and blessed the time with a merry chime
The wintry hours beguiling;
But a cross old voice was that tiresome clock,
As it called at daybreak boldly.
When the dawn looked gray o'er the misty way,
And the early air blew coldly;
"Tick, tick," it suid—"quick, out of bed,
For five I've given warning;
You'll never have health, you'll never have we
Unless you're up soon in the morning."
Still hourly the sou.'d goes round and round,
With a tone that ceases never;
While tears are shed for bright days fled,
And the old friends lost forever!
Its heart beats on—though hearts are gone
That warmer beat and younger;
Its hands still move—though hands we low.
Are classed on earth to longer!
"Tick, tick," it mid—"to the churchyard bed,
The grave hath given warning—
I'p, up and rise, and feek to the skies.
And prepare for heavenly morning!"

January 39, 1860.

EDS. STATESHAX—I noticed in the Statesman of Jan. 10th, an article on the subject of "Mails," from which I quote the following from "a Roseburg correspondent:"

When we introduced a series of resolutions of the subject of the s OAKLAND, DOUGLAS Co., OGN., ?

Roseburg for weeks prior to the time at which your correspondent wrote, I admit, but the detention of those papers was not caused at any postoffice in this valley. "The last number of the Statesman has not arrived here yet, although

time to be forwarded by connecting mail, lies over at Oakland one week. I will here add, that there have been weeks when the Statesman has failed to arrive at either place, Oak-land or Roseburg—the week that your corres-pondent refers to was one in which the States-man did not arrive at Oakland. I have said that mail matter is distributed somewhere in the north without reference to that which be

ought to have been started at the distributing office. It is the impression with many that the "fault" lies at Corvallis.

so long as the mail via Eugene City disconnects with the southern route at Oakland, people south may expect to suffer delay in the receipt of mail matter, and if no effort is made to correct this evil, and the evil doer continues to send large packages due southern offices via send large packages due southern offices via a week, or under the pretence of dividing the send large packages due southern offices via
Eugene City, for the purpose of delaying them
a week, or under the pretence of dividing the
bulk between the two routes, then I would re-

When we introduced a series of resolutions in the legislature in defense of the war, complimenting the officers and soldiers, vindicating the Federal officers and the people, and urging the recognition and payment of the expenses by Congress, Bush denounced us as a demagogue and our resolutions as demagogueal.—

Delusion.

sen's trumpet." So for from Bush's denouncing you, you know, you miserable ingrate, that to continue to support you. But, if it will do age nor Roseburg package passed the Locust Grove office in the mail which brought that Statesman to the Locust Grove office.

Statesman to the Locust Grove office.

There are two routes from the north to Oak-land—one by the way of Corvallis and Long garded portions of them as very ridiculous, and Tom commonly called the west route; another

LETTER FROM GEN. JORL PALMER. for the winter in the fear of it being soon ex-DAYTON, OREGON, ?

along the great Okinakane Lake to Thomp- pack trail five miles to Kayooshe Flat, on th the Federal officers and the people, and urging the recognition and payment of the expenses by Congress, Bush denounced us as a demalin justice to the P. M. and his deputy at kland, I will state that the above allusion to me is entirely gratuitous. Some of the newspers published north of Corvallis, including Statesman, were not regularly received at seburg for weeks prior to the time at which are correspondent wrote, I admit, but the desition of those papers was not caused at any time of the Statesman has not arrived here yet, althor.

The first partition and payment of the expenses by Congress, Bush denounced us as a demaby Congress, Bush deno

riod, as much as fifty dollars per day to the hand, has been realized. On the tributaries of from where these trails leave Buonaparte creek, The list, as published by Bush, contains the claims have been opened; those on the former ford suitable and pleasant camping grounds at that there have been weeks when the States man has failed to arrive at either place, Oak land or Roseburg—the week that your correspondent refers to was one in which the States man has failed to arrive at Oakland. I have said that mail matter is distributed somewhere in the north without reference to that which the Last week the Statesman came to Oakland, but did one week the Statesman came to Oakland, but did of the Statesman came to Oakland, bu

Nours, Feb. 2, 1960.

A. Bicars—Sir. I white seconomication for the Free State leaders.)

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A. White seconomication for the mails to Caskand, which I have no doubt occurs on account of the mails being large, and the roads heavy. I am compelled in the normal being large, and the roads heavy. I am compelled in the mails and the seconomic leading in the head of the Caskand in the Pottawatamic Creek? (This startled like in the roads heavy. I am compelled in the roads heavy is a compelled to the part of the state of the least of the le

We might refer to the fact, that it was through his (Mr. Bush's) agency, direct and indirect, that the State fands herself with but one Sensor in the search of the search hausted, and suffering conequently ensuing.

The general feature of the whole country

A series of desultory prospectings were made on my expedition of 1858—travelling with ox teams ria the Dalles, Walla Walla, Okinakane and mouth of the Si-mil-ka-meen river and boat eighteen miles across the Lake, thence by sen's trumpet." So far from Bush's denouncing you, you know, you miserable ingrate, that he labored to persuade those disgusted friends shovel full of earth; and the results of several prospects on the Si-mil-ka-meen river, discovby the main trail to Fort Thompson, or Cam-a-by the main trail to Fort Thompson trail to As to the mines about the Thompson and loops, through a gap in the mountains, to Bnolower Frazer rivers, it is perhaps unnecessary naparte creek (a tributary of Thompson river) thence up Buomaparte creek until it unites with the Hudson's Bay Brigade trail from Fort Hope Tom, commonly called the west route; another by the way of Eugene City, and known as the east, or "coast fork" route. At some office at or north of Corvallis, mail matter for the southern part of the State is divided between the two routes, and sometimes without reference to that which is due to way offices on the west that which is due to way offices on the west route. The cause of this delay in the transmission of mail matter from the north to Oakland, is now easily explained. The mail by the way of Eugene City frequently disconnects with the southern or Roseburg route, and the western or Scottsburg route, and the western or Scottsburg route, and when such is the case mail matter which has follows up Buonaparte creek to a point feet in length along the river where earth can be found, which receives the wash of the river, but will produce five dollars per day to the band, with a rocker arranged so as to secure the fine gold. Miners have more generally made ten dollars per day, and many instances from its mouth and ascends to an elevated plain made ten dollars per day, and many instances have occurred along this line, where for a mount of Munchausen's, that you were blowing) reso-

Eugene City, for the purpose of delaying them a week, or under the pretence of dividing the bulk between the two routes, then I would respectfully request your correspondent at Rossburg to take to himself plenty of leisure, and "pitch into" the party who is alone responsible. Tather than those who are entirely innocent of the reflection he makes upon them. The so-called "Winchester postoffice" has been removed to Wilbur, two miles north.

Yours, &c., P.O.

A "John Brown" anti-slavery meeting was held in Lawrence, last evening, Dec. 10.

After some of the speakers had lauded Brown as a second Jesus, and one of them alluded to the party who is alone responsible. The postoffice of the perton of the Pottawatamic massacre, which has been laid at John Brown's door—

Mr. Stevens said he did not believe John Brown had anything to do with it; but there was a gentleman present who could testify to the fact. "Name him, name him," several called out. "It is Capt. Walker," (now sheriff of Douglas county and one of the bravest of the Free State leaders.)

Corvallis, Feb. 2, 1860.

A "John Brown" anti-slavery meeting was held in Lawrence, last evening, Dec. 10.

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Mr. Stevens said he did not believe John Brown had anything to do with it; but there was a gentleman present who could testify to the forty time; for a part of the year as the outlet of a lake, and is but about twelve miles in length from the lake to its confluence with the other (N. E.) fork: the lake is said to be the other (N. E.) fork: the lake is said to be the called out. "It is Capt. Walker," (now sheriff of Douglas county and one of the bravest of the Free State leaders.)

Capt. Walker rose and said, "Gentlemen, the Pottawatamic massacre, which has been laid at John Brown is a trail from For the present who could testify to 40 miles in

In the second as fooled,—they never refuse to go. Keep your friends posted, and we will not disappoint you. Respectfully yours.

[This letter is not from Gen. Lane, as will be inferred by the omission of "God bless you."

This Joseph Lane is a citizen of Wisconsin.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—A word to Families.
—It should be understood that the operation of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these violent internal distance of over 150 miles to reach the Quenelle miners, it gave but little time for a full knowledge of their richness.

In consequence of the high price of provisions, and other necessary supplies, miners generally prefer returning to the lower country to these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these violent internal distance of over 150 miles to reach the Quenelle miners.

The consequence of the high price of provisions and other necessary supplies, miners generally prefer returning to the lower country to these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these violent internal distance of the high price of provisions and other necessary supplies, miners generally prefer returning to the lower country to these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills is not limited to the cure of these famous Pills in the provisions were laid A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

"This is as it should be."—Delazonian.

"This is not as it should be."—Beef Eater.

Deschutes \$15 per ton; from Deschutes to cutting or splitting them, lifted and rolled the Priest's rapids \$40 per ton, making from Portland to Priest's rapids \$85 per ton or four and their loads. If the canoes are of ordinary size, a quarter cents per pound; and from Priest's rapids by pack mules, over the present trails to Fort Alexander at 20 to 22 cents per lb, mak-Fort Alexander at 20 to 22 cents per lb, making a total of twenty-six and a quarter cents per pound: being six and a half cents per pound less than by Frazer river. It is, moreover, reasonable to look at the probability of a reduction in these rates when boats are placed on the Columbia river abore the rapids, and on lake Okinakane; besides, the rates of transportation now charged between Portland and Priest's rapids may be considerably lessened the exception of about one mile over drifting Priest's rapids may be considerably lessened the exception of about one mile over drifting in the event of an increased trade. Steamboat sand hills. The other trail cuts a bend in the owners and parties interested will doubtless see river and, though several miles shorter, would the initiative, and making reductions on their respective routes as an incentive to such increase, thereby securing the transportation and ing several difficult points, to near M Laughlin's travel which is now unnaturally diverted from battle canon, where we crossed the river. With the channel of the Columbia. The plan in contemplation, of making the trip from Port-land through to the Dalles in one day must likewise operate greatly in favor of travel by this route, and it is hoped will be adopted as early as possible this season, and the unnecessary de-

may be found that will reduce the distance of travel by the present trail from full seventy-five Quenelle river. The one which we took in to one hundred miles—a very material item in considering the cost of transportation by pack mules. The country between these two points, I am confident in the belief, is as rich in gold times passing through gaps in the mountains the coming season. With a comparatively small outlay in improving the wagon routes between points of steam navigation, I am of opinion that the cost of transporting supplies would be lessened to such extent as would give to us much of the carrying trade there.

ger of losing even that trade. The main val-ley of the Similkameen cannot be more than 150 nales from Fort Hope, and it has been shown that freight from Victoria to the fort has been carried for \$28 per ton, and as soon as the of the other fork. snows are melted from the mountains, packers than that rate from Priest's rapids to the Similkanical, hence the precarious tenure by which we now hold the trade and transportation

to these newly discovered mines.

It is believed that steamers could run between Priest's rapids and Okinakane; at all events, there is but one difficult point—the Ille d'Pere rapids-and that may, probably, be overcome. Should this part of the river, however, be found unsuited to steam navigation, a good wagon road could be opened between the two points at a trifling expense—the distance is about one hundred miles. It is then about sixty-five miles to the month of Similkameen river, and from thence to the foot of lake Okinakane between thirty-five and forty miles This lake is a beautiful sheet of water for steam navigation of eighty or ninety miles, but is believed to be wholly in British Columbia. It has been observed that freights will prob-

ably be about ten cents per pound from Priest's rapids to the Similkameen mines during the coming season; at its opening it may be twelve start from the Dalles early in March, and if be a favorable season, teams might leave by the middle of that month. Those starting from the Willamette valley so as to leave the Dalles earlier than the middle of May, must necessa-rily be compelled to procure transportation on steamers to the Dalles, which at the present rates would be as follows-say:

8 head of oxen, at \$8 each. 1 wagon-rated at one ton, 2000 pounds freight, at \$30 per ton. Passage of teamster and one extra man. \$11 each, A probable detention of one day at the Cascades-board and feed for cattle, &c., say

tage in point of distance, besides there is already a good wagou road as far as Simcoe; it is then an open prairie country to Priest rapids, and no serious abstacle to the serious abstacle to the serious characteristics.

than Snake river.

In taking the Walla Walla route there is a miles above the mouth of Snake river leads for a distance of over thirty miles through a sne cession of heavy sand hills, in a circuitous route, with heading ravines and rounding river bluffs, very fatigning to animals. The rocky point, some twelve miles above Priest rapids, is another objection to this route, as it is impracticable for wagons, for about three quarters of a mile with the short of the priest of the short of the sho

of transportation at thirty two and three quarter cents per pound to Alexander. One of the causes of these high rates for packing over the portages is, that packers have to rely upon feeding their untes with barley shipped from California, there being no grazing along this portion of the route. It is supposed these rates may be reduced in a short time, as the Colonial Government is now engaged in opening and grading a wagon road over the portages; and, besides, parties are constructing small steamers to be used on the lakes.

I have now given the routes by which supplies from Victoria must be taken through British Columbia to the mining districts, and there end be found another route opened by which supplies may be taken from Oregon to these maining districts at a less cost than over the mouth supplies may be taken from Oregon to these maining districts at a less cost than over the m

Statesman.

as possible this season, and the unnecessary de-tention and expense on the Cascade portage be ins avoided.

By explorations of the country between the to be within twelve or lifteen miles of the forks head of lake Okinakane and the Quenelle river of the Similkameen and Okinakane. From district I have no doubt that a practicable trail this point there are several trails which have been used in reaching the mines on Frazer and ranges both in the river and lake sections: if thea turns eastward and strikes a stream called be lessened to such extent as would give to us much of the earrying trade, thereby most directly securing to us a market for the products of our valleys; for it is evident that, if trade continues by the way of Victoria and Frazer river, nearly the entire amount of supplies will, as they have been, continue to be purchased in San Francisco.

In the event of the Similkameen mines proving as productive as reports would indicate, without a reduction of the present rates from Portland in that direction, we are in great danger.

West. Another trail—and the one I traveled going out last Spring with a pack train, follows up the Okinakane valley eleven or twelve miles, where it crosses a ridge and falls upon the Similkameen, follows up this valley some eighty miles, when it again Forks; one, and the near one is traveled going out last Spring with a pack train, follows up the Okinakane valley eleven or twelve miles, where it crosses a ridge and falls upon the Similkameen, follows up this valley some eighty miles, turns to the right and loads through a grap in the mountains, striking the Hudson's Bay Brigade trail from Fort Hope to Fort Thompson, and following this trail to Alexander. The other fork

keeps up the Similkameen a short distance, and then leads over the mountains uniting with the Brigade trail about thirty miles to the southward It may be well, here, to remark that the peocan convey supplies to the mines for ten cents per pound; it is not likely that freights will be less than that rate from Priest's rapids to the through her Territory to all those mining sections, tending, as they must, to the develop-ment of her rich mineral resources. She possesses likewise quite extensive Agricultural dis-tricts east of the mountains which have hitherto been considered by many as barren wastes. The valley of the Okinakane is, of itself, capable of sustaining a population equal to two counties; producing all the cereals and vege-tables usual to that latitude, is well watered and a large portion conveniently accommodated with timber. For grazing purposes it is excellent. The Similkameen valley also contains considerable fine agricultural land, in well supplied with timber. Tracts of grazing land of some extent are also found between the Coule and Okinakane.

There are several practicable and casy pass-

-which is the Colville and Fort Hope trail-

es through the Cascade range, for instance the Snoqualame and the Nachez, through which traders can transport merchandise, and the products raised west of the mountains may be taken to these northern mines, connecting with

the routes from the Dalles.

I have before touched upon the possibility of supplies for the new miners at Similkameen, being furnished from Fort Hope. It is well to consider some of the advantages we possess over those who may engage in transportation on that line. Our main point must, however, be predicated upon the supposition that our Government will be equally as vigilant in the \$64 00 in the assessment and collection of duties as 30 00 are our neighbors in British Columbia; I mean 45 00 the payment of duties on merchan-dise and live stock. But on articles carried 22 00 into British Columbia they may possess a triffing advantage, for whilst our Government might assess a duty upon all foreign goods and products, it is not to be presumed it would resort to the system of levying an additional tax Making in the aggregate,

From the Dalles two routes are open:—one by way of Walla Willa and the mouth of Snake river to Priest rapids, and the other by way of Simcoe, striking the Columbia above the head of Priest rapids, and following up and cossing above the "Point of Rocks." The foute by way of Simcoe has a decided advantage in point of distance, besides there is all plies by that route.

is then an open prairie country to Priest rapids, and no serious obstacle to overcome. In traveling that route early in the season, it would be necessary to take the canyon road so as to avoid the snow on Simcoe mountain. It may also be necessary to ferry the Yackima river. The crossing of the Columbia above the point of rocks is by no means difficult—not more so than Snake river. than Snake river.

In taking the Walla Walla route there is a toll-bridge over the Des Chutes, and sometimes, a ferry over John Day's river, and one at the crossing of Snake river. In addition to these, the travel from a point some twenty miles above the mouth of Snake river leads for a distance of over thirty miles through a succession of heavy sand hills, in a circuitous route, with heading ravines and rounding river bluffs, very fatigning to animals. The rocky point, some twelve miles above Priest rapids, in the control of the port of entry. New Westminister is the only port of entry as yet. In addition to these duties, as above, the Deputy Collector of customs, stationed at Fort Thompson, or Cambiotan of heavy sand hills, in a circuitous route, with heading ravines and rounding river bluffs, very fatigning to animals. The rocky point, some twelve miles above Priest rapids, important to the regular duties, sufficient to defray the expenses incident to successment gave good grounds to apprehend extortion, for these duties, as above, the Deputy Collector of customs, stationed at Fort Thompson, or Cambiotan to these duties, as above, the Deputy Collector of customs, stationed at Fort Thompson, or Cambiotan to the regular duties, sufficient to defray the expenses incident to successment gave good grounds to apprehend extortion, for these duties, as above, the Deputy Collector of customs, stationed at Fort Thompson, or Cambiotan to the regular duties, sufficient to defray the expenses incident to successment gave good grounds to apprehend extortion, for the customs of the port of entry. New Westminister is the only port of entry as yet. In addition to these duties, as above, the Deputy Collector of customs, stationed at Fort Thompson, or Cambiotan to the regular duties, sufficient to succession the customs of the port of entry as yet. In addition to the port of entry as yet. In addit there being no specine amounts designated; and the agent being ignorant of the number of an-imals, or amount or value of merchandese likeWHOLE NO. 465.

By Tracy & Co., we received Y. papers to Jan. 5the No speaker was d. Sher-man, republican, lacked three votes of a majority. McClernand, Douglas democrat, of Il-linois, had the next highest 33 votes. The orthern democrats were generally voting for McClernand, and the vote of the southern democrats was scattered among a great many candidates. The southern knownothings were voting for Gilmer. The last vote was as fol-

Necessary to a choice, For Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) For Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) For Mr. Gilmer, of N. Carolina, (Amer...) For Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Indep...) For Mr. Vallandingham, of Ohio, (Dem...) The remainder were scattering.

ILLINOIS .- The Democratic State Convenion elected Delegates to the Charleston Convention, and instructed them to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincumati plat-form in the word and spirit in which it was adopted; utterly repudiating such new tests as the revival of the slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories; denying that slavery derives its validity from the Constitution of the United States; declaring the position of the Democracy of Illinois to be that of Mr. Buchanan, in his letter of acceptance; denying the interpretation which the Republi-cans give to the Dred Scott decision, that it denies the right of the people to regulate the Slavery question to suit themselves; deprecat-ing the foray of John Brown into Virginia, and the Republican party; instructing the delegates to vote for the readoption of the Cincinnati Platform, and declaring their determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Con-NEGRO INSURRECTION IN MISSOURI.-The

on the public square. A large crowd soon con-gregated, and lound that a gang of negroes had attacked a few white men. When a sufficient number of whites were collected, they attacked the negroes, driving them into the woods. The negroes threatened to burn the town before norning. A vigilant watch was kept, and all attempts failed. One negro was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot. Several were captured and confined in jail. The citizens held a meeting and appointed a viguance committee, who were taking active measures to discover those engaged in the riot. A mounted company was ranging the woods in search of negroes The owner of some rebellious slaves was badly wounded, and only saved himself by flight. Several blacks have been severely punished. The greatest excitement prevailed, and every man was armed and prepared for a more se-

rious attack.

In the recent Democratic State Convention of Mississippi, it was resolved that the Demoerane party "asserts the obligation of the general government to provide adequate protection for staves and all other property in the terrrito-ries and wherever it has rightful jurisdiction." In case the Charleston convention refuses to endorse this principle, or nominates a candidate hostile to it, the Central committee is authorized to take such action as may be de-manded by the exigencies of the occasion. Hon. Jefferson Davis was declared to be the first choice of the Convention for the Presi-

stringent measure against free negroes, which will go into effect the 1st of January. All free negroes found in the State at that period are to be sold into slavery. In Mississippi, a law adopted on the 7th inst. provides that free negroes shall leave the State on or before the 1st of July, 1860; or, if they prefer to remain, that they shall be sold into slavery, with a right of choice of masters, at a price assessed by three disinterested slaveholders, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the county in which the provisions of the bill may require to be ex-

at Frankfort, Ky. He took strong ground against popular sovereignty, and sand that if the South finds the present laws insufficient for the protection of slavery in the territories, then Congress should pass laws that will be suf-ficient. He believed, however, that existing laws gave all the protection needed. He de-nounced filibustering and the re-opening of the slave trade as Southern "isms," which the South should discountenance before she complained of the "isms" of the North.

OMISSION.—It is a singular fact that the President's message contains not the least reference to the grave condition of Utah. The Secretary of War makes the most alarming statements ry of War makes the most alarming statements with regard to this Territory. He says that the preservation of right and justice there has been found to be impossible, and that the Territory is "governed, practically, by a system which is in total disregard of the laws or Constitution of the land." Murders and robberies of the most atrocious character have been perpetrated upon our citizens, journeying to and from the States, and the Secretary says that persons best qualified to judge believe "that these murders are the work of the Mormon people themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by

ple themselves, sanctioned, if not directed, by the authority of the Mormon church."

Thirty-eight settlers had been driven out of Madison county, Kentucky, by the slaveholders of the surrounding counties. The most of the thirty eight were natives of Kentucky, Tennes-see and North Carolina, and had been settled mills, &c. They were free State men, and had settlement of their own. They avow that they regard slavery as a moral wrong, but say they never interfered with the institutions in Kentucky, and were not in favor of doing it. But the other citizens declared that, in view of the Harper's Ferry raid, their presence amongst their slaves was dangerous. The exiles were in Cincinnati, and great excitement existed there and elsewhere on account of their expul-sion. Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, was ap-pealed to to protect them, before leaving. He replied that they had better leave the State, but that he would guarantee that they should not be molested in passing out, and that their projectly should be projected.