

OREGON STATESMAN. TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1858.

(Election, Monday, June 17th, 1858.)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket. FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN 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 JUDGE, ASAHEL BUSH, of Marion.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT, M. P. DEADY, 1st District, R. E. STRATTON, 2d District, R. P. BOISE, 3d District, A. B. 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 REPRESENTATIVE, 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.

The Democratic Party and Its Opponents.

Since the first organization of the Democratic party in Oregon, in January 1852, there has been, at all times, and on all occasions in the Territory, a combination intent upon its overthrow and defeat; a review of the efforts of individuals, and combinations, under the various fascinating names which they have been proper to assume for the accomplishment of their cherished object, while it reflects but little credit upon the actors, forms an interesting subject for the contemplation of an honest and intelligent community at the present crisis.

There has been no attempt at secrecy, intrigue, or mystification on the part of the democratic organization. The conventions and caucuses, admitted by all parties to be an essential mode by which to secure the joint efforts and cooperation of men entertaining sentiments in common, have been held openly and at the aid, and all permitted to witness the proceedings, and listen to the sentiments expressed. The principles adopted have been the result of sober reason, and firm convictions they have been published to the world, openly avowed and defended, and their opponents invited to a free and open discussion of their merits.

A bold and many exposition of unwavering principles, presented and defended in a spirit of justice, has won the applause of the people, and makes the democratic party today the dominant party, of not only Oregon, but of the nation.

The unity of sentiment, and of action existing among us, has been a prolific source of envy and jealousy with those whose only mission has been to destroy what they could not build up, and has formed the basis of their absurd and ridiculous charges about "Cliques" and combinations for the purposes of individual aggrandizement. While the action of the Democracy in Oregon has been substantially as we have stated, how has it been with our opponents?

The first Democratic Territorial Convention assembled at Salem, on the 11th of April, 1853, and was a full and fair representation of those who professed that faith. A candidate was nominated for delegate to Congress, and the cardinal doctrines of the party openly avowed in a platform. Our opponents taking advantage of what they conceived to be a prejudice against any organization, placed Skinner in the field without any platform, or any avowal of principles, and dubbed him with the popular and catch-penny title of "Peoples' candidate." Bound by neither platform or principle, Mr. Skinner was permitted not only to pander to the prejudices of the people, but to advocate different doctrines in different localities without fear of contradiction. "The Peoples' party," without distinction of party (1) organized in the different counties, and found a venal and unscrupulous defender in the Oregonian. The people in their majesty sent the trickster howling back in disgrace, and Skinner to his former and well merited obscurity.

After a couple of years of crazy denunciation of party organization, the Oregonian and Airgoose editors entered into and fraternized with a secret organization which asked of its members nothing but an oath to blindly carry out its behests, concocted in secret conclave. The democracy again met on the 11th of April, 1855; selected their candidate, and re-nominated their principles, while the individuals who had been so loud in their denunciation of organization, simply met at Corvallis on the 18th of April, selected a candidate, and resolved that the only platform they would adopt was "General Gainses agit the world."

The virtuous and anti-organization gentlemen of the two years previous, were bound by horrid, hateful and accursed oaths to support the nominees, and their unprincipled leaders revelled in the brightest anticipations of power. The democracy, however, stuck to their principles, appealed boldly to the intelligence of the people, and triumphed by an overwhelming majority.

Again in 1857, the various defeated factions of the previous five years, gathered up their scattered remnants, and tried to present a bold front under a crazy leader, but, like their predecessors, were driven like chaff

before the democracy, and experienced an ignominious defeat. If the hypocritical denunciations of political organizations and caucuses so freely indulged in by the opposition, required any refutation beyond their midnight outcries, it was to be found and seen in the late Republican convention at this place. The mere offering of a resolution to support its nominees, was condemned with pretended horror by a convention, three-fourths of whose members had previously given in a similar adhesion under all the solemnity of an oath, and to give the lie direct to their assertions, at night held a secret caucus, in which the most corrupt propositions were freely discussed. If the democratic party should initiate their example, no terms of reproach would be sufficient for the expression of their holy horror, and virtuous condemnation.

While the Democracy of Oregon has stood firm in defence of their principles, and today occupies a proud position, they have the consolation of witnessing a division in their old enemy's camp. They witness the spectacle of a portion assembling at Salem under the cognomen of "Republicans," while the remainder assemble at Eugene as "Nationals."

We recognize in both those assemblages the old know-nothing, free negro prostitute, embellished by a new six shilling dress. The past history of the democratic party is the strongest guarantee of its honesty and devotion to principle; it, like other organizations, has not been entirely free from the disorganizing influences of camp followers, and mercenary soldiers of fortune, who are ready to join and leave, or leave and join, as success or misfortune predominates.

This is illustrated by a few of the partisans in the present Eugene movement.—While the great democratic party never pretended to have offices to accommodate all its members, the road has been left open to a fair competition among those who aspired to place. A few of the unsuccessful, who were too impatient to wait for promotion, have gone to the "Nationals," and on the first Monday in June will experience the merited doom of the traitor, while the Democratic party will steadily pursue its onward march to victory.

A session of the U. S. District Court, Judge Boise presiding, was held in this place last week. Mr. Geo. H. Brown was prosecuted on an indictment for perjury. He was charged in the indictment with having made a false affidavit as a witness in a final proof of residence on a land claim. The affidavit was made before the Register and Receiver of the land office at Winchester.—The prosecution was ably conducted by Lansing Stout, Esq., assisted by David Logan, Messrs. Stratton and Gibbs conducted the defence very successfully. Mr. Stratton's closing argument for the defence was both able and eloquent. Verdict—Not guilty.

CAMPAIGN OPENED.—Hon. L. F. GROVER, Democratic candidate for Congress, made a sound democratic speech at Dallas on the 31st inst. He was followed by J. B. McBride, the nominee of the black republicans. Mr. McBride's speech was a very frank exposition of the views and principles of the black republicans. The candidates were followed by Messrs. Drew, Boise, Page and the old apostle, Fred Waymire. The democracy appeared much pleased with the result of the meeting. It was favorable to the success of our ticket. The softs are not gaining ground in Polk.

Below is the disposition of the army of the U. S. upon the Pacific: Department staff, 15. Fort Vancouver, 142. Fort Vancouver, 142. Fort Vancouver, 142.

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We learn that the combined opposition succeeded in carrying the charter election in Portland last Monday, by a small majority, under a new and a fascinating name, the yelet "National citizens patent double-twist back action ambrosial and sweet scented ticket," combining all the principles entertained by Francis, Dwyer & O'Meara, and furnishing a platform upon which they could all stand.

"We hope fervently that this appeal to our democratic brethren will be as fervently received and endorsed. We respectfully suggest that the democracy in each county shall disregard the call of the central committee."—National Address.

Your "ferrent hopes" have been doomed to disappointment, and your "respectful suggestions" treated with neglect and contempt in nearly every county.

RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—A gentleman has deposited in our hands one thousand dollars, all or any portion of which, we are authorized to bet, that no nominee of the Eugene convention will be elected. The money will be put up when called for.

GETTING WORN.—Dwyer vomits forth more than his usual quantity of cowardice, since the Republicans refused to nominate him for Congress. He ought not to expect them to run two crazy men in succession.

We are under obligations to Vice President Breckinridge, Hon. Lewis Cass, Gen. Lane and Senator Douglas for valuable and important public documents.

"Bancombe" is informed that the profanity contained in his article, excludes it from our columns.

Latest News from the Atlantic States and California.

The arrival of the mail steamer brings us New York letters to March 6th. We learn nothing relative to the prospects of the admission of Oregon. Minnesota and Kansas will probably both be admitted at the same time.

The Army bill failed in the Senate, but will be revived in the House. Great fears are, however, entertained for its successful passage, and the President may, after all the delays, be constrained to call out volunteers. It is rumored that in the event of their services being required, that they will perform garrison duty, while the regulars are to take the field against Brigham Young.

The troops at present in Kansas will soon be withdrawn, and sent to reinforce Col. Johnson. There will be about six thousand rank and file, which some think will be sufficient to whip the Mormons into due obedience, and reverence for the laws. If the Mormons are determined to resist, this number will not suffice; but the reinforcements cannot reach the scene of action until Autumn.

In the meantime Col. Johnson will endeavor to force his passage through Echo Canyon into the valley of the Saints, when, if he be successful, Col. Fremont will have the honoratorial powers, and proceed with the prosecutions against Brigham, Kimball and others.

On the 31st ult., the Kansas investigating committee met, and a majority adopted a report urging the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as the best means of pacifying the country. As soon as the minority are prepared, their reports will be submitted to the House.

A bill has been proposed in Congress whereby Kansas and Minnesota are to be admitted together, and it is believed will pass both Houses.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate have reported a resolution that Minnesota is not a State of the Union. This resolution, doubtless Gen. Shields and H. M. Rice, their seats as Senators, until the bill for her admission passes Congress.

In the Senate, Mr. Toombs submitted his proposition instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of a general and uniform bankrupt law.

Collins' steamers have stopped running, and are now in the hands of the Sheriff for a debt due Brown, Brothers & Co., of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars.

In the House the bill reconstituting the victims of the naval retreating bond, passed by a majority of 71.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in St. Louis, by the burning of the Pacific Hotel. So sudden was the conflagration that a large number of the occupants lost their lives in attempting to escape. It was first stated that thirty lives were lost, but subsequent reports show that only twenty perished in the flames.

Gen. Wm. Walker arrived in New Orleans March 31, and took up his old quarters. Gen. Henningsen is also here. Gen. Walker voluntarily gave bail in the sum of \$4000 to appear before the Court on the 4th Monday in April.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The contractors for the great Overland Pacific Mail are here after additional legislation for their benefit. It is very questionable whether it can be obtained. They are bound by contract to have their line in active operation by September next, and if they fail, the contract will be assuredly forfeited. The prospect is not very flattering.

The Senate committee on Territories will report on Thursday next a bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona.

The American Minister Plenipotentiary, Gen. M. B. Lamar, was formally received by the Government of Nicaragua on the 22d February.

The treaty which was negotiated at Washington last November by Senor Izarriz, Minister from Nicaragua, and our Secretary of State, is now before the Senate, and the Legislative assembly of that State, and it is believed would not be ratified, except with alterations which would again open the whole matter at Washington.

Mr. Wm. Carey Jones, late Special Agent of the United States in the States of Central America, took formal leave of the Government of Nicaragua on the 27th Feb.

Mr. Hockaday, district attorney of Utah, arrived at Washington on March 5th, from Camp Scott, with dispatches to the Government. He says that the troops are in the highest spirits.

Col. Johnson anticipates the return of Col. Marcy from N. Mexico, with the transportation animals, by the last of April. If this is realized, he will, by the first of May, advance immediately on Salt Lake City.

Mr. Hockaday states that Russell & Major's cattle are in fine condition, and that they are forward the supplies, and that no difficulty need be apprehended at that score.

DALLAS, March 30th, 1858.

Mr. Editor.—The Democracy is over. The black republicans held their convention on Friday, and their two brothers, the "nationals," on the next day. There was no necessity for the two conventions, as they both agreed in sentiment, and profess a common object—the overthrow of the democratic party. A part of the ticket nominated by the Blacks was nominated by the Nats, and the candidates find no trouble in standing upon the same platform.

A little fellow of the name of Ford, who strongly resembles a cross between the ring-tailed monkey and rat-terrier, and who used to saw wood and sweep out Skinner's office at Astoria, and now calls himself a "lawyer," (God pity his clients!) has spent about six weeks in trotting about the county, drumming up republicans and know-nothings, and disaffected democrats. By reference to the Oregonian and Airgoose of last year, you will see that he is the individual who acted as secretary at W. H. Gray's black republican convention at Astoria last year, and this year forged Mr. Ashby's name to the soft call in Polk.

Ford has assisted the "rat-terrier" in the work of drumming up soreheads. The burden of their song for weeks has been—Come all ye old owls of the wigwam. Come join with the fount of parties, And help bury the Salem Clique.

The speckled, but very small crowd, organized by electing their officers twice over, for fear that their execution will not be as they were all "fastened" with iron chains, and had no lawyers (neither Burnett or Fay came properly under that head) or federal officers to dictate to them, it didn't make any difference how they did things. The rat-terrier jumped up, made a little plunge, said something about being a missionary to the county, and spoke of his great efforts to organize the nationals, and would he was of it, "speaked" out some "something about Newburgh being a bad man, and then netted down beside Ford, and looked very much like he had caught a rat.

When the call was made for "credentials," delegates from but three precincts responded, which made it necessary to manufacture a lot out of half-bred timber. A Mr. Barker, who three years ago spent several days in Polk, and who had been in the county for an avowed know-nothing, trying to hunt up wigwam candidates who had the moral courage to run against the democratic know-nothing, was permitted to cast eight votes for the Cincinnati precinct, where it is believed that he is the only man in the precinct who will vote their ticket in June.

The great who three years ago made the pilgrimages to Tillamook to discontinue for the lowly ticket, and another known by the name of Kennedy, were permitted to represent their precinct, and so on to the end of the chapter. Some were admitted who were known to be black republicans and know-nothings, while many of their nominees combined the principles of both. There were in fact more votes to be filled than the number of delegates to be named, and their embarrassment in this particular strongly reminded me of the dilemma in which the man of twelve children found his family—ten of them had the ick, and he said that the other two would have had it but there was not ick enough to go round.

A clever man by the name of Locke, was put in nomination for the State senate.—Ford's name was also presented, but the know-nothing and republican part of the crowd gave silent evidence of their disapprobation. Their complaint is that two years ago, Ford, in canvassing the county, denounced Bush and the "Salem Clique," and the Democratic organization, and pledged himself to their "ruined interests." They say that this was their "quainted interest," and that they had instructions which he had violated by going into a democratic caucus, and after being expelled therefrom, flicked the hand that smote him, by voting on joint ballot for the clique nominees, Bush included. They claimed that he was elected by them, and ought to have represented them. Under such circumstances he deemed it prudent to withdraw his name, and accordingly did so. Mr. Locke received the nomination by acclamation, but gave no public pledge of his acceptance.

A know-nothing by the name of Hall, and a stranger in the county by the name of Mendenhall, of questionable politics, were nominated for Representatives. Mr. Hall modestly suggested that as they had "no offices-seekers in their party," that they might as well make a forced apology for the nomination of Mendenhall, but gave no public pledge of his acceptance.

In political affairs we are as quiet as paper ever get to be. Another mushroom paper has been started at Steilacoom, which is to be of the neuter gender—neither democratic or republican. It is, as the gentleman would imply, as weak as three birds' feet, and will make a forced apology for the nomination of whom I spoke in a former letter, which amounts to a confession of the wrong done the democratic party by their appointment. And as singular as it may appear to you people of Oregon, he makes a strained excuse for Judge Strong—who has been for years "dead without mourners" in a political sense. I don't know what the matter with Wiley—a cog is out somewhere.

Secretary Mason leaves for the Atlantic States to-day. I am told his business is of a private nature. He has been at his post about as long and as steadily as any officer in our Territory, and has performed his duties as Secretary as well as they could have been performed.

Your democratic convention has done nobly. The masses will sustain such action.—The "contrary to nature" for them to do otherwise. An honest democracy will support honest nominees. Success to the ticket. Yours, DUBLIAM.

ROSELAND, March 27th, 1858. DEAR STATESMAN.—A "National Convention" met here to-day, and it was decidedly represented, but the "committee on credentials" reported thirteen members entitled to seats. Six out of the number were picked up around the streets, and induced to "go in" with a few glasses of whiskey.

They then tried the complimentary dodge—electing prominent democrats to represent the vacant precincts—but succeeded still the vacant precincts, and openly denounced the convention, and told them "he wanted nothing to do with their kind of democracy—that good old-fashioned democracy was good enough for him," and intimated that the compliment of a delegateship to that convention was a very questionable one.

They finally organized by the election of a Mr. Gassy as president, who immediately branched out in a very gassy speech, which and evidently been carefully prepared in anticipation of Drew's nomination for Governor. The change of programme came too late, or the effort had cost too much labor to be suppressed, and the speaker found serious cause of grievance that the four-seater General had not transmitted the heretofore public list of documents pertaining to the Indian war to Gassy & Co., instead of the war department at Washington.—Que Asahel Bush (do you know him?) was also an object of Gassy's malice, and was cited as "another melancholy instance of human depravity."

"The numerous and intelligent body that I see before me," was frequently alluded to, and it was evident that Gassy had anticipated a rush of "thousands" to listen to his eloquent denunciations. Cries from the old smokers of "give 'em hell"—"that's the talk," &c., encouraged the orator, and he finally took his seat amid a tremendous and enthusiastic silence.

The election of delegates to the "Eugene movement" was next in order, and although two of those elected declared positively that they could not spend time to go, they were induced to have their names used to give the thing a plausible appearance.

A motion to adjourn was interrupted by one of the delegates elect, who, holding on to the table for support, enunciated the following sentiment:—"Hold on! Now I want you all to understand that though I've taken a hand in this 'convention,' and I don't consider it binding, and I'm going to vote for who I do—a please." He was evidently a first class lather.

The secretary—a gentleman who has had serious doubts heretofore as to his citizenship, and ended by swearing to a double residence—then introduced a preamble and resolution to the following purport:—Whereas, we believe that great corruption exists among the present leaders of the democracy in Oregon, (7) and whereas, we believe ourselves to be very pure and free from the sin of holding office, and whereas, we have no objection to be submitted to the test of temptation, therefore

Resolved, That we most emphatically denounce the Salem "Clique," and all persons holding office with the exception of President E. B. Hunt, to whom we hereby tender our cordial support, and hope to be supported in return.

The resolution was adopted, though it made the republicans wince, and I noticed that one, who is a violent Donagiste, has had the "gains" picture framed lately, and has publicly denounced Buchanan, said "yes" in a very weak treble.

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feeling him gets tired of furnishing him grub on a very long credit.

Upon the whole, their ticket is a good one to beat. After the first Monday in June, like its know-nothing predecessor, no one will be willing to acknowledge that he was a "National." In this county there are five or six, heretofore consistent democrats, giving them a reluctant support. They will soon return to their first Democratic love, and all the remainder will go where they properly belong—to the ranks of the colored republicans.

So far as the result in old Polk is concerned, you and our democratic friends need entertain no fears. We have a good ticket, composed of sound, fearless and reliable democrats, who will not swerve to the right or the left. They will be heard in every precinct. Personal prejudices and local issues will be forgotten, and every democrat will strive to outvie his neighbor in support of our cherished principles, and on the first Monday in June we will send up more than our usual majority in support of the "Constitution and the Union."

Yours, &c. W. L.

OLYMPIA, W. T., March 26, 1858. DEAR BROTHER.—Since the date of my last, we have moved along pretty rapidly in the way of events. A few days after that date Leschi, the Indian was hung. Some tears may have been shed on that day, but I doubt much if the poor unfortunate savage lived in the memory of either a white or red man three days after his execution. The act which prevented his execution at the time first fixed by law, does not die so soon. It was criminal under our statutes, and you know crimes sometimes outlive those who perpetrate them.

The "Constitution," our mail steamer on the Sound, was sold at market's sale ten days ago. She had become so bound up by encumbering alliances in the way of I. O. U.'s, that nothing could relieve her but a decree of admiralty. She was knocked down to A. B. Gove, merchant, C. C. Terry, trader, and B. E. Kendall, attorney, for the small sum of \$10,000. It is not yet known whether she is to ply on the Sound regularly or not.

A day or two after the Constitution was sold, the Sea Bird, a neat little lake steamer, came into our harbor. Her coming had been prophesied, and her failure to come had been doubted. It was soon discovered that her purpose was to take the mails heretofore carried by the Constitution. She claimed this privilege by virtue of a transfer of the contract to her owners. One of the original contractors denied her right to enter the waters of the Constitution of her race, and demanded the mails on mail day, and the Constitution left with the mails on board. The Sea Bird and advertised to take the mails and passengers, and she did leave at the appointed time, but had no mail.

Again to-day, (mail-day) we have the two boats leaving together in opposition. The crew trade is gone—couldn't stand the crisis. I have that the Sea Bird will run in the north. It is only necessary to carry to the mail service, and the Constitution will continue until the arrival of the Martin White from San Francisco. It is said that this named boat is under charge of one of the original mail contractors, and is designed to perform the mail service under that contract. "We will see what we will see."

The last steamer from Portland to Seattle, being a collection of rich gold diggers, and the Constitution left with the mails on board. The Sea Bird and advertised to take the mails and passengers, and she did leave at the appointed time, but had no mail.

Well, the convention was called to order. Mr. Gallier in the chair, J. Conner, secretary, and after a short prayer, the faithful and to be vigilant and watched, they proceeded to nominate each other as delegates to the Territorial black republican convention to be held at Salem. Among the delegates are the Rev. Kendall, J. Conner, Mr. Coy, J. Brooks, and one other. After which the committee on resolutions, Kendall, Conner & Co., brought in a series of resolutions, one of which condemns the administration of another denounces the decision of the Supreme Court. They read some six or eight other resolutions, but none of them amounted to anything excepting the first two, which constitute the soul and body of their creed.

Their doctrine won't go down with the people of old Lion. They are a national people, a Union people, and will not encourage the black republican doctrine, which, if carried out, they will know full well, is entering wedge that would ultimately dissolve this Union. The woolly heads can never make the people of old Lion believe that a nigger is better than a white man.

PORTLAND, April 24, 1858. MA BROTHER.—The "Nationals" are being coming "beautifully well" every day. The fact is, as you well know, few democrats of this county ever had any affiliation with them—they count their strength on the old position rocks. The O'Mary's chief merit as an editor consists in trying generally to misrepresent facts so atrociously as to avert any suspicion as to what he is at, in which he of course most signally fails whenever he "tries it on."

Tom Dwyer declines most indignantly that he is going to "fall in" to the nation's wools. But he will do it and thus lose his identity forever, if he ever had any.

The feeling in this county is better than it has been for some time, and we shall roll up a handsome democratic majority on the 1st Monday in June—"you bet."

Yours, MULTNOMAH.

An expedition to survey the Oregon boundary of the British Possessions from Vancouver's Island to Lake Ontario, across the Rocky Mountains, has been organized, and will sail on the first of next month for its destination via Chicago and across the isthmus of Panama, thence by steam to the Gulf of Georgia, where the expedition will commence its labors by tracing the 49th degree of north latitude. The force consists Lieut. Col. Hawkins, R. E., chief commissioner, Capt. Haig, R. A., chief assistant, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers of the royal engineers, who are surveyors, topographers, photographers, &c., and thirty Hudson's Bay men. The expedition will probably require from three to four years to perform their laborious and arduous services.—Boston Statesman.

ESTIMATE OF CROPS PER ACRE ON THE GROUND.—Wheat, rye, oats or barley can be measured by the following rule, which will give as close a basis to figure upon as can be found under such circumstances. So say an exchanger: Frame together four light sticks, measuring exactly a foot square in size, and with this in hand, walk into the field and select a spot of fair average yield, and lower the frame square over as many heads as it will enclose, and shell out the heads thus enclosed generally, and weigh the grain. It is fair to presume that the product will be the 43,560th part of an acre's produce. To prove it, go through the field and make ten or twenty similar calculations and estimate by the mean of the whole number of results. It will certainly enable a farmer to make a closer calculation of what his field will produce, than he can do by guessing.

The article signed "Rex," will be published when the author sends us his name.

National Convention.

By the arrival of Mr. Ladd, on Saturday, we were placed in possession of the following report of the proceedings of the national convention held at Eugene on the 8th inst. It is said that some of the persons nominated will not run on the ticket; of this however, we have no personal knowledge.—Next week, we shall devote some space to the various candidates.

GEORGE CITY, April 8th, 1858. The convention met at 2 o'clock, P. M. on motion of Mr. Ford, of Polk, Wm. M. King was chosen President, and Jas. D. Fay chosen secretary.

J. K. Kelly, Ford and Dupuis were appointed a committee on credentials. The counties of Jackson, Josephine, Umpqua, Coos, Curry, Lane, Linn, Marion, Tillamook, Washington, Columbia and Wasco sent no delegates. The other six counties were represented by just eighteen delegates.

The committee on credentials patched up the following lists: Josephine—(Elected none) Wm. Evans, David C. Knight, A. J. Abbott, (Knight only present).

Douglas—J. B. Brown, Matthew Adams, E. N. Bowman, Nelson Roberts, (Bowman and Roberts only present).

Lane—(Elected none) Mason Danforth, M. W. Mitchell, D. M. Rindley, H. Bogy, R. May, R. M. Powers.

Benton—J. S. McIntyre, Ira Hunter, J. W. Currier, J. H. Slater.

Polk—N. Ford, H. Louisville, H. G. Barnett, J. D. Fay.

Marion—(Elected none) H. H. King, Yamhill—Andrew Shook, Edward Dupuis, James Green, R. Y. Shout, (Dupuis only present).

Clatsop—J. K. Kelly, Wm. Holmes, W. A. Starkweather, Josiah Gann, Wm. Singer.

Multnomah—Wm. M. King, J. H. Williams, James O'Meara, R. J. Ladd, substitute for David Powell.

Clatsop—Jacob G. Coe. But eighteen delegates elected by any kind of a meeting were present, and not one of them was present, manufactured and all. Their call called for sixty-one delegates, and but twenty-six, manufactured ones and all, were present. Less than a quorum were present.

Mr. Slater moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions. Not seconded.—Mr. Slater said, "Oul I forgot." Mr. O'Meara made the same motion, and O'Meara, Slater, Knight, Holmes and Ford were appointed.

In three minutes Mr. O'Meara reported five resolutions. The secretary declined to let us copy them. They were in substance as follows: 1st. Endorses the Cincinnati platform. 2d. Compliments the President.

3d. Endorses the Kansas-Nebraska act, and contains a clause intended to be understood to cover Mr. Douglas's position on the Missouri question. 4th. Compliments the President's position on the Pacific Railroad.

5th. Declares that a representative must give constituents or resign. The resolutions, on motion of Mr. Ladd, were adopted.

Mr. Bowman moved that James K. Kelly be nominated for Congress by acclamation. Mr. Ford withdrew.

E. M. Barham, of Polk, was nominated for Governor, by acclamation. Mr. McIntyre moved the nomination of E. A. Rice, of Josephine, for Secretary, by acclamation—carried.

J. L. Bromley, of Lane, was nominated for Treasurer, by acclamation. Mr. Kelly moved the nomination of James O'Meara as candidate for State Printer—carried.

Mr. O'Meara moved that a central committee of seven be appointed. Nat. Ford, of Polk, A. M. Starr, of Portland, J. C. Avery, of Corvallis, (Avery was in attendance upon the convention) Gen. K. Shiel, of Marion, James F. Gazley, of Douglas, D. M. Kelson, of Lane, and John Badollet, of Clatsop, were appointed.

Mr. Slater offered a resolution complimenting Gen. Lane for services in Congress—adopted.

The proceedings were all cut and dried, and ran through the mill in half an hour.—The making of all the nominations did not occupy over five minutes.