The Oregon Statesman.

TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

For Representative to Congress,
LANSING STOUT, *of Multnomah.*

For Inspector of the State Prison,
J. B. SYKES, *of Multnomah.*

For Members of the Legislative Assembly,
N. P. MACK, Clackamas; ALBERT ZIEBER, Yamhill; Representatives. E. R. GEARY, Linn; Senator.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In another column will be found a partial report of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention assembled at this place on the 20th inst. The defeat of Mr. Grover for the nomination for Congress will strike the country with surprise. That his nomination was expected by the masses, there can be no doubt, and in view of the shortness of his term in Congress, his connection with our war claims, his intimate acquaintance with, and knowledge of the same, and the present critical position of that debt, owing to the action of the 3d auditor, the committee and Congress—in view of these considerations, that his re-nomination was desired by the people, we think there is little doubt.—That Mr. Grover was the choice of a majority of the members of the convention, if expression of that choice had been made through the usual and regular channels, we have no doubt. The nominations were not made in the convention—they were simply brought there for ratification, and were ratified, by a vote of forty-one to thirty-three. The recognized friends of Gen. Lane elected to the convention, constituted a minority; they sought to compass Mr. Grover's defeat. The delegation from Linn county, consisting of eight, with ten votes, consulted as to their course. Through a member of their delegation, their whole vote, sufficient to nominate him, was formally promised Mr. Grover, to Mr. Harding, of Marion (a member both of the convention and legislature) upon condition that the members of the legislature from Marion county should be pledged to support Hon. Delazon Smith for re-election to the U. S. Senate. Mr. Harding declared himself unauthorized to make such pledge, and declined to do it. Some of the friends of Gen. Lane declared that if the Linn members did not oppose Mr. Grover, that Mr. Smith should not be supported by Gen. L.'s friends. A caucus, or frequent caucuses, of the latter were held, and the Linn delegation (this is stated by Messrs. Elkins, Smith, and others of that delegation) were informed that they might name the candidate for Congress, provided it was some other person than Mr. Grover. (A minority of the Linn delegation were for Mr. Grover's nomination, irrespective of the Senatorial election.) That delegation met, and balloted for a candidate for Congress, under this proposition from the Lane caucus. Judge Williams was selected as the candidate. The delegation repaired with their selection to the place of meeting of the Lane caucus, over the "Nonpareil" Saloon. Immediately upon their entering, Mr. Smith says, Col. Chapman was called to the chair; a resolution was offered binding the members of the caucus to abide (in the convention) the decision of the caucus; before this was acted on, a motion to proceed to an informal ballot for candidate for member of Congress was adopted.—That ballot gave eight votes (from Linn county) to judge Williams, and the balance to Mr. Stout. A motion was made to declare Mr. Stout the unanimous nominee. Messrs. Smith, Elkins, and Brown, of the Linn delegation, thereupon retired, claiming that the promise to leave to their delegation the selection of the candidate, had been disregarded. In this caucus was the delegate from Clatsop Co., who was instructed to support Mr. Grover. He stated in the convention that he was invited into the caucus, without knowing that all the members of the convention had not been invited; but that having been in it, he felt bound to carry out its action, and he voted for Mr. Stout, and against the instructions of his county. In the caucus, also, were a few other persons, who preferred Mr. Grover; they were induced to go in there upon other considerations—one under the belief that he could thus secure the nomination of a relative for Congress, as he informed us.—He felt bound by the action of the caucus, and voted against Grover in the convention, though Grover was his choice over all the men in the field. In this caucus the whole business of the convention was transacted, the officers selected, the committees prepared, the resolutions agreed upon, &c. Thirty members of the convention were not at any time in the caucus; a member from Umpqua who chanced there, was requested to retire, and one from Benton, who was by mistake invited there, was asked if he intended to vote for Grover; upon replying that he did, he was requested to retire.

When the convention was called to order, the action of the caucus was gone through with, Mr. Chapman was called to the chair, and *taking from his hat* the committee on credentials, read it. There were but two variations from the programme. One was, a motion to appoint a committee to report permanent officers for the convention; this was amended, on motion of Mr. Harding, so as to provide for electing them viva voce. The other was as follows: Mr. Hayden of Polk, desirous of ascertaining from whose pocket the resolutions came, stole the march on the man assigned to move the appointment of that committee, and made the motion himself. That placed him upon the committee, and he reported that Mr. Mosher took the resolutions from his pocket. Mr. T'Vault objected to Hayden's motion, and was probably the man who had been appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions. All the other members of the committee were "Lane men." Any who were present at the Eugene "National" Convention of last year, and at the Democratic Convention here this year, must have been struck with the almost precise similarity of management. In both cases all was "cut and dried" beforehand, by a secret caucus.

A side caucus, (binding the action of members,) of the character above described, to which all members are not admitted, is new to our experience respecting conventions. We cannot regard such caucuses as either regular or legitimate. To show that they are wrong in principle, it is but necessary to show that by virtue of them, less than one-third of the members of a convention can control the action of the body. Let this convention be the example. It comprised seventy-five members; forty is a majority of that number. Let us suppose the forty meet in caucus, and agree to abide the decision of the majority; twenty-one is a majority of the forty; the twenty-one outvote the nineteen, nominate the candidates, select the committees, adopt the resolutions, and transact all the business of the convention. The proceedings of this caucus are reaffirmed in the convention, and these twenty-one men transact the business of seventy-five, and less than one-third of the members of the convention decide its important action, and a minority may defeat the will of the majority. Had the members of this convention gone into the session of that body unbound by the proceedings of this side caucus, we think it will be conceded that Mr. Grover would have been nominated.

That there has been any bargain or understanding respecting the Senatorial succession, we do not know. We simply know that the vote of Linn county was tendered Mr. Grover, on condition above stated; and that with that vote against him, no candidate could have been nominated in convention.

There are many reports, some of them pretty well authenticated, relative to matters connected with the caucus and convention, which we do not give; and do not wish to. We simply give established facts.

About thirty members voted against the customary motion to declare the nomination unanimous, as a protest against the fairness and regularity of the manner in which it had been procured. Among these were the five members from Polk county, the three from Yamhill, the ten from Marion, one from Linn, two from Benton, the two from Washington, the two from Umpqua, the two from Curry, the one from Coos, and the one from Tillamook. None of these members had either voice or vote in the real nomination of the candidates presented, and the transaction of the principal business of the convention.

We have given a calm, plain statement of facts; democrats will read, and form their own conclusions.

Mr. Stout, the candidate for Congress, whose name we publish above, is a lawyer, residing at Portland. He is a young man of good abilities and attainments, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. He is a native of New York State, from whence he emigrated to California, and from there came to Oregon, in 1857, where he has since been established. He was elected upon the knownothing ticket from Sacramento to the California legislature of 1856, in which body he occupied a creditable position. At the last June election he was chosen county judge of Multnomah, upon the democratic ticket, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties since the admission of the State of Oregon.

Mr. Sykes, candidate for Penitentiary Inspector, formerly lived in Josephine county, but since the spring of 1858 has resided at Portland. He is well suited for the position of Inspector of the State prison.

A LYING DOG.

The miserable dependent and willing slave, Hibben, has a couple of lying letters in the last *Times*, which manifest a baseness worthy of a mulatto spaniel. We make two extracts:

The editor of the *Statesman* in a letter to a gentleman in Washington, said: "*Old Joe Lane must be put down. You will see I am preparing the public mind for it.*"

Mr. Smith nobly and manfully replies that he "*had rather be the friend of Gen. Lane, on principle, and be out of office, than be his enemy and have all the honors his (Gen. Lane's) enemies could confer upon him! (Smith.)* This is Mr. Smith's answer to the *cabal*.

These are absolute forgeries and falsehoods; we never wrote the above, to any man in or out of Washington, and Mr. Smith never wrote anything of the kind to us. The balance of his letters are composed of like falsehoods, and sickening laudation of his benefactor. It is undeniable that all these letters pass under review of Gen. Lane and they are to that extent his own, and their contents are his own self praise, his low blackguardism, and vile personal abuse. Hibben is Gen. Lane's cur, (of African extraction) and barks at his bidding.

☞ We have said elsewhere that the defeat of Mr. Grover for re-nomination would strike the country with surprise. We think that surprise will not be unmixed with regret and indignation. One year ago he was nominated by acclamation by the democratic convention; it was the universal impression among the people that, he was "the right man in the right place." Our great *one* interest was *the payment of the war debt*. Mr. Grover better understands that debt than any other man in Oregon; he was in the war; he was in the subsequent session of the legislature, and was the author of all the legislation relative to the war and the war debt; he was on the claim commission, and had passed in review *all* the claims; and the rolls of that commission are before Congress and the department. He knows all about them, while we have no other man in Congress who knows anything about them. Knowing all these facts, and knowing Mr. Grover's aptitude for accounts, his talent, patience and industry, one year ago he was the spontaneous choice of the democratic masses of Oregon for Congress. The *masses* have not changed. Since his election he has served seventeen days in Congress creditably, and usefully; during that time he made a clear, sensible, intelligent and intelligible speech in support of the war debt, as a basis of future action. Col. Nesmith said in his speech of Wednesday night, he made the only speech ever made in Congress, (except Gov. Stevens',) which has been, or was calculated to be, of any service to the debt. Our war debt is now in a very critical position, and it will occur to many that Mr. Grover was just the man who was needed to look after it in the next Congress. Why was he not nominated? Will the *people* tell us?

In making the above remarks, we would not disparage Mr. Stout; he is all we have said of him elsewhere, and a gentleman of fine social qualities besides. But it is no disparagement of him to say that Mr. Grover better understands the war debt than he does; for he has had far better opportunities to obtain knowledge respecting it.

☞ It will be seen that the black republicans have nominated Hon. David Logan for Congress. He is well known throughout the State. We think he is the strongest man they could have placed in the field, though he will hardly come up to the Atlantic republican tests. Holbrook, who was sorely disappointed in not receiving the nomination, would have been a better sample. There are some good things in their platform and some slightly colored things. But it is unexpectedly decent to come from such a body as the convention was.

"Weeping Jeremiah" wanted to be Congressman but he was consigned to the penitentiary.

DOES IT PAY THE PEOPLE?—Oregon may well ask, does the sanction of a personal party to minister to the ambition and vanity of Gen. Lane pay the country? The last act of said personal party, was, by impure coalition and unfair action, to sacrifice La Fayette Grover. We candidly believe that Grover, in the next Congress, would be worth more to the interests of Oregon than all the service Gen. Lane could render there in a lifetime. *What say the scrip holders?*

COPPER.—Gen. McCarver has some fine specimens of copper ore which he discovered somewhere in the Cascade Mountains.

THE PERSONAL PARTY.

If any one has doubted the existence of a deep-laid plan on the part of Gen. Lane and his friends, to build up and sustain a personal party within the Democratic organization in Oregon, and to retain all official power, honors and emoluments in the hands of a coterie devoted solely to Lane's interests, the events of the past week must remove the last doubt as to the real state of the case. No one, who is not willingly and interestedly blind, can fail to see, in the course pursued by the friends and supporters of Gen. Lane, both previous to and in the State Convention, a determination to make their one-man hobby the paramount issue in the Convention, and, even at the peril of the interests of the country, and the risk of destroying the democratic organization, to visit their condemnation upon all who refused to aid their darling scheme of perpetuating Gen. Lane in Congress, and thereby perpetuating their own power and influence. For several years past, by all the means in their power,—by liberal promises, by the judicious distribution of offices and official patronage, and by convenient bargaining with the opposition,—they have been adding strength to this personal party, and riveting the chain which should bind Gen. Lane like a mill-stone upon the neck of Oregon. For some time past, whenever they have considered themselves strong enough to make the attempt, they have endeavored to proscribe all who would not succumb to the one-man power, and, regardless of principle or self-respect, substitute fealty to the man for fealty to the principles of the democratic party. This proscriptive feeling was carried into the election last year; and, in more than one county in the State, the Lane influence (we do not speak of Lane's *immediate* individual influence, but of that of his personal friends and supporters,) was lent to the defeat of regularly nominated democratic candidates, for the sole reason that they were known or suspected to prefer some one else to Gen. Lane for official position. This influence was used secretly, of course, (although Hibben indiscreetly avowed that he would support no candidate for the Legislature who was not for Lane for the Senate.) But last winter, in the Territorial Legislature, the Lane party, emboldened by the circumstance that no opposition had been offered to the election of Gen. Lane to the U. S. Senate, and confident in their supposed strength, evinced a spirit of intolerance, and even of truculence towards anti-Lane democrats, which was both unjustifiable and unseemly, and which was at length carried to such an extent as to excite expressions of surprise and disapprobation from the opposition members. In that Legislature, the Lane democrats fairly outdid the bitterest of the opposition in their attacks upon and persecution of anti-Lane democrats; and in one instance, where some of the Lane party opposed a measure of public importance, they did not hesitate to avow, as the reason of their opposition, that one of the parties interested in the measure was believed to be unfriendly to Gen. Lane. In short, the whole conduct of the Lane party in the last Territorial Legislature, was tyrannous and intolerant to the last degree, and such as, it was believed, would be heartily condemned by the intelligence and good sense of the masses of the democratic party.

But this spirit of intolerance and proscription reached its climax last week, when, regardless alike of the first and dearest interests of the State, and of the known wishes of a large majority of the democratic party, a minority of the State Convention, by means which we need not detail here, procured the sacrifice of Mr. Grover to this unholy personal alliance. It is undeniable that Mr. Grover was the first, last and only choice of the democracy of Oregon for Representative to Congress; a majority of the delegates came to the Convention fully intending to support him, and to urge his nomination; but it had been decreed by the Lane party that Mr. Grover must be defeated. It was not charged that he had been derelict in his duty; it was not even attempted to be denied that he had been energetic, faithful and persevering in the discharge of his trust; it was acknowledged that he had rendered most efficient aid to our interests during the short time he was permitted to act as our Representative; he was not accused of any act or word of hostility to Gen. Lane. His offence (one of great enormity in the eyes of the Lane men) was that he had refused to become a mere echo and pliant tool of Gen. Lane; that he had dared to maintain his self-respect and independence in spite of the efforts which were made to draw him to the support of the personal party; and that he had chosen to devote his time and influence at Washington to the interests of his constituents and of the country, rather than to the perpetuation of Gen. Lane in office. This was the crime, and the only crime, for which Mr. Grover was ostracised. There was no other pretext for the conduct of the Lane party, but that Mr. Grover had not committed himself unconditionally to Lane and his interests. Gen. Lane's relatives and retainers (in office and expecting to be,) were *in* the convention, when they could get in, and *about* it when they could not, zealously conspiring for Grover's defeat. That the *gist* of the matter was Lane-ism, and nothing else, is manifest from the refusal of the Lane caucus to keep their promise with the Linn delegation. After promising that that delegation might name the candidate, they refused to accept judge Williams, when they had named him, averring that *he was not for Lane*. He, no more than Grover, would consent to sink his identity, become a mere echo of Gen. Lane, and devote himself to his praise. It is by no means certain that the *order* for this deed has not come from Washington City! Mr. Mosher was one of the candidates for Congress voted for in the Lane caucus.

Mr. Grover and his friends had every reason to believe and to expect that he would be returned to the position which he had filled with honor to himself and with faithfulness to his constituents. He had, by his untiring industry, laid the foundation for future usefulness in that position; he had prepared a large amount of work, involving the vital interests of Oregon, to be completed at the next Congress, in which he had shown himself peculiarly qualified to serve our interests as our Representative. His defeat at this time, and under existing circumstances, will be construed into a disapproval of the measures he has urged in our behalf; it will be considered as a virtual acknowledgment of the truth of the charge that our war debt is founded upon fraud and speculation, that the ablest and most earnest advocate of the justice of our claims upon the government has been virtually condemned and stricken down, without even the form of an accusation, and in the face of a most able and eloquent effort for the payment of those claims. Mr. Grover is not the party most injured by this transaction. Although he cannot but experience regret and mortification at the ingratitude and treachery by which he has been betrayed, he can point with pride to his stainless record, and defy the puny malice of his enemies. He now, more than ever, occupies a position in the esteem and affection of the people of Oregon, from which no fraud or trick can remove him. To him, personally, this defeat is not important. He has been wronged by unfair means, but the people will right him in their own good time. The democratic party is the sufferer by this wrong. The country is the sufferer; and every individual citizen of the State of Oregon will have cause to regret the spirit of personal partisanship which sacrificed the harmony of the democratic party, and the best interests of the State, to the gratification of private and personal revenge. And bitterly will Gen. Lane and his friends regret the day when they offered the Hon. L. F. GROVER as a victim upon the altar of their one-man party.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Pursuant to a call of the democratic Central Committee of the State of Oregon, the Democratic Convention met at Salem on the 20th day of April, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in Congress, and Superintendent of the Penitentiary. The Convention was called to order—Col. W. W. Chapman as temporary Chairman—F. S. Holland Secretary.

On motion Messrs. Thayer, Van Sycle, Hedges, Martin and Brock were appointed a committee on credentials.—The Convention took a recess until one o'clock.

One o'clock P. M.—The Convention was called to order, and the committee on credentials made the following report:

Your committee on credentials report that they have examined the credentials presented, and find the following:—

Jackson Co.—Thos. F. Beall, Daniel Newcomb, W. G. T'Vault, J. N. T. Miller, Ben. Haymond, John S. Miller by W. G. T'Vault.

Josephine Co.—A. J. Howell, J. W. Matthews, by J. Hendershott, S. R. Scott and D. S. Holton by R. Hayden.

Douglas Co.— Wm. J. Martin, J. R. Weaver, Jesse Barker, J. C. Floed by L. F. Mosher.

Lane Co.— W. W. Chapman, J. Teal by Chapman, H. Maupin, J. B. Southworth by Brock, E. L. Bristow.

Multnomah Co.—J. F. Bybee, L. Stout, Jas. O'Meara, E. Nottage, J. M. Van Sycle.

Clatsop Co.—J. W. Moffitt.

Clackamas Co.—Jas. Officer, Jas. Guthrie, F. S. Holland, D. B. Hannah, A. F. Hedges.

Linn Co.—W. G. Haley, Jas. Douthit, Jno. Smith, A. Savage, W. R. Bishop, L. Elkins, H. M. Brown, B. W. Redmond, A. Nye, N. H. Craner.

Polk Co.—J. W. Nesmith, L. Heath, Benj. Hayden, I. F. M. Butler, H. N. V. Holmes.

Columbia Co.—T. H. Smith, by Van Sycle.

Benton Co.—A. J. Thayer, J. Kinney, J. C. Powell.

Curry Co.—M. Riley, S. Lundra, by J. W. Drew.

Coos Co.—Jas. Flanagan, by J. W. Drew.

Marion Co.—B. F. Harding, J. Conser, R. P. Boise, S. Parker, R. C. Geer, J. C. Peebles, A. Bush, J. W. Grim, R. Newell, W. P. Harpole.

Yamhill Co.—F. B. Martin, by A. S. Watt, M. Davenport, A. S. Watt.

Umpqua Co.—W. W. Wells, I. M. Hanna.

Wasco Co.—H. P. Isaacs, V. Trevitt, O. Humason.

Washington Co.—R. Wilcox, W. B. Chatfield.

We also find that Tillamook county has not held a convention, but in lieu thereof the chairman of the Dem. Co. Committee has issued a certificate to H. P. Casey to act as delegate. We therefore present that matter for the consideration of the Convention, as we consider it not a proper certificate of election.

A. J. THAYER, Ch'n.

On motion, Mr. Casey was admitted as a delegate from the county of Tillamook.

On motion, H. Gordon was admitted as substitute for R. P. Boise from the county of Marion.

On motion, Mr. Franklin was admitted as a substitute for S. Lundra, from the county of Curry.

On motion the Convention proceeded to elect permanent officers. Col. W. W. Chapman, of Lane, was nominated for President of the Convention. Col. J. W. Nesmith was also put in nomination for President.

Those who voted for Col. Chapman were Beall, Newcomb, T'Vault, J. N. T. Miller, Haymond, Jno. S. Miller, Howell, Matthews, Scott, Holton, R. Hayden, Martin, Weaver, Barker, Floed, Maupin, Southworth, Brock, Bristow, Bybee, Stout, O'Meara, Nottage, Van Sycle, Moffitt, Officer, Guthrie, Holland, Hannah, Hedges, Haley, Douthitt, Thayer, Kinney, Savage, Bishop, Brown, Redmond, Nye, Craner, Smith and Teal—42.

Those who voted for Nesmith were Smith, Elkins, Heath, B. Hayden, Butler, Holmes, Powell, Flanagan, Riley, Lundra, Harding, Conser, Gordon, Parker, Geer, Peebles, Bush, Grim, Newell, Harpole, F. B. Martin, Watt, Davenport, Wells, I. M. Hanna, Isaacs, Trevitt, Humason, Wilcox, Chatfield—30. Col. Chapman was declared duly elected President of the Convention. F. S. Holland and Vic. Trevitt were elected Secretaries.

On motion, B. Hayden, Mosher, Brock, Van Sycle and Hedges were appointed a committee to report a platform and resolutions. The committee withdrew, and after some time presented the following report:

Resolved, That we recognize the wisdom and policy of those principles enunciated by the Democratic National Convention, held at Cincinnati in 1856, as being the true principles by which the administration of our government should be conducted, and its laws under the Constitution be enforced; and that we pledge ourselves as Democrats in every political action to be governed by and adhere strictly to the letter and spirit.

Resolved, 2. That the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, is acknowledged by the Democratic party as a correct interpretation of the Constitution on the question of slavery.

Resolved, 3. That the Democracy of this State cordially approve of and endorse the present National Administration, and repose the most implicit confidence in the wisdom and integrity of James Buchanan, our present chief magistrate.

Resolved, 4. That we approve of and rejoice over that thorough and harmonious unison of the party, which has displaced past differences, and given assurances of future united action.

Resolved, 5. That our members in both Houses of Congress are entitled to our gratitude for their untiring personal efforts in securing the admission of Oregon; and we do strictly commend the zeal and untiring energy which has marked their efforts in behalf of the interests of our State.

The report was laid upon the table.

Motions were made to proceed to the nomination of candidates for Representative to Congress and Superintendent of the Penitentiary, but for some time before a motion could be voted on, motions to adjourn were offered; and finally the Convention adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

Seven o'clock, P. M.—The Convention met, and proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Representative to Congress. L. F. Grover and Lansing Stout were put in nomination.—Those who voted for Mr. Grover were Smith of Linn, Elkins, Nesmith, Heath, B. Hayden, Butler, Holmes, Thayer, Kinney, Powell, Riley by Drew, Lundra by Franklin, Flanagan by Drew, Harding, Conser, Boise by Gordon, Parker, Geer, Peebles, Bush, Grim, Newell, Harpole, Watt, F. B. Martin by Watt, Davenport, Wells, I. M. Hanna, Isaacs, Trevitt, Humason, Wilcox, Chatfield and Casey—33.

Those who voted for Stout were Beall, Newcomb, T'Vault, J. N. T. Miller, Haymond, J. S. Miller by T'Vault, Howell, Matthews by Hendershott, R. Hayden, Scott by Hayden, Holton by Hayden, W. J. Martin, Weaver, Floed by Mosher, Barker, Brock, Chapman, Teal by Chapman, Maupin, Southworth by Brock, Bristow, Bybee, O'Meara, Nottage, Van Sycle, Moffitt, Officer, Guthrie, Holland, D. B. Hannah, Hedges, Haley, Douthitt, Savage, Bishop, Brown, Redmond, Nye, Craner, Smith by Van Sycle—40. Mr. Stout was therefore nominated as the candidate for Representative to Congress.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate for Superintendent of the Penitentiary. J. B. Sykes and Jos. Sloan were put in nomination. Mr. Sykes, receiving a majority of all the votes given, was declared the candidate for Superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The resolutions and platform were then taken from the table and adopted.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the next Democratic State Convention be held at Eugene City.

The Convention appointed the following named persons as a Democratic State Committee, viz; Jackson, Wm. Hoffman; Josephine, Jefferson Howell; Douglas, Wm. J. Martin; Lane, W. S. Brock; Multnomah, T. Pritchard; Washington, Dr. Belknap; Clatsop, A. Van Dusen; Clackamas, Jas. Guthrie; Linn, S. D. Haley; Polk, B. Hayden; Columbia, Thos. Smith; Benton, N. H. Lane; Curry, Peter Ruffner; Coos, James Flanagan; Marion, Jacob Woodsides; Yamhill, F. B. Martin; Umpqua, R. H. Lord; Wasco, N. H. Gates; Tillamook, H. P. Casey.

Mr. W. S. Brock was recommended as chairman of the State Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

F. S. HOLLAND, } Secretaries.
VIC. TREVITT, }

The above is the official report of the proceedings of the democratic convention, which the secretary kindly permitted us to copy. It is very incomplete. We supply a few of the omissions:

Mr. Hayden, of the committee on resolutions, dissented from the report of the committee. A resolution, endorsing Gen. Lane as delegate, was reported, which does not appear. The last resolution, which purports to have been reported by the committee, was offered in the evening, by Mr. Van Sycle, as a substitute for the one that does not appear. The first resolution was adopted without a nay, the second with one nay, the third with some voting nay, upon objections to the President's tariff policy, and others from objection to the Kansas policy. A motion to amend by excepting his tariff policy, was not put; a motion to amend by excepting his Kansas policy was lost with about a half dozen yeas. The fourth resolution was adopted amid much laughter, with one dissentient. The last resolution was adopted upon the call of the yeas and nays, 30 members voting nay. A motion to declare the nomination of Mr. Stout unanimous was adopted, upon a call of the yeas and nays, 43 voting yea, and 31 voting nay.—A great many motions, and votes of various characters, decisions of points of order, appeals therefrom, &c., transpired, which are not enumerated. In choosing members of the central committee, Jo. Lane Jr. was appointed for one of the Willamette counties. The chairman of that committee was elected by a viva voce vote, Jo. Lane Jr. receiving about twenty votes for that position.

[The following is the official report of the proceedings of the Republican convention, for which we are indebted to the secretary thereof.]

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of the State Central Committee, the Republican State Convention assembled at the Court House in Salem, Oregon, on Thursday, May 21, 1859, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Convention was called to order by W. T. Matlock, chairman of the State committee; and on motion, Dr. H. V. V. Johnson, of Washington county, was chosen temporary President and A. A. Skinner, of Yamhill, secretary.

A committee on credentials was appointed by the chair, consisting of C. P. Sprague, of Josephine; B. J. Pengra, of Lane; W. D. Hare, of Washington; Dr. Warren, of Marion, and J. S. Rinearson, of Clackamas. The committee, after a brief absence, made their report, which was amended and adopted as follows:

Names of Delegates entitled to seat:

Clatsop—Col. James Taylor.

Washington—W. D. Hare, H. V. V. Johnson, W. V. J. Johnson.

Yamhill—S. M. Gilmore, A. A. Skinner, Caleb Woods, J. R. McBride.

Polk—Amos Harvey, — Kitterman, H. C. Smith, A. R. Elder.

Benton—A. G. Hovey, Mr. Watson, Mr. Killam, Mr. Barnard.

Umpqua—E. L. Applegate, Jesse Applegate.

Tillamook—C. H. Davidson.

Douglas—M. N. Stearns, M. Monahon, J. E. Clinkinbeard, Isaac Smith.

Josephine—C. P. Sprague, Robert Day.

Lane—G. B. Curry, A. P. Gaines, Hiram Smith, F. B. Dunn, B. J. Pengra, G. S. Arnold.

Linn—T. S. Kendall, J. Connor, J. Boyce, J. R. McClure, J. P. Hague, D. Beach.

Marion—W. Warren, Joseph Magone, Wm. Greenwood, T. W. Davenport, Geo. W. Hunt, A. Gray, C. Hoel.

Clackamas—A. Holbrook, H. W. Eddy, W. Barlow, R. C. Crawford, J. S. Rinearson.

Multnomah—R. W. Crandall, L. H. Wakefield, J. Coffin, A. P. Ankeny.

Jackson, Coos, Curry, Columbia and Wasco counties unrepresented.

The delegates present from counties which are not represented in full, were authorized to cast the whole number of votes to which the county is entitled to in the convention.

The temporary officers of the Convention were, upon motion, declared the permanent officers, W. C. Johnson being chosen an additional secretary.

A committee on resolutions and platform, consisting of a member from each county represented, was appointed as follows:

Messrs. Hare, McBride, Smith, Hovey, Jesse Applegate, Davidson, Stearns, Sprague, Curry, Kendall, Davenport, Holbrook, Wakefield and Taylor.

Whereupon, the Convention adjourned for one hour.

Upon the expiration of the hour, the Convention was called to order by the President, when Mr. Sprague, from the committee on resolutions, reported progress, and asked for further time.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

1½ o'clock P. M.—The Convention was called to order by the President.

A. G. Hovey, of Polk, from the committee on resolutions, reported a series of nine, which were read, one by one, and adopted, and afterwards confirmed as a whole without a dissenting voice.

The Committee on platforms report the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That there is no feeling we cherish as Republicans and Oregonians, more strong than our devotion to the Union of these States; that we entertain no hatred to any part; that we claim no right to interfere with the institutions which exist in other States; that we recognize to the fullest extent the right of independent action by the several States to make all rightful rules and regulations for their own government subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

2. That recognizing the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution, in relation to the question of slavery, we oppose its extension, and will use all constitutional means to prevent it.

3. While we recognize the fact, that by the Constitution the sovereignty of the Territories is vested in the Congress of the United States, we acknowledge as well that Congress may delegate the exercise of that sovereignty in part or in whole to the people of such Territories, and are in favor of such delegation as far as may be consistent with the protection of free labor and good government therein.

4. That the intervention of Congress for the protection of slavery in the Territories, now demanded by leading Democrats in Congress, and insisted upon by them as a vital and cardinal element of the faith and practice of the Democratic party, and as the real issue between them and their opponents, is a gross infraction of popular and national rights, which ought to be resisted by every freeman.

5. That while we are in favor of annexing to the United States adjacent territory, when its occupants and owners consent thereto, on terms honorable to our government, so that thereby the area of our free institutions may be extended, and our national prosperity promoted, we are utterly opposed to wresting such territory by force from its proprietors, to obtaining it by corrupt means, or to placing large sums of money in the hands of any Executive officer, with authority to use the same in acquiring as he may choose, that which ought to be secured only by the discreet judgment of the nation, expressed through its constitutional representatives in Congress.

6. That while we would guard with the utmost care the purity of the ballot-box, as the fountain of all political power, we as a party will welcome those of our race who prefer a land of Free Schools, Free Speech, and Free Labor, to the despotisms under which they may have been born. And we believe an enforcement of the Naturalization Laws of the United States, as they now exist, will secure the purity of our elections, and also place the foreign immigrant on a probation sufficient to prove his earnest intentions to become one of us.

7. That the interests of Oregon, not less than those of the Union, demand the passage of the Homestead bill, and the speedy construction of the Pacific Railroad—measures approved by the Republican party, and only defeated by the unreasonable and unjust action of the democracy.

8. That we regard internal improvements of a national character—a tariff upon imports sufficient to meet the current expenses of the government—which shall discriminate in favor of home industry—and the free gift of a home to him who will cultivate and defend it, as measures eminently calculated to advance the interests of free labor, and as such will be supported by the Republican party.

9. That we earnestly urge upon Congress the immediate payment of our war debt, as an act of justice to the people of Oregon, who ought not to be held responsible for the misconduct of either officers or individuals, whether truly or falsely alleged.

By the Committee.

ALEX. HOVEY, Chairman.

After an informal ballot for candidate for Representative in Congress, and an expression from various persons who had been voted for, it was voted to proceed to the nomination of candidate for that office. The first regular ballot resulted as follows:

David Logan received ..... 19 votes.
B. J. Pengra " ..... 16 "
A. Holbrook " ..... 16 "
W. L. Adams " ..... 1 "

No person having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Convention proceeded to the second regular ballot, with the following result:

David Logan received ..... 24 votes.
B. J. Pengra " ..... 15 "
A. Holbrook " ..... 13 "

No person having received a majority of the votes cast, A. Holbrook, Esq., declined having his name further used by his friends, and the Convention proceeded to the third regular ballot:

David Logan received ..... 32 votes.
B. J. Pengra " ..... 19 "

Hon. David Logan, of Multnomah county, having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the Republican candidate for Representative; and on motion of B. J. Pengra, Esq., his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Logan, being called for, took the stand; and after three rousing cheers from the Convention for himself, and three more for "the platform he stands on," proceeded to define his position, accepting the nomination, and endorsing the resolutions previously adopted.

Hon. W. T. Matlock, of Clackamas, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for "State's Prison Inspector."

A. G. Hovey, Dr. W. Warren and Leander Holmes were elected Delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held in 1860; and in case they or either of them are unable to attend that convention, they are authorized to appoint their substitutes or proxies.

On motion, the Delegates to the National Convention were instructed to use their influence to secure the nomination of Hon. W. H. Seward, of New York as candidate for President; but in case they cannot secure his nomination, their further proceedings are left to their discretion.

A State Central committee of three members was elected as follows—H. W. Corbett, of Multnomah, Chairman; W. C. Johnson, of Clackamas; E. D. Shattuck, of Multnomah.

The chairmen of the various county committees were requested to place themselves in correspondence with the Central committee; and the friends of Republican principles, in counties where no organization has taken place, and earnestly desired to at once combine for effort in the cause.

Eugene City, in Lane county, was designated as the place of holding the next annual Convention.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we return our thanks to the officers of this Convention, for the faithful manner in which they have discharged their duties during our Convention, and to the people of the town of Salem, for the hospitable manner in which we have been treated during our sojourn amongst them.

The Secretaries were directed to furnish copies of the proceedings of the Convention, to the various papers of the State for publication.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

H. V. V. JOHNSON, President.

A. A. SKINNER, } Secretaries.
W. C. JOHNSON, }

☞ Col. Nesmith made a powerful appeal in support of Mr. Grover's nomination in the democratic convention before the form of voting for a candidate for Congress was gone through with. But it was of no avail. His defeat had already been accomplished by artful device, foul proscription, and unholy bargaining.

ATTACK BY SNAKE INDIANS UPON THE WARM SPRING RESERVATION.—From the Dalles *Journal*, we learn that the Snake Indians lately made a descent upon the reservation at Warm Spring, and succeeded in killing and running off a large number of horses and cattle belonging to the friendly Indians. Two of the Snake Indians were killed in the act of stealing. Col. Dennison, Indian Agent, has placed arms in the hands of the friendly Indians at the reserve, to defend their property from future forays of this kind.

THE ELECTION.—We suppose an act of the legislature will be required providing for the holding of the election for member of Congress and Inspector of the penitentiary. The constitution provides for no election this year.

☞ At the democratic convention in Benton county, resolutions were offered applauding Lane, and indirectly censuring the *Statesman*. They were laid on the table, with but one vote for them.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Salem was held in the Court House, on Friday evening, 22d inst., for the purpose of taking measures to manifest our esteem and high regard for our worthy citizen, Hon. L. F. Grover, by a public reception. The meeting was called to order by W. J. Beggs, and on motion, judge Shannon was called to the chair, and B. F. Brown appointed secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting as above.

Mr. J. G. Wilson moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a suitable reception. The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate manner, by Messrs. J. G. Wilson, J. W. Drew, and others, which was received by deafening applause. The chair appointed as committee of arrangements, Messrs. J. G. Wilson, W. J. Beggs, W. H. Barnhart, L. F. Cartee, and Thos. Rowley.

On motion adjourned.

B. F. BROWN, Sec'y.

WHAT IF HE HAD GOT IT?—Mosher wanted the nomination of the Lane caucus for Congressman. If he had got it he would have polled the actual Lane vote, and Logan would have beaten him 4,000 or 5,000 in the State. Marion would have given Mosher about three votes, Yamhill perhaps as many more; Polk less, "and so-fourth," as "Dr. I. Fay Lewting" would say.

ATLANTIC STATES' NEWS.

The steamer Brother Jonathan arrived in Portland on the 22d inst. Messrs. Grover and Smith had arrived in San Francisco, and were expected in Portland, by the mail steamer, on Saturday. Gen. Lane will return on the steamer of April 5.

A true bill was found against Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, for the murder of Philip Barton Key.

No extra session of Congress will be called this summer.

The New Jersey Legislature has elected John C. Ten Eyck, a republican, U. S. Senator.

Mike Walsh, a noted New York politician, was found dead in the Eighth Avenue, N. Y. City, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been murdered and robbed.

General Denver has resigned the Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

The Attorney General to-day, under the provision of a law recently passed, appointed A. B. McCalmont, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Attorney General.

It is understood that Sim Johnson, connected with the *Union* newspaper, will be appointed Consul at London, in place of Mr. Campbell, and that Mr. Eames, late Minister at Venezuela, takes charge of the *Union*.

Hon. G. W. Jones has declined the Bogota mission.

The last arrival from Europe brings additional intelligence from our Ministers at London and Paris. Preparations for war are active, and it is considered by leading men in those countries as inevitable. In regard to Mr. Preston's arrival at Madrid, Mr Dodge makes no mention of it. A