treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty three, seven hundred dollars.

For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provisions for the payment of money, in lien of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, and tenth article treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provisions for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and sventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, thirty two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty three, six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For fifth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars,

For twenty seven of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per fourth article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty seventh of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt and forty kegs of tobacco, per article treaty twenty first September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty two forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI

For interest on one hundred and fifty seven thousand dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty first October, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For the second of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, three thousand dollars.

For the second of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand dollars.

For the second of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity. per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article, treaty twenty eight February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty eight February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of twenty seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty six, two thousand one hundred and fifty two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For fifth of seven annual instalments of interest, at five per centum on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

For fifth of seven annual instalments of money, in payment for lands, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, eighteen hundred and ninety four, four thousand seven hundred dollars.

SIOUX OF MISSISSIPPI.

For interest on three hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty ninth September, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, sixteen thousand dollars.

For eighth of fifty instalments of interest at five per centum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per fourth article treaty twenty second July eighteen hundred and fifty one, three thousand four hundred dollars.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

For eighth of ten instalments in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities and transportation of the same to certain tribes of Indians, per seventh article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty one, seventy thousand eight hundred dollars.

UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For fifth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty three, five hundred dollars.

Fulfilling the articles of twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, with the

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For fourth of five instalments of annuity, for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a blacksmith, and furnishing shop, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a farmer, per sixth article treaty twenty ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred dollars.

UTAHS.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Utahs, pursuant to the requirements of eighth article treaty thirtieth December, eighteen hundred and forty nine, five thousand dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For the last of thirty instalments as annuity in specie, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For the last of twenty seven instalments as annuity in specie, per third article treaty sixteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, ten thousand dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments, for fifty barrels of salt, per second article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and seventy dollars and ten cents.

For the last of twenty seven instalments for one thousand five hundred pounds of tobacco, per fifth article treaty sixteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for the support of three smith's and assistants, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty nine, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for iron and steel for shop, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for labor and oxen, per third article treaty first August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand three hundred and sixty six dollars.

For the last of thirty instalments for education, per fourth article treaty sixteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, three thousand dollars.

For the last of twenty-seven instalments, for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the last of twenty seven instalments, for the pay of two physicians, per fifth article treaty fifteenth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, fifty-seven thousand dollars.

For twelfth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For carrying into effect the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, making provisions for the civilization of the Indian tribes, in addition to the sum specified in said act, five thousand dollars.

For continuing the compilation and completion of a map of the Indian Territory, two thousand dollars.

Approved May 5, 1858.

ARTESIAN WELLS.—Experiments upon the level praries of Illinois have latterly been more successful, and at much less expense than attended the previous experiments; one Artesian Well, near Gilman, at the junction of the Peoria and Oquawka and Illinois Central Roads, at a cost of $550, furnishes 63,000 gallons daily; and another at "Clifton," a new village on the Chicago branch, established recently by a colony of New York gentlemen, has given an inexhaustible supply.

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1858.

Land Patents in Oregon.

It is well known that patents to the lands in Oregon have not in a single instance yet been issued to the settler, although he has made his final proofs of four years continuous residence and cultivation according to law. The question has been often asked, why do not the patents issue?

When Preston and Gardner were in the Surveyor General's Office it was said, and with truth, that they were behind in their duties, and were defective in their manner of sending up the proofs and business of the office, which at the several times of their occupancy, contained all of the land office business of the country.

But since the establishment of two land offices proper and the retention of the Surveyor General's Office as before, it has been expected that our land titles would be perfected, and that patents would be issued at an early date. But they do not come.—Where does the fault lie?

The Land Offices in Oregon, as far as we have been able to learn, have been prompt in the discharge of their several duties.—They have received, in due form, the notifications and proofs of the settlers as they were offered. They have forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land office at Washington all the evidences of the settler's title required by law and the instructions of that Department; whereby a great majority of claimants in Oregon have become fully entited to their patents from three to six years ago.

The current opinion is that the General Land Office at Washington is unable to keep up with the business of that office, and hence that the Oregon patents have not yet been reached; but that they will be reached in the ordinary course of business, and issued. This opinion, as we understand the matter, is erroneous. Oregon stands alone in the matter of land patents—hers being donations, and she will never be reached in in the regular transaction of business. A desk must be set apart for the Oregon patents, and the Commissioner must be prevailed upon to set apart such desk.

Action is wanted at Washington; the Commissioner must be visited; his attention must be drawn to the present deferred and neglected condition of land titles in Oregon, and early and just action must be demanded at the hands of that department, which is no less due to us than to any other portion of the Union.

We trust that our delegation in Congress will at an early day effect something for the country in this behalf.

No "Two Wings."

The San Francisco Democratic papers talk about the "Two wings of the Oregon Democracy." They seem determined never to understand Oregon politics and to take their ideas of them from the opposition press. There are no "Two wings of the Oregon democracy." The regular democratic organization has both wings and a perfect body! Only a few diseased pin feathers have fallen off, and been picked up by black republicans. We hope our San Francisco cotemporaries will make a note of the fact that there is no dissension in, or division of the democratic party of Oregon. It would be quite as just to term the Stanly party of California "one wing of the democracy," as to call the "national" black republicans here a "wing" of that party. We have but two parties in Oregon—the democratic party and the black republican party.

SPECIMENS.—Among the crowd of beauties of the new mail lettings, we select a few: The southern mail lies over one day Canyonville, and then has *four* days in which to be carried from Oakland to Corvallis, and *two* days from Corvallis to Oakland, returning. The distance is eighty-four miles. The same mail leaves Corvallis Tuesdays, and arrives at Oregon City Wednesday nights, while the mail leaves there for the north Wednesday *morning*, and consequently the southern mail coming in Wednesday night, lies over at Oregon City, until Saturday. It might just as well arrive at Corvallis in time to leave there Monday morning, reaching Oregon City Tuesday night, and going on Wednesday morning.—That was the old arrangement. An interesting schedule!

BETTER AND BETTER.—We said last week, in publishing a glowing account of negro-equality, as it exists at Vancouver's Island, that "there was an opening for the Oregon nationals." As an additional inducement to their emigration hitherwards, we learn that the Hudson's Bay company, in granting licences to Americans to retail liquors, stipulate that a "negro shall be treated in the same manner white men are." Our informant says the cost of license is $600, per year. Liquors are sold at 12½ per glass. At that price they will lose money on "national" drinks, as they take awful swallows since the election, to drown their disappointment and sorrow.

☞ We have been copying off our subscription list. In doing so we may possibly have omitted names. If any subscriber fails to receive his paper hereafter he may attribute it to this cause, and send us a note to put on his name again. If he is in arrears, he had better send the amount due, at the same time.

☞ Gen. Shields, the new Senator from Minnesota, formerly U. S. Senator from Illinois, and now elected as a democrat from Minnesota, has taken his seat on the black republican side of the chamber, and votes more with them than with the democrats.

DON'T SEND THE TWELVES.—We receive a good many twelve cent postage stamps.—As we can make no use of them, and cannot dispose of them, we will be obliged to postmasters to send us some other denomination of stamps.

☞ The mail facilities and postal arrangements of Oregon have always been most bunglingly managed; but now they are an *intolerable nuisance*. The whole mail facilities and postal arrangements of Oregon are in the hands of the democracy, and all for the good of the democracy. So they say, and so they practice.—*Oregonian.*

The above is partly true, as surprising as it may appear to our readers to hear of anything approximating to truth in the Oregonian. The mail facilities have always been bad enough in Oregon, and they are quite as bad now as they have generally been—perhaps just at this time rather worse, owing to the disarrangement caused by the new lettings upon the helter-skelter, hap-hazard schedule.

But, the democratic party of Oregon, instead of being responsible for the abuses concerning the mails here, are entitled to credit for their unavailing efforts to reform those abuses. The "democracy" are not responsible for them, and are not justly blameable for them. Let us see if facts do not abundantly establish this:

When it became known, in 1855, that J. C. Avery totally neglected the duties of Postal Agent, and left the mail system to take care of itself, the democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus, discussed and reprehended his conduct, and, by written petition, signed by every one of them, asked for his removal; they at the same time, with the same unanimity, petitioned for the appointment of Joseph W. Drew. The caucus of the democratic members of the Assembly to a large extent represented the democratic party of Oregon. No customary assemblage of the party so nearly represents the body of the same, except a Territorial or State convention. Then this petition for the removal of Avery and the appointment of Drew was the act of the democratic party of Oregon, done in the persons of their representatives. Drew was a competent man for the post—a man who could himself understand and arrange our mail system, and could intelligibly represent his opinions and plans to the department. Then, the *Democratic party of Oregon* petitioned for the removal of an unfaithful postal officer, and the appointment of one in his stead possessed of undisputed competency. This was the act and the expressed will of the "democracy." Mr. Avery was removed, but the man petitioned for was not appointed. Mr. Robert Thompson was appointed. His appointment was not petitioned for by the democratic party of Oregon—would not have been petitioned for by it. Then, his appointment was not the act of the party, and the party was not, and is not responsible for it. And it ought not to be held responsible for the consequences of his appointment. So far as we know the sentiment of the democracy of Oregon, it never had their approval, or even their willing acquiescence.

Mr. Thompson was wholly unfitted for the place. An understanding and discharge of the duties of it by him was impossible. From that appointment, as we understand, has arisen many of the evils Oregon has labored under for the past two years, and especially the fresh evils of the new lettings, we are now suffering and must continue to suffer, to some extent, for the coming four years, for which period the contracts run. The relettings—which only occur once in four years—was an occasion upon which a competent Postal Agent could have, by the preparation of an intelligible and sensible schedule and statement, vastly improved and increased our mail facilities. But, in the place of such a schedule, the department advertises the most imperfect, bungling, mixed and "muxed" up one we ever had. Of course the department at Washington can know nothing about a schedule here, and must depend upon the Postal Agent to prepare one. The lettings for four years are upon that schedule, and the consequence is, disorder and disconnection reign supreme. If it was practicable, the best thing that could be done for Oregon would be for the department to obtain from Agent Norris an intelligent and intelligible schedule, and readvertise and relet the routes. But, we do not know that that is either practicable or attainable. If not, the only other way is to obtain all the improvements we can through the present Agent, and "grin, and bear" the rest, until 1862, when the contracts will again be let.

But, we have written more upon this subject than we intended to; we set out to only clear the skirts of the democratic party of Oregon from responsibility in the matter of present and past postal difficulties.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—A gentleman just in from Victoria says that there are ten thousand men in that town, waiting to get to the mines, and living in tents. He says the town resembles San Francisco in 1849. Lots and ground rents are very high. Living is as cheap as at San Francisco, there being plenty of "bit-a-plate" eating houses. Little gold dust was in circulation, but a few miners returning from Frazier's river reported good mines. Our informant thinks there were 25000 miners at Victoria and Bellingham Bay, unable to get up the river. The water is still too high, and not falling much. The trail he says has not been opened, and there is no way of getting to the mines. He says the report published that the *Sea Bird* was 50 feet from water is false,—there is water all about her.

THE EFFECTS OF BAD WHISKY.—Mrs. Anna McDonald, whose husband has gone to the Frazier river mines, was found dead in her room at Portland recently; with her were found two empty whisky bottles, and a partially empty laudnum vial. It is not known whether her death was caused by the strychnine-whisky, or the laudnum; both are fatal to life. She had been intoxicated for a week.

☞ The Columbia towed the steamer Umatilla—the steamer that went over the Cascades last spring—safely to Bellingham Bay. The Republic took the Enterprise over the bar, but had to return with her after towing her twelve miles, the latter not being strong enough to stand the sea.

A New Skin for the Old Snake.

An attempt is being made at Washington, and other places in the Atlantic States, to embody all the odds and ends opposed to the Democratic party, under the name of "People's Party." The movement originated with Southern Knownothings who want to unite with the black republicans of the north, but don't like to do it under the old name. We copy from the N. Y. News the following article upon this subject, which contains some sentiments appropriate to Oregon:

RECONSTRUCTION OF PARTIES.—The great work of the opponents of the Democracy progresses but indifferently well—for the task of bringing into harmonious action the old line whigs and new light "Republicans," Anti-Masons and Know Nothings, Black "Republicans" and "Americans," Fremont and Fillmore men, Seward and Crittenden men, Wild Cats and Skunks, is no easy undertaking, and we are not surprised that the National men of the K. N. party decidedly opposed to any such alliance. Of the various—almost innumerable interests of which the opposition to the Democratic party is made up—there are many in each whose whole characteristics and natural instincts are National, and their general political sentiments are really in accordance with those of the Democratic party. Many originally belonged to that party, but left and joined some other organization which differed on some single point, and which error of principle it was hoped might be corrected by forming a new party.

Such will find that a union of all interests opposed to the Democracy will in no way forward their especial purpose, and they will find also, and will act upon the fact that any slight difference of opinion on one or two points, is not a sufficient reason for members of any party joining their bitterest enemies in endeavor to break down the National Democratic party of the Union, and those whose proclivities and natural instincts are Democratic, will rather go over to the Old Line Democracy and take the chances with it, of correcting and reforming abuses. The leaders of a party that would start off and drive with so much reckless fury a purely sectional organization, based on sectional ideas, and wholly ignoring one-half of the Union, as the Black Republican party did during the late Presidential election, but little understand the national sentiments of the country, if they suppose they can draw true national men—we care not by what name they go—into their party ranks. The party itself is not homogenous and cannot remain united; how then expect to draw other, more patriotic and less selfish interest to its support!

There are thousands and tens of thousands always found with the Democratic party who differ with it in some particular feature or on some measure, but that is not sufficient to drive honest men into the ranks of the opposition, for the great leading characteristics of the party are always right, and errors can better be corrected by remaining with it then by joining some interest wholly opposed to it. It has always been found that as the weak and timid fall away from the Democratic organization for some special cause or reason—that it is after all the only true, conservative, National party of the Union. It has always proved itself so, and so will it always remain.

MISTAKEN CALCULATIONS.—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, black, in speaking of the Oregon election, and displaying much spleen and some ignorance, says:

The republicans have also a full ticket in the field, and unless Bush and O'Mearn became reconciled the prospect was that both would be defeated.

If we are correctly informed, "Bush and O'Mearn," were not "reconciled," and *both* were not "defeated." O'Meara and your black republican friends "became reconciled" and all of you were defeated.

The Republican editor, who knew us in Massachusetts, and knew our views and position upon the "nigger question," will be surprised to learn that some of his pro-slavery-black republican friends here turned votes against us with the lying story that we were an abolitionist in Massachusetts. He knows how wickedly false the accusation was, and can appreciate the depravity of his party friends here, and the depths to which they descended to defeat us.

☞ We learn that the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of A. F. A. Masons Commenced at Astoria on Monday the 12th inst. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—B. Stark, M. W. G. M; A. Holbrook, R. W. D. G. M; A. A. Smith, G. G. W; S. F. Chadwick, I. G. W; R. Wilcox, G. T; C. J. Trenchard, G. G; L. F. Mosher, G. Marshall; Rt. Rev. John McCarty, G. Chaplin; Lewis Day, G. D; W. W. Fowler J. D; Wm. Strong, G. S. Bearer;———Tyler, I. J. Homes, Steward. The Grand Lodge will meet next year at Eugene city.

NOTHING FREE.—Paper, labor, material, and everything used about a printing office costs money. The publisher gets none of these articles without paying for them, and not a line of type is set that he does not have to pay for. Remember this, you who think this or that thing might be printed *free*. Nothing can be printed *free*. If you do not pay for it yourself, the publisher must pay for it *for you*. Think of these things, too, you who never pay the printer.

ENTERPRISING.—Dryer is "mad" because we published the proceedings and laws of the late session of the State Legislature the same week of the session. He promises to copy the laws from the Statesman *next week*. It must be interesting to the members *Dryer levies upon* to pay his reporter, to see his meagre proceedings published two or three weeks after the adjournment!

☞ Sixty or seventy persons "painfully impressed with the prevalence of intemperance and its evils" in Portland, sign a call for a meeting to see if something can't be done to reduce it. What is the matter, Hibben, have the "nationals" taken to dissipation since the election? We hope none of the "reformed drunkard" sort in your region have returned to their cups.

☞ A vigilante undertoook to assassinate Ned. McGowan as he passed through San Francisco, but the pistol was thrown up just in time to save his life.

LARGE SALE.—Messrs. O'Reilly & Kendall, of Benton Co., have sold to Frazier river pilgrims between $12000 and $13000 worth of horses of their own raising.

"MULA."—A good many Mexicans have passed through here, *en route* for Frazier's river. Among them were a number of senoritas.

☞ Capt. Jameison & partners are building a new steamer to take the place of the Enterprise on the Upper Willamette.

☞ Will some postmaster or friend be kind enough to send us the post office address, severally, of Isaac Harrall, John E. Hedges, W. N. Warren and Stephen W. Masters?

Why the Enabling Act did not Pass.

It will be recollected that during the last session of the last Congress, an act to authorize the holding of a constitutional convention in Oregon, passed the House, but failed of concurrence in the Senate. The defeat in that body has been supposed by some to be attributable to Judge Douglas, and it has been thought that he was unfriendly to our admission. Those opinions appear to be erroneous. Judge Douglas' recent calling up and urging through our admission bill warrants no belief of unfriendliness towards Oregon. And during the debate on that question, Senator Green, of Mo., explains how the enabling act came to be lost, in the last Congress, as follows:

We all remember the action of the last session of Congress. The House of Representatives passed a bill, saying to Oregon: "form a constitution and come and be thou with us." The Senate Committee on Territories reported in favor of the same proposition. It would have been passed; and the only reason why it did not pass, was not fully stated by the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. DOUGLAS,] and I will supply the deficiency. Being anxious to settle the difficulty in regard to Kansas, I moved a corresponding enabling act for Kansas as an amendment to the Oregon bill, and that movement defeated the passage of the bill in favor of Oregon. I took the responsibility upon myself because my motive was a good one, whether it eventuated in good or bad.

NEGROES AT VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—A correspondent of a San Francisco paper writes from Victoria, as follows:

There are a good many Americans here, though of course the greater portion of them are English. I rather like the John Bulls, and I've no doubt my good will for them will increase on acquaintance. A great many negroes are here—the boy "Archy," (Stovall's slave, about whom so much was said in the newspapers, a month or two ago, and who gave rise to the celebrated Jack Bunsby decision of your Supreme Court,) among the rest. Although they enjoy the political privileges of the whites, still it is not difficult to perceive they are not treated with perfect equality. John Bull is a good deal like the Abolitionists of the New England States: he likes to prate about liberty, equality and all that, but, as one of them remarked to me this morning, "he wouldn't like a darkey for a brother-in-law." However, the negroes coming here just before the discovery of gold, have bought considerable real property, and some are thought to have made their fortunes. I am glad to hear that they have conducted themselves very orderly and discreetly.

☞ The vote, on taking up the Oregon bill in the Senate, was as follows:

Mr. Douglas moved to postpone all prior orders and proceed to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union. The question being taken, the result was—yeas 28, nays 28—as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Jones, King, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Suart, Sumner, wade, and Wilson—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter Jefferson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Trumbull, Weight, and Yulee—28.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bates, Fitch, Henderson, Pugh, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Thompson of New Jersey—7.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the affirmative, and therefore the motion was agreed to.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.—There are in the California lunatic hospital 128 insane persons, whose insanity was caused, as follows, as officially reported:

Masturbation	10	Injury of head	1
Loss of property	10	Freemasonry	1
Intemperance	7	Bad health	1
Epilepsy	3	Charge mal practice	2
Puerpal fever	4	Mormonism	1
Love	5	Gambling dissipation	1
Religion	2	Catalepsy	1
Failure in mining	2	Family trouble	1
Spiritualism	2	Desire to ret'n home	1
Fright	2	Syphilus	1
Avarice	2	Unknown	68
Miscarriage	1		

☞ We think the Frazier excitement is rather waning. It is reported that the miners are now returning from Victoria and Bellingham Bay—that the two last steamers took to San Francisco nineteen hundred of them.

During the four preceding issues of the Times we have been absent from our post, and a visitor to the *illahe* of the red men on the Coast Reservation. We have something to say of the visit.—*Times.*

Some incidents of the visit you "have *not* something to say of." Eh?

The Oregon Statesman accused the troops of fighting a few poor *superannuated old squaws.*—*Standard.*

You knowingly lie, Leland, dog and puppy.

☞ Although Wasco is claimed as the banner county of the State, we think that Curry county will dispute the honor with her. Coos also has done nobly.—*Jacksonville herald.*

The democracy of Curry and Coos counties did indeed do well.

THE MILITARY ROAD.—The work on the Military Road from Scottsburg to Camp Stewart is progressing rapidly, under the efficient superintendence of Col. Hooker.—Through the Big Canon the road is already nearly completed one half the distance—the other half, however, being the south end, is by far the most difficult part of the work. Col. Hooker informs us that he intends to double the force at present employed upon the work, and he has no doubt of being able to complete the road this season.

Through the Grave Creek hills, the work is being performed by Mr. Hardy Elliff, who has contracted to build that portion of the road for the sum of $8,000. His work, as far as finished, is unexceptionable. We may congratulate ourselves upon the prospect of a good thoroughfare from this to the northern portion of our State.—*Jacksonville Herald.*

THE RETURNED.—Some anti-Frazerite, wishing to crack a serious joke at the expense of those who have gone to the new gold mines, has displayed in his shop window a human skeleton, and labeled it "A Returned Frazer River Miner;" a pair of human skulls, in the same window are designated as "Heads of Families returned from Bellingham Bay." These returned miners came down as "dead heads" on one of the steamers.—*S. F. Call.*

STATE PRISONERS.—There are now 550 convicts in the State Prison; 300 of them are at work making brick, &c. They turn out 70,000 bricks per day. The Frazer fever has reached them, but, "owing to circumstances over which they have no control," they won't go.—*Sac. Mer.*

☞ Mrs. Frederick William of Prussia has been forbidden by her physicians to take equestrian exercise for some months to come. She is the daughter of Victoria, lately married.

Senator Gwin on Oregon State Government, Chinese and Free Negroes.

Senator Gwin, of California, upon the bill to admit Oregon, replied to Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, who had opposed our admission on the ground of want of population, as follows.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said: "Now, sir, I ask again, what evidence have we as to the real amount of population? We have none but the statements of gentlemen. * * *

Oregon has been modest about this. She has not attempted to force Senators upon us. She has not gone through the forms of electing State officers, but has acted with becoming respect, and with a diffidence that satisfied me that she doubted, under the circumstances, that she would be admitted. Therefore, although I dislike to cast a vote of this kind, because I would as promptly vote to admit a free State as a slave State when she presents herself with a clear record, showing clearly that she is entitled to admission—my acts have shown that; but, as in this case, nothing can be accomplished by action, and no detriment can accrue to Oregon by a postponement until the first Monday of December, postpone it, and then pass an enabling act, ascertain her population, and then, if it comes approximately towards the number required to entitle a State to one member under the Federal ratio, I am inclined to think Congress will admit the State."

Mr. Gwin said: I wish now to refer to an objection that was brought forward by the Senator from New Hampshire, [Mr. Hale,] when this question was up before.

Mr. Hamlin. Will the Senator from California answer me a question? I should like, if the Senator can inform me, to know what was the aggregate of the vote given at the time they voted in favor of for forming a State constitution?

Mr. Gwin. Between ten and eleven thousand.

Mr. Hamlin. And what was the vote given on each side?

Mr. Douglas. I think only a couple of thousand votes were cast against the constitution, a very small amount—perhaps less than that.

Mr. Seward. Two thousand five hundred votes were cast against the constitution.

Mr. Hamlin. Was there not a direct proposition submitted to the people of that Territory—will you form a constitution?

Mr. Gwin. That was done the year before, and they voted in favor of it.

Mr. Hamlin. What was the vote on that?

Mr. Gwin. I am not prepared to say what that vote was. It was closely contested for three elections. Twice the proposition was rejected, and the last time it was agreed to.

Mr. Hamlin. I want to know what that last vote was?

Mr. Gwin. I stated that there had been seventeen or eighteen thousand votes polled in a contested election when all the people came out. Whether or not that was on the occasion when the people agreed to call the convention, I cannot say. I got my information as to the number of votes, from Gen. Lane, the Delegate.* I was going to answer an objection made by the Senator from New Hampshire. He objects to the admission of Oregon, because the constitution made by the people of Oregon excludes Chinese from the new State; and he intimated that that was a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, I think that is one of the best provisions in their constitution. The Chinese population who visit the Pacific coast are a pestiferous race. They are like the caterpillars and grasshoppers that afflict the country on this side of the mountains. They do not add to the wealth of the country; but they take away from it. They are not citizens; they are not recognized as citizens. They are a poor, miserable, degraded, slaveish race; and we are of opinion in California—though we cannot trace it home to the parties, for they keep their own secrets—that, four-fifths of them are slaves; that they have masters in China, to whom they transmit the proceeds of their labors. It would be a great blessing to us in California if we were clear of them entirely. They have never brought us any benefit; they hang about the purlieus of our cities, the most degraded population; they come in behind American citizens in mining districts that have been temporarily abandoned; and, living on a mere handful of rice a day, they gather up the gold that is left, and ship it out of the country.

Oregon having witnessed the operations of this population in California, has wisely determined that she will not allow them to take mining claims, or have a permanent abode in that new State. It is hard to tell what will be the ultimate fate of the Chinese population in my own State, and what will be the consequences of their coming there. They bring no permanent and useful improvement to the country—I mean the great mass that go to the mines, and such as would go into Oregon, if they were permitted. If we had considered in California that we had the power to prohibit their landing there, I believe the State would long since have passed laws for that purpose; but it was considered that the power was lodged in Congress.

Another objection is made to the constitution of Oregon, because it prohibits colored persons from going into the State. That objection amounts to nothing; that provision of the constitution of Oregon meets my entire approbation. If, in 1849, the decision which has been rendered in the recent Dred Scott case had been made, we should have prohibited their going into California. Our people want none but the white race among us; we do not want negroes or Chinese, and we should have excluded negroes by the constitution, as we have by a recent act of the Legislature of our State, if the Dred Scott decision had been made at the time our constitution was formed. If Oregon be admitted under this constitution there will be in the States on the Pacific coast no provision for the colored race, and I have no doubt they will be excluded from the remaining territory there. These Chinese are not recognized as citizens; they are not looked upon as a portion of our population; they are not permitted by the laws to give testimony in court. They are a degraded race, and I want to get clear of all such. Oregon, in my opinion, had done well in excluding both Chinese and negroes.

* Gen. Lane is mistaken respecting the number of votes which have been cast in Oregon. The highest number ever cast was a little rising of ten thousand.

☞ On Monday evening last Dept. Sheriff Brown returned from Yreka, having in custody James Stephens, who had been confined in the jail at that place. He was delivered up by the authorities of Siskiyou, although the Governor had deemed it fruitless to grant a requisition in any future case until the California Statutes were amended.—*Jacksonville Herald.*

HAS A BABY.—The wife of the colored gentleman who is "king" of the Sandwich Islands, and who upset Uncle Sam's calculations about buying that property of his drunken old reprobate of a father, has produced a baby prince. Several speeches were made on the occasion, and much whiskey drank.—*Sonoma Journal.*