THE OREGON SENTINEL.

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THE OREGON SENTINEL.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL SUBJECTS;

Devoted to the Best Interests of Oregon.

Published every Saturday, by

W. C. VAULT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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(IN ADVANCE.)

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The number of insertions should be marked on the margin of advertisements.

THE

"SENTINEL"

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

OFFICE,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING!!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch, in the

BEST STYLE OF THE ART, AT

VERY LOW PRICES

To Suit the Times.

Our assortment of material is now and extensive, and all orders for Plain, Ornamental, and Fancy Printing, promptly filled in a manner that will not fail to give satisfaction. A full assortment of LAW BLANKS, such as Deeds, Mortgages, Summonses, Subpenas, Executions, Etc., always on hand, and for sale cheap.

B. F. DOWELL LAW,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in Yreka, Cal.

Particular attention paid to procuring Land Warrants and collecting claims against the Government. 20ly

W. S. BROCK,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Eugene City, Oregon.

Will practice in the various Courts of this Territory, and promptly attend to the collection of claims against the United States, through an efficient agent residing at Washington. Office in Eugene City, Lane County, O. T. 30tf

W. G. T'VAULT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, Up Stairs, over the SENTINEL Office. Business entrusted to his care promptly attended to.

Jacksonville, Oct. 9, 1858. 39tf

R. B. SNELLING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Yreka, California.

Office, on Main Street, four doors south of the Post Office.

Will practice in the District Courts of Jackson county, O. T. 2:29tf

R. HAYDEN,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office at Kerbyville, Oregon. 1tf

DR. L. GANUNG,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, on California street, second door from the Tin Shop.

The largest and best selection of Drugs and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. 9m6

I. N. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Corvallis, Oregon. 30

HORACE GARNETT,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Collections, and all professional business promptly attended to. 21tf

THOMPSON & GREER,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

Office, at the "Jacksonville Drug Store," north side of California street, third door above the Union House.

A. S. THOMPSON, M. D. O. W. GREER, M. D.

July 3, 1858. 25tf

WM. HOFFMAN,

NOTARY PUBLIC

For Jackson County, Oregon.

Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, etc., drawn up, and Conveyancing generally promptly executed.

Office, at the Post Office, Jacksonville. 39tf

JAMES D. FAY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Corvallis, Oregon.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State, and attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. 14y1

HOTELS.

UNION HOTEL.

Jacksonville, O. T.

Lewis Zigler, Wm. Wilkinson.

ZIGLER & WILKINSON,

HAVE TAKEN THE "UNION HOTEL," Jacksonville, O. T., and have completely RENOVATED the same by

Refitting and Painting.

Also, furnished

New Beds and Bedding.

The House is now in COMPLETE order to accommodate customers. The proprietors will spare no pains to render their customers happy and comfortable during their stay.

Having superior Cooks and Stewards, with a well supplied larder, they are authorized in saying that their TABLE shall be abundantly supplied with all that is necessary to satisfy the taste and fancy of the greatest of epicures.

Jacksonville, Nov. 5th, 1858. 42tf

PLAQUEMINE

Restaurant

AND

Dining Hall,

First Door west of the New State Saloon, California Street,

Jacksonville, Oregon.

J. B. SIFERS,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor having confidence in his ability, announce to the public that they are now prepared and determined to give complete satisfaction to all who may patronize him, either by the Week, Day, or Meal.

Meals at all Hours, and served strictly and satisfactorily to order.

Ball Suppers or Extra Dinners will be furnished to order, on short notice.

Terms—Cash, and moderate.

The Bar stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors & Cigars.

JACKSONVILLE, October 15th, 1858.

EAGLE HOTEL,

Kerbyville, Oregon.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ERECTED a large addition to this well known stand, situated in the town of Kerbyville, on the road to Althouse, Sailor Diggings and Crescent City, solicits a share of public patronage.

The Table

Will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Single Rooms furnished on liberal terms.

JOHN R. PRINDLE.

Kerbyville, June 26, 1859. 22tf

PROMISE RANCH!

Applegate Creek, O. T.

THE undersigned wishes to inform his friends and the traveling public that, having improved the above Ranch, (half-way between Kerbyville and Jacksonville, formerly known as Harkwell's ranch,) and made arrangements with a family to take charge of the house, he is now prepared to accommodate all who may patronize him, in the very best style.

THE TABLE

Will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords; and combined with good

Stabling, Hay and Grain,

and a careful hostler in attendance, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

HUGH HEAPS,

1y1 Proprietor.

HARDY ELLIFF

HAS erected a New and Commodious Tavern Stand at the South End of the Big Canyon,

DOUGLAS COUNTY, O. T.,

Where he is prepared to accommodate the public in good style. The long residence of the proprietor at this point precludes the necessity of saying that

His Table

will be as well furnished as the country affords.

The Stable

Is supplied with Hay and Grain in abundance. Animals will receive particular attention.

Every attention paid to render those who call comfortable and satisfied. 46tf

JESSE ROBERTS

HAS Erected New Buildings and refitted the old tavern stand at

Canyonville,

NORTH END OF THE CANYON,

Douglas County, O. T.

Where he is prepared to accommodate the Traveling Public in good style.

HIS TABLE

Will be as well furnished as any in Oregon.

The Stable

Is large, and well supplied with Hay and Grain. Particular attention paid to animals.

☞ Every attention paid to those who may favor him with a call. 2-44tf

GEO. P. JOHNSON'S

EXPRESS TRAIN

LEAVES Crescent City, Cal., every Monday morning at 9 o'clock A. M., with the United States Mail, and connects at Sailor Diggings with Cluggage and Drum's Line of Stages to Jacksonville.

Johnson's Express

Also leaves Crescent City immediately after the arrival of each steamer, and connects with Beckman's Express at Jacksonville. Also connects with Dugan & Wall's Express to San Francisco, at Crescent City.

October 16, 1858. 40tf

THOMAS CHASE,

Livery Stable

AND

Horse Market,

EUGENE CITY, O. T.

THIS fine and well arranged Livery and Sale stable is situate opposite Jo. Teal's

Fire-Proof Building.

Travelers can be accommodated with Buggies and Horses.

Horses and Buggies always ready for short rides.

No pains spared to accommodate customers. The most experienced grooms always in attendance.

Terms—Cheap for cash.

October 20, 1858. 43tf

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. LXXVI.—An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service for the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty.

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, three million nine hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For the payment of officers restored to the navy under the provisions of the act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, during the period of their retirement or suspension, sixty-two thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, nine hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps, thirty-five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel for the navy, to be purchased in the mode prescribed by law for other materials, and for the transportation thereof, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, three hundred thousand dollars.

For the repair, armament, and equipment of vessels, one million dollars: *Provided*, That not more than one thousand dollars shall be expended in any navy yard in the repair of any vessel until the necessity of such repair and the probable cost thereof is ascertained by the report of a board of not less than three officers of the navy.

For ordnance and ordnance stores and small arms, including incidental expenses, five hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam engines in navy yards, purchase and maintainence of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repairs of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, transportation to and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores in foreign stations, wharfage, dockage, and under travelling expenses of officers and office rent, office, incidental expenses, storage in storehouse, commissions, and pay of packing-boxes, keepers, flags, awnings, expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, eight hundred and ninety-six thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the expenditures under the foregoing appropriations shall be so accounted for as to show the disbursements by each bureau, under each respective appropriation.

For the payment of the charter, or purchase of vessels for the Paraguay Expedition for nine months, two hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars: *Provided*, That if the said vessels shall not be purchased, no more shall be used of the sum herein appropriated, than may be necessary to pay for the charter of said vessels, at the rate agreed on, for such time as they may be employed by the Government of the United States.

Marine Corps.—For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants, for rations and clothing for servants, additional rations for five years' service, for undrawn clothing and rations, bounties for reenlistments, four hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and thirty cents.

For provisions, seventy-one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars.

For clothing, seventy-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-six dollars.

For fuel, twenty-two thousand three hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-five cents.

For military stores, viz: pay of armorers, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, twelve thousand dollars.

For transportation officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, fourteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, gas, forage, straw, furniture, bed-sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital head-quarters, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

[Navy Yards.]

For the preservation of works and for the current repairs at the several navy yards, viz:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire, ten thousand dollars.

At Boston, fifteen thousand dollars.

At New York, twenty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia, fifteen thousand dollars.

At Washington, ten thousand dollars.

At Norfolk, twenty thousand dollars.

At Pensacola, ten thousand dollars.

At Mare Island, California, twenty thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor, one thousand dollars.

Hospitals.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval hospitals:

Boston.—For repairs of hospital buildings and fences, two thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.—For repairs of buildings and fences, seven thousand dollars.

Naval Asylum.—For paving and curbing on Shippen street, painting and repairing buildings, furniture and repairs of same, house-cleaning and white-washing, furnace, grates, and ranges, and repairs, trees and tree-boxes on Shippen street, gas tax, and water-rent tax, eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars.

For support of beneficiaries at the asylum, twenty-six thousand six hundred and eighty dollars.

Norfolk.—For repairs of buildings, eighteen thousand two hundred and seventy dollars.

Pensacola.—For general repairs of hospital buildings, and for draining and filling ponds, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

Magazines.

For the construction and completion of works, and for the current repairs of the several naval magazines:

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.—For gun-skids, shot-beds, new powder magazine, and repairs of all kinds, forty-six thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

Boston.—For repairs of all kinds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.—For completing armory, and repairs of all kinds, eight thousand dollars.

Philadelphia.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

Norfolk.—For completing stone pier and landing at Fort Norfolk, powder boat, and repairs of all kinds, fifty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

Pensacola.—For repairs of all kinds, one thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, one hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For the purchase of nautical instruments required for the use of the navy; for repairs of the same, and also of astronomical instruments; and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and astronomical observations, in addition to the balance on hand, seven thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the series of Wind and Current Charts, and for defraying all expenses connected therewith, fifteen thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, and copying; for postage, freight, and transportation; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel and lights; and for all other contingent expenses; and for the wages of persons employed at the United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office, viz: one instrument maker, two watchmen, and one porter, six thousand dollars.

For the erection and repairs of buildings, improvement and preservation of the grounds, and for contingencies at the United States Naval Academy, fifty thousand dollars.

For completing seven screw sloops and one side-wheel steamer, authorized by act twelfth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, six hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following navy order issued by the Secretary of the navy on the first day of June, one hundred and fifty-nine, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed.

"*General Order.*

Chief engineers of more than twelve years will rank with commanders.

Chief engineers of less than twelve years, with lieutenants.

First assistant engineers, next after lieutenants.

Second assistant engineers next after masters.

Third assistant engineers, with midshipmen.

Commanding and executive officers of whatever grade will take precedence over all engineer officers.

This order confers no authority to exercise military command and no additional right to quarters.

ISAAC TOUCEY,

Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Department, January 13, 1859."

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sixth section of the act of sixteenth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to amend an act to promote the efficiency of the navy" shall be so construed as to include officers who, at the time were dropped or placed on the reserved list, had been detached from duty or removed from command for supposed inefficiency or unfitness, but who have since been restored to the active list, and such officers shall receive the same pay they were receiving respectively when they were so detached or removed, up to the termination of their cruise when so detached, deducting any pay they may have otherwise received during the time aforesaid, and that this shall extend to any officer who has been transferred from the furlough list to the leave of absence list by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. That such officers of the navy as were dropped from the service by the action of the late "Naval Retiring Board," and who have been subsequently restored to the service and placed upon the "furlough" or "leave pay" list, shall be allowed furlough pay, if placed upon the furlough list, and leave pay if placed upon the leave list, for and during the time they were so dropped, deducting any pay which they otherwise received during the time aforesaid.

APPROVED, March 3, 1859.

Capt. Stone and his whole surveying party, have been driven out of Sonora, and have taken refuge at Fort Buchanan, in Arizona. This will probably lead to serious difficulty with Mexico.

Two men, strangers to each other, got into a dispute upon the highway, when the following conversation took place:

"I'll let you know, sir, I'm Mr. Hodge," exclaimed one.

"And I'll let you know I'm equal to several of you—I'm Mr. Hulges," replied the other.

BUTTERMILK.—A young lady fresh from boarding school and "very accomplished," on returning to her father's house, was requested by the "old man" to go out and milk one of the cows, and on getting into the yard she innocently inquired, "*which animal gives the buttermilk?*"

The bride and bridegroom give each other their hands at the altar, as prize fighters shake hands before they begin to fight.

HARD TIMES.—The times are said to be so hard in Halifax, that the two editors of the newspaper published there, smoke the same cigar—taking it by turns.

It is said that bleeding a partly blind horse at the nose will restore him to sight; to open a man's eyes you must bleed him at the pocket.

At a late firemen's supper at Burlington, Edward Bradley gave the following toast:

"Ladies of '59, like the fireman's bucket well hooped, and, like firemen, delighting in the exhibition of their hose."

A NATURAL DENTIFRICE.—The common straw-berry is a natural dentrifice, and its juice, without any preparation, dissolves the calcareous incrustations of the teeth, and renders the breath sweet and agreeable.

The Sleepers.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Children, wearied with their play;
For the stars of night are peeping,
And the sun hath sunk away.
As the dew upon the blossoms
Bow them on their slender stem—
So as light as their own blossoms,
Balmy sleep hath conquered them.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Mortals, compassed round with wo,
Eyelids wearied out with weeping,
Close for every weakness now;
And that short relief from sorrow,
Harassed nature shall sustain,
Till they wake again to-morrow,
Strengthened to contend with pain!

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Captives in their gloomy cells;
Yet sweet dreams are o'er him creeping;
With their many colored spells,
All they love—again they clasp them;
Feel again their long-lost joys;
But the haste with which they grasp them,
Every fairy form destroys.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Misers, by their hoarded gold;
And in fancy now are heaping
Gems and pearls of price untold.
Golden chains their limbs encumber,
Diamonds seem before them strown;
But the haste with which they grasp them,
Every fairy form destroys.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Pause a moment, softly tread;
Anxious friends are fondly keeping
Vigils by the sleeper's bed!
Other hopes have all forsaken—
One remains—that slumber deep—
Speak not, lest the slumberer waken
From that sweet, that saving sleep.

They are sleeping! Who are sleeping?
Thousands who have passed away,
From a world of wo and weeping,
To the regions of decay!
Safe they rest the green turf under;
Sighing breeze, or music's breath,
Winter's wind, or summer's thunder,
Cannot break the sleep of death.

We make the following extract from the special Oregon correspondence of the Sacramento *Union* of July 27th. Our readers will at once see that the writer is well acquainted with Oregon politics and the moves on the political chess board, and call their special attention to the following:

"It is almost certain that Lansing Stout is elected by a small majority, say sixteen. This is a wonderful falling off from the usual Democratic majority of two thousand which the Territory of Oregon, on former occasions, used to roll up for "Old Jo. Lane and the Democratic ticket." Of the causes which led to this result, as well as the defeat of Delazon Smith for United States Senator at the late *extraordinary* session of our Legislature, I will speak hereafter. The total vote polled is very small—hundreds of Democrats refusing to go to the polls on account of their disaffection towards Stout. The Republicans turned out in their full strength.

This has been the closest election ever held in Oregon since party lines have been drawn here. The Democrats usually carried their Territorial ticket for Congressman by from fifteen hundred to two thousand majority. Of the causes which led to this terrible falling off in the number of Democratic votes I will say a few words. Your San Francisco cotemporaries—usually very poorly informed upon Oregon matters—may attribute it to our growing antipathy to the Lecomptonism of the present Administration, and to Smith and Lane's indorsation of that Administration. I see they have fallen into the same mistake, unintentional on their part, I suppose—in endeavoring to account for the failure of the late Legislature to re-elect D. Smith to the United States Senate. Scarcely anything, however, could be further from the truth. I would like to comfort myself with the same assurance they seem to take solace in—namely, that the result of our recent Congressional election, and of our attempt at a United States Senatorial election was a repudiation of the unfairness of the Lecomptonism of Buchanan's Administration—if it were so. But it is not, and I cannot shut my eyes to the truth of history, or attempt to delude your readers with a falsehood, however comfortable it might be to myself or others to do so.

A large majority of the people of Oregon, having settled the eternal "nigger question" *for themselves*, are undoubtedly in favor of allowing the same privilege to others, but further than this they care nothing about it. You may depend they will always rebuke "Congressional" or "Executive" or "Judicial" intervention to force slavery into a Territory, or to keep it out, despite the wishes of the people thereof, whenever that question comes fairly before them for adjudication. Like the rest of the people of this Union who are not blinded by prejudice, self-interest and intemperate zeal, they love justice and fair play in the settlement of the Territories, as well as in other matters. From whoever, or whatever party the opposite of this comes, they will be sure to rebuke it. Constitution, or no Constitution, Supreme Court, or no Supreme Court, they will insist on "equal and exact justice" for all men, and from all sections of the Union in the common domain of the whole country. They will neither go with Seward in his forays upon the institutions of the South, nor with Buchanan in his forays *for* the institutions of the South. If the power to Legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories *is* in Congress, they are in favor of keeping it in abeyance now and for all time to come—not until the North has gathered sufficient Congressional strength to use it against slavery, as the Republicans intimate they would do, nor yet until the South had such a Congress as Mississippi Brown would feel assured in coming before and demanding of them a "Congressional slave code" for the Territories. You may depend that Oregon will take the broad, tenable, and only national ground of absolute and entire non-intervention by any of the departments of the Federal Government with the subject of slavery in the Territories when they are called on to pass upon that question. That, however, has not been at the recent election.

Such an issue, if at all in sight during the late canvass, was but dimly visible, and but very vaguely considered by the people of Oregon. Our election was rather a strife for the mastery of the Democratic party than a contest for principle of any sort. Perhaps I should except the Republican element proper, which undoubtedly in the election of Logan kept the fundamental principles of their party in view. This party, however, never before counted more than one-third of the voters of Oregon in it. That the Republican party came this year so near electing its nominee is due mainly to the spirit of "rule or ruin" which has characterized the course of the leading spirit of the *Oregon Statesman*, heretofore the most prominent Democratic paper in the State. Established in the early infancy of the Territory, (in 1850) as the special organ of the Democratic party, deriving a large Federal support from the publication of the laws of the United States and the Territorial public printing, it had for years a practical monopoly of Democratic journalism in this Territory. This patronage and recognized party leadership gave it a circulation and consequent influence much beyond its deserts. General Lane himself, whom it now wars upon, contributed largely to this result—for while it openly supported him, yet secretly thirsted for his blood, and was plotting his downfall, he, unconscious of his secret designs, was pampering its editor with Federal patronage, and filling the Federal offices of the country at the editor's suggestion with his (Lane's) own secret enemies. Few, or none, were appointed to office who were not recommended by the "Salem Clique Cabinet." This cabinet had the Democratic organization of the country in their own hands. One of the persons of the Clique Trinity was Chairman of the State Central Committee, and at the same time held the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs; in which latter position he wielded a Federal patronage of half a million, annually. Other members of it held other lucrative and influential positions. In fact, as I said before, all the offices of the country, from the highest to the lowest, were in their hands, and every dollar by them or their subordinates expended was dispensed with an eye single to the manufacture of a secret public sentiment that could be exploded at any moment they chose to ignite it against the man who procured them this patronage—against Gen. Lane. They dared not apply the match while our Territorial condition remained—while the people elected their delegate—for they knew General Lane's influence with the people would involve them in utter defeat and discomfiture. But the moment we shook off the habiliments of Territorial vassalage, and that Gen. Lane sought to be United States Senator, and had to seek it from the Legislature, a body of men less honest than the people, and more liable to be operated upon by wire-workers, that moment was seized upon to explode the mine which had for years been engineered under General Lane's feet. A half-suppressed effort was made to do this at Salem, but was prematurely abandoned, from two considerations: The first, that Lane was in too great force in that Legislature to be attacked then; and the second, that the classification of United States Senators would at all events, (no matter which straw he drew) render his first term a short one, not to exceed two years at the utmost limit; and his enemies by the expiration of that time would be better prepared to render their efforts against him more effective. In the meantime something might turn up that would assist them to undermine his acknowledged popularity with the people. That something was made to turn up after the most approved fashion.

The failure of the Oregon Admission Bill to pass at the session of 1857-8 was seized upon by Lane's enemies here as a pretext for commencing the long meditated attack upon him. The opportune moment was believed to have at last come round. Immediately after the adjournment of the first session of the last Congress, Bush, of the *Oregon Statesman*, wrote at Salem, in this State, a letter dated at Washington City accusing Gen. Lane of privately intriguing to keep Oregon out of the Union until he should have been assured of his (Lane's) election to the United States Senate by the Oregon Legislature, which did not meet until the July following the adjournment of Congress. This letter was the signal for a grand rush, so to speak, of bogus correspondence from different portions of this State to the columns of the *Statesman*, expressive of dissatisfaction with and distrust in the course of Gen. Lane, especially his supposed course in relation to the Admission Bill. Now, the whole kennel of Bush's hungry retainers, whom he had the confiding old man (Lane) to appoint to places of trust and profit in Oregon, burst forth upon his track, and like the Jewish rabble of old cried "Away with him! crucify him!" There was but this difference between the "swinish multitude" who thronged Pilot's hall and the swinish crowd who thronged the Federal offices in Oregon, that while the former "knew not what they did," the latter have not that poor excuse to make for their treachery and ingratitude—they not only knew what they were doing, but had long lain in wait, and had been in training, to do it.

All this time Gen. Lane was in Washington attending to his duties as the representative of Oregon—attending to his duties, I have no doubt, with all his might and main. He came home to Oregon only once in every two years. He was in Washington when he was elected to the United States Senate in 1858. He remained there until the close of the session just past.

In the Fall of last year (1858) Smith and Grover went to Washington, both, or the former at least, with instructions from the Salem Clique Cabinet to procure, by hook or by crook, whether it existed or not—if it didn't exist, manufacture it, as the "Metropolis" letter was made—d-n the odds"—evidence to convict Gen. Lane of having kept Oregon out of the Union. Smith admits on the stump since his return that this was the import of what the Clique Cabinet instructed him to do. Grover, with his usual caution, doesn't say "nothing to nobody."

When Smith reached Washington he could find nothing to convict Lane of the charges preferred against him in the bogus correspondence, but found much to commend Lane for in connection with the admission question, as well as all others where Oregon was concerned. He so wrote home to the press of Oregon.

The *Statesman* then commenced to attack him. And this was the cause of the late extraordinary proceeding in our Legislature by which Smith was not re-elected, and not because of his or Lane's Lecomptonism. The men who opposed him would eat Lecomptonism or any other "ism," and cram down the opening of the slave trade "a-top of it," if they were only greased with sufficient drippings from the Federal Treasury. The leaders in the movement are a demoralized set of demagogues—renegades from all the political parties in the States—who, finding here an element which they could make serviceable to the promotion of their own selfish ends, clubbed together around the leading spirit of the *Oregon Statesman*, as their ringleader, to use "the d-d Poles," as they privately denominate the people of Oregon. They have used them and abused them, too. So long as *they* made silver shrines for the Goddess of the Oregonians, they continued to shout, with the force of brazen lungs, "Great is Democracy of the Oregonians!" But the moment their trade was taken from them they rush to set fire to her temple, as did the head Ephesian (I forget his name and havn't time to look for it) who flung the brand into the Temple of Diana. This accounts, in part, for the late falling off in our usual Democratic majority. Marion county, as will be observed—the seat of the Salem Clique Cabinet, containing Salem, the publication place of their organ, the *Statesman*—which usually gave six or seven hundred majority for the Democratic ticket, this year gives nearly eight hundred majority the other way—for the Republicans.

I have said that Grover, our late Congressman, wouldn't *publicly* commit himself to either Bush or Lane. But secretly he was known to play the spy upon the movements of Lane and Smith at Washington, and to keep the Salem Clique Cabinet advised of all their actions while at the Federal City. His silence, too, was interpreted to mean that he could, if he chose, corroborate the charges against Lane preferred by the *Statesman*, but that he was desirous of maintaining amicable relations with his colleague in the Upper House, and for the present did not choose to do it. But the public were given to understand, through the inuendo of the *Statesman*, that it was not because such evidence did not exist at Washington that Grover didn't produce it, but because he didn't desire to. This was the impression left upon the public mind by the organ.

Meanwhile the period for the holding of our State Convention to nominate a Congressman in place of Grover was creeping on apace.—The Central Committee, in the hands of Lane's enemies, tried to precipitate it before the General would have time to reach Oregon from Washington. They failed in fixing it as early as they desired, but succeeded in putting it on the 20th April last. Neither Lane, Smith or Grover had then arrived from Washington.

The Convention met. Lane's friends were largely in the ascendant, and, as Grover's renomination would be a virtual indorsement of the charges against Gen. Lane which Grover was known to make privately, he was slaughtered and Lansing Stout, your California Know Nothing, nominated. A more unfortunate selection could not be found in the State. That Gen. Lane has not been buried, deep, deep, beneath the weight of this nomination is an evidence of his impregnable strength with the masses here. Had an Oregonian been nominated, and one whose hands were free from the stain of "Sams" grips, Lane would have had no trouble in carrying him through against the combined forces of the *Statesman* influence and the bitterness of prejudice against "California politicians," at best. The condition of your State finances, not to say your political morals, give them a very bad prestige here. But when you add to this the (in our eyes) damning crime of Know Nothingism—oh, horrible! Well, these two considerations in connection with Stout, together with the fact of Grover's supposed acquaintance with the war debt, were made the most of.—The *Statesman* harped upon them exhaustibly. It was nothing but "California Know Nothing Stout," "California politicians—ruined State credit—ruinous taxation—old farmers will have to sell every thing to pay the high taxes we are going to have put on us by these California politicians in Oregon. Poor Grover! The war debt! Nobody but Grover knows anything about the war debt! The war debt! Oh, the war debt's lost!"

And this was the sort of support which a Democratic (?) journal, pampered and fed by Democratic patronage for years, gave to the first Democratic nominee who was not of *its* choice. In addition to this, the secret agents of the Clique Cabinet were rummaging every hole and corner of the State, fomenting dissatisfaction with and distrust of the Democratic nominee, and inciting the people to vote for Logan, the Republican nominee.

And the object of all this was—not the success of principles of any sort, good, bad, or indifferent—not the success of Free State or of Slave State principles—not the success of Republican or of Democratic principles—it was neither for the Administration nor against it—in favor of Lecompton or opposed to it—neither was it for the promotion of or the putting down of the principles of Popular Sovereignty—but it was for the purpose of gaining a temporary triumph over Gen. Lane, that they might, if per possibility, destroy his prestige at Washington! They wished to destroy his prospect for the Charleston nomination first, by making a show that he could not carry his own State, and, secondly, to destroy his influence with the Administration and with the next Congress, lest he should succeed in getting our war debt paid. They hope to defeat him for United States Senator next year upon the strength of his failing to procure the payment of the war debt, while they throw all the obstacles possible in the way of his getting it paid.

Just hear the malignant glee with which the *Statesman* contemplates its supposed triumph over the old soldier. It gloats over his contemplated ruin with the savage fury of a hyena and the fierce appetite of a cannibal about to feast upon a carcass:

"Indeed, his (Lane's) downfall here, *at once* destroys his *prestige* at Washington; for he has kept up his humbug 'popularity' by his representation that he had a State at his back, that he *owned Oregon, had it in his breeches pocket*, and could give it to, or withhold it from, anybody he chose; they are *cognizers* at Washington, and they never *worship a setting sun*.—A *live* ass is better than a *dead* lion, with them! Lane knows this! and he knows his sun has set at Washington as well as in Oregon! *Beaten at home, he is nobody at Washington.* And he has been long enough about Washington to understand this! and he does understand it."

And to produce this result, and that alone, was the *Statesman's* object.

But even had the combination succeeded in defeating the election of Mr. Stout, would it have produced the desired result—the ruin of Gen. Lane in Oregon and the destruction of his prestige at Washington? Not a particle of it—and for the best of all reasons because Lansing Stout is not Jo. Lane. General Lane possesses elements of popularity which Lansing Stout not only lacked, but he had counter elements of unpopularity calculated to damn any one politically in Oregon who possessed them—namely, a Know Nothing record, and his being a California politician—most ruinous of all records in the present condition of public sentiment here! This may appear, and no doubt does appear, *very* absurd to outsiders.—But it is nevertheless so; and because they think it absurd will not change the fact.

Had Gen. Lane himself been before the people in Stout's place, the returns would foot up differently. No amount of lying could have injured his Democratic record with the people of Oregon. The elections next June, when he is before the country for reelection to the United States Senate, will bear out this assertion.