OREGON STATESMAN.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1858.

The September Session—Shall it be Held?

The constitution provides for a regular session of forty days of the State Legislature, commencing in September next. This was done upon the supposition that we should be admitted at the first session of the present Congress, and would be a State at the commencement of the said September session. But, we are not admitted, and the question now arises, shall the session be held?

Gen. Lane writes: "I must be allowed, however, to say that, in my (his) judgment, the State organization ought to be gone into as provided by the constitution, and no back step should be taken." But we think Gen. Lane has not considered sufficiently the consequences of going into a State organization, and attempting to set the wheels of a State government in motion before the Territorial government has ceased to exist. We regard it as impracticable, even if it was desirable. Let us see: The Territorial government, its courts, and all its porgers, must be maintained until the State is admitted. Suppose the State government is now set in operation with its courts, and its powers. How far could it proceed before the two would clash? Both Governors would be invested with the pardoning power. What if both should attempt to exercise it? The mandates of which one would the custodian of criminals obey?

Suppose an execution issues from a State court, and a citizen's property is seized and sold under it? Would not the Territorial courts *rightfully* set aside that proceeding and sustain an action of trespass against the attaching officer? Most certainly they would. And so on, through all the departments. Conflict, confusion and disturbance would be the inevitable and the mildest consequences. And, too, the people of Oregon ought not to be saddled with the expense of *two* governments—a State and Territorial. The State government is unnecessary while the Territorial government exists, and we apprehend they will not consent to support two. They do not wish to pay *State* officers, and the expense of a *State* government, and *Territorial* officers and a *Territorial* government at the same time.

Then, going into a State organization at present is both impracticable and impossible. The Territorial government must be maintained, and no other can be while that exists.

The only mode at all practicable, if the September session is to be held, will be to enact laws to go into effect when the State shall be admitted. If that was to be done, it is very probable that when the State was admitted, an extra session would be found necessary, which would be attended with a heavy extra expense, to be paid by the people. This expense can be avoided by omiting the September session, and having the called session when we receive intelligence of our admission. As extra sessions are limited to twenty days, by the constitution, two might be called, the second to commence at the close of the first, if forty days shall be needed, as would probably be the case, for the first session of the State legislature. This would still save the country the expense of one session, while, when the State is admitted, the Assembly can legislate understandingly, and intelligently. If the September session is held, legislation must proceed with embarrassment and difficulty; while, if we should fail of admission altogether, as not a few persons fear, the whole expense of the session, which will not be inconsiderable, will be saved to the people of Oregon, while too, the much heavier expense of a State government will be saved by omitting that session and deferring the organization.

Then we think that economy and prudence, counsel the omission to hold the September session, and we hope that it will not be held. If there is an understanding to this effect, it will not be necessary for distant members to come to the seat of government, as but a few will be required to meet and adjourn the session. Those living in the immediate vicinity can come and do that without much inconvenience or expense. Shall it be done?

The customary sixty days session of the Territorial legislature, in December and January, must necessarily be held.

SMALL.—The Oregonian complains that the Secretary of the Territory does not send the laws and journals to the different counties, and pay the postage himself, and adds:

The laws of the Territory declare that the laws of each session shall be distributed among the several counties by the Secretary of the Territory. The expenses of distributing the same is a Territorial charge. This being the case, we understand it becomes the duty of the secretary to forward the same, without charge to the Auditors.

Since that law was pased a new postage law has been passed, requiring prepayment of all such matter. Does the Oregonian expect the secretary to pay the postage out of his own pocket? Of course not; it is a little low humbuggery, and the insinuation that the county auditors now have it to pay from their salaries, is of the same piece. He knows better, he knows that the expense is allowed by the commissioners and paid by the several counties.

DON'T COME.—Some time since we noticed as in press and soon to be issued by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, two books—Mrs. Hale's Receipt for the Million, and the Lost Daughter, by Mrs. Hentz. We see by our exchanges that the books are out, but none have yet found their way to our table. Will Mr. Peterson look over his list again?

☞ We last week copied an article upon Oregon from the Kentucky (Lexington) Statesman. The Statesman is a strong Lecompton paper, and ranks among the first democratic organs of that State.

☞ We are indebted to McCormick, Nichols & Co., and Wells, Fargo & Co. for files of papers.

DEAD.—Avery's Oz.

OUR ADMISSION.—It will be seen by an extract from the San Francisco Herald that that journal regards the ultimate defeat of the Oregon bill as certain, in case the Kansas proposition is rejected. Our Washington correspondent also fears such a result. Though not wholly without hope, we confess that we are not without fears ourself, of defeat at the next session, in case the English proposition shall be rejected in Kansas, as the Eastern press anticipated would be the case when the steamer left; though we have much advantage in the fact of our bill being already through the Senate. Kansas, by a provision of that bill, or proposition, will in such case be required to possess a sufficient population to entitle her to a representative before she can be admitted. But, our opinion is that the black republican agitators, in and out of Kansas, will pay no attention to this provision, but will, in the event of the rejection of the English proposition, hold a convention, prepare a constitution, and be at Washington by December next, with an instrument similar to the Topeka constitution, asking for admission. Such a constitution, under the circumstances can hardly go through, while the Territory has less than the required population, and there is danger that Kansas and Oregon may be yoked together, and both rejected, but we hope they will not. If the English proposition is rejected we regard it as certain that the black republicans will be before Congress at the next session with another constitution, notwithstanding that proposition does not contemplate it. "Bleeding Kansas" agitation is too rich a lead, and promises too favorable results for the black hypocrites to abandon it. The are going to keep it up until 1860, if possible.

☞ Bush has always opposed improvements at Salem. He opposed the erection of the woolen factory, the steam mill enterprise, the city charter, the christian religion, and every other measure that would improve any place.—*Oregonian.*

There is a pettiness and a meanness about the above string of lies, worthy of the itinerant thimble rigging business, and even Dryer ought to be ashamed of them. We believe we know from whom Dryer got his information; and he is continually whining "Bush don't notice improvements," and yet he does not take the Statesman, or any other democratic paper, (and we are not sure he takes any kind) and wouldn't to save them, unless they were sent to him *free*. Some people think it is an advantage to a place to have a newspaper in it. But those are "improvements" *he* don't "notice." It is this narrow minded class, who never take a newspaper, that are ever grumbling because a new gate has been hung or a shed painted, and the *papers* don't notice it. If we were quite certain we were right as to Dryer's author, we would give his name for the benefit of h's kind. He is an interesting subject to complain of the Statesman. The Statesman is an *Oregon* paper, and is not now, and never has been, in the interest of any town, or any town proprietor. Dryer is a sweet-scented subject to talk about "religion," a moral outlaw as he is. Speaking of him, the last number of the Times says:

Men of all denominations, of all classes, and of all societies, voted against Dryer on account of his politics and because of his incompetency, his unfitness and his unworthiness to fill any place—except *a drunken out-cast's grave.*

INDIAN DEPARTMENT CLAIMS.—We learn by private letters from Washington that a law has passed Congress—an amendment to the Indian deficiency bill—authorizing a Commissioner to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to audit the unliquidated claims contracted by the Indian Department in Oregon during the past year, and for which there was not a sufficient appropriation during the preceding Congress.

We understand it will be the duty of this Commissioner to examine into the correctness and necessity of these liabilities, and when satisfied of their justness to pay them at once. If, however, his discretion is limited, and he is instructed to report upon the matter to the department at Washington before any one has orders to pay the money, as the Congressional reports have it, the claimants can have an opportunity of viewing a practical illustration of the "circumlocution office," and may possibly get their money at that indefinite period denominated "some of these days."

THE COMMODORE.—Considerable apprehension was felt for the old steamer Commodore, which did not arrive at Portland when due. By the Columbia we learn that she left San Francisco with seven hundred passengers and three hundred tons of freight. Encountering a storm, they threw overboard two thirds of their freight, and barely escaped going down, getting into San Francisco in a sinking condition with her passengers. The Commodore was a miserable old tub, no more seaworthy than the ordinary style of coffin. She was owned by Wright, who was also the owner of the old Southerner, which was wrecked at Cape Flattery after throwing overboard a heavy Oregon freight, and narrowly escaping drowning her Oregon list of passengers.—The property now thrown overboard mainly belonged to Oregonians. Is there no remedy for this kind of recklessness?

☞ It is reported that Capt. Dall, of the Columbia, was arrested at Portland, last week, for whipping and placing in irons a seaman, on the last trip up. He was fined $50, and when he left the justice's office to return to his ship, he was surrounded by an excited crowd of about three hundred, with ropes, who sought to hang him. Dall was protected by the city marshal and some of the citizens of the town. Two shots were fired by the crowd, but without effect. The danger became so imminent that Capt. Dall was taken into Ladd & Co. store, and the doors locked. He remained there until 3 o'clock in the morning. These facts have been furnished us by a merchant of Portland.

☞ The supreme court of Oregon Territory commences its annual session here today.

Indian News.

Mr. John Owen, Indian agent, writes to the superintendent of Indian affairs from Colville valley and Spokan country under date of July 11, 1858.

He had seen and "talked" with several hostile bands of Indians in that country and "their voice was still for war." Many of them were well mounted on the U. S. Dragoon horses and mules captured from Col. Steptoe's command; the latter they were offering for sale to the Hudson Bay Co.

"Nothing but the war cry, day and night is heard from one end of this valley to the other," writes Mr. Owen, and he was notified of an intended attack upon his party whenever he attempted to leave the country. The Indians are all well armed, have plenty of ammunition, and fully prepared for war. They can get all the powder and ball they want from the Hudson Bay Co. at their new post called Fort 49, about 30 miles above Colville and in the British Possessions.

The Indians express a design to fight the regulars again, and declare that they will not be subdued by them—that 1000 men cannot whip them.

Mr. Owen was present at a "Council" on Spokan river where were gathered 800 warriors. Elated with their recent victory over Col. Steptoe's command. The scalp (having the scalps taken from Steptoe's men) and war dance was kept up incessantly.

Nothing is said about the mining by Mr. Owen except that he advises miners not to travel that route in small parties, and reports the fight between Robinson's party of miners and the Indians in the Yakama country.

From the tone of Mr. Owen's letter, our impression is confirmed that a general Indian war in that country is probable.

The Latest Mormon News—Brigham Returned.

By the overland route the San Francisco Bulletin has the latest news from Salt Lake:

At Salt Lake all is peace and harmony. Col. Johnson had marched into Salt Lake city, and was camped near by. He intended to establish his camp and head-quarters at Cedar Valley, which was 50 miles from the city. The Peace Commissioners had succeeded in effecting a treaty satisfactory to all parties. The Commissioners left on July 3d, for home.

President Young had returned with his family to the city. All the Mormons were returning.—Mr. Clift says they are returning in hundreds, both night and day. Gov. Cumming was exercising his functions of office, and the best of feeling seemed to be felt on all sides.

Judge Eckles was making arrangement to organize his Court.

The officers and soldiers there number about 3,000 men, were all well and in excellent spirits. McGraw's Volunteers, numbering 400 men, would be marched back and discharged.

The Indians are very troublesome about Salt Lake, having already killed several of the Mormons. One family had been massacred as they were moving South; among their number were two women. Dr. Forney, the Indian Agent, was out among the tribes making treaties, and so far, had been successful, the Indians promising peace and obedience hereafter, and admitting that their teachings had been bad for some time past.

There is a plenty of provisions in the territory. The crops look fine and warrant abundance. Improvements have already commenced in all directions.

Gen. Henry was daily expected in Salt Lake; orders had been sent to his command to halt, as all further difficulties are supposed to be at an end.

Col. Johnson expects to give up his command on the arrival of Gen. Harney, and return east.

Gov. Cumming had issued a proclamation to the saints throughout the Territory, and had visited their settlements in person, and ex-Governor Young had accompanied him back to the city.—The most friendly relations existed between them.

☞ If it had not been that "Parson Billy" kept *himself* under the cognomen of "D. W. Craig" in the field, O'Meara would not only have received every vote given for Craig.—*Oregonian.*

Dryer knows that is false; he knows that the handful of men who voted for Mr. Craig would not have voted for O'Meara, for the most of them were strongly solicited, personally, to do so. The colored fusion on O'Meara was just as perfect as it could have been, had Craig's name been withdrawn. His election was not within black republican compass.

☞ There is just now a furious indignation against Gen. Adair, not so much because he was named by democratic papers in San Francisco as a suitable person for Senator, as because the clique have learned that he has received from an eminent democrat in Washington, a copy of their prayer for his removal.—*Oregonian.*

We have heard the above whispered about for some time, and don't believe there is a word of truth in it. We never saw or heard of a petition for Adair's removal, and do not believe there ever was one. They must refer to his *petition to the Legislature to elect him Senator!*

☞ The notorious Gen. Lane of Kansas, recently shot dead another "freedom shrieker" of the name of Jones, and was himself badly wounded by a shot from one of Jones' friends. The quarrel arose respecting a disputed land claim. It would be no loss to the country if a few of the ultra agitators in and out of Kansas would kill each other off.

☞ Miners are said to be returning from Bellingham Bay and Victoria, some going back to California, and others trying the Dalles route. Gen. Palmer, and over one hundred others, about twenty wagons and seventy-five pack animals, have gone the latter route.

☞ John P. Hale has been elected U. S. Senator for six years from N. H. The black republican State Convention of Illinois unanimously declared Abraham Lincoln to be their choice for U. S. Senator in place of Douglas, whose terms expires with this Congress.

☞ Judge McFadden has been appointed chief justice of Washington Territory, in place of Lander, who has left the Territory. Wm. Strong, formerly judge in Oregon by appointment of Gen. Taylor, has been appointed associate justice in McFadden's place.

☞ Leland is the sole editor of the Standard, and has been since the fore part of April. Mr. O'Meara passed from Southern Oregon to California, and has not been in the Territory since the election. In the meantime Leland has edited the Standard, and is now editing it.

☞ The knownothings carried New Orleans by about 150 majority.

☞ The California press make themselves merry over the Frazier excitement. They call it "Crazy river," and a big lie is called a *Frazier*. The excitement seems to be abating in California, and the impression is quite general that Frazier river is a humbug, and that steamship owners have had much to do in manufacturing it.

☞ We had the pleasure last week of a visit to the garden and grounds of Mr. E. T. Eyre, near town. He is paying more attention to the cultivation of flowers, shrubbery and rare plants, than any one we know of in these parts.

☞ Gen. Adair says his bolting was a *personal* matter. Leland says Adair is opposed to the 5th and 6th resolutions, and the "Salem organization"—that is, the democratic party. Which one is correct?

☞ Correspondents are notified that we will not undertake to return rejected articles. If they wish to preserve their communications they must keep copies of them. This is a general rule with newspapers.

☞ The conduct of the British steamers in visiting and searching our vessels in the Gulf of Mexico has been disavowed by the British Government, though they do not abandon the right of search in all cases.

OUR WAR DEBT.—Nothing was effected in Congress in behalf of the Oregon and Washington war debt. The committees of neither House reported favorably upon it, or reported at all.

☞ Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, democratic member of the last Congress from Tennessee, and late Secretary of Kansas, is stumping that Territory against the English bill.

☞ E. C. Fitzhugh has been appointed judge in Washington Territory—in place of Chenoweth, we suppose.

☞ A movement is on foot in Philidelphia with a view to the establishment of a temporary home for confirmed drunkards. The inmates are to be placed under kindly restraint, and every possible means are to be used for the subduing of the alcoholic appetite. This is a decided improvement upon the plan just now in vogue here, to make members of the Legislature of them.—*Times.*

Wouldn't it be advisable to send some of your candidates for district and county judges to that "establishment," for a short period to confirm their "reformation?"

Grand Row among the Commodore's Passengers—Attempt to Lynch Captain Wright.

The return of the Steamer Commodore, and the circumstances that enforced it, tending to prove what has so often been published in the editorial of the columns of the Herald that this steamer was unseaworthy, and had been so pronounced by the caulkers and carpenters who had been employed on her, created an intense excitement among her passengers yesterday morning, after they had been landed from the steamer. About ten, o'clock A. M. they learned that Capt. J. T. Wright, the agent or owner, was on board the steamer, which they besieged in great numbers, threatning to Lynch Captain Wright. The cabin was so densely crowded with excited men that it was almost impossible to stir hand or foot. By this time the intelligence of what was going on had reached the police office, when the Chief, attended by about twenty officers, hastened down to the end of Pacific wharf, where the Commodore was moored, and forced their way into the cabin. In the meantime, the skylight above had been taken off and a rope let down, which was thrice thrown over Captain Wright's hat, the more excited of the crowd crying out, "hang him! hang him!" The arrival of the officers, however, put an end to these proceedings. The excitement was limited to but a few of the passengers, comparatively speaking, the majority being inclined to repair to the office of Captain Wright, where he said he would refund their money. Those who persisted in their clamor seemed to be afraid that if Captain Wright should get out of their hands he would refuse to refund. But the greater part of the excitement was kept up by outsiders, who had no interest at all in the matter. Under a strong escort of police officers, Captain Wright left the steamer and repaired to his office in Sacramento street, where the process of repaying the passengers was commenced. Two officers kept the door, allowing only six men to enter at a time, and four others remained inside to preserve order. The claims were paid as fast as presented, and in a few hours the whole excitement had ceased, as far as any outward or hostile manifestation was concerned.—*San Francisco Herald.*

☞ The Mormon war is ended, and the Saints are travelling southward. The President sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit the copy of a dispatch from Gov. Cumming to the Secretary of State dated at Great Salt City, on the 2d of May and received at the Department of State on yesterday. From this there is reason to believe that our difficulties with the Territory of Utah have terminated, and the reign of the Constitution and the laws has been restored. I congratulate you on this auspicious event.

I lose no time in communicating the information, and in expressing the opinion that there will be no occasion to make any appropriation for the purpose of calling into service the two regiments of volunteers authorized by the act of Congress, approved on the 7th of April last, "for the purpose of quelling disturbances in the Territory of Utah, for the protection of supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities on the frontier."

I am the more gratified at this satisfactory intelligence from Utah, because it will afford some relief to the treasury at a time demanding from us the strictest economy, and when the question which now arises upon every appropriation is, whether it be of a character so important and urgent as to brook no delay, and to justify and require a loan, and most probably a tax upon the people to raise the money necessary for its payment.

In regard to the regiment of volunteers authorized by the same act of Congress to be called into service for the defense of the frontier of Texas against Indian hostilities, I desire to leave this question to Congress, observing at the same time that, in my opinion, this State can be defended for the present by the regular troops which have not yet been withdrawn from its limits.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington City June 10, 1858.

D. B. Brenan, who was so severely injured recently by a mining accident, died on Monday last.—*Sentinel.*

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1858.

EDITOR OF THE OREGON STATESMAN.—Having been in Washington for the past two months, I have concluded, now Congress has adjourned, to write you a letter, for "auld acquaintance sake," and by way of payment for subscription, as you have considerately kept my name on the "dead head" list.

Congress has adjourned after an unusually short session. The salary system—$3000 per year, whether short or long sessions, has a wonderful influence in shortening sessions. When they were paid $8 per day, "the country required members to remain in session until September or October," but since they are paid by the year, whether in session or not, "the country demands short sessions." A singular "country," indeed!

But little, if anything was accomplished for your Territory except the matter of course appropriations. Nothing was done about your Indian war debt, in which your people must feel great interest, although your member, Gen. Lane, anxiously endeavored to procure action, as did Maj. Stevens, of Washington Territory.

Your State admission bill, which was passed through the Senate by the efforts of Mr. Douglas, Chairman of Committee on Territories, failed in the House, and from what cause I am unable to tell. Its passage through that body, after it passed the Senate ordeal, was regarded as certain here, and over the country, and how it came not to be acted upon in the House I have not heard. It was not called up there I believe. After its passage in the Senate, where you had no representative and "friend at court," I supposed it would certainly go through the House, where you were represented. It was subject to be called up there by a majority vote at any time, in the same manner in which it was taken up in the Senate. I think there was no great opposition to it in the House, and that coming from impracticables and extremes mostly from abolition States.

This failure must be regretted by the Oregonians, for it will leave them in a state of betweenity and uncertainty very perplexing, if not detrimental to their interests.—But, it is an ancient maxim that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," which will probably apply in your case. While you may regret the omission of the House to concur in the passage of the bill, you can console yourself that the unlooked for failure will be some advantage to your Delegate, in case the State is admitted at the next session. It is presumed here that Gen. Lane will be one of the U. S. Senators, and in that case he will draw mileage and pay, amounting to over $8000 per session, both in the capacity of Delegate and Senator at the next session, (in case you go in then,) making him the comfortable little sum of about seventeen thousand dollars, as his pay and milage for the next three months session. And, if he should chance not to be chosen to the Senate, he would then be Delegate at the commencement of the next session, entitling him to full pay and mileage, while the man who shall be elected will lose nothing; that will in part compensate your people for their disappointment in not going into the Union.

I regard it as unfortunate that your admission bill did not pass both houses at this session, had become a law, for I believe it could have been much easier got through now than at the next session. Everybody in and out of Congress, expected its passage now; circumstances favored it now, and this seemed to be the propitious time. Kansas, with no more, if as much, population as you have, had been admitted conditionally, and thereby the want of population objection was answered. It was thus met in the Senate, and Senators urged as a reason why Oregon should not be required to have population sufficient to entitle her to a representative in the lower branch under the general ratio, that Kansas was not not thus required. Northern and Western, and some Southern Senators urged this, and other Southern Senators, magnanimously admitted its force and justice, and for that reason accorded their support. But there is a growing sentiment in Congress against the future admission of small states, and in favor of requiring all hereafter to possess population sufficient to entitle them to at least one representative. Gen. Quitman endeavored to embody this sentiment in the shape of a law. This sentiment was made manifest in the debate in the Senate on the Oregon bill, and a general willingness to adopt that rule after Oregon was placed on an equal footing with Kansas, was evinced on both sides. I anticipate that the reckless agitators outside of Kansas, who hope to keep up that excitement, and keep that question open, and to elect upon it a black republican President in 1860, will be able to defeat the English proposition before the Kansas people, and that throws her back under the representative population provision, by the very terms of the English bill. And there is danger that at the next, and short session that it will be successfully urged that Oregon ought to be brought under the same rule Kansas will then we subjected to. At any rate, the position of Kansas *now* made for you; in all human probability it will *then* make heavily against you. You will get the returns of the Kansas election in about a month. Do not conclude that I despair of your admission at the next session though the chances against you then, as compared with those of the session just closed, will be as ten to one. That session will also be a short one, and full of business, That, also, will operate against you. But your Representative and Senators should be on here at the meeting of Congress; and feeling a deep interest in your admission, as they naturally will, they will all be able to bring new influences to bear, and help the chances of admission.—And, if they are early on the ground, I am inclined to consider your admission at the coming session as possible. In the language of the pious Dow Jr., "So mote it be." For I feel assured that young and beautiful Oregon, the fairest and brightest of the thickly rising, stars, will enter the sisterhood, if permitted to, with a sound, constitutional and country loving government. She has been too true and firm in times past to waver now. So, I hope to see the doors opened to her admission.

If you are required to have population sufficient to give you a member of Congress, you cannot soon come in, I presume. The ratio is now a little less than 100,000. In 1861 a new apportionment will be made, when I think the number of members composing the House will then be reduced, which with the increase of population during the last ten years, will make the next ratio 140,000, or 150,000.

The effects of the financial pressure are still visible in the diminished customs of the nation. They are still far behind the necessities of the Government, and the borrowing of sixty millions was authorized at the session just closed. This cannot last long—importation must soon again commence. The whole amount of appropriations made this session is eighty millions.

The Mormon war is considered as ended here. Brigham and his disciples will probly occupy one of the Mexican States—Sonora, most likely, where they will "multiply and replenish the earth" *rapidly*. I send you a paper containing a "good thing" from Brigham, which will interest you, and perhaps your readers. Brigham knows a thing or two, if he did bottom chairs in early life, as the papers are now publishing.*

There will be no war with England; the outrages upon our vessels turn out to have been unauthorized by the British Government, and they have called off the offending steamers.

Your Indian estimates were considerably cut down—about one third, I think. The same for Washington Territory.

Douglas' alienation from the Democracy is regretted and condemned by all members of the party. His ultimate desertion from us is feared. He has been an influential friend to Oregon in times past, and his position now must be lamented in your Territory.

My business may require my presence here during the most of the next session, and if so, I will occasionally give you the news, and speculations, if agreeable.

Yours, METROPOLIS.

*The paper has not yet been received.

Difficulty in the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said that the Senator from California talked of demagogueism; the State of California always had her hand in the Treasury, up to the elbow; if the Senator (Gwin) alluded to him, he would only say he would rather be a demagogue than a thief.

Mr. Gwin of California—Does the Senator apply that term specifically to me, or only to the collection of revenue?

Mr. Wilson—I have no explanation to make.

Mr. Gwin—If he applies it to me he is a slanderous calumniator and coward.

Mr. Wilson made no reply.

The following is the correspondence that passed between the parties:

MR. GWIN TO MR. WILSON.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 11 1858.

SIR: You will oblige me by informing the bearer of this note at what hour it will be convenient for you to receive a communication from me outside of the District of Columbia.

Your obedient servant,
WM. M. GWIN.

MR. WILSON TO MR. GWIN.

WASHINGTON CITY, Friday, June 11, 1858

SIR: Your note of this morning, requesting to be informed at what hour it will be convenient for me to receive a communication from you outside of the District of Columbia has been placed in my hands by your friend Mr. Fitch.

I cannot mistake the purport and intention of your note, and I reply to it as I replied to a similar one, on a similar occasion, two years ago. "I have always regarded dueling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the laws of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore I religiously believe in the right of self-defense, in its broadest sense, the law of my country, and the mature convictions of my whole life, alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter."

Your obedient servant,
HENRY WILSON.

After full consideration of the affair, the following document was submitted to the contending Senators and received their signatures:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: We have made ourselves acquainted with the circumstances and facts involved in the case submitted to us. The remarks of Mr. Gwin, imputing unworthy motives, viz, those of demagogueism to Mr. Wilson, although general, certainly were not objectionable and unparliamentary; and yet they by no means justified or warranted Mr. Wilson in using the very opprobrious epithet with which he retaliated. Mr. Gwin's rejoinder in contumelious terms is to be regarded as a passionate expression, naturally provoked by the offensive language of Mr. Wilson. We think therefore that Mr. Wilson ought to regard himself in fact as having committed the first real personal offense, and that therefore he should make such a reparation as is now in his power.

We are possessed of the fact, which, indeed, is apparent on the face of the reported debate, that Mr. Wilson, in using the epithet employed, did not impute any want of personal integrity or honor to Mr. Gwin, but merely reflected upon his course in legislation in regard to California, which Mr. Wilson deemed extravagant and wasteful, although the expression is obviously liable to an offensive and dishonoring construction.

With this disclaimer adopted by Mr. Wilson, we hold that Mr. Gwin is bound to withdraw the reproachful language in which he replied to Mr. Wilson.

The disavowal required of Mr. Wilson, and the withdrawal demanded from Mr. Gwin shall be deemed to have been made by them respectively when they shall have expressed in writing their asssent to this report.

[Signed] J. J CRITTENDEN
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Failure of the Oregon Bill.

It is much to be regretted that the bill for the admission of Oregon failed in the House of Representatives. We were as much interested in the success of this measure as the people of Oregon themselves.—The representation of the Pacific coast in the national Legislature is grossly inadequate to our wants. Two Senators and two Representatives from California, and two Delegates without the power to vote—one from Oregon and one from Washington Territory—are the only persons that can raise their voices at the Federal Capital in behalf of the growing empire on this side of the continent and guard and promote its interests. If Oregon had been admitted, two more Senators and one Representative would be added to the California delegation and with the increase in the number of Representatives upon which we may reasonably calculate in 1861, the nucleus of that party would be formed—the Pacific party—geographically and morally Pacific—destined at no distant day to wield an immense power in Congress, to hold, in all probability, the balance of power, to stand between angry sectionalists and check the fratricidal strife which has for so many years sesounded throughout the halls of the national capital and reduced the nation to the very verge of civil war. There never was an application for admission made which should have been treated with more respect than that of the people of Oregon.

A constitution was framed and subsequently adopted by the people; and so sure were they of the success of their application that an election was recently held for State officers and members of Congress.—They have had all the trouble incident to their contemplated assumption of the reins of government for nothing. The Governor and such officers who have been elected will have to retire to private life. Ambitious Senators and Representatives will have to postpone their visit to Washington, and the people will have to remain in leading-strings for an indefinite time, for after the election in Kansas the rule will be established and enforced that no Territory can apply for admission till its population equals the ratio required for a Representative in Congress—93,000 at present, and in all probability 130,000 in 1861—and Oregon at this time has only 80,000, and that number has in all probability been reduced by the Frazer River excitement. Oregon should have been admitted by the late Congress. The application for admission was made after the most mature reflection, and from the conviction that they would be benefited by the change, and every step that was taken for the accomplishment of that end was characterized by order, regularity, and decency. If the new rule in relation to the admission of the State—a rule which we remark *en passant* is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the peace of the country—should operate against Oregon at the next session of Congress, we are confident that the people of that Territory have sufficient patriotism to acquiesce cheerfully. The maintainance of the Union is infinitely above all questions of State and Territorial policy.—*San Francisco Herald.*

COOL.—IF ANYTHING.—During the late election contest our readers will remember that the press of Washington Territory was silent as the sepulcher, and that the press of California, when not silent, was delighted to shower cold water upon the democracy here. We allude to the "democratic" press. Of course we expected nothing desirable from the black republican journals. To be brief, the democratic press of California, and especially that of San Francisco, was if anything decidedly adverse to the success of the democratic party here in that contest. A year ago, when Gov. Stevens was the democratic candidate for delegate to congress, from Washington we, as was our duty did what we had the power to do, in order to contribute to the success of the party there. The acknowledgment is recognized in the studious silence since then observed by the democratic organ of that territory. The democracy of Oregon have succeeded without the least aid from the Pioneer & Democrat, and we pass that; but some of the San Francisco press have set their coulter a shade deeper. When Gov. Weller was a candidate, both the Statesman and the Times testified at least their wishes for the success of the democracy of California in that election, but in this canvass we are prepared to say that what of influence was wielded by the California press, was wielded in opposition to the democracy of Oregon. The motives which may have prompted this action, we do not care to enquire into, since the effect is probably the same. It is however, quite certain that neither the people of Oregon or the democracy of the state, have any especial reason to be grateful to the San Francisco press for any favor. In this, as in all other matters we have had the press of our sister state against us; and if they wait to be bought up, our opinion is they will cry "no news from Oregon," and throw cold water for a long time to come. It was especially unfortunate for the Herald and Globe that they could not understand whether in our late election the democrats or the black republicans were the *democrats* and it is a little strange that before the returns were in, the Herald should condesend to inform the democrats of Oregon who they might elect to seats in the U. S. Senate. If the democracy of Oregon are capable—as they have shown themselves to be—of electing their own nominees to office, in spite of the open, intimated or silent opposition of the San Francisco press, we should infer that counsel as to senators, is something proffered but unasked, and without which we can succeed, as in the general election, without the aid of the Herald's impudence.—*Times.*

THE NEW PARTY PLATFORM.—The Louisville Democrat says:—The New York Herald publishes the platform of the new party. It is full of piety, patriotism, love of the Union, nationality, justice, truth and righteousness. It is like an old lady President of a moral reform society—opposed to all manner of sin. It is the most Pecksniffian production that we ever read, without an opinion on a single living issue.—The party is going to run on its piety and goodness generally. It is but the manifesto of certain politicians in reduced circumstances, who promise to be good if the people will only trust them with the offices.

CHEATING THE CHILDREN.—The brig Morning Star was, at the last accounts, at the Sandwich Islands, and was in rather a rotten condition. This vessel was built by the Sabbath School children of the United States, who surrendered their candy and marble money that the little heathens might be fitted out with tracts, moral pocket handkerchiefs, and the Pilgrim's Progress. It is said the Philanthropic children have been badly cheated in their brig.—*Sonoma Journal.*

☞ There is a man in Cincinnatti who has four short fingers on each hand, reaching about to the first joint of a finger of usual length; and the Gazette says that this physical deformity of the hand can be traced back through various members of his family for a period of *one hundred and eighty years!*

LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT.—When Mr. Whiteside finished his five hour's oration on Kars, Lord Palmerston replied that the honorable gentleman's speech was highly creditable to his physical powers.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. G. F. Whitworth, at the residence of Capt. James M. Hunt, in Olympia, on Monday, July 12th., at 9½ o'clock, p. m., FAYETTE MCMULLIN, governor of Washington Territory, to MARY WOOD, daughter of Isaac Wood, of Thurston Co.

By Rev. William M. Davis, WILLIAM MOSER and MARIAH HARDMAN, all of Marion Co.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 22d inst., by Rev. J. A. Hanna Mr. GEORGE W. HOUCK and Miss DELILAH YOUNG, all of Benton Co.

On the 19th inst., at the house of James Forgey, by H. L. McNary, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM MILL HOLLAND and Miss ELIZABETH SHEER, all of Linn Co.

At the residence of Mr. Caleb Chapman, Howell prairie, on the 25th of July 1858, Mr. JAMES W. KELLEY to Miss CALISTA BOGMAN.

DIED.

In Portland on the 21st inst., ROBERT WILLIAM only child of Sylvester and Mary A. Pennoyer, aged one year and six months.

In Eugene City, on the 20th inst., of typhoid fever, OLIVER, son of Hon. A. A. and Helen M. Smith, aged two years and three months.

To Statesman Patrons.

All owing for subscription, advertising and job work are informed that we shall in a few weeks send out our annual circular and bills to those in arrears. Before that time we hope most persons now behind will have paid up, for we dislike to be compelled to "dun." But our business is so much scattered, and the sums due us so small, and numerous, that its avoidance is impossible when payment is not made without. Again, we hope all will endeavor to pay up before we commence sending bills. Money may be sent us by mail at our risk. Get the postmaster, or some agent of the Statesman, to mail it for you. Registering letters is unnecessary and objectionable. Don't register, but enclose the money and mail.

PUBLISHER OF STATESMAN.

July 27, 1858. 10-f