The Oregon Statesman.

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A DUTCH ANACREONTIC.

If a pody dreats a pody,
Mit some good old rye,
Un if a pody dakes his toddy,
Zomedimes on der shly;
Or if some fellow, rader mellow,
Trinks dill he gets high;
'Gainst der liquor should he pellow?
No such vool am I!

[Chorus—all sing.]

Efery pody loves his toddy,
Pranty, gin or vine,
Efery von has got his hobby,
Goot olt rye ish mine.

Down on der shdreet I ovden meet
Zome Deutschmen on der shbree;
Un if one dem should shdand dreat,
It's goot olt rye for me.
Of all der trinks, dere's none, I tinks,
So goot when von ish dry;
Dere's noding, ven your shbirits zinks,
Can raise dem like olt rye.

Efery pody loves his toddy,
Pranty, gin or vine;
Efery von has got his hobby,
Goot olt rye ish mine.

Ven vunds is vlush, den off I rush
To Mynderts's liquor shdore;
Put dere I nefer trinks too much—
A quart shust, and no more.
Ven on der shbree, I happy pe,
Do gh in der shdreets I lie,
Un all der world ish nix to me
Ven trinking goot old rye.

Efery pody loves his toddy,
Den vhy shouldn't I?
Efery one has got his hobby—
Mine ish goot old rye.

LAWS OF OREGON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to regulate the Treasury Department.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.* [That] the official term of the Governor of this State shall commence on the second Monday of September, 1862, and every four years thereafter and shall hold his office, until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. He shall grant certificates to members duly elected to the Senate of the United States and also to members of Congress, which shall be signed by him and countersigned by the Secretary of State, under the seal of the State.

SEC. 3. He shall have power to appoint a private secretary who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor. The salary of the private secretary of the Governor shall be four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly as other salaries are paid.

SEC. 4. The salaries of the Governor, Secretary of State and all other officers of the State, shall be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of this State upon the warrant of the Secretary of State, commencing from and after they enter upon the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 1. The Secretary of State shall, within twenty days after receiving notice of his election, and before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath required by the Constitution, and give a bond with sufficient sureties to the State of Oregon, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office as Secretary of State, and also as auditor, and that he will deliver over to his successor in office, or to any other person authorized by law to receive the same, all moneys, books, records, and all papers pertaining to his said office, which bond shall be approved by the Governor, and, together with the oath of office, be preserved in the executive office; *provided, however*, the present Secretary shall give the bond required by this section within ten days after the passage of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State: First, to keep a record of the official acts of the executive department of the State; and he shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before each branch of the Legislature.

Second, He shall affix the seal of the State to, and countersign all commissions and other official acts issued or done by the Governor, his approbation of the laws excepted; and he shall also make a register of such commissions, specifying to whom given or granted, the office conferred, with the date and tenor of the commission, in a book to be provided for that purpose.

Third, He shall be charged with the safekeeping of all enrolled laws and resolutions, and shall not permit the same or any of them to be taken out of his office, or inspected, except in his presence, unless by order of the Governor, or by resolution of one or both Houses of the Legislature, under penalty of one hundred dollars.

Fourth, He shall keep his office open during business hours at all times, Sundays excepted.

SEC. 3. All deeds, conveyances, leases, bonds, mortgages and other securities for money belonging to the people of this State, shall unless otherwise specially directed, be deposited and be preserved in the office of the Secretary of State, and open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of State shall have power in his discretion, to appoint in his office and under his hand and official seal, an assistant, who shall take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution for the Secretary of State, which shall be filed in the office of the Governor; and such assistant may perform and execute all the duties of Secretary of State, and for the faithful performance of all his official duties the Secretary of State shall be responsible; the style of the said assistant shall be, "Assistant Secretary of State."

SEC. 5. The assistant secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of four hundred dollars, to be audited and paid in the same manner as the salaries of the State officers.

SEC. 6. The chief clerk of the Senate and House of Representatives, at the close of each session of the Legislature, shall deposit for safe keeping in the office of Secretary of State, all books, bills, documents and papers, in the possession of the Legislature, correctly labelled, folded, and classified.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause the original enrolled laws and joint resolutions, passed at each session of the Legislature, to be bound in a volume in a substantial manner, and in the order in which they are approved, and no further record of the official acts of the Legislature, so far as relates to acts and joint resolutions shall be required of said secretary, and he shall index the same, and cause the title thereof with the session at which the same shall have been passed, to be written or printed on the back of such volume.

SEC. 8. He shall cause the acts of the Congress of the United States and of the several States which may be received at his office, to be deposited in the State library.

SEC. 9. The description in writing of the seal of this State shall be deposited and recorded in the Secretary's office, and shall remain a public record.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of State shall cause notice to be published in the official paper of the State, that bids will be received at the office of the said Secretary, for furnishing all stationery required for the use of the State, which notice shall be published at least sixty days before such bids shall be received, setting forth what stationery is required; the said secretary on the day named in the notice, shall proceed to open such proposals as shall be received by him in pursuance of such notice, and the person or persons making the lowest bids, if deemed responsible, shall have the contract for furnishing such stationery, and the Secretary of the State shall audit such account and draw a warrant on the treasury for the same.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of State shall superintend the fiscal concerns of the State, and manage the same in the manner prescribed by law; to keep fair, clear, distinct and separate accounts of all the funds and revenues of the State, and also of all expenditures, disbursements and investments thereof, showing the particulars of every expenditure, disbursement and investment. To carefully examine, semi-annually, the books and accounts of the treasurer, and the moneys on hand, in the treasury, and immediately thereupon report the result of such examination in writing to the Governor, specifying therein the amount and kinds of funds particularly. To suggest plans for the improvement and management of public revenues.

To keep and state all accounts between this State and the United States, and all other accounts in which the State is interested.

To examine and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to the State, and to certify the amount or balance to the treasurer.

To direct and superintend the collection of all moneys due to the State, and all accounts against delinquents, certified by the secretary, under the seal of the State of Oregon, shall be received in evidence in any court in this State, and any or all attorneys employed by the Secretary in behalf of said State, shall be entitled to receive as a compensation ten per cent. on all moneys collected by him or them in pursuance of this act, to be audited and paid the same as other accounts against the State.

To examine and determine the claims of all persons against the State in cases where provisions for the payment thereof shall have been made by law, and to endorse upon the same the amount due and allowed thereon, and from what fund the same is to be paid, and draw a warrant on the treasury for the same; and he shall report to the Legislature at commencement of each regular session a complete list of all accounts so audited, together with a general statement of fiscal concerns of the State; *provided*, That no account shall be so audited except the same be duly verified by the oath, affidavit or affirmation of the claimant or his agent, and all accounts shall be kept on file in his office.

To enter in a book to be kept for that purpose an abstract of all warrants drawn on the treasury, showing the date, number, name of the claimant, the amount claimed, the amount allowed thereon, and from which fund to be paid.

To require every person who shall have received any money, property, or goods belonging to the State and shall not have accounted therefor, to settle their accounts and to return such property or goods to the State.

SEC. 12. Whenever any account shall be presented to the Secretary of State for settlement, he may require the person presenting the same, or any other person or persons, to be sworn before him touching such account, and when so sworn to answer orally or in writing as to any facts relating to the justness of the account. If any person interested shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Secretary, on any claim, account or credit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary, at the request of such person, to refer the same, with his reasons for his decision to the Legislative Assembly, and all persons having claims against this State shall exhibit the same with the evidence in support thereof to the Secretary to be audited, settled and allowed within two years, and not afterwards. And in all suits brought in behalf of the State no debt or claim shall be allowed against the State as a set-off, but such as have been exhibited to the secretary, and by him allowed or disallowed, except only in cases where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant at the time of trial is in possession of vouchers which he could not produce to the secretary on account of absence from the State, sickness, or unavoidable accident.

SEC. 13. The Secretary of State shall from time to time require all persons receiving moneys or securities, or having the disposition or management of any property of the State, of which an account is kept in his office, to render statements thereof to him, and all such persons shall render such statement at such time and in such form as he shall require.

SEC. 14. He shall countersign and record in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, all receipts for any money paid to the treasurer, and no such receipt shall be evidence of payment unless so countersigned.

SEC. 15. He shall keep an account between the State and treasurer, and therein charge the treasurer, with the balance in the treasury when he came into office, and with all moneys received by him, and credit him with all moneys paid by him pursuant to law.

SEC. 16. He may from time to time cause to be published at the expense of the State, in the official newspaper thereof, such laws of this State, or extracts therefrom, relating to the payment or collection of moneys that may be due to this State, or the duties to be performed by the public officers thereof, with appropriate forms, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 17. In all cases in which any law or notice has been or shall be published in a newspaper of this State, by virtue of any provisions of law authorizing any State officer to direct such publication at the expense of the State, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to audit the account for such publication and draw a warrant upon the State Treasurer therefor, specifying the account upon which the warrant is drawn, and the treasurer shall pay the same in like manner as other appropriations are paid.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of State shall perform such other duties as are assigned him by the Constitution or may be imposed upon him by law.

SEC. 19. The expenses of the necessary furniture, fuel, and postage of the Secretary and Governor, and such contingent fund as may be appropriated, and also for office rent, shall be paid out of the treasury on the warrant of the Secretary as in other cases.

SEC. 20. The secretary shall contract for and furnish rooms at the seat of government, for the use of the Legislative Assembly and their committees during the session of Assembly, and storing the furniture used by the Assembly during vacation at such place as the said Assembly shall direct, and for the necessary expense thereof he shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer; *provided*, that for all necessary expenses which said secretary has incurred in fitting up, repairing and furnishing the rooms now occupied by, and for stationery provided for the Assembly, he shall draw his warrant upon the treasurer.

SEC. 1. The State Treasurer shall keep his office at the seat of government, shall receive and have charge of all moneys paid into the State Treasury, and shall pay out the same as directed by law.

SEC. 2. The treasurer shall within twenty days after receiving a notice of his election, and before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath required by the constitution, and give a bond to the State of Oregon in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with not less than six sureties, who shall be resident free holders of this State, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and for the faithful performance by all persons employed by him in his office, of their duties and trusts therein, and that he will deliver over to his successor in office, or to any other person authorized by law to receive the same, all moneys, books, papers, records, and other articles and effects belonging to his office; which bond shall be approved by the Governor, and together with the oath of office of such treasurer shall be preserved in the executive office, and such bond shall be deemed to extend to the faithful performance of all duties of the office of treasurer until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the treasurer: First to keep in books provided for that purpose, fair, full, and separate accounts of all moneys received by him; also a cash book, in which shall be entered, a detailed account of all moneys by him received and disbursed, a transcript of which shall be furnished the Secretary of State semi-annually.

Second, To pay on demand out of the State Treasury all sums authorized by law to be so paid, if there are appropriate funds in the treasury to pay the same, and when any such sum is required to be paid out of any particular fund, it shall be paid out of such fund only; and he shall pay no fund out of the treasury except in pursuance of law authorizing the payment thereof; but when any claim or account is authorized by law to be paid out of a general or contingent appropriation, the same shall be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the Secretary of State.

Third, To pay all warrants drawn on the treasurer in the order which they are presented out of the appropriate fund; if there are no such funds in treasury, then he shall endorse such warrants "not paid for want of funds," together with the date, and all warrants so endorsed shall draw legal interest from and after such endorsement, and,

Fourth, To give receipts for all moneys paid to him, which before their delivery shall be presented to the Secretary of State, who shall countersign the same and enter them in his books to the credit of the county officer, or person making the payment, and charge the same to the treasurer.

Fifth, To permit the books, papers and transactions of his office to be open at all times to the inspection of the Governor, Secretary of State, the Legislature, or any committee of either branch thereof, to examine the same.

Sixth, To deliver over to his successor in office all moneys, books, papers, furniture, and other effects belonging to, or preserved in his office.

Seventh, He shall perform all other duties imposed on him by law.

SEC. 4. Copies of all deeds, bonds, documents, or papers filed in the office of the treasurer, and transcripts from the books or records kept therein, certified by him, shall be evidence equally and in like manner as the originals.

SEC. 5. Whenever the funds in the treasury exceeds three-fourths the amount of the Treasurer's bond or whenever the Governor deem such bond insufficient from any cause, he shall require the treasurer to give an additional bond within such time, in such reasonable amount, and with such security as he shall direct and approve.

SEC. 6. The fiscal year of this State shall commence on the second Monday of September in each year, and close on the day preceding said second Monday, and all accounts of the Secretary of State, and State Treaurer, shall be kept, and all duties of those officers shall be performed with reference to the beginning and ending of the fiscal year.

SEC. 7. All officers and persons required to render annual accounts to the Secretary of State or Treasurer, shall close those accounts on the first Monday in August in each year.

SEC. 8. One recovery had on the official bond given by the Secretary or State Treasurer, shall not render such bond void, but the same may be prosecuted upon a breach thereof, from time to time until the whole penalty is collected.

SEC. 9. Owing to the unorganized condition of our State Government, be it enacted that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 2d, 1859.

AN ACT to re-organize the Board of County Commissioners in certain Counties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That in the counties of Benton, Jackson, Douglas, Lane, Multnomah, Clatsop, and Clackamas, there shall be elected by the qualified electors thereof, at the election to be held on the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D., 1859, and at every general election thereafter, two commissioners, having the qualification of electors, who, with the county judge of each county as president, shall constitute a board of county commissioners, and shall have cognizance of all county business, and perform the same duties that the board of county commissioners of the several counties were required heretofore to perform; and said board shall be governed by the same law that was applicable to, and heretofore governed the county commissioners while performing county business, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. Before any commissioner elected under the provisions of this act shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some person authorized to administer the same, faithfully to discharge the duties of a commissioner of the county in which he resides, and deposit a certificate thereof with the clerk of the county, to be by him filed in his office.

SEC. 3. The county clerk shall be ex-officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, and for his services performed in that capacity, shall be entitled to secure such compensation as shall be allowed by law.

SEC. 4. The board of county commissioners shall hold four sessions annually, at the seat of justice of their respective counties, commencing on the first Mondays of April, July, September, and December; except, the first term to be held by said board, after the passage of this act, may be held on the second Monday of July; at all of which terms they shall transact any business which may be required by law; *provided*, that if the circuit court be in session on any of the above mentioned days, the commissioners shall meet on the Monday preceding, excepting the first term of said board to be held under the provisions of this act; *provided further*, that no session shall be continued for a longer period than six days.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of preventing delay, confusion and expense, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 3d, 1859.

AN ACT for taxing fees in certain cases.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That the fees heretofore taxed by the Judge of Probate shall be taxed by the county clerks of their respective counties—that fifty per cent. of the said fees so accruing, shall be retained by the said clerks, and the balance shall be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 2. That the said clerks shall, at the end of each quarter, commencing on the first day of July, 1859, make out and render to the county judges of their respective counties, a complete statement of all fees so taxed, and the amount collected, and shall verify the same by his oath, and such statement shall be filed as a part of the records of said courts.

SEC. 3. That upon the rendition of such accounts the said clerks shall immediately pay to the county treasurer the aforesaid fifty per cent. of fees so collected, taking duplicate receipts for the same, one of which shall be filed in the county court.

SEC. 4. That the fees heretofore allowed to county recorders and county auditors, shall be allowed to the county clerks performing the duties heretofore performed by such recorders and auditors.

Approved, June 4th, 1859.

AN ACT to legalize certain roads.

WHEREAS, doubts exist as to the legality of roads in many parts of this State, on account of such roads not being surveyed, or of some imperfections of the county commissioners, court, Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That all Territorial, State, and county roads that have been laid out, surveyed or not surveyed, by order of the Board of County Commissioners or act of the Legislature, and have not been altered or vacated by act of the Legislative Assembly, or by order of the Boards of Commissioners, shall be, and the same are hereby declared legal roads.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any imperfect or informal records of the roads in the county commissioner's court, shall be overlooked, and such imperfection or informality shall not destroy or impair the validity of said roads.

SEC. 3. As many persons are refusing to perform labor on roads, owing to the doubted legality, and as said labor is needed very much at the present time, and to prevent litigation, this act shall take effect from the time of its passage.

Approved, June 4, 1859.

AN ACT to confirm the sales of common school lands.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That all sales of common school lands which have hitherto been made in the late Territory of Oregon in accordance with the then existing laws, are hereby confirmed in fee simple to the purchasers thereof in all cases where the terms of such sales have been, or may be complied with.

SEC. 2. Inasmuch as doubts exist as to the validity of the sales of school lands which have hitherto been made as aforesaic, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Sune 3d, 1859.

AN ACT to increase the revenue of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon*, That to defray the current expenses of the State, the tax to be levied in this State, shall be two mills on the dollar.

SEC. 2. Because it is expedient to raise revenue, and discharge the indebtedness of the State at the earliest possible time, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 3d, 1859.

THE OREGON U. S. DISTRICT COURT ACT.

AN ACT to provide for extending the laws and judicial system of the United States to the State of Oregon and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State of Oregon as elsewhere in the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said State, is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States within which a district court with the like powers and jurisdiction, as the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa shall be established, and the judge of the said district court shall hold two regular terms of the said court, annually, at the seat of government of the said State, to commence on the second Monday of April and September in each year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge, attorney and marshal of the United States for the said district of Oregon, shall reside therein, and the annual salary of the said judge shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and the marshal and attorney for said district, shall be entitled to the same compensation and fees as the marshal and attorney for the district of Iowa.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the Supreme Court of Oregon Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the district courts of the United States for the district of Oregon, or to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Oregon Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

DESCRIPTIVE.—In a book called "Heart Pictures," written, we believe, by somebody in Tennessee, there occurs a description of a lonely ride which the author took with a pleasant lady, the temptation that followed, and the heroic self-denial practiced on the occasion. The following brief paragraph tells the whole story:

"From Camden to Lancaster, a distance of thirty-eight miles, I travelled alone with Mrs. Greaves. She was a sweet and interesting woman—so sweet and interesting that fastidious as I am on that subject I believe I would have been willing to have kissed her. I had, however, several reasons for not perpetrating this act. 1. I am such a good husband I wouldn't even be guilty of the appearance of disloyalty to my sweet wife. 2. I was afraid the driver would see me and tell Greaves. 3. I didn't think Mrs. Greaves would let me."

INDEPENDENCE.—A Western editor recently offered his hat for the best essay on independence. The following obtained the prize:

"National independence is easier imagined than described; personal independence consists emphatically in being situated in a clean shirt, drawers, socks, and a nicely blacked pair of boots, with at least a dollar and a half, and a clean cambric in your pocket, on Sunday morning, with your wife on one arm and your baby on the other, taking your course towards your own preacher, in the expectation of doing your own snoozing in your own pew, wherein no one dare venture to nudge you with their elbow, or tickle you with a straw."

EXPOSING A PARSON.—A minister was one Sabbath examining a Sunday-school in catechism before the congregation. The usual question was put to the first girl, a strapper, who usually assisted her father, who was a publican, in waiting upon customers.

"What is your name?"

No reply.

"What is your name?" he repeated.

"None of your fun, Mr. Minister," said the girl; "you know my name well enough. Don't you say when you come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some more ale?'"

The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, were in a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

☞ A humorous legend is narrated of Cuvier, that walking through the infernal regions after death, he met a demon, who bade him kneel down and worship him, and on Cuvier's refusal, told him he would eat him. Falling back on the natural history lessons of his mundane life, Cuvier merely remarked, "Horns and cloven feet—graminivorous!—You eat me? Nonsense!"

☞ There is a lady in Pennsylvania of such a sweet temper that she turns salt into sugar by touching it. Her husband is making a fortune by selling molasses made from vinegar. He buys a barrel of the liquid, the lady looks in at the bunghole, and in two days after he sells it for "sugar house" at fifty cents a gallon.

LETTER FROM POLK COUNTY.

DALLAS, June 5th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—He has been among us—the "veiled prophet," he, whose face is veiled by hypocrisy, has been around taking his friends by the hand. The free and "unboughtable" sovereigns, of Dallas and the circumjacent flats and knobs, were assembled at an "airly" hour yesterday to witness the entree, and hear the Ciceronic thunder of the two magnificos of Oregon. The smiles of anticipated pleasure were on all faces, but the grand "caravan" was slow in coming, the public *servants* were loitering somewhere—eleven o'clock—twelve—people impatient,—began to be fearful of disappointment; men walked up and down—have you seen the elephant? have you seen the lions? No, ain't come yet,—a cry, there they come! all eyes looked—pshaw! 'tisn't them; thunder! why don't they come?—most one o'clock—quite one—there they come, yes, no, yes,—by jingo! it is, *it is* them "shore"—and truly there came the expected—in a buggy drawn by two horses, Delazon on the right driving, and the "polestar" on the left—the people were strung along on the side next the great immaculate; the show riz the hill and approached in a trot. Just before they got fornenst the first group of the sovereigns, the old war-horse shed his beaver—fornenst 'em he saluted with his hand and gave splendid, waving kind of nods with his "smiling old pow," with a "how are you, gentlemen!" Just here in the first knot of folks, one very inconsiderate and impudent young American responded to the General's "how are you," with, "none of your business, you are no doctor!" But the general had faced the greasers at Buena Vista, and not daunted by any retort not polite, down the street he went, waving his hat and making sweeping bows at his beloved union loving fellow citizens, till he and Delazon "hauled up" at the tavern door. Delazon once seemed to make a faint attempt at imitating the general's polite frills—but it wouldn't go, so, gritting his teeth, and giving his horse a cut, he gave it up. At the tavern they alighted,—hadn't had dinner—then the people all crowded into the tavern and around the door to see the lions; your humble servant after a while wedged in also, and these were the sounds that he heard—"don't crowd the lions—two bits a sight," and laughing, joking all the time, in the hearing and and at the expense of the "servants." I got in and was surprised to see how few of his fellow citizens the general was acquainted with. One old gent was just being introduced, and the old gent hauled his hat in reverential acknowledgement of the great honor. The equivocal appearance of things seemed to make Delazon, and even the old war-horse, feel cheap, but the general worried thro' it—was glad to see the people; the people of Polk looked well yet &c. Hadn't had dinner, but as the people had been waiting, would proceed forthwith to speak, while his friend Smith, who was hungry, would take dinner; however, the sacrifice was not required, and the two sat down to eat—the people in the bar room, with an open door between them and the hero, getting off sundry smart things about the lions, &c. Dinner over, they went to Mr. Lovelady's new and commodious stable to spout. The people of Dallas have a very nice sense of the fitness of things, as is shown by this taking the old war-horse to the *stable*—however, a greater than he figured in a stable once. Smith rose, would talk of many things—couldn't, not time, take an hour to go over his own doings in Congress; fought Logan, pushed him off the Douglas democratic platform; explained democracy as connected with slavery; welted Bush—it was a doleful sound: Bush had killed him, had killed Grover, and intended to kill Lane. The legislature, after he (Smith) had got a majority, had "committed revolution," perjured themselves by adjourning without making a Senator, and so preventing his election; praised Gen. Lane, and spoke it as a fixed fact that Lane would be the nominee of the Charleston convention, and so on.

Gen. Lane was happy to speak with the people, hoped the people would give him credit for disinterestedness in speaking, as he was not a candidate for office! wanted the people to stick to the democratic nominee, and by so doing they would preserve the Union, and secure the payment of the war debt. On the contrary Logan's election would elect Seward to the Presidency, split the Union, repudiate the war debt and play hell generally. Abused Bush, was sorry he, Lane, had done so much for Bush: abused Jo Drew, got over the charges made against himself about Oregon admission, by saying that he had done his best. Had some man removed (Zieber, I believe,) because he was too much of a Bush man; facetiously said that it was to Nesmith's own pecuniary benefit to be removed, and that any man keeping a clerk who decorated his room with obscene pictures ought to be removed; said that Nesmith's clerk had such pictures in his house; by and by, though, the old gentleman told a dirty story about cats, as a proof of his own fastidious delicacy. Praised himself, said he was born an honest man, raised an honest man and, with God's help, would always be honest; had shouldered his old brindle rifle, crossed the plains in the winter, at his own expense, for the good of Oregon, had fought Mexicans, and exhibited a long string of public services, and a lack of capacity that certainly entitles him to some repose under the shade of the laurels that he has won.

If ever *he* gets to be President of the United States, then may people cease to be surprised at anything that may happen. Yours,

R. C. PERCIVAL.

A LADY ON THE SICKLES CASE.—The New York lady correspondent of the San Francisco *Times*, "E. D. B.," thus remarks upon the above case:

I have noticed one feature especially in the editorial remarks in various newspapers. If men, it is asked, can avenge themselves by killing the seducers of their wives, may not women have the right also to punish unfaithful husbands, and be winked at by the law, and forgiven by the public? The fact of such a question proves a great deal; among other things, that men are beginning to think that a woman may have conjugal rights. Equality in conjugality is one-half the secret of the Woman's Rights movement in this country, and when women who have strayed from the marriage bed are suffered to live upon the same terms with men who do so, there will not be much more palaver about universal suffrage and property rights. Women will always be better than men, if all the license in the world is granted them. They lack the physical strength of men; they are subject to sexual laws from which men are exempt, and they have not their intellectual power for evil; the maternal instinct sways every female creature. When a woman is depraved it is because she has lost her moral nature. She is not bad because she is a philosopher, a reasoner, or a physical giant. A fine moral nature is the dowry which Eve took when she left Adam's side, and no woman loses it unless some serpent beguiles her into forgetfulness.

☞ Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, for several terms an able democratic member of Congress from Tennessee, and afterwards appointed Secretary of Kansas, by Mr. Buchanan, has written a letter on Kansas politics, dated Lecompton, Kansas, where he resides. He says:

You are right in supposing that *I am not prepared to join the Republican party*; but, at the same time, I feel compelled to say, that, without a complete reorganization, and an utter abandonment of the heresies and treacheries of the Buchanan administration, *I cannot co-operate with the so-called Democratic party.*

HIGH WATER.

The Columbia is higher than it has ever before been known to be; the rise has created considerable destruction of property, at the Dalles, and elsewhere. We copy the following from the Portland *Advertiser* of Tuesday:

We learn from W. B. Mead, A. J. Kane, and others, who came on the *Senorita*, that the rise of the Columbia at the Dalles, since last Friday morning, has been about five feet; that from Sunday morning to yesterday noon, a period of 24 hours, it rose 28 inches; that Main street is now completely flooded; that the water is up to the windows in the Umatilla or Graves Hotel; that it is from two to three feet deep in several of the stores on Main street; that yesterday morning at five o'clock, the action of the water upon the foundation of the stone warehouse occupied by Baldwin Bros., had produced the effect to cause the entire building, save the front wall, to fall in, crushing everything beneath it; that most of the goods had previously been taken out; that the residents along Main street are fast deserting their buildings, and removing back on to the high ground; that several small houses are drifting in the eddy in front of the town, and below the Dalles are completely submerged.

At the Cascades, the water has risen above the mark of 1853, and swept off about 300 feet of Ruckel & Olmstead's Rail Road near the upper ware-house, and all of the bridge around the Big Tooth, near the Lower landing; damage estimated about $10,000. The Rail-road on the Washington side was in great danger of being swept away. The government bridge just above the lower landing is submerged about three feet.

It is estimated that $50,000 will not equal the amount of damage done by the rise since Saturday night.

The Indians say that this is but the rise of the Snake river; that the rise of the Columbia, from above the Snake, will not be felt at the Dalles until about a week hence. The water is still rising rapidly.

PORTLAND.—The water of the Willamette rose nine inches at the Canton House, between 2 o'clock P. M. of Sunday and 12 M. of yesterday, a period of 22 hours. This is a rapid rise considering the surface covered at this high stage of water. At noon, yesterday, it required but 23 inches rise to bring the water into Front street at its juncture with Oak street.

Several of the residents on the Couch claim now have their cellars flooded, and a few inches more rise will cause the water to flow across Front street at Vine, and submerge many of the gardens between Vine street and Hartness' brick yard.

At Vancouver many of the houses have been abandoned. So with many houses along the bank of the Columbia. Sauvie's Island is nearly all covered, except a small ridge of fir timbered land. Mr. Cline says that the cattle have left the bottoms, and have crowded upon his timbered land in great numbers. And still the river continues to rise.

Col. Frush has already been damaged by the high water to the extent of about $3,000, in the destruction of fences, fruit trees, &c.

THE FLOOD.—At last dates, the waters of the Columbia were still rising. The *Advertiser* says:

The potato, onion and corn crops will be almost a total failure. In the event the water goes down early, a second planting may produce a few late crops. Much of the wheat and oat crop will also be an entire loss. The hay crop will also suffer to a great extent. A large number of families have been and will be driven from their homes, and much of their household stuff become a total loss, and the prospect now is that many of their houses and out-buildings will be swept from their foundations by the water. If there be reliance to be placed in the Indian report, that the freshet is only the rise of Snake river, and that the rise of the upper Columbia is soon to be added, then what may we not apprehend of danger to the property of settlers above named, and even to the property in the towns, Dalles, Cascades, Vancouver, and even at Portland.

DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY.—We take the following paragraph from the speech of Senator Douglas, and point to it as embodying the main principles of the great Democratic doctrine of non-intervention in a nut shell:

"I do not put slavery on a different footing from other property. I recognize it as property under what is understood to be the decision of the Supreme Court. *I agree that the owner of slaves has the the same right to remove to the Territories and carry his slave property with him as the owner of any other species of property*, and to hold the same, subject to such local laws as the Territorial Legislature may *Constitutionally* pass; and if any person shall feel agrieved by such local legislature, he may appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of such laws. I recognize slave property *as being on an equality with all other property*, and apply the same rules to it. I will not apply one rule to slave property and another rule to all other kinds of property. I am not willing to leave all other kinds of property to the territorial laws and the courts for protection, and then call on Congress to intervene in behalf of slavery, in violation of the Democratic principles of non-intervention."

INDIAN PAGEANT.—Twice within the past week, our streets have been the stage for a wild spectacle, not devoid of scenic effect, and a grotesque barbaric splendor. The Indians now living on the Reserve at the Warm Springs, well mounted, gaudily and fantastically appareled and painted—some 200 in number—came to display as trophies of their recent prowess, the scalps which they have taken from the Snakes, in retaliation for acts we chronicled at the time. Moving thus arrayed, and with due order, at the word of command of their chief—or marshall of the occasion—to the music of tambourines and a species of Indian cymbals, the monotonous chant of at least one hundred voices, headed by wild excited savages, flaunting aloft the scalps of their enemies—they made a novel and effective picture of savage show and pageant, which we could scarcely anticipate from the Indians engaged in it, who have lived around us for some years, and have become noted for their peaceable habits and docile disposition, especially the Wascos. On the occasion of their second appearance, they gave a grand and prolonged dance, just east of the town.—*Dalles Journal.*

THE SUICIDE DODGE.—An entirely new confidence game has been started at the West. A man goes to a hotel, appears very dejected, calls for a room and registers his name. Rings his bell soon after retiring, points to an empty vial on the table, labeled "two ounces of laudanum," and asks to see a clergyman. A clergyman and doctor are hurried in, emetics and consolation administered, and the young man is saved, is penitent, and needs only money to get home to begin a new life. A purse is made up, the railroads furnish a free pass, and the young man goes on his way rejoicing, to act the same tragedy at another place, with the same results. This dodge was practiced at Sandusky and Dayton, Ohio, by the same chap, and he was going further west, to try it again, no doubt. He called himself Lamartine, and professed to be related to the celebrated Frenchman, and also to several of the Virginia aristocracy.

PRINCELY.—In Maine, members of the legislature are allowed the enormous salary of $150 per annum. They may sit the whole year, if they like.

THE EXCUSE.

Gen. Lane, in his recent speeches, says Dr. Drew is the cause of the failure of the appropriation to pay the war debt, and Delazon Smith repeats the absurd charge.

We are credibly informed that near the close of the late session of Congress, Gen. Lane, in a conversation with judge Hays, of Washington Territory, freely admitted that some satisfactory excuse must be invented to account for the non-action of Congress on this matter. He said, that in the canvass of 1857, he had promised the claimants in Oregon that he would procure the passage of a bill through the late Congress which would provide for the payment of their just demands, and that he was at a loss to conjecture how he could satisfy the disappointed scrip holders for his failure to fulfill his flattering promises. It seems that he has finally discovered, after his arrival in Oregon, that Dr. Drew is the cause of all the delay and emparrassment. Sage conclusion, and one worthy of the venerable demagogue.

We have carefully read the two reports of the War Commission, and the letter of the third Auditor, and we fail to find the least blame attributed to Dr. Drew, or any complaint of his official conduct, or objection made to the policy he adopted at the close of the volunteer service in 1856. On the contrary, the final report of the Commission is highly complimentary to the Quartermaster General, and commends his efficiency, and the regularity and correctness of the accounts of the service as received from him, while that part of the letter of the third Auditor, which relates to the accounts of Oregon, closes with the following commendation of them:

"The neatness and elegance with which the accounts of Oregon are executed could hardly be surpassed, and it is evident that the clerical force employed was the most accomplished and experienced that could be procured."

Gen. Lane's attacks upon the late Quartermaster General excite no other feeling than contempt, and injure no one but himself. The public are conceiving the opinion that Gen. Lane does not desire action upon our war claims until after the Charleston convention is held and the nominations for President and Vice-President are made. He is probably afraid that any demand on the Treasury for the millions due the citizens of Oregon for property furnished and services rendered in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, might, if urged by him, injure, what he conceives to be, his *brilliant* chances for a place on the National democratic ticket.

FAITHFUL.—The following daguerreotype of a class, which we clip from a California paper, will fit some case in Oregon, *if not one at Astoria*:

One wing, being descendents from Pochahontas, that most illustrious colored progenitor of "first families," are connected by the ties of blood. They are all sons, cousins, or kin to some distinguished Senator, Governor, or Congressman, and claim office by the divine right of can't make a living out of it. If they buck the tiger, honor prompts the cancellation of the debt; "base is the slave" who pays the tailor, boot-maker, or washer-woman. These suck the Federal pap; for them the Custom House was built; for them Government established; to keep them in clean shirts and daily cocktails was formed the American Union; its dismemberment bears to them no other terror than the loss of place.

☞ Some one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass; the jackass can't change his mind, and the man can—it's a human privilege."—*Exchange.*

Some one asked Mr. Noodle why he chewed tobacco. "Well," said Mr. Noodle, drawing himself up, and ejecting a gill, more or less, of expressed juice of "the weed" through his teeth, "that's the difference between a man and a hoss; a hoss can't chaw terbacker and a man kin—its a human privilege." After delivering himself of this oracular remark, Mr. Noodle quietly subsided.

☞ Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri the gentleman who defined an "old line whig" to be a man who takes his whisky regularly and votes the democratic ticket, occasionally," has written a letter on the subject of politics. He says:

"As to the negro question, I have always thought, and have often declared, both in speech and in print, that it is a pestilent question. When I see a man at the South or the North, of mature age and some experience, persist in urging the question, after the sorrowful experience of the last few years, I can attribute his conduct to no higher motive than personal ambition or sectional prejudice."

WAR ON THE CRICKETS.—During the past week great panic has been created among the owners of gardens in this vicinity, by the invasion of an army of crickets "whose name is legion." Tin-pan music, bells and brooms have all been used as artillery to frighten them away; but in most instances the crickets were victorious, and are making complete deserts of the gardens they have attacked. If these insects are as numerous all over the country as they are in this vicinity, our farmers will suffer an entire loss of their growing crops.—*Yreka Union.*

☞ Col. King, of Gonzales county, in Texas, who is an equal enemy of hard money and grammar, having a proper contempt for both, and who lives, as he says, "down to the foot of navigation," near Gonzales, a little creek which runs dry in summer, recently delivered himself of the following emphatic remark:

"Ef I owe a man an onjust debt, and I make him a lawless tender of a blank bill and he infuses to incept it, but persoos out a writ for to level on my property, ef I don't make a sacrament of *him* I'll be d——d."

THE DOCTRINE OF TOTAL DEPRAVITY.—A minister traveling through the West in a missionary capacity, several years ago, was holding an animated theological conversation with a good old lady on whom he had called; in the course of which he asked her what she thought of the doctrine of *total depravity?* "Oh," she replied, "I think it a *good* doctrine, *if the people would only live up to it!*"—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

FIRE.—We are informed that the house of Abel Russell, in Pleasant Hill, together with all his household furniture, except two beds, were entirely destroyed by fire last week. It has only been about three weeks since his son's house was burned in the same neighborhood. They were both supposed to have been set on fire by a son of Mr. Russell, between thirteen and fourteen years of age.—*Eugene Press.*

☞ "What in thunder makes you look so glum, Tom?"

"Oh, I have had to endure a sad trial to my feelings."

"To your pheelinks! what on airth was it?"

"Why, ahem!—I had to tie on a pretty girl's bonnet while her ma was looking on."

"Sad trial indeed, Tom. Wonder you didn't faint!"