

No Mail.

The Louisiana has arrived, but did not according to expectation, bring the mail. We are now in arrears to the amount of three mails. On inquiring we learn that when the Louisiana sailed the Oregon mail bag was lying in the Post Office at San Francisco with a full mail but through indolence, selfish stubbornness, or something worse the acting Agent at that place would not give an order on the Post Master for it, and the vessel called without it. We confess we know of no language which we are willing to employ that would suitably express the deep feelings of indignation which moves every heart in Oregon in view of such wicked recklessness of official duty on the part of those entrusted with so important a matter as the transmission of the mail. Nor do we now say a word on the subject with the remotest intention of influencing such unfeeling errand boys, but we speak out thus plainly hoping that when, by thus expressing, even feebly, the feelings of the whole people of Oregon, it may have some influence in Congress, or at least stimulate our Delegate in that honorable body, to urge the subject boldly on their attention, and if possible have it sifted thoroughly.

At Washington a few appointments of Ministers and Consuls abroad have been made, but otherwise our political world is without any event except the opening of C. A. Benton's campaign in Missouri. That portion of the loose-lance party which supports slavery are making a strong effort to cast Col. B. from his seat in the United States Senate. He has taken the stump in his own defence and will address the people throughout the State. He takes the strongest ground against the extension of slavery into New Mexico and California, and attacks the doctrines of Mr. Calhoun and his followers with as much vigor as bitterness. There is no reason to fear that he will not be returned to the Senate.

The Indians on the frontiers of Texas, and in the northern provinces of Mexico, are committing all kinds of outrages upon the inhabitants and the companies of emigrants who have taken the southern overland routes to California. The savages are the Comanche tribe, perhaps the most powerful and warlike on the continent, and long addicted to settling at defiance the people and troops of Mexico. They have never before ventured upon attacking citizens of the United States. Their present foray extended through the lower part of the Rio Grande valley, and was accompanied by the usual slaughter of the inhabitants. The Mexican commander was applied to for a corps of dragoons, the United States garrisons in the vicinity happening to be small and composed of infantry, but the authorities of the district would not consent that the Mexicans should cross the frontier. Orders have been issued from Washington to dispatch a strong force of heavy cavalry to teach the Comanches a less ferocious behavior.

In Canada, nothing special has happened except it be a battle in the Montreal City Council. One member, in a speech, avowed that in three months they would be all Americans. Whereupon another member crossed over and knocked him down. This was followed by a variety of hostile demonstrations, and finally the Council broke up in order to avoid a general melee. With regard to the country generally there is no doubt, we think, that the annexation party is gaining ground, though their opponents studiously deny it. —[N. Y. Tribune.

PANAMA. DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN THE EMIGRANTS AND THE AGENTS OF THE PACIFIC STEAM CO. The following statement of the causes of the recent troubles at this place is from the Panama Star:

But the great cause of complaint was the conduct of Messrs. Zachrisson, Nelson & Co., who have transacted the business of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall in such a manner as to convince all, we know of no exception, that their object is not to advance the interests of the Pacific Company, but to promote their own private interests, to the detriment of the company, and great injustice to Americans. No other reason can be imagined why they should insult American citizens as they have done. Gentlemen who at home are highly respected, have gone to the office, and in view of the dangers of remaining in this place, have asked Z. N. & Co., in a respectful manner, "When do you think the Oregon will sail?" They very insolently replied, "She will sail when she starts!" Scores of people, myself among the number, were assured by the agents weeks ago, that they would have but nine cabin tickets for sale, and none for the steerage. In order to convince us of this, it was stated that the waybill had been received.

Meantime a peremptory decree was issued, cautioning Americans not to buy tickets of others, as the rule "not transferable" would be rigidly enforced, and at the same time the same agents who issued this decree, or bill, were wholly refusing to transfer tickets. What was to be done? There were men here whose detention beyond this steamer involved thousands of dollars—others whose dread of remaining here laid them liable to disease. What were the results? Why, simply these. Large numbers paid great prices for tickets, (assuming the names of the original holders in many instances,) some as high as \$200, \$275, and \$300 for steerage tickets—and some as high as \$100 and \$500 for saloon tickets. Some, in doing so, absorbed all their funds, and were compelled to resort to selling valuable articles to pay board while here. Others had a sufficient amount to pay \$150, the regular price for a steerage ticket, and would have waited if the agents had not told a downright falsehood in stating that there would be no steerage tickets in market. But no. They had private interest at stake. Sailing vessels had been chartered, and must be filled, and when any one wished to converse with these same agents in reference to a sailing vessel, no sound them all attention. The most amiable men in the world. Oh what a contrast! "Pine vessel, sir!" "Well provisioned"—"forty days' passage, perhaps less." "Old captain—regular sea-dog—understands the coast," &c. "Get there nearly as soon as the steamer," &c. Under such representations over one hundred persons took passage in the ship Europa, and only were made sensible of the true state of things when they found themselves on board a seventeen years' old Chilean vessel, under a Chilean flag—twice condemned—with miserable water on board, and crammed with berth that the passengers were compelled to take down the middle tier, and take turns, sleeping and watching half the night with their comrades. And what occurs after all this? Why, in the face of it all, this firm of Zachrisson & Co., whose position at least ought to make them decent, bring suddenly into market upwards of fifty seats and steer-

age tickets, at the regular rates. Do not give any previous notice? No! Do they recognize any previous claims? No! There are passengers who were here when the Europa sailed, a month ago. Do the agents tell them to register their names? No, none of them brought letters of introduction from the agents of New Orleans, and they were charged with the regular fare. Capt. Root for a ticket, but says he will not pay for it. He says he will not be organized—passengers by the name of Draper, just arrived, got tickets, with those who have remained here a month or two get none. No advertisement is issued, telling people they may register their names, with the hope of getting tickets—and if one's name is registered, it is altered from its place on the list to suit the whim of the agents, or, more likely, their interests. As a matter of fact, we draw the following conclusions, which, we think, a statement of our wrongs clearly evince:

1st. Zachrisson, N. & Co. and Company, W. C. Root, are morally accountable for much of the distress, deprivation, disease and death among Americans, who have left their homes with high hopes and bounding hearts to take the route to the Sacramento—but who have had a cruel and unjust experience.

2d. If any of the sailing vessels which have left should have performed promptly and full share of provisions, and supplied to the result, they are morally accountable; for those who have taken passage in sailing vessels were induced to do so because the agents told them there would be no steerage tickets for sale.

3d. They are morally accountable for a large share of the speculation in tickets. This is clear to every one. Every gentleman who has in possession of their representations had more than one value for a ticket, has a moral debt we would a legal claim against them in equity for the surplus.

Finally, we do not call these things, we make the following statement: A friend who has been in this place for a month, and repeatedly applied for a ticket to Capt. Root, did so for the last time three days before the present steamer departed, and was informed by Capt. R., that there were no steerage to be had. Capt. R. strenuously urged him to take passage in the sailing vessel.

4th. The right of trial by jury shall be secured to all, and remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in a lawful manner; the manner prescribed by law.

5th. The trial of all crimes shall be by jury, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

6th. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted; nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

7th. No person shall be held in answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of rebellion and in cases of insurrection) or in cases of flight, until he has been tried by a jury of his peers, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or when this State may keep with the compact of union in time of peace, and in cases of piracy, unless on prosecution or indictment of a grand jury, and in any case in which whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel, or in civil actions, no person shall be subject to a "twice pay" jeopardy for the same offense, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

8th. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth shall be given in evidence to the jury, and shall appear to the jury as a defense charged as libel; in civil actions, and in libel suits the party shall be allowed to publish with good motives and for the able ends the party shall be compelled to terminate the law and the fact.

9th. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, no standing army shall be kept for a longer time than two years.

10th. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

11th. No all men are entitled to equal political rights, representation should be apportioned according to population.

12th. No title of nobility or peerage shall be granted, nor shall the obligation of contracts shall ever be impaired.

13th. No person who are, or who may hereafter become free, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment and inheritance of property as native born citizens.

14th. No holder slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes shall ever be tolerated in this State.

15th. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others not mentioned by the people.

16th. The United States purchased, last year, one hundred and thirty of the agricultural products of the United States.

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Table with title "Retail Prices Current." listing various goods and their prices per unit.

THE NEW YORK... A FULL AND COMPLETE... OF MERCHANTS... FROM THE UNITED STATES...

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WHEELER... ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW... OFFICE ON THE CORNER OF...

J. J. MOORE... ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW... OFFICE ON THE CORNER OF...

A. A. BROWN... ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW... OFFICE ON THE CORNER OF...

DR. J. H. STEWART... PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON... OFFICE ON THE CORNER OF...

THE SUNDAY... THE SUNDAY... THE SUNDAY...

ROBERT MOORE... JOHN McLAUGHLIN... CAYUSE WAR CLAIMS...

SCHOOL BOOKS... HORSE POWER... CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE... FOR SALE...

WENTY LABORERS WANTED... JAMES M. MOORE & CO... DRY GOODS & GROCERIES... ROBERT CAUFIELD...