

by each stockholder respectively, and no further.

Sec. 12. That it shall be lawful for the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, or of the future State of Oregon, to alter, amend or repeal this act, when the public good or the wants of the company may require it.

Sec. 13. That the work on the railroad shall be commenced within two years from the passage of this act, and finished within ten years from the time of its commencement.

Sec. 14. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.
Passed January 21st, 1858.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,
L. F. GROVER, of Marion.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN WHITEAKER, of Lane.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LUCIEN HEATH, of Polk.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JOHN D. BOON, of Marion.
FOR STATE PRINTER,
ASAHEL BUSH, of Marion.
FOR JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
M. P. DEADY, 1st District,
R. E. STRATTON, 2d District,
R. P. BOISE, 3d District,
A. E. WAIT, 4th District.

Marion County.
FOR SENATORS,
JOHN W. GRIM, E. F. COLBY.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
B. F. HARDING, B. F. BONHAM,
J. H. STEVENS, J. H. LASATER.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
MILTON SHANNON.
Polk County.
FOR SENATOR,
FREDERICK WAYMIRE.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
B. F. BURCH, J. K. WAIT.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
BENJAMIN HAYDEN.

TERRITORIAL TICKET.
Marion County.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
B. F. BONHAM, J. H. LASATER,
JOHN H. STEVENS.
Polk County.
FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
ISAAC SMITH, H. N. V. HOLMES.

For What are We Contending?

The electors of Oregon, whose destiny is united with the American nation, would do well to inquire what is, or is to be, in issue in the approaching canvass. It is the first election under the State government, a form of government which is to make us a constituent part of the Republic, and to require from us the exercise of a voice, equal in the conservative branch of the government to that of the largest State, in the future direction of her momentous affairs. This election is to decide whether Oregon, carrying the victorious banner of the Democracy, shall throw her weight into the scale of the Union, of conservatism, and peace, or, whether, trailing the black flag of faction and fusion, it shall enter the lists of the country's foes, and hiss on the war upon the country's constitution and the fair fabric of liberty which it shields. This fact elevates the character of the impending struggle, and lends to it an importance no local considerations could claim. And it calls for the vigilant and vigorous efforts of every patriot in behalf of the only party spread over the broad Union; the only party which has survived the reckless war of sections and unholly fanaticisms; and the only party which has the will and the power to beat back the rushing tide of infamy which threatens the rupture of the Union of States, and the destruction of the republic.

We have drawn no fancy sketch here; every intelligent reader knows, patriot statesmen are painfully alive to the fact, that prostrate the democratic party in the nation, and sectionalism, with its bitter hate and unreckoning fury, would run riot over the fair fabric of our government. As startling as the fact is, the country knows no other political organization, not bounded by geographical lines, and banded together by sectional hate. To the hands of the Democratic party of this day, is committed the peace and progress, but the perpetuity of the government. And, of that party of the nation, Oregon's Democracy is soon to become an important pillar.

It is idle for malcontents to claim the character of democrats, and national men, while warring upon this party, in this State or any other. He who is not for the democracy is for the sectional enemy; and, disguise it and sugar it over with "national democratic" names, as he will, that fact remains as glaring as the noonday sun. Send a delegation to Congress from Oregon which does not represent the regular Democracy, and it must represent the sectional factions which oppose it—they must act with the democratic party at Washington, or with the black republican opposition. No matter what they call themselves here, they will there class themselves with the Camerons, the Hales, the Trumbulls, the Kings, the Grows, the Hamilins, the Leiters, the Banks, and the Doollittes—National Democrats—who have gone before them. Cameron, Hale, Isaac P. Walker, Preston King, Hamlin, &c., like our Oregon beauties, were bolting, irregular democrats, at home, but at Washington, they are the consorts and coadjutors of Seward, Giddings and Sumner. And thus would it surely be with the Oregon Camerons, who, hungering and thirsting after office, have gone off from the democratic party in search of it. Thanks to the nationality and intelligence of the people of Oregon, they will reap but discomfort and disgrace.

Who Cameron is, and how he was elected, most of our readers know. The *Soft organ* at Portland has referred approvingly to the treachery and corruption by which he obtained his election over the gallant *Forney*. Kelly and Avery hail from Cameron's State, and are Cameron Democrats.

In another article we have referred to the national considerations involved in the first State election in Oregon. There are questions of a local character at issue to which we wish to invite the attention of men of all parties who have cast their lot in this goodly land, and whose interests are united with hers—who must rise as Oregon rises, or sink as she sinks—who must prosper as she prospers, or suffer as she suffers.

A new form of government is to be inaugurated by this election; a democratic convention has framed a Constitution which is a model of economy—which in that respect is receiving plaudits on every side. The people have ratified that Constitution, especially approving the feature of economy in public affairs which distinguishes it.

But, while it is as guarded as possible against extravagance, and useless expenditure, much depends upon the agents employed in conducting the government under it, as to whether or not that government shall be, in this respect, in union with the constitution. Who are now soliciting your suffrages, and asking to be put in charge of your State? The democratic party, a responsible and respectable organization, known to you, and acting with manly openness and frankness; and a pie-bald, speckled conglomeration of factions, just now headed by uneasy, restless adventurers, who have left the democratic party because they could not get office—who have no creed, no object, and no desire, but office, office, OFFICE. No healthy, respectable political organization is responsible for them, and they are responsible for nothing.

Ever since the organization of the Territory this Democratic party has managed its fiscal concerns, enacted and enforced its laws. And what account are they able to render of their stewardship? Have we not just and equal laws? And is not every man's life, person and property secured by them? Can any man throughout the broad land say that he has been wronged in either, and not found that the laws provided him a remedy?

How have the monetary affairs of the Territory been managed? Have not judgment, prudence and economy been displayed in this department of government, by this democratic party? The Territory is out of debt, with a surplus in her treasury, a fact that cannot be stated of any other Territory in the Union. And, though Congress has made no greater appropriations for Oregon than for the Atlantic Territories, where prices rule much lower, Oregon has never exhausted those appropriations; and a surplus of many thousands of dollars now stands to the credit of Oregon, unexpended. Not another Territory in the Union can say this, while not a few of them are behind in both their Territorial and U. S. accounts. And all this has occurred under the rule of this same democratic party of Oregon. Oregon has been the best governed Territory in the Union, and, with money in her pocket, money standing to her credit in the U. S. treasury, out of debt, she starts upon her career as a State with better credit, and in better character than any of her sisters.—And, notwithstanding all this—these stubborn facts which will not down at the pippant cry of "dique," "federalism," "proscription," &c.—taxation has been lighter in Oregon than in any other Territory in the U. S. California, lying along side of us, has paid dollars taxes, where we have paid dimes, and still she is in debt three millions of dollars, the interest upon which has not been paid for two years. While she has scarcely a county in debt less than fifty thousand dollars, and some of them owe near a million; and all are groaning under taxation—crowded to the very verge of repudiation and revolt.

And this democratic party, you are now asked to dismiss from your confidence, and replace—with whom? A *squad of political adventurers and disappointed office-seekers*, backed by irresponsible factions, half of them unknown and nameless, and the other half known in infamy. Factions as many, hued and changeable as the chameleon's colors, led in the main by conceited nobodies, men without stake in the country, without character, here or elsewhere, and without antecedents.

It is a remarkable fact, that the only men in Oregon who have ever been accused of speculation or speculation in office, or of squandering the people's money, and were kicked out of the democratic party upon these charges, are now in the front rank of the opposition—busied in marshaling the nation's troops, and asking the people to discharge their tried and honest servants, and trust them. Wm. M. King, whose name heads the nation's call, is believed to have made money improperly out of the penitentiary, and he was openly charged before the legislature with being secretly interested in penitentiary contracts while holding the office of commissioner, and letting those contracts. And upon those charges he was turned out of office by a democratic legislature in 1854, and a man above suspicion put in. And he heads the nation's call, and is the ostensible head of the nation's call party. People of Oregon! is he the kind of man you wish to place in charge of your important concerns? And to make room for such men, are you going to discard those who have proved honest and faithful, even to the turning out of the dishonest and unfaithful?

J. C. Avery is openly charged with having squandered the University fund—which should have been sacredly husbanded for the education of the youth of Oregon—that his own interests might be promoted. The evidence of this charge is as glaring as sunlight—is found in the reckless waste of thousands of dollars of that fund by his act, and that his interests might be furthered. The sacrificed brick and stone at Corvallis, and the removal to Jacksonville, that J. C. Avery might get the seat of government, speak facts which no lying or sophistry will rub out. This money, dedicated to the holy purpose of the education of our youth, has

been shamefully squandered at the shrine of J. C. Avery's interests. And too, as a tail of this monster, the people's capitol smouldered in ruins, and the people have some time got to build another by taxation. Who burned the State-house, we do not know, and do not say, but we do know that it is the settled sentiment of the country that if the capitol had not been removed the building would not have been burned.

J. C. Avery, too, was charged before the democratic members of the Assembly with holding the office of Postal agent that he might put the salary in his pocket, use its power and its privileges for the furtherance of his private interests, and totally neglecting the duties of the station, to the serious detriment of the interests of Oregon. And proof irresistible was adduced to sustain the charge. And those democratic members unanimously petitioned for his removal. It is needless to say that Avery is prominent among the nation's scoundrels. They talk of running his money bags for Governor! We only hope they will; we should like to see an expression of public opinion concerning the selfish little trickster.

Had we room, we might continue these diatribes through nearly the whole list of the disaffected leaders. And these people of Oregon, are the spoliators who are maligning honest men, and begging place and power through the agency of your suffrages. We trust you will ponder well ere you give ear to their falsehoods, or countenance to their petitions.

COOL.—To prove that Mr. Farrar is not "non-committal," his organ, the Standard, publishes a letter purporting to have been written by him in February last, in which he says he is for Lane for Senator, and that he is against the Salem platform. We can produce twenty persons who have heard Farrar say that Lane ought not to be senator, that he was an old hound, (and a stronger word than that,) that this talk about his great influence in Washington, was an electioneering trick, and that he had far abler men, and those who could render the Territory more service at Washington. And we can produce those who have heard him say that the Salem platform was all right, and those who have heard him say it was all wrong. "Non-committal" is not the word. "All things to all men" is more descriptive.

Whether Mr. Farrar thinks Gen. Lane or some other man best for Senator, (if he was a democrat he would have a perfect right to prefer some other democrat to Lane, or Lane to any other democrat; and as he is not one, he cannot be expected to prefer Lane, or any democrat,) or whether he is for or against the Salem platform, is his business, and not ours. We simply refer to the matter to expose the proceeding by which committalism is proved by quoting one of many and opposite sides taken.

A GOOD DEAL OF TRUTH.—Mr. Shaw, member of Congress from Illinois, said recently:

If you take the "Republican" to the South he will become a Fire-eater, and if you take a Fire-eater to the North he will become a "Republican." It was not in his heart to fall in love with either of these parties. He had contempt for any portion of the North or South which seeks for a dissolution of the Union.

There is a vast deal of truth in this. We know some men in Oregon who are half crazy on the slavery question, who, if they were in the north, would be just as crazy abolitionists. We have lived in that country, and know what sort of material Garrisonians are made of. And we, too, know some men here, half crazy on the opposite, or anti-slavery side of the question, who, were they in the south, would be "fire-eater" pro-slavery. Extremists go to whichever extreme circumstances or surrounding associations direct them.

An obscure black republican sheet has a good deal to say about the "indecent" of the Statesman. The editor of that same sheet has been, (and doubtless will again be) for weeks at a time, so drunk that he did not know whether he was in the gutter by himself, or whether there was a hog or two with him—a half naked, indecent wretch, an object of loathing and disgust; to say nothing of beastly defilement of boots, floor and evening. A pretty subject to talk about "decency" and "families!" If the drunken creature does not like to see these things in print, he had better cease that subject, and he shall receive the silence of contempt.

The "Life and Adventures of M. C. Bolin, alias, Dave Butler," alias, Jack Hurly, is the title of a readable pamphlet we have received from the Nevada Journal office. Bolin is the man who killed Moffatt at Downville, and was arrested by "whiskey Jackson" at the Dalles. His story is interesting to Oregonians, as he spent considerable time in Oregon, and was in the war as a member of one of the Marion County companies, after the California homicide.—He denies having intentionally killed Moffatt, or having pushed Jackson overboard.

Sam'l. T. McKean was chairman of the Clatsop Co. National meeting, and chairman of the committee on resolutions, while Tom Scott was the mover of the appointment of the committee, and a member of it. A man who knew Scott in the States, says he was never anything but an abolitionist, and that all the family are the same. Scott is a signer of the "national address." McKean was, in Illinois, a grumbling, dissatisfied democrat, and a repudiationist.

SHARP PRACTICE.—We learn that a couple of Californians, ("McIntyre & Boucher") who recently rented the mills, store, &c., at Parkersville, in this county, after having got about \$8,000 in wheat and other property of the proprietor, and taken in everybody they could, amounting to quite a large sum in the aggregate, have absconded, leaving their crediting creditors in the lurch. Just before vanishing, one of them bought a horse at one of the livery stables in this town, promising to pay in *bran and shorts*. They will send them up from California perhaps! But we fancy the stable will get very short before it comes. Messrs. "McIntyre & Boucher" left, forgetting to pay a small printing bill. We are getting some valuable citizens from California, and we are getting some not very valuable. A good many sharpers will come up here to make a "raise" off from what Californians are wont to term "green Oregonians," and our people had better look out for them.

THE FREE NEGRO NUISANCE.—The San Francisco Herald, commenting on a negro mob in that city, says:

We are free to admit, that the people of Oregon, in the framing of their Constitution, adopted a wise course by excluding free negroes forever from the future State—and if anything could induce us to favor the calling of a Constitutional Convention at this time, chaotic as the condition of society may be, and unsettled as public sentiment undoubtedly is, it would be the hope that a similar provision might be engrained on the new organic law.

We learn that Hon. S. Garfield, Receiver at Olympia, recently from Kentucky, will visit the Willamette valley some time in April, and will address the democracy at Portland, Salem, and perhaps other points. He is one of the ablest and best public speakers on the Pacific coast. We will endeavor to learn the precise time of his contemplated visit, and give notice of the same.

A Dalles correspondent says: "the 'Nationals' are 'out-playing' the democrats; they are writing letters to every man in this county, and I presume all over the country, calling him an 'influential citizen,' &c., which you know flatters some people. I have had three addressed to me, which I found very useful. I wish they would write on *safter paper!* or send me the Standard or Ox!"

POLK CO.—At the Dalles meeting of the "National Disorganizers," there were ten persons present, one who has heretofore acted with the democrats, and nine opposition, knownothings, blacks, or pizznerinets.—At Eola, Bridgeport, Salt Lake, Jackson, Bethel, and several other precincts they could not make a raise of a meeting.

TRAVE.—Somebody has said that "Democrat" requires no prefixes, or suffixes. And that "national democrat," or "true democrat," and all such terms, imply a *rotten democrat*. The Democrat requires no other name, and when you find any other, look out for rottenness and apostasy.

A correspondent writing from Portland, says: "McCraken endorses your refutation of McTeeny's yarn. To those who know the Dr., I think his making the statement was a sufficient contradiction."

CORVALLIS, March 30th, 1858.
FRIEND BUSH.—Having a few leisure moments, I thought that I could not better employ them than by giving you a few items of what is going on in this part of Uncle Sam's "later patch." The Yakimall's held their county convention here to-day; they organized by electing a Mr. Jingles, president, and the gentleman of Sal-Avery celebrity secretary. There were thirteen delegates in all, three of whom were chosen by the convention. A pert little fellow, with a red face, and whiskers of like color, stated to the convention that he had rode two or three days in his precinct (Long Tom) to get up a meeting, but did not succeed, and he and two of his neighbors had come to the convention, and if it would receive them, they would act as delegates.—On motion they were admitted. The convention proceeded to vote by ballot for delegates to attend the Eugene convention, which resulted in the choice of McTeeny, Slater, Currier and Hunter.

The Rev. Dr. Hill addressed the convention at length, in his usual clerical manner, affording the audience a rare opportunity to sport. He talked about the Salem Clique, the scorpion lash of the Statesman, how he was treated at Salem last winter, how Slater used up and completely demolished Craner, what a fool Woodside was, dwelled long and loud on Jefferson democracy, and the Cincinnati platform, was sure of a triumph, because they were fighting for the principles of "76"—in his own words "that's the issue; that's the pint; that's what we're fighting for!" He was not a candidate for any office; did not believe that (he and Slater) could do much in the legislature when they went there—had done as much as he expected; said something about his appearance; I think a little more of the same sort would be beneficial if properly applied, acknowledged that he and Slater were not very smart, (this is the only truth he told); give the reporter of the Statesman a touch; he and Slater had sustained the dignity of our county, &c.

After he was done, Col. Kelsay attempted to speak; he foamed and fretted and spit upon all within his reach; ran about from one side of the court-house to the other, clapped his hands, stamped his feet, and in fact was more like a tempest in a tea-pot than anything I have ever witnessed. He spoke until the audience were about leaving, when he concluded to quit, and talk some other time. In his speech he called Delazon Smith a he possun; compared him to Goliath and himself to David; thought David would conquer Goliath!

I notice the Ox, in speaking of the democratic precinct meeting held here on March 6th, says that there was but few there; it is true there were not many there, but as few as there was, there was more (and I know of more better quality) at that meeting than there was today at the county convention of the "nationals." I think that the nationals will succeed in this county if every one who sustains the Eugene movement (I mean the Eugene movement No. 2) is nominated for some office, or gets the promise of one, which is nearly equivalent; but if it should happen that they should not all be nominated, then there will be trouble in the camp of the speckled party.

We are indebted to Nichols & Co. for the only California files we received by the Pacific.
We are indebted to Gen. Lane for some very valuable public documents.
Yours, B.L.L.

CORVALLIS, March 30th, 1858.

DEAR STATESMAN.—I have heard of *Soft Conventions*, and thought the designation was merely a technical one, but an opportunity being offered to-day to behold the thing in *pribus*, I directed my steps to the Court House, where, by previous announcement, it was to be exhibited. Finding no door-keeper, I concluded that the "show was free," and accordingly entered and had the satisfaction of "seeing the elephant." Its head—a rather stupid looking old fellow—was seated in a chair, from whence he did not condescend to rise to greet or inquire if there were any negative side to the propositions presented. Its tail—our old friend "Sal-Avery"—was sitting humped up a short distance off, hanging down his head, and scribbling over a sheet of paper—probably taking minutes (he would have looked better taking spelling lessons) or making out a list of some "committees."

Avery and the "Ox man" occupied back seats, and looked rather chop-fallen over the material they had brought together to operate on. Two or three rows of vacant, meaningless faces were watching with dull, goggle eyes full of stupid wonder, an old yellow hat which had been placed upon the table for a ballot-box. Their tickets had been written out and given to them before going into the hall, and as their leaders were seriously puzzled to define their aims and purposes, no explanations of their object were given, nor resolutions expressive of the sense (?) of the meeting were offered. In fact, I saw but one man, one who, with a faint gleam, to look as if he had sufficient intelligence to know what he really did want.

The ballot resulted in the election of four delegates—all the names offered—Slater and three others, of whom he is to take charge, and some one motioned to adjourn. A Doctor somebody was, however, called upon before the motion was put, to give his views on democracy, but he excused himself by saying, "that he had been rather ill—that indeed he felt quite well." He will probably "wreaken" still more ere he is intelligible in the plea of illness, and ecstatically remarked that "he did not think he could do himself justice!" on the present occasion.

Our old friend "Ipsedixit," who had singled himself out and occupied a conspicuous seat, had evidently prepared himself to be the orator of the day. He seemed burning with impatience to open his *saice* on the crowd. If he had not been "drawn off," I certainly would not have insured his waistband. The outsiders, pitying his "inside pressure," called him out with sarcastic applause, and, gratified beyond measure, he threw over his shoulder a portion of his visage a comical smile, while a pathetic shiver lingered behind his ears, and commenced. The following list of words, "tyranny," "aristocracy," "liberty," "proscription," "freedom," "the people," "fought," "ancestors," "died," "Jefferson," "heresy," "democracy," "crush," "lash," "drive," "smash," "Statesman," "gallant volunteers," "patriots," "Bash!" "Bash!" "Bash!" if sprinkled about six in a line, and filled up with bad English and detestable pronunciation, would give a more correct report of his style, than anything phonography could accomplish. The only criticism he made on the original idea I heard advanced was that the democracy tried to *soft soap* him last winter in the House. "But," said he, "fellow-citizens, I was too honest! We did all we could for you, and along towards the latter 'end' we had the satisfaction of carrying several of our 'pints.'"

I wonder if his honesty was displayed in voting against a judicial investigation of the penitentiary swindle, and in favor of giving away thousands of the people's money without the shadow of proof?

One of the numerous "Colonels" was the successor to the orator of the day—and one who last year ran on the Salem platform, and succeeded by one vote. Such men would break down any party. He started on the down grade, without brakes, and ran furiously. Rushing from one place to another about the hall, he rivalled the "Ball of Bashan" in bellowing, and I very naturally concluded that he was one of the "big guns" of the party. He passed across the hall to get a drink, which gave rise to a question of order, the point in question being on the propriety of a *windmill* running by water. He frequently begged the members and spectators to hear him a little longer, but was finally compelled to apologize to four persons who alone occupied convention seats, and he had kept them hemmed in so they could not pass him. One of the tortured four made a motion to adjourn, and without stopping to see whether it carried or not, he made tracks and the others followed; and so ended one of the comic fizzes which will go to constitute the Eugene farce.

They have not yet seen the State Convention resolutions, and are fearing you have refuted their version of the platform.

Yours truly, SOUTH.
HOUSE REP. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, '58.
A. BUSH.—Dear Sir: A Baltimore paper of this morning has an article to the effect that the Senate committee on Territories, have determined to report on the admission of Oregon for want of population. Now I assure you that there is not one word of truth in the article referred to; it is mere rumor; the Senate committee have made no such decision, nor will they; upon the contrary they will report in favor of bringing Oregon in, and I am satisfied that there will be no serious opposition to our admission. Your friend, JOSEPH LANE.

Below is the paragraph referred to: "The Senate committee on Territories will report against the admission of Oregon at this time, on the ground that she has not sufficient population, that no urgent necessity exists for her immediate admission, and that her citizens do not desire it."
ANOTHER LOOSE OREGONIAN.—A stranger from Oregon was found by the police, last night, lying "dead drunk" on the street. Upon investigating his pockets the sum of six hundred dollars was found, together with a valuable gold watch.—*San Francisco paper.*
We should like to hear of some Jeremy Diddler Californian being picked up in Oregon with "six hundred dollars," unless some safe had been opened.

PORT ORFORD, March 15, 1858.
I have but a moment to write to apprise you of the recent Indian outbreak in this neighborhood. The Chelecoos are up and in the hills. About a hundred "buffs" are in fighting gear, have got together, and are raising the deuce. They have killed the Indian interpreter, Oliver Cantwell, and up to the present moment we are uncertain whether more lives have been lost or not, as some other men are missing, who may, however, have escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.—Wednesday March 17th.—Flour—Sales of 800 qts. damaged Oregon at \$12.50, and 300 do. do. Santa Clara at \$10. Wheat—Sales of 2,000 bags choice milling at \$10. Oats—Sales of 1,000 bags in lots at \$14 and 1c. Buckwheat—The market is quiet; 300 bags sold at 3 1/2c. Hides—No good. 5,000 lbs. good at \$4. Hides—1,000 dry sold at \$1.50. Tallow—Sales of 100 lbs at 7c.

From the States.

We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co., Portland, for a most excellent file of papers. Shubrick Norris, of Portland, Oregon, has been appointed Postal agent for this Territory.

L. Snow, merchant of Portland, died recently at Havana.

The great English steamship Leviathan has been launched.

The Kansas question agitated Congress; the impression was that she would be coupled with Minnesota, and the two put through the Senate. It was thought Leecompton would fail in the House. We find nothing in Congressional proceedings respecting Oregon. Congress has been mainly occupied since last reports, with speech-making upon Kansas affairs, the increase of the army, and bribery and corruption.

The session of the House of Representatives, on Friday, the 5th ult., was continued to 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th.—About 2 o'clock in the morning, an altercation took place between Messrs. Keitt, of S. C., and Grow, of Penn., in the course of which the former was knocked down by the latter, and for a time the muss verged close upon a free fight. A member of Congress gives the following version of the affair to the N. Y. News: Mr. Grow objected to Mr. Keitt's making any remarks. Mr. Keitt said, "If you are going to object, return to your own side of the chamber." Mr. Grow responded, "This is a free hall, and every man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt then came up to Mr. Grow and said, "I want to know what you mean by such an answer as that?" Mr. Grow replied, "I mean just what I say. This is a free hall, and a man has a right to be where he pleases." Mr. Keitt (taking Mr. Grow by the throat) said, "I will let you know that you are a d—d black republican puppy." Mr. Grow knocked up his hand, saying, "I shall occupy such a place in this hall as I please, and no night driver shall crack his whip over me." Mr. Keitt then advanced and struck Mr. Grow by the throat, and Mr. Grow knocked his hand off, and Mr. Keitt coming at him again, Mr. Grow knocked him down. The difficulty has been settled by both gentlemen making apologies to the House and to each other, Mr. Keitt being particularly frank and explicit in his recantation, and taking the whole blame upon himself.

MARRIAGE OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Hon. Millard Fillmore was married to Mrs. Caroline C. McIntosh on Wednesday, the 18th ult., at the Schuyler mansion in Albany.

Most of our readers will remember that Ex-Gov. Wm. Babb of Ohio, who now resides near Rockford, Ill., was last fall indicted for shooting at and mortally wounding one of a party of reckless young men who were infesting his residence, and annoying his family with a *charivari* or hurning party on the occasion of the marriage of one of Gov. B.'s sons. He was tried for murder recently at Rockford, and triumphantly acquitted.

New Jersey has gone democratic by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1858.
The President has removed Mr. Price, postmaster at Chicago, and reappointed Mr. Cook, his immediate predecessor. He has also removed Mr. Miller, postmaster at Columbus, Ohio, and appointed Gov. Medary in his place. Messrs. Price and Miller were appointed during the recess of Congress, and are said to have been removed on account of being Douglas men.

Affairs in Mexico came to a crisis on the 22d ult., when, after eleven days fighting, Comolfort, abandoned by his troops, fled to the coast, and has arrived at New Orleans, accompanied by his two daughters. The new Provisional Government is headed by Zuloaga.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE.—We are informed that Mr. Vanderbilt's new steamship line to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, is to be but a temporary affair. He is repairing the steamship Northern Light, and patching up the Daniel Webster, so as to be ready to reopen the Nicaragua Transit route as soon as possible.

The Buffalo Advertiser says that the Governor of Pennsylvania has sent a requisition to the Governor of Ohio for the delivery up of Mr. Porter, the \$50,000 defaulting Secretary of the American Sunday School Union.

The marriage of the Prince of Prussia and the Princess Royal of England took place on the 25th, as per programme.—Nothing occurred to mar the joyous festivities of the occasion, but a riotous demonstration at Belfast. The disturbance was, however, promptly suppressed. The published reports of the proceedings may be rated as very affective.

The explosion of the time of the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon, proved an investigation to be far more disastrous than was at first supposed. The number of persons more or less wounded fell little, if any, short of one hundred and fifty, and six had died of the injuries they sustained.

A formal demand has been preferred upon the British Government for the expulsion of Victor Hugo, Mazzini, Ledra Kollin and Louis Blanc from the British territory.—Twenty-two persons were arrested in the gardens of the Tulleries, each with a loaded revolver in his pocket.

A plot against the life of the King of Naples, said to have been the work of Frenchmen, had been discovered.

Lablache, the celebrated singer, is reported dead.

The French Minister has demanded of the British, Belgian, Swiss and Sardinian governments, the adoption of measures to prevent renewed attempts at assassination.

GEN. WALKER INDICTED.—The grand jury of New Orleans found true bills of indictment against Gen. Wm. Walker, Col. Frank Anderson, and others, for violation of the neutrality laws. They were held to appear on the 4th Monday in April for trial.

SANTA FE.—The dates are to the 16th ult. There had been no palpable demonstration of hostility on the part of the Utah Indians, but the Mormons were evidently temporizing with them. The agents of the Government had been instructed to act with caution and liberality toward the Indians, and to use their utmost endeavors to prevent their alliance with the Mormons. The Santa Fe Gazette advocates the raising of a regiment of mounted riflemen in that Territory for the Utah war, stating that a march could be made from that point to Salt Lake within fifteen days. The Gazette also recommends that reinforcements be sent through New Mexico, describes the route as being much easier than the Northern, and says that with an abundance of provisions and forage, and destitute of cannon, it can be traveled quicker than via Fort Laramie.

Report of Commission on Indian War Expenses in Oregon and Washington Territories.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN WAR EXPENSES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

St. Vancouver, W. T., Oct. 10, 1858.

Sir: The commission appointed under authority given by the 13th section of the act of August 18, 1856, by order issued from the War Department, bearing date September 4, 1856, "to examine into the amount of expenses necessarily incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington by the territorial governments of said Territories, for the maintenance of the volunteer forces engaged in said war, including pay of volunteers," has the honor herewith to submit the following report:

Immediately on the receipt of said order the members of said commission met at the city of Portland, in the Territory of Oregon, on the 20th day of October, 1856, organized the board, and took into consideration the duties assigned them. Upon a full consultation as to the proper province of the commission under the law providing for its organization, and the order issued thereon, it was determined to ascertain and report:

1. The number and distinctive character of the volunteer troops which were actually and properly in the service of the two Territories engaged in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the late Indian war in Oregon and Washington; their terms of service; and the pay due them.

2. The amount of expenses necessarily incurred for their maintenance.

The initiative steps of the organization of the volunteer forces in Oregon, early in October, 1855, were quite precipitous and consequently in some cases irregular. This organization was based upon the militia law of the Territory, as it then existed, declaring the military district for brigade purposes, of which, by authority of the act of Congress organizing the Territory, the Governor was commander-in-chief. This law further provided for the appointment by the governor of a brigadier-general, and for the election, in subordinate districts, of colonels and subordinate officers of regiments; it also embraced the usual departments of the general staff, and provided for the commission of their chief and subordinate officers.

These volunteer troops, consisting of two regiments of mounted men, excepting the 9th regiment of Oregon militia, to which reference will be made hereafter, were called into service by proclamation of the governor.

These regiments, numbered 1st and 2d, respectively, consisted of ten companies each, designated by the letters of the alphabet from "A" to "K," inclusive.

A colonel, lieutenant colonel, and two majors were elected by the subordinate commissioned officers and privates of each regiment to command; and a captain and two officers elected in each company by the subordinates and privates of the same, and all officers so elected were commissioned by the governor.

During the continuance of hostilities, the legislative assembly of the Territory commenced its session on the first Monday of December, 1855. At this session an act was passed reorganizing the militia system, so as more fully to provide for the exigencies of the volunteer service.—(See session laws of Oregon, 1855-'56, p. 55, herewith accompanying.)

This act (Chap. 111, sec. 1) provides that "in the event of invasion, insurrection, or the breaking out of Indian hostilities, the governor, as commander-in-chief, shall, unless he deems the exigencies of the moment to require his calling out the full militia force of the Territory, issue his proclamation calling into service as many companies, battalions, or regiments of volunteers as he shall think necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens, and to establish and preserve the public peace." The same act also recognized "the field organization of the volunteer forces of the Territory" then in service.

At the same session of the territorial legislature another act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for paying the volunteers in the service of the Territory, and for the prosecution of the existing Indian war," (see session laws aforesaid, p. 25,) which gave special authority to the governor "to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding three full regiments, who may offer their services as mounted riflemen, to serve six months after they shall have arrived at the place rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged."

By virtue of these provisions of law, the governor of Oregon, from time to time, called for and caused to be mustered into the service of the Territory such number of volunteers, within the limits stated, as he deemed expedient, or the exigencies of the service required. But, except in cases of special service, such as of "spy companies," "minute-men," "guards," and "rangers