The Oregon Statesman.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1859.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The question of slavery in the Territories has taken permanent rank among the political issues of the day. Indeed, it seems for the time, to have overwhelmed and swallowed up all questions of minor magnitude and importance. Protective tariffs and internal improvements are almost forgotten; the Pacific railroad is heard of but seldom; manifest destiny pauses in its progress towards the tropics; Sonora remains unpurchased; and the Gem of the Antilles, even were she to-day to signify her readiness to become part and parcel of this nation of sovereigns, must still continue to deck the coronet of Spain, until this momentous question is satisfactorily disposed of. As this question will be the principal, and perhaps the only issue in the Presidential campaign of 1860, it will probably be determined definitely by the result of that campaign.

For the solution of this question, three different theories are proposed, by the leaders of as many different wings of the democratic party. There is the theory known as the "Brown and Davis doctrine," which declares that Congress has the right, and must interfere for the protection of slavery in the Territories. The "Administration doctrine," which denies the right of Congress to interfere, but asserts that slavery is protected in the Territories by the constitution and the Supreme Court. Lastly, there is the doctrine of non-intervention, which declares that the people of the Territories shall decide for themselves, whether they want this institution or not. This last is the doctrine held by the masses of the democratic party, and by the masses of the people, everywhere. It is derived from the fundamental principles of democracy, and from a strict construction of the constitution. It is the only doctrine which promises equal justice to the people of all sections, and it is the only theory which can be successfully reduced to practice.

We have already discussed this question with reference to its constitutionality, and its political bearings. We now propose leaving all other considerations for the present aside, to view this doctrine of intervention, or interference with the domestic concerns of the Territories, in a *practical* light. We are convinced that the proposition to force the institution of slavery into a Territory, either by Congressional legislation or by the authority of the United States courts, in opposition to the wishes and sentiments of the people of such Territory, is utterly impracticable, and has failed and will fail whenever it is attempted to carry it out.

Those who insist upon the federal protection of slavery in the Territories, seem to imagine that all that is necessary, to secure that protection is the enactment of laws, or, as some hold, the assertion of the supposed authority of the constitution, by the tribunals; and that the citizens of the Territories, no matter what may be their wishes, their sentiments or their prejudices, will permit the establishment among them of the institution. Upon this subject the Washington *Constitution*, the Administration organ, which is supposed to deliver its opinions *ex cathedra*, says:—

> The constitution, according to the decision of the highest tribunal known to this Government, *secures to every citizen the right of taking and holding his slave in any of the territories of the United States.* This is the *bond*, and by it we believe the people of the northern States are willing to abide. Honor, truth, plighted faith, and every other sacred principle known and appreciated by individuals and communities, demand it.

What is the inevitable deduction which flows from this plain statement of facts? *The curse of slavery, if it be a curse—the blessing of slavery, if it be a good or blessing—must be alike endured or enjoyed by the people of a territory, during the existence of the territorial corporation or organization.*

The *Constitution*, it will be seen, believes that, the principle being authoritatively declared, that slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of a constitutional provision amounts to a *practical* introduction and establishment of the institution, whatever may be the choice of the people of any Territory. This position is utterly at variance with all the teachings of experience, and with all we know of the workings of human nature. It is just as impossible for the anti-slavery men of the north, having in their favor the strength both of numbers and of public opinion, to restrain their fanaticism, and acquiesce in the propogation of slavery, as it is for southerners to refrain from maltreating a negro-stealer, when they catch one in their midst. If the supposed constitutional provision is relied upon to protect slavery, how shall the courts enforce that provision, in the face of a public sentiment which denies its existence? If a positive Congressional enactment is relied upon, how shall that law be enforced, in the face of a public sentiment, backed by numerical strength, which denies the justice and the constitutionality of such a law,—nay, which goes farther, and asserts the fanatical doctrine of a higher law? It is utterly impracticable. *It cannot be done.* Whenever the institution of slavery is condemned by the local public sentiment—whenever it seeks protection other than is afforded to it by the local legislature where it exists, that instant it is virtually abolished. No laws, of whatever nature, can be sustained without the aid of public opinion; and no laws so much require that aid, as laws establishing or protecting slavery.

Whenever, therefore, the attempt is made to establish or protect slavery in a Territory, unless the sentiment of a majority of its citizens is in favor of it, the attempt must result in a disastrous failure, and will very likely be attended by all the scenes of anarchy, violence, and bloodshed, which accompanied such an attempt in the Territory of Kansas, within a few years. Statutes alone will not protect slavery. Even in those southern States where it is most firmly established, the fostering care and protection of public opinion is its chief safeguard; and even there, the moment a preponderance of public sentiment obtains against the institution, that moment it must fall, in spite of all enactments for its protection.

It is then the hight of folly and absurdity, to persist in the attempt under pretext of maintaining a constitutional right, to thrust slavery upon a community to which it does not commend itself by its own merits. And it is absurd and foolish to insist upon federal aid and protection, and can be productive of no practical benefit to the South; because, even if it were possible (which, however, it is not) to protect slavery in a Territory where the popular sentiment is unfavorable to it, the moment that Territory becomes a State it will abolish it, to the detriment of all who have aviled themselves of the federal protection. Slavery cannot be substantially and permanently extended, by Congressional legislation or by constitutional protection, over one foot of territory into which it would not be freely admitted by the local popular sentiment. And those who are now agitating this question must be well aware of this, notwithstanding the various theories they may advocate to the contrary.

And, the South would not be wise if it advocated this doctrine of Congressional intervention. For, it is a rule that works both ways; if Congress can intervene to establish and protect slavery it can intervene to prohibit and defeat it. And, as the power of the nation is passing into the hands of the free States—the Congressional apportionment of 1861 will give the free States about two-thirds of the members of the lower House of Congress—the slave States have everything to lose, and nothing to gain by this doctrine of Congressional intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Their interests, the rights of the people of the Territories, and the peace and quiet of the country point to the enforcement of the principle of non-intervention.

Until the meeting of the Charleston convention, there will be no end of plans for the adjustment of the question of slavery in the Territories; but if that convention settles upon any other policy than that of the non-intervention of the federal authorities, let its president have power to appoint an extraordinary committee, whose duty it shall be to write the story of the defeat of the democratic party.

GET YOUR PAY! HURRY UP!!—Those who are dangling at Joseph's skirts, and have not yet got their pay, had better make him hurry up with the fulfillment of his promises. For the day of Joseph's power in Oregon is at an end; and his term is fast drawing to a close, and with that ends his dispensation of fat things from Washington. Indeed, his downfall here, *at once* destroys his *prestige* at Washington; for he has kept up his humbug "popularity" by his representation that he had a State at his back, that he *owned Oregon, had it in his breeches pocket*, and could give it to, or withhold it from anybody he chose; they are *courtiers* at Washington, and they never *worship a setting sun!!!* A live ass is better than a *dead* lion, with them! Lane knows this! and he knows his sun has set, at Washington, as well as in Oregon! *Beaten at home, he is nobody at Washington.* And, he has been long enough about Washington to understand this! and he does understand it. He has got to explain the defeat of the democracy of Oregon, if defeated, or the heavy reduction of majorities if not defeated; and he can't explain it by reiterating his former stories that Oregon belonged to him, and he could do with it as he chose! If he tells the truth, he will say that he has ridden the democracy of Oregon to death; he has sought to prostitute it to the service of his inordinate ambition; and, in pursuit of this end, he has distracted and destroyed the democratic party of Oregon. Tell the President this and tell him that he has been unknowingly *used* by you to abuse the appointing power to the furtherance of your selfish end, and the prostration of the democracy!

Again we say to the satellites, get pay for your servility at once, for the hour is fast drawing near when Lane will have no offices to bestow.

UNIVERSAL.—The returns show that the dissatisfaction in the democratic ranks extended all over the State, though its effects are more visible in some localities than others. But, we think there is not a county in the State where democrats have not even refused to go to the polls, while in many those who were as sound as the soundest, voted for Logan. In Multnomah county, where a majority of 150 or 200 for Mr. Stout was counted on, Logan gets considerably over a hundred. Last April the city of Portland gave the democratic ticket from 100 to 200 majority. Last Monday it gave Logan 106, and elected the opposition local ticket. That evinces great defection there. Marion shows the heaviest falling off, but Linn a very heavy (and perhaps, considering the circumstances as heavy) one. In Polk, less than one-half the democratic vote was cast, some two hundred democrats refusing to go to the polls, while not a few voted for Logan. In Yamhill, 75 or 100 of her best democrats did not go to the polls. In Clackamas, Benton, Lane, and Washington, such were found. Likewise in Clatsop, Tillamook, Umpqua, Coos, Curry, Josephine, Jackson, Douglas, and Wasco. The defection was as wide as the limits of the State.

STABBING.—A Pleasant Hill, (Lane Co.,) correspondent says just before the crowd left the place of voting in Coast Fork precinct, in that county (Hamilton's store,) George Small, a man about sixty years of age, stabbed Marion Martin, who is about forty or forty-five, in the breast with a bowie-knife. The wound it is thought will prove fatal, but Martin was alive, when last heard from. Martin and a son of Mr. Small had an altercation about some cattle, when, unknown to Martin, Small stabbed him. Small got on his horse immediately and escaped to the mountains. At last dates parties were hunting Small, but had not captured him. The crowd were too much excited at the time of Small's escape to prevent it. Soon after about twenty men made chase for him, when Small, (and his sons, who were with him,) left their horses and took to the brush.

☞ Mrs. Lesdernier, who in 1857 gave Shakspearian Readings in Oregon, recently lost her only children, twin sons, Richard and Lewis, aged about twenty-one years. She was in California, when she was informed that one of her sons was lying ill in Boston. She immediately went to him, and on her arrival found them both very low with consumption. She took them South, but they continued rapidly to fail, and she returned to Boston. Soon after, Richard died, and Lewis, overhearing something that lead him to suppose they were waiting for him before burying his brother, he exclaimed to his mother, "I am sorry, mother, to keep you waiting; I shall be ready to-morrow;" and his prophetic words proved true. Their remains were conveyed to Roxbury for interment. They were placed in two coffins of the same size, in the same hearse, and were deposited in one grave.

A NICE EXPERIMENT.—It is stated, upon scientific authority, that the hand, if slightly moistened—not wet—may be passed with impunity through molten iron or lead. Curious persons, who essay this experiment, will do so upon their own responsibility—not ours.

THROWN OUT.—In Wisconsin, the votes of eighteen counties, cast at the late election, were thrown out, on account of informality. The result was not affected.

RAREY BEATEN.—Rarey is in Russia, taming horses. A short time since, in St. Petersburgh, he met a "Tartar of the Ukraine breed" that vanquished him.

☞ His highness Kamiakin is troubled with sore eyes. Kamiakin is a Palouse word, and signifies "Big Head."

WORTHY OF NOTE.—So far as heard from, not a county, except Linn, whose delegates voted for Mr. Stout in convention, has given him a majority at the polls. And in Linn, the princely majority of 500 or 600, is cut down to 136—a defeat not less severe, than if the county had given a nominal majority the other way. Delegates representing opposition counties, come here to nominate a candidate for Congress for *democratic counties to elect*, and defied the will, not only of the democracy of the country, but that of the counties which were to elect the candidate, if he was elected. They not only spurned the counsel of the delegates from such counties, but they taunted them with being foiled by trickery and management. The delegates from those counties declared, with prophetic voice to the Moshers, T'Vaults, Chapmans, and the rest of the Lane society, that the democratic masses would rise in their majesty and rebuke such fraud upon their rights, such disregard of their will, and such trifling with their interests. They turned a deaf ear, to feel it now ringing with the indignant voice of an outraged democracy.

THE ELECTION.—The returns of the election on Monday are yet incomplete, and not enough are received to decide the result. Nothing has been received from south of the Calapooia mountains. On this side the returns are tolerably complete; as we reckon it, Logan will go to the Calipooia, from the north, with about 700 more votes than Mr. Stout. If Stout gets Grover's majority south of the mountains, he will be chosen by between 200 and 300 majority. It was said by the delegates to the State convention from that section, that Mr. Grover was not satisfactory there; and it has since been said that Mr. Stout's nomination was eminently satisfactory; if such was the case, he can hardly have failed to receive Grover's vote. Of the result and the causes which have produced it, we shall speak hereafter.

P. S. Returns from some of the southern counties, received after the above was in type, will be found in the appropriate column.

REPUBLICAN SYMPATHY FOR FOREIGNERS.—The Massachusetts Republicans have adopted an amendment to the State constitution requiring foreigners to reside in the State two years after naturalization before voting. Negroes were allowed to vote on this amendment. The Democrats—what few there are there—opposed it, and a small portion of the Republicans did so. The vote was light, and the amendment carried by seven or eight thousand. While the constitution requires a two years' residence for naturalized foreigners, " others, including *negroes*, are permitted to vote upon one year's residence. This is a concession to Know-Nothingism by the Massachusetts Republicans which their brethren in the North-West, where the foreign element has been gradually falling into their ranks, strongly oppose.

☞ The general court martial, which convened at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, for the trial of Lieut. J. W. Sill, Ordnance Department, charged with contempt and disrespect to his commanding officer, Brigadier General Harney, is dissolved. The court acquits the accused, but does not wish the verdict to be understood as conveying entire approval of the communication referred to in the specification. The War Department confirms the verdict and concurs in the censure of the court on Lieut. Sill's letter, and admonishes him to use a different style hereafter in his official correspondence.

TO BE HUNG.—At the late session of the court in Washington county, judge Boise presiding, Antonio C. Lassen, a Swede, was convicted of the murder of — Divan, a Norwegian, and sentenced to be hung on the 9th day of August next. B. F. Harding was prosecuting attorney, and Messrs. Page and Shattuck defended the prisoner. The defense was able, though unsuccessful.

☞ At Portland, there was a good deal of fighting and rioting on the day of election. An attempt was made to affix caricatures of one of the candidates to the walls of a brick building, which, being resisted, led to a general fight, in which, of course, the weaker party was worsted.

At this place, on election day, everything was quiet and orderly.

☞ The office of superintendent of Indian affairs is to be removed to Portland, as soon as instructions to that effect can be obtained. The Surveyor General's office is likewise to be removed somewhere, when the necessary instructions are received.

There are 1600 voters in Marion county that Joseph will not be able to remove.

DOG FIGHT.—A dog fight, for $100 a side, will take place at Salem this morning, (Monday) at 10 o'clock. The dogs—John Byrne's "Champion," and C. Pascal & Co.'s "Tivoli"—have been in training for several days. We understand there is considerable "side betting." "Champion" is a bull-terrier, and "Tivoli" a bull.

CHERRIES.—We are indebted to Geer, of Fruit Farm, for a bucket of choice cherries. Also to Mr. Selden Higgins of Polk county, for a generous package of the same delicious fruit.

P. S. Mrs. Geer, of Fruit Farm, also lays us under obligations for an elegant boquet, consisting of the fullest cluster of cherries we ever saw, ornamented with flowers.

NOT CORRECT.—The Portland dailies contain a standing list of the post offices in the State, which very much needs correction. The list has the names of offices which have been discontinued for several years, and does not contain the names of some important offices actually in existence. Amend it, or take it out.

THE VOTE OF MARION.—There could not have been less than 1450 votes cast in this county on Monday, as many persons voted only for assessor. As there was a considerable number of democrats scattered over the county, who would not go to the polls, there must be full 1600 voters in Marion co.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—A down-east Yankee has invented a fly-trap. It consists of a cylinder smeared with molasses, which revolves slowly by clock-work. A brush removes the flies as fast as they collect, into a close box, from whence they may be taken and destroyed.

SALEM RACES.—The Races have been spirited and well attended during the past week. The track is in fine order, and it is decidedly the best race course in the State. Its preparation cost $3500. We shall next week give tables of time, &c.

DELINQUENT.—The Postmaster at Sauvie's Island, informs us that A. E. Riddles has absconded from that place, leaving liabilities to to the amount of about $3,000,—no assets. Mr. Riddles owed $7.50 for subscription.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE DEMOCRACY OF MARION TO JOSEPH LANE, GREETING:

MARION COUNTY.

Precincts.	*Stout.*	*Logan.*
Salem,	74	351
North Salem,	7	81
Santiam,	2	20
Silver Creek,	41	98
Champoeg,	67	76
Southern,	40	42
Howell Prairie,	6	17
Fairfield,	6	56
Northern,	22	119
Parkersville,	3	54
Sublimity,	21	119
Abiqua,	5	45
Total,	294	1078
		294
Logan's majority,		784

Total vote of the county, 1372.

Of the 294 votes thrown for Mr. Stout, 144 were thrown by anti-Lane democrats, who were influenced by various reasons, 25 by Californians, 3 by Lane democrats (all in the county), 7 by "nationals" (also Lane men), 10 by original knownothings, and 5 by extreme republicans, who objected to Logan on the ground that he was not strong enough colored, and voted for the democratic candidate as a rebuke to their party for nominating Logan.

POLK COUNTY.

Stout, 284 Logan, 254
Assessor.
Outhouse, dem., 278 Howe, rep., 160

LANE COUNTY.

The following has been sent us:

Precincts.	*Stout.*	*Logan.*
Eugene City,	43	
Brice's,		34
Long Tom,	22	
Richardson's	37	
Spencer,		6
Coast Fork,		32
Pleasant Hill,	17	
Springfield,		21
Willamette,		3
(*Estimated.*)		
Siuslaw,		10
Lost Valley,	--	--
Camp Creek,		15
Fall Creek,		12
Mohawk,		10
Majorities,	119	143

Subsequent reports make the county about a tie—one report says Logan has five majority, and the last Stout two majority.

CLACKAMAS COUNTY.

Stout, 379 Logan, 380
Assessor.
John Thomas, dem., 311
S. Huelat, ind., 204
C. F. Beattie, ind., 128
County Commissioners.
Thomas W. May, dem., 389
Philip Foster, dem., 285
D. D. Tompkins, rep., 323
M. Ramsby, rep., 300

Linn county, Stout's majority, 136
Benton, " " 200
Columbia, Stout 73, Logan 60.
Multnomah, Logan's majority, 129
Clatsop, " " 21
Washington, " " 154
Yamhill, " " 96

Tillamook reported as casting about 30 votes, and about one-third of them for Stout.

DALLES, June 29, 1859.

A. BUSH, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—The vote of Wasco county, official, is nearly all in, and the following will vary but very little from the true result:

Stout, 234 Logan, 115

Stout's majority, 119.

The water is falling rapidly. No other news of importance. Truly yours,

A. P. DENNISON.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Pretty reliable intelligence reports the following:

Jackson county, 522 majority for Stout;
Josephine " 206 " "
Douglas " 175 " "
Umpqua, Coos and Curry not heard from.

These reports would indicate a very close result, and a majority of not more than 100 either way.

COLLISION.—An encounter took place in Portland on Monday last, between Mr. Leland, of the daily *Advertiser*, and a Mr. Blossom, whom the former had attacked personally through his paper. The combatants were separated before any damage was done. The tone of the *Advertiser*, on Tuesday morning, was bold and defiant.

MORE HANDS ON THE ROAD.—Sheriff McCabe, of Lane co., passed through here on Saturday with H. H. Eccleston, sentenced by judge Stratton to three years confinement in the penitentiary for manslaughter (stabbing a schoolboy,) and John Evans, three years, stealing a watch.

☞ The democrats of Multnomah county nominated Noah Huber, as candidate for county judge. A much better nomination than we feared they would make; he would have made a capable officer. Hamilton, opposition, was elected.

GOING ON THE STAGE.—It is stated by the eastern papers, that Mrs. Sickles is preparing for the stage, and will make her appearance on the boards next fall.

HEALTHY.—Cincinnati must be a remarkably healthy place. A man named Miles Bagly, 90 years of age, got tired of living there, and the other day committed suicide.

☞ The election at the Corvallis poll was irregular, owing to one of the clerks failing to have the qualifications of a voter, as the law requires. The clerk was a citizen of Pennsylvania.

☞ The democratic Congressional candidates in Kentucky take ground against Congressional interference with slavery in the Territories, and in favor of non-intervention.

☞ We learn that the publication of the *Standard* was permanently suspended with the last issue. We have not seen that issue.

THE VOTE OF SALEM.—The whole number of votes cast in the two Salem precincts last Monday was 513.

MISPLACED POLITENESS.—Asking a full-hooped lady to take a seat in an arm-chair. It can't be did!

☞ A Portland wag sends us a "receipt for the cure of felons—ten years' confinement in Sloan's institution."

PERSONAL.—The editor of the *Standard* was in town on Monday, and voted at this precinct.

☞ Among some changes that have taken place in filling the federal offices in Oregon, we observe that Gen. J. W. Nesmith has been removed from office. We have no intention of saying aught respecting those who hold positions under government, except in our own Territory, but we will give justice where it is due, and therefore we say, that the administration of the Indian affairs in this Territory under his direction was impartial and able, and to his own credit and the credit of the government. We are assured that the General carries with him to retirement the respect and regard of all the gentlemen of the service, and the good wishes of the community generally.—*Olympia Pioneer and Democrat.*

Except Joseph, and the Lane society.

AN INFRINGEMENT.—We are informed that at Salem, on the eve of Monday, at about 2 o'clock, parties entered the room where the muskets belonging to the State of Oregon are kept, and commenced taking them away to different parts of the county, for what purpose is unknown, though the actors claimed that there was to be a rebellion and they calculated to be prepared for the emergency. We learn that about 900 were taken away. We learn this from Dr. McIlteeny.—*Portland Advertiser.*

That is pretty near the truth, "considering;" 140 guns were taken.

The arms were not in any room, and never had been; they were, and are in the hall, or passage way of the court-house, and in the way. The county authorities have permitted them to remain there for several years, although they are much in the way. The legislature ought to have made some provision for storing and protecting them.

We don't suppose the parties who took the arms thought they were doing any harm, and doubt not they will cheerfully comply with any authoritative request to return them.

Did you also get the "rebellion" information from the Dr.?

WHO IT WAS?—We find the following in San Francisco papers:

INSANE.—On board the steamer Pacific, from Oregon, a man of the name of Robbins brought his insane wife a passenger, purposing to leave her on the streets of San Francisco, and to return quietly to his home and family in Oregon. The Chief of Police is using every means in his power to prevent this scoundrel from succeeding, and will hold the captain of the steamer to a strict accountability in the premises.

USING OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.—Oregon has no Insane Asylum and consequently endeavors to avail herself of our State institutions, a direct infraction of State rights not to be tamely endured. An instance of this nature occurred on Saturday, when it was ascertained that a man named Robbins, had brought his wife, insane, to this city, on the Steamer Pacific, with the intention of deserting her, or endeavoring to have her sent to the Stockton Asylum. The Chief of Police took the matter in charge, and it is presumed the parties will be sent back to Oregon.

Mr. Robbins is a citizen of Polk county. He returned with his wife on the last steamer, the *Pacific* returning them free. He says his object in taking his wife to California was to gain a residence there, and then claim support for his wife in the lunatic asylum. He was sent back by the authorities. His wife is so insane as to require her confinement.

NON-INTERVENTION IN KENTUCKY.—Beriah Magoffin, the democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, defends on the stump the principle of non-intervention with the question of slavery in the Territories. The Lexington *Statesman*, a leading democratic paper of the State, takes the same ground. And at a recent Convention, the democracy of Campbell county, Ky., adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the democracy of Campbell county repudiate the doctrine, whether it comes from the North or South, that Congress should legislate for or against the introduction of slavery into the Territories of the United States, or for or against its maintenance therein; believing as we do that it is a question that should be left solely to the bona fide inhabitants of said Territories to settle for themselves.

OPINIONS AND ARGUMENTS.—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the "breakfast-table" philosopher of the *Atlantic Monthly*, habitually gets off some very excellent things. One of his last papers contains the following paragraph, which contains a great deal of truth:

"A man's *opinions*, look you, are generally of much more value than his *arguments*. These last are made by his brain, and perhaps he does not believe the proposition they tend to prove,—as is often the case with paid lawyers; but opinions are formed by our whole nature,—brain, heart, instinct, brute life, everything, all our experience has shaped for us by contact with the whole circle of our being."

☞ We have been shown a letter from a gentleman residing at Salem, in which the opinion is given that Marion county will give a large majority vote for Stout, and he is led to believe that Stout will get a majority of the Salem votes.—*Times.*

We think we know your correspondent, and, we would recommend you not to take his word for *anything* concerning politics, unless you wish to be as badly deceived as you were in the above instance.

RELIABLE ESTIMATES.—Lansing Stout, will receive the Democratic vote of Oregon. The county of Wasco will give him two hundred majority, and in the following counties he will receive about the following majorities: Multnomah, 100; Clackamas, 100; Yamhill, 150; Polk, 50; Benton, 150; Linn, 500; Lane, 150; Douglas, 200; Josephine, 300; Jackson, 300; Coos, 50; Curry, 50; Clatsop, 75; Columbia, 50—which will make a majority of about 2,425 votes. Marion, Washington and Umpqua will about make a stand-off. Stout's majority will be about what Gen. Lane's was over Lawson.—*Arkansas Traveler, June 16.*

BUSH YOUR TOMATOES.—It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them as it is tomatoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of way, if you have plenty of room on the ground; but you can grow either twice as well upon something to support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than near the ground, under the shade of a mass of vines. The best support for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is much better than tying to stakes and trimming, according to our experience. We have tried both ways.

LETTER FROM LINN COUNTY.

LINN COUNTY, June 29th, 1959.

MR. BUSH:—The full returns from this county give Stout 130. The defeat considering all things is greater in this county than in Marion. Lane and Smith had six appointments in this county, and Smith had before made several speeches, and with all this, the majority of 550 given for Grover last year, is cut down to 130.—a practical defeat in the county. Grover could have got 600 majority here this year. Not one of the delegates from this county to the State Convention, who voted against Grover's nomination and for Stout's, will deny this.

The result of this election in Linn county is a virtual renunciation of Smith and Lane. It is decisive of the fact that an avowed Smith and Lane legislative ticket cannot be chosen here next year. That is settled; and every intelligent friend of *that alliance* must be aware of it. If Mr. Smith carries out his project of starting a paper here, it will not only impoverish him, but if he wars with the anti-Smith and Lane democrats of the county, as he will, he will render it only the more *impossible* to elect a democratic representative ticket favorable to the election of either himself or Lane. Smith has no faculty for healing, but great talent for widening breaches.

The democracy of this county will place the responsibility of the present defeat where it belongs. If the will of the democratic masses had been respected, and Grover nominated, he would to-day have been elected by not one vote less than 2500. Let it be a warning to trickesters and trading politicians. And above all, let it be a warning to ambitious demagogues, who seek to use the democratic party, and basely use it for their individual aggrandizement.

A DEMOCRAT,
WHO RELUCTANTLY VOTED FOR STOUT.

☞ "Why don't you hold up your head, as I do?" asked an aristocratic lawyer of a sterling old farmer. "Squire," said the farmer, "look at this field of grain. You see that all the valuable heads are bowed down, while those who have nothing in them stand upright."

A LETTER FROM "ANTI-JOSEPH."

MR. EDITOR—The scramble between Stout and Logan for a seat in the next Congress having terminated in favor of the latter, we may now with propriety investigate the causes which contributed to such a result.

It is undeniable that the democratic party of Oregon was not a party in any shape to the late contest; its defeat and overthrow was previously consummated by the band of conspirators who assembled over the Nonpareil saloon, at Salem, on the 19th, and morning of the 20th April last. The murder lies at the doors of the T'Vaults, Moshers, and Chapmans, and their accessory dupes, who, after slaughtering Grover, went chuckling home, declaring that they "would have many a dog's skin on the fence," and hugging the delusion to their hollow hearts that Gen. Lane had been vindicated!

The worthy trio who concocted and took the lead in this scheme of villainy, expected to coerce democrats to assist them in its consummation at the polls, while not one of the three has a consistent democratic record during their residence in Oregon, to say nothing of the antecedent characters of some of them in the States. While those worthies were whetting the knife to perpetrate the foul deed of Grover's assassination, and meditating the destruction of the democratic party, they were admonished of the effects, and implored to stay the ruthless hand, but they were alike deaf to reason, and callous to honesty and justice; they replied with taunts, and boasted of "*Oregon's two thousand democratic majority*," capable, and willing, as they argued, of becoming a party to their traitorous designs. The result has proved that no little band of tricksters can, with impunity, disregard and set at defiance the expressed will of the people, and it will be a long time before a repetition of the thing will be attempted in Oregon.

The vaunted claim that the power and control of the democratic party of Oregon was vested in the *Lanesites*, has proved but a barren scepter in the hands of that empty-headed tribe of sycophants. The brief hour they have wielded the power, to say nothing of the means resorted to for acquiring it, has been sufficient to cover them with shame and infamy. The strange Gods they have set up for democratic worship will be overthrown and demolished, and true democracy reinstated in their place. In their hot haste to "*vindicate*" and to do homage to their chief, the entire interest in the war debt has been sacrificed, every principle dear to democrats abandoned, causing the late contest to assume the form of a mere squabble between Lancised knownothingism, and diluted republicanism, leaving the democracy of Oregon in a position of the utmost indifference as to the result. Democrats everywhere, in voting for either of the candidates, did so under protest. Lane and Smith had harangued the people in nearly every county, declaring that Stout's election would be their vindication, reducing the issue to a mere personal contest in which no enthusiasm could be inspired, and no principle was manifest. Democrats who heretofore had battled upon principle, and against knownothingism, would not enter the lists in support of an old and hated enemy, especially where success was claimed in advance as an indorsement of a man who had notoriously been derelict in his duty abroad, while he had broken down and destroyed the democratic party at home. Logan's antecedents, the platform upon which he nominally stood, and his speeches upon the stump, were as inconsistent with genuine black republicanism as Stout's California career had been in opposition to democracy. The prestige of a sham nomination perhaps gave the latter the most democratic votes, while it is a conceded fact that he outruns very greatly the real Lane strength.

Gen. Lane can plead his absence from the State at the *time* Mr. Grover was defeated. Yet his subsequent endorsement of that outrage in declaring "*it was necessary for his vindication*," makes him equally guilty with the willing tools who did his dirty work. His approval of that act, together with his proscription and removal from office of better democrats than himself upon mere personal grounds, made more than a thousand votes against Stout, and are of themselves sufficient cause for the withdrawal of democratic support from him and *his kind*.

Lane has been guilty of obtruding his own personal quarrels into the contest, as I conceive in bad taste, and very much to the prejudice of Mr. Stout. If Stout was running as a democrat Lane had no business to peril his chances by thrusting the burden of his own shortcomings, and consequent unpopularity upon the shoulders of the latter, labeled with the declaration "STOUT'S ELECTION IS MY VINDICATION." The reverse of the proposition must now be true, and it but remains to be seen whether he will have the honesty to say that the election of Logan is his condemnation. To those who think that deception, fraud, humbuggery, and proscription will longer win, I have only to say, adhere to Lane's personal party, and if you are not already satisfied, whenever the issue is fairly made, the conviction will be forced upon you that Oregon is

ANTI-JOSEPH.

COTTON.—Cotton is a great power, and exercises a vast influence in the nation. To abolish cotton would be to revolutionize the Union. Cotton is essential to the comfort, wealth and prosperity of the nation, and enters largely into every kind of manufacture. A well known politician of Mississippi, in a recent speech before the sovereigns, said: "Your woolen goods are nearly all cotton; your linen shirts are now made of cotton, and your silk hats are nearly three-thirds cotton."

☞ Elder Fisher, of San Francisco, of the M. E. Church, South, delivered a discourse at the Christian Church in this place, on Sunday, to a large audience. After the discourse, a society was formed.

☞ Men are born with two eyes, but with one tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say. The same is applicable to women and boys.

MARRIED.

At Portland, June 30th, by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Mr. F. H. Simmons to Miss Mary E. Weatherford, daughter of Dr. W. Weatherford.

[Compliments of the parties and a generous remembrancer of cake received.]

In Jefferson, June 12th, by Rev. J. M. Ramsdell, M. B. F. Elgin to Mrs. Margaret Northrop, both of Marion Co.

June 19th, at Portland, by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Capt. William Baker to Mrs. Alice T. Lathrop, late of New York City.

In Oregon City, at the residence of Wm. Smith, by Rev. D. Rutledge, Mr. N. Daniel Bell to Mrs. Priscilla Farley.

On Thursday, 15th inst. at the residence of John Marsh, Tualatin Plains, by Rev. G. C. Roe, Mr. George E. Zimmerman, of Yamhill Co., to Miss Ann Marsh, of Washington Co.

DIED.

At Portland, June 27th, suddenly, Capt. A. V. Wilson, formerly of this place.

At South Fork Yamhill, 18th June, of consumption, Mrs. Leonora, wife of Henry McDermott, of Oregon City, in the 29th year of her age.

In Oregon City, June 10, 1859, Mr. John B. Gould, formerly of Indiana, aged 50 years.

On Ford's Prairie, W. T., April 11th, 1859, an infant child of Elkanah and Louriana A. Mills.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Job Printing.—We have made some additions to our stock of Job Type, including a good assortment of Card and Fancy Letter, of the newest styles.

Press and Printing Material for Sale.—A new No. 4 Washington press, and full second hand newspaper office (with the exception of a few minor articles) for sale. Inquire at the *Statesman* office.

To Advertisers.—The actual circulation of the *Statesman* is over two thousand copies; the advertisements appear in clear and readable type; the rates of charge are not more than those of the papers of little circulation.

LOST.—A pair of gold *sleeve buttons*, somewhere in Salem. "They are valued only as a gift of a dear deceased friend." The finder is requested to leave them at the *Statesman* office. PERCIVAL.

Rare Farm.—The reader is referred to the advertisement of Jerome B. Jackson, in this paper. It furnishes a capital opportunity for any one in pursuit of a farm. Terms easy, and property desirable. 8m18

Removal.—The Post Office has been removed to the building one door west of the Marion House. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

Southern mail arrives Mondays and Thursdays, 5 o'clock, p. m; Northern mail arrives 8 o'clock, p. m; both depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 o'clock, a. m. Mails close Mondays and Thursdays, 7 o'clock, p. m. N. T. CATON, P. M.
May 21, 1859. 11tf

Books.—I propose to sell valuable books throughout the Willamette Valley, at small profit. I am also an agent for Parrish & Co., Portland, and will furnish any of his assortment at Portland prices. E. C. SMITH.
June 4, 1859. 13tf

Graefenberg Manual of Health.—A handsomely printed volume of three hundred pages containing concise and extremely plain descriptions of all manner of diseases, their symptoms and treatment. Every family should have one. Price only twenty-five cents. It will be sent, post paid, to any post office in California or Oregon, on the receipt of 25 cents by mail or express.

Address Redington & Co., San Francisco.

The Graefenberg Medicines are for sale by Dr. E. B. Eaton, at the Napa City Drug Store, and all Druggists and Apothecaries throughout the country.

General Agents for California and Oregon—
REDINGTON & CO.,
1w12 Wholesale Druggists, No. 107 Clay Street.

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is a sure remedy for Secondary Taint.

Now is the time use this celebrated purifier of the blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all impurities of the blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to

ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, As manufactured under the superintendence of the most celebrated chemist and physician in this country, is the

ONLY SARSAPARILLA

which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

For sale by all Druggists on the Pacific coast, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 132 Washington street, San Francisco.

W. K. SMITH & Co., Agents, Salem. 3m5

Dr. L. J. Czapkay.—We would direct the especial attention of invalids to a perusal of Dr. L. J. Czapkay's advertisement, to be found in another column of this paper, in order to place the services of a learned and experienced physician within their reach. So much ill has been inflicted on the human family from the pernicious and ignorant practices of empirics, that it seems as if we were fulfilling a bounden duty to make known where relief can be obtained. To those unfortunate enough to suffer from the effects of sexual or private diseases, or their ill treatment, we cheerfully commend Dr. L. J. Czapkay as a man of rare scientific and medical acquirements, possessing all the requisites, from long experience and acknowledged skill, for the successful practice of his profession. Having made sexual complaints an especial study, like the celebrated Ricord, of Paris, he is enabled to guarantee a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of private or chronic diseases, whether the effects of contagion, self-abuse, or loss of virility; and in order that patients at a distance may avail themselves of his advice, free consultation is open to them. The knowledge that we have of the numerous cures he has effected, some of which were of long standing, leads us to place much faith in Dr. C.'s efficacy, and commend him to the confidence of those in ill health. Dr. Czapkay's office is on Sacramento street, below