

OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1858.

Much editorial matter intended for this issue is crowded out, and the space usually allotted to that department is given up to the important matter brought by the steamer, Indian news, &c.

The *Ox-Avery's Ox* has had not a word to say upon the subject of slavery during the canvass; Avery was running for the black republican vote, and so Hall's name was taken out, and the thing was as silent as death on the subject of slavery, and black republicans. But, since the election, Avery has had the *Ox* break out on slavery, and it even indirectly speaks disrespectfully of the black republicans; before the election, the prefix of "black" was not seen—they were republicans then.—The change since the election is accounted for. The most of its 300 subscribers are pro-slavery men, deceived into taking it by its hypocritical professions of pro-slavery. The volume has just expired, and Avery wants these men to continue taking his paper. He was afraid they would stop it at the end of the volume, which closed with the last number, and so he had it revive the slavery issue again. But, we hope democracy will be no longer deceived. Dry up that organ of disorganization at once. There is no doubt but that its pretensions of friendship for slavery gave it some circulation, and enabled it to do the democratic cause some injury in Lane county, and perhaps some in Benton.

As we said before, we trust the democrats who have been imposed upon by Avery's *Ox*, will now, one and all, dry the thing up, as the year has expired. If Avery wants it continued, let him furnish the funds himself. Democracy has contributed enough.

SMALL FRY.—H. Linville, of Polk county, was a delegate to the Eugene black convention, and informed numerous persons there, on the authority of the Yamhill delegate, that "Bush would be beaten in his own county—that the French vote would all be cast against him." Folk, he said, was sure for the blacks. We don't believe three Frenchmen in this county voted against us. Mr. Linville, after satisfying his co-laborers at Eugene that we were "gone in" in our own county, and Polk was "all right," went home and ran on the black ticket (and we think longing for office the democrats didn't give him, made a nation-wide of him) for county clerk, an office for which he had not an excess of competency, and was badly beaten in his county. It strikes us Mr. L. was mistaken in his calculations, and that he is the individual that "went in."

ERR. MORTIMER.—Read "Home without a mother," on our first page. This world is full of aching little hearts caused by the cruelty and neglect of step mothers. And, if heil has one torment greater than another it is reserved, or ought to be, for the "Mrs. Haunts." The heaviest was the human heart feels in this world, is the loss of a mother to innocent, confiding, loving, childhood, supplied by an unfeeling "step mother." How much early suffering, and after misanthropy and heart-achelessness, have such to answer for.

ADMISSION OF OREGON.—It will be seen that Gen. Lane is confident that the Oregon bill will be passed by the House, and that seemed to be the prevailing opinion of the Atlantic press. We think the probabilities are that the bill did pass in the House, but it is barely possible that it was lost for want of time. We shall know when the next steamer arrives, and it is idle to conjecture now.

THE VICTORY.—The Democracy have elected their entire State ticket, the four Judges of the Supreme Court, (Stratton beats Kelsey) thirty-eight of the fifty State Senators and Representatives, securing two U. S. Senators, all the prosecuting attorneys, a large majority of both branches of the Territorial legislature, and four-fifths of the county officers.

A SPECK OF WAR.—By reference to the correspondence between Gen. Cass and Lord Napier, and the instructions of our government to Minister Dallas, it will be seen that a serious rupture with the British government is quite possible. The American government has acted with a promptness and resolution worthy of the early days of the Republic.

THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—Fifty guns were fired at this place by the "fierce democracy," on Monday, in honor of the recent democratic victory in this new State.

UPON THE RECEIPT OF THE INTELLIGENCE, on Wednesday, that the Oregon admission bill had passed the Senate, fifty guns were likewise fired.

A SEAMAN WAS KILLED BY FALLING from a mast of the Panama, on the last trip up from San Francisco. Passengers allege that brutal treatment occasioned his death. We understand the matter is undergoing a judicial investigation at Portland, and, until we learn what that elicits, we prefer not to comment upon it.

CHEERLESS.—We are indebted to Major Woodside for a generous quantity of May Duke's, grown in his orchard, than which there are few better in the Territory.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO J. H. MOORE, of this place, for the earliest files of papers we received by the steamer. We are also indebted to J. H. Brown, for Crescent City Herald.

AN EVIL RACE.—Leland got one vote in this county, and Adams got one in Curry, for State Printer.

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON.—The Senate have passed the bill, by a vote of more than two to one, for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a sovereign State. From "five votes in the Senate there can be no doubt of the passage of the bill through the adjournment of the session."

LETTER FROM GEN. LANE.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 18th, 1858.
DEAR SIR—As it is not certain that a letter by the next mail would reach you before the Legislature of your new State will assemble for the purpose of electing "United States Senators," I have concluded to write you briefly in reference to the matter. I am, as is well understood by the whole people of Oregon, a candidate for the office of Senator, and all will believe me sincere when I say that I would be most gratified to be elected. In the Senate I believe I could do much for the promotion of the interests of our people, and be useful to the country at large. Now if the Legislature shall believe that the interests of the people would be successfully represented and advanced by my election, I shall ever feel most thankful, and will promise to labor as heretofore, constantly and faithfully for the promotion of the interests of the whole people, and will use every means in my power to procure favorable action upon all matters touching their welfare. I must, however, be allowed to say that I do not wish a seat in the Senate at the expense of the peace and harmony of the Democratic party. I look upon the maintenance of the organization of the party as essential to success, and the success of the party as indispensable to the happiness and prosperity of Oregon, as also of the whole country.

Very truly your ob't serv't,
JOSEPH LANE.

A. BURN, Esq.

DEAR BURN—The bill for the admission of Oregon has this morning passed the Senate, 35 to 17. All right in the House.

May 18, '58. LANE.

LETTER FROM GOV. STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, May 18th, 1858.
MY DEAR BURN—We tried, through a bill paying to Gov. Douglas the advances made by him to the Hudson Bay Company for the supplies which they furnished for the committee of the whole. To our disappointment, it was ruled out of order. The General, debate not having been terminated, presented the merits of the case to the committee, and I took occasion to make a short speech. The House (being in committee of the whole) though tired out and entirely exhausted and not willing to listen to anything (for it was between half past 3 and 4 o'clock that we spoke) listened with great attention, and I am certain the impression made was very favorable. Had the amendment been voted on, I am sure it would have prevailed.

ISAAC L. STEVENS.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15, 1858.
A. BURN, Esq.—Dear Sir: I send you a paper which gives an account of the only thing of interest that occurred during the visit of the ship, on the 10th inst. John and his son on the ship, on which occasion said John came mightily near "taking" all the steerage passengers, besides frightening all the cabin passengers.

Here nothing is talked of, dreamt of, sung of, drank of, read of, or seen but Frazer's River and Bellingham Bay. Much intense excitement pervades all classes of society over the eight thousand men said to have left here for that region up to the first of this week, and as many more are waiting to go as soon as they can procure passage on any kind of a craft. The fever extends all through the country, the Sacramento, Stockton, and all the river boats come in loaded every night with men going there, all the steamers and all the sailing vessels are up for there, and I expect that I shall be obliged to return to Portland by way of Bellingham Bay. Two or three printing establishments, editorial cars, and all have gone; several preachers, hotel keepers, "ladies of the pave" and any quantity of whisky shops, &c., and pretty near every body else is talking of going. In less than a month there will be population enough there to make a new State. Five California men of Oregon, arrived last night in the Sonora, from the States; he says the Frazer river excitement has reached New York, and is creating great excitement there. I am writing in the reading room of the International Hotel, where at the present moment is collected some thirty or forty men; on taking a survey of the premises, every soul is talking or listening to some one else talk of Frazer's river.

The weather here is damp and chilly enough for overcoats.
Yours truly, in a hurry,
Josephine County.

The only farther intelligence we have from Josephine county, is the following letter from there, which we copy from the Jacksonville Sentinel:

KERNVILLE, May 8th, 1858.
ED. SENTINEL.—We met our enemy and they are "wiped out" of existence, after the latest approved style. Never have the Democracy gained such a victory in our county, contending against fragments of all parties. Never did the opposition meet with such an unexpected defeat. But a few days before the election they made another attempt, and their champions took the stump and claimed that the National party was the anti-Leocompton Douglas party; but they were followed by "blood-hounds" who exposed their schemes and foiled them with the Eugene platform. They also held up poor "bleeding Kansas" in a most pitiable state, appealing to the sympathies of the voters, denouncing the Kansas and Nebraska bill, also Buchanan and his Cabinet, condemning Joseph Lane's course in Congress, whilst O'Meara and the National platform sustained the course of both. But, like in California, where two or more bodies unite to form a compound, exhibit no visible traces of its original principles.

The following table shows the majorities in the several precincts:

	DEM.	OPP.
Altshouse	77	4
Kerryville	78	
Canyon	50	
Sucker Creek	11	
Vannoy's Creek	12	
Vannoy's	3	
Galice Creek	35	
Applegate	21	
Briggs	21	
Grave Creek	21	
Deer Creek	14	
Illinois River	18	
	319	25
Majority	294	

Bush keeps pretty even with the ticket. Grover is ahead considerable.

SUBCASE.
THURSDAY.—Some of our excitable fellow-citizens would win extract a dire significance from the fact, that a few days since a half dozen fifty Indians—bucks and squaws—of the Klamath tribe, who have been loitering in this neighborhood for a short time left for their homes without shaking hands or saying "good bye" to anybody. A breach of etiquette so entirely unprecedented must certainly portend something fearful.

Passage of a Bill Admitting Oregon by the U. S. Senate.

The mail brings intelligence that a bill to provide for the admission of Oregon into the Union, has passed the Senate by a decisive vote. We copy from the N. Y. Herald's Congressional reports, of the 18th of May:

Mr. Douglas, of Ill., moved that the Oregon bill be taken up, upon which motion the yeas and nays were called for.

The vote being 38 against 28, the Chair (Mr. Breckinridge) voted affirmatively; consequently the bill was before the Senate.

The pending motion was Mr. Turbulill's—that the consideration be postponed till December next.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., spoke in favor of the postponement, in order that an enabling act may be passed and a census taken.

Mr. Gwin, of Cal., warmly urged her immediate adoption, and referred to the poll books to show that Oregon has ample population, and is able to maintain a State government.

Referring to the clause in her constitution prohibiting Chinamen from voting, Mr. Gwin defended it on the ground that the Chinese are a pestiferous, degraded, slavish race, and that many of them are the slaves of masters in China. They take away the gold while contributing nothing to the industry of the country. In California their violence is not checked in the courts of law. They are not citizens of the United States, and Oregon has done rightly in rejecting both Chinese and negroes.

Mr. Douglas replied that every step in the formation of her constitution and application for admission was legally submitted and ratified by a majority of the people of Oregon. Why then should she not be admitted? Simply because she has not the requisite population? He believed that Oregon had more population than Kansas.

He might not think she had more than ninety-three thousand population now, but he did not believe she would have it in December. It would be better, therefore, to test the admission by a direct vote, for the motion to postpone to December is nearly equivalent to keeping the nation, which was proposed to drawing distinctions between two incoherent States of Oregon and Kansas; opposed to saying that one has a right to come in without sufficient population and an enabling act, and that the other shall not. Oregon has fulfilled every requirement specified in the President's Message. She is prepared to come in, and has submitted the enabling step of that preparation fairly to the people, and has avoided every one of the formalities which were urged as an insuperable objection to the admission of Kansas. Put there two incoherent States on an equality, and he (Douglas) was ready for the general rule which he had straggled for years, that in future all new States must have the requisite population, and to enforce the rule strictly in all coming time. It is unjust to the people of Oregon to keep them in suspense, unaware of their condition, whether they are to be admitted or not.

With reference to the other subjects introduced into the debate, he cared nothing. The sovereignty of a State has a right to exclude Chinamen if disposed to exclude them, and so with negroes, and so with slavery. The State has a right to admit or exclude them in all coming time. It is unjust to the people of Oregon to keep them in suspense, unaware of their condition, whether they are to be admitted or not.

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Some further remarks were made, after which the postponement till December was lost by a vote of 38 against 16.

The bill was then reported without amendment, except unimportant verbal ones, and finally passed by a vote of 59 against 17. The following is the vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Dixon, Douglas, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Green, Gwin, Hayne, Harlan, Houston, Jones, Johnson of Tenn., Johnson of Ark., King, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Sill, Stuart, Toombs, Wright and Yale. Nays—Messrs. Bell, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Henderson, Hunter, Irreson, Kennedy, Mason, Trumbull and Wade.

Absentees—Messrs. Bates, Clark, Fitch, Mallory, Pearce, Reid, Rice, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. J., and Wilson.

BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF OREGON INTO THE UNION.

Whereas, the people of Oregon have framed, ratified and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican in form, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and have applied for admission into the Union on an equal footing with the other States; Therefore,

That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Oregon be, and she is hereby, received into the Union on an equal footing with the other States in all respects whatever, with the following boundaries:—In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and decreed that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on a marine league at sea due west from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly, at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship canal of the Columbia river; thence easterly, to and up the middle channel of said river, and where it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof, to a point near Fort Walla Walla, where the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude crosses said river; thence east, on said parallel, to the middle of the main channel of the Shoshonee or Snake river; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river, to the mouth of the Chehalis river; thence due south, to the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north; thence west, along said parallel, to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia river and Snake river, concurrently with States and Territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with this State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Oregon shall have a concurrent jurisdiction on the Columbia and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Oregon so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State, and any other State or States now or hereafter to be formed or watered by the same, and said rivers and waters, and all the navigable waters of said State, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the United States as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, until the next census and apportionment of representatives, the Senate of Oregon shall be entitled to one representative in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the said people of Oregon for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Oregon to wit:—First, That sections numbered 16 and 36 in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State, for the use of schools. Second, That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, That ten sections of land, to be selected by the Governor of said State in legal subdivision, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of constructing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof. Fourth, That all salt springs in said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the date of said State, and then to be selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State. Fifth, That five per centum of the proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State, for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct: Provided, That the foregoing propositions, heretofore offered, are on the condition that the people of Oregon shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to bona fide preclaimers thereof; and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in said State: Provided, however, that in case any of the lands heretofore granted to the Territory of Oregon for the purpose specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, until Congress shall otherwise direct, the residue of the Territory of Oregon shall be, and is hereby incorporated into, and made a part of, the Territory of Washington.

Oregon will be admitted to-morrow. The bill for her admission passed the Senate to-day. This makes thirty-three States.

Correspondent of Forney's Press, May 18th.

Summary of Atlantic News.

VIOLENT TORNADOES AT THE WEST.—There has been a violent tornado which appears to have swept over an immense district of the Western country. The passenger train of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was blown off the track at Lexington, Mo., last Thursday night, and several persons were seriously injured. The towns of Lexington and Peoria, Ill., at the junction of Towanda, suffered severely. Half of the houses in them were prostrated. At Towanda three men were killed. This occurred on the 13th. Again on the 15th there was another tornado, which passed over the region between Bloomington and Springfield, Ill., doing much damage. A large number of houses in Elkhart and Williamsville were destroyed. One house fell in and crushed a family of five persons to death.

General Persifer F. Smith, commander of the Utah forces, died at headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, at half past 12 o'clock on Sunday night last. He had been an invalid for a long time. His remains were to leave yesterday for the East. General Harney succeeds to the command.

MOVEMENTS OF TRAINS AND TROOPS FOR UTAH.—The late Major General Smith, issued a short time before his death, elaborate orders relative to the movement of the trains and troops of the Utah forces. The trains will be divided into divisions of 226 wagons each, and the troops will be organized into columns, each column constituting the escort of a division. A general supply train, and the first column, under command of Col. Andrews, have been already organized and have marched. The second column under Col. Munroe, composing the escort of the first division of the supplies, were to march from Leavenworth on the 15th inst.

The third column (Col. May), are appointed to march on the 16th. The fourth column (Col. Morrison) will march on the 25th. The fifth column (Col. Sumner) will march on the 30th. The sixth column (Major Emory) will march on the 4th of June. These columns, for the present, constitute the first brigade of Utah forces, under command of General Harney. Each column is supplied with four months provisions, which will be replenished when passing Kearney and Larimer.

In view of threatened danger to supplies, Gen. Scott has announced his intention to station a cavalry regiment at intervals between Fort Laramie and Salt Lake, to keep open and protect the line of communication.

Hopes are entertained of the speedy recovery of Charles Fumo Hoffman, the poet, from insanity. He is now in the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg, Penn.

Senator Sumner is in Philadelphia, and still suffering from a recent relapse. His physician recommends, for the present, an absolute cessation of work and perfect quiet.

A Frenchman named Guilbert has succeeded in settling the Delaware river on fire. The Philadelphia firemen were called out late by the alarm bells, when it was discovered that the surface of the Delaware opposite Chestnut street was covered with flames and dense smoke. It turned out to be a scientific experiment, to show how easily a hostile fleet might be destroyed.

The Wisconsin Legislature are about to restore the death penalty.

Much apprehension is felt in the Southern States that the coming summer will be a very sickly one. The yellow fever is expected.

OREGON MILITARY ROAD.—The House of Representatives on May 14th, proceeded to dispose of the Territorial business reported from the Committee of the Whole, and passed the bill making an appropriation for the completion of a military road from Astoria to Salem in Oregon Territory, and rejected two bills for roads in New Mexico and Washington Territories.

MAIL CONTRACT.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has signed a contract with the Tehuantepec Company to take mails and passengers on the Pacific to San Francisco, and the Department has extended the Pacific Company's contract for one year in consequence, the service to commence in October. The compensation for mails from New Orleans to the Pacific Ocean is to be two hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year for semi-monthly service and the plan of the Government is to make Tehuantepec the mail route to California, and to discontinue the Panama route.

SURRENDER OF BILLY BOWLES.—Billy Bowles the renowned Seminole warrior, who in the everglades of Florida defied the power of Government for the past twenty years, has at length succumbed. There is no mistake about it this time. Bowles, the result of his race, numbering one hundred and sixty, arrived at the United States barracks below New Orleans on Friday, en route for the Indian Territory.