power, and accepted by them from necessity. Most of their lands had already been taken away from them under the donation act, and under the treaties they gave up, for certain considerations, what remained. But the agreement thus dictated to them was never ratified, and they never received the promised considerations under that instrument. Between private individuals this would be regarded as obtaining property under false pretences.

In the meantime the commissioners were preparing to go south and treat with the Rogue river and Shasta tribes; whose disaffection was becoming formidable, when an order came from the Indian department suspending their functions. The offices of governor and superintendent were disconnected, and a new superintendent [Dr. Dart] was appointed. This officer, acting in conjunction with Mr. Skinner, Indian agent, made treaties with the Clatsops and other coast tribes, near the mouth of the Columbia, a peaceful and degraded race, of no importance, and with whom there was no pressing demand for treaties. Mr. Skinner was then ordered south to prepare the way for negotiations with the southern tribes. He held councils with the most powerful and warlike tribes; urged them to be patient awhile; that government would soon make treaties with them, and pay them for their lands. But neither the promised treaties nor the promised payments were made till they forced government to pay some respect to their demands by an attempt to exterminate the white settlers who were crowding in upon them, and whose encroachments had been the subject of protest and complaint amongst them since the first claims under the donation act. The Rogue River war of 1853 will not soon be forgotten. These tribes were in constant intercourse with those of the Willamette valley. They saw that there was but one way of securing their rights—by force of arms. Nor were they by any means conquered when they agreed to the treaty of September 10, 1853. Had they chosen to hold out, and take to the mountain fastnesses of their country, it might have taken ten years to subdue them. It was not only through the determination and gallantry of Gen. Lane, who led the volunteer forces in this war, by his thorough knowledge of Indian character, his skill in that sort of diplomacy, his general sagacity and prudence, that it was brought to a close. The most enlightened and influential of the chiefs knew him personally, and respected him both in war and peace.—But they either misunderstood the terms of the treaty, or the inducements held out to them to stop the war were such as it was not afterwards practicable to fulfil. Their views upon this point are fully set forth in my report of November 17th ultimo, in which the result of a "talk" with them at the "Siletz reservation" is given in detail.

In order to preserve as far as practicable the connection between the causes of war in different parts of the Territory, I must again return to the treaties of Champoeg.—As already stated, they were never ratified. It was well known to the public authorities in Washington that the donation act had gone into operation, and that the non-ratification of the treaties left the Indian title unextinguished. The causes of the Rogue River war of 1853 were fully detailed in the various reports of the officers of the Territory. It cannot, therefore, be said, with justice, that it was the fault of the settlers that nothing was done to arrest the impending war. Sufficient warning had been given. The newspapers, from day to day, were filled with accounts of murders by the Indians; sometimes pack-trains attacked; the camps of miners robbed; dead bodies of white men found on the mountain trails, &c.

At the time the treaties of Champoeg were negotiated (April, 1851,) the valley of the Willamette was the main resort of the Klickitats, a powerful and warlike tribe from the country west of the Simcoe, in the Cascade mountains. This tribe has well been compared to the Arab merchants of the east. Bold, adventurous and cunning, they had gradually acquired an influence over nearly all the Indians of Oregon as far south as Rogue river.

At an early date (probably between 1835 and 1840) they descended from the Simcoe to the banks of the Columbia river, on the northern side, where they commenced a war against the Cowlitz, Chenook, and other inferior tribes, whom they soon conquered and reduced to such terms of tribute as they chose to dictate. In 1841 they began to turn their attention to the south side of the Columbia.

Rich valleys and fine hunting grounds existed there, of which they had heard traditionary report. At this time the Clackamas, Molallas, Yamhills, Santiams, and the other tribes of the Willamette valley had become greatly reduced by diseases introduced among them by the whites. Small-pox, measles, and venereal had swept them off by thousands. They were wholly unprepared to resist the encroachments of their warlike and formidable neighbors. From time to time, as opportunity occurred, the Klickitats crossed over, made inroads upon them, and finally entirely subdued all the tribes of the Willamette, whom they caused to pay tribute. Assuming a possessory right over the whole valley, they established camps on the various rivers, and in the course of a few years, by gradual advances, pushed their way over the Calapooia mountains into the valley of the Umpquas.

In former times the Umpquas were a powerful tribe, owning all the country between the Calapooia mountains north, the Canyon mountains south, the Cascades east, and the Pacific west. The Shastas and Rogue Rivers had frequent wars with them, but finally through mutual interest, effected a coalition. From this time the Umpquas began to lose much of their original independence, and at the period of the invasions of the Klickitats had greatly degenerated.

The Klickitats, fresh from the scenes of the recent victories, skilled in the arts of war, and still determined upon subduing all the races of the south, found no difficulty in reducing the Umpquas to such terms of submission as they thought proper to dictate. One great source of their success was their skill in the use of fire-arms, of which they had procured an abundant supply from the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

They opened an extensive trade with the southern tribes in furs and peltries, and crossed the mountains at various intervals during the year. The valley of the Willamette was their public highway to the north, and their depot during the greater part of the year, where they left their property and families. After the emigration, under John Applegate, in 1843, they found it profitable during particular seasons, to work as farm laborers, and soon became well skilled in the arts of husbandry. Their services were regarded as more valuable than those of any other class of Indians. Desirous, however, of pushing their conquest still further south than they had yet penetrated, so as to obtain the same supremacy over the Shasta and Rogue River tribes which they had already obtained over the Umpquas, they proffered their aid to the whites on the occasion of every outbreak or manifestation of war

In 1851, when Lieut. Stewart was killed on Rogue River, near the mouth of Stewart's creek, they armed themselves ready to unite in any expedition against the hostile tribes. In 1853 General Lane considered it expedient to avail himself of their repeated offers, and a party of sixty Klickitat warriors, well mounted and armed, proceeded to join him at the scene of war. They had reached as far south as the Grave creek hills, where they were met by Mr. Grover, one of the commissioners who had negotiated the treaty of September 10, 1853, just concluded at Table Rock. As there was then no necessity for their services, they were directed to return. At their request, however, Mr. Grover gave them a written certificate that peace had been declared, and that they had complied with their promise, in order, as they said, that the whites should not doubt their friendship.

It will be observed that the commissioners of 1851, in their councils at Shampoeg, had wholly ignored the claims of the Klickitats to the right of possession over the Willamette valley. They were notified that it was not their country; that they had no voice in the relinquishment of the Indian title to the lands. That such a right had been asserted, and to some extent maintained by them, can doubtless be seen by reference to the records of the courts.

At a term of the United States district court, held in Washington county in 1851, complaint was made before the grand jury by one Donald McLeod that a band of Klickitats had committed a trespass upon his property by destroying timber which he had prepared for his house.

The accused were brought before the court, with Agent Parrish as their interpreter; but after an informal hearing of the case, the judge could not find any law to meet it. They maintained their right to destroy their own timber; that it grew on their own land; that they had acquired the land by conquest; that they had given McLeod warning not to settle there; that it had never been purchased from them, &c.—The judge held there could be no action for trespass against them; that it was not shown that McLeod had acquired any legal title to the land, but it was shown that the accused had a possessory claim to it which government had never extinguished.

Another case was brought before the same court. One Bridgefarmer built a fence across a certain trail which had been opened by them, and which was their public highway. They broke down the fence, and passed as usual. An attempt was made to bring an action of trespass against them.—The judge delivered an opinion to the same effect.

From this and many similar cases which might be cited, it will be seen that there was at least some recognition of the rights assumed by these Indians. They had become familiar with the people of the valley, and were esteemed as a superior tribe; nor were their repeated proffers of friendship without effect. It is true they had in view the subversion of the southern tribes and sought power; but whatever may have been their motives, they were entitled to some consideration. Incensed at the action of the commissioners in 1851, it was with difficulty they could be pacified; but they soon found consolation in the general disapproval of the treaties by the settlers, who were of opinion they would not be ratified.

Early in the spring of 1855 the superintendent of Indian affairs thought it expedient to remove them from the Willamette valley to their original country north of the Columbia. Under the provocations which they had already received, it may readily be supposed, they left with no good will toward the whites. From the moment of their departure they were in a state of war. Driven from a country to which they had established a right, under Indian usages, back to their homes in the Simcoe mountains, they openly declared their determination to fight. They charged fraud and bad faith on the part of government and its agents, accused all the whites of cheating them, and protested that they would have satisfaction.

Having now followed up the provocations of war from the southern line of Oregon to the north side of the Columbia, I propose taking a glance at the condition of affairs in Washington Territory. The most formidable of the tribes in this Territory were the Yakimas, inhabiting the country on the eastern slope of the Cascades. This tribe has long been connected, by strong ties of blood and interest, with the Klickitats.—They frequently crossed the mountains and descended to the Sound, but their principal field of adventure was eastward. They traded with the tribes of the east, from whom they purchased furs and peltries, and held a profitable connection with the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. In their intercourse with the "King George" men, as the English are called, they had been taught to believe that the Columbia river was the boundary between the American and British possessions. Until within a few years past they had seen but few Americans and those of the worst class. They looked upon them as an inferior race of whites.—They had never felt the power of the American government. The traditions which had reached them across the Rocky mountains were vague and unfavorable. Of the Indian battles there, they only heard of Indian prowess and the slaughter of Americans. Coming from tribe to tribe, in every form of exaggeration, the tales that were told them were of a rapacity and injustice on the one hand, and deeds of valor on the other. But they were aware that still further east, where these bad people lived, they had taken away the lands of the Indians, and were gradually trying to get the country west of the Rocky mountains.

The question of boundary had been agitated in Congress and throughout the Union. War between the United States and Great Britain was the constant topic. The feeling of animosity was particularly apparent among the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Their continuance in employment depended upon the defeat of the assumptions of the United States. They not only demanded the claim of 54° 40', but contended for the line of the Columbia, and would probably have included Oregon proper, had it been in their power. Remote as were the few emigrants in this region from their mother land, they yet warmly espoused the cause of the United States. They had lost none of their nationality. The inhospitable wilderness that lay between them and their former hopes served but to strengthen their attachment to the institutions under which they had grown up. As yet few Americans had settled north of the Columbia.

The Yakimas, in common with other tribes who derived a profitable trade from their connection with the Hudson's Bay Company, naturally espoused the cause of "King George." Many of their women were married to the company's employees, who in that way cemented the ties of friendship.—The company had always encouraged connections of this kind, and it was rare to find any officer or employee without a family of half-breeds, either Yakimas, Klickitats, Nisqualys, or some other tribe. It required no great effort, therefore, on the part of the company's agents, to spread the feeling of dislike, and to misrepresent the intentions and character of the American people. The Indians, predisposed to hostility, implicitly relied upon all they heard. Kam-i-a-kin, the chief of the Yakimas, was bitter in his animosity. As early as 1853 he projected a war of extermination against the whole race of Americans within the country. It was his settled determination to make the war general, and he spared no inducements to effect a coalition with the Nez Perces, Cayuses, Walla-Wallas, and other tribes.—For your information on this point, showing that war actually was premeditated in 1853, I send you enclosed a translation of the letter of Father Pandory, priest at the Atahnam Mission, dated "April, 1853," to Father Mesplie, at the Dalles, in which he says: "A chief of the upper Nez Perces has killed thirty head of cattle at a feast given to the nation; and this number of animals not being sufficient, seven more were killed. The feast was given *in order to unite the hearts of the Indians* to make declaration of war against the Americans. Through the whole course of the winter I have heard the same thing—that the Cayuses and Nez Perces have united themselves for war. During the course of last spring I was in the Cayuse country after they had given a similar feast. I said nothing, because I thought they had a sub-agent who would speak. * * I will recount to you what they say. All the the Indians upon the left (north) bank of the Columbia, from the Blackfeet to the Chenook, inclusive, are to assemble at the Cayuse country. All on the right bank, through the same extent of country, are to assemble on the Simcoe, (on the Yakima,) including those from Nisqually and the vicinity. *The cause of this war is, that the Americans are going to seize their lands.*"

This grave and startling information, so fearfully verified since, was promptly communicated to Major Alvord, who reported it to General Hitchcock, the then commanding officer of the military department on this coast. Major Alvord was censured as an alarmist, and Father Pandory was treated in the same manner by his superior.

It will be observed that the date of the letter is April, 1853. If the war, therefore, was one of speculation, gotten up by the settlers of Oregon, the scheme should have been frustrated then. Information that a war was actually going to take place—that the Indians had avowed it in council—was in possession of the commanding officer of the military department. Why did he not expose the speculation? Why did not the departments in Washington issue orders to the governors of the Territories, apprising them of their knowledge of this scheme, and cause it to be then arrested? Simply, as I conceive, because no such scheme was contemplated, either then or since. The settlers only asked protection for their lives and property; and after both have been freely sacrificed, the charge is, for the first time, against them.

But to return a moment to the combination. As no change took place in the Hudson's Bay Company's posts after the treaty of 1846, and their possessions and appearance of power remained the same as before, the Indians, up to a very recent date, regarded the Territory of Washington as under the influence of "King George."

The Nisqualls and other tribes of Puget's Sound, whose chief intercourse had always been with "King George" men, naturally shared their animosity against the Americans. When Governor Stevens treated with them, he found them in a very disaffected condition. It was with difficulty that chiefs could be gotten together. Something had to be done with them, and, under the circumstances of difficulty attending the making these treaties, I am satisfied no public officer could have done better. The treaties were not the cause of the war. I have already shown that the war had been determined upon long before. If Gov. Stevens is to blame because he *did not so frame the treaties as to stop the war*, or stop it by not making treaties at all, then that charge should be specifically brought against him. My own opinion is, that he had no more control over the course of events than the Secretary of War in Washington.

Leschi, the celebrated Nisqually chief, was most determined in his hostility. Bold, adventurous, and eloquent, he possessed an unlimited sway over his people, and, by the earnestness of his purpose and the persuasiveness of his arguments, carried all with him who heard him speak. He traveled by day and night, caring neither for hunger or fatigue; visited the camps of the Yakimas and Klickitats; addressed the councils in terms of eloquence such as they had seldom heard. He crossed the Columbia, penetrated to southern Oregon, appealed to all the disaffected there. He dwelt upon their wrongs; painted to them, in the exuberance of his imagination, the terrible picture of the "*polokly illeha*," the land of darkness, where no ray from the sun ever penetrated; where there was torture and death for all the races of Indians; where the sting of an insect killed like the stroke of a spear, and the streams were foul and muddy, so that no living thing could drink of the waters. This was the place where the white men wanted to carry them to. He called upon them to resist like braves so terrible a fate. The white men were but a handful now.—They could all be killed at once, and then others would fear to come. But if there was no war, they would grow strong and many, and soon put all the Indians in their big ships and send them off to that terrible land, where torture and death awaited them.

It may readily be supposed that a rude and ignorant people, naturally prone to superstition, were not slow in giving credence to these fearful stories. Each tribe has its grievances from the north to the south. Common interest bound them in their compact against a common enemy.

The Mormons, at this time, had also sent their emissaries among them to spread the disaffection. In the Simcoe, at a council of the tribes in 1854, a chief from the Mormon country urged them to war. The talk of this chief, as detailed by a friendly Indian who was in the council, was to this effect: That far in the desert there lived the greatest people on earth, who controlled the sun. He had been among them and talked with them, and they had sent him here to say what they were. They could strike dead anybody at any distance; they could make the sun stand still; they could make powder and muskets, and they were the friends of the Indians. The Americans were the enemies of the Indians. They wanted the Indians to kill them all. They would send them powder and Muskets, &c.

That the Mormons did furnish several of the tribes with ammunition is proved by the narrative of Captain Shaw, of the Walla Walla volunteers. At the last battle fought up there, he found powder, muskets, balls, &c., among the Indians bearing the Mormon brand.

George B. Simpson, late interpreter and local agent for the Salt Lake mails, states, from his own knowledge, that the Mormons sent out emissaries among all the tribes of Indians prior to the war, urging them to unite in exterminating the Americans.

But the plan of operations had not been sufficiently matured. Some of the tribes were too impatient to wait till the proper time had arrived. In the summer of 1855, after the discovery of the Colville mines, a general rush took place there. The first man murdered was Mattice, a miner, who was on his way there with a considerable amount of money and provisions. He was killed soon after descending the Snoqualimie pass by a party of Indians supposed to be Yakimas. Near the same time, Fantjoy, another miner, was killed. These were both respectable men from the State of Maine. They were proprietors of a coal mine on the Danamish. The murders on the White river occurred some two months after. Agent Bolen, hearing of the Yakima murders, crossed over from the Dalles to see the chief Kamiakin. Ouahi, another prominent chief, was present in camp. Bolen spent the night there, no doubt remonstrating with them for their acts. Next day, as he was riding back, he was overtaken by two or three Indians, who rode along with him in an apparently friendly manner. One lagged behind, and, while the others engaged his attention, shot him in the back. He was then dragged from his horse, scalped and partly burnt. One of the murderers is said to be a son of the chief Ouahi.

On the 8th or 9th of October the Indians of southern Oregon began the work of extermination. They slaughtered, indiscriminately, men, women, and children. At or about the same date the war had opened in Washington Territory. The movement was simultaneous, and could only have been the result of concert; but the Indians themselves have freely admitted that their plan embraced all parts of the country from north to south.

I will not undertake to follow up the history of the war to a later period. Its peculiar features have been represented officially on both sides, and it progress and termination are matters of public record.

Upon a careful perusal of all the dispatches, I find nothing to sustain the charge of speculation. No person can visit the Territories of Oregon and Washington, converse with the people, see them on their farms and at their daily labors, and consider their true interests, without coming to the the conclusion that such a charge is absurd and monstrous. What could they hope to gain? Few of them had anything to spare upon which to base a speculation. A farmer is well off who has his fields fenced in, a few head of oxen, and three or four cows. If he got treble price for his stock, the sale, on unlimited credit, would have been a sacrifice to him. His farm must go to ruin.—The interests of the settlers of nearly every pursuit are nearly identical. Their future prospects depend chiefly upon the prosperity of the country, the increase of emigration, enhancement in the value of property, security of life, opening of new facilities for the transportation of their products. All this was diametrically opposed to a war. No compensation that government could make would atone for the murder of families, the stoppage of labor everywhere, the loss of time, the suspension of emigration, and the numerous evils resulting from this disastrous conflict.

The commissioners at Vancouver have faithfully and impartially performed their duty. Whatever sum they may have decided upon in estimating this war debt, I hold that amount to be justly due, and trust that Congress will at once provide for its extinguishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

DEER CREEK, March 24, 1858.

DEAR BUSH—I am happy to congratulate you and your democratic friends upon the nominations made at Salem on the 16th inst. Everywhere they meet with approval and assurance of a triumph of the old fashioned sort on the first Monday in June. Gen. Drew's withdrawal surprised and somewhat chagrined many of his more ardent friends who had anticipated making him some return for his faithful and arduous labors of the last two years. His reward it seems is not yet, but not the less certain from a little delay. No man in the Territory deserves or can number more and faster friends than he.

The little cauldron of the nationals and "incendiaries" is seething and bubbling furiously from the strange mingling of incongruous political elements.

"Black spirits and white, red spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle, you that mingle may."

"Rigadoon" leads the dance in this county, and many a fantastic figure we expect he will cut for the innocent amusement of the unterrified, until the first Monday in June, when the people will dismiss these political harlequins to the merry step of the Rogues' march. Some of the small beer politicians have caught the trick of the Corvallis missionary, and we are assured daily that the rank and file are gone or going over to the "capitol burners"—"we are in the midst of a revolution" say they—but it is the undisturbed revolution of the people in the old democratic orbit, which in its annual return brings a good round democratic majority, free from all isms or taint of sectional influence. Not the least remarkable feature of this new movement is the bald-faced impudence with which they announce themselves the special guardians of Gen. Lane's political interests! Forsooth—give them the power—the devil may turn preacher, but they will never elect him to the Senate. *J. C. Avery* and the successor of *Leland* the particular friends of Gen. Lane!—that *is* cool.

The great National mass meeting of Jackson county was held at Jacksonville on Saturday last. The "missionary" had proclaimed it with a flourish of trumpets, and the people were to be there in their strength, to the terror and consternation of the Salem federals. The day and the hour came, when lo and behold! the Missionary, Dave Brannan and one L. S. Thompson comprised the multitude which no man was to number.—Do you not think the democracy of Jackson ought to feel honored by being represented by such a trio. It will be singular if they do not appreciate so much kindness.

Yours, Q. V.

PORTLAND, March 27th, 1858.

DEAR SIR—You announce in the Statesman that I will accompany the candidates on the Democratic ticket through the Northern counties. Will you allow me to say that I shall endeavor to visit and speak in the different counties of the Territory, having been invited so to do by the chairman of the Central Committee, before the election, but on account of the arrangement of the Courts in this District which I must attend, I shall not be able, as I wish, to go with the candidates.

Yours, &c., GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

PLEASANT HILL, O. T., March 25, '58.

DEAR SIR—The "nationals" have not been able to raise a single primary meeting in this County. A. A. Smith is a candidate for Governor on their ticket. They can't muster a corporal's guard in this county.

☞ Most of the delegates to the republican State convention were in earnest in organising their party.—If an attempt was to be made by the leaders to transfer them to the softs the republican voters in this portion of the State would not be sold, or vote for a soft.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1858.

[Election, Monday, June 17th, 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.

What we have at Stake.

Last week we referred to some of the National and local considerations which should influence the electors of Oregon in the coming political contest. There is one other home consideration to which we wish to call attention.

Oregon now has claims against the United States of about seven millions of dollars, on account of Indian wars, and spoliations growing out of them.

The nation has a Democratic President whose term continues for three years from this time; all the departments are democratic; the present Congress is Democratic in both branches. The probabilities are that succeeding elections will but continue and confirm democratic ascendency in the nation.

Through what kind of agents is Oregon going to ask of these Democratic powers the payment of these seven millions? Is she going to urge her claims through a democratic representative and democratic senators in Congress, who will find "the powers that be" members of the same great party with themselves—political friends and associates? Or is she going to send up to the councils of the nation *Seward Africans*, or *Cameron softs*, to meet there President, Departments and Congress, who will have no affiliation with them, and between whom there is a political high wall and deep ditch, never to be removed?

Which class of these agents will Oregon send? Which would be likely to meet with success, and bring to her this seven millions of dues? Which class would the voters of Oregon, acting as individuals, in their own private business, choose? Would they send friends and associates to persuade friends and associates, or would they send opponents and enemies? Let every claimant in Oregon answer this question dispassionately, and if he holds these interests to be of paramount importance, *vote the democratic ticket.*

No Go.—We have not heard of the first "national" in Marion County, and do not believe there is one in it. We heard of a citizen of California, a speculator, who returned home on the last steamer, offering to pay the expenses of any one who would go to Eugene from this county, but we have heard of no one's accepting.

In Linn County, likewise, not a "national" has been heard of. No delegates have been sent to Eugene from these counties, and we have heard of none being sent from Umpqua, Jackson, Tillamook, Josephine, Coos, Curry and Wasco, and we think there will be none present from any of those counties, unless they are manufactured on the spot, as was the case in Polk Co. There, after a month's most industrious drumming, after a pilgrimage of Col. Kelly, after the circulation of handbills from the soft office at Portland, but *three* precincts out of about ten, we believe, were represented, and not a respectable meeting was obtained in one of those three. In Jacksonville, the "missionary" from the Willamette, Munchausened and gassed, advertised and posted the *mass* convention, and collected *two* besides himself, neither of which two we are told ever pretended to be democrats.

The nationwool experiment has already proved a most mortifying fizzle, and the Eugene Convention will prove a complete farce. The sturdy democracy have met these "nationals" before under the various names of "no party," "peoples' party," "whig," (and bastard whigs they were) "knownothings" and "Lawsonites," but they have reserved for them the most thorough of drubbings under this last name of "nationals." Col. Kelly, and the leaders, are most heartily sick of it, and if they had not got their "foot in," they wouldn't put it in.

COMMENCING YOUNG—LOAN BILL OF MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to contract a loan of $350,000, at eight per cent per annum, to enable the Territory to satisfy the claims of its creditors.—*N. Y. News.*

Minnesota has been governed by a sort of fusion, soft party, and above we see the result—*three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in debt!* How does she compare with democratic governed Oregon? If you want debt and taxation, vote for soft-fusion-"nationals."

Acceptance of Judge Whiteaker.

ALBANY, Linn Co. O T., March 20th, 1858.

To HON. JOHN WHITEAKER—

Dear Sir—I am charged with the pleasing duty—as chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose—of notifying you of your unanimous nomination, by the Democratic State Convention, recently convened at Salem, for the office of first Governer of the State of Oregon, and to respectfully solicit your acceptance of the same.

* *

The above announcement is, perhaps, a sufficient compliance with the duty assigned the committee by the action of the convention. But, honored sir, you will allow us to express the confident opinion that—notwithstanding your nomination is well known to have been unsolicited and unexpected, and, perhaps, undesired also, by you—you will not hesitate to accept it.

The unanimous vote of the convention—so cordially and so enthusiastically given—very clearly indicated the conviction of its members that your nomination was demanded by the paramount interests of the country and of the Democratic party.

From your well known political antecedents, we are not permitted to doubt your prompt and hearty endorsement of the principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the Platform of the Democratic party of Oregon in the ensuing canvass.

In conclusion, we beg to congratulate you—as we do most cordially and unfeignedly—upon the evidence which your nomination affords of the public confidence, and to express to you our unwavering conviction of your triumphant election. To doubt it would be to doubt the wisdom and patriotism of the people.

An early response is much desired. With high considerations of regard, and much personal esteem, we beg to subscribe ourselves very respectfully, and truly, your obedient servants.

DELAZON SMITH, *Ch'n. Com.*

SPENCER CREEK, Lane Co., O. T., March 26th, 1858.

To HON. DELAZON SMITH, *Ch'n of Com., &c.*

Dear Sir—Your communication of March 20th, 1858, informing me of my "unanimous nomination by the Democratic State Convention, recently convened at Salem, for the office of first Governor of the State of Oregon," was received to-day.

Permit me, sir, to assure you that you are right when you say my nomination was "unsolicited and unexpected, and, perhaps, undesired also," by myself.

As a member of the great Democratic party of Oregon, I am happy to be able to say that I do most heartily endorse the "principles enunciated in the resolutions adopted by the Convention as the platform of the Democratic party of Oregon in the ensuing canvass."

Your esteem and personal regard, coming as it does from so high a source, may well be cherished by an humble citizen as myself. I feel the honor, and hope I may merit a continuance of your confidence.

Although my nomination is repugnant to my personal feelings, and certainly can add nothing to my pecuniary interests, yet, as a Democrat, I am in the hands of my party—I accept the place assigned me.

Permit me, sir, through you, as chairman of the committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, to return my thanks to the members of the convention for their consideration and confidence. Believe me, sir, I remain,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WHITEAKER.

Telling Tales out of School.

A correspondent of the California Christian Advocate, writing from Oregon, says:

Several of the Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon have signed a call for a convention, to be held in Eugene City—of those in favor of a "National Democratic organization" in opposition to the regular Democracy. This call is being responded to with very general interest, and the probability is, that it will receive extensive cooperation. The prevailing party (regular Democratic) is pro slavery, and the new organization embraces in it a number of free-soilers, and sympathisers with Douglas. The Republicans have called a convention to nominate candidates "if it shall be thought proper." It is probable they will fuse with the "softs" or national democrats. By the time our election comes off (June) we shall see exciting times. The hards are opposed to Maine Lawism and to freedom. The "softs" profess approval of both.

From the tone of the above, it is certain that it was written by a "republican," or a "national." Here we have an honest statement from behind the curtain. This disciple has been made to believe that there is to be a fusion of the blacks and "nationals" "by the time our election comes off" in June, and that the said "softs" or nationals "profess approval of" *Maine Lawism and freedom-shrieking.* We suppose Tom Scott, Shuck, and the ostensible of Avery's Corvallis organ, represent the "Maine lawism."

WHERE IS THE TROUBLE?—Our subscribers in Polk County complain of the irregular receipt of the Statesman, and that week before last it failed entirely. The difficulty must be at the Lafayette office. What is wrong there?

We have made arrangements to send our packages to Dallas and Eola by private express until the election. We will also send to Dallas the Bridgeport and Luckiamute bundles, that they may be forwarded by mail from that point. They will go to Dallas on Mondays.

P. S.—Since the mail of this week went up, we learn that the Polk Co. packages of week before last were not received by that, the second mail. That number of the Statesman contained the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, and the notice of the speaking in Polk. As it is missing after two mails have gone, we suspect foul play. The carrier on this route says he delivered the packages at Lafayette. Why didn't they get beyond there? Will the Postmaster at that place see who distributed the mail from Salem of that week?

Show Your Faith.

We are authorized to bet the following sums upon the following candidates: five hundred dollars that the nominee of the democratic convention held at Salem, for Congress, will be elected; five hundred dollars, each, that the four State candidates there nominated — Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Printer—will be elected.—Making twenty-five hundred dollars that the democratic ticket will be successful. The bets to be taken together, and the money staked. *Notes* will not be taken.

☞ Specimens of the "deep tiller plough," advertised in Statesman, can be seen at Moores.

Republican State Convention.

This body met at Salem, on the 2d inst., and elected T. S. Kendall, of Linn, President, and J. R. McBride, of Yamhill, secretary. The counties of Clatsop, Tillamook, Clackamas, Yamhill, Marion, Polk, Linn, Lane, Jackson and Umpqua were represented by delegates. Committees on credentials, order of business, and resolutions were appointed. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON.—The committee on resolutions, reported the following:

1. Resolved, That the Republican party, true to the principles that form the basis of our free and democratic system of government, reaffirms to them its unalterable devotion as laid down in the blood-bought charter of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence, and developed in the Constitution of the United States; and that the prosperity and perpetuity of our Union depends upon a strict adherence to the doctrines taught, and rights guarantied in these honored repositories of Republican faith.

2. Resolved, That in relation to the institution of domestic slavery, we remain where the patriots who formed our institutions planted themselves, and where the leading statesmen of all parties, until within a recent period, have harmoniously stood—that it is a purely local—not general—State, and not National institution—determinable by the States, each for itself: over which the other States have no control, and for which, no responsibility.

3. Resolved, That with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, and their compeers and cotemporaries, who, in the framing of the Constitution, made effectual provision for the annihilation of the traffic in slaves, and, who were especially anxious that that instrument should contain no admission of the right of one man to hold property in another, we believe slavery to be a political, social and moral evil; and while we disclaim all right and inclination to interfere with it as a municipal regulation of any of the sovereign States of the Union, we believe that the organic act of 1787, for the government of all the territory then belonging to the Republic, penned by the sagacious Jefferson, and signed and approved by the immortal Washington, and strictly adhered to in the formation of every Territorial government from that time down to 1854, embodies the duty of Congress in framing governments for the Territories—that is, the non-extension of slavery.

4. Resolved, That the unfortunate departure from that principle in the late act organizing the Territory of Kansas, to which we directly trace the bitter agitation which has destroyed the peace and reddened with the blood of brothers the virgin soil of that fair land, has proved by its bitter fruits the wisdom of the ancient policy which it supplanted.

5. Resolved, That we stand by and maintain, as did our forefathers, true popular sovereignty, and the inalienable right of the people to govern themselves, but we deny that a man is deprived of them unless he enjoys the privilege of enslaving others, and affirm that the result of such a doctrine would be to found the liberty of the citizen upon a basis of despotism.

6. Resolved, That the attempt upon the part of the present democratic administration to force upon the people of Kansas a constitution abhorrent to a large majority of its citizens, and to sustain in power a usurping and tyrannical minority against the known will of the remainder, is an outrage not to be borne by a free people; and we hope that, planting themselves firmly upon the immortal truth first enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, "that all governments derive their just powers from the free consent of the governed," they will be able to wrest from the oppressors that which is inestimable to a free people, and formidable to tyrants only—the right to compel the rulers to conform to the wishes of the ruled.

7. Resolved, That we insist that the right of the nation to govern, necessarily follows the right to acquire and hold territory; and that in providing a government for a Territory under this right, it should be based upon the inalienable rights of the people; and we arraign the modern system, as practically carried out in Kansas, for its utter and gross violation of these principles, and affirm that the dark catalogue of wrongs and crimes committed by the late and existing administrations, against popular rights in that Territory, deserve the execration of every lover of freedom of the present day; and as their just reward in history, an immortality of infamy.

8. Resolved, That the late partisan decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, which makes the Constitution a grand title instrument to every holder of slaves, is a disgrace to the judiciary of the nation, and a stain upon the character of the country, whose proudest boast is its love of liberty in its largest sense, and its hatred of tyranny in every form.

9. Resolved, That we congratulate ourselves and the people of Oregon upon the result of the late election upon the question of slavery, as a triumph of the Republican doctrine of non-extension, and we only insist that we ought to use our influence wherever it can be legitimately done, to secure to other Territories the same priceless blessings of freedom which, by such a gratifying majority, we seem so fully to appreciate for ourselves.

10. Resolved, That the reckless prodigality of national treasure which has characterized the late and present democratic administrations, bringing to bankruptcy a treasury whose vaults have received $80,000,000 per annum, and necessitating a loan in a time of peace, is a clear and demonstrative proof of that wasteful extravagance which has plundered the nation, and turned its treasury into a shinplaster machine, with nothing but its credit to sustain its finances.

11. That the Pacific Railroad is no longer an enterprise of doubtful expediency, but has become one of imperative commercial and national necessity; and we favor its construction upon any central and practicable route, by the aid of the general government, given in such manner as may be best calculated to effect its early completion.

12. That the political dogmas sought recently to be established by a party styling themselves democrats, in this Territory, which asserts the duty of a representative or delegate in some instances to be to obey the instructions of his constituents, while in others specified, he is bound to disregard them and bow to the will of others, is dangerous and anti-republican in its tendency, and worthy to be sustained only by a party that is everywhere known as the ally of personal vassalage, and the advocate of partisan despotism.

13. Resolved, That we believe in the untrameled right of the citizen to think and vote as he pleases, and we utterly deny the right of any representative, under any circumstances, to violate the instructions or known will of the people he represents.

14. Resolved, That the present system of voting viva voce, introduced by that party to subject the suffrage of the citizens to the surveillance of partisan inspectors, and awe him, under the penalty of being branded as a traitor, into abject submission, is a relict of barbarism, which finds fit friends in a party whose whole organization is devoted to the extinguishment of every spark of personal freedom, and the subjection of its members to the entire control of an aristocracy of leaders—and that with such a party we are proud to have neither sympathy nor connection.

The resolutions were adopted *seriatim*. Delegates from counties not fully represented were authorized to cast the full vote of the counties.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for candidate to Congress, with the following result:

James McBride, 3; John R. McBride, 14; T. J. Dryer, 6; Jesse Applegate, 9; Airgoose Adams, 1; Denney, 2; Leander Holmes, 2; W. W. Parker, 1; Randall, 1.

2d. ballot—John Denney, 5; H. N. George, 7; Airgoose Adams, 1; T. J. Dryer, 8; J. R. McBride, 10; Jesse Applegate, 3; Holmes, 1; James McBride, 2.

A long discussion took place here upon the subject of old and young candidates. A member said "he could not vote for Dryer without he took some position. You might put your finger on Mr. Dryer to-day and to-morrow, find that like the Irishman's flea he was not there. He judged from Dryer's paper that he was holding back, for bids, and would jump into the Eugene nest, if he could secure a good lot of the feathers." Dr. McBride declined being a candidate for governor on the ground that his lungs would not permit him to speak.

3d ballot—H. N. George, 9; John R. McBride, of Yamhill, 31; Dryer, 1, McBride was declared unanimously nominated for Congres.

1st ballot for Governor—P. M. Curry, of Lane, 10; O. Jacobs, 4; John Denny, of Marion, 13; T. S. Kendall, of Linn, 9; L. Holmes, of Clackamas, 2; A. A. Skinner, of Clatsop, 1.

Holmes and Kendall declined. Denny "sort o" declined.

2d ballot—Denny, 24; E. L. Applegate, 2; George, 1; Curry, 12; John Denny, of Marion, was declared unanimously nominated.

1st ballot for Secretary of State—L. Holmes, 15; H. N. George, 18; G. L. Wood, of Yamhill, 2; E. L. Applegate, 2; Jesse, 1.

2d ballot—Holmes, 16; H. N. George, of Linn, 22; Applegate, 2. George was declared unanimously n