twenty-second February eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of thirty installments for purpose of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty installments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of five annual installments for the purchase of powder, shot, lead, twine, and tobacco, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For fourth of five annual installments for the hire of six laborers, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen annual installments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand one hundred and twenty dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

For third of five equal annual installments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand dollars.

For third of five equal annual installments for agricultural implements and carpenters' tools, household furniture, and building materials, cattle, labor, and necessary useful articles, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand dollars.

For third of ten equal annual installments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For third installment for the support of one blacksmith shop ten years, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty five, twelve hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

CHICKASAWS.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provisions for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provisions for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provisions for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, for education and other beneficial purposes, to be applied under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

CAMACHES, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For fifth of ten installments for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundredand fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the fifth of ten installments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provisions for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January eighteen hundred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty twenty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provisions for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provisions for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty fourth January, eighteen hunred and twenty six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shed and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article threaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon-maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hutdred and fifty six, six hundred dollars.

For assistant in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, one thousand dollars.

For the second of seven addditional instalments for two blacksmiths, assistants, shops, and tools, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

For the second of seven additional instalments for iron and steel for shops, per thirteenth article treaty twenty-fourth March, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and fifth article treaty twenty-seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-eight of thirty-three installments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For fifteenth of twenty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty fourth January, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

Concluded next week.

LAWS OF OREGON.

AN ACT to legalize an informal vote locating the county seat of Curry county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That whereas doubts have arisen relative to the county seat of Curry coutny, in this State, And whereas, by an informal vote, a majority of the legal voters of said county, at the last general election, cast their votes for the town of Ellensburg, at the mouth and on the south side of Rogue River, Therefore, the town of Ellensburg is declared and established the county seat of Curry county.

SECTION 1. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Approved, July 9, 1858.

COLORED PEOPLE AT VANCOUVER ISLAND.—It will be remembered that a delegation of colored people was sent a few weeks ago, from San Francisco, to Vancouver Island, to obtain information as to the advantages of that section of country for the residence of colored people. The delegation proceeded to the town of Victoria, and have sent back a glowing description of the country, and are much pleased with the political rights to which they will be entitled as subjects of Queen Victoria. Lands can be obtained on the island, of the government, at the rate of four dollars and eighty cents an acre, one fourth of which is to be paid down and the balance in four years by instalments. A residence of nine months will entitle landholders to the right of the elective franchise, to sit as jurors, and to the protection of the law as citizens of the colony; but to enjoy all the great and glorious rights of a British subject a residence of seven years and taking the oath of allegiance is requisite. The delegation was kindly received by his Excellency, Gov. James Douglas, and most cordially welcomed to that "land of freedom humanity."—From the account given of the manner in which they were treated, we must conclude that colored people there will enjoy all the political and social rights of white people, and the island is a very desirable place for that class of people to emigrate to.—*Nevada Democrat.*

Here is an opening for Oregon "Nationals."

OREGON.—A SON OF "OLD OXFORD."—The election of officers under the new constitution of Oregon, is soon to take place. The candidate of the Democracy for Representative to Congress is Lafayette Grover, a son of Dr. Grover of Oxford county, in this State. He emigrated to Oregon in 1851, and has since taken an active and prominent part in the affairs of that Territory. For four years he was a member of the legislature, was elected to and served in the convention that framed the constitution and was a member of the commission appointed by President Pierce to audit the war claims of Oregon and Washington Territories. We trust he may be elected. He is a man of great energy and marked ability, a worthy scion of sound Democratic stock, and will make a worthy representative of his adopted State. It will be remembered that Mr. Thurston the first delegate in Congress from Oregon, was a native of Oxford county, and it seems almost certain that "Old Oxford" is to be honored in having another of her sons the first Representative in Congress from that second sister State of the Pacific. So may it be. The election of Mr. Grover will of course be very gratifying to his father and numerous other relations and friends in this State.—*Eastern Argus, Me.*

ORIGIN OF OREGON JARGON.—Long ago, says the Placerville Index, when the Hudson Bay trappers commenced operations in the wilds of Oregon, the Indians used to crowd about their camps and trading posts for the purpose of bartering peltry, hawks, beads, and such other trinkets as the Fur Company kept for that purpose. The savages were very inquisitive, and were eternally asking questions about the white men. Out of sheer devilry, the mischievous trappers would give the poor Indians the most rediculous answers to such queries, little dreaming that their jokes and fun would ultimately establish a language among men. Such, however is verily the case. These mongrel slang phrases and names, were never forgotten by the Indians, but have been formed into a conventional tongue, which like the Latin among civilized men, is now understood and spoken by the various tribes, for hundreds of miles around. If you address any Indian, from Shasta to the Dalles, or even to Washington Territory, in the Oregon jargon he will as readily understand it as in his own vernacular.

GEN. HOUSTON'S EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.—We understand that Gen. Houston, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, contemplates an expedition into Mexico with a company of four or five thousand men, who are anxious to follow the hero of the Alamo to new conquests.—Walker and Henningsen do not inspire the adventurous youth of the South with confidence, and it has been signified to Gen. Houston that if he would lead them there were thousands ready to follow him to any part of Mexico. The understanding is that they are to Texasize another slice of Mexico and bring into the Union, and with it Houston into the Senate.—*Evening Post.*

MATRIMONIAL FELICITY.—It is related that a husband discovered, on Tuesday, that his wife was on the point of leaving town for San Francisco with the small sum of $500—several months' earnings; that the husband arrested her took her to the Orleans House, on K street, and showing her the butt of a pistol compelled her to disgorge the funds. This done he handed her $125, and told her to take it and go where she "d—d pleased," saying that he intended leaving for Fraser forthwith. Neither has been seen since.—*Sacramento Union.*

☞ Henry M. Rice, one of the Democratic United States Senators from Minnesota, is only thirty-five years of age, is a native of Madison New York, and is a printer.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

The Mob Government of New Orleans.

Our issue of last week contained an account of the successful assault of an irresponsible mob upon the government of New Orleans, and the formal surrender by the constituted authorities of the government thereof, into the hands of the unreckoning mob—self-styled "Vigilance Committee."—This proceeding, borrowed from San Francisco, is possessed of more consequence than may at first strike the reader. The example is full of contagion, and is fraught with peril to the institutions of other cities and towns. In all our large towns are lawless men, restive under the restraints of government, regulation, courts, punishment, and prisons, anxious to imitate the insurrectionary examples of San Francisco and New Orleans. Lovers of law and order cannot but view these rebellions and usurpations with sadness and alarm. The worst government in the world, is that of an irresponsible mob, answerable to no power, restricted by no laws, and conducting its operations in secret. Power in such hands is a source of abuse and terror to the virtuous, and an engine of injustice and oppression. Whatever other evil befalls, God save us from such government. If any authority exercises rule over us, we want to know what it is, what its powers are, and what are our rights. We want all these defined, restricted and guaranteed by law, and we want the acts and operations of that authority to be open and public. The "Reigns of Terror" which the world has witnessed have been under these kind of irresponsible governments, moving, like the San Francisco "Vigilance Committee" of 1856, in secret, and in darkness.—Such organized mobs are more terrible than enlightened despotisms. And the well disposed citizen who, by reason of temporary ills under the law and its constituted authority, is persuaded to aid and abet such insurrections, will sooner or later reap a legitimate harvest of oppression and outrage. The scenes enacted in New Orleans are a disgrace to that city; the pusilanimous conduct of the constituted authorities in but feebly resisting, and finally surrendering to the mob, is disgraceful to the local government; while inactively witnessing law and rightful authority thus trampled upon within its jurisdiction, and its borders, inflicts lasting shame and disgrace upon the State of Louisiana.

We anticipate that the next theatre of operations of this mob government will be the city of New York, and we trust it will be met in such a manner there as to furnish an antidote for it for at least half a century. And we believe it will be. We think constituted authority in that city, backed by the giant power of the State, cannot be successfully resisted and defied as in San Francisco and New Orleans. We hope the first display there will be received with Napoleon's remedy, ball cartridge, and rebellion summarily punished, though human blood may run rivers, and human bodies pile barricades in the streets. If Liberty, regulated by law, is to long exist under this government, these exhibitions of mobism have gone quite far enough, and all succeeding like insurrections should be summarily dealt with by the military arm. If New York, as we anticipate, is made the next theatre of operations, let the severe measures, with augmented power and severity, which so speedily quelled the "Astor place riot" be promptly resorted to. Let the lives of New York's first "Vigilance Committee" mob be the forfeit of their crime, and it will be a long day before organized rebellion again exhibits itself there.

The Atlantic press has taken the alarm, and almost unanimously condemns this New Orleans outbreak. Among them are presses that winked at, or directly countenanced the excesses of the San Francisco stranglers.

The New York Herald, which approved of the proceedings of the second San Francisco Vigilance Committee, now says: "The hour when our people begin to appeal from the ballot-box to the barricade—as the French do—will not be far distant from the end of Liberty in the United States." And the Times, of the same city, which in 1856 occupied the same ground, pronounces the New Orleans movement "utterly unjustifiable and deplorable," and adds: "The toleration of such a system as that before which the city of New Orleans has just succumbed throws us back in the condition of Mexico, where government is purely a matter of force, and where one administration stands only until another party becomes strong enough to overthrow it. The practice began in San Francisco. It has reached New Orleans, and may ere long be tried in New York."

OUR ADMISSION.—The next mail will bring us intelligence of the adjournment of Congress, and the fate of the Senate bill providing for the admission of Oregon into the Union. Of course speculation is idle, but we are of the opinion that the bill did not pass the House, and was not considered there. Its passage in the Senate will survive the adjournment, or recess, and the House will probably concur at the next session. We think the passage of the bill in the Senate was unexpected to Gen. Lane, and that he did not anticipate it. The Washington correspondent of the Sacramento Union says:

Much to the surprise of every one, the Oregon bill was yesterday passed by the Senate. It was brought up by Mr. Douglas, the blockade of the appropriation bill having been removed.

☞ It is reported that rich gold discoveries have been made on the Yakima and its tributaries, less than one hundred and fifty miles from the Dalles. Gen. Palmer, late Superintendant of Indian Affairs, is said to be going up with a party to prospect the country.

The British Insults.

England has long witnessed, with envy and jealousy, the growing strength and importance of American commerce, and she has felt conscious that her proud title as "mistress of the seas" was soon to be successfully disputed by the mighty Republic which sprang from her cruelty and oppression. While the British Navy is the most powerful of that of any nation, her statesman are not blind to the fact that in *privateering*, she, with her navy, is, or is soon to be, no match for the United States upon the waters, and that she is, or is soon to be, no longer "mistress of the seas." That government has witnessed all this with no kindly spirit, and American statesman have for some years predicted that a bloody contest with England, at no distant day, was to settle our supremacy upon the wave.—Apprehending this, the British Government has endeavored to discountenance privateering, and to procure its condemnation by the nations of the earth, and its abandonment by the United States. But, the latter would grant no such concession, and have sturdily adhered to this important right, and powerful element of war.

It is not impossible that these considerations have something to do with the recent outrages upon the American flag by British cruisers in our southern seas. The cases of detention and search of our merchant vessels have been too frequent to warrant the belief that it means nothing, and is unknown to the Government.

The pretext is the suppression of the slave trade, while the purpose is the crippling of American commerce, and the rights of the American nation. In this connection, the New York News says: Great Britain having failed in her schemes of negro philanthropy, and now reviving the slave trade in the most odious forms, for her own interest, assumes to justify her impudence and insult toward the American flag under the lying pretext of suppressing the traffic. That is the plain and simple fact of the case on the one hand. On the other hand, the fact is equally plain and simple that the United States will not submit to any assumption or any such sophistry. We stand upon the fundamental doctine of the freedom of the seas. And however universal may be the appreciation of our magnanimity in forgetting the insolence of Spain, and other European States, Paraguay and other South American States, the people of the Union seek no more glory in that direction and are now quite ready to sing the war chorus to the end of British aggression. In any event and under all circumstances, we claim the right of free commercial intercourse with all nations without the philanthropic auxillaries of British "search" or "visitation." In vindication of this claim we have a little force already making its way in toward the West Indies; and for the same purpose we will speedily have a little more force moving and acting in the same quarter.

The rights of 30,000,000 of free white men is a somewhat greater matter upon which to exercise an enlightened philanthropy than the hypocritical commiseration of the fortunes of a handful of greasy and shiftless negroes.

We aim at the best interests of all races; and as the great step toward that consummation, we demand the recognition of national sovereignty for ourselves and freedom of the seas for all. Therefore, with a lively appreciation of the possible consequences, we sing "the war chorus."

The Integrity of Democratic Organizations.

The following article from the Washington Union is so full of rebuke to the flagrant attempt made lately in Oregon to divide and defeat the Democratic party, and coincides so completely with the view we have heretofore expressed in regard to that attempt, that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in the Statesman:

The Chicago Times of the 22d inst, makes a direct call upon this paper for information concerning the views of the administration in reference to the duty of democrats to support the nominees of the party and to uphold its regular organizations. The Times, preliminary to its inquiries, expresses a cordial concurrence in what the Union said a few days ago upon this subject. Now, we desire to say to our cotemporaty, that while we do not feel authorized or care to speak for the members of the administration, we have not the least hesitaney in the world in uttering our own views upon this matter. Upon general principles, and having in mind an earnest wish to secure the triumph of the democracy, and an abiding faith in the justice of the noble cause, we would counsel our friends faithfully to abide the decision of democratic conventions, and earnestly and truly seek the election of their nominees. To this rule we never knew of an exception which in our judgment was sufficient to justify a refusal to obey the laws of party. Again, at this time especially, do we insist that democrats shall unite against the common enemy; and we will add that if heretofore it could be said it was wrong to wrangle and quarrel, it is criminal to do so now.

☞ Gen. J. K. Lamerick has changed the name of the winning horse, "Gabriel," to "Salem Clique.—*Herald.*

The General understands the appropriateness of names. We will "go our bottom dollar," on the "bottom" of his "Salem Clique." All the distanced horses should be called "National-democratic-black-republican."

☞ Dept. Sheriff George, of Josephine county passed through on Wednesday, having in custody a prisoner who broke jail in Douglas county. He was confined for cattle and horses stealing, awaiting trial. Caught him in California, and George made his own "requisition."—*Jacksonville Herald.*

That is the true way. When you catch one of the villains bring him in and *get the requisition afterwards.*

HORSE OBITUARY.—A late number of the Troy, N. Y., Whig, (Gen. Wool's place of residence) has the following:

☞ A young and fine looking horse owned by General Wool, died on Saturday. It was one of a span of carriage horses, and valued at between three and four hundred dollars.

☞ "The Northern Light," is the name of a weekly paper just started at Whatcom, W. T., by W. Bausman & Co, at $7 00 per year. It is less than half the size of the Statesman.

A. SEAVY.—Your letter is dated Eugene City, but your name is not on that list.—At what office do you receive it?

The Frazier River Excitement.

The Frazier river excitement seems to be on the increase in California; at least, the rush overland is increasing. The passing through here of trains of mules of from fifty to one hundred, and upwards, is of almost daily occurrence—on Thursday near two hundred were here. The travel goes mostly via the Dalles, now, we believe.

The epidemic does not rage fiercely in Oregon, yet, but it is evidently increasing. Our people seem to be more incredulous than are Californians, and a large discount is made of the extravagant stories afloat.

A small party which went from this town to Bellingham Bay, returned last week, being unable to get beyond Whateom. They report that there are *fifteen thousand* people at Bellingham Bay, waiting to get up Frazier's river, the waters of which are now too high for either navigation or mining. They think the Sound route impracticable and recommend the Dalles. They saw men at the Bay, who came down from the mines, but could get no definite or satisfactory information respecting them. *Clams* are in great demand at the Bay, and many of the diggers are engaged in prospecting for them.

The Frazier river excitement has caused a sudden rise in flour in this valley. It is worth in this market $20 per bbl., and at Portland, $30. This is on Thursday. It would not be surprising if it was twice these figures before our publication day, and not more than half of them in two weeks. At San Francisco, at last dates, it was worth only $11 and $12. The best gold mine a farmer can find is in his grain field.

We have read much of the "reliable correspondence" contained in the California papers, and in those of Washington Territory, upon the subject of these mines, and we have availed ourselves of every opportunity to obtain information from other sources; and we confess we are unable to see any sufficient basis for this great excitement; we are forced to marvel thereat, and inquire, in the language of one of the patriarchs, Shakspear, or some other good man, "What is this cursed multitude about?" We have yet seen nothing to warrant the belief that mines of great richness and extent exist in New Caledonia. That there is some gold upon Frazier's river and its tributaries, we have no doubt; but, so far as we can learn, it is confined to the bars, and beds. That some gold has been taken out, there is no doubt; we know that gold exists in all the country surrounding us on the east and north. That a few men have made as high as fifty dollars per day, some days, is a fact pretty well authenticated. And that some have made nothing, is quite as strongly so. There were some small bars at Colville which paid well, and men there made, for several days, fifty and seventy-five dollars per day. There are men in this county who did this; but the great bulk of those who went there made nothing. The bars were small, shallow, and quickly worked out. There is no reason to suppose the result will prove very much different at Frazier's river; at least, we have seen none.

Those mines may prove to be of great extent and richness, may be even, as they are said to be, "a second California, and even richer and more extensive." We hope they are, but we believe the discoveries so far made warrant no such conclusion. So far as we are able to learn, the case yet made out, is not stronger than that of Colville.

We would recommend all to keep cool. You couldn't mine now, if you were there, and you had better stay at home, and attend to your business, if you have any. If the mines are rich and wide spread, it will be ample time to go when those facts are established. If they are pretty much of a humbug, as we incline to believe, you will have saved morals, (for in that case you will swear some) money, and moccasins, by remaining at home.

MUCH NEEDED MAIL SERVICE.—Steps are being taken to procure a recommendation from the Postal Agent for a mail route from Oregon City via the Molallas, Abiqua, Silverton, Sublimity, Scio, Forks of the Santiam country generally, &c. The Postal Agent has promised his hearty co-operation. This route will embrace a thickly settled country, extending up the valley about seventy-five miles, which has heretofore been wholly without mail service, except by going twenty miles and upwards to post offices. Efforts have heretofore been made to obtain the establishment of this route, but failed, as we believe, for want of a Postal Agent competent to so represent the matter to the department that they could understand it. The route is sadly needed, and we hope the present attempt to secure it will result successfully.

ABANDONED.—The several brick stores which we mentioned as going up in this place this season, have all been abandoned. Operations upon Ferguson & Co.'s machine and sash and blind manufactory have likewise been suspended. Cause, men have gone, or are going to Frazier's River. Improvements in the towns of Oregon are almost at a stand still, though as yet, not many persons here have been taken off by the fever.

☞ It will be seen by congressional debates published in another column that a Mr Garnett has "pitched into" Superintendent Nesmith. Gen. N. has proved a most competent, efficient and successful superintendent of Indian affairs. And we are of opinion that it took just the kind of "disrespectful" letters he wrote to bring the money with which to pay the long standing claims contracted by his predecessors.

☞ Godey for July was received by last mail. The publisher is most prompt and exact in fulfilling his promises to his patrons. The "Book" has come to be considered a necessity by the ladies.

☞ "Billy Wiggins," who "sold" Parson Billy Adams with his massacre story, is now engaged in palming it off upon the verdant ones in California.

SENATOR FROM OREGON.—We have been much gratified by hearing that Gen. John Adair, of Oregon, will quite likely be one of the Senators from our young sister State, Oregon. The election comes off early in July, and already public attention has turned towards him as a most suitable candidate. He is a strong national Union-Democrat, a true patriot, a resident of Oregon for some ten years, and a citizen in whose keeping its people might safely place their interests, with a conscious certainty that the honor of their State was in safe hands, and that of the office most wisely and worthily bestowed.—*San Francisco Globe.*

The "public attention" never extended beyond the household. The General evidently is not fully appreciated in Oregon, or at least not as fully as by the enterprising individual who has been engaged in procuring the publication of "puffs" of him in the San Francisco papers. He did not get a vote here, and we presume had an Oregonian been asked who were "suitable candidates" for Senators, one thousand names would have been mentioned before Adairs' was thought of. This Senatorial candidacy is simply ridiculous.

The Globe correspondent unwittingly hit the truth when he styled Gen. Adair a "strong national union democrat." The self dubbed, "national democrats" of Oregon were of the "union" kind; that is, they united with the black republicans against the democracy. Gen. A's. "strong democracy" was not quite strong enough to impel him to support the democratic organization and the democratic ticket at the election last month. And the democracy of Oregon are of the opinion that he has one too many offices now. We have yet to hear of the second democrat, who, upon being made acquainted with his conduct in the last canvass, has not said *remove him.* He says he can't be removed—that Kentucky influence will keep him in. If this was so, it would be an interesting fact, that Kentucky should impose officers upon Oregon against her will! This we suppose is one rendering of "popular sovereignty." Gen. Adair will in due time discover that Oregon has Senators and a representative in Congress, and that Kentucky influences will neither be able, or attempt to impose unpalatable officials upon her.

A SPANISH CAVALIER MAKING LOVE.—Below we publish an account of a little affair which created a great excitement in Washington fashionable circles. The lady in question is said to be the daughter of Mr. Corcoran, the banker, and has once before cut up capers, about getting married to her father's coachman She is not a "strong minded" woman, and is kept too close by her father, who is aware of her weakness. He ought to let her get married to somebody, cause she wants to, and opposition will never relieve her:

WASHINGTON, May 4.

An unpleasant affair has recently occurred here, which causes no little excitement in diplomatic and fashionable circles. An *attache* of the Spanish Embassy has long been the admirer of the only daughter of a retired banker of Washington,—or, at least of the "*beaux yeax de sa cassette.*" The father, for reasons easily conjectured by all prudent parents, forbade the Spanish Cavalier his house. The Cavalier retired to his lodgings, and wrote the banker a challenge, but could find no person to deliver it to him.

On Tuesday night last, the banker was dining with Mr. Slidell, who occupies the next house to his own on Lafayette Square. While partaking of Mr. Slidell's hospitality, his servant came in and informed him that two persons were hanging about his house in a suspicious manner. The banker, whom we will call Mr. C., requested his friend Senator Bright, who was of the party, to accompany him, and proceeded with that gentleman to his own residence. As he entered the hall, he met his daughter, and proceeding to the picture gallery, which was lighted only by the hall lamp which shone through the doorway, he found a man snugly ensconced under the piano-forte. Seizing him by the collar, he dragged him from his hiding place, and discovered him to be no less a personage than the Spanish *attache!* He discovered that the aforesaid Spaniard was armed by a six barrelled revolver, which he took from him and then kicked him incontinent into the street. As he opened the door for this purpose, he discovered another person of the same "tribe" lurking about the entrance.

At the present time the diplomatic corps are represented as sympathizing with the *attache.* If this be true, it only proves their *esprit do corps* to be greater than their sense of decorum. What other fate does any man deserve who skulks into your house under cover of the night, with arms in his hands, and when about to be discovered secretes himself like a burglar or an incendiary.—*Correspondence of N. Y. Express.*

THE OREGON JARGON.—The S. F. Globe and Bulletin, have each published a vocabulary of the Oregon Jargon, for the benefit of Frazer river emigrants—that being a kind of universal language among the races that inhabit Oregon and Washington Territories. An intimate acquaintance with that highly refined and elegant lingo, acquired during a long residence in Oregon, enables us to state that the above mentioned vocabularies will be of no service whatever to persons desirous of learning the "Chinook wawa." No combination of the letters of the Roman alphabet can give an American an idea of the proper pronunciation of the words. A man of ordinary capacity, however, can acquire a perfect knowledge of the "language" in a few days, by conversing with educated Chinooks.—*Nevada Democrat.*

All the "jargon dictionaries" we have seen are a humbug. That ornate language can only be accurately learned by communication with the *abergoines.*

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE.—Mrs. McConaha, who seems to meet with a new misfortune at every turn of the road of life, was again afflicted, on Wednesday last, by a distressing accident to her little son, about ten years of age. While riding a horse near the residence of Judge Chambers, where Mrs. McConaha's little family are now living, the animal seems to have taken fright and ran away, throwing the boy to the ground and dragging him some distance; the halter apparently having become entangled about the child's body. The scalp was torn from the skull, and the skull slightly broken. Other bruises and injuries were sustained, of a nature sufficiently severe to endanger the life of the child. He now lies in a very critical state.—*Puget Sound Courier.*

Her husband was drowned in the Sound in 1854, since which time another son has been shockingly maimed.

☞ A calf ate a minister's shirt the other day at Coloma, California, with $114 in gold, which was in the pocket of the shirt. The minister gives up his shirt as "done gone," but hopes to recover his gold.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 3, 1858.

A. BUSH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—The Senate rescinding resolution, fixing Monday 14th for adjourning, has just been amended in the House by inserting Thursday, 10th; on that day Congress will adjourn. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs will report favorably upon our war debt. Col. Jeff. Davis is decidedly for us, and within the last fifteen minutes Col. Faulkner, of the House Committee, informed me that the House Committee would report favorably upon my war bill, fixing first week in next December for its consideration.

Oregon will be admitted; the State government shou'd go into operation as provided by the constitution, and never take a step back. Your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH LANE.

HOUSE REPRESETATIVES, June 4, '58.

A. BUSH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:*—Both the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs, have had a meeting this morning, and the Senate Committee have decided to have their Chairman, Col. Davis, to offer my bill as an amendment to one of the appropriation bills now pending in the Senate; he will do so and make an able effort in favor of paying the claims allowed by the War Commission; he is our true friend and holds that every cent of expense growing out of our war, as allowed by the Commission is just and must be paid. The House Committee have this morning directed Col. Faulkner to prepare a report in favor of paying the claims allowed by the Commission. We are endorsed by both the Senate and House Committees.

I have just time to give you these facts.

Your ob't serv't,

JOSEPH LANE.

Gov. Curry declines the Registership.

AT HOME, July 14, 1858.

MR. BUSH—*Dear Sir:* I see the public prints have it that I have been appointed Register of the Land Office for the Northern District of Oregon. I desire to state that I have never authorized the use of my name in that connection and that I shall decline any such appointment.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. L. CURRY.

FRANKLIN, Lane Co., July 5, 1858.

On the 1st day of June, Col. John Kelsay delivered himself of some very bad language, his pent up hatred towards Bush and the Democratic party generally. He said it would be enough to say of a defeated candidate hereafter that he had been Bushed. Would it not be more appropriate to say a defeated candidate has been Kelsayed? It seems to me that O'Meara has been Kelsayed, and Kelsay has been O'Mearaed.

THE LATE ELECTION.—We have not yet received full returns from all the counties in the Territory, but sufficient is known to assure us of a complete Democratic triumph. The conglomerate fusion of all the various factions, together with the assistance of some disaffection in our own ranks, has been unable to shake the confidence of the people in the efficiency of Democratic measures and policy to minister to the best interests of the country.

It is also encouraging to know that no sectional prejudices or personal issues have contributed to this victory—that, in fact, all these have been cast in the scale of the opposition, and the contest has been one of principle alone against individual aggrandizement and selfish interests, and the triumph, one of an united organization over blind and aimless factions.

The Democratic party in Oregon, comes out from this trial stronger and firmer than ever before. A more loosely constructed platform, and a more indefinite assertion of its fundamental principles might have swelled its numerical strength; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that we now number none but the tried and true.

Traitors, too, have been taugh a lesson that cannot fail to be beneficial to the future interests and welfare of the party. Foiled in their selfish endeavors at disorganization, their example will be a warning to those who may, in time to come, be tempted to sacrifice their professed principles to the futile ambition of a temporary success.

To those who have "gone down" in the good cause, we need tender nothing but our congratulations. It is nobler to be defeated in defence of the right than to be a victor in the wrong, and Time, the great Vindicator, will preserve their record free from stain.—*Jacksonville Herald.*

OREGON AND WASHINGTON WAR DEBTS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writing April 14th, says:

It will be attempted to get before the House at an early day, a Bill appropriating some five million of dollars in payment of the Washington and Oregon war debt.

This question will give rise to much debate and I learn that the delegates from the Territories of Oregon and Washington are prepared to state authentically all the facts going to make up the history of the Indian outrages in that region—the burnings and horrible butcherings of defenceless settlers by Indians, who even now set the Government at defiance, and the necessity which existed for an organized defence on the part of the Territories, the arm of the Government being too far distant for the instant protection demanded.

A resolution was passed for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report on the claim arising out of the war—the principle being conceded, it would seem that payment ought to be made; and this commission, consisting of army officers and one citizen, sat at Vancouver for a year, and then made a full and detailed report to the government. Since then J. Ross Browne, special agent of the Treasury, has visited the Territories, and scrutinized the accounts and the awards of the commissioners. It is upon his report, I believe, that the measure is grounded.

We shall have over again comment on the spicy correspondence, between General Wool and the Territorial officers and others. There will be strong opposition to the measure, but it will carry, I think, nevertheless. The claims are held as much, almost, by merchants and others upon the Atlantic seaboard, as upon the Pacific slope.

A WORD TO SCHOOL MARMS.—In view of the admission of Minnesota, and the half way position of Oregon, a cotemporary suggests:

The teachers in our schools must correct the geographies in teaching their classes, as it will not now be correct to say that the division of the United States are thirty-one States and eight Territories. They must study the daily newspapers, and read the telegraphic dispatches if they would keep posted on the geography of the Union. It is a fast country this, and makers of books and maps cannot keep pace with its progress.

☞ San Francisco is supplied with ice from Sitka, in Russian America, as New Orleans is with the same article from Boston. The trade has been in progress some time, and grows in amount steadily. There is also a limited export of ice from the same place for ports south of San Francisco.

Why cannot Oregon be supplied from Sitka? We have seen "nary ice" this season.