties, and fixes bounds beyond which they may not pass. And so far from "tying the hands of the Legislative Assembly," the Constitution leaves them as free as does any Constitution in the Union, save and except as it respects the chartering of Banks and kindred monied monopolies, and the creation of debt, or loaning the credit of the State.

Any man has but to read the Constitution to know that the statement that "the judicial power of the government generally is concentrated in the hands of a single individual," is a very silly falsehood. And the same is true of the statement that "the boundaries of the State are conditional and undefined—leaving Congress to establish the eastern line, &c." The objection, too, in regard to internal improvement, manufacturing, &c., would lie against two-thirds of the constitutions of the States, and is false in fact.

The objection that the majority did not incorporate in the Constitution the vote mode of voting, is decidedly rich, and coming from the editor of the Oregonian, will not only be esteemed characteristic, but exhibit the dearth of honest and valid objections.

That the "great and absorbing question of slavery has been designedly covered up," is another and decidedly rich specimen!

How "covered up?" By submitting it to the voters of the Territory? Who ever expected, or desired any other disposition of that question? It is not a month since Mr. Dryer, for the twentieth time, gratuitously and pompously affirmed that he was for submitting that question to the people! But he wants "political aspirants" to "show their hands." Is he, or any one else, in doubt as to where any prominent democrat in the Territory stands upon that question? Did not the editor of the Oregonian know whether we had "men of sufficient capacity to fill the several offices under the Constitution" last winter when he was advocating and voting for a State government?

But, says this editor, "we shall vote against the Constitution" because he (the editor) has "heard it said" that a State government will inure to the benefit of the democratic party! He would vote against the majority interest of all the people of Oregon because he has "heard it said" that a party, that embraces within its organization two-thirds of the people of the Territory, would be pleased with and benefitted by the Constitution!

Mr. Dryer declared here in Salem, not ten days before the adjournment of the Convention, that he did not know whether he should support or oppose the Constitution; but that he rather thought he should oppose it for fear he should, by advocating it, "lose his identity." He thought it would not be promotive of his interests "to advocate the adoption of the Constitution;" to "fall on to the democratic party!" And seeing a very poor prospect of dividing or disorganizing the democratic party, whereby gentlemen of his political faith could get into Congress, he very sagely concluded that he would oppose the Constitution, on the ground that there were not enough "men of capacity to fill the several offices under this Constitution!"

"No rogue 'er felt the halter draw. With good opinion of the law!"

Next comes Avery's organ—the "Occidental." "Oregonian," free State, black-republican, know-nothing organ, and "Occidental," slave State-Avery organ! Par no-bile fraud!

Remarkable coincidence! Mr. Dryer had seven reasons for opposing the Constitution. The "Ox" has only six. Of these latter the major portion are simply a repetition of Mr. Dryer's. The few which are original are peculiarly Averyish. For instance, the 4th, in regard to the seat of government.—The "seat of government," the seat of his breeches-pockets and the "Salem clique" are the only politics that Avery has! "In a word, (says this personal and local organ,) the jacket fits too closely." As the editor, who is recently from California, has not taken the trouble to point out wherein "the jacket fits too closely," we would invite him, or more particularly his readers, to contrast the Constitution now submitted, with the California Constitution. In that State the "jacket" fitted loosely, and the result is a four million State debt, which is practically repudiated, and the people are paying enormous, extravagant, unprincipled, faithless, and bankrupt government. In the light of their example, the "jacket" ought to fit more tightly here, and that it does so, is its highest recommendation.

But, says the "Ox," "the time fixed for its submission is too near at hand." In other words, this man would be understood to hint that if he had a year or two of time, he could convert the free State men over to his views. That, we take it, is "all in my eye, Betty Martin." Be that, however, as it may, is Oregon to be kept out of the Union, and its important and paramount interests to be discarded or kept in the back ground for years, in order to afford a few strangers from California time and opportunity to experiment upon our credulity or the chance of trying to induce us to adopt this or that theory, about matters too, upon which we have thought and reasoned as long and know quite as much as they do? Upon the proposition in question every citizen of Oregon knows that his mind is made up and he is now prepared to vote.

The truth is, that the people of Oregon have vast interests at stake which can be secured in no other way than by becoming a State. Such we regard for instance, our war debt. The interest alone, upon which, for a single year, would just pay the current, annual expenses of five just States! And we do not believe that the people of Oregon will ever realize the first dollar of this war debt until we become a State.

In view of the foregoing and many other important considerations, not how necessary to be repeated, the people of Oregon will act very unwisely if they allow themselves to be moved this way and that way, like chessmen upon the chessboard by designing parties. They ought not to suffer their minds to be diverted from their interests.—Every man should ask himself what he is to gain by voting against the Constitution. Does any man wish to see the "slavery question" kept up for years to come, and the seum and flood-wood of California and other regions, floating into Oregon, as so much fuel to enkindle and keep burning the elements of strife and discord? Does any man desire to invite discord, distrust, doubt and uncertainty? Does any one hope to see re-enacted, upon the soil of Oregon, the scenes of Kansas? And, for the sake of these, will any man vote to postpone, or, perhaps wholly forego the present and prospective interests of Oregon in respect to the war debt, unappropriated lands, the improvement of our harbors, &c., &c.? If not, let him turn his back upon the state slang about men and particular localities, and give the Constitution an honest examination and an honest vote. This course, and nothing short of this, is worthy of a thinking and self-governing American citizen.

FREE NEGROES.—From the indications the vote to exclude free negroes and mulattoes from the State of Oregon, will be almost unanimous.

Nor a "Cry."—It has been recently ascertained that what was supposed to be the act of incorporation of the city of Salem, never passed the Assembly, and consequently never possessed any validity. By reference to the journals it is shown that the bill, introduced in the House, passed that body, and was materially amended in the Council; that those amendments were never acted upon in the House, for the "act," as enrolled, and on file in the Secretary's office does not contain the said amendments. The journals not only do not show the concurrence of the House in the amendments, but, compared with the enrolled "act," they show affirmatively, that the amendments were never concurred in, for the bill as enrolled as it went from the House. The House never acted upon the amendments, and the bill never went back to the Council, consequently that body could not have receded from its amendments.

The blunder probably occurred in this way: The clerk of the House, when the bill, amended, came from the Council, inadvertently placed it with bills passed, instead of with those yet to be acted upon by the House, and from thence it went into the hands of the enrolling clerk, and presiding officers by whom it is signed. But the signatures give no validity to the bill, as the enrolling is a mere act of authentication.—There can be no doubt of the invalidity of what has been acted under as a law, we think.

We understand that the bill amending the Oregon City charter, and the "act" creating the office of public administrator, and defining his duties and powers, are in the same condition of the Salem "charter."

Dreadful!

A correspondent of the Oregonian who signs himself "An Old Californian" is terribly alarmed for fear the people of Oregon will adopt the Constitution before them. One of his objections is as follows: For instance, the first section of the article on corporations provides, in the context, that no bank shall exist in the future State, that is to have the privilege of issuing its own check; it also prohibits a merchant from paying his accounts by a check on his banker. Was there ever a proposition so absurd!

Yes, there "ever was" a proposition vastly more "absurd"—and that was one imperitously made by you, that the Constitution should permit banks and banking for the benefit of California's bankrupts and swindlers. You "propose" that the people of Oregon shall permit lazy, idle and dishonest loafers, who are being starved out of California, to swindle them under the protection of bank charters, and it is "monstrous" that the Oregonians object, and have "shut the door" on what we have no use for, and what would be an unmitigated curse—banks.

It is not true that the Constitution "prohibits a merchant from paying his accounts by a check or his banker"—there is not a shadow of truth in the statement. The Constitution prohibits nothing of the kind.

Again, this says "Californian" objects: "And, why do the convention with a sovereignty of the nation, and ask conditionally for the boundary of a State? Are the people of Oregon so much the vassals of a few political wire-workers, that they must?"

Crook the plant hinges of the knee, That thrill may follow fanning!"

Are they to descend to the game of "grab" for a few acres? Sir, the proposition is monstrous. It is a libel on the character of your people. The high-minded, high-toned, honorable senators of the United States Senate will spurn your contemptible vassalage, and indignantly refuse to listen to such conditions. What a State apply to Congress as an independent republic, for admission into the confederacy, on condition that Congress will give them, or take from them, a little strip of Territory! Such a proposition has never heard of before in the annals of the nation.

Now what is all this "sound and fury"—mock heroics—based on? Simply this: the boundaries of the State, as fixed in the Constitution, include a small strip of Washington Territory. Some of the members thought, that at the request of the Washington Delegate, Congress might change that boundary so as to leave out that strip, and that would make the re-submission of the Constitution to the people necessary. And to avoid that, it was provided that Congress, if it thought proper, might strike out that small strip of territory. And this is that "monstrous proposition" which in the opinion of this "high-toned" "Californian" makes the people of Oregon "menial supplicants" and "contemptible vassals."

I might go on and recite many other objections to the constitution, but your able pen is more competent for the task than mine. There is one thing certain, if the people adopt the present constitution, every possible influence shall be brought to bear, to prevent the California delegation in Congress from voting in favor of our admission; because I do not believe that the people of Oregon will vote with a constitution as presented to them by the late convention.

Awful! He don't believe the people of Oregon want such a Constitution, although they vote for it—he don't. And "every possible influence shall be brought to bear to prevent the California delegation from voting in favor of our admission." Powerful "influence" he has. What a dust he kick up says the fly to the coach wheel. We don't suppose it would be possible for this very indignant "Californian" to make the acquaintance of one of California's delegation.

We think we know this "Old Californian" and if we do, he is a "Jeremy Diddler" who owes sundry board, and other bills in Oregon, as not a few of California's "Jeremy Diddlers" do.

There are a number of Californians in the Territory, and every one of them, so far as we know, are opposing our Constitution, and dreadfully alarmed for fear the electors of Oregon will adopt it. Now, we wish to treat these gentlemen respectfully, notwithstanding we think their interference is not devoid of impertinence, and we respectfully say to them, in the name of Oregon's electors, "hands off, gentlemen; this is exclusively our porridge, and we don't wish to see your fingers or spoons in it; we are, or think we are, capable of con-

ducting our own affairs, without advice from any outside quarter, and especially from the sons of a State bankrupt and repudiating." Oregonians may be "close-fisted," as some of you complain, but they are very honest people, and if they owe you anything you can get your money.—They don't repudiate, either collectively or individually. We have no bankrupts, and no bankrupt laws, and no occasion for any. Our Constitution may be a "close-fisted," and "close fitting" one, but we intend to "pay as we go," under it, and to make sure that we do that, we intend to be economical—and accordingly we have made an economical Constitution—a "close fitting" one—and one which leaves down no bars for extravagance and debt. We don't intend to have any California experience here, and your efforts to persuade us to, will prove futile and fruitless. When you have paid your enormous debt, and provided for the support of your government without oppressing your people with taxes—taxes upon your own people, and Oregonians who visit you—we may take counsel of you; but not before. At present, we will profit by your extravagance and knavishness, and carefully avoid it. And that is why we favor our "close-fisted," "tight-fitting" Constitution. If Oregon, like California, ever becomes a nation of bankrupts and repudiators, it will be when they and their Constitution, like Californians and California's, become more "open-handed," [improvident] and "loose-fitting."

2. It (the Constitution) places too many restrictions upon the powers of the Legislature and the people.—Occidental.

Your California Constitution didn't possess "two (too) many restrictions," and the consequence is the people, after having ceased to pay the interest on, and virtually repudiated a four million State debt, are groaning beneath the weight of taxation to support an unrestricted government. The State is bankrupt, seedy, and desperate, and mainly for want of these very restrictions which our convention has wisely placed in the Constitution now before the people.

3. The credit injustice in locating for years, if not for all time, the seat of government at Salem, against the clearly expressed wish of the people.—Occidental.

Now, it is not at all probable that Avery suggested that reason! Oh no!

The fact is, the constitution provides that provision shall be made for submitting the seat of government to the people, at the first session of the Legislative Assembly. Avery has another objection to this section which he has not caused to be stated in the Ox. The Constitution requires all State public buildings to be located at the seat of government. That leaves him nothing to trade upon!

5. The unjust apportionment of representatives to the first Legislature, by which a preponderance of political power is given to a minority.—Ox.

Then that "preponderance of political power is given to the minority" in the small counties. For there are no two counties in the Territory which are so far short of the representation to which the population is entitled, as Adams and Marion, yet they do not complain. The present apportionment, under our Territorial government, is most villainously unequal.

IMPUDENCE PROPERLY MET.—A while ago some black republicans, know-nothings and softs (it would be hard to tell "which is which") of Yamhill wrote Gen. Lane a letter, which they published in the Standard. General Lane treated it, as he ought to have done, with the contempt of silence, whereupon the Standard, with characteristic impudence exclaims: "This may appear whimsical to the General, thus to treat his former friends and partisans when they respectfully address him upon the reasons for their political course during the last canvass. Gen. Lane may think that he can contemptuously treat a whole county as he has the signers of that letter. But of this he may be assured, that every like treatment to men in Oregon will only plant another thorn in his future path."

It is generally thought that Lane had better answer the Yamhill letter before he leaves the Territory.

This poor creature's threats are laughable. When Gen. Lane takes notice of any such correspondence, "the sky will fall and we shall catch larks."

THE AVERY-OR MAN A BLACK REPUBLICAN.—It is said that the *Conge Argosy*, at Oregon City, is out against the Constitution. Avery's Ox is ditto. Now the Ox sagely reasons that because black republicans will vote for a free State, that every democrat who votes to make Oregon a free State is a black republican, because the latter chance to vote as he does. As the editor of the Ox and the back of the Oregon City Conge organ are going to vote together against the Constitution, by a party of reasoning, they are both kinky-headed black republicans.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company at this place have resolved to erect an extensive flouring mill, and have voted to increase their capital stock \$16,000 for that purpose. The additional stock has been already nearly all taken. We believe that will prove more profitable to the company than the manufacture of wool, and more useful to the country.—We are of the opinion that the time has not yet come in Oregon for the manufacture of woollens, except in families.

DON'T THINK IT WILL PAY.—Prof. Mix, of California, but recently married with a Portland, (O. T.) lady, proposes to start a daily paper at the latter place. Oregon must have some daily mails, and a good many more inhabitants before a daily will "pan out."

HON. SPEAKING.—We are informed that Hon. Delano Smith, while attending the courts in this judicial district, will address the people of the various counties in favor of adopting the Constitution.

MR. FARRAR. We learn, supports the Constitution. He was last week mentioned as opposing it.

Somebody has told the Ox man that a great many Statesmen have been disappointed lately, and he is veridant enough to believe it. We have more subscribers on our books now than ever before, and we don't think there were ever fewer stoppages, from all causes, during any five months than during the last five; while the additions to our list as compared with the loss, have been as ten to one—we would not be surprised if they were more than that. In Lane county, where the Ox man thinks we have been falling off, we have had considerable increase. The fact is, but one man in Oregon has ordered the Statesman stopped on pro-slavery grounds, and we believe he will get ashamed of the act, and re-order it again before this volume closes. Pro-slavery democrats are not as intolerant as the Ox thinks, and would have them. He knows nothing about Oregonians.

There is one thing we wish to put on record, and ask the Ox man to read it after the election on the second Monday in November. He takes his ideas of Oregon politics, (and politicians) exclusively from Avery, and that ilk. He has been badly lied to by them, locally, specially and generally; and he is destined to be most woefully deceived. Let him paste this up, and read it occasionally, as the election returns come in.

We think this Occidental editor must be exceedingly gullible. Avery made him believe (for he told members he was a candidate, and came down to Salem for that purpose,) that he could be elected printer to the Convention! He couldn't have got a vote in that body from a democratic member. He might have got the republican and opposition votes, but the trouble was there was not enough of them.

Avery has also encouraged him with the idea that he can be elected public printer (he has nothing to do the work with, and wouldn't have had for that of the Convention) next winter. His chance is precisely the same in the Legislature that it was in the Convention—he can get the black-republican-opposition vote, and no more. These were most likely inducements for coming up here from California to publish the Ox. Avery fishes for gudgeons, but it is seldom he finds one that will bite at a bare hook. He has to leave Oregon to do it.

WE HOPE NONE OF OUR DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS will complain this year of being "dunned," as we prepay postage on all the letters. We have paid the postage on over 300 during the last two weeks.

We have also stricken from our list the names of 30 or 40 non-paying subscribers—a good many in the rear. If any fail to receive the Statesman as usual, they may conclude that theirs was among the number.

In making out bills we intend to "skip" no one in arrears. If we do so, it is unintentional.

SEND US THE RETURN.—Send us the Return.

We hope our friends in every part of the Territory will send us the returns of the election in November, in their several localities at the earliest possible moment.—Don't presume that somebody else has done it, and neglect to yourself. We want and send us the vote on "Constitution, yes, or no;" and "Slavery, yes, or no." The vote on free negroes is not so important, as that will be pretty much all "no." However, if you can get the vote on that, send it also.

HONOR THIER SNOR.—A horse thief was shot dead a few days since, in Lane Co.—He was caught in the act by a gentleman, who, with his rifle pointed at him, told him to stand until his wife could tie his hands, upon peril of being shot. He stood still until the work was partially accomplished, when he started to run; whereupon he fired, and killed him instantly.

THE CONSTITUTION—PAMPHLET COPY.—The 5,000 copies of the Constitution in pamphlet form, ordered by the Convention, have been printed, and will be this week sent to postmasters and auditors throughout the Territory. They are for gratuitous distribution, and any one wishing a copy has but to call upon his postmaster or auditor, as long as they last.

FOR THE STATESMAN.

MR. ENRON.—The citizens of Champcoo propose to take a wager of a box of cigars that they will give a larger majority for Free State than any other precinct in the county. Any precinct wishing to take as can leave word with the editor of the Statesman. On the Constitution we will go two to one; who takes us; don't all speak at once.

A. B.

THE ELECTION. The election for voting upon the Constitution, and the questions submitted with it, takes place on the second Monday in November, which will occur on the 9th day. Let every one remember this. We hope to see a full vote.

POPULATION OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY, Oregon Territory, for the year, 1857:

Number of Legal Voters	997
Number of Males over 21 years, and voters	370
Number of Males under 21 years, and over 10	329
Number of Females under 10	375
Number of Females of 18 and over	497
Number of Females under 18 and over 10	175
Number of Females under 10	358
Total population	3729

TO COUNTY AUDITORS.

We hope County Auditors will not neglect to issue the required notices of the election on the second Monday in November to pass upon the acceptance or rejection of the Constitution.

A CORVALLIS FRIEND, just up from Portland, remarked to us that "the Oregonian was down on the Constitution, *henny and tongs*." If he had thrown in a *con-bell* and tin pan the description would have been complete.

WE LEARN FROM ELDER STUART, the Mormon preacher, that he baptized sixteen persons (ten males and six females) in the forks of the Willamette, Lane County, about ten miles above Eugene City, and organized a "branch," or church. Six were Mormons before his visit, and the balance new converts. He says they will emigrate to Salt Lake. The work of religious delusion is astonishing.

From the San Francisco Herald.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OREGON AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

(On a perusal of the reports and debates, of the Oregon Constitutional Convention,) it will be seen that the few members of abolition tendencies in the convention, let no opportunity slip to raise the slavery agitation, but have been foiled in every attempt. Nothing can be effected by angry and excited discussion. Slavery is a subject upon which fixed opinions are entertained by everybody, and if the convention were to continue debating it for a whole lustrum, it is not probable that any change would be effected in the views of any one individual of which it is composed. Under these circumstances, the course pursued by the democratic party of the Territory, was the only one by which the objects for which the convention met could be accomplished—viz: the formation of a State Constitution. It was adopted as one of the planks in the platform of the party previous to the late election, that the question of slavery should not be raised in the election of delegates to the convention, and that the slavery matter should be disposed of by the appending of two clauses to the Constitution—the one establishing and the other excluding slavery. In this way each individual will have a chance of deciding the question for himself, and the institutions of the future State will be modeled according to the wishes of a majority of its citizens. Neither a fairer or more course could be adopted, but it does not of course meet with the approbation of that class of demagogues who live by agitation, and who hope to obtain office by shrieking for "Bleeding Kansas," and vociferation generally. All the attempts made by these unscrupulous agitators in Oregon, to substitute angry discussion for the calm deliberation so necessary for the proper performance of the important duties which devolve upon the convention, have hitherto proved abortive. At last dates, a special committee of nine had been appointed, for the purpose of fixing the representation in the Legislature, and devising the form in which the clauses establishing and excluding slavery are to be submitted to the people for insertion in the schedule, and the abolitionists by this means were enabled to make a stand upon the slavery question. Their machinations have been of no avail. All they can do is to raise a growl whenever the expression "free white male citizen" is used. By the next steamer we will in all probability receive the intelligence of the adjournment of the convention, and a draft of the Constitution framed by it.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.—The new constitution recently passed in Iowa has been adopted by a majority of probably 5000 or 6000. The vote was light and strict party lines were not observed. The republicans generally voted for it, as did many democrats. It is a liberal and fair instrument. The principal objection to it was a clause in the bill of rights, which nullifies the fugitive slave law. But knowing it to be void, many national men voted for it, notwithstanding.

From indications thus far, negro suffrage is overwhelmingly defeated. For instance, Scott county gave 323 majority against negro suffrage. Jasper county gives 400 majority for the Constitution, but almost unanimous against negro suffrage. And so it is throughout the State.

This is an indication of western sentiment upon this subject. It almost certainly declares the result on the same question in this State. There, as here, the republican party accepted it as the issue—the Democrats openly avowed themselves against it. The result was a narrow victory. Negroes cannot vote in the white West, yet awhile.—Chas. Statesman.

DESPISING HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.—From a variety of causes nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to the subject: "In this neglect of household careman, American females stand alone. A German, a French, a matter how lofty her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of the body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her happiest duty. It is reserved for our republicans ladies to be more choicely than their monarchical and aristocratic sisters.—The result is a latitude of mind often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercises. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servants, and pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness, wills away from usual, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies to find employment for her mind."

BY THE ARRIVAL of several emigrant trains just in, we have later and important news from the Plains. The names of those arrived are Wm. Bonar, wife and family, Wm. King, wife and family, George Berry, Mrs. Moore and two sons, Richard Choud, Mrs. Barget, R. Diaper, W. Adams, C. Darin, W. Rieking, A. Tazwell, D. Bowling, J. B. Mather, H. Lyons, Wm. Hughes, J. T. Wright, Albert Lawson, Andrew Lawson, J. T. Burnett, and son.

Mr. Burnett brings the intelligence of the massacre of a whole train, consisting of six men and three children. One woman was shot through and scalped, and left for dead, but was found still alive by those who came up first. The stock was also recovered from the Indians, in doing which only one Indian was killed. The only names recollected among the killed were those of Hallway and his brother-in-law. The three children were murdered by those bands before the face of their parents, and horribly mutilated. The emigrants, to a man, are willing to join a company to exterminate those fiends.—Sac. Union.

WIFE RUNAWAY.—A day or two since a French gentleman came from Oregon, and complained that his wife, to whom he had recently been married, (a beautiful girl 16 years of age,) had run away from him and came to San Francisco about two weeks previous, and asked the assistance of the police to find her whereabouts.—He stated that she was remarkably fond of dancing, and this gave the officers a clue toward finding her. After visiting several dance-houses, they went to one on Friday night, where they located the girl exactly answering her description but was dancing, but had left a few minutes previous. Subsequent efforts to find her have been fruitless. The husband has been advised to let her go, but he is determined to find his wife, and as he offers a fair reward for her recovery, no doubt he will be placed in possession.—S. F. Herald.

VOTE OF THE STATE.—The vote now stands, for Weller, 51,831; Bowie, 19,438; and Stanley, 20,940; Pay the Debt, 58,798; Repudiate, 16,611.—San Fran. Herald.