



Of Arkansas."

### VOL. 9. NO. 35.

THE MAN. From the Baltimore Rural Reg The weeds o'erran the garden, The weeds naurped the field. For nothing but weeds and briars The idle land will yield: When a burly man upstepping. A Man, I say, A Man? Cried aloud, "I will amend this, If a son of Adam can." To say it was to do it. When he had vowed his vow, So, fall of hearty action, Himself he grasped the plough. From the Baltimore Rural Register

ad maighbors flocked around him, ad gazed with purblind eyes, r lifted up their timid hands

Or inted up their timid names In marvelous surprise. Many there were who mocked him, And a few there were who then Wens honce with hearis uplifted, Wiser and better men. Hat the man wrought on undaunted. Nor stin nor stay he knew, Till where the wild weeds flourished, Fair grains and grasses grew.

Pair grains and grasses grew. The stubborn globe he tilleth, With an iron, resolute will, And the blossoms of the spring time, The air with perfume fill. The autumn brought the fruitage, The control, oil, and the wine, And the man, he said, yet humbly – "Lo! these good deeds are mine, Thongh I have read but hitle. Sare I have wrought the more, And have make two blades of grass grow, Where one blade grew before."

By brave words and stont habor. By brave words and stont habor. His high success be taught. And though his phrase was homely. Twas manhood spake and wrongit: And when his work was ended. He hid calmly down to rest. Full of years and reverent meckness. With the sumshine on his breast. And when flowers bloomed above him, And time some years had won. Full of years and reverent meekness, With the sumshine on his breast. And when flowers bloomed above him, And time some years had won. Men began to know and love him, Through the good deeds he haddone. THE METHODIST MISSION IN ORE.

And when flowers had won, And time some years had won, Men began to know and love him. Through the good deeds he had done. THE METHODIST MISSION IN ORE-GON. The organ of the M. E. Church published in N. Y. City, gives the following account of the establishment of the Oregon Mission by that denomination. It will be found interesting to make 1834, Rev. Ja-LIFE SUBSCRIBER. LIFE SUBSCRIBER. Thet the Franklin P. M.,

our readers : On the 28th of September, 1834, Rev. Ja-non Lee, having left New York January 29th, 1858, to cross the Rocky Mountains, preached the first sermon ever preached in that immense region of country. Rev. Daniel Lee accom-panied his brother Jason, and so did Cyrus Shepherd, a school teacher, who commenced a breeds and of the children of the Hudson's Bar Company. Thirteen persons arrived out breeds and of the children of the Hudson's Bay Company. Thirteen persons arrived out in May, 1837, to increase and help the mission-ary force; and ere an other year elapsed Da-vid Leelie, with wife and three children, Rev. H. K. W. Perkins, and a female school teach-er arrived, still further increasing the company of laborers. Rev. Jason Lee having visited the States in

of laborers. Rev. Jason Lee having visited the States in 1838-9 to advise the Church of the need of more laborers, an addition was made, who with him went forward to Oregon in October, 1839. As about *incenty years* have elapsed, the pres-ent generation of Methodists may be pleased to see the programme of the *Farewell Meeting* of the mission family for Oregon, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene street, on Thursday evening, October 3, 1839 :

and the set of the set conduct of the Hon. Fred. Waymire in the re-cent Senatorial struggle. As a constituent of the Hon, gentleman assailed, I feel it a duty thus publicly to express the general indigna-tion of the people of this county, at such base, wanton and unmerited abuse of one of our rep-resentatives in the Senate. Such unjust and baseborn abuse of Mr. Waymire is an insult, which the eitizens of Polk county will not be readily induced to pardon. Every one who knows the manly firmness, dignity and self-reliance, which has ever char-acterized Mr. Waymire, in his unvielding supthe Rev. Dr. Bangs. Francis Hall and G. P. Disosway, Secreta-

# SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

LETTER FROM POLK COUNTY. RELIGIOUS CORRESPONDENCE. The following is from a Polk county subscri SANTIAM CITY, Marion Co., Oct. 29, '59. SANTIAM CITY. Marion Co., Oct. 29, '59. ED. STATESMAN—Through your paper. Mr. McKean, of Astorin, has questioned me thus: "Would I, as a Universalist, who believe that God is Love, and that he loves all his creatures, and who endeavor to imitate him as far as hu-man frailty will permit, be permitted to join his Church, and be fellowshiped as a member, without acknowledging any creed but the Bible, and that without note or comment?" And, further, "I am curious to know more about it" —that is, our practice. ber, one of the staunchest democrats and citi-POLK COUNTY, Oct. 27, 1859. POLK COUNTY, Oct. 27, 1859. Mn. BUSH: In the Corvallis Union of the 22d, I notice a communication under the head of "Sour Grapes for the Statesman," in which the author of said communication, in a labor-ions effort, attempts to call in question the cir-culation of the Statesman, by citing the fact, that a copy of that paper, had been sent to the Franklin P. O. after a notice of discontin-

-that is, our practice. In reply, I would state that the Methodist Protestant Church is a sect among the sects of applied believers in Christ, holding the doc-rines of the Methodist families, and peculiar as

Franklin P. O. after a notice of discontin-uance. Astounding presumption in you, Mr. Bush, thus to trample upon the feelings of a Postmaster thereby causing him to have a pub-lie vendue quarterly. I hope the expenses at-tendant upon said sale will not be so heavy as to cause him to give notice of discontinuance to the Union. I will give my ideas in regard to the circulation of the Statesman: I have traveled extensively, over the State, visited dif-ferent Postoffices, and so on, and I find through-out a more extended circulation of the States-man than any other paper; and in some localia sect from its Church polity. It is a secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the ground of church government. Assuming an equality among our ministry, we have no Bish-ops; and establishing the mutual rights of min-isters and members, we adopt the representa-tive form of government. We have a constiout a more extended circulation of the States-man than any other paper; and in some locali-ties, the Union is not known to be in existence. Also, in many Post-offices have I been present when the mail arrived, and the engerness with which the Statesma i is called for and perused, merits of our church polity. The Bible is our only rule, without note or comment, and Chris-tian character the test of membership. Unfet-tered by creeds, I understand that a belief in universal salvation, or the election of a part to life, or free salvation to all conditionally, do not form grounds of rejection from our church; so that persons believing in automal acheric, so which the Statesma i is called for and perused, is a certain indication of the high estimation in which it is held. I have conversed with scores of persons entertaining different principles from the editor of the Statesman, and have heard them acknowledge that the Statesman was the ablest edited paper in the State ; also, bringing to mind the fact that it has never changed hands since its first establishment, and

God and his laws, but in community as equal with his fellows-in creed, his judgment alone

his own thoughts. The creed system in faith, and the hierarchi- those voters are represented in Jackson, Donglas and

#### From the Dalles Journal, Oct. 28. APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

MR. EDITOR :- There has been much said in MR. EDITOR :- There has been much shid in the *Journal* in relation to the apportionment of delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Eugene City, on the 16th of November next. In this matter, there is a question of policy to be determined by the democratic party. The motives that should govern us in determining this policy, should be based upon justice and fairness.

Party organizations are the voluntary associations of men professing the same principles. To perpetuate it, there must be fairness and justice towards each. Men too often confound principles with "party usage." The former is as perpetual as truth, while the latter depends entirely upon the voluntary acts of its members.

One class of democrats are contending for a correct apportionment-the others are sticklers for "party usage." Which do democrats of Wasisters and members, we adopt the representa-tive form of government. We have a consti-tution and discipline to guide us, and we have articles of Religion published as giving the gen-eral sense of our belief as a Church; but no person is required to subscribe to that confes-sion of faith, and it is no heresy to discuss the merits of our church polity. The Bible is our only reler—a correct apportionment, or a mis-called "party usage?" The arguments of these sticklers for "party usage?" abound opiously, with these set phrases—" party usage?" "party usage?" the arguments of these sticklers for "party usage?" the arguments opiously, with these set phrases—" party usage?" " party discipline," time-honored ens-toms." " ancient usages and customs of the party," &c. &c. By pursuing this system of

that persons believing in universal salvation have been received into our church both East The usual way is to take the votes at the last have been received into our church both East and in Oregon, when they gave evidence to the church of such a "christian character" as the church judged would come up to the Bible standard. Universalists, however, differ as widely among themselves as other classes as to Bible doctrines, hence; although friend Me-Kean has found it necessary, in asking his ques-tion, to define his position, making a confession of faith, as all persons must poperly should de the number of democrats in every county of this State. It is notorious that in many counof faith, as all persons most properly should do in seeking admission into a religious community, yet it is so very brief, with no reference to thes, democrats refused to vote for the nominee —some complained of his unfair nomination— many others of his Know-Nothing antecedents. The rule will not work with fairness to all upon this vote. It is said, that the vote for Govern-or at the last general election, will not fairly represent democrats of all the counties. This

Judged him in a christian manner to "imitate God as far as human frailty permit." Thus far I can answer his question, but our different churches might differ. I hold that each church should alone be judge, and alone responsible respecting the christian character of those received as members. I hold further that the church has a right to exclude from its fel-bench in the should alone be independent of the counties. This of the church has a right to exclude from its fel-ter the church has a right to exclude from its fel-ter the church has a right to exclude from its fel-ter the church has a right to exclude from its fel-ter the church has a right to exclude from its fel-ter the church has a right to exclude from its fel-ter the church has a right to exclude from its felcompromise would sacrifice no principle, nor would it be dishonorable to either. Concussions are necessary in all voluntary organizations. Democrats should make this concession now for the good of the party.

Upon those who refuse all compre O. HUMASON.

"If this basis is adopted, counties based upon the responsible for the form it may assume — in bap-tism, the mode left to the applicant's own con-science—and in church organization, the person should be free to act where he does not interfere with the rights of others; in all things, where community or individual rights were not mo-lested, as supreme and unrestrained to follow con and Douglas counties, they voted for Scout 16

## AND THE CONGRESSIONAL SLAVE- west, while, with Congressional intervention

have a chance for a State or more of the north-west; while, with Congressional intervention, we may, and I think the chances are, that the South will lose all. How then is it possible Southern men can hesitate between inter and non-intervention? for it is simply a question of whether the South shall have a part certain, with chances for the balance, or no chance at all for any. "T. B. FLOURNOY, Of Ackenses " CODE PROPOSITION. **CODE PROPOSITION.** We find in the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman, of the 9th Sept., a long and able communica-tion on the subject of slavery in the Territorics. It is from the pen of Col. T. B. Flournoy, one of the most prominent Democrats of the State of Arkansas. He was a delegate to the Cincin-nati Convention which nominated Mr. Buch-anan for President, and is widely known all over the country as one of the largest planters

DIPRTHERIA.-The symptoms and treatment

over the country as one of the largest planters and slaveholders in Arkanaas. We make from his communication the following interesting exof diphtheria are attracting the careful notice of some of the more eminent of the medical proracts : fession. and without doubt before long any un-

certainty which now exists on the matter will be removed. Beside the manner of treatment, "Things rapidly grew from bad to worse, under this Congressional intervention, until the pa-triots of 1850 saw that patch-work would do no triots of 1850 saw that patch-work would do no longer. The country must go to pieces or be saved by returning to that once abandoned but good old constitutional doctrine of non-inter-vention. The listory of these times is too fresh in the memories of all to require details. Suf-fice it to say the great Commoner headed the in the memories of all to require details. Suf-fice it to say the great Commoner headed the movement, and the Constitution was vindicated and the country saved by a return to first prinin the memories of all to require details. Suf-fice it to any the great Commoner headed the movement, and the Constitution was vindicated and the country saved by a return to first prin-ciples, non-intervention—not in part, no half way measure, only forbidding to Congress the power to reject or establish slavery in a Terri-tory; but it was non-intervention in its broad-est, most comprehensive sense, denying that Congress had any further power over the insti-tution of slavery in any respect and in all respective to reject of the sense and the construction in the transformation of the sense of Congress had any further power over the insti-tution of slavery in any respect and in all re-spects. That its power over the whole subject was complete and exhausted, when they had enacted the Fugitive slave-law and affixed the houses were in ill condition. It is noticed of this disorder that it has been most serious in was complete and exhausted, when they had enacted the Fugitive slave-law and affixed the Federal basis of representation. These com-promises of 1850, even if they were founded in olicy only, and not based on high constitution- attacks the center. In the city district, and in poncy only, and not based on high constitution-al grounds as they are, would still be entitled to our highest regard, and held as sacred almost as the Constitution itself in the estimation of patriots. The South having agreed to and ac-quiesced in the measures, the highest obligation of good faith demand of her not to abandon hem for slight and trivial causes, or be led into ing the condition of those dwellings in which

it by the idle clamor of the Opposition. "Then where is the palliation or excuse for this wanton abandonment of the old constitu-tional doctrine of non-intervention? Where the excuse for the bad faith implied in the as-sertion of this monstrosity that would require of us to return to that Abolition intervention French writers on this subject attribute this doctrine of 1820, which did rob us of all terri- disease to malaria, arising from fens, staguant tory north of 36 deg. 30 min., and will, if re-stored, take all south of it ? I allude to this The condition of Boulogne, where diphtheria stored, take all south of it ? I allude to this late doctrine of intervention by Congress for protection in the Territories. First: Where is the constitutional warrant for this intervention ? If it exists its advocates ought to be able to show it; and, if they can't produce it, it is a fair presumption it is not; and if the power is not given it is withheld, and I challenge any one to produce it. The production of such au-thority would convict the Constitution with he-ing contradictory and at war with itself. For it restricts Congress. I reneat, to the two simple thordy would convict the Constitution with he-ing contradictory and at war with itself. For it restricts Congress, I repeat, to the two simple propositions, the Fugitive-slave law and the Federal basis. And the whole spirit of the in-strument after that treats the institution as lo-cal, and exclusively ander the control of those TERRIBLE DESUNCIATION .- We find the

immediately interested. "Now, I ask, where is the great outrage comfollowing fearful string of adjectives in an exmitted by the Territorial legislation, on the rights of preperty in slaves, that would justify dence " to denote where it came from ; but the r excuse a violation of good faith (even if the onstitution was not in the way) by calling on style is evidently borrowed from our neighbor

Constitution was not in the way) by calling on Congress to intervene for the protection of slavery? None. It is at best a mere abstrac-tion—an Abolition hone thrown into a Demo-cratic camp by Senator Hale, of New Hamp-shire, over which it was hoped the party would divide and can price and the whole Abolition series and the work of the original series and the work of the party would atrocious, nefarious, infamous, intrepid, night walking, garden violating, immature, phackdivide and go to pieces, and the whole Automon corps are now at this moment chuckling, re-joiced at our wrangling, and are most desirous we shall settle the question in favor of interven-tion, so that in the future, when they desire to intervene in our affairs, they can give not only vide and go to pieces, and the whe de Abolition stealing raseals, all the spawns, and rogues at Democratic authority, but Southern Democrat-ic authority for the deed, which they intend to plead in estoppel of our plea of non intervenever Nation you may be, return me my fruit, or by the Gods, the Heathen Gods, I swear, I will send my son Sam to Babylon, for Bloodhounds . . . . . . .

### WHOLE NO. 451.

FRIGHTENING THE GIRLS !- Away up in the northern part of Vermont, says the Knicker-bocker, is a primitive sort of little village, called "The Centre." Here not long since, the rus-tic youth of the vicinity congregated for a "dance," " and dance they did," said our in-formant " with an archive monom to our city formant, " with an unction unknown to our cit

belles and beauxs." One interesting young man having "imbib-ed" rather too freely, became "fatigued" in the coarse of the evening, and wisely concluded to "retire" for a short rest. A door ajar near the dance-hall revealed, in-vitingly, a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took possession with a prospect of an undisturbed "snooze."

undisturbed "snooze." It so happened, howbeit, that this was the la-dies' withdrawing room, and no sooner had he closed his eyes, than a pair of blooming dam-sels came in from the hall, and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the dim-light of a tal-low candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues, like most of their sex, which ran on this was:= which ran on this wise :-

"What a nice dance we're having! Have you heard anybody say anything about me,

"La, yes, Sally! Jim Brown says he never see you look so handsome as you do to-night. Have you heard anybody say anything about

"About you! why, sartin; I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the prettiest-

Flint tell Sam Jones that you was the predict dressed girl in the room." Whereupon the dear things chuckled, "fixed up" a little more, and made off towards the bail-room. They had hardly reached the door when our half-conscious friend raised himself upon his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly inquired-

"Ha' you heard anybody say anything abo me, girls ?"

" Phausy their pheclinks," at that juncture They fied with an explosive scream.

DEATH .- The article on "Death," in the New Cylopedia has the following : As life approaches extinction, insensibility

supervenes-a numbress and disposition to repose, which does not admit of the idea of sufrepose, which does not admit of the idea of suf-fering. Even to those cases where the activity of the mind remains to the last, and where ner-vous sensibility would seem to continue, it is surprising how often there has been observed a state of happy feeling on the approach of death. " If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and delightful it is to die," were the last works of the celebrated Wm. Hunter during his has transmiss

die," were the last words of the celebrated Wm. Hunter during his last moments. Montaigne, in one of his essays, describes an accident which left him so senseless that he was taken up for dead. On being restored, howev-er, he says: "Methought my life only hung upon my lips; and I shut my eyes to help thrust it out, and took a pleasure in languishing and letting myself go." A writer in the Quar-terly Review, records that a gentleman who had been rescued from drowning, declared that he had not experienced the slightest feeling of suf-focation. "The stream was transparent, the day brilliant, and as he stood upright he could see the sun shining through the water, with a dreamy consciousness that his eyes were about to be closed on it forever. Yet he neither fear-ed his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy ed his fate nor wished to avert it. A sleepy sensation, which soothed and gratified him, made a luxurious bed of a watery grave."

A GREAT SPREAD .- Lewis, when a candidate for the Legislature, published a circular to his fellow citizens of eight columns ; whereupon he said :

It may be asked why I wrote so long a circular. An anecdote will illustrate my answer Once upon a time an old lady sent her grand son out to set a turkey. On his return the following dialogue took place : Sammy, have you set her !"

For the Statesman. LUCKIA UTE, Sept. 17, 1859. EDITOR STATESMAN-Dear Sir : When a

mean man would rise, his first endeavor is to bring all who might probably stand in the way of his advancement, down to a level with

zens in the country :

is the pretext for this abusive attack.

When Delazon Smith was accused of dis-graceful conduct at the National Capitol, Mr.

than Gen. Lane, to give the desired informa-

tion ? He presented a note of inquiry to Gen.

I desire to see each church sovereign in its own affairs, and each member sovereign in his affairs, the individual indeed under restraint to

1. Reading the 35th chapter of Isaiah, by Rev. J. Lindsey: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose,"

etc. 2. Prayer.

3. Hymn, by Bishop Heber : Shall we whose souls are lighted By wisdom from on high; Shall we to men benighted The lamp of life deny ! Salvation ! O salvation ! The joyful sound proclaim, 'Till earth's remotest nation Has learned Messiah's name. Waft, waft, ye winds, his story

And you, ye waters, roll: Till, like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole; Till o'er our ransomed nature, The Lamb for sinners slain, Bedeemer, King, Creator, Returns in bliss to reign.

4. The names of the mission family will be read by the recording secretary, and the family introduced to the meeting. 5. Address from the missionaries. 6. Address by the Rev. Robert Alder, D. D., Waymire, occupying the position he did, per-formed but his duty to the whole people of Or-egon, by inquiring into the merits of those charges. And, who was better able, if willing. charges.

of London.

7. Collection.

Lane, entirely respectful and proper in its char-acter, which the Gen. refused to answer in writ-8. Charge to the missionaries, by the chair-

ing. And this is the act for which he is vili fied by this self-sold, sole-hired scribbler of the man. The following constitute the mission family, about to sail for the Oregon mission in the ship Lausanne, Captain Josiah Spaulding : Rev. Jason Lee and wife, of New England

Conference. Rev. J. H. Frost, wife and one child, New

York Conference. Rev. Gustavus Hines, wife and one child,

Genesee Conference. Rev. Wm. H. Kone and wife, North Caro-

na Conference. Rev. Alvan F. Waller, wife and two chil-

dren, Genesee Conference. Rev. J. P. Richmond, M. D., wife and four

hildren, Illinois Conference. Mr. Ira I. Babcock, physician, wife and one shild, New York.

Mr. George Abernethy, missionary steward, wife and two children, New York.

Mr. William W. Raymond, farmer, an

Ballston Spa. Mr. Henry B. Brewer, farmer, and wife. Mr. Lewis H. Judson, cabinet maker, wife

and three children. Mr. Josiah L. Parish, blacksmith, wife and three children.

Mr. James Olly, carpenter. Mr. Hamilton Campbell, carpenter, wife and child, Springfield. Miss Maria T. Ware, teacher, Lowell. Miss Chloe A. Clark, teacher, Springfield. Miss Choire A. Clark, teacher, Springfield. Miss Almira Phelps, teacher, Springfield. Miss Orpha Lankton, stewardess, Hartford. Thomas Adams, Indian boy.

Miss Elmirs Phillips, teacher, Springfield. Miss Almira Phelps, teacher, Springfield. Miss Orpha Lankton, stewardess, Hartford. Thomas Adams, Indian boy. CROCKERY STORE.—Mr. Fish has establish-ed what has heretofore been sadly needed in Salem—a crockery store. It will be found a great convenience to this community. Read

Statem — a crockery store. It will be found a great convenience to this community. Read his advertisement, and then if you want any-thing in his line, call and see if he can't sell it to you. OFFICE CHASERS.—Gov. Chase, of Ohio, is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, and also for President of the United States. Jo. Lane, of Oregon, is in the same fix. At last accounts, the black republican was ahead. Gen. Lane, as Mr. T'Vault is to edit the Gen-eral's newspaper. Mr. Waymire does not pre-tend to be a *fine scholar*; but the people of this county do pretend to know that he is a man of practical common sense, which is a property not possessed by every editor of a "Catchpenny Pickle" in this State. At the proper time I shall have something to say touching the political history and official acts of the pet *protege* of the *Sentinel*, Gen. Lane; but, meanwhile, let the people poise the balance between this *President*, that would be, and those whom his pensioned organ vilifies. and those whom his pensioned organ vilifies. Respectfully yours, POLK.

All free negroes are required to leave the State of Arkansas before 1860. Many of them will settle in Kansas.

Every kind of employment requires a

has found a lodgment among protestant organi-zations; although found in Oregon, I protest against it. The apostles attempted to lay the dation of this hierarchical system, but were

foundation of this hierarchical system, but were defeated by our Lord. Finding one doing mir-acles, "and he followeth not us." they forbade him, because he did not follow them, the ap-pointed leaders in the new dispensation. But power was not placed in the hands of the few. No central government was formed, no comacterized Mr. Waymire, in his unvielding support of democratic principles, and the interests of the people, at large, will despise the con-temptible scribbler of the *Sentiuel*, when he pact system of organization was instituted above says : " But to poor old uncie Fred. The poor old critter has always been as bidable a barking bull-dog as even the clique could de-The note of Mr. Wavmire to Gen. Lane. calling for his testimony in regard to the con-duct of Delazon Smith, while at Washington,

Christ recognized that great principle of equal-ity. "All ye are brethren." Let us have this reignty—Douglas democracy. Disregarding the superfluities of creeds and nicely adjusted human church polities, let us recognize all bodies of baptised believers, having general christian character, as fraternal individ of the great Church of Jesus Christ.

T. M. RAMSDELL. LETTER FROM WASCO COUNTY.

Sentinel. Gen. Lane is an aspirant for the Presidency, and therefore must not be ap-proached by the rabble people, through such a contemptible medium as one of their State Sen-ators! He is too high to be reached by such DALLES, Oct. 25th, 1859. MR. BUSH : I notice what purports to be an ditorial in the last Times, in relation to official patronage. The general knowledge pretended of the affairs of Wasco county so plainly shows

the

means! To use a favorite and oft-repeated quotation of Dryer's: "On what meat doth this our Cæsar feed, that he hath grown so the ear marks of ----- that any one ac-quainted with the "individual" cannot fail to discover its parentage. The writer casts imputations upon

this our Casar feed, that he hath grown so great?" Mr. Waymire performed a simple act of duty, in which he will always stand more than justified by the people of Oregon. The Sentinel does not believe that Mr. Way-mire wrote the note to Gen. Lane; and adds: "Indeed, we know that he can't write three consecutive sentences with sense, rhyme, or reason in them, leaving out the spellin'." In

reason in them, leaving out the spellin'." In the famous language of Mark Antony, "This was the most unkindest at of all;" and, it comes with a peculiar graffrom one who, in the same article, frightens e ghost of Lindley Murray by saying, "He habeen the very per-sonification of obsequious toadyism to 'friend Bush,' always doing what he was bid (if he knew how) by his masters." It is well known that a writer's use of the participles in connec-tion with irregular verb., is one of the most perfect indices to his scholarship. In remark-ing upon a letter of D. S. Holton, (critically.) in the same paper, the editor says, "Now the A friend at my left suggests that the Times must mean some drayman. mule or ox driver, who sometimes hauls government freight. Per-haps this is the true version of it. I know of but one man who could get down so low as to proscribe laborers for their honest opinions. WASCO.

O'MEARA ON THE BEEF EATER .- The Jacksonville Sentinel published recently a very

in the same paper, the editor says, "Now the Doctor Esculapius M. D. done his best in this epistle, no doubt." Yes : and I have no doubt

caustic column on Slater, closing as follows: He (the editor of the *Beef Eater*) intimates a flat falsehood, and we challenge him to the proof. To his concluding sentence that "the people may look for some *new phase* in the po-litical world, to be developed soon," we will ob-serve that if the people are anxious for *new phases*, aye and rapid, radical, inconsistent phases, they need only direct their looks to a newspaper not a thousand miles from Corvallis, *now professing* to be Democratic. The wish of "success" he is pleased to extend us, is about as earnest, sincere and consistent as any-thing he either wishes or utters, personally or politically. If it was to give greater publicity to his base inuendoes against us, that he sent extra copies of the Union here last week, we are very certain that the wish of "success" from

very certain that the wish of "success" from him is equivalent to the "good night" of an Italian assassin, and we receive it quite as guardedly. Slater quashes under this correct delineation

T At St. Louis, when a high pressure steam of himself, and responds in tones as " mild as er, crowded with passengers, bursts, it is called "elevating the masses." a sucking dove."

church-governments not emanating then they ought to be in Polk. That would give Polk of the church—governments not emanating from the will of the governed, but above it and controlling it. I believe that the Roman Cath-olic Church, as a body, is the church of Jesus Christ, but its hierarchy is the great Antichrist of the Revelations, against which I protest. Modified and diluted, this hierarchical system tional reason, Marion's representation ought to be inreased, if this mixed basis is adopted. Owing to the fact that Barnum, Whiteaker's opponent, resided in Marion, he polled in that county more than the legitimate opposition vote. Grover's vote, at least, ought to be taken for Marion.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE IN NATIONAL CON-ENTIONS-HON. ISAAC E. MORSE .- Hon. Isaac E. Morse, late a member of Congress from Louisana, has written a letter to the Washington States denouncing that rule of pact system of organization was instituted above the will of the governed, but wherever two or three were gathered in Christ's name, he recog-nized them as his people; and the leaders were to be unlike the princes of the Gentiles in au-thority. "But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant." the public servant. "One is your master, and all ye are brethren." posed to it as anti-Democratic, in not allow-ing the majority to rule, and as almost necessa-rily leading to the nomination of obscure and third-rate men for President. In his letter he alludes to Gov. Wise's New York letter, and

> secures, beyond preadventure, the nomination alities of the only man whom the Democracy have alities ever seriously thought of for the nomination at Charleston. He concludes his letter as follows :

"There is no important question before the country which is likely to divide the Democra-cy; and if the people will instruct their mem-bers to the Charleston Convention to vote for the man upon whom the public eye is now fixed. the man upon whom the public eye is now fixed, with or without the two-thirds rule, the pref-erence to-day is as certainly expressed and sure as any possible future event. If that Convention is composed, as it ought to be, of delegates sent to express the wishes of the Democracy instead of trading politicians, its labors will be very simple, its duration short, its action harmonious, and its results a fixed fact I trust that no new planks will be put into the plat-The writer casts imputations upon the staunch democracy of this county, which we are certainly not guilty of. I can assure you that the only Federal offi-cial in the county (outside of the army) is one of the Indian department; and in vindication of this foul aspersion upon his character, I wish to say that he is strictly a "Lane man." There has been up Federal on the state of the analysis of the state of the analysis of the sword, and if put into the hands of the majoriattempt to give to Congress jurisdiction of the slavery question. That is a double-edged sword, and if put into the hands of the majori-ty since election, and none expected until the land-office is established here, and then they are all to be of the Lane kind. A friend at my left suggests that the *Times* must mean some drayman. mule or ox driver, who sometimes hands government freight. Per-haps this is the true version of it. I know of but one man who could get down so low as to proscribe laborers for their honest opinions.

"Whatever issues may be made up in the North, East or West, and whatever motioes may be inscribed on their banners, we, of the South, will have to choose between Seward, Abolitionist, with Congressional jurisdiction or slavery with and Douglas, non-intervention by Congress, with the people to decide. Very respectfully, your obedient seryant, ISAAC E. MORSE."

SOUTHERN CHURCH .- Oregon has been tached to the California Conference of the M. E. Church South, under the name of Oregon District. The following are the appointments Oregon District-O. Fisher, P. E. Salem John L. Burchard ; Portland, M. Clampit ; In dependence circuit, John C. Kolbe; Corvallis, supply; Eugene City, Jacob Gruwell; Ump-qua circuit, supply; Jacksonville, supply; Harrisburg, supply; Fairfield, supply; Yamhill. supply.

Well, Pat, Jim didn't quite kill you with that brickbat, did he ?" "No, I wish he had."

#### "What for ?" "So I could see him hung."

IF Riches increase in proportion as you

"But we sometimes meet with small politi-cians who are in the habit of denouncing that great champion of Democracy and Southern to both. Well, you ask what he has done ! Has he not been true to every single article of the Cincinnati Platform ! That cannot be de-ried. "Then he has here to be the both to be de-ried." "Well. I ask, is that not the assertion simply

"Well. I ask, is that not the assertion simply of an existing fact, existing independent of the annunciation of the fact by Judge Douglas, and will exist in spite of all the Congressional intervention or black codes that can be written, and why ? For the simple reason that the transmission of the simple reason that the supervised are and why ? For the simple reason that laws newspapers in America. They penetrate eve-must coincide with and reflect the wishes of the ry nook and corner of society. No other elepeople, or they will never be executed. It is so now. It has ever been so, and it will always be so, as long as man remains the creature of passion and prejudice that he is.

be so, as long as man remains the creature of passion and projindice that he is. "For, from the few days I have been in the state, I am inclined to the belief that this Ab-bition doctrine of intervention has not been as it ought to envery been. Well, I have traveled much of have been discussing on the people is incalculable. All be the south, and I think I understand public sentiment. It is for the nominee of the palator of compliment to the South, still they would as cheerfully go for a Douglas, is concerved any Northern man when any get the nomination ; and of our Norther's man out of compliment to the South, still they would as cheerfully go for a Douglas, is regarded as the strongest. This territorial question them which we have been discussing narrows itself at has for a Teritory are pro-slavery in sentiment, it was as will give to it a vigonous and healtful growth. If public sentiment is this they will guard and protect the institution by unfriendly legislation, or by no legislation at all, as to cause it to have a puny and healtful growth. If public sentiment is the ther way, they will so embarrass the institution by unfriendly legislation, or by no legislation at all, as to cause it to have a puny and healtful growth. If public sentiment is the ther for the Congressional the congressional characters for individuals, for a day habitangly deny its influence, and here chief states, and in the future to be members of the Confederacy, lies ap in the nort west, except the Indian Territory, lyng weest of the Ariter weapons and and and more professional characters for individuals, for the intervest of those Indians to a state which speaks by the printing press. It is the intervest o cept the Indian Territory, lying west of the Ar-kansas. Circumstances so conspire as to short-ly make it the interest of those Indians to sell and of the United States to buy. Slavery is already established, and all the elements neces-sary to its success combine to keep it there. It is large enough for one State or more, and will as certainly be a slave State, if left to the peo-ple themselves to determine when they come

newspaper in America is universal. It reaches within and without, from surface to core; it

as certainly be a slave State, if left to the peo-ple themselves to determine when they come into the Union, as that they do come into the Union, provided we can keep clear of all in-tervention on the part of Congress, and it will be as certain to go the other way as that Con-gress intervenes. "With these facts before our cycs, with the doctrine of Congressional intervention estab-lise to treat it with disdain, to the infinite delight of its laborers and conductors. "Generation of the state state of the states of the state

and is embraced in this single proposition : With Congressional non-intervention the South will certainly retain all the territory west of Arkansas, amounting to one or two States, and

"Yes, grandma." "Fixed the nest all up nicely ?"

Mighty fine, grandma.

"How many eggs did you put under her ?" "One hundred and twenty, grandma." "Why, Sammy, what did you put so many nder her for ?"

"Grandma, I wanted to see her spread her

My opponents will pitch into the circular, and I hope they will have a good time in mak-ing a large per centage of it. A short one would be as much as they could get over, but I wanted to see them spread themselves.

THE OPPOSITION.—The Orleans Messenger places side by side the platform of the Repub-licans and of the Southern Opposition, and in-quires how the united Opposition are so to ad-just the planks as to give place to both. Perhaps the reader can tell :

BLACK REPUBLICAS RESO. | PLATFORM OF THE SO BLACK REFUELICAS RESO ILTION ADOPTED AT FHILADELPHIA IN 1856. Resolved, That the Con-stitution confers upon Con-gress sovcreign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the righd and duty of Congress to PRO-HIBIT in the Territories those twin relics of bar-barism, polygamy and SLA-VERY.

PAPERS OF NO USE .- The following letter is said to have been written to the editor of the

Rural N. Y: "Mr. Editor, I have somethin to say about your paper. No dont it is a good won but pa-pers aint no use, and if a boddy spens much time in reeden them tha cant urn thare livin and so i dont reed em and so save time and exand so i dont reed em and so save time and ex-pens. you sea it wood cum to too dollars A yeer, and that wood by euf tobacker to last 6 munts at leest. i think fokes doant ort to spend thare munny on papers, my father never did and evry boddy sed he was the smartest man in the countre, and had got the intelligent-est family of buoys that ever dugg taters. i think fokes out to no enuf too ho corn and pik stan without reedin the *Rurel* and other farmin penees and if everyhody was ow mi mind, thare papers, and if evrybody was ov mi mind, thare wood be no such a thing es a paper in our united states.'

LF A jolly fellow had an office next to a doctor's. One day an elderly gentleman of th old fogy school blundered into the wrong shop

"Don't live here," says P. who was in full ribble over some important papers, without

ooking up. "Oh! thought this was his office." "Next door."

"Pray, sir, can you tell me has the doctor

many patients ?" "Not living." The old gentleman was never heard of in the vicinity again, but the story was that Dr. X. threatened to sue P. for libel. However, he ame to think better of it.

A PERFECT MAN .- The man deserving the A PERFECT MAN. — I he main deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exertions are for others, rather than for himself; whose high purpose is adopted on just principles, and never abandoned while heaven or earth afford means abandoned while heaven or earth allord means of accomplishing it. He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious word, nor take an evil path to scenre a real good pur-pose. Such a man were one for whom a wo-man's heart should beat constant while he breathes, and break when he dies.—Scott.

Wisdom by impulse is to be trusted in by those only who have habitually used their reason to the full extent of its powers in form-ing the heart and cultivating the judgment.— Heary Taylor.