The Oregon Statesman.

TUESDAY, DEC. 16, 1859.

"Go forth, my son," said a sage to his eldest born, "and see with how little wisdom the world is governed." The young man had probably acquired all the knowledge which school and college afforded, and stored his mind with approved theories of human nature, of political economy and morals, of governmental science, and of the wisdom and sacredness of all legally authorized institutions. He had yet to learn, in the finishing schools of observation and experience, many lessons necessary to future success and eminence, and to unlearn a great deal of the very unpractical views of men and things derived from books. He had to learn that there is a wide difference between theory and practice in the operations of all human institutions; that knowledge and goodness are not necessary to the administration of a realm or a commonwealth; that mediocrity, imbecility, improbity and incapacity may be employed in the conduct of the most important public affairs, or of the most delicate and intricate diplomacy; that offices of the highest trust and distinction may be filled without either integrity or merit; that citizens and subjects may be amused and deceived by specious pretexts of right and justice, and by flimsy shadows of principle; that the world, in short, may be, and often is, governed with very little wisdom, with very little justice, and with very little virtue.

The popular harangues of place-seeking demagogues are chiefly devoted to extolling the wisdom and intelligence of the people—to panegyrics upon the public discrimination of the character of public men, and to laudations of those institutions which secure to the people the right to the exercise of those hypothetical qualities. A little cunning, and a gift of gab, are alone necessary to succeed in flattering and deceiving the credulous masses, who are swayed by prejudice, while they fancy they are obeying the dictates of reason, and whose ears are captivated by a taking name or a high-sounding phrase, which they are easily led to mistake for a great principle. The history of the republican party, in the northern States, affords ample illustration of the popular susceptibility to well-chosen names, high-sounding sentences, passionate appeals, and vehement interjections, in which consists the greater part of the political stock in trade of that party. Through all its changes of name, from Abolition to Liberty, to Anti-Slavery, to Free-Soil, and finally to Republican, due reference has been had to auricular effect; and as the last title has been least objectionable to the ear, so under it the party has achieved a success which it could not have obtained with any of the previous ones. The more or less pointed significance of the names formerly borne by the republican party appealed only to the sympathies of fanatics and frantic reformers; its present title, being capable of various interpretations, is artfully construed, by the leaders of the party, to mean almost anything which will jump with the popular humor. For instance, republicanism, in some eastern localities, means nothing less than abolitionism; in Oregon, it means simply non-extension, or something akin to it.

The very small amount of wisdom necessary in affairs of government, may be seen in the manner of filling the most important trusts and the highest stations under our own government. Our Territorial experience, and our observation of the federal policy in filling offices within the State, furnish abundantly convincing proof that wisdom in administration is merely a superfluity, which may very easily be dispensed with. We have learned that one who is utterly and notoriously incapable of managing his own affairs, is an admirably fitting and proper person to have charge of pecuniary affairs relating to the government, provided he votes on election day in accordance with the wishes of his patron, and devotes a reasonable share of his official salary to the furtherance of the personal ambition of the appointing power. On the same terms, one who is notoriously unscrupulous and dishonest in private business transactions, is received as marvellously well qualified to negotiate government contracts and to disburse government funds. In like manner, for like considerations, one who has been remarkable for nothing but profound ignorance and incapacity in private life, becomes the only proper person to fill a station which, by a popular fallacy, is supposed to require quick intelligence and vast acquirements. And we have never heard (except through some "opposition" newspaper, which is always picking flaws and finding fault) of any damage accruing to the public interests or service, through official negligence, ignorance, or want of integrity. If Territorial affairs become involved or perplexed, mal-administration is never assigned as the cause; if a few thousands or millions of public funds are recklessly squandered, no blame (as in a railroad or steamboat disaster) can be attached to the officers; if a disbursing official, on a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, manages to increase his estate in five years from zero to fifty thousand dollars, economy and prudence sufficiently explain the phenomenon; if a rival nation, through diplomatic arts, acquires a large slice of our domain, hundreds of plausible reasons are at hand to conceal the imbecility of our diplomat. In short, it is abundantly proved that *very* little wisdom,—indeed, next to no wisdom at all—is quite sufficient for all purposes of government, of party leadership, or political success.

MODEST.—For Lane's family to send Lane delegate to Charleston, and *instruct him to vote for himself*. Who ever before heard of a candidate for the Presidency being sent to the convention which he desires to nominate him, and instructed to vote for himself? Wouldn't Dickinson, Davis, Douglas, and others look well as delegates to Charleston, under instructions to vote for themselves?

A State government has been organized at a heavy expense to the people, to enable Lane, Smith, Grover and Stout to get to Congress, and a few incompetent men to secure State offices. Our taxes are thereby increased four fold. —*Oregonian.*

"Lord, how the world is giving to lying." "Four-fold." The *Territorial* tax, before the State government went into operation, was one-and-one-half mills. The *State* tax is but *two mills*. That is an increase of but one-fourth, instead of "four-fold."

THE WAR DEBT.—Private letters report that the third Auditor of the Treasury has decided to report in favor of paying one and a half million of dollars of the Oregon and Washington war debt. Liberal! The claim is six millions.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for various public documents.

PERSONAL.—The Corvallis paper, of Dec. 3rd, contains the following:

We send, weekly, one hundred and ten copies of the *Statesman* to subscribers at Corvallis.—*Statesman.*

The P. M. informs us that you *don't* do any such thing; that your list is less than eighty, *and that nearly one-fourth of them are* REFUSED.

I mail the *Statesman*, every week, to Oregon subscribers; and every week I direct and put up in one package one hundred and eleven copies of the *Statesman*, one hundred and ten copies of which are addressed to that number of regular subscribers at the Corvallis post office. The number may have sometimes exceeded, but has not, I believe, been less than that stated, within the last six months. Several weeks ago the deputy postmaster at Corvallis sent to this office the names of four or five subscribers, who he said, failed to take the paper from the office. On referring to the accounts of these individuals, and finding that they were all, without an exception, in arrears for subscription for various lengths of time, I informed the postmaster of the fact, and referred him to the published terms of the *Statesman* in regard to such cases. Since that time, the postmaster at Corvallis has not informed the publisher of the *Statesman* of any failure, on the part of any subscriber, to take from the post office the paper addressed to him. Further, the publisher of the *Statesman* was informed, last week, that *a copy* of his paper, sent to Corvallis, was not taken out; and the name of that subscriber (who, by the way, owes for nearly two years' subscription) was stricken off.

WM. J. BEGGS.

The above being the facts, we are unwilling to believe either the postmaster or the deputy postmaster at Corvallis—both of whom bear the reputation of truthful and honorable gentlemen—have stated to the Corvallis editor the falsehood which he publishes. It is probably a wanton and willful fabrication of James H. Slater, who thus becomes (not for the first time) a malicious and unscrupulous falsifier, for the purpose of injuring the business of the *Statesman*, and perhaps assisting his own. It seems to be a part of a systematic plan, resorted to by those worthies, Smith and Slater, to *lie* themselves and each other up, and the *Statesman* down, in circulation. Slater's unqualified and conscious falsehood, which we copy above, will doubtless be inserted in Smith's paper, with an additional lie or two by Delazon, which, in turn, will be copied back into Slater's sheet. It is a very bad cause which depends upon such disgraceful practises for support.

Slater once before, in 1856, or '57, set about the work of lessening our circulation at Corvallis. We have now on that list *thirty or forty more names* than we had when Slater commenced the work of getting them stopped! His efforts this time will result likewise, not unlikely.

This little Corvallis paper, which is barking at the heels of the *Statesman*, is starving to death upon a forced subscription of a few hundreds—begging assistance of its friends through its columns, in tones that would shame a hungry Indian; while Delazon has not five hundred names upon his book, *with the consent of their owners*. That concern is compelled to resort to every shift, journeymen taking a hat from once place, a pair of boots from another, and a bottle of whisky from a third; the paper is sent, without order, to everybody who it is thought will not indignantly return it, (and to many who do) without regard to political or personal relations. Indeed, at this office it is sent without order, to a republican with whom Delazon has had a bitter personal quarrel for years. It is sent to this and that man, to whom a bill is owed, and advertisements of such are copied without orders. That is both a novel way of getting *patronage* and *paying bills*. We repeat, if it was not for these kinds of mean resorts, the *Delazonian* would not have five hundred names upon its subscription book the longest day it lived. And, contemptible efforts to decrease the *Statesman's* circulation by persistent falsehoods are fitting accompaniments of such despicable endeavors to extend their own. The *Statesman*, has not during the past year received so many accessions to its books, in any month as during the last one. It has to-day a greater circulation than all the *hand-organs* in the State combined. And it has more than five times as many *readers* as they all number.

UNFORTUNATE ON THE FIGURES.—The Dalles *Journal* represents that the democratic defeat in Ohio was occasioned by the party taking Douglas ground, and adds:

In this connection it is pertinent to note, that in the States where the Democracy have planted themselves upon the wise and conservative policy advocated by President Buchanan, they have been mainly successful, or at least held their own; but on the other hand, wherever the "Douglas issue" has been interpolated into the creed of the party, there defeat and disaster has followed.

*Pennsylvania* must be the State referred to in the beginning of that extract. The democracy have been "successful" there *with a vengeance!* Pennsylvania, in 1856, gave Buchanan 82,809 more votes than it did Fremont, and a majority over both Fremont and Fillmore. At the election just closed, Pennsylvania has given a black republican majority of 20,000, while of twelve State senators elected, (whose terms extend beyond the time of a U. S. Senatorial election to fill Bigler's place) *every one were republicans*. In Ohio, in 1856, Fremont received 16,623 more votes than Buchanan, and Fremont and Fillmore combined received a majority of 44,743 over Buchanan. At the election just closed, the republican majority is reported at 17,000.

Iowa is another State where the democracy stood on Douglas ground. There, in 1856, Fremont's majority over Buchanan was 7,781. Fremont's and Fillmore's combined was 16,964 more than Buchanan's. *Now* the democracy have reduced the republican majority below 3,000.

If any thing was wanting to show the impolicy of setting aside Judge Douglas at Charleston, the result of the recent elections would furnish it.

☞ It is common for Mr. Smith to excuse his whisky excesses at Washington by saying that several Senators, (naming them) drank as much, or more than he did. That *may* be possible; but, those gentlemen, however much they may have drank, never entrenched upon the bounds of propriety and gentlemanly bearing. Whereas, it is averred that intoxication converted Mr. Smith into a beast.

RESIGNED.—A. J. Thayer, Esq., has resigned the office of U. S. Attorney, for the district of Oregon. He is a gentleman of too much independence and spirit to hold an appointment at the hands of any one who expects personal fealty and service as a reward. He has made a capable and worthy officer.

The foregoing delineation of facts we will be qualified to upon the Evangelists.—*Delazon.*

After *preaching* "upon the Evangelists," you might commit upon them any offence, not excepting perjury.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Whiteaker has appointed the 29th day of December a day of "thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God."

## THE TESTIMONY.

We ask special attention to the letters of Messrs. Nesmith and Gordon, in this week's issue, showing up the falsehood, venality and treachery of Delazon, and his readiness to agree to any proposition, or to accept any terms, however dishonorable, which included his election to the Senate. From the testimony of these gentlemen, it is evident that they had no understanding with each other, or with third parties, in regard to a compromise with Delazon; since Col. Nesmith's visit to Albany,* and his assurance that neither he nor any of his friends could put further confidence in the honor or good faith of Delazon, immediately broke off the negotiations between the latter and Mr. Gordon. Whether Mr. Gordon engaged in dealings with Delazon for the sake of harmony in the party, or for *amusement*, he evidently had *a good bill of sale of the would-be Senator!*

As Col. Nesmith very plainly and pointedly told him, not one of those whom Delazon calls the "clique" could or would trust him further, under any circumstances; nor in any way assist him to an election to the Senate; nor did Mr. Gordon at any time assure him that they would do so. In that particular Delazon deceived himself.

That Delazon was for sale to the opponents of Gen. Lane, during the session of the legislature, and ready to have been used as a witness against and prosecutor of Lane, is as notorious as that he was at the seat of government.

*Col. Nesmith was at Albany with his family, visiting some relations.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—The Colonial papers of British Columbia take very little pains to conceal their contempt of American diplomacy in the adjustment of the San Juan difficulty. It is notoriously true, that we are no match for the British in negotiation, and are invariably the losers in every trial of diplomatic skill. The American policy has been, when great interests were at stake, to employ in their conduct men more distinguished for age and experience than for other qualities; and so our material interests have usually been more or less sacrificed to conservative considerations. The San Juan affair has been no exception to this general rule. It was entrusted, on the part of our government, to an individual of venerable age, of the highest respectability, and distinguished for military skill and achievements. Unused to the arts of diplomacy, and entertaining a strong personal prejudice against the American commander who had the previous conduct of the affair, he was easily flattered and cajoled by the British authorities into compliance with their wishes and desires. The following extract from the government organ (the *British Colonist*) at Victoria, shows the estimation in which the American commissioner is held by those who made use of him:

The United States Government is doing all that it can to make amends for Gen. Harney's unwarrantable seizure of San Juan. It is not only withdrawing the troops, but has proposed to leave a company on the island, two-thirds of whom are Irish, and the Commander *English*.

SUPREME COURT.—The State Supreme Court commenced its session in Salem, on Monday, Dec. 5th, 1859. Present—A. E. Wait, chief justice; R. P. Boise, R. E. Stratton, P. P. Prim, associate justices; J. G. Wilson, clerk. James M. Pyle, John H. Reed and D. W. Douthitt were admitted as attorneys.

Up to this date, decisions have been made in the following cases, to wit:

Geo. M. Bowen, pl'ff in error, vs. State of Oregon. Indictment and conviction for murner in Jackson county. Def't convicted and sentenced to be hung by court below. Judgment affirmed.

Samuel Horner, pl'ff in error, vs. State of Oregon. Indictment for attempt to extort money by threats, &c., in Lane county. Def't convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Penitentiary. Judgement reversed and case remanded.

Abraham Landes, pl'ff in error, vs. Ashley O. Stevens. Promissory note—defence, partial failure of consideration, Lane county. Judgment affirmed.

Geo. H. Armitage, pl'ff in error, vs. H. A. Stevens. Promissory note. Lane County. Judgment affirmed, with 10 per cent. damages.

COALITION.—The Lane faction have raised the "stop thief" cry of *coalition*. If *necessary* to secure Lane, they expect to bargain with the republicans, and to avert attention from their plan, they get up the ridiculous charge that there is danger that the anti-Lane democracy will coalesce with the republicans in the election of the U. S. senators. The very charge is ridiculous; if there is any bargaining done, they are the men who will do it. The affiliation and *prestige* in that business is altogether with them. Their very leaders are fresh from a coalition with the republicans (in the election of 1858) and know all about that party. Even the editor of one of their organs, an abolitionist by birth and education, (Slater) *voted for Lane and Logan for U. S. Senators* in the legislature. The same individual now has the cool effrontery to charge that there is danger of the anti-Lane men combining with the republicans. If anything of that kind is to transpire, Lane's adherents are the ones who will be found at it!

CHARACTERISTIC.—Delazon assumes to understand Grover's dissent from the *publication* of the statement of Mr. Barnhart, as a denial of the *facts*. That is not unlike his denunciation, at Champoeg of the author of the story that he had "threatened to cut out old Morgan's guts, &c., *on Pennsylvania Avenue*," as "a black-hearted liar." Mr. Grover said he had never said anything about "Pennsylvania Avenue," but that he had said Smith made that threat in *Lane's room*. Smith simmered. Grover offered too, if Smith requested it, to state all he did say in the room where Barnhart was. Smith didn't request!

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.—A serious accident occurred at the house of Urial Sanders, near Bethel, Polk county, on the 19th ult. As Oliver Mayhugh was attempting to force a refractory horse to enter the stable, the horse struck him on the head with his fore-foot, forming a compound fracture, by forcing the cork of his shoe through the skull. Drs. Boyle and Warriner were called, who made every exertion to remove the spicule of bone, but without success. They then used the trephine, which enabled them to remove a number of pieces of bone, together with a considerable quantity of extravasated blood. The patient, when last heard from, was doing well and promised a speedy recovery.

MURDER.—A young man named Rogers was murdered by a Mexican named Emanuel, at Williamsburg, Josephine county, on the 18th of November last. The murder was entirely unprovoked, and the perpetrator has escaped.

## A CARD.

Several scurrilous paragraphs, relating to me personally, have lately appeared in the *Oregon Democrat* from the pen of its Reverend editor, Delazon Smith. I am not able to account for the thing's assault upon me, as I have not, in any manner that I am aware of, rendered myself liable to its characteristic treachery and ingratitude. I never mistook its (Delazon's) sonorous and turgid verbosity for eloquence, or gave it (Delazon) credit for faith, honor or truth; and I was opposed to and was sorry for its election to the Senate. I never rendered it a personal or political service that I am aware of; nor treated it with more or less than ordinary courtesy when I chanced to meet it.

Did the personal insults to which I allude proceed from a reputable source, I would reply to them in the only manner which I consider fitting and proper in all such cases. But, coming, as they do, from a creature notoriously destitute of either truth, honor, or courage—from one who last winter disgraced the office and dignity of a U. S. Senator, by undisguised drunkenness and debauchery, and by the open and unblushing boon companionship of pimps and courtesans, and who now unites in himself the characters of a candidate for the U. S. Senate and of the editor of an obscene paper—who, without shame, in a promiscuous company, and in a public place, accused *his own son* of heinous crimes and vices, and denounced him in terms which the most unnatural parent would blush to use towards his child, even in private, and who, on a recent occasion, when upbraiding the same son with his follies and vices, was coolly informed by the youth, that he was only imitating the example of his worthy father—whose brains and courage lie in his mouth, and who has steeped himself to the ears in all kinds of treachery, vice and dishonor, I cannot be expected to take further personal cognizance of them, or of any assaults, however base, which may in future proceed from that source. I can bear, without injury, Delazon's harmless abuse, at a distance, and from behind his rampart of press and types; if he intrudes his vile carcase into my presence, I will inflict upon him the chastisement which such a dog deserves.

WM. J. BEGGS.

SALEM, OGN., Dec. 8th, 1859.

## A CARD.

Having observed in the *Oregon Democrat* a reply of the editor of that paper to the statement of Mr. Grover, that he had tendered to Mr. Smith, at Champoeg, an adjustment of the differences between them "in any mode recognized by gentlemen;" which statement was vouched by us; and having observed that Mr. Smith makes a denial of said statement, in which he speaks of Mr. G.'s having made a threat against him and Gen. Lane with "a double-barreled shot gun," we submit the following as our recollection of the circumstances at Champoeg:

After Mr. Smith and Gen. Lane had spoken, the audience called loudly for Mr. Grover, who, on taking the stand, said that his chief object there was to have some understanding with those gentlemen as to his personal relations with them. That he had understood that their labors thus far in the canvass had been devoted to slandering himself and other democrats. They both denied the charge as to him. He produced a letter from a gentleman in Yamhill county, detailing their remarks at Lafayette. They pronounced the letter false. Gen. Lane asked leave to explain, stating in what manner he had used Mr. Grover's name. He said that he had defended Mr. G., and was his friend. Mr. Smith explained, that he had used Mr. G.'s name in no disrespectful manner. But that he had said, that the man who had uttered a certain matter, published in the "Barnhart statement," "was a black-hearted liar." Mr. Smith was much excited. Mr. G. said, that as far as his name had been used in the "Barnhart statement," it was without his authority. Mr. G. then stated what he had said in a private conversation on the point referred to by Mr. S. It did not vary much from what Mr. S. had stated he heard, except as to the place of the occurrence; Mr. S. did not object to the statement. Mr. G. then said, that at the request of Mr. Smith, he would state all in public that he had said in private about him, and in his presence, so that there could be no misunderstanding. Mr. S. said nothing. Mr. Grover then went on to say, that he had met Mr. Smith and Gen. Lane there, to seek an adjustment of all personal differences between them and himself. Their remarks at other places, as reported in the public prints and in private letters, had impugned his manhood and his character as a man of honor, and he desired them to be assured that he did not avoid any responsibility which they might attach to his conduct; that he would respond to them in adjusting their differences in any manner they might deem proper, at that time or any time—at that place or any place. But, he said, if they *both* insisted upon attacking *one*, at the same time, and pressed the matter to "an affair of honor," he must be allowed "a double-barreled shot gun."

The last expression was, we suppose, to show how ungenerous the course of those gentlemen was. Mr. G. was on the defensive. But, he said, that they must cease using his name as they had been using it; and they agreed to do it.

NARCISSE A. CORNOYER,
MILTON SHANNON,
L. N. ENGLISH.

LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, December 7, 1859.

By last mail, thirty-one Oregon Donation Patents were received at this office for delivery to R. P. Boise, W. C. Bowering, D. H. Byrd, Elias F. Colby, Jacob Cousor, Daniel Clarke, Geo. C. Chandler, William Dodge, M. M. Dodson, Rice Dunbar, Thos. L. Fine, James C. Geer, Fred. W. Geer, Geo. W. Hunt, B. F. Harding, Wm. Johnson, Thomas Kelly, A. Kendal, Benj. A. Leonard, Albert W. Luther, John McCartey, Oliver Moore, John Nash, John Richardson, Nathaniel D. Symms, Delazon Smith, David Swart, Alfred Lavender, William Shaw, Perry Thomas, John M. Waters, also three Patents, in lieu of three returned to the Commissioner for correction. J. C. Avery, William Glover and Reuben A. Gesner.

B. JENNINGS, Register.

NIGGER STEALER.—The Eugene *Press* comes back at its old co-laborer, the editor of the Corvallis paper, as follows, insinuating that Slater was once an officer on the nigger stealing underground railroad:

It is no use, Mr. *Union*, the history we gave of your conversion to Laneism is true, and *you know it*. We never said you did not offer the *resolution*, indorsing Lane to the "Nationwool" convention; we were talking about a little *close wa-wa* you had before you went into the convention. You have turned around so often that you don't know your own tracks, and are too dull to make your own reckoning. Just keep cool—something may turn up better than a *clerkship*, and then you will be able to see more clearly. You had better not require too accurate a familiarity with the history of your mighty self, lest somebody might discover that *a certain Jimmy once belonged to the underground railroad and held the responsible position of carrying cold victuals to the secreted fugitives.*

You are associated with some men in whose presence it would be hazardous to expose pockets.—*Delazonian.*

There has been nothing stolen in this vicinity, we believe, since the filching from our office, about three months ago, of some unfinished copies of Grover's speech, which you and your relative furnished to the Portland papers.

CORRECTION.—In the proceedings of the withdrawing members of the State Convention, published in the *Statesman* of Nov. 22d, the name James W. Pugh was inadvertently inserted instead of James M. Pyle, as member of the Advisory Committee for Douglas county. The error was corrected in part of the edition, but some incorrect copies were sent south by mistake.

DELAZON—Do you think the "squibbing" is *sharp* enough to "deceive Lane and his friends?"

## LETTER FROM PORTLAND.

*Politics—a Senatorial Candidate—the Dalles Journal and its editor—Dashaways—Bound over, &c.*

PORTLAND, Dec. 7th, 1859.

EDITOR STATESMAN: Political matters in this county are very much as usual. Our friend —— is a candidate for the Senate; and to make himself popular with temperance people, has joined the "Dashaways." He is quite sanguine, and, as he is pretty sharp, he will doubtless make a fair run—if the next Legislature is composed of as plastic materials as the last one. He is reputed a keen bargainer in politics.

The Lane organ at the Dalles has got under way again, with the aid of some charity from Lane's Portland admirers. The idea of controlling Wasco county through the influence of such a paper as the *Journal*, and with such a *democratic* editor as Newell, is worthy of men who expect Lane to receive the Charleston nomination—one expectation is about as sensible as the other. I see that the *Journal* has a cavalier paragraph devoted to the "schoolmarm Judge," at Eugene, accusing him of being a recent convert to democracy, and therefore unable to appreciate and digest such hard *democratic* meat as the *Journal* contains. I have half a mind to post the Judge up on Newell's San Francisco politics, and his little peculiarity of "Did you speak to me?" just for the sake of the fun which might be derived from the reciprocal taunts and jeers of these two worthy pillars of the democratic temple. In a controversy between them, I don't think the pot would get much advantage over the kettle.

Mr. Newell says that the "calumny" in regard to his San Francisco career "originated with an individual who, under an *assumed name*, attained a certain degree of notoriety in Portland a few months back, and now flourishes in South Oregon." Whether Mr. O'Meara is here referred to, or not, I cannot say; but O'M. knew him well; and this may be N's way of retaliating. One thing is clear; that some one in Portland knew these "calumnies" to be truths; and N. knew he knew it, and on their first public appearance charges the individual who *knows most about him* with originating them. Ingenious, very; almost as good as "Did you speak to me?"

Some of our "Dashaway" friends have gone to your place, to attend the Supreme Court. I wish you would take some notice of them, and if you find one of them transgressing, remind him that the restriction extends beyond Portland. By the way, "Mc." wishes me to say that he has'nt joined the Dashaways, and isn't going to. As he never imbibes, he thinks that precaution unnecessary.

A man named Franklin Beeler was arraigned before Recorder Slater, yesterday, on several charges of stealing clothing, &c. He was committed for trial, the stolen property being found with him. He formerly lived in Linn county, and subsequently at Astoria, but has been about this city for some months past. A man named Hilton was on the same day committed to answer a charge of burglary—having been found in the dwelling of one of our citizens at a suspicious hour of the night. When discovered he said he "believed he was in the wrong house," of which fact there seemed to be no doubt; the question was, what was he doing there? which will be solved at the next term of our district court.

The *News* man has *again* discovered who "St. Pierre" is. As his hypothetical discovery seems to afford him no little gratification, I would be loath to disturb his equanimity by disputing its correctness. I would inform Dominie Pen., however, that his weakly project is indebted to its own insignificance, and not to any apprehension of mine, for immunity from the pen of Yours. ST. PIERRE.

RE-REJOINDER.—Judge Douglas has written a reply to Attorney General Black's response to his Harper's article upon popular sovereignty. It is published in pamphlet form. The concluding paragraph is as follows:

In conclusion, I have only to suggest to Judge Black and his confederates in this crusade, whether it would not be wiser for them, and more consistent with fidelity to the party which placed them in power, to exert their energies and direct all their efforts to the redemption of Pennsylvania from the thraldom of black republicanism, than to continue their alliance with the black republicans in Illinois, with the vain hope of dividing and defeating the democratic party in the only western or northern State which has never failed to cast her electoral vote for the regular nominee of the democratic party at any presidential election.

VOX POPULI, VOX DEI.—Never has anything occured in the history of our Territory which has met with so hearty a condemnation from all classes of our people, irrespective of party and party prejudices, as has the recent act of the great "pacificator," GEN. SCOTT, in so basely deserting our right to the Island of San Juan, and the almost *treacherous* concessions made to the importunate demands of the English.—*Olympia Democrat.*

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—Provisional arrangements are said to have been made already at Charleston, S. C., for some of the larger delegations to the democratic national convention, although the day for the meeting of that body has not yet been definitely fixed. The hall of the South Carolina Institute has been designated as the place of meeting for the convention. It is a spacious building, about 80 feet front by 130 deep, centrally situated on Meeting street, within a stone's throw of one of the principal hotels. The hall is admirably lighted and ventilated, and is one of the finest rooms in the country, being capable of seating 2,500 persons, including a gallery, with sofas, for 600.

J. Haddock Smith, son-in-law of Sam Medary, and successor of the Kanzas governor as editor of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, bolted the regular democratic county ticket in the late election, and was run in as clerk of the courts by republican votes, receiving 73 majority, while the democrats had 900 majority on their state ticket.

NOT MUCH DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman puzzling himself the other day over the recently introduced (into Oregon) distinctions of "Methodist south" and "Methodist north," asked what the difference was. An irreverent bystander replied that the only distinction consisted in one's "taking the sacrament from a *jug*, and the other from a *bowl*."

IN APRIL.—The Philadelphia *Press* (Forney's paper) says it is generally conceded at Washington that the Charleston convention will be held in April, and that the friends of Douglas are in favor of the earliest period.

☞ An Arkansas paper says that many of the girls in that State grow *six* feet.—*Exchange.*

We have heard of some very *large* feet, but not over *two*.

☞ The Washington *States* newspaper announced the birth of Senator Douglas' daughter as follows:

"Miss Ellen Douglas received to-day a most hearty welcome from those who had the extreme pleasure of making her acquaintance."

THE BOOK OF MARTYRS.—Delazon has omitted *Walton* from his book of martyrs. Walton was "abused" by him quite as much as "old T;" and we don't see the propriety of putting in one and keeping the other out.

☞ Much correspondence is crowded over to future numbers. Among it are some fresh exposures of debaucheries in Washington City.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The *Oregon Farmer* has a call for a State Agricultural Meeting, at Salem, February 22d, 1859.

☞ Gov. Whiteaker is in town, and will remain several weeks.

SERENADE.—We were indebted to some unknown vocal and instrumental performers for a "sweet serenade" one night last week.

## THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

We are indebted to Tracy & Co., J. W. Sullivan and S. J. McCormick for files of Atlantic papers.

The news is not important.

The detention of the prior mail was caused by the steamer on the other side getting upon a reef among the Bahama Islands. She lay there several days, and then got off without damage.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Maryland election has resulted in the choice of William H. Purnell (American) as Controller, with a Legislature which is democratic in both branches.

The Congressional delegation stands as in the last Congress, namely—three democrats and three opposition.

The State Legislature stands as follows: House, 25 Americans, 49 Democrats; Senate, 8 Americans, 13 Democrats—one district to hear from.

Ex-Governor Lowe and other distinguished Marylanders express confidence that the Legislature of that State will promptly enact such measures as will hereafter insure peaceable elections in Baltimore. The recent election was attended with bloody riots.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1859.

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|---|---|
| For the Constitution, | 10,419 |
| Against the Constitution, | 5,530 |
| For the Homestead law, | 8,758 |
| Against the Homestead law, | 4,712 |

BROWN'S TRIAL—HIS SENTENCE.

Brown was brought into the Court-house, Nov. 2, which was immediately thronged. The clerk asked Brown whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when Brown stood up, and in a clear and distinct voice said:

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny every thing but what I have all along admitted, the design on my part to free the slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter when I went into Missouri, and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side, moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, and to make an insurrection.

"I have another objection, and that is, it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which, I admit, has been fairly proven—for I admire the candor and truthfulness of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful and the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife, child, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, I would have been right. Every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment. This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament. That teaches me that, 'all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, should do I even so to them.' It teaches me, further, 'to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons. I believed that to interfere as I have done—as I have always freely admitted I have done—in behalf of his despised poor, was no wrong but right. Now it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and and unjust enactments. I admit, so let it be done.

"Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances, it has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness. I have stated from the first what was my intention, and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel, or made any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me also say something in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me. I hear it has been stated by some of them that I have induced them to join me; but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. Not one joined me but of his own accord, and the greater part at his own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, the Court proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the prisoner's guilt, he sentenced him to be hung, in public, on Friday the 2d of December. Brown received the sentence with composure. The only demonstration made, was with the clapping of hands, by one man, who did not live in Jefferson county. This was promptly suppressed and much regret was expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, is a brother in-law of Cook, one of the confederates of old Brown. Gov. Willard visited his brother-in-law, Cook, on the 28th, in jail, in company with Senator Mason. Gov. Willard urged Cook to make a full confession of all he knew connected with the affair at Harper's Ferry, in order to exonerate those who were innocent, and to punish those who were implicated, as the only atonement he could now make. Cook signified his willingness to do so, and he will probably make a written confession. He told Cook that he had nothing to hope for but death. Mrs. Willard, he states, is in great distress at the conduct of her brother.

A scout of 300 men had been ordered from Santa Fe against the Copper-mine Apaches.

A dispatch to the N. Y. *Express* says: "The Pennsylvania Opposition State Committee have agreed to call a State Convention to elect Delegates to the National Opposition Convention of the whole Union."

The *Leavenworth Times* states that the Indians on the Plains are exhibiting a hostile spirit. At one hundred and twenty miles east of Fort Riley, and thirty miles east of Saline, a body of fifty Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, had attacked two scouting parties of whites. The fate of one party, fifteen strong, had not been ascertained.

INVITATION TO JUDGE DOUGLAS.—The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has issued an extra sheet, containing eleven columns of signatures to the invitation given Judge Douglas to address the people of Indiana on political subjects.

A block of about twenty-five wooden tenements on Green street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, St. Louis, known as the Robbers' Roost, and composed of groggeries and disreputable dance-houses, was burned Nov. 3d. The loss is about $15,000.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—A Virginian writes to the Indianapolis *Sentinel* that there is a strong feeling in that State, among the leading democratic politicians, in favor of Governor Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency.

The Ohio *State Journal* (Rep.) thinks Chase, of Ohio, for President, and Bates, of Missouri, for Vice President, would make an invincible Opposition ticket.

SAN JUAN QUESTION.—The Administration has disclaimed having given Gen. Harney any instructions to take exclusive or military possession of San Juan Island; but, in case of such step being taken, it is not disposed to recede from it; while it will be ready to continue negotiations as to the disputed boundary. Lord Russell's letter is not offensive, and presents no demand except to restore the joint occupation before proceeding further. This is declined; but the correspondence continues amicably, and the conviction is fully entertained that Scott's presence and investigation will remove all points of embarrassment to the satisfaction of both sides.

A leading democrat in Tennessee, writing to the editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, from Grand Junction, in that State, suggests the following ticket for 1860: for President, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois; for Vice President, Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

Forty-eight Indian squaws were arrested on Sunday evening last in a house of ill-fame in Montreal.

It is said that about 468,000 of slave population of the South belong to the church—about one-seventh of the whole slave population.

At last accounts from Brownsville, Texas, most of the females had gone over to Matamoras for safety; others of them, who did not go over, were practicing in the use of firearms. The citizens have formed themselves into four camps, and take their turns in keeping a strict guard every night. They have an American, a Mexican, a French and a Spanish camp, and also have several pieces of artillery well charged with canister. Twenty-five of the citizens went out and took Cortinas' second in command, and are going to hang him. Cortinas sent them word if they did hang him, he would come down on them with one thousand men and burn the whole place.

The President's Message will be shorter than the last one. Mr. Buchanan is at the Department of State at 8 o'clock daily, preparing it.

The Concord, (N. H.) *Patriot*, after quoting extracts from private letters of ex-President Pierce, showing that his determination is fixed "never again to be candidate for any office," says that "his name, '*under no possible circumstances*,' will be presented to the Charleston Convention.

In Alabama, several influential journals give Mr. Douglas a very warm support. The Mobile *Register* is active and open in the advocacy of his nomination. The Tuscaloosa *Monitor* avows its perfect willingness to take him as a candidate; and the Selma *Sentinel* quotes the words of Zollicoffer of Tennessee, Senators Benjamin of Louisiana, Fitzpatrick of Alabama, Brown of Mississippi, Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, the language of the Constitution, of the messages of Presidents Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, the speeches of Bayard, Orr, Cobb, Morse, the judicial opinions of Chief Justice Taney, Mr. Justice John A. Campbell, in support of the correctness of Mr. Douglas' policy and his interpretation of the Kansas Nebraska act.

Senator Hale publishes a card, denying in toto, all complicity in or knowledge of Brown's conspiracy, and pledging himself to go voluntarily to Virginia, Maryland, or anywhere else, where a grand jury may find a bill against him.

The Hon. F. P. Blair of Missouri, a few days since, emancipated five slaves, consisting of one man, and a mother and three daughters, at the Circuit Court in St. Louis.

Roger A. Pryor, recently editor of the Washington *States* newspaper, Senator Douglas' national organ, has just been elected to Congress from the Richmond Va. district.

It is stated that another highly important discovery has just been made near Frederick-town, Mo., being a "vein, or, rather, formation," some forty or fifty feet wide, containing platinum and gold. Messrs. Kraut and Weis