

This paper goes to press at the time of the opening of the polls, and before it is ready to be mailed the people will have determined who shall be their officers. In another week we may be able to give some returns of the election to decide who are the successful candidates. If the contest should be as close as some persons imagine several weeks must elapse before the fate of all the candidates is known, because the facilities of communication are not such as will enable us to receive earlier official returns from the remotest counties. We shall then see how far the principles of the democratic party have been sustained in the contest, and to what extent the combined forces of time-serving, sordidness, and rascality selfish politicians, with all their arts of base trickery, scandalous and slanderous vituperation, have availed to distract the public mind and enlist popular support at the ballot box. That the unparalleled falsehoods and cunning schemes and devices of the opposition have in many places succeeded in impairing the democratic strength will scarcely admit of a doubt. Their efforts were incessant—their plans and misrepresentations innumerable. No device was left untried—no opportunity lost to stab in the dark. Many of the foul expedients to which they resorted are just coming to light—others may never be discovered. But whatever may be the result, whether partial success or total defeat has attended their furious onslaught, their day of exultation will be a brief one—the hour of retribution is near at hand. A reaction commenced before the election, and if the day of trial could have been postponed a month, the whole opposition would have dwindled to a mere "Corporal's guard." Now—the die of conflict being passed—calm reflection will ensue, and the change will progress more effectively than before the election. Treacherous friends lashed with fury may at any time injure the democratic party, but they can never destroy it. Our party is this day on a broader eminence—fixed on a firmer basis—than ever before in Oregon.

Territorial Government in Arizona.
Arizona will not be favored with a Territorial Government by Congress. The Territorial Committee of the Senate appear to be unanimously opposed to the creation of such a government. They have submitted an amendment to the organic act of New Mexico, which provides for a judicial circuit to include the Gadsden purchase, and for a new census and apportionment in the Territory, with a view to giving a fair and equal representation to the Territory. The amendment embraces the following provisions:

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That whenever said territory shall contain a sufficient population to constitute a State—**to wit,** the number required by the ratio of representation for a member of Congress, to be ascertained by a census taken in pursuance of law—the Legislature of said Territory may proceed to call a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution of State government, which constitution shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters in the limits of the proposed State, but not otherwise may be sent to Congress in the form of an application for admission into the Union on an equal footing with other States, with such boundaries as Congress shall prescribe. This section shall be, and is hereby incorporated into and made a part of the organic law of each of the territories of the United States, except the territory of Utah.

Should this section become law before the admission of Oregon we may not enter the Union for some time. A population sufficient for a member of Congress is at this time 93,522 inhabitants. We have only about two-thirds of the number. And after 1860—when a new enumeration of the people will take place—a new apportionment will be made and probably raise the ratio of representation to 112,000 or 115,000 to the representative. Tens of thousands of persons would have been added to our population within the last three years, if there had been no Indian difficulties; but so long as the savages are hostile on the overland route to Oregon, we need look for no accession of population by emigration by land. But, as the application of Oregon for admission as a State was made before the Senate Committee's proposed amendment was brought forward, it is not probable that it will be made to apply in our case. Beside, the settled and matured character of our population will, or ought to, give it more weight than twice the number of an untidy and floating population brought into a country by excitement, speculation, or mere thirst of wealth.

A PRISONER ROCKED.—The Stockton (Cal.) Argus of the 25th ult. contains in detail an account of a massacre by Indians of a train consisting of 17 persons beside the narrator—Joe Wiggins—who states that Col. Doniphan, so well known in the Mexican war, commanded the company. The wife and two children of Wiggins, he says, were among the slain—in fact, he and two other men are all known to have escaped with their lives. According to his account, they left St. Joseph about the middle of last June, wintered at Salt Lake, and left there the 15th of last March, getting along well until they reached Stony Point on the Humboldt, where the massacre is reported to have taken place.

Two San Francisco Herald publishes the account with the remarks that the Stockton Republican pronounces the whole story at least doubtful, and that it has no confidence in the fellow who told it.

View of the general interest which has been manifested in regard to Artesian wells, it is a matter of surprise that no successful attempt has been made to sink one in Oregon. The want of practical knowledge on the subject probably keeps our citizens from engaging in the enterprise. In a number of the States, water has been brought to the surface of the earth from great depths. At Charleston, in South Carolina, New Orleans, and Louisville, Ky., the earth has been exceedingly "bored." A well at the last named city, is over 2,000 feet in depth. This is the deepest known well in the world. In Illinois, it is said, water has been brought to the surface by boring, in some instances, less than 100 feet. In California, it appears those wells are common affairs. In one county—Santa Clara—there are over 400 of an average depth of 150 feet—some not over 80 feet, 10 or 12 exceeding 250 and a few reaching about 400 feet. They throw up jets of water five feet high with force sufficient to prevent stones of 2 lbs. weight from falling down the streams. Pipes seven inches in diameter, are discharging a thousand gallons per minute. A fear has been expressed that the streams of water thus furnished will be of short duration; but general experience will not sustain such an opinion. It is true that local causes may produce the effect of abating the supply of water, and especially where the earth is occasionally convulsed by earthquakes. Such is the case in the vicinity of San Francisco. A San Jose correspondent of the San Francisco Alta, in connection with a detail of some other interesting facts, states that "to earthquakes may be partly attributed the falling off in the supply of water during the last year. The great number of wells sunk have also contributed toward depleting the under supply, as has also the long continued drought of the past three years. The deposits found in these wells are significant of the antiquity of the country. At a depth of two hundred feet, a gravelly cement is found, after which is discovered a gray yellow sand in which water is generally encountered. At this depth has also been struck, wood, coal, coral, bones, and in one well a piece of deer's horn was brought up at a distance of one hundred and forty feet below the surface of the ground. A red wood log was also bored into at a depth of four hundred feet, and as far down in the bowels of the earth have been found the partial remains of animals."

A gentleman who recently visited Salem, and a resident of the above-named county, stated that he had an Artesian well on his premises which cost about \$500—the well's cost would not have exceeded \$500 had he not first used pipe of an inferior quality, which he was obliged to remove and insert a better article.

Wells water is obtained by means of such wells at depths generally from 100 to 150 feet in California, and in Illinois, out of sight of mountains, by boring less than 100 feet, is it not reasonable to suppose that like success may be had in the Willamette Valley, lying between the Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains? Who will make the first successful attempt to obtain a supply of water by means of an Artesian well?

Hands off, Pickett!
Pickett, the crazy philosopher has issued his proposals for the publication of a journal of reform which is to surpass everything of the kind heretofore attempted, and which is to "herald the night and the morn of another burning day." If the matter embodied in this new publication is to bear any resemblance to that contained in his glowing prospectus, we must warn the editor that he is playing upon the wrong cellar door; or, in other words, that his style seems to have been based upon that of the Japanese sage whom we employ for the express purpose of ending our Tartar, Kanaka and Japanese departments. Here is a sample, with the reply subjoined:

"I shall write, which in books will be hereafter bound—gilt-edged and gilt-clasped; since the great truths from heaven revealed, that I to a dark and sinful world unfold, which few else tell, should ever thus, besides the heart, in print be treasured."
Reply.—Gladly, O' Kawa-kwa! blessed be the human intellect; likewise be also him blessed that was invented the art of to write; John Sohn, moko-nale-erly; me Si-Yan, much fine writer and, of old Si-Yan the son in order of seven, Poko-prakee-poo—in the Kanaka meaning, of all the virtues the essence—such as I, Si-Yan!—Adieu! Your paper publishes, but from no more the thoughts celestial copy of the three gifted.

Grand Session of the Secretary of the Interior.
Washington, April 8, 1858.
Some months ago the clerical force in the Pension Office was reduced, about thirty of the clerks being discharged, and among them was Peter Besancon. Besancon applied several times to be restored, but the head of the Department did not gratify him in this particular. This morning he made another application, with no better success. On meeting the Secretary near the door of his office, Besancon indulged in harsh expressions in relation to those who had dismissed and disparaged him, and was told by the Secretary he would not hear his officers denounced, and would have no further conversation with him on the subject.

As the Secretary turned to enter his room Besancon struck him a blow on the back of the neck, whereon he turned round, and seeing Besancon drawing a pistol from beneath his coat, he rushed upon him and clasped him round the arms. Besancon turned at the same moment and fell on his face beneath the weight of the Secretary, his left elbow striking the floor with such force as to throw the shoulder joint completely out of place. Other parties hastily approached and took the revolver out of Besancon's right hand, when the Secretary released him. He was conveyed into an adjoining room, where Dr. Baetz, who happened to be in the building, promptly restored the dislocated shoulder joint to its place, when the Secretary caused him to be conveyed to the Infirmary.—N. Y. News.

By the Surprise, which arrived here last Thursday morning, we received additional news of California papers, which came to Portland by the steamer Pacific, on Wednesday morning. The mail steamer may be arriving in time to furnish us with later news from the States, and the papers received as above stated, furnish nothing later than news in our last issue.

WASHINGTON, Mon., April 19, 1858.
The House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning directed Mr. Olmstead, to report a resolution authorizing the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and directing both its American as well as British construction, and authorizing the President to take immediate steps for its abrogation.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—We take the following extracts from a letter written on board the U. S. steam frigate Niagara, to the N. Y. News:
U. S. FRIGATE NIAGARA.
Plymouth, Eng., March 23, 1858.
The Atlantic cable is now in the dock, and has been taking in cable for five days past at the rate of thirty miles per day, working twelve hours in twenty-four. Instead of putting it all in one coil, as before, she has adopted our method, and will make six coils in her hold. After the apparatus for laying has been placed on board, and all the cable, she will experiment off the harbor, to test the working thereof. Five hundred miles of cable, recently made at Greenwich, are now on board a vessel here, waiting to be transferred to the Niagara. We anticipate leaving here about the 19th June, with our old comrades, the Anconamoon, and Leopard, and probably the Saquehanna. It is intended that we shall keep company to mid ocean, there to splice the cable and separate—the American ships to continue homeward to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; the British ships to steer eastward to Valparaiso Bay, Ireland.

We find our old friends very glad to see us, and already invitations to our officers have been received from the Royal Engineers, marines and private citizens desiring to entertain us.
A grand bidding fair, for the future and our friends are all in good spirits. We will endeavor to supply you with information as we progress.
NEUTRALITY OF THE ISTHMIUS OF PANAMA.
It is rumored that the New Granadian minister at Paris has signed a treaty with France, securing the entire neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, and that he has also concluded a like treaty with Russia, through the Russian Ambassador at the Court of France. It is also said, that prior to the recent change in the English Ministry he had negotiated a convention with England for the same purpose, but if it is not stated whether it has been actually signed or not.

STOCK GOING TO CALIFORNIA.—The Oregon Standard states that large numbers of cattle are being driven from Oregon to California this spring. The stock are destined, generally, for the Sacramento valley, or Southern California. It is estimated that over twenty thousand cattle will be driven from that Territory into California during the present season.

VACCINATION WITH A MAGNETIZED NEEDLE.
—Professor Roca states that since 1850, hundreds of children have been vaccinated with this needle, and no failures occurring—the point of the needle is well saturated with the magnetic fluid before proceeding with the vaccination, which are then performed in the usual manner, a single magnetization serving for many vaccinations. It is quite surprising to observe the rapidity with which the vaccine virus is absorbed, when the needle is thus prepared.—London Illustrated News.

A letter from Lieut. Ives, dated 19th February, states that he has succeeded in driving the Indians from the Cache-la-Poudre of the West, and had not been molested by the Indians who have heretofore been troublesome. The surveys were progressing fairly.
SURRENDER OF BILLY BOWLENS.—The Madison Messenger has reliable information that Billy Bowlens "has surrendered his sword, and is now at Tampa with his whole party, waiting the consummation of arrangements now being made to be transferred to the West. It is said the old gentleman was in a shockingly ragged and dirty condition when he presented himself at Tampa." It would seem that the Cow Boys didn't give Billy much time to attend to his toilet.

A Miss Pellet proposes to forward to California a consignment of five thousand marriageable girls from the New England States, to be consigned to the various divisions of the Sons of Temperance, who are to provide for their wants—husbands included.

CANTON ISLAND.—The English Admiral has discovered that Canton is situated on an Island—one of the gun boats has just made a passage around it. It is somewhat singular that this fact was never before known, and only goes to show how jealous these people are of giving any information of the internal affairs or formation of the country.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE have enacted a prohibitory liquor law by an overwhelming majority, and decided to be submitted to a special election. The present Maine Law, enacted at the time the old Maine Law was overthrown, is to be submitted along with it. The two are thus to go before the people at the same election, and the voters are to be called upon to express their choice by the ballot. Those who prefer the present law are to vote "License Law," and those who prefer the new statute are to vote accordingly "For the Prohibitory Law."

As the people of Maine were the first to try a liquor law, and as they are known to have tried even during its operation a great deal of good and bad liquor, they ought to be good judges as to what should be done. No doubt their decision will be looked for with some interest.—Louisville Journal.

THIRTY-FOUR STATES.—The Washington Union of the 8th inst. says:
"The Senate yesterday passed the bill to admit the State of Minnesota into the Union. That body has thus done its share, during the present session, towards the admission of two new States. A bill to admit Oregon has already been reported, and will come up next in order. At the close of the present session of Congress, the Union will embrace thirty-four States."

The proposition of Senator Houston recently submitted to the U. S. Senate, for the establishment of a protectorate by the U. S. States over Mexico and Central America, was to be called up on the 20th ult. From the CHURCH to the POLITICAL ARENA.—The ex-Rev. I. S. Kallioch, who is notorious as a disciple in the free love and anti-slavery school, is a candidate for U. S. Senator, from Kansas, where he has settled as a lawyer.

Richmond, Va., April 8, 1858.—A contract was formerly entered into on the 6th by the "Ladies Association" for the purchase of Mount Vernon.

A project for a general bankrupt law is in progress of preparation in both Houses of Congress, and the opinion that a law of the kind will pass at the present session is being current in the State. The bill in reference to the court of claims, now before the House of Representatives, provides for making the decisions of that body final, unless an appeal is had to the supreme court; or unless the court chooses in cases of equity to report the evidence to Congress. As at present constituted, the court of claims amounts really to nothing more than a commission to take testimony, and has no greater authority than the committees of Congress, which formerly performed the same labor, as its decisions, in all cases, must be reported to Congress for final adjudication.

THE LEVIATHAN IS COMING.—We had an interview yesterday with a gentleman who came passenger in the India, at this port; and were happy to hear him contradict most emphatically the report published in our paper of Tuesday, to the effect that the work on the Leviathan had about stopped; that but few men were at work upon her; that there is no machinery in her yet, &c. The gentleman informs us that just before he left England he visited the monster steamship; that there are 1,750 men hard at work upon her; that her machinery is already in, and everything is being driven as fast as man can do it. The desire on the part of the officers to prevent all impediments to the work going on as rapidly as possible, is so great that "passes" to go on board of her are refused to visitors, lest they should incommode the workmen; and our informant was enabled to get on board only by a personal acquaintance with Capt. Harrison, who kindly took him over the ship. He speaks of the State rooms, and other arrangements for passengers, in the highest terms. She is being fitted up in the most costly and desirable manner. Capt. Harrison had strong hopes of getting her ready for sea in July. This is good news, and we are rejoiced to be able to record it from so secure a source.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

MINNESOTA.—The following is a copy of the bill which has passed the Senate for the admission of Minnesota into the Union:
A bill for the admission of the State of Minnesota into the Union.
Whereas, An act of Congress was passed February 20th, sixteenth hundred and fifty-seven, entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," and whereas, the people of said Territory, did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which is republican in form, and has been ratified and adopted by the people, and just as the advances was crossing a set of water—it was decided to encamp and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were kept in the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

On Monday morning we left camp to return to the Pelouse, marching in the following order, I company in advance, C in the centre, with the packs, and E in the rear. At 8 o'clock the Indians appeared in great numbers, and the advance was crossing a set of water—it was decided to encamp and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were kept in the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

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At this time the action was general; the three companies, numbering in all about 110 men, were warmly engaged with five hundred Indians. The companies were separated from each other nearly a thousand yards, and fought entirely by making short charges. At 11 o'clock I was reinforced by the howitzers, and the two companies began to move towards the position. I held, the Indians pressing closely upon them, and as they were approaching, a large body of Indians got between them and my company, so that having it between two fires, they could wipe it out at once. Guston seeing this, moved quickly towards me, having the Indians in his front, and when near enough, said I saw he was about to charge, I charged with H company. The result was, that our companies met, having the Indians in a right angle in which angle we left 12 dead Indians.

After getting together, we kept up the fight for half an hour, and again started to reach water, moving half a mile under a constant raking fire, under which our comrades, Taylor and Gaston fell. We were unable to reach the water, and finally reached a hill near the water, and the Indians having now completely surrounded it, we dismounted and picked our horses close together on the center of the flat-topped summit, and posted our men around the crest, making them lie flat on the ground, as the Indians were so close and so daring as to attempt to charge the hill, but, although outnumbering us eight to one, they could not succeed.

Towards evening, our ammunition began to give out, and our men, suffering so much from thirst and fatigue, required all of our attention to keep them up. To move from one point to another, we had to crawl on our hands and knees, amid the howling of the Indians, the groans of the dying, and the casting of balls and arrows. We were kept in this position until eight o'clock, P. M., when, as night came on, it became apparent that on the morrow we must "go under," and that not one of us would escape. It was plain that nearly destitute of ammunition, we were completely surrounded by six or eight hundred Indians, and the most of those on points that we must pass to get away. Therefore, it was determined to run the gauntlet, so that, if possible, some might escape. Abandoning everything, we mounted and left the hill at nine o'clock, and after a ride of ninety miles, mostly on foot, and without a rest, we reached Snake river at Red Wolf crossing, the next evening, and were met by our friends, the Nez Perces. We had two officers, five men and three friendly Indians killed, and ten men wounded; Sergeant Ball, of H company, missing. The Sergeant distinguished himself very much during the action, and we all hope he will yet come in.

Capt. Taylor was shot through the neck, and Lieut. Gaston through the body; they both fell fighting gallantly. The companies, fought bravely, like true men. We brought our horses back in good condition, except one, which was shot during the fight. The Indians made no captures. Before the fight was near over, the Indians picked up nine of their dead; how many of them are killed is not known, but I can count fifteen; they acknowledge having forty wounded.

It will take a thousand men to go into the Spokane country.
Vancouver, W. T., May 27, 1858.
Dear Sir:—From the news received here last night it is evident that Col. Steptoe did not anticipate any hostility on the part of the Spokans, and relied upon their assistance in crossing the Spokane River. At the talk with them on the 16th they refused to assist.

The venerable Stayestant pear tree in New York planted in 1647, is again in bud.

Light with Northern Indians: Two Officers and Eight Men Killed and Ten Wounded.
A gentleman—who has just returned to Portland from Vancouver—writes us under date of 29th ult., in reference to the engagement with the northern Indians, as follows:
"You will notice in the Times two letters—one from Lieut. Gregg, Dragoons, and Dr. Barnes, Surgeon at Ft. Vancouver—containing a somewhat detailed account of the affair. This you can rely on as the only correct account. The other letter is from Dr. Barnes to myself. As the Times of today will reach you as soon as a copy of the letters from me, it will be in time for your issue of Tuesday."

Below we copy the letters from the Times:
On the 6th ult., Col. Steptoe with C, E and H companies left Dragoons, and twenty-five men of 9th Infantry, with two mountain howitzers, left Port Walla-Walla for Colville. The officers of the command were Col. Steptoe, Capt. Winder and Taylor, Lieuts. Wheeler, Fleming, Gaston, and Gregg. After marching eight days we reached the Pelouse river, and were about passing into the Spokane country when we were informed by Indians that the Spokans would resist our entrance into their country. The Spokans have always been regarded as friendly to the whites, and when we left Walla-Walla, no one thought of having an encounter with them, or any other Indians on the march.

On Sunday morning, the 16th, on leaving camp, we were told that the Spokans had assembled and were ready to fight us. Not believing this, our march was continued until about eleven o'clock when we found ourselves in the presence of six hundred warriors in full costume. The command was formed for the purpose of having a talk, in which the Spokans announced that they had heard that we had gone out for the purpose of whipping them out, and if that was the case, they were ready to fight us, and that we should not cross the Spokane river. The Indians were well mounted, principally armed with rifles, and were extended along our flank at the distance of one hundred yards. After some talk, the Colonel told us that we would have to fight, and we immediately put ourselves into position to move to beat them off, determined that the Spokans should fire the first gun. After marching a mile we reached a set of water—it was decided to encamp and hold another talk with the Indians. Nothing resulted from this except the most insulting demonstrations on their part. We dared not dismount, and were kept in the saddle three hours, until the setting of the sun dispersed the Indians.

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or, even allow him to cross; and, being without means or sufficient force to do so, in the face of such numbers, he was compelled to fall back. The severity of the fight on the 17th, shows that his estimate of their strength and intentions was correct, and that he had attempted the passage, under such circumstances, would have ensured the destruction of the entire command.

Capt. O. H. P. Taylor was a graduate at West Point of 1849, and Brevet Captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in combat in New Mexico." It is but a few weeks since he returned from the east with his wife and children, who are now residing and orphaned by this sad affair. Lieut. William Gaston was a graduate of '56, and an officer of great promise.

Very respectfully yours, B.
For the Statesman.
ALDRE SPRING, May 25, 1858.
FAIRBURN.—The conspirators of the two diabolical elements have united under the leaders of Hall and O'Meara on one side, Adams and Dryer on the other. Those opposite elements of principle, one from the hot beds of abolitionism, the other from the equally fatal extreme, to the constitution of pro-slaveryism, with all their diabolical practices, have to be met by the Democracy and Congress are the Union of these States are dissolved. The brush canons which convened Monday, the first day of the Court, with all its corrupt workings, was exposed by Mr. Elder in his speech on last Thursday, at McNirville. Elder stated that Dr. McBride told him after the caucus on Monday evening, that Lawson had agreed to vote for him if elected to the Senate of the State for U. S. Senator.

Dr. McBride further stated the caucus was composed of five Republicans and five Democrats, and that they had ruled Mr. Elder off for State Senator, and put on Lawson. Mr. Elder told the Dr. that he would be ruled off by the corrupt caucus.—Lawson, Dr. McBride denied the statement of Mr. Elder, that Lawson had pledged himself to vote for the Dr. for United States Senator. Then Mr. Elder called on old man Cary, who stated to the people that Lawson told him on Tuesday, after the caucus that he had pledged himself to vote for Dr. McBride for United States Senator. The other statement was that Dr. McBride and Mr. Daniels met Elder in the round, near his house, a few days before the caucus, and that Elder told them that he would abide by whatever they did. Elder denies the statement, and says he will stake Elder's word that of the old Dr. and Mr. Daniels, with the people of this county, Elder's statement is universally believed by the people of this county. Lawson got up after Mr. Carey told the people that Lawson told him that he had pledged himself to vote for Dr. McBride for U. S. Senator, and said if Elder would vote for him, but he wanted Logan and others to be induced to believe that they would be the favorites of the Democrats for U. S. Senator, so they could all work together to defeat the Democratic party (which he termed the Salem clique). Then Dr. McBride got up and told the people that he had received letters from various persons in the Territory, and that he had had great hopes of being one of the Senators. He then told the people that he wanted them to fuse and vote with the Democrats; that three men last year made them fuse, that this year they had ten, five Democrats, and five Republicans, who composed the brush caucus. Lawson then told the people that two little boys could whip one big boy, and that the nation's and Republicans could defeat the Democracy. In my opinion it will be such a defeat that the big boys the Tories and English got by the one little boy in the Revolution, and after the election they will be mortified equally as bad as the Tories and English were, when they heard of the defeat of the big boys, and that Cornwallis then had to humble himself and deliver up his sword into the hands of the little boy Washington. This statement is true. You can publish it if you see proper. F. B. MARTIN.

CHAMBERS, May 25, 1858.
Dryer, King, O'Meara, Leland and several other knotheaded democrats are turning every broad stone or anything else, in Portland, that can hide a worm, in order to get bait to catch or decoy the real Democrat to bite at such a hook, or to walk into the trap of such miserable Democracy as was created at Eugene. O' Kelly where is thy consistent specks? Oregonians beware before it is too late. The isms and scisms, and all kinds of deceit and practiced to defeat and overthrow our Oregon fabric, and put in its stead a California deity of three millions of dollars; be sure you are right and then go ahead; know men before you vote for them. It is your duty, as well as good policy to do so. Now is the time for all good democrats to stand in one body and receive the charge of the knotheaded, black republican, Eugene de mockery, thugary, in short, all the heresy of the day, and then with one voice, let us send them to the four quarters of the Globe.

OLD OREGONIAN.
INTERESTING TO WIDOWS.—The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph thus refers to a decision made by the Supreme Court of Georgia, now in session in that city:
"A case of some interest to the ladies was decided on Friday morning last. Savage, of Dougherty county, died, leaving a wife which devised his property to his wife, but, in the event of her marriage, to her children, the cutting the wife off with a shilling. Gen. Morgan, the counsel for the widow, argued the case with great ability, and contended that this provision in the will, being in restraint of marriage, was contrary to the policy of our law, and illegal; but the court held that a man had a right to leave his property to his wife during her widowhood, and cut her off if she married—and that the Savage will was legal."

EXCITING SCENE.—The ladies of Fredericksburg, Ohio, who had been indicted for a riot by the Grand Jury for abating the doggeries in that village, came into court on Saturday last and entered into bonds, with surety, in \$100 each, for their appearance at the next term of court. So large an array of crinolines created quite an excitement among the habits of the old courthouse, so that it was immediately filed to suffocation. The bail was promptly given, and the ladies returned to their homes, to pursue their new determination to war upon the tyrant alcohol. At the next term of court they will have their places for trial at the bar as criminals.—Wheeler Republican.

SPIRITUALISM IN THE U. S. SENATE.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes:
"Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, formerly a member of the United States Senate, in a letter defending modern Spiritualism from a recent attack upon it by Gen. Shields, intimates that a number of our great statesmen, believers in the doctrine, and that the political history of 1860 will be greatly affected if not controlled by it. That the former assertion is entirely true, I happen to know; but that the latter will prove so, I prefer to entertain some doubts."

The Camel and Dromedary.
As these valuable animals will be introduced into the United States, in considerable numbers, the experiments of Lieut. Beale proving their utility, and as they will be of a very great acquisition, not only in crossing our deserts, but in mountain traveling, and for pack trains, we believe a correct history of them will be interesting to our readers.—Banner of Liberty.

These names—camel and dromedary—do not make two distinct kinds, but are only given to a variety of the same animal, which has, however, subsisted from time immemorial. The principal, and perhaps the only sensible difference by which those two races are distinguished, consists in this: that the camel has two bunches upon the back, whereas the dromedary has but one; the latter, also, is neither so large nor so strong as the camel. These two races, however, produce with each other, and the mixed breed formed between them is considered the most patient, and the most indefatigable of all the kind.

Of the two varieties, the dromedary is by far the most numerous, the camel being scarcely found except in Turkey and the countries of the Levant; while the other is found spread over all the deserts of Arabia, the southern parts of Africa, Persia, Tartary, and a great part of the eastern Indies. Thus, the one inhabits an immense tract of country, the other, in comparison, is confined to a province; the one inhabits the sunny countries of the torrid zone, the other delights in a temperate climate. The camel, neither, however, can subsist or propagate in the variable climates toward the north; they seem formed for those countries where shrubs are plenty and water scarce; where they can travel along the sandy desert without being impeded by rivers, and find food at expected distances; such a country is Arabia, and this, of all others, seems the most adapted to the support and production of this animal.

The camel is the most temperate of all animals, and it can continue to travel several days without drinking. In those vast deserts, where the earth is everywhere dry and sandy, where the few scattered birds or beasts, neither insects nor vegetables, afford nothing to be seen but hills, and sand, and heaps of stone, there the camel travels, posting forward, without requiring either drink or pasture, and is six or seven days without any sustenance whatever. Its feet are formed for traveling upon sand, and utterly unfit for moist or marshy places; the inhabitants, therefore, find a most useful assistant in this animal, where no other could be used, and by its means cross those deserts with safety which would be impassable by any other method of conveyance.

An animal, thus formed for a sandy and desert region, cannot be propagated in one of a different nature. But it is very different in Arabia, and those countries where the camel is turned to useful purpose. It is there considered a sacred animal, without whose help the natives could never subsist, traffic, nor travel; its milk makes part of their nourishment; they feed upon its flesh, particularly when young; they clothe themselves with its hair, which is said to moult regularly once a year; and if they fear an invading enemy, they can turn it into a fight, and in a single day they are known to travel about a hundred miles.

The camel is easily instructed in the methods of taking up and supporting its burden; their legs a few days after they are produced, are bent under their belly; they are in this manner loaded and taught to rise; their burden is every day thus increased, by insensible degrees, till the animal is capable of supporting a weight adequate to its force; the same care is taken in making them patient of hunger and thirst; while other animals, to wit, their four-footed brethren, are restrained for days together, and these intervals of famine are increased in proportion as the animal seems capable of sustaining them. By this method of education they live five or six days without either food or water, their stomach is formed most admirably by nature to be for long abstinence; besides the four stomachs which all animals have that chew the cud—and the camel is of this number—it has a fifth stomach, which serves as a reservoir, to hold a greater quantity of water than the animal has occasion for. It is of sufficient capacity to contain a large quantity of water, where the fluid remains without corrupting, or without being adulterated by the other aliment; when the camel finds itself pressed with thirst, it has an easy resource of quenching it; it throws up a quantity of this water, by a simple contraction of the muscles, into its dry and simple food; in this manner, as it drinks and seldom, it takes a large quantity at a time, and travelers, when short of water, have been often known to kill their camels for that which they expected to find within them.

Each of these animals is so sensible of its strength, that when his burden is too great he remains still upon his belly, the posture in which he was landed, refuses to rise till his burden be lessened or taken away. In general, the large camel is capable of carrying 1000 pounds weight, and sometimes twelve hundred; the dromedary from six to seven hundred. In these trading journeys they travel but slowly, their stages are generally regulated, and they seldom go above thirty, or, at most above thirty-five miles a day. When they are weary, they cut the wind off with a