The Oregon Statesman.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1860.

THE INEVITABLE FRUIT.

A sentiment has obtained to a great extent, among those who have been aware of the manner in which the federal appropriations for the public service in Oregon have been misapplied and perverted for the purpose of furthering Lane's interests, and rewarding Lane's personal supporters, that so long as the money was disbursed among our citizens, and put in circulation in the country, the fact that it was sometimes entrusted to ignorant, careless, or dishonest hands, and therefore frequently squandered or embezzled, or put to improper uses, would not occasion any serious or important injury to the country at large, however much private interests might be made to suffer through such practices. But there is a serious public evil which is not only likely but *certain* to arise, from the misuse and perversion of the funds appropriated for the public service on the Pacific coast; an evil which should not be overlooked, or under-estimated.

No one believes that the federal authorities at Washington and the members of Congress can always be kept in ignorance of abuses which, from long practice, have become so familiar to the people of Oregon, that there is scarcely an attempt at concealment of them. There is a story told of an old Mexican gentleman, who had become so accustomed to the almost daily revolutions in the government of that unhappy republic, that he died from sheer surprise one morning, on being informed that the previous day had passed without even an attempt at a revolution. Many citizens of Oregon would doubtless be equally surprised, at the positive assurance that *all* the federal offices in Oregon were filled with honest, efficient, and disinterested incumbents, and that the public business was transacted with reference to the good of the country, instead of for the benefit of private interests and ambitions. It is a matter of common notoriety, that there is scarcely a dollar disbursed by any federal appointee in Oregon, without special reference to the interests of Lane and his satellites. Every man who supplies the government officials with a pound of flour or bacon; every man who performs any sort of service, as clerk, laborers or cook for any of the offices; every man who is awarded a contract to furnish supplies of any kind for the government service, is "expected to sing praises to Jo. Lane over every dollar he receives," while the disbursing official is required to do likewise over every dollar he pays out. Remissness in this respect is speedily detected, and summary punishment threatened, by the watchful satellites of the injured Lane.

It is impossible, we say, that these things can be kept from the knowledge of the federal authorities, and of Congress. Indeed, we have evidence that they are now well known—almost, if not quite as well known at Washington City as they are here in Oregon. If there is any knowledge lacking on the subject, there are many not only able, but willing and eager to supply it. And the consequence at length will be, that Congress will refuse, altogether, to appropriate money for disbursement in Oregon, for any purpose. This will not probably occur while Gen. Lane retains the favor of the administration and of a majority of the dominant party in Congress; but the day will come, and it is now not far distant, when the rottenness and corruption of the present office-holding factin on this coast will be thoroughly exposed; and Oregon will suffer a penance for so long permitting such a state of things, in a deprivation of the annual appropriations which have hitherto been expended here, and which have added considerably to the wealth and prosperity of our State. This is not mere idle speculation. The aversion of Congress to appropriate money from the public treasury, without an urgent necessity, or some political object in view, is notorious; and when popular odium once attaches to any usual subject of Congressional appropriation, members of Congress are very loth to incur popular displeasure, by voting away the public money upon it. We all remember—some of us, perhaps, keenly—how "Col. Faulkner, our true friend, and a just man," when soliciting the suffrages of his Virginia constituents for re-election to Congress, made a virtue of his instrumentality in defeating an appropriation to pay our war debt. He was playing upon the very natural and general public sentiment against expending the treasure of the people upon questioned objects. And the fact of his defeat is no evidence that the argument did not have its weight. We shall doubtless, one of these days, hear of members of Congress taking credit to themselves that they voted against appropriating money to be expended in Oregon, for the purpose of bolstering up Jo. Lane's personal party, and keeping him in the Senate.

There is another consideration in connection with this matter, which our citizens would do well to ponder. If Gen. Lane is permitted, through the indifference or inaction of the people, to perpetuate himself in office through official corruption, and by a system of bargain and sale of the dignities and profits connected with the administration of public affairs in Oregon, the whole body politic will finally become so demoralized and corrupt, that any man, however base and undeserving, who may through trickery and fraud obtain a place which will enable him to control a portion of the federal patronage, may do as Lane has done, and by the purchase of venal support, retain his position in office, in spite of the popular wishes and opposition to him.

OF COURSE.—An article in a little dingy sheet (published at Roseburg, on T'Vault's old cast-off type,) written by Mosher, son-in law of Lane, and, of course recipient of federal patronage, recommends the *mobbing* of the *Statesman*. You had better "try that on," my little man. In monarchical countries that remedy is sometimes applied to a free press which dares oppose the government, but we don't think Lane is quite *mo narch* enough in Oregon to warrant an experiment of that kind upon an independent press. If the family think otherwise, they can "wade in." Delusion also advises a mob. Hadn't those two worthies better redress their own grievances, and not call upon a mob to do it? Wouldn't they like to have John Adam's *Sedition law* enacted in Oregon?

Mr. Alphabetical Coon, the *nominal* editor of Mosher's little seven-by-nine, is gratuitously advised not to be further used to rake land office and Lane chesnuts from the fire. At any rate, if he chooses to disturb ours, we will publish a short chapter on the subject of obtaining goods under false pretences, which may be interesting to Douglas county grand juries.

LAFAYETTE.—The court-house and jail, constructed of brick are nearly completed. During the past year Messrs. Snow and Wolfe have also erected two brick stores.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—See the advertisement of Messrs. Holbrook, Allan & McKinlay.

AN HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE—SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.—In his speech on the Oregon Bill, in the House of Representatives, June 10, 1848, Senator Brown, of Mississippi, said:

"*Whether Congress has a right at all to interfere with the laws of a Territorial Legislature, may well be questioned.*"

This extract may be found in the bound volume of Senator Brown's speeches, lately issued. It is on page 135. Senator Brown was then a popular sovereignty man, and did not believe Congress had any right to interfere with the laws which a Territorial Legislature might pass.

Gen. Lane occupied a more radical *squatter sovereignty* position than Senator Douglas ever has, when he recommended the people of Oregon to go on with a State government though not admitted—"take no step backwards." The Oregon constitution prohibited slavery in Oregon, and Lane said go on under the constitution, without waiting to be admitted. According to his present theory, slavery existed in the *Territory* by virtue of the constitution. The Territorial government existed until lawfully superceded by Congress. But Lane recommended the people to go on with a government which *prohibited* slavery, in opposition to the Territorial government. That was *extreme squatter sovereignty*—farther than Douglas goes.

Delusion was opposed to setting the State in motion until admission, until Joseph's whisky and promises converted him, after his arrival in Washington, and then he echoed "take no step backwards."

THE SAME HERE.—Grave charges have been forwarded to the Interior Office, Washington, against Gen. Ward B. Burnett, surveyor general of Nebraska, and his removal prayed for. One section alleges that Burnett "awarded a contract for surveying to H. Z. Ludington and one Mackey, (neither of them practical surveyors), for the purpose of having them sell it for a bonus."

It is charged that the surveyor general of Oregon, Col. Chapman, has done this same thing—that contracts have been let to men who were not practical surveyors—who didn't know a compass from a cart—and they have sold them to surveyors, for several hundred dollars. This is in violation of law.

The 16th charge against Burnett, is in the following words:

That in consequence of his absense from his post, without the permission of the Department, important duties of the office are neglected, and deputies suffer loss for want of his signature.

About what proportion of the time have our surveyor general, and the tenants of the Winchester land office spent in their offices since their appointment?

ANOTHER MURDER IN POLK CO.

We learn from Gen. McCarver that "Mountain Robinson," well known to all old Oregonians, was killed in Spring Valley, Polk county, by an Irishman whose name our informant did no know, on Thursday night last. Just at dusk Robinson and the Irishman, who were upon a good-natured drunken frolic, went to Robinson's house. During the night the Irishman was heard by one of the neighbors making a noise; upon letting him in, he was found to be very drunk, and mumbling "Robinson is gone in." In the morning the Irishman, sobered, went to Robinson's house, and returning, informed the neighbors that Robinson was dead, and that there was blood in the house; but said he left him alive the night before, and that somebody had murdered him. On going to his house Robinson was found dead, his jaw broken, face badly beaten, and marks of a heavy blow across the forehead—the wounds apparently inflicted with a club. It is conjectured that Robinson and the Irishman got into a drunken quarrel, and that the latter killed him. Robinson was an Englishman, an inoffensive, dissipated man, and had spent the most of his life (he was about 55) west of the Rocky mountains. He has drank a deluge of whisky, and several times been frightfully wounded with knives and bullets. His acquaintances regarded him as stry shinne and shot proof, but the shillelah was too much for him. Robinson has heirs in England, but none in Oregon.—He leaves a farm and considerable stock in Spring Valley.

POOR FRENCH.—Mr. French, the 1st officer of the *Northerner*, had been long on the San Francisco and Oregon route, and was known to most persons who have traveled upon it during the last six or eight years. He was a noble-hearted and gallant fellow, and an universal favorite. When he started to return to the steamer for the last time, he was urged by those on shore to remain, and told he could never reach the ship. He replied, "I have as much to live for as any other man, but my life belongs to the Captain and people of that ship, and I am going off. Take my watch, give it to Capt. Bahuer; tell him to send it to my wife, and tell her I died thinking of her, and doing my duty."

INDIAN DASHAWAYS.—Some of the Indians on Lake Superior have formed a Temperance Society. It was occasioned by the defection of a chief in whom they placed implicit confidence, who indulged a little too freely in the ardent, and while drunk spent a considerable amount of money intrusted to his keeping. The red men had an indignant meeting over it, and, after a most emphatic series of *grunts*, formed a self-protective association, based on fundamental principles—that is to say, the first Indian who got drunk was to be tied to a stump and whipped with 25 lashes. If this penalty was to be established in Oregon, the Portland Dashaways would soon be more appropriately called *lash*-aways.

HARD TO PLEASE IN IOWA.—It will be recollected that the editor of the Portland *Advocate* grumbled considerably because Gov. Whiteaker, in his thanksgiving proclamation did not recommend the people to return thanks to the Supreme Being. Some of the Iowa papers find fault with the Governor's proclamation for thanksgiving in that State, because in it, it is asserted that the State has been blessed with *plentiful harvest* this year, whereas, they say, *every one knows there was but half a crop.*

MORE TOLERANCE THAN DELUSION LIKES.—By the last mail we received the following letter; we omit the name of the author:

EUGENE CITY, OGN., Jan. 11, 1860.

MR. BUSH—*Sir*: You will please change the direction of my *Statesman* from Long Tom to Eugene City. I would send you the am't that I owe you, but for the best reason in the world—I havn't got it, but I must have the *Statesman*.

Although I differ from you in the course you have thought best to pursue of late, still I admire the manly stand taken by the editors of the *Statesman*, and after all, it is perhaps best to give those who have been in office as long as Gen. Lane, a push occasionally to keep them all right. Yours truly, ——

All right; you shall have the *Statesman*.

THE POLK COUNTY MURDER.—Judge Boise has appointed a special term of the Polk County court to commence February 6, for the trial of Matthew Moss, for the murder of George Harper. Moss denies the commission of the crime, but we understand the proof is conclusive against him.

CORVALLIS.—At the charter election recently held in the above village, J. B. Congle was chosen mayor, Mr. Gillespie, recorder, and A. J. McEwan, A. R. McConnell, H. C. Riggs, J. H. Caton, and Messrs. Roberts and Clark, councilmen.

SAN JUAN.

The best defence of the American title to the Island of San Juan, is contained in the following from the London *Star*:

"When the boundary line was fixed at the forty-ninth parallel, it was contemplated to run it right westward, and it only stopped at the shore between Frazer river and Rubert's Point, because if drawn further it would cut Vancouver's island in two, leaving the southern or much smaller portion to the United States; that was felt to be an inconvenience, and it was therefore agreed that the line should be drawn southward from the point named, for the purpose of including the entire of Vancouver's island within the British dominions. Well, when any ambiguity, real or alleged, exists in a treaty, the rule is a settled one that it is to be interpreted in accordance with its object. In this case the only object of taking the line southward, instead of continuing it westward, was not to divide Vancouver's island. If that island had not lain in the way it would never have been a question about San Juan and the rest of the Haro group, for they lie considerably to the south of the forty-ninth parallel; and the Americans may reasonably say that, as drawing the line southward was a concession on their part, and that as their interpretation of the clause fulfills the object in view, it is the right one. A fair arbitrator, we think, would be disposed to give great weight to this argument."

When Gen. Scott arrived here, the San Juan question was practically settled, and had been for two months. The Americans were in peaceable possession of the Island and exercising, unmolested, civil and military jurisdiction over it. There was no occasion for Gen. Scott's doing anything, except reporting that there was nothing to do. But, instead of doing that, he opened the matter, in violation of his instructions ordered Capt. Pickett off, offered joint occupancy, an offer the British authorities had too much judgment to accept, and recommended the recall of Gen. Harney, and the abolition of the Department of Oregon.

☞ Our St. Louis correspondent, whose letter is published on the first page of this issue, alludes to Delusion's being in such condition (drunk) in the Senate, at times that the presiding officer refused to recognize him. The following extract from Congressional proceedings, shows one instance in which the presiding officer refused to recognize Delusion:

From the Congressional Globe.

"In the Senate, February 25th, 185 —the secretary proceeded to call the roll, on the motion of Mr. Doolittle:

Mr. Smith, (of Oregon) when his name was called, said: I have sought some half a dozen times, an opportunity to assign the reason which would govern my vote; but as the chair did not choose to recognize me, I decline to vote.

Mr. Trumbull. I rise to a question of order. Debate is not in order while the roll is being called.

The Presiding officer. The point of order is well taken.

The result was announced, yeas, 19, nays, 29."

WILL HE DODGE THIS TIME?—Lane is on the committee on public lands. The Homestead Bill will be before that committee. We shall see whether he will face the music this time. Last year, he "dodged it" the second time, after having voted *against it* once. *Delusion* is the authority for Joseph's dodging. The Southern Senators evidently didn't like Joseph's playing *fast and loose* on the Homestead bill, and were resolved to make him *face the music*, and so the friends of Cobb, Breckinridge, Hunter and others, candidates for the Charleston nomination, put him on a committee where it will be difficult to be on *both sides!* "God bless you!"

WANT TO SELL OUT.—Some of the *stockholders* in Delusion's press want to sell out. One of them offers his interest for 20 per cent., or 80 per cent. less than he paid for it. He can't find a purchaser. The stock of paper donated will soon be worked up, and there will have to be an assessment upon stockholders to get another supply. If our friend can't *sell* out, he will make money by *giving out*. Many of Delusion's subscribers are likewise anxious to sell out. They think they have been *bored* as much as they can stand. At the end of its year, it won't have 300 subscribers.

THE WASHINGTON ESTIMATE OF LANE.—It will be seen that our Senator was made chairman of, perhaps, the most unimportant committee of the Senate—Engrossed bills. With his distinguished military reputation, one would have supposed he would have been placed at the head of the military committee; but instead of that he is placed at the very tail. Lane's position upon the committees show the rank he occupies in the Senate. Of course Lane's utter want of qualification for any committee which has anything to do, is well known. But, though they have placed him at the head of the most insignificant one, there is probably no other man in the Senate so poorly qualified for it. The only duty of the Engrossed bill committee is to compare bills and see if the clerks have copied them correctly. It is doing no injustice to Lane to say he hasn't much qualification for that duty.

SUSTAIN GEN. HARNEY.—We are indebted to Gen. Tilton, and officers of the Washington Territory legislature for copies of a series of resolutions maintaining our title to the San Juan Island, applauding Gen. Harney's action in the premises, and remonstrating against the abolition of the Department of Oregon, or the recall from it of Gen. Harney, as recommended by Gen. Scott. They are sound.

OHIO.—The forty-eight delegates to the Charleston Convention from Ohio chosen from the Congressional districts, are all for Douglas. The State Convention for appointing four delegates at large is to be held on the 5th of January. The delegates elected to this State Convention, so far, are all for Douglas, and the 5th of January convention will probably be unanimous for him.

ALERT.—The Alert Hook and Ladder Company, Salem, numbers about fifty efficient members. Their officers are as follows: foreman, Samuel Bass; 1st assistant, R. A. Barker; 2nd assistant, C. Uzufovage; secretary, I. R. Moores; treasurer, M. Hirsch.

In noticing the Portland Fire Companies, we omitted to mention that all of them had provided elegantly furnished and decorated council rooms.

COINCIDENCE.—It is a singular coincidence that the day fixed for the Charleston Convention, the 23d of April, should be the birthday of two of the leading candidates for its nomination—Buchanan and Douglas. Mr. Buchanan was born April 23, 1791; Mr Douglas was born April 23, 1813.

BEESON.—John Beeson, formerly of Oregon, the N. Y. papers say, is about to start a paper in that city to advance the interests of the Indians. It is to be called the *Calumet*. We think the speculation is intended to "advance the interests of Mr. Beeson," instead of the "sauvages."

ALABAMA INITIATING OREGON.—The Senate of Alabama refused, by a vote of 18 to 14, to concur with the House resolution to go into the election of U. S. Senator. This is regarded by the Montgomery *Advertiser* as equivalent to a postponement of the election for two years.

QUESTION OF VERACITY.—It will be recollected that Mr. Grover, in his Dallas speech, by very plain intimation, charged Delusion with falsehood. Delusion has once or twice promised to notice the matter, but has never yet found it convenient!

MCCORMICK'S ALMANAC.—This *Oregon Institution* for 1860 is out, and for sale at most of the stores of Oregon. It is filled with valuable local information, and is worth more to an Oregonian than all the other almanacs published.

☞ Advertisements again crowd us, and we are obliged to cut them.

LATER FROM THE STATES—NO SPEAKER ELECTED—TIME FIXED FOR HOLDING THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS—THE REMAINING HARPER'S FERRY BROTHER HUNG.

We are indebted to Tracy & Co., and J. W. Sullivan for files of papers by the *Pacific*.

The dates from Washington are to the 23rd of December. No speaker had been chosen; Sherman of Ohio, Republican, lacked four votes of a majority for the last dozen ballots. 30 ballots had been had; after the 29th, Bocock, democrat, withdrew his name, and on the 30th the result was as follows:

Sherman	110
Boteler	31
Barksdale	20
Bocock	12
Taylor	7
Scattering	46
Whole number of votes	226
Necessary to choice	114

The Southern Knownothings refused to vote for a democrat, and the Northern Democrats refused to vote for a Knownothing. We think the contest was ended before the holidays by the election of Sherman. It was said some of the Southern Knownothings would vote for him finally.

In the Senate the following committees were announced:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk and Crittenden.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright and Hammond.

On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman and Saulsbury.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chesnut and Lane.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomas, Slidell, Hammond and Nicholson.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green and Powell.

On Post Offices—Messrs. Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright and Hemphill.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh and Bragg.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Polk and Hemphill.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Fitch, Rice and Haun.

On Pensions—Messrs. Thomson, Clay, Saulsbury and Powell.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden and Nicholson.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory and Bragg.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee and Kennedy.

On Patents—Messrs. Bigler, Thomson, Toombs and Hemphill.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis and Kennedy.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick and Haun.

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, and Powell.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, and Davis.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane and Bigler.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Haun and Saulsbury.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce and Bayard.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The meeting of the National Democratic Convention has been fixed for the 23d of April next. The reason assigned for so early a meeting is, that Charleston is considered by many a sickly city during the summer season.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Republican Convention will be held at Chicago, June 12th, next.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, announces the death of Hon. Linn Boyd, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky.

KANSAS.—The following officers were elected: Governor, Charles Robinson; Lieut. Governor, Joseph P. Root; Secretary of State, John W. Robinson; Auditor, Geo. S. Hillyer; Treasurer, Wm. Tholan; Attorney General, Benj. F. Simpson; Superintendent Instruction, Wm. R. Griffith; Chief Justice, Thomas Ewing, Jr.; Associate Justices, Sam'l A. Kingman, Lawrence D. Bailey; Member of Congress, Martin F. Conway. The democrats carried but one county in the State.

Robinson and Conway were elected to the same offices under the Topeka constitution. The State will doubtless be admitted this winter, as the democratic party cannot afford to have the "Bleeding Kansas" issue in the Presidential election of 1860.

U. S. SENATOR FOR MINNESOTA.—M. S. Wilkinson, of Blue Earth county, republican, was elected by the Minnesota Legislature for U. S. Senator.

TEXAS.—The egislature of Texas has chosen L. T. Wigfall for U. S. Senator. For a wonder, Houston was not a candidate.

Much dissatisfaction, it is said, exists among a portion of the democratic Senators at the arrangement of the committees of that body. Several claimed that Douglas should be restored to the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee—a boon which was refused.

Mr. Lane introduced a bill to pay the Oregon war debt.

EXECUTION OF BROWN'S CONFEDERATES.—The last scene of the Harper's Ferry tragedy was enacted on Friday, Dec. 16, at Charlestown, Va., in accordance with the fiat of the law. The two free negroes, Green and Copeland, were hanged at a little after 11 o'clock, and the white men, Cook and Coppie, at a few minutes before one in the afternoon, after having made an unsuccessful effort to escape on the previous night. The painful event was witnessed by about ten thousand persons, exclusive of the military, but no disturbance whatever took place.

They were reserved and rather quiet, but joined with fervor in the religious ceremonies conducted by the Rev. Messrs. North, Lehr and Waugh. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calmly and quietly while their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guard of the jail, were helped into the wagon, and took seats on their coffins. Their appearance was rather of hopeless despair than of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession slowly moved to the field of death. The wagon reached the scaffold at 13 minutes before 1 o'clock, and the prisoners ascended with firmness scarcely surpassed by Capt. Brown. After a brief prayer, the ropes were adjusted, the caps pulled down over their heads, and both were launched into eternity in seven minutes after they ascended the gallows. They both exhibited the most unflinching firmness, saying nothing, with the exception of bidding farewell to the ministers and the Sheriff, and after the rope was adjusted about Cook's neck, he exclaimed, "be quick as possible," which was repeated by Coppie.

After hanging about 30 minutes both bodies were taken down and placed in black walnut coffins prepared for them. That of Cook was then placed in a poplar box labelled and directed as follows: "Ashbel P. Willard (Gov. of Indiana) & Robert Crowley, 104 William street, N. Y., care Adams' Express." The coffin of Coppie was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother in Iowa.

INDIANA FOR DOUGLAS.—The delegates to the Indiana Democratic State Convention to choose delegates to Charleston, have been chosen. The convention will contain a majority of thirty for Douglas. The States papers say this is "considered as settling Mr. Lane's aspirations for the Charleston nomination." All the nonsense about Lane and the Presidency, except that started by himself and his Hibben tribe, grew out of an attempt of Mr. Buchanan to use him (Lane) as a *decoy duck*, to carry Indiana for himself (Buchanan). Of course, having failed in that, there is no further use for the decoy.

REASONS ENOUGH.—J. H. Breeding's paper comes back from the Eugene City office, marked by the P. M. as follows: "not taken out; moved away; left the country; 'gone.'" He owes $10.

☞ California will send delegates to the Charleston Convention favorable to the nomination of Dickinson, it is said.

LETTERS FROM PORTLAND.

The Weather—The skim milk mines—Our County Treasurer—Philosophical Remark—Scavengers—A Meek Saint—Shooting, &c.

PORTLAND, Jan. 17, 1860.

EDITOR STATESMAN: The past week has "evaporated" without anything very unusual to mar the circumambient monotony of the subscriber's existence. The weather, that universal makeshift for non conversationalists, has "lighted up," and old Sol is beaming upon us as is his wont when our Italian skies are cloudless.

Navigation is resumed upon all the waters hereabouts, and business is "slightually" improving. Si-mil-ka-meen engrosses the greatest share of public attention at the present writing. That many are going and preparing to go is understood. It is rumored that our county Treasurer has departed to that auriferous region, for the purpose of raising enough to settle a small score with the county. A mere trifle, four thousand dollars or so, being the "difference," that is *non-est*. I think the Treasurer aforesaid, will dig the amount at once and remit it—that at least is a very charitable view to take of the matter. His sureties, I understand, are looking for him, with the view of "argufying" a few of the "sends" out of him.

The steamer *Pacific* will doubtless be in tonight. She is over-due now; the cause of her delay, is thought to be detention on account of the Atlantic mails; not much anxiety is expressed. In conversation with an ancient mariner, this morning, I was impressed with the great danger attending the going down to the sea in ships, "for," said he, "the best ship in the world, will sink if her time has come." I nodded a melancholly acquiescence to that sage and philosophical remark, and went and "saw Faulkner."

Since it is understood that little *Thelby* hires those dirty scavengers, —— and ——, to "write out" his "feelinks" for publication in poor Delusion's vehicle of venom, little attention is attracted thereunto.

That model representative of all the cardinal virtues—Col. Chapman—is after poor Delusion with a sharp stick. The slick old man aspires to the Seenate. He says that as poor Delusion has gone up, he don't see why he, as the only *true* friend of Lane, should not be the choice of Joseph and his blowers and strikers. The meek-mannered old gentleman has said that he can carry Lane county for himself and Lane, but he don't desire to say much about it, till poor Delusion is formally withdrawn bodily from the contest by his *friends* (query, where are they?) which will be before many moons.

Poor Delusion! what a sad commentary does his brief but infamous career present. A depraved heart, guided by bad whisky, has found its proper level. What a warning does his wre ched example present to immature minds, who witness the loathsome spectacle portrayed in his periodical insane, yet impotent curses and ravings. Poor man! he is truly very low down.

A Polk county gentleman, Mr. H. Fuller, has been taking out sports down a trifle, in the way of shooting at a mark with the rifle. Mr. F. has made his expenses thus far, and acquired the reputation of a crack shot.

January 18, 1860.

The *Pacific* came in last night at 8 o'clock, P. M. She brings little news. Latham is U. S. Senator, for California, much to the surprise of everybody; his election is considered tantamount to Gwin's defeat next year. I notice in the army intelligence that Gen. Harney is to retain command of the Dept. of Oregon; and among army changes, there is none for Oregon. Gen. Harney and Capt. Ingalls are in town. Col. Hooker, I believe, is also still here. The General looks as though he was good for thirty years yet. Yours, ST. PIERRE.

Douglas in Indiana—The mines—A Bath—New Wharf—Your junior, Jeweley, &c.

PORTLAND, Jan. 19, 1860.

EDITOR STATESMAN: The Lane family here have weakened somewhat, since hearing the news that Indiana has instructed for Douglas. (By the way, isn't that glorious news?)

The steamer *Carrie Ladd* brought no news from Simil-ka-meen yesterday. There is quite an excitement here about those new diggings, and large numbers of our citizens contemplate going—many have already gone. The *Carrie Ladd* is doing a good business now in the way of carrying freight and passengers.

Last night, when the *Express* came down, Norton, of Tracy & Co's express, rushed down to the river to get his packages. It was very dark, but as the *Express* usually lies close along-side of the wharf, he thought all was right, and "went ahead." Pretty soon he heard "something drap," and, on investigation, found it was himself—Nor'on! Captain Wiggins, of the *Champoeg*, who was close behind him, followed him "kersplash"—for the purpose of pulling him out—(perhaps) The pair were fished out, slightly damp, but not much damaged. They took it very philosophically. "I am glad you fell in," said Norton to Wiggins, (he's had no previous acquaintance). "I'm d—d glad *you* fell in," growled the old salt in reply. "Misery loves company," suggested Norton. "You bet your life," responded Wiggins, and thereupon they adjourned to the Bank Exchange, on the plea that they were *dry!*

Mr. Vaughn is building an excellent wharf in front of his store on Front street. I am glad to see he is leaving the fine shade tree, which grows on the bank. The wharf will be built around it, and seats will be placed under the tree, for the solace and pleasure of Mr. Vaughn's numerous friends.

Mr. Begee, your junior, is in town, and is to all appearance enjoying himself—notwithstanding rumors are rife that he has been the recipient of certain missives of dire portent. I am inclined to believe he will not be *frightened* away from Portland, by the mere sound of a warlike reputation. In my next I will give you some particulars in regard to some *bullying* operations, here and elsewhere. I am fully posted.

G. C. Robbins, the pioneer jewelry man of Portland, and I believe of Oregon, has removed to his new place on Front street, where he displays a stock suited to all ages, sexes and conditions. He asked me in the other day to look it it, and I sighed when I thought I had no o e to purchase a beautiful diamond set for—and *nary spondulick to pay for it with!* Birnbaum also has a lot of the "same sort," farther up.

The boat goes up in a few minutes, so I am obliged to close. If I have an opportunity I will write again this week. Yours, ST. PIERRE.

Jan. 20.—Jos. Knott, his sons, Bob Ladd, and six or eight others left here for the new mines yesterday.

Three prisoners escaped from the penitentiary, one yesterday and two the day before. Kerns, sent from Salem, is one's name, and another Sims. The third I don't know. A. C. Gibbs, was coming in from the Plains and met Sims a mile or two out, and in a friendly way recommended him to return, and, in consideration of the hard times out he took his advice. ST. P.

DOUGLAS.—Every delegate thus far elected to the Charleston Convention, with the exception of those from Oregon, is in favor of Douglas for the Presidency.

The Mobile (Alabama) *Register* says that a great change has taken place in the public mind of the south since March last in reference to Mr. Douglas. Then it was difficult to find a person who was a supporter of the Illinois Senator, or who would vote for him if nominated by the Charleston Convention. Now the impression generally prevails that he is the only man "to beat back with dismay and confusion the Northern army of Black Republicans;" while the "under no circumstances" men are getting to be very scarce indeed.

It is with great gratification we note these evidences of a return to common sense, and to a correct view of the great importance Judge Douglas is to both the country and the Democratic party in the present emergency. And he is so, simply because he can command a larger vote in the free States than any other Democrat. If Judge Douglas cannot carry States enough to elect him, it is needless to say no other Democrat would be likely to succeed. Southern Democrats are beginning to see that, and the result will be, that, by the time the Charleston Convention meets, a majority of the delegates from the South will favor his nomination. Prejudice and passion and hot zeal will, doubtless, govern some of the delegates, but not many. The great majority will take a sensible view of the present position of the two great parties of the country, and vote for the nomination of a candidate who will have a reasonable chance of success.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION LAST.—Recently a Congregational pulpit was vacant in Connecticut, and the society appointed a committee to inquire of an eminent divine for a suitable pastor; the committee called, and the eminent divine thought he knew a candidate who would suit them. The first question the committee asked, was, Is he a popular man? The second, Is he a good speaker? Third, Is he social and easy in his manner? Fourth, Is he a man of decided talents? Fifth, Can he live on a small salary? And then, as the committee was about taking leave, with hat in hand, and one foot over the door sill, the spokesman added—"*he's a man of piety, we suppose.*"

THE CONDITION OF UTAH.—The Utah officials now at Washington make quite as bad representations of the condition of that territory as have been given by newspaper correspondents. They tell the president that they must resign their posts unless there is some radical change in the policy of the government toward the Mormons. They say that the federal government and its officers have not a particle of authority in the territory; that Brigham Young rules as supremely as ever, and that no law can be executed and no crime punished; that murder and robbery are common and notorious, while the perpetrators cannot be brought to justice. The army is inactive and useless, because Gen. Johnston is trammeled by such stringent instructions that he can do nothing, and the general government is more than ever the subject of derision and contempt among the Mormons. The order of Danites, which is a regularly organized banditti, receives accessions from desperate men who have no other sympathy with Mormonism except as it gives them the opportunity to plunder with safety and lead a dissolute life. The only thing accomplished by the visit of the army to Utah has been to make a market for the surplus produce of the Mormons, and thus to increase their wealth at the expense of the government.

☞ Fernando Wood, democrat, has been elected mayor of N. Y., beating Havemeyer, administration democrat, and Opdyke, republican. Havemeyer had the Tammony Hall nomination, but he has been a sort of free soiler, and was half a Fremont man in 1856. Judge Greene C. Bronson, formerly collector of New-York, removed by secretary Guthrie, for refusing to appoint free soilers to the custom house, was elected corporation attorney on the ticket with Wood, by 7000 majority. The whole city government is in the hands of the Wood, or hard democratic party.

OHIO.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says Ohio will cast her vote as a unit at Charleston for Douglas, and after his nomination the State will give him its electoral vote by eight to fifteen thousand majority.

IOWA.—Iowa has just completed a State census, showing a population of 653,549. She had 192,219 in 1850, and 43,111 in 1840. She has thus more than trebled her population in the last nine years, and increased it about fifteen fold in nineteen years.

☞ Gov Latham has been chosen Senator from California, to till Broderick's vacancy.

WHEAT.—The wheat in this portion of the valley is said to look unusually fine, and there is a large crop in the ground.

☞ Mr. Rheitt introduced a resolution in the Senate of South Carolina, on the 7th, declaring that this General Assembly deem it inexpedient for the people of South Carolina to enter into any caucus or convention with the people of northern States for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of these United States.

MARRIED.

In Benton county, on the 16th inst., by Eld. R. D. Gray, Mr. John Baker and Miss Margaret Winkle, daughter of Isaac Winkle, all of Benton county.

At Orleans, in Linn county, 12th inst., by John McCoy, Esq., Fielding Lewis and Mrs. Nancy C. Fell.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. J. O. Rayner, Samuel Miller and Miss L. A. Beans, all of Benton county.

In Portland, on the 18th inst., by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain, Miss Mary A. Saidmore, of that city, and Mr. B. F. Preston, of Vancouver.

At Butte Creek, Jackson county, Dec. 21st, by Rev. M. A. Williams, Mr. George Morrison and Miss Sarah A. Lytte.

DIED.

At the residence of M. Crawford, in Yamhill county, Oregon, Jan. 10, Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, aged 79. Deceased was born in New Jersey, resided many years in Mo., and came to Oregon in 1852. [St. Louis papers copy.]

At Ft. Vancouver, Jan. 10, Anna C., aged 10 years, daughter of Maj. B. Alvord, paymaster U. S. A.

At Vancouver, W. T., on the 9th inst., Jeffrey C. Grahame, aged 29 years.

In Lane Co., January 7th, 1860, James C. Looney, aged 29 years.

At Diamond Hill, Linn Co., on the 1st inst., of typhoid fever, Mary-Jane, daughter of James Pierce, aged 5 years.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

SALEM, January 23, 1860.

Apples, Fall, 1½ cts. per lb. Winter, 5 to 6.
Potatoes, 35 to 40 cts. per bushel.
Turnips, 50 " " "
Onions, $2 00 " " "
Cabbage, 10 to 15 cts. per head.
Chickens, $2 50 and $3 00 per doz n.
Turkeys, $13 00 " "
Cheese, 25 cts. per lb.
Butter, from 25 to 33 cts. per lb.
Eggs, 35 cts. per doz.
Bacon, Sides, 12 cts. Shoulders, 10 cts. Hams, 15 cts.
Lard, 12 to 13 cts. per lb.
Oregon Dried Apples, 15 cts. per lb.
White Beans, $3 per bushel.
Rock wheat flour, $5 00 per 100 lbs. Corn meal, 6 cts.
Hogs, 6 cts per lb.
Wheat, 75 cts. per bush.
Oats, 75 cts. per bush.
Hay, Timothy, $18 per ton.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21, 1860.

Apples, 6 cts.
Flour, per barrel, $5 a $5 50
Wheat, white, 90 cts.; red, 80 cts per bushel.
Oats, 90 per bushel.
Potatoes, 65 cts. per bu. Onions, $1 50.
Bacon, sides 16—shoulders 14—hams 18. Lard, 13 cts.
Butter, 30 a 35 cts. Roll in kegs, 25. Cheese, 16 a 20.
Calckens, $3 50 per doz. Eggs, 45 a 60 cts.

OREGON CITY, Jan. 21, 1860.

Wheat, 80 a $1 00. Flour, 5 a 6 cts.
Potatoes, 50 cts. per bu. Oats, 75 cts. per bu.
Butter, 30 cts. Bacon, 12 a 15 cts. Eggs, 33 cts. per doz.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1860.

Wheat, white, 75c.; red, 65c. Flour, $5 per bbl. Oats, 75c
Apples, 2½ a 5½c. Potatoes, 87½c. Onions, $2 00.
Butter, in kegs, 30c. Chickens, $2 a $2 50. Eggs, 30c.
Bacon, sides, 12½c.; hams, 14c.; shoulders, 10c.
Pork, 4½ a 6c. per lb; lard, 12½c. Beef, on foot, 4 a 4½c.

EUGENE CITY, Jan. 7, 1860.

Wheat, 75c a $1 00; Oats,