section one, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; north-east quarter of north-east quarter of section twelve, township sixty-nine, range twenty-seven; north-east quarter of north-east quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; north-west quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven; west half of the south-east quarter of section thirty-six; township seventy, range twenty-seven; north half of south-east quarter of section thirty-six, township seventy, range twenty-seven.

Section 1. And be it further enacted, That all such Hungarians entitled to the right of pre-emption to the above described lands by this act, who may have gone to on to said lands prior to January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty five, or since that time, and have continued to inhabit and improve the same, shall hold their claims, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each pre-emptor against any other subsequent claimants whatever: Provided, farther, that said claimants under settlement and cultivation may prior to January twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, or prior to the passage of this act, shall make known their claims in writing to the Register at Chariton, within three months from the date of publication in said district, of notice to said claimants, of the privilege granted hereby, to be given by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and in all cases proof and payment must be made at the Land Office aforesaid within twelve months from the date of publication of notice aforesaid.

Approved. May 11th 1858.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

For the pay of officers, instructors, cadets and musicians, one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and six dollars.

For commutation of subsistence, three thousand and sixty-six dollars.

For forage for officers' horses, eight hundred and sixty-four dollars.

For current and ordinary expenses as follows: repairs and improvements, fuel, and apparatus, forage, postage, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments, of instruction, thirty-five thousand six hundred and ten dollars.

For gradual increase and expense of library, one thousand dollars.

For expenses for the board of visitors, three thousand dollars.

For forage for artillery and cavalry horse, eight thousand six hundred and forty dollars.

For supplying horses for cavalry and artillery practice, one thousand dollars.

For barracks for dragoon detachment, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For barracks for artillery detachment, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For purchase of a bell, and mounting the same with the clock on one of the public buildings, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs to office quarters, five hundred dollars.

For models for the department of cavalry, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For extension of water pipes and increase of reservoir, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For targets and batteries for artillery exercise, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For gas pipes and retorts, extension to cadets' mess-hall, academic hall, and other public buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For stables for dragoon and artillery horses, two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California," passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in cases pending in the district courts of the United States in California, on appeal from the decree of the commissioners to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California, under act of Congres, passed March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, if either party shall desire to examine any witness residing in any other district within said State, or shall require the production of any paper, written instrument, book or document supposed to be in the possession or power of a witness residing in another district, the court wherein the case is pending, or any judge thereof, being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise of the materiality of such witness, or of the production of such paper, written instrument, book or document as evidence of the case, may order the clerk of said court to issue a *subpœna*, or a subpœna *duces tecum* for such witness and for such paper, written instrument, book or document; which subpœna or subpœna duces tecum shall run into any other District in said State, and be served by the marshal either District as the Court or Judge may direct: And the Court or Judge ordering said writ shall have power to enforce obedience to said process, and punish disobedience by attachment, and in like manner as if said witness resided within the District where the cause may be pending; and all attachments and process necessary to enforce obedience or punish disobedience to the aforesaid writs of subpœna and subpœna duces tecum may be served and executed by the Marshal of either District as the Court or Judge may direct: Provided, That a witness attending the Court under a subpœna issued under the provisions of this act in a district in which he does not reside, shall be entitled to the same fees for attendance as are allowed by the laws of the State of California to witnesses in similar cases.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

AN ACT—amedatory of an act entitled "An act to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota," approved July 8, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act entitled "An act to establish two additional land districts in the Territory of Minnesota," approved July eighth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-six, as defines the southern boundary of the north-western land district, on the west side of the Mississippi river, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, and in lieu Commencing at the point on the eastern side of the Mississippi river where the present south line touches the river; thence down said river to the point opposite the intersection with the river of the eighth standard parallel; thence along said parallel to the point of intersection of guide meridian number four; thence along said guide meridian to the seventh standard parallel; thence west along said seventh parallel to the Sioux Wood river; thence north to the line heretofore established.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the line dividing ranges twenty-three and twenty-four be the boundary line between the northwestern and northeastern land districts, in lieu of the range line between eighteen and nineteen, as heretofore established in the above recited act.

Approved 11 May 1858.

AN ACT to enlarge the Detroit and Saginaw land districts in Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the present Cheboygan district in the State of Michigan, which lies south of the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine north, and east of the line dividing ranges two and three west, shall be attached to and form a part of the present Saginaw district, and all that part of the said Cheboygan district which lies north of the line dividing townships twenty-eight and twenty-nine north, and east of the line dividing ranges one and two west, including the island of Mackinac, be attached to and form a part of the Detroit district in said State.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act take effect from and after the first day of July next.

Approved May 11, 1858.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the old custom-house and site in Bath, Maine, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to sell at public auction, after first fixing a minimum price therefor, the old custom house, and site, at Bath, Maine, when the new custom house shall be completed, and fit for occupation: and he is is hereby authorized to use all, or so much of the money arising from the sale of said old custom house and site, as shall be necessary to furnish the new custom house.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

AN ACT for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.

Whereas an act of Congress was passed February twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States;" and whereas the people of said Territory did, on the twenty ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which is Republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people, at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the State of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted, That* said State shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, untilthe next apportionment of representatives among the severl States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Minnesota, as herebefore provided, all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court with the like powers and jurisdictions as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the judge, attorney and Marshal of the United States for the said district of Minnesota shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the judge, attorney, and marshal of the district of Iowa: and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota or to the supreme court of the State of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Minnesota Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same and to award mesne or final process therein.

Approved May 11, 1858.

A RESOLUTION to extend for a further time the provisions of the joint resolution approved March 18, 1858, in relation to certain dropped and retired officers of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time limited by the joint resolution approved March tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, entitled a "Joint resolution to extend and define the authority of the President, under the act approved January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy" in respect to dropped and retired navy officers," be, and hereby is, extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, in lieu of six months as provided therein.

Approved, May 11, 1858.

A RESOLUTION to extend the operation of the act approved January 16, 1857, entitled "An act to amend entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the operation of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to promote the efficiency of the navy," limiting the restoration of officers in certain cases, be extended to the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine:

Provided, that the time which examinations by Courts of Inquiry may be made as provided by the first section of said act, shall not be extended except as to any case pending and undetermined before any Court of Inquiry under the act of the sixteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, at the expiration thereof; and excepting also the case of any officer who was absent from the country at the time of the passage of said act, and had not returned previous to the sixteenth of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight. And any such officer shall be entitled to all the privileges conferred by said act provided he applies for the benefit thereof at any time within sixty days after his return.

Approved May 11, 1858.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1858.

The Late Election.

Notwithstanding the extreme measures of falsehood, duplicity, treachery and fraud, resorted to by the opposition in the late election, the democracy triumphed. That triumph is marked by more than ordinary impress and bears with it more than ordinary results.

It is not ordinary that a thriving population mustering upon the outskirts of the Union should organise themselves into a State and demand admission to the Union on an equal footing with the original States. It is not ordinary that any single election should determine the political character of a sovereign State as well as its full representation in the Federal Congress. It is not ordinary that the democratic party, or any political party, is called upon, at a critical and all-important period, to reach success over the prostrate bodies of half its pretended champions, who in the hour of uncertain success have deserted their standard.

Yet these unusual occurrences all concentered on the 7th of June and rendered that day big with the fate of a State and a party; and most gloriously has the result of that day told for the new State and the democracy.

During the Territorial existence of Oregon our partisan organization had struggled along against baffling winds and cross-tides until the very existence of partisan fealty was denied. At first it was held that there was no propriety in organizing political parties here, because we had no influence upon and took no part in the political contests of the Nation. But when the democracy had organized, the opposition tried their stregth and under the name of "People's party." The *people* being defeated by the overwhelming numbers of the democracy, shifted their colors successively to those of "No party," "Maine Law," Knownothingism, &c. Routed in all these forms, they gave up their old tactics, and at the approach of our State organization put on the garb of extreme virtue and modesty. They would now organize upon principle and enter the field in a manly manner. They did organize, and they held their convention at Salem, on the 2d of April last, (it should have been on the *first*) their nominations were made and their platform, which was extremely black republican, was announced and published. But the other wing of the same black republican party convened at Eugene City, on the eighth of the same month, in the name of the *National Democracy*. At this convention congregated a few of the weaker vessels of our own party, who were extremely desirous of office, without any particular care from whose hands it might be received, or what political faith might be required. The Eugene meeting made such nominations and passed such resolutions as were dictated by the black republican leaders who had organized the convention of the 2d.

The canvass commenced with three tickets in the field, but during its progress, it so may appeared that there were but two parties in reality before the people, that one of the wings of the opposition withdrew in favor of the other, thus narrowing the issue so that the contest was between the democracy and the aggregated black republican party.

And, with bad faith among democrats, the promise of office to the aspiring, the purchase of some, and the misleading of others, the opposition expected to win. They boasted so much over the deserters from the democratic ranks received by them, and the remarkable strength of their own candidates, that they deceived themselves—for they actually bet and lost much money staked upon their own success.

The moral of the late election is excellent It teaches that the people of Oregon have discernement enough to trace the tortuous course of that same old political reptile, under whatever assumed guise he may appear, always safely called "the opposition." It also teaches that treachery and desertion in face of the enemy is not always rewarded with success and promotion.

Such lessons are of the greatest value to any State, and will preserve our political consistency and honor for many years.

As we enter the Union, as a State, we go purged and freed from the contaminating influences of sectionalism, and the weaknesses of local prejudices. Our government at home will be sound and consonant with the harmony of the whole Union, and our representation in Congress will sustain the present Democratic Administration, and stand pledged to conserve the constitutional rights of all the States; while they shall demand and maintain the rights of our own.

CRUEL.—Some of the wags about Corvallis, having the returns from all the other counties in that judicial district, manufactured returns, which elected Kelsay by a small majority, from Coos and Curry, and signed the name of Mr. Packwood, and others to them. Kelsay was in high spirits, congratulated "the boys," and advised them to bet, which the soft ones followed. When the correct returns were received, Kelsay did not credit them, said he had "letters from Packwood and "the boys" and they could'nt be mistaken." That was cruel.

REPREHENSIBLE.—The Governor of California is pardoning penitentiary convicts, on condition that they shall leave that State. No State has a right to send its villains abroad, and especially it has no right to exempt them from punishment provided they will go elsewhere to prosecute their life of infamy and crime.

The next important duty which the people of Oregon will have to perform on the assumption of the reins of government is the election of Senators. A representative has already been elected. The Legislature chosen at the same time will elect the Senators. Among the names mentioned in connection with these important offices is that of General John Adair, of Astoria. The people of Oregon cannot find a truer man—a more high-toned and honorable gentleman, or one who will attend with more fidelity to the promotion of their best interest than General Adair. He was one of the early settlers of Oregon. He came out in 1848 in the steamship California, and settled at Astoria. The early pioneers of that Territory well remember his hospitality and kindness. His house was open to all who passed, and to none was assistance denied. To him the people of Oregon are indebted for the establishment of a mail service in the early days of the Territory. When the gold fever broke out, and when the settlers rushed down to California, he, in fact, discharged nearly all the offices of the Government. He was at that time and still is the Collector of Astoria. He has during his residence in the country never made an enemy; and as he is acceptable to all parties, his election to the responsible position in connection with which his name has been mentioned may be looked upon with some degree of certainty.—*Some writer in San Francisco paper.*

Perhaps it is a pity that California political traders cannot elect our Senators They seem very anxious to do it. Perhaps, also, that Oregon had better submit to a California protectorate at once, in view of the *wisdom, prudence*, and *honesty* the California politicians have displayed in the affairs of their own State.

It is unnecessary to say that Gen. Adair is not thought of in *Oregon*, and we have no idea he is elsewhere, in connection with the U. S. Senatorship. *If* there was no other and better reason, (and there is,) the fact that his position in the recent contest here was so uncertain that the opposition claimed him all through the canvass, and the *fact* that he did not vote the whole democratic ticket at the election, would be an insuperable one why Gen. Adair should not receive the vote of Democrats. He may "be acceptable to all parties" *but* the Democratic party, though we never heard of his being the candidate of *any* party for that place. The democracy of Oregon believe that fidelity to the Democratic organization, and adherence to its candidates is support of democratic principles. Gen. Adair has held the best office in Oregon, the Astoria Collectorship, since 1848, and the democracy of the Territory have asked nothing at his hands, and received little or nothing. He certainly owed enough to the democratic party to have supported it (and we are told that at Portland, shortly before the election, he talked so much "national" that it was there supposed he was one,) and, at the very least, to have voted for its candidates, at a crisis like the one that party has just passed through. If the democratic party is just to itself, and true to its usages, and the resolutions of its conventions, including the last, it will at once demand Gen. Adair's removal from the office he holds.—James Buchanan removed John McKeon from the important office of Attorney for the Southern district of N. Y., because he did not support and vote for Fernando Wood, democratic candidate for mayor of the city—and he removed him in less than a month after the act of bad faith towards the party was committed. Mr. Buchanan is a wise, conservative, sound and just democrat; and he knows what a democrat owes to his party, and what the party owes to a bolter, and the democracy of Oregon can hardly go amiss in following his example in this particular.

Many Oregonians will be surprised to learn from the San Francisco papers the numerous things Gen. Adair has done in Oregon, and how much they are indebted to him

THEY HAVE TRIED IT.—The opposition have always had an idea that they could beat the democracy with Kelly, especially if any body but Lane ran. And they have always desired to run Kelly. And Kelly, with them, has always been of the opinion that he could beat the democracy, and he has ever been anxious to try it. He and they have tried it, assisted by all the co-renegades and traitors he could carry off, and the result is Grover has about 1700 majority in a poll of 10,000. It is seldom that a band of unprincipled traitors ever left a party without injuring it more than Kelly and his imitators have the democracy of Oregon. No prominent member of any party can turn traitor and State's evidence, without deceiving and deluding some men; and the surprise is that Kelly & Co., misled so few. Considering the treason, the extraordinary means, and damnable system of falsehood and misrepresentation resorted to by this malicious band of political renegades, the completeness of the democratic victory over them and their colored allies, is truly remarkable, and proves that the democracy of Oregon cannot be misled, deceived or defeated. The black republicans, have run Kelly, O'Meara & Co., and they and humiliated black republicanism are buried in a common grave.

DISHONEST AND VERY MEAN.—We are informed that a few of the "national" blacks who bet and lost on the election, talk about refusing to pay when the official count shall decide the result; and that some of the same stamp of stakeholders, who claim respectability, connive at this species of knavery, and are more than willing to be "instructed" not to pay the "national" half of the wager. Men, stakeholders or stakers, who will be guilty of such conduct, had better be watched when they go about chicken-coops or sheep-folds. A man who will not pay his bets, will not pay his debts. If our democratic winning friends will send us the names of any such, we will favor the public with their publication.

☞ We are indebted to McCormick for a convenient "hand-book and map to the gold region of Frazier's and Thompson's rivers, by Alex C. Anderson, late chief trader "Hudson Bay Co," printed in San Francisco. It is sold by McCormick at $1 50.

☞ Postal Agent Norris was in town last week upon official business. He commences his administration by evincing a disposition to understand the postal wants of the country, and the duties of his office.

THE REBUKE OF A DEMAGOGUE.—Before the election, it being reported that some murders had been committed by the Indians in Coos and Curry counties, Kelsay, candidate of the blacks for *judge* in that district, got an old musket and went down *thar* thinking by that kind of stale clap-trap to secure the votes of "the boys." Coos and Curry gave Kelsay *twenty one* votes and his democratic opponent *two hundred and nineteen*. That is the way the Coos and Curry "boys" rewarded the disgusting demagoguism and ridiculous ambition of a half-witted ignoramus.

But, now the excitement of the canvass has passed away, men have got cool and sober, what do the intelligent men, permanent citizens of the State, who have, or ought to have, the credit, honor, fair fame and safety of the government at heart—what do such men, who, in the counties of Lane, Benton and Umpqua, have voted for John Kelsay for the important office of State judge think of that act? What does Jesse Applegate, who *is* an intelligent man, who knows and has often said that Kelsay was totally unfit and would be a disgrace to the bench and the State—how is he now pleased with with the act of having given his vote and his influence for Kelsay, since he has failed of his election? Mr. Applegate is said to hold the vote of Yoncalla precinct in his hand, and in that precinct Stratton and Bush got *two* votes, and Kelsay and O'Meara got the rest—some forty. What Mr. Applegate knew, thought and said about Kelsay, we have stated. That likewise he had a supreme contempt and disgust for Mr. O'Meara's playing upon and demagoguing with the war prejudice in Rogue River, is certain; that he had no sort of sympathy with that prejudice, and was perfectly aware of the falsehoods uttered and truths suppressed, upon which it was based is certain. Yet, under the belief that we would be beaten (and we believe it was *only* under that belief that he was carried for O'Meara,) he and his went for O'Meara.—Now, the election is over and *his* candidate for printer unsuccessful, how is he pleased with his support of him, and his encouragement of the demagoguism on the subject of Indians? Does he expect that, with such facts before them, and with his avowed black republican principles, beautifully *harmonizing* with his vote for Kelsay, candid men will give him credit for political integrity, and for any kind of devotion to principle?

We are glad the viva voce law preserves the record of men's votes at this election, and we expect in future years to publish portions of that record.

THE NEW MINES.—The greatest excitement prevails in California in regard to the Frazier river mines, and every steamer leaving that State is crowded with gold seekers. The excitement extends all over the State, and has had the effect to produce a stagnation of business, and a depreciation of real estate. Upwards of fifteen thousand persons have already left California for these mines, and it is estimated that 75,000 will have left by January next. They have thus far gone mainly by water, but many have gone by land via Oregon—some through the Willamette Valley, and others east of the Cascades. Small parties of California miners are passing through this place every day. It is now impossible to determine which is the most practicable route to Frazier's river—whether via the Dalles, or Puget Sound. Those interested in the routes declare one or the other to be the best route, according to their interests and feelings. At Portland they will tell you that the route via Bellingham Bay is impassable, and has been abandoned. At Olympia and Bellingham Bay they will inform you that the road is open and the route easy, while the Dalles route is most perilous.

Without knowing much about the matter, we incline to the opinion that the Dalles route is the best of the two.

HUMBUG.—Amory Holbrook is *twaddling* about contesting the election of Wait, and has got the Oregonian to repeat his twaddle, and to add:

> If in any precinct in either county of the District, any voter knows of illegal or even doubtful votes being allowed, we trust he will send a statement of the facts to Mr. Holbrook, at Oregon City as soon as possible.

Now, the "reformed" Amory has no idea of contesting; and the talk about it is for effect—to beget an impression that there has been illegal voting. Wait's majority is one hundred and six, and there is no probability of anything like a fourth that number of illegal votes having being cast in the district, and we will wager that two to one of all cast were for Holbrook, and the black-national-republican ticket. It is one of the chief excellencies of the viva voce law that it prevents any general system of successful fraud. There can be no ballot-box stuffing, altering of poll lists, or considerable fraudulent voting under it. Or, if fraud is committed, the poll-lists stand as the proof.

But, Holbrook had better be beaten at his own game; and if any democrat in that judicial district knows of illegal votes being cast in his precinct, for Holbrook, and the black ticket, he is requested to send a statement forthwith to Mr. Wait, at Oregon City.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of the new State will convene at this place to-day, (Monday.) We think the session will not last more than a week, and that little or no legislation will take place. The election of U. S. Senators will probably be the principal business. In September, the regular biennial session commences. The House will stand 26 democrats to 8 black republicans, and the Senate 12 democrats to 4 blacks. The officers of Yamhill county have had a re-canvass (after the official had been sent to the Secretary) of the vote of that county, by which they elect Crawford, over Nelson, democrat, by one majority. The first official canvass elected Nelson by one vote.

THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.—There has been some misunderstanding and confusion respecting the Prosecuting Attorneys. By some, it is maintained that the Constitution does not change the prosecuting attorney districts, and that therefore they should be voted for as under the law of the Territory. One of the judges we understand holds this opinion. And, with this view, in Coos, Curry and Umpqua they have voted for Gibbs, of Douglas, who resides in the Territorial district, but out of the State judicial district comprising those counties. If this opinion prevails it will make some changes in the prosecuting attorneys not contemplated by a portion of the voters.—It is claimed that there was no authority for electing *State* prosecutors at the late election, and that the proceeding in relation to them is void; and that it will be the duty of the legislature to create prosecuting attorney districts, and appoint prosecutors until the next general election.

MOUNT VERNON.—Mr. John A. Washington, the present owner of Mount Vernon, proposes to sell 200 acres of it, which minus the grave of Washton. would be worth about $10,000, for 200,000. He formerly refused to sell to any one but the Federal Government or Virginia; but, these not coming forward, he is now willing to accept his $200 000 from the ladies of Virginia, assisted as they are by those of other States and the eloquence of Edward Everett Mr. W. has already made a good thing of selling the timber off these hallowed acres for canes, snuff boxes, &c., As Mr. W. is not a Yankee, we suppose there is nothing to be said; but if he only *were* a Yankee, he would be esteemed an intensely mean one.—*Nevada (Cal.) Democrat.*

Some of the papers of the South are denouncing John A. Washington as "the shylock of Virginia," for having made the most he could out of the country's reverence for his ancestors bones. The New Orleans Picayune says:—

> "There should be some appropriate recognition of this sordid speculation. Nothing occurs to us more fitting, if it were only possible, than that the ladies should make it a further condition, that after the purchase is completed, the seller shall formally renounce the name of Washington, and adopt some other for himself. It would only require a bonus of a few thousand more, to obtain his consent; and there is not a legislature extant that would not pass a law, unanimously and gladly, to legalize the change."

WORTHY OF SHUCK.—The following is floating around in the Atlantic papers, and is said by them to be a literal copy of a bill introduced in good faith, and for passage into the late California Legislature, by a member thereof. There must be a *Yawhill* county in California:

AN ACT.

To prevent niggers kumin to Kallyforny.

The people in the Stait of Kallyforny, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No nigger, not now an inhabitent uv in, and legul voter in this stait, shall be pemitted to liv, reside, or stay in this stait any longer.

Sec. 2. Enny nigger hoo wilfuly or axidently violats the furst seckshun uv this act shell be transported from this stait and sold to the lowest bidder, Chinamen excluded.

Sec. 3. Niggers who kum with their masters tu sojourn temperarily shell not be inklewded in the provisions uv this ackt; *provided*: such sojourning don't exseed 40 years. If enny ship gets fecked on the shoars of this strait with a nigger on borde; and if such nigger shud try tu swim, he shell be pushed under the wotter.

Sec. 4. All ackts or parts uv acts contravenin this, is repealed.

Enacting Lawz.—A nigger is herebi deklared an obnokshus newsans, not to be permitted, and evry Sherif in this stait may be na igger driver if he chuses.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—Mr. Grover, the Salem Clique candidate for Congress, in his report of the war commission, to the Secretary of War, does not mention the name of Col. Kelly who was prominently successful in the late Indian war, although the name of every other officer from Brigadier General down is paraded on the report. How supremely mean some men can be.—*Or. Mess.*

The report sets forth only the "abstract of expenses," stating the officer in whose name the expenses were incurred on the pay rolls certified. Kelly was a *Lieut. colonel* and consequently did not render the rolls of his regiment. His name, of course, could not appear among those certifying regimental, battalion, and company rolls—no Lieut. Col's. name appears in the report, either in the Oregon or Washington abstracts.

What liars, and how supremely ignorant some men can be.

THE DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS.—A good many of the democratic public speakers have done most excellent service upon the stump, during the late canvass, in behalf of the democratic cause and candidates.—Among them, Messrs. Smith and Williams deserve special mention. They canvassed the State, everywhere performing soldier's duty, and producing the best of effect. The democracy of Oregon remember their labors at this important crisis in the history of the State and party with gratitude.—J. W. Drew is also deserving of mention in this connection. Wherever called upon, he addressed the people in able and telling speeches. Other speakers also did good service in their localities.

NEWSPAPORIAL.—The Pacific Journal, is the name of a paper "devoted to physical, intellectual and moral improvement," just started at Eugene City—J. H. Rogers, Editor, and Rogers, Seavy and Wilson, publishers. It presents a neat typographical appearance. The name of a Mr. Fairchild appears in the last Ox as Editor. We know nothing about him, having never before heard of him. Beggs, of the Jacksonville Herald, is about to remove his paper to Roseburgh, Douglas Co.

☞ We understand that G. B. Van Riper, democrat, will contest the Umpqua seat, in case the State is not admitted, and there is a session of the Territorial Assembly.—"G. B. Van Riper," "J. B. Van Riper," and "G. W. Van Riper" were voted for, and together had six majority over Cole. But one Van Riper was intended to be voted for by the electors, and the mistake was made by clerks.

TOO BAD.—Some of the blacks out south confounded Kelly, with Kelsay, who had made "speeches" in that country during his brilliant military career down *thar*, and voted for Grover. They had "heern" that man Kelly, as they supposed, and they wer'nt going to vote for him. Kelsay and Kelly both being *Colonels* made the mistake more natural.

WHARF-BOAT.—Leonard White has purchased the steamer "Minnie Holmes," and will bring her to Salem and convert her into a wharf boat—so he informs us.

HOW U. S SENATORS ARE CLASSED.—The following proceedings of the Senate, in assigning the new Senators from Minnesota to their classes, will show how it is done:

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Senate will proceed to ascertain the class in which the senators from the State of Minnesota shall be inserted in conformity with the resolution of the 14th of May, 1789, and as the constitution requires.

On motion by Mr. BAYARD, the following order was adopted.

Order, That the secretary put into the ballot-box two papers of equal size, one of which shall be a blank. Each of the Senators of the State of Minnesota shall draw out one paper, and the senator who shall draw out the paper numbered *one* shall be inserted in the classes of senators whose terms of service will expire on the third day of March, 1859; that the secretary then put into the ballot-box two papers of equal size, one of which shall be numbered *two* and the other shall be numbered *three*. The other senator shall draw out one paper. If the paper drawn be numbered *two*, the senator shall be inserted in the class of senators whose terms of service will expire the third day of March, 1861; and if the paper drawn be numbered *three*, the senator shall be inserted in the class of senators whose terms of service will expire the third day of March. 1863.

Whereupon the papers first mentioned being put by the secretary into the ballot-box, the Hon, JAMES SHIELDS drew the paper numbered *one*, and therefore belongs to the class of senators whose terms of service will expire the third day of March, 1859; and Hon. HENRY M. RICE drew the blank. The papers numbered *two* and *three* were then put by the secretary into the ballot-box and Mr. RICE drew the paper numbered *three*, and is accordingly in the class of senators whose terms of service will expire the third day of March, 1863

THE WRECK OF TITLES.—The Eugene-blacks used to style theirs a "military ticket." Below is a list of the distinguished military chieftains the democratic flood threw up among the black republican drift wood:

Col. King, Col. Kelly, Col. Kelsay, Col. Ford, Col. Sheil, Col. Avery, Col. Farrar, Col. Lawson, Gen. Charlie Drew, Gen. Barnum, Capt. Rice, Capt. Wilie Chapman.—Judges Thornton and Holbrook, (judges advocate,) and Dr. O'Meara (medical department, celebrated for manufacture and sale of "Governor" and other "pills.") This fight has been "heavy" on officers.

MCCORMICK'S AND POWNALL'S MAP.—Messrs. McCormick & Pownall—"Mc," of the bookstore, Portland, and Pownall, Surveyor and draughtsman, Oregon City—have issued a prospectus for a map of Oregon, to be three and a half by five feet. It will comprise the whole State, and we have no doubt, will be an accurate and most valuable map. The prospectus says:

> It is the aim of the propietors to render this Map both *useful and ornamental*, for this purpose neither labor nor expense will be spared. In its compilation the most recent Land Coast Surveys have been consulted, and correct information obtained from the Surveyor General and other Federal Officers, and with a view to the future development of our country—which only requires to be known in order to be inhabited—it is designed to embellish the margin of the Map with VIEWS OF THE PRINCIPLE TOWNS IN OREGON!
>
> This map will exhibit the whole of the State of Oregon, according to the boundaries defined by the Constitution, and in order to render it still more perfect the boundary lines of the several counties will be legibly traced and colored.—a *desideratum*, heretofore never attained. The mechanical portion of the work will be executed in the best style—equal to any map in the Union—it will be beautifully colored, varnished, and mounted in a substantial manner, with a roller and moulding.
>
> It will be sold to subscribers only, for $5.00 per copy.

REVIVAL RHYMES.—Awful Gardner, "a New York bully has experienced religion during the great revival which prevails in the Atlantic States. One of the city poets, touching his conversion, writes:

> "We sing and shout our grateful thanks,
> That Awful Gardner's joined our ranks:
> That, as the lamp holds out to burn,
> The e may be a chance for Patrick Hearne;
> And as his mercy's all enduring,
> We may even hope for John Van Buren!"

We lately published a letter from Edwin Forrest, correcting the report that he had experienced religion. Tom Marshall has written a similar one. We quote the conclusion:

> I am receiving letters containing abundance of pious exhortations, prayers, &c., which annoy me exceedingly. I have joined no church, and have not the most remote idea of doing so. I am no infidel, certainly: but have a very fair copy of the Scriptures, which I read, and to which I alone refer for religious truths. I have never knowingly deceived any one, and am constrained to take this method of undeceiving the public.
>
> Respectfully, THOMAS F. MARSHALL.

CHERRIES.—We are under obligations to Col. Nesmith for a "heap" of cherries, which we had to go after! The Col. has a farm second to none on the coast, and one of the most extensive and valuable orchards in the State, from which we are certain to receive liberal samples, if we *go and get them*.

WHAT'S THE USE?—We don't see the use of the "National" black members of this legislature taking the trouble to attend upon this session. They would have about the same influence in the election of Senators at home as they will at the seat of government.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.—Elsewhere we publish the official result of the late election. The official figures change somewhat the reported result in Umpqua, Jackson and Josephine counties. The majorities for the democratic State ticket will be found appended to the table.

CLOSE VOTING.—In Clatsop we lose the member of the Territorial Assembly by one vote; in Yamhill we lose a representative by one vote; in Multnomah we elect Shelby to the House by two or three majority; in the Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook Senatorial district, Cornelius, black, beats Olney, dem., by two majority.

At the last election in St. Paul, Minnesota, 4254 votes were cast. A year ago but 1900 were cast and six months ago but 2800. St. Paul is a growing town.

☞ A card of Dr. Coombs, of Corvallis will be found among "special notices." Dr. C. we understand to be a thoroughly educated medical man.

☞ The vote of Oregon at the late election was a light one—not exceeding that of 1855—about 10,000.

DANIEL LECUS.—In arrears; "no paper discontinued until all arrears are paid."

The Abigdon Virginian says that Hon. Fayette McMullin, governor of Washington territory, has obtained a divorce from his wife in the courts there, and intends returning to Virginia next summer, and settling in Scott or Smith county.