REGON STATESMAT TUBBDAY, MARCH 15, 1859

ritorics are respectfully requested to receive receive for memory an approach of the State ad to remit the same.

A Long and be The last mail brought from Washing sands of copies, (addressed in the handting of Mr. Hibben,) of a pamphie "letter to the people of Oregon," signed "Joseph Lane," and designed for a dispro-val of the accession that Gen. Lane was infaithful at the last session of Congress in the matter of the admission of the Stat er, or address, was not written by Gen. Lone, as any man acquainted with his tyle of expressing himself on paper, or who im talk, will readily lowever, it was written for him, by his ion, and under his supervision, signed and is in effect his. As a does not reach the case at all, and to is not an impartial jury in Christenace of duty, and then being informthat the case "rested" with this defense, ald not find a verdict of "guilty," with-having their seats. And if the proofs aid go with Gen. Lane's pamphlet, not a med to be said. Besides bare denialf-approval, the raising of one or two es for the purpose of beating them lition of virtuous indignation, and ition of injured innocence, the adconsists of nothing but an appeal for the. The General does not deign to the facts, but falls back upon his asthe bold spon the people of Oregon. of into by his poorly selected confidents in Regon. They have ever advised him that ed of unbounded strength and with the people, and that he had ogo through the round of shaking hands, awder, and the common arts of low humne to allence all investigation and all opposi-There has been a surfeit of this thing, and the day is passed when it will cover up inficiencies and delinquencies. The address cays its author will be bern in a few weeks

o take by the hand his friends once more," addence is reposed in that species oncering." The address says :

might refer to the recent act of your repre-atives in electing mo to a seat in the Senate, in approval of my conduct on your part and m; and such, indeed, I must be permitted to

put at the time of Gen. Lano's Senate latters were received and pubclaring that the State bill would are the House, that we were "all right, c., and conveying the impression that there are no obstacles in the way of its passage here. Thom letters were written for the and with a knowledge that they be published in the States Times, just on the eve of the election of U. S. Senators. Most persons think that

r false issue is raised, and is made the principal one of the address of sight pages. We have before said that we did not believe the milesge and pay consideration was the one which influenced pay Delegate's non-acthe. Weibelieve the consideration was he has a prospect (and he thinks a good one) of a nomination for President, and that to be left out of Congress would destroy his prestige, and his chances for the strong effort was being made to defeat

him for the Senate, and that it might prove successful. It is upon this most natural hypothesis that we account for Gen. Lane's non-support of the Oregon bill. In corrob-oration of this hypothesis, is the following letter, written to as on the 5th of August last, by as (then and now) warm a support-er as Gen. Lane has in the Territory, as is also Dr. Evans. It is a private letter and also Dr. Evans. It is a private letter, and we cannot publish the name of the author

"Dr. Evans, the famous geological man, I formed, is authority for the following bi ate political history connected with our ion bill. 'Gen. Lane is in the eye of arolina politicians for the Presiden by in 1860. Until, therefore, the bey in low. Until, increment, the deci-e Benatorial question in Oregon, (La ge being involved.) it was deemed by a and others, advisable to postpone the on.' Evans professes to get his informa Bingham, the mover of the substitute. Bingmann, the opposition, when in the power of the Ho atalives at any time to take up the I am disposed to think so." bill t I am dispor

Gen. Lane says:

"Before I saw the article in the Statesman, ready notified the Sergeant-at-arms of the S at I would take but one mileage." In a letter to the Jacksonville Sentin

nder date of Dec. 3d, he says:

"I notified the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senat-that I should not take mileage, and that in mak-ing his requisition for money to pay mileage o Senators, he should not include me, that I would not take a dime."

If he so notified the Sergeant at arms that officer must have smiled. Gen. Lane have, the Sergeant at arms had no business to make a requisition for mileage for him ; and if he had, it would not have been honred. There were but sixty four Senator and he could not have drawn mileage for sixty-five if he had tried. But, there seems to be a little conflict on this point. Gen. Lane says he notified the Sergeant at arms of the Senate, &c. In the Times, under At-lantic advices of September 20, (after he had seen the said letter in the Statesman,) he is made to say:

"Gen. Lane will persist in his determination, expressed to a correspondent here some months ince, to refrait from the occupancy of his sent as Delayete at this ression. "He will not, order any circumstances, take his sent, or claim any of the privileges, immunities or benefits of his position as Delegate."

It is unnecessary to say that he did take his sent as Delegate, with all the "benefits." This address makes what purports to be an extract from the "Metropolis" letter, (eu-closing it in quotation marks, indicating that it was *literal*,) as follows:

To fix on me the charge contained in his next arranged, viz: "That I designed by delaying the admission of Oregon, to draw milenge both an invator and Delevate."

What will the reader say, when he is told that the "Metropolis" latter contained no such paragraph? We are unwilling to besuch paragraph ? Wi

ig herein contained shall be construed to all o much of the 136th rule as provided as follow The House may at any time, by a vote of ales and orders for the purpose of going into to omnittee of the Whole House on the state the Union; and also for providing for the house of the committee from the further com-ration of any bill referred to it, after acting wi-ut debate on all amendments pending, and the or be forend."

Thus it will be seen that at any time fing the last ten days of the session Gen Lane could have moved to suspend the rules, to take up the Oregon bill, or to per Presidency, as it would, if he had any. His mit the committee to report it to the House advisors here mistakingly informed him that At any time during the session, Gen. Lane by the latter part of the above quoted rule, could have moved to go into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and a majority role only was needed to carry that motion. When there the bill to admit Ore gon into the Union could have been most roperly debated, and by a majority role eported to the House. In that way at east the Oregon bill might have been con-

idered, if it could not have been passed Gen. Lane steks to confound the present session with the prior one. That will not do. At this session there is an organized opposition to our admission, on account of the rejection of Kansus. Last session there was no such opposition, by his own showing, and by the showing of all the testimony. But, it is idle for Gen. Lane to interpos

these technicalities between himself and the performance of his duties. If proof was needed to support the charge of neglected duty, his prior letters and this address fur-nish it. We expected that, with the means at command at Washington, a more plausi-ble (a more *pathetic* one, it would be hard to write) defense would be made for him.

It will not escape notice that this addres wholly fails to account for Gen. Lane's utter

silence respecting our admission bill at the last session ; for the total non-action, or allempted action, of that body. It does not attempt to explain how he could have been so mistaken, when he informed the people and legislature of Oregon that we were

certain to go in last session, mentioning ne obstacles, and leaving it to be inferred that there were none. It does not attempt to reconcile or explain his former differing and conflicting explanations and defenses. In-deed, the only pretence of defense in this address, is a flat contradiction of former letters of Gen. Lane. He now assume that it was impossible to get up the bil When he asked for an election to the Sen ste, he wrote that it was certain to pass. and he mentioned no difficulties in the way He was then as well acquainted with the 'rules" as now, and if it was likely to fail,

he certainly knew something about it. In short, Gen. Lane's famed address, with which he has flooded Oregon, (four bushels were sent to the Salem office alone) un-der his frank, utterly fails to make out a de-

fense of his non action respecting the bill for the admission of Oregon, or advance a single reason in excuse of it. It is merely denial of the accusation ; denials are very cheap, and the common resort in the at sence of materials for defense.

The War Claims. Below we collate all we find in the Atlan

tic papers upon the subject of the Oregon war claims. Mr. Smith expresses the opin ion that a bill appropriating some sum, will

the government, it would have been so depass this session. But we see nothing upon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1859. DEAR SIR :-In his letters to you and to the people-as you are aware-Gen. Lane took the ground that the admission of Oregon as a Stati into the Union would be more readily secured be the perfection of our State organization-the put ting that organization into full and complete op-peration, and the averaging of the opplete op-

the perfection of our State organization—the put-ting that organization into full and complete op-peration, and the superseding of the Territorial government. With this position you took issue. I thought you substantially right. Justice to Gen. Lane and regard for truth now prompt me to say, that what I have seen and heard since my arrival in Washington, has fully satisfied me that the General was right. Col. Humphrey Marshall and a half dozen other members of Congress, who rank amongst the best lawyers and most en-lightened statesmen of the country, declare that we committed a great stror in neglecting to fol-low the advice of Gen. Lane ; that they would have voted for our admission had we entirely su-perseded our Territorial government, as did Minnesota, but having failed to do so, they could not vote for us. They oppose our admission for maintain that it is.

Every day strengthens our opinion Gen. Laue was incorrect in his recommenda tion, and that it is not to be regretted that Minnesota, but having failed to do so, they could not vote for us. They oppose our admission for various reasons; one because of the alleged want of population; another because aliens are allowed to vote, and still others because of the free negro section; but they say that notwith-standing these objections, they would vote for our admission if we had put our State govern-ment in complete operation. Having failed to do so we will suffer the loss of at least twenty or twenty-five votes. It is clear, therefore, that Gen. Lane was correct in his recommendations. It is to be regretted that the Legislative Assembly and people of Oregon did not follow his advice. I have written the foregoing simply because I am fully impressed with the trad of what I have stated. Very respectfully, yours, &c. DELAZON SMITH. the Legislative Assembly and people of Ore gon did not follow his advice. We have not heard of any letter of th above character from Mr. Grover, Why ins he not changed his opinion? Has h not "seeu and heard" as much as Mr. Smith

A. BUSH, Esq., Salem, Oregon. It is true, Mr. Smith was decidedly of the

opinion that it was an act of folly to attempt to set in motion a "State" government, and supersede the Territorial government. And, we are satisfied that five minutes reflection tion and contradicted assertions that the will convince him that his reasons for a change of that opinion are groundless, and more strongly confirm him in his first opinvoted for either, and who, not unlikely, (as

That the setting in motion the State gov rament would have been unwise, on account of attendant expense, embarrassing conflicts, &c., is a matter of judgment, which admits of a difference of opinion; we are unqualifiedly of the quinton that the act would have been unwise in the extreme, and we think that is the settled judgment of the people

of Oregon. But, above and beyond this is a fact which does not admit of two opinions -and that is that it would have been impossible to have done it. The Territorial govern ment cannot be superseded until the act es-

tablishing it ceases to exist. And, until it is superseded, there can be no other exercising its powers. It is as much a moral impossibility for two governments exercising the same powers to exist at the same time, as it is a physical impossibility for two

bodies to occupy the same space. The Territorial judges were and are upanimous in supported it. If our judgment had been the opinion that the Territorial government must be maintained until the State is admit-

ted. This proposition is so manifest, that a State government we should have oppowe doubt if there is a respectable lawyer in cd it, notwithstanding our new friend's idea Oregon, or elsewhere, who will attempt to of "bounden duty." His notions of the sercontrovert it. To set up a government in vility of the press must have been learned hostility to the Territorial government, in the illiberal atmosphere of a knownothing

would unquestionably have been declared wigwam, where men swore away their iudi rebellion by the general government. Such viduality and their independence, to a degree an attempt in Kansas was so declared and which membership in no other organization treated, and if there is any consistency in we ever heard of demanded. We subscribe to no such doctrine.

The editor well knew that a weighty reason that clared and treated in Oregon. The "State" gon," &c. A man that did not "love" a people which to found such a conclusion, and think indges with but one, if any, exception, were operated upon the minds of some of the members that kept him in Congress continually would be the he people and authorities there enes with the Federal judiciary. They were occupied the same day in voting on the President's recommendation of military proof the insufficiency of our population to entitle u to what we asked at their hands. This was on lid not give expression to that "love," he would to what we asked at their hands. This was one of the objections which was to be overcome by our representatives. This is no new fact, un-known before to the editor, and but just discover-ed, but known at a time when it could have been stated by him, and the influence had its effect in supporting the assertions of our representatives. Why did he full in giving them that aid when so much required ? His silence had a contrary effect. rial judges-two of them are the same perthe President's recommendation of military post in Sonora and Chihushua. Several amendment e less artful than is our delegate. However, sons. Now, with these obstacles, will Mr. we apprehend he don't "love" the people of Orewere offered to Mr. Fankner's bill, which was but an embodiment of the President's views, and Smith, with the new light imparted to him gon quite ardently enough to willingly leave Washthe amendments rejected, and the subject finally disposed of by the committee declining to make any recommendation in response to the message. Mr. Philip T. Colby has been appointed United by Gen, Lane, tell us how a "State" govngton to remain among them. eroment was to be put in operation ? Letter from Mr. Smith But, let us, for the sake of argument WASHINGTON, Feb 2d, 1859. tates Marshal for Kansas Wilson McCandiess has been nominated by the FRIEND BUSH :-- We will be admitted when ever we can get the question before the House We have not reached the call of the Committee The Statesman published the official re suppose the "State" judges were all different Wrison McCandiess has been nominated by the President for the vacant Judgeship in Pennsylva-nia, and Judge Samuel W. Black, of Nebraska, for Governor of that Territory. The report that the nominations have been confirmed, is confirm-ed by way of New Orleans. In the Semate, Feb. 4th, Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories reserved a bill to come turn of population, as soon as the census persons, and of the opinion that the "State" next session will be the one preceding government could be set in motion; what was completed. Is that the "silence" the n Territories in its regular order, and we have on Territories in its regular order, and we have twice failed, by a few votes, to suspend the rules, so as to enable the committee to report the Ore-gon bill. Of course we cannot obtain unanimous consent. We have, I think, a majority of from 30 to 50 in favor of the passage of the bill. Any attempt to thil on Kansas would be ruled out of then? Would it be practicable to set it in Times refers to ? If the Times means that we ought to have asserted that there were motion? Not at all; the first step could 93,000 and upwards, population, we have Committee on Territories reported a bill to organ ize the present Territories, of Dacotah and Arizo not be taken. If the "State" legislature to say that the census return exhibited less had passed laws, the Territorial courts wo'd na, which was ordered to be printed. Also a bill, which was passed, repaying to Gor Douglas, of Vancouver, seven thousand dollar which was loaned by him to the Governor rder, and in thus ruling the Speaker would be astained. We will be admitted some time be than 50,000 ; every well informed Oregohave declared them inoperative. If a "State" tween this and the adjournment of Congress. Farrar has resigned and we have had Thayer uian knows there are not more than 50,000. court had rendered a judgment, and properwhich was loaned by him to the Gordan term Washington Territory. Mr. Julee, the chairman of the Senate Com-mittee on Post Office and Post Roads, is prepar-ing a bill for postal reform, which will add to the revenue of the Post office Department. The propand finally, that the Statesman did not be ty should have been attached by virtue of appointed. Governers Stevens and McMullen, together with the Oregon delelation, are a unit in favor o the proclamation of Gen. Harney's, opening the country cast of the Cascade Mountains for settle lieve there was 93,000, and consequently it, a Territorial court would have released the property, and entertained an action of would not "support" any such assertion .-And let us here say, that we believe the trespass against the person attaching. If a osition of a uniform increase of the postage to five cents has not been agreed to, a desire being ment, &c. They are a unit in favor of separa ting the Oregon from the Washington Territory only effect of exaggerated statements of our "State" court had sentenced a man to prisexpressed to have two rates-three cents unde Indian Superintendency. Upon our recommendation, the Committee on Military Affairs in the House will report in favor of paying the Methodist Church twenty thousand dollars for their Dalles mission lands. on, or to death, a writ of habeas corpus population is to prejudice Oregon interests three hundred miles, and five cents over, if it will not cut off too much of the revenue. There is little doubt but that the Overland Mail route to California will be discontinued, as too expen-sive for the advantages derived. When a railin Congress, and destroy confidence in the would have taken him before a Territorial representations of him who resorts to them. court, where the proceedings would have For members of Congress understand our There will be a large overland emigration been declared unlawful, the prisoner set at road, or even a wagon road is constructe Oregon in the Spring. Gov. Stevens, Gen. Lane, Mr. Grover and my true population, and canuot be deceived liberty, and the persons detaining him been be time enough for a mail route across the Plains It will cost less than the present price, sixty dol lars a letter. It is not believed the franking priv-ilege will be abolished this Congress. upon that point. They know we have not self were before the committee on Military Affairs until a late hour last night. Each one of us adliable for false imprisonment. And so on, the requisite population to entitle us to a minimize being the entities and the present processing in the present processi to the end. The result would have been The Senate Military Committee have under consideration the subject of the loss of the sup-ply trains of Russell & Co, which were destroy-ed last October by Mormons. They claim dama-ges from the Government. The committee are averse to the claim, and will report against it. CONGRESS.—The Senate voted down all the Pacific Railroad bills, and adopted a provision directing the Secretary of the Interior to adver-tise in two papers in each State and Territory, for proposals for the several routes, and appropriating \$3000 to pay for the advertisements. Mr. Gwin was very angry, declared it to be "the greatest faree of the session," and remarked batterly: "Little as this gives, it is all I ever expected to get from the Congress of the United States." The conflict, confusion and anarchy. To have put the "State" government into operation was an impossibility, leaving out of question its declared folly. That Humphrey Marshall (knownothing) would vote for Oregon's admission if we had forty governments, we do not believe. He. we understand to have been the author of the bill disorganizing our courts, and doc trines atterly subversive of popular rights wise be likely to get. It is certain that we shall have a report on our war claims before the ad-journment of Congress, and probably, final ac-tion. I am exceeding anxious to get my seat in the Scenate before the bill goes to that body. I do not think the Committee will disturb the amount aiready allowed the soldiers for their own and the services of their horses. I perceive with much satisfaction a disposition on the part of the Committee to make prompt provision for the pay-ment of the men engaged in the service. I have now great encouragement to believe that provis-in a disposition on the part of the conditional difficulty with the Speaker of the House was no place for it. A member remarked that thorses had ears long enough to supply the in the Territories are attributed to him. That Mr. Smith thought that knownoth little of Oregon. He has been a candidate ings, opposing our alien suffrage clause, and at every general election held in the Terriblack republicans, opposing our free negro tory since that time until last year, and yet, disabilities, would, nevertheless be willing to as has been seen, he was of the opinion that vote for admission, if our "State" govern Oregon had cast at one of those elections ment was in operation, we do not doubt .-18,000 votes, whereas but about 10,000 had But, that such was the fact, we have not the ever been cast. The debate in the Senate ghes had ears long enough to supply the saker. Mr. Hughes apologised at the next sit Hughes slightest idea. That those men should be on the Oregon bill indicated that Douglas. opposed to our admission on grounds involv-

one will doubt that it was written at his solicitation and with his knowledge. It bewinter, writes to his correspondent here, as foltrays, on the part of our Delegate, a dispo ows, respecting our war debt :

sition to adhere to an unconsidered opinion, we did not expect to witness. We at the "I did have strong hopes at one time that it would be paid this Congress, and I believe it would, if there had been any one to push it. " I think Grover has done all he could for it, and had Lane done as much. I think there might have something been done. From all I can learn, I think the volunteer service will be cut down to \$16 per month." time said that we did not think Gen. Lane had sufficiently considered his recommenda tion to proceed with the "State" govern ment, or calculated the effect. We are fail convinced that he had done neither, and had ittle idea of the difficulties in which it wo'd

We have no doubt Gen, Lane was anxious to involve us. But, having said "the horse is afteen feet high," it seems he is resolved to accomplish in that behalf.

We ask whether it is the desire of the Statesma hat this Territory should be admitted into the confederacy of States !- Times. As the Statesman has stendily supported

and its editors voted for "Convention"it warmly supported, and its editors vote 'for the Constitution," and as it has neve faltered in support of the proposition to

form a State government, in view of our in portant interests, as it is the only paper in Oregon which has, during the last six months, repelled assaults upon our constitu people did not now desire a State, this

question is decidedly cool, from the pen of a recent comer from California, who never

is the custom of California.) six months ago idiculed Oregon's pretensions to become State. With what influence it does not be come us to say, the Statesman has earnestly advocated the formation of a State govern ment, as the only means of obtaining the payment of our war claims, and as the surest means of securing Oregon's just influence in Congress. We were never more firmly con vinced of the weight of these reasons than we are now.

The democratic party, as well as the people the democratic party, as well as the people of this Territory, have expressed their desire that we should be admitted, and under that expression it becomes the bounden duty of an editor repre-senting the party and the people, to do everythin that could be honorably done by him, to assist in the consummation of their desires.

The Democratic party has never declared State government a party issue-leading democrats have ever protested that it was not, and some sound democrats have ever opposed it, as carnestly and as honestly as we have

against the measure, instead of advocating

IF An Oregonian, and entensive scrip holder, who was in Washington a portion of the past

aid the payment of the war debt, had it been in his power ; but he knows very little about it, and othing at all of the character of information leaired by the committee and Congress. They want dry details-figures and facts, respecting the expenditures, &c. Few persons in Oregon will pretend that Gen. Lane is possessed of this class of information, and few will be disposed to blame him for whatever he may have failed to

Bor The ex Ox at Corvallis has changed hands, after a brief career of one month. J. H. Slater has bought the hat full of traps, and threatens to change the name to 'Oregon Onion." Slater was formerly a whig, is now "national," and an opposition nember of the legislature. In the State egislature he nominated David Logan for U. S. Senator, and voted for him. We judge from the first issue that the Onion will not "gin in," like the Standard, but will hold out on the opposition track, until

it changes hands again, which may not be for a month, or until its death, which is probably not much further off.

CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE .-- In a self glorifying paragraph, over what he has done, our Delegate's address says : "I might mention the appropriations for the expenses of the Cayuse and Regue River wars." Mr. Thurston obtained the appropriation for the Cayuse war. And instice to Capt. Alden, of the U.S. A., would compe our Delegate to yield that officer great credit for is aid in getting through the Rogne River war bill. Some of the contracts he himself made, and pledged his personal efforts to get them paid ; he went to Washington shot to pieces, bearing upon his person the best evidence in the world of Ind. ian hostilities, and his influence undoubtedly vent far towards the passage of the bill paying the claims.

ADMISSION .- The only item in regard to our admission will be found in our news summary-that the bill was under discussion in the House on the 10th of February. The fate of the bill was certainly doubtful, but we still incline to the opinion that it passed. Mr. Grover's letters received by this mail are not without hopes of admis

sion, but do not express as much confidence as those by the previous mail. 17" It is said the black republicans of Portland formally organized last week, and adopted resolu-

ions endorsing the Nebruska-Konsas act. Th ext time they meet they will probably endorse the Lecompton constitution. We understand the meeting was very "heavy" on the "Salem clique." As the Boston Post would say, in the category of alleged offenses there seems to be omitted only murder, horse stealing, burglary, drunkenness. "disorderly conduct," and a few general misde-

neapors. Gen. Lane's circular is full of the ary "I love the people of Oregon," "I love Ore

General Summary of States News e Committee on Territories reported adverse. If the second sec

was taken. The report of the Committee in favor of

Chapman, as delegate from Nebraska, was laid on the table by a majority of six. The Cuba lean bill (\$30,000,000) was to come

The Cuba loan bill (\$30,000,000) was to come up for consideration Feb. 10th. The Senate by a majority fixed that day. The House of Representatives on Feb. 9th pas-sed the General Appropriation bill, after striking out an appropriation of \$200,000 for mileage, an item of \$10,000 for furniture, repairs and packing boxes, and an appropriation of \$73,000 for the Congressional Globe reporting. The House also deducted \$23,000 from the appropriation for the New York Assay Office, struck out the appropria-tion of \$200,000 for the workmen of the San Francisco Mint, deducted \$225,000 from the ap-propriation for the purchase of property in New York city leased for the U.S. Courts, and reduc-ed the appropriation for the workmen at the New

 York city leased for the U. S. Courts, and reduced the appropriation for the workmen at the New Orleans Mint to \$15,000. An appropriation of \$175,000 was added to the appropriation bill to supply the deficiency for the Congressional printing of last session.
Mr. Branch reported back the bill appropriating \$30,000,000 for the purpose of enabling the President to settle the difficulties with Spain, and to negotiate for the purchase of Culta. negotiate for the purchase of Cuba.

A Paris letter received in New Orleans, says the True Delta, from a reliable source, says it is the True Data, from a remaine source, says it is not probable that our newly appointed minister to Spain, Mr. Preston, will be received by the Spanish Covernment. If he should be received, the writer is confident that the first intimation he makes in regard to the purchase of Cuba, will be, leemed sufficient grounds for tendering him his

passports. It is said that the British Government-have re solved to take efficient measures to protect the interests of English subjects in Mexico, and will probably soon augment their West India flect to

a considerable extent. It is reported and generally believed, that Judge Roosevelt, of New York, will receive the appointment of Minister to England, to succeed Mr. Dallas. Rev. Theodore Parker, the Boston reformer,

has been obliged to quit preaching, and is about going to St. Thomas for his health. A despatch from Washington, dated February A despat 9th, says :

The Navy Department has received official in-The Navy Department has received official in-formation that the American brig Rufus Soule, Capt. Anderson, from Matanzas, was visited and searched by the officers of the British cruiser Vi-per, near Bunda, on the coast of Africa. The brig was afterwards burned by order of the Brit-ish officers, as being engaged in the slave trade. The Committee on the Postoffice of the Senato will consider the occan mail service to Europe. The bill reported by the House Committee for a line of steamers from half a dozen ports in the United States meets with no favor in the Senato Committee. It is regarded as a mere log rolling speculation. peculation.

A weekly line to England and France from New York will probably be recommended. The California service will be fixed at so much per mile, and given to the shortest and most expedi-tious route. The consideration of other routes will not come up at the next meeting, though an enlightened and liberal feeling exists in the comnitiee on the whole subject. A bill reported from the House Committee er

post routes, provides : Ist. Contracts to be made with parties giving good security, for a weekly mail from New York ria Pananam, to San Francisco and Astoria, one-half of which service may be transferred to the

Nicaragua route, when that is open, but with no increase of expense. Also a weekly service ria Tehuantepec, from New Orleans to Acapulco. Contracts with the New York line must provide

for taking these mails from Acapulco. 24. The pay for the New York and San Fran-cisco lines must not exceed \$650,000 per annum or \$1 10 per mile, including land and water transportation. The present average is \$2 60 per mile.

3d. The pay for the New Orleans and Tchuan-tepec line is limited to \$250,000. The bill reduces the aggregate expense \$100,-

In the House, February 3d, on motion of Mr. In the House, I cortary on the the Com-Reagan, of Texas, it was resolved that the Com-mittee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and provide for the punishment of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and restrain

they were written for the purpose of influ-encing that election. After the election, the fact was disclosed that we were not "all right," and evidence came to light which favored the opinion that Gen. Lane had not done his daty. Gen. Lane assumes too much when he undertakes to construe that election as an "approval of his conduct." We know many members of the legislature who voted in caucus for him last July (and some of them the firmest friends he had) who, from evidence since received, are coned that he did not perform his duty, and would not now so vote for him.

Letters, too, were received and published just before the election of Senators, rear our war debt, a subject upon at interest was felt in Drogon. Ous of letters published in the Stateman

Benate Committee on Military Affairs a favorably upon our war debt. Col. Je is decidedly for us, and within the last 1 minutes Col. Faulhuer, of the House Con informed me that the House Committe report favorable sport favorably upon my war bi bill, 6:

Another letter, dated the next day (June 4) says :

to one of the appropriation bills the Bennte : he will do so, and it in favor of paying the claims of by the war commissioners. The House the have this morning directed Col. Fanl prepare a report in favor of paying the c tweed by the commissioners. We are end both the Senate and House Construction te and House Co

ilar letters to the Times were concluded with "Thank God, the worst is over."

Neither committee reported at the last ion. The events of the present session icate most conclusively that Col. Faulk aer was not prepared to report at the com cement thereof-that he subjected the ims to a .most searching scrutiny, and, finally, on the 5th day of February, report

ed, recommending the payment of "near one ion and a-half," and counselling the de ferring of action upon that until next Congress. Col. Davis has not reported at all,

and it does not appear that his committee have even considered the subject. Gen. Lane says that he supported the bill

sabling Oregon to form a constitution, which passed the House in the Spring of 1857, and dwells at length upon it, as evinee in point of his faithfulness in the matter of admission. Here he raises a false aspe. His conduct in '57 upon the enabling act, has never been alluded to. It was in 1858 that he failed to support the admission bill. He asquestionably did support the enabling act; and if we got into the Union by virtue of it, he had no doubt of his election to the Senate. This is a false issue. which with some readers may serve to cover

up the real one. Gen. Lane also quotes an extract from the "Metropolis" letter, making that corresdent say that he (Gen. Lane) "would mileage and pay both in the capacity of Delegate and Senator." The corres.

ent did not say he would "claim" it. That he will be entitled to it, under the usage, if

we are admitted, is true, and it will stand to his credit, to be drawn, or not, as he or his representatives may choose. But, here

and makes decidedly too much of it-ring the changes upon it too often, and at to great length. There have been men who cared not for property, who used and needed

a great deal. The address says: "No argument or pe ion could over induce me to put my han in the treasury and take money for any con structive service." Gen. Lane does not seem to understand the meaning of the word "cou tractive." Its most usual application at Washington is to mileage drawn for called garations. But the term means mileage

for travel never performed. Gen. Lane has drawn over \$20,000 mileage for travel, the first mile of which he did not travel. He "claimed" over \$5,000 each of the years of 1852, 1854, 1856, and 1858 (last summer)

for travel construed to have been performed between Oregon and Washington. In nom of those years did he perform said travel --As we have before said, he did what most other men would have done, and what no-body censures him for. But it does not look well to make merit of abstaining from an

act, which he every other year regularly

Gen. Lane says the rules of the Hons are different from those of the Senate. That "On Mondays, it is in order to suspend rules, which can be done only by a two-thirds vote. On any other day of the week business can be taken up out of its order by unanimous consent only. One man objecting can prevent the taking up of any bill."

On none of those "Mondays" did Gen Lane make a motion to take up the Oregon bill, although his letters written at that time and all the information we have, tends to the conclusion that not one-third of the members of the House were then opposed

"On the 5th day of June last, Mr. Stephens, Georgia, the Chairman of the Committee on T ritories, succeeded in taking our admission from the files and had it referred to his comm

That was the first attempt made to take it from the files, although many days had elapsed after its passage in the Senate. There is every reason to suppose that such motion would have "succeeded" at any oth-

Gen. Lane further says

"You will also bear in mind, that a member has no power over a bill that has been referred to a committee ; nor has the House any power over it while in the hands of the committee.

A member has "power," at any time, to move to instruct a committee to report a bill, and the House Aas "power" to order heir committee to report. Our Delegate nade no such motion, but suffered the session to expire, leaving the bill sleeping in the hands of the committee. He also had power" not to be privy to the move of Mr. phens, to refer to the Committee on Territories, at an hour when he knew it could not come back. He had "power" to esist the motion to refer, and if he had

resisted it, it would not have been pressed. And if it had not been referred, there would not have been the delay there was at this session, in getting it reported from the com-

But, Gen. Lane does not fully state rales of the House. We have them in the Globe, from which we extract the following :

correspondent of the Sau Francisco Bulletin states that the whole matter had been for mally deferred to the next Congress, And the N. O. Della states that on the 5th, the committee did report, cutting down the claim of the two Territories (\$6,000,000) to about \$1,500,000, and recommending that consid eration be deferred to next Congress. The

Presidential election, the Republicans have the House, and we regard the prospect for favorable action at that session as gloomy ndeed. Mr. Grover writes, under date of Febru

ary 3d, as follows : "We have had a tough time with the com on Military Affairs to get our war bill through. It is very uncertain what kind of a report we can get from them. I do not think they intend we shall have any appropriation this session." THE OREGON WAR DEBT.

Washington, Jan. 20, 1859.—The committee of Military Affairs, of the House, have before them he whole subject of the expenditures on the from Military Affairs, of the House, have before them the whole subject of the expenditures on the fron-tiers in the suppression of Indian hostilities, and will, no doubt, be enabled to devise ways by which such expenditures will be properly regula-ted and much reduced. When 'the Oregon war debtwas first brought to the notice of that Com-mittee at the last session, it was accompanied with a recommendation from the War Depart-ment that the debt, as reported to be due by Gov-erument agents, be paid. Mr. Faulkner, the Chairman of the Committee, caused action on the subject to be deferred, in order that the subject be lly investigated. By this delay and examination, Mr. Faulkner has saved to the Treasury th

tion, Mr. Faulkner has saved to the Treasury the large sum of four or five millions of dollars. The whole of the debt, as reported by the Uni-ted States agents, was some 0,000,000, of which the Committee of Military Affairs will not allow more than about \$1,000,000 to be justly due. The charges by which the \$6,000,000 are made up are such as were never before heard of. Pistols are charged to the United States at \$55 each; mus-kets at \$125; oats at \$5 a bushel; hay at \$120 at tun, and every thing else in proportion. A renor

m, and every thing else in proportion. A repo om the United States Auditor, exhibiting i ail the matters connected with the Oregon a Vashington war debt, was, a few days ago, or-lered to be printed, and will throw much light in the subject.—Correspondence of the Baltimore The House Committee on Military Affairs, aft

The Honse Committee on Military Affairs, after a laborious session, February 4th, settled all the principles applicable to the payment of the Ore-gon and Washington war debt. The accounting officers of the treasury will be required to adjust the claims on principles which must reduce the demand on the treasury some three millions of dollars at least. The expenses on the part of Ore-gon have been stated at about four millions and a half, or \$11 21 for each day's military service rendered by Oregon. The gross amount of claims as reported by the same Committee is nearly a million and a half.—General Telegraphic Dispatch. The House Military Committee at Washington.

are ferreting out extensive frauds connected with the Oregon War Debt. Of the whole debt, which is said to amount to six millions, not more that one million, it is alleged, is justly due. Some

one million, it is alleged, is justly due. Some of the items present astounding differences between the prices charged for an article, and its market value. Thus, pistols are charged at \$55 each muskets at \$125; oats at \$5 per bushel; hay at \$200 per ton; and other things in proportion Mr. Faulkner, the Chairman of the Committee is, it is said, prepared to do his whole duty in this matter, and will oppose the payment of the claims until every charge is reduced to its proper dimensions. As the charges now stand, they make an average claim of \$11 21 per day for each man's military service. Yesterday, the Com cach man's military service. Yesterday, the Committee referred the claims to the Auditor of Treasury for revision, to report to the next Cogress.—Washington cor. S. F. Bulletin. The following from the N. O. Delta, the 12th Feb., is the latest we have, and

ater than Messrs. Grover and Smith's letters : In the House, on the 5th, the Committee Military Affairs offered their report upon the sub-ject of the Indian war in Oregon and Washing-ton Territories. The report states that the ex-penses of the war amount to nearly a million and a half of dollars. They recommend the reference of the subject to the consideration of the next

EXECUTION .- The execution of Roe has and between the hours of 11 and 2, April 2d.

and other Senators, were better, and more correctly posted in regard to Oregon than was our Delegate. ing principle, with them, and upon such grounds be now resolved to vote may, but

willing to forego that principle and the ob-A WARRANTED CONCLUSION .- The oppojection upon which it was based, and vote sition paper which the Times embraces, for the bill if we had set up a "State" govclaims that said embrace places the Time. ernment, (a matter which they could have in the "national" list, and adds : "Will na cared nothing about,) is extremely improba- tionals notice this and take encouragement." ble and absurd. That conclusion cannot be escaped. The

We have a "State" government ready to Times says the new paper is a democratic go into operation whenever the act of ad- journal ; the said new paper repudiates the mission shall give it vitality, and we are of regular democratic organization, and main the opinion that the admission bill, if voted tains its "national" opposition character on, did not get one vote more or less in the and hence very naturally and properly con-House than it would if there had been here cludes that the Times is likewise "national." an insane and futile (for futile it would un Has the Times, under its new editorship avoidably have been) attempt to put in ope- turned "national ?" Slater claims that it ration a "State" government. Minnesota had an enabling act, yet we do not under

Der Levinson, expressman, informs us stand that the course pursued in Minnesota that he saw a letter from Senator Seward, was essentially different from that pursued in Oregon. Ou the contrary, we understand that the Territorial officers there continued stating that the Oregon admission bill would pass-that many Republicans would in the exercise of their functions uptil legal vote for it. He also reports that seventeen ly relieved. Republicans supported the bill in committee We are a little surprised that Gen. Lane

hould have solicited Mr. Smith to write the of the whole. We do not find this latter above for publication; for we presume no item in the papers.

ment of the men engaged in the service. I have now great encouragement to believe that provis-ion will be made, before the adjournment of Con-gress to pay our people their just dues. If we are to suffer any deduction from the original amounts allowed, and for which vouchers were issued, it is better for the claimants to suffer that reduction now than to be kept out of their pay for an indefinite period, and continue to suffer all the inconveniences of uncertainty and delay. Of

Secretary of War to lay before the Senate the report of Col. Wright's campaign against the Inc

ans of Oregon. Mr. Buckanan has determined to remove Judge Sinclair of Utah, should it be proved that he charged the Grand Jury that the Mormons were iable to indictment for offenses covered by 1

the inconveniences of uncertainty and delay. Of course we shall protest carnestly against any very material deduction from the amount already allowed by the commissioners. Since writing the foregoing I have conferred with both Gen. Lane and Mr. Grover and they express the confident opinion that the Committee will not recommend any very material reduction from the amount reported to be due by the com-mission and recommended to be paid by the Sec mission and recommended to be paid by the Sec-retary of War. They are also sanguine that Congress will appropriate the money for the pay-ment of our way debt this session. God grant that this may be so. I am sure that nothing that we can do to secure so desirable a result will left undone.

mission of Oregon and the favorable

I expect to spend a month after the adjour

Very respectfully, yours, &c., DELAZON SMITH.

of our war debt.

I fondly trust that by the out-going of the next mail, I shall be able to inform you of the progress of our war debt. My health is now good, never better. The weather here in Washington has been unusually warm and pleasant this winter, though it is repor-ted to have been very cold in most parts of the

ment of Congress, in visiting friends in the Wes-tern States. I am strongly tempted to cross the plains in company with this year's emigrants to Oregon. But my anxiety to see my family will probably prompt me to return by sea, leaving in the steamer of the 5th of April. expired on Monday, and, as the application the renewal of the patent was refused, the inv tion is now public property. Mrs. Emily P. Lesdernier,

who once gave readings in Oregon, has suffered a severe family affliction in the death of twin sons aged nineteen, who have been for some time ill

Mr. Rice introduced a resolution directing the

President's proclamation. The Washington States, administration and Douglas organ, declares that there is no longer a Democratic party, and cites, in proof of its asser-tion, the dissension between President Buchanan and Secretary Cass on the question of squatter sovereignty; between Buchanan and Floyd on the question of the Pacific Railroad; and between the question of the Pacific Railroad ; and between Buchanan and Cobb on the Tariff question. It says that on no single issue is there concord in

the party. Hartford, Feb. 3.—There was a lively time in the Democratic State Convention this evening The Douglas Democrats carried various measures The Douglas Democrats carried various measures by a vote of five to one, and strong resolutions were adopted nominating Mr. Douglas as a candi-date for the Presidency. Mr. Junus S. Strong, one of the delegates, bitterly denounced the policy of the Administration. Colonel Benton's furniture at Washington is to be sold at auction, His property is estimated to be insufficient to pay his debts. The patent for McCornick's reaping machine expired on Monday, and, as the application for