The Oregon Statesman.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.
For Representative to Congress,
LANSING STOUT, *of Multnomah*.

GEN. LANE'S REAL FACE.

As a correspondent last week said, "General Lane has passed off as a simple old man, without guile." We are are told that he talks much about his candor, patriotism, unselfishness and honesty, upon the stump—that "I am holier than thou" constitutes an important part of his harangue. Old Spanish proverbs say, "Uprightness needs no self-endorsement"—"Honest men speak by their deeds, not words," &c.

Gen. Lane is now upon the stump, vilely assailing, denouncing and cursing men whose deeds have established an honest reputation for them. Do his acts, since his return here, sustain for him the character he himself egotistically advertises?

It is pretty certain that he (Lane) has pronounced Mr. Smith's conduct at Washington, last winter, as outrageous and disgraceful; that he has gone from the Senate chamber, and, referring to Mr. Smith's condition and conduct in the Senate, declared that "it was terrible; that no man knew what trouble they had; that it was habitual," &c.

It is pretty certain that some of the stories, *and some extending beyond charges of public inebriation*, have been, at some time, repeated by Gen. Lane; it is pretty certain that General Lane has declared that Smith's re-election would be a misfortune and a disgrace to Oregon, and a disgrace to himself, as his colleague; Gen. Lane cannot be unaware that members of the California delegation have said that his re-election would be a disgrace to the Pacific coast, and would impair the influence of the Pacific delegation; it is pretty certain that Gen. Lane, too, said that Mr. Smith ought not to be re-elected, for reasons involving the fair fame of the State; it is pretty certain that these things have been written to this State, from Washington and San Francisco, by friends and counselors of Gen. Lane; it is pretty certain that Gen. Lane did not expect or desire that Smith should be elected, and that he avoided the seat of government purposely. And, it is pretty certain, that when finally brought here, he was driven to interfere in behalf of Smith's nomination, and that he nominated him.

In that, we were not disappointed; as much as we knew he must dread the responsibility of supporting Smith's re-election, we were sure he was bound to take it, if he was got to the seat of government. Other men, who were aware of what Lane knew, and what he had said, were confident that he would not interfere in Smith's behalf; they said he would dread his election; indeed, they were deluded with the idea that Lane's appearance here would contribute to Smith's defeat. We told them *they did not know Jo. Lane*; that when he came here he was going to be *threatened with Linn county*, and that, whatever he had witnessed, and whatever he had said, *he would go for Smith, to secure Linn county to himself next year*. That he would not permit even the honor of the State to stand in the way of his success. The result proved to those men that we were right; and we do not believe there was a man in the Assembly who did not believe that Lane's presence and interference nominated Delazon Smith.

We do not believe Lane desired Smith's election; *he simply desired to secure to himself Smith's supporters in Linn county*; those were supposed to be secured by the nomination. And immediately after the nomination, *Lane's own son-in-law left the capital*; a resolution to hold a *meeting* for the *election* of Senator *was lost in the House by a tie vote*—15 and 15; *the vote of Lane's son-in-law would have carried it*. We repeat, it is unmistakable, that Lane was more than willing that Smith should be defeated, provided the responsibility did not attach to him, and in that way lose him the support of Smith's adherents in Linn county.

Lane was appealed to by members of the legislature, to say whether or not the adverse reports respecting Mr. Smith were true or false; we think he was told by members that if they were true, they would not, and dare not, take the responsibity of voting for him. *Lane would not deny them.*

The following note was addressed to Gen. Lane by Mr. Waymire, of the Senate:

SALEM, June 1st, 1859.

HON. JOS. LANE—*Sir*:—The undersigned members of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, understanding that rumors are in circulation relative to the disgraceful conduct of Hon. Delazon Smith, during the past winter, at Washington, most respectfully ask of you some information concerning the truth or falsity of those rumors. We trust you will inform us whether Hon. Delazon Smith, was or was not while in Washington—on one or more occasions, intoxicated. If so, when and where was he so inebriated, and what was his conduct during such periods of drunkenness? Was he ever so much under the influence of liquor while in the Senate chamber as to attract public notice, and was his conduct at all times in Washington becoming a gentleman and a Senator, or the reverse?

By complying with the above, you will much oblige your friends. F. WAYMIRE.

Of this letter, and Gen. Lane's response, Mr. Waymire says:

Several gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly have read it, and would have signed it, if the General would have consented to answer it. It is in my own hand writing, with my signature alone on it. When I presented it to Gen. Lane, he said the language was *mild*,* but he did not wish to say anything about it, one way or another, and he wished his friends would not present him with any such a paper. I informed him that I would not procure any more names to it, but let it drop; so I did. Had Gen. Lane or any other gentleman declared publicly that the rumors derogatory to Smith's character were false, and that he had conducted himself as a gentleman and a Senator while in Washington, he would have been elected beyond doubt. But for the want of that indorsement he was defeated, and that was the cause that influenced *me*, and all the *old* friends of Gen. Lane to prevent his election, and leave the people to instruct who they desired should be his successor; whilst his *new* friends used every means in their power, fair and unfair, to secure his election.

Several members of the Legislative Assembly informed me that they had conversed with him (Gen. Lane) on the same subject, with a like answer.

I am convinced that the people should be informed of the affairs as they occurred—then they will sustain the action of the Legislature. At the proper time I will publish all the facts that came to my knowledge, and that will show how the things were managed.

F. WAYMIRE.

*It contains but the mildest of the charges of misconduct made.

We have but one sentence to add: *Does this state of facts correspond with the character Lane's lips gives him?*

RETURNS.—At some of the distant precincts, it was not known that the day of this election had been changed from the first Monday in June to the 4th, and, consequently, polls were opened. At Umatilla, Wasco county, Stout received 39 votes—Logan, 5; (one of the military road parties from Fort Dalles voted there.) At Des Chutes, same county, Stout received 21 votes, Logan 5. From Coos and Curry counties, are but rumors—that the former gave Logan 75 majority, and the latter gave him a majority. Ben Richardson's precinct, Lane county, gave Stout 45, and Logan 5. Camp Creek precinct, Lane county, voted unanimously for Logan—number of votes polled not given.

DOUGLAS AND THE ADMISSION.—Soon after his arrival at Washington, last winter, Senator Douglas, of Illinois, said he "*never understood why the Oregon admission bill did not pass the House at the first session; that if he had been in the House he could have got it through in fifteen minutes; and that it would have passed nearly unanimously!*" Why could not Lane have got it through as well as Douglas?

☞ The Portland *Times* gives a lengthy report of Smith's and Lane's speeches at Portland. We extract the following in regard to Lane's:

This honest and faithful public servant closed his remarks by the utterance of a few feeling remarks, which seemed to gush forth from the purest fountain of his soul, in relation to the destructive and malevolent course pursued by his enemies. He showed Bush to be a vile and unscrupulous man, who was well calculated, in the future, to either destroy the democracy or prevent its unity and harmony in Oregon.

He "showed" this, according to the opinion of a broken-down and brain-softened California editor.

He "showed" it by his assertion, alone.

He "showed" it in the same way that he "showed" Oregon had 93,420 inhabitants, when the frequently taken census, and frequently polled vote, do not indicate more than 45,000; and when the people of Oregon do not believe that there are in Oregon to exceed 45,000 inhabitants.

He "showed" it in the same way he "showed," in a speech in the House last winter, that there were "1,000 inhabitants in the county seat of Douglas county" in the spring of 1857, when there were not over 100.

He "showed" it in the same way he "showed," in the same speech, that on the first Monday of last June "there were more than six thousand voters away from Oregon in the Frazer river country hunting after gold," when there were not 200 Oregon voters there.

He "showed" it in the same way he "showed," in the same speech, that "two or three thousand more were in the Klamath Lake country, hunting for gold," when there was not a man there.

He "showed" it in the same way he, in 1855, "showed" that the Oregon enabling act which at that time passed the House, was amended in the Senate by making the Cascades the boundary; when the journals of the Senate "showed" that the bill was not amended in the Senate at all, but that it went from the House with the Cascade boundary. A citizen of Yamhill writes us that the above was "showed" in 1855, by Lane, at Lafayette, in response to complaints of the eastern boundary of the bill; that the blame was laid by Lane upon Douglas, the Senate chairman of committee on Territories, and that he afterwards found the Senate journal and found that the bill was not amended in that body.

He "showed" it in the same way he shows many things. We are ready to compare our public record with Lane's, on the score of "vileness" or "unscrupulousness," and we defy his malignity to stain it with a single *fact*. He has passed off in Oregon for a simple minded old man, not very smart, but without guile; while he has practised more art, low cunning and double-dealing than all the rest of the politicians in Oregon.

The "feeling remarks" which "*seemed* to gush forth," &c., were the *affectation of chronic demagogism*—a species of *political stage effect*, which he is practised in.

We may be "calculated to prevent the union and harmony" of the democratic party, in its abject prostration and prostitution to Lane's supreme selfishness and overweening ambition. We think we are. But no man but Joseph Lane has "destroyed the democracy of Oregon," and he desired its destruction if he could not reduce it to slavish submission. Was Nesmith removed to preserve the "unity and harmony" of the party? Is it for that purpose that the most faithful section of that party is proscribed by him! Is it to that end that the vilest opponent of the party is received into the Lane embrace, if he only prays to, and swears by, Lane? Was it for that purpose that he organised his *personal party*, known as the "Lane society," or the "Lane association," proscribing every man who would not join it? Was it for the "unity and harmony" of the party that a thousand such things were done? and is it for said "unity and harmony" that a thousand such things are being done?

Out upon such shifting of the responsibility of Lane's own acts, and the acts of his satellites!

☞ We are informed that Smith, in some of his speeches, says "all the counties south of the Calapooia mountains with the exception of Umpqua, which he can put in his breeches pocket, are sure for himself and Lane for Senators next year;" and that "all in the Willamette except Marion, Polk and Washington are likewise sure." Poor, deluded man! he has not an earthly chance to see the U. S. Senate again, and Lane does not expect one-half of the members of the next Legislature who support *him*, (and *they* won't constitute *a third* of the Assembly) to go for Smith. Lane expects to carry Multnomah, but he knows there is no earthly chance for its going for Smith; and the same is true of many other counties Lane relies upon for himself—they will not think of Smith! Lane *knows* that Delazon Smith has no more chance of ever again getting to the U. S. Senate from Oregon than he has of being translated to heaven! And, yet, he lets Smith deceive himself, *that he may use him*.

VERY RICH.—At Scio, we are told that Lane was very abusive of Gen. Drew, and among other things said *he* (Dr. Drew) *had no education!* For Lane to accuse a man of want of *education* is a little too rich a thing to pass. The crowd we heard it told to, by one who heard the speech, *instantly parted with their vest buttons*.

There is only one parallel to this, that we ever heard of: In early times, when Jo. Meek was sent across the plains as "minister" to Washington, judge Thornton was also a candidate for the place; it is said the matter was mentioned to Jo. (Meek, not Lane) and he said "old Thornton wouldn't do; he was *too 'literate!'*" (illiterate.)

The Speaker (Delazon Smith) became very eloquent, and unreserved in his condemnations of Mr. Bush.—*Portland Times.*

He (Smith) then took up and dwelt upon the character and habits of the *Statesman* and its editor, whom he represented as almost anything but honorable.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The subject of "*habits*" and "*character*" do not exactly constitute the text from which it becomes Mr. Smith to preach *just at this time!*

We think that the editor of *Statesman* never had either the "habit" or the "character" of selling out his friends and supporters, and turning "witness for the crown," against them, and a *very incorrect one, at that*.

DON'T WANT THE WAR SCRIP PAID.—Lane and Smith are sneering at Grover's speech in defense of the war debt; if they had done *anything* for it, they might criticise Grover's effort with a better grace. *It is manifest that Lane does not want the war debt paid, until after the Charleston convention*, for fear it may injure his *chances* for the nomination. *And, that is one reason why he was opposed to Grover; if Grover had gone to Washington, he would have been working for the payment of the war debt.*

☞ Judge Stratton has been holding court at Corvallis the past week. Moses Millner was found guilty of an attempt to shoot John Gregory last fall, fined $100, (he has "nary red" to pay with) and sent to the penitentiary for one year. (That he can pay.)

Judge Wait is holding court at the Dalles.

☞ The *Advertiser* is a sprightly and *industrious* little daily just started at Portland by A. Leland & Co.

☞ An intolerable stench arises from the back yard of the Bennett House. The cause ought to be removed before it engenders disease.

He (Delazon Smith) admitted the existence of a Salem clique, that he had been formerly in its counsels, had participated in its sagacious plans, had defended Mr. Bush and other members, often against the convictions of his conscience, and did many other favors which rendered them greatly his debtor.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Elsewhere, Mr. Smith is reported as saying he "packed Bush, found him a heavy load," &c.

On the score of "packing" we don't think the democratic party is debtor to Delazon Smith. Nor do we think Bush or the *Statesman* owes him anything in that behalf; the common expression is that the *Statesman* has "packed" a very heavy load in the person of himself, for there have been few persons of prominence in Oregon, of whom the people have had as much *distrust* as of Mr. Smith. He has been carried by "main strength." The *Statesman* has "packed" him for several years, though *not* "against the convictions of our conscience," for whatever opinion we might have entertained of Mr. Smith's judgment, we *did* have confidence that he would adhere to his friends. And, we have no doubt, now, that if any judicious friend had been with him at Washington, he would still have been with his friends; but Joseph, artful and designing, found him an easy prey.

Whatever support we have given Mr. Smith in times past, has been given because we had faith in him; at the same time, it is undeniable, that there has ever existed in the country a wide spread distrust towards him. While we claim no "gratitude," we think our support has not been less serviceable to himself than has his been to us, to say the least.

But, this song of "ingratitude" is invariably sung by men who have been "boosted" into place, when any man, for good reasons, withdraws his support. They instantly begin to prate about what "they have done" for him, "made him," &c., and "how ungrateful he is." It never occurs to them that anything has been done for them.

Lane, we are told, talks about the "ingratitude of Bush, sorry he has done so much for him," and so-on. Now, if Gen. Lane has ever "done" very much for the *Statesman*, we should like to be informed of it. And if he has ever "done" anything for the democratic party, which has kept him in place, we have never heard of it. We are certain that neither Bush or the *Statesman* is indebted to Lane on the score of service rendered. And, if the *Statesman*, during a long series of years, has not "done" a vast deal for Lane that he did not deserve, thousands of Oregon democrats are mistaken.

☞ At the urgent request of members of the legislature we publish the subjoined statement, an endeavor to read which, was made in the Senate, by Mr. Bristow, of Lane. In doing so we omit (where the stars (* *) are seen) a portion of it, improper for newspaper columns.

This publication is without Mr. Grover's consent, as, for private reasons, he is unwilling to bear testimony against Mr. Smith. Although in violation of Mr. Grover's confidence, the statement has heretofore been made, to no inconsiderable extent, public; members of the legislative assembly, many of them, read it, and have based upon the allegations there made, generally corroborated from other sources, important and unusual action; they claim further publication in justification of their conduct, which is reprehended by Mr. Smith and others. The publication was thus made to members of the legislature without any agency of ours. But, being thus made, and being followed with the extraordinary legislative proceeding it was, we think we violate no confidence, and do injustice to no party by giving it place here, with the curtailment mentioned:

MR. BARNHART'S STATEMENT.

Having been requested to state what I have heard relative to the conduct of Delazon Smith, while he was in Washington City last winter, I am induced to make the following statement: I was present at a room in this town, in company with several persons, on the — day of May, 1859, on which occasion Mr. L. F. Grover said that Delazon Smith was often beastly drunk at Washington City; that the said Delazon Smith, on one occasion, while drunk, drew his sword cane, and brandishing the blade in one hand and the scabbard in the other, said that he would "*cut the guts out of*" a Mr. Morgan, M. C. from New York, "*and tie them round his neck, and give him a passport to his God!*" * * * that for five days before the admission of Oregon, Smith was confined to his room by illness—the effect of dissipation, and his physician was requested to deny admission to any one, to keep from him the enemies of Oregon, who sought, by holding him up before members of Congress, to compass the defeat of the Admission Bill. Mr. Grover further stated that Mr. Smith's disgraceful conduct was a matter of public talk in the hotels and bar-rooms at Washington and San Francisco; that Senator Gwin, and others of the Pacific delegation, were known to express the wish that Delazon Smith should not be re-elected to the U. S. Senate; that his re-election would be a disgrace to the Pacific coast, and lessen the influence of the Pacific delegation in Congress.

Mr. Grover further stated that Gen. Lane told him, or that he heard the General acquiesce in the statement (I will not be positive which), that the re-election of Delazon Smith would be a disgrace to the U. S. Senate, to Oregon, and to himself (the General), and expressed the hope that he would not be re-elected.

Mr. Grover further stated that Mr. Smith was very drunk on one occasion while in his seat in the Senate, so that he was not in a condition to respond when the yeas and nays were called; and, saying, "that's my name," in maudlin accents of drunkenness, he appealed to Senator Fitch, who sat near him—"Fitch, what shall I say?" Fitch told him to vote "Aye," which he did.

Much more was said by Mr. Grover relative to the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Smith—the language of which I cannot now recall.

The gentlemen present when the above was stated by Mr. Grover, were B. F. Harding, J. W. Nesmith, John F. Miller, Ralph Wilcox, and others whose names I am not now certain of; all of whom were requested by Mr. Grover not to divulge the statement so made by him (Grover), as he would not make use of these facts to secure his own election to the U. S. Senate, or that of any other man.

This statement is made by me at the request of a member of the Oregon Legislative Assembly, who stated to me that vague rumors relative to the conduct of Delazon Smith, while in Washington, were in circulation, which, if not authenticated, were calculated to work injustice to Gen. Lane, Mr. Grover, and Mr. Smith. Mr. Grover has sought to suppress the publicity of this statement, which is alleged by him to be a breach of personal confidence, and which is made against his express desire. Yet he will not, *cannot* deny having furnished the information related.

W. H. BARNHART.

SALEM, Oregon, May 31st, 1859.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. met at Eugene City on Monday, the 13th inst. It was well attended. The following persons were chosen, and regularly installed as officers for the ensuing year, viz: A. Holbrook, of Oregon City, M. W. G. M.; J. R. Bayley, of Corvallis, D. G. M.; A. A. Smith, of Eugene City, S. G. W.; W. W. Fowler, Jacksonville, J. G. W.; R. Wilcox, Hillsborough, G. T.; F. McF. Patton, Salem, G. S.; Rev H. K. Hines, Eugene City, G. C.; Rev. D. Rutlege, Oregon City, G. O.; L. Lyon, Independence, G. L.; F. B. Congle, Corvallis, G. M.; Thos. J. Holmes, Portland, G. S. B.; H. A. Cunningham, Albany, G. S. B.; G. H. Steward, Lafayette, S. G. D.; Jno. McCracken, Portland, J. G. D.; C. B. Pillow, Salem, and C. E. Sweitzer, Oregon City, G. Stewards; John Taylor, Salem, G. Tyler.

The Grand Lodge of the State of Oregon was permanently located at Salem, and the next regular communication will be held here on the 3d Monday of September, 1860.

PUGET SOUND.—The citizens of Olympia have resolved to celebrate the coming "glorious fourth," and have extended an invitation to the "American residents of Victoria, Vancouver Island's, and Oregon," to join them. The Indians have been trying to burn the lighthouse at Smith's Island, on the Sound. Quartermaster Gen. Miller, and C. H. Armstrong are out in defense of the Washington Territory war accounts.

☞ S. B. Crowder's paper comes back marked "not taken out." He owes $7 50; our advertised terms are "no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid."

THE POPULATION TABLE.—Persons who have listened to Smith and Lane, state that the former avers that the census returns published in the *Statesman* obstructed the admission bill, and that the table was intended to have that effect. We have no apology to offer for publishing that table of the census return was made, and we published the information for the interest of our readers. If another census is ever taken we shall most assuredly publish the results of it, without asking or caring how it may affect this or that foreign question. That the table was not designed to damage the admission bill is apparent, from the fact that we did not send the paper containing it to a single member of Congress except the Oregon and Washington members. If we had desired that it should influence Congress we should have sent it to the members of Congress.

That it did not injure the admission question is manifest from the fact that it returned just about the population it was supposed in Congress we had; and from the fact that no opponent of the Oregon bill had the table. For Gen. Lane repeatedly asserted that no census had been taken since 1855, and no man contradicted the statement or questioned it. If they had had the census table they would have seen that the census had been taken *three times* since 1855.

But, Mr. Smith should be the last person to talk about obstructing the passage of the Oregon admission bill. If we are correctly informed, the conduct of *Delazon Smith*, U. S. Senator, in prospective, was the most formidable obstruction in the way of the admission. And we are informed that friends of the measure went to other friends of the measure and said, "send Delazon Smith off—send him to N. Y., send him anywhere to get him out of the way; he is destroying the Oregon bill." And, for the *five days previous to the passage of the bill in the House*, Mr. Smith's physician had strict orders not to let anybody see him. And yet, in the face of all this, Mr. Smith has the hardihood to arraign others upon the false charge of endangering the admission, and purposely doing it.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., a number of young persons assembled at a singing school, held in the school house near Kees' Mills, in the forks of the Santiam. There were present two young men, named David Lilly and John Wheeler, between whom a previous difficulty had occurred, growing out of some reports detrimental to the character of a third party. During a recess, Lilly approached Wheeler, saying he wished to have some conversation with him. Wheeler replied—"I have pretty much quit talking with your kind," and walked slowly away. Lilly followed, when Wheeler turned around and told him not to come near or he would get hurt, at the same time drawing and presenting his revolver, a Colt's navy size six-shooter. Lilly still continued to advance, calmly and slowly, holding his left hand upon the waistband of his pantaloons, until about eight paces from Wheeler, who then fired, the ball passing through Lilly's hand and through his body. Lilly turned and walked towards the crowd, exclaiming that he was a dead man. He was immediately taken care of by his friends, but died in about three-quarters of an hour. Immediately after shooting, Wheeler brandished his revolver, threatening to shoot any one who came near him, and, jumping on a horse, rode to the Mills, where he was subsequently arrested. At our last information, his examination had not been concluded.

Lilly was an industrious and inoffensive young man, and his death has caused a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood where it occurred. He was about twenty-five years of age, and was from the neighborhood of Independence, Mo. Wheeler is about eighteen years old.

PRIZE FIGHT.—The citizens of Scio, Linn county, were treated to a variety of interesting and edifying exhibitions on Monday of last week. First, they had a grand palaver from Messrs. Lane and Smith, in which the "true principles of the government," Senatorial units, "*my* friend the President," &c., &c., were elucidated, greatly to the satisfaction of the *speakers*; and all who had the temerity to say aught against Joseph and Delazon were just as satisfactorily demolished. That performance over, the arena was given up to a couple of contestants of lesser note, named Jesse Thomas and Ben. Neal, who proposed to fight a "rough and tumble" for three Cayuse horses a side, and the "championship." The preliminaries being arranged, a ring was formed, and the combatants "turned loose." They went at it in gallant style, exchanged a few ineffective blows, then clinched, and came to the ground together. After a terrific display of scientific scratching, gouging, choking, biting and kicking, which lasted about ten minutes, Thomas was declared the victor, amid the plaudits of his friends.

Another fight, between relatives of the combatants, grew out of this, in which one of the Neals received a severe wound in the left breast, from a bowie-knife, in the hands of one of the Thomases. The blow was thought to have been aimed for his heart, but was stopped by a rib.

"CONSISTENCY."—In the last *Union* we see an article headed by the above word. If anybody contemplates going into the *brass* founding business we recommend them to negotiate for the *Union* editor's *face* for a sign! The man who said he "*had been a whig, but expected to be a democrat*" when he asked judge Williams to appoint him clerk of his court in Benton county, in 1853, but who never was a democrat, except of the Avery kind; who boxes the political compass semi-annually, who voted for free State, twice ran upon the opposition ticket and was elected by abolition votes, and then affected to be a slave State man, who last July nominated and voted for David Logan against Delazon Smith, now opposes David Logan and votes for Delazon Smith, who four months ago characterised Lane as a miserable demagogue, humbug, ignoramus, &c., and now supports Lane, in short, a man who has no fixed rule of action, and a record as varied as the chameleon's hues, should never write "consistency." And if he had not the effrontery of the d—l, he never would.

FROM THE SOUTH.—We learn from the Yreka *Chronicle*, that Lalakes, the old chief of the Klamath tribe of Indians, had brought to that city the heads of three Indians of the old Rogue River tribe, who, he said, had confessed to the murder of the white men near the lakes some weeks ago. As a proof of their guilt, he produced two guns, said to have belonged to the murdered men. Lalakes had interested himself in the discovery of the murderers—going to the mountains with some trusty followers in pursuit of them—in order to relieve his own tribe of suspicion of being concerned in the murders. Lalakes is well known in Yreka, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the best citizens of that place. He carried the heads to Jacksonville, and procured the release of some of his tribe who had been detained until it could be ascertained who were the guilty parties.

☞ A southern correspondent informs us that Mosher is going down into Coos and Curry counties on an electioneering tour. His electioneering will make two votes for Logan to one for Stout. If Gen. Lane desires Stout's election, why in the name of common sense don't he stay at home himself, and keep Mosher at home? Lane's and Smith's speeches are hurting him; and now he is saddled with Mosher's weight, in a section where he will be least able to carry it.

ANOTHER LANE IN THE FIELD.—The Lawrenceburgh Indiana *Hoosier State* comes to us with the following flying at its mast-head: "For President in 1860, Henry S. Lane, the favorite of Indiana." This may be designed as a "take off" on the candidacy of the *other* Lane, but it looks as though the *Hoosier State* man was in dead earnest. Indiana is prolific of Lane candidates for the Presidency. If "Joseph" expects to distance his Indiana brother "Henry," he had better get that old "red waistcoat" that Dick Johnson used to show around when *he* was a *similar* candidate for Presidential nomination. He would have to put *sleeves to it*, to get in the bullet hole. Old Dick's used to be in the body of the "garment."

Gen. Lane's Presidential delusion affords a good deal of quiet *fun* in Oregon *joking circles*. Even Jo Meek thinks the joke rather *broad*, and says "*when* Lane gets to be President, he shall be minister to the court of *St. Jeems!*" And judging from the strictures of Missouri and New Orleans papers, his candidacy is looked upon on the Atlantic side the same way it is on this. The idea, if ever broached, is laughed at, by the intelligent. A former Oregonian who was in Washington last winter, wrote to a friend here that it was melancholy to see the old man imposed upon the way he was; that he devoted his attention to nursing his Presidential prospects, and was feeding a set of suckers who in return flattered him with the idea that he was going to be nominated.

IN WHICH INSTANCE DID HE TELL THE TRUTH?—Last year Delazon Smith, in stumping Oregon, used to aver that there was *no* "Salem clique." This was a common expression of his, which many of his audiences of that year will recollect: "I have been familiar with the men about Salem; if there has been any clique there, I have been a member of it, and I affirm of my own knowledge that there never was a more complete falsehood uttered than this story of a 'Salem clique.'" Many of you who heard Mr. Smith last year, will recollect this.

This year, Delazon Smith says there has been and is a "Salem clique," and *he has been a member of it*. If he tells the truth this year he did not last; if he told the truth last year he does not this. Last year he had no occasion to deny the existence of a "clique," if there was one. Since that time, Mr. Smith has betrayed his friends about Salem, and the men who elected him; and hence he discovers there is a "Salem clique," and *he turns "State's evidence,"* and, from the reports we get, of his speeches, his *facts* are *very inaccurate*.

From *our* own knowledge *we* affirm there is no "Salem clique." And we doubt not that Mr. Smith, since he succeeded Hibben in the *puffatory letter line*, (enabling Gen. Lane to discharge that servant) has seen more "cliquing" than ever before in Oregon; and that during the late session of the Assembly he witnessed more corruption than he ever saw in Oregon up to the time he entered Gen. Lane's service; and when he *turns State's evidence on Lane*, as he will some day, we predict he will so declare.

A FEW OF THE INCIDENTS.—A good many racy incidents are related of Lane's palavering, &c. At this place it is said he received an introduction to a citizen of Yamhill. "Why how do you do, my old friend; God bless you, it does me good to shake you by the hand; (*tenderly*) how is your old father getting along!"

"*I have no father! he died long ago, before I came to this country.*"

In 1857, it seems that when at Lafayette, asking for votes for Delegate, Lane promised to "get them the war debt during that term, or give them his ears." When he was through there this time, as they had not got the war debt, they said "ears."

At Champoeg was a sprinkling of Irish, French, and Germans in the audience. In his usual *puffing* of himself for his services in Mexico, Lane varied his self laudation with the following: "Among the bravest in Mexico were the gallant *Irish*; next came the veteran *French*, and then the sturdy *Germans*" A venerable old Frenchman responded, "Ha! ha! plenty of soft soap and gas, old man."

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT BILL.—At the late session of the Legislature, a bill passed the House, providing for the location of the seat of government at the election in 1860. It did not reach the Senate in time to go through that body, under the rules, which required that bills should be read three times, on three several days. Mr. Bristow, of Lane county, moved a suspension of the rules, that the bill might be passed; the vote on Mr. Bristow's motion stood as follows:

Yeas—Bristow, Brown, Colby, Florence, Grim, Melteeny, Waymire and Wells—8.

Nays—Cornelius and Mr. President—2.

It required ten to suspend the rules; consequently the bill failed.

All the members from Marion county, in both branches, voted for the bill. It was generally thought to be unconstitutional, and it was surmised that Gov. Whiteaker (from what his message contained upon the general subject) would have vetoed the bill, on the ground of such objections, if it had passed.

RAISED THE PRICE.—When the editor of the Jacksonville *Sentinel*, Lane *Speaker* of the House, left Salem for the South, he showed here Lane's draft upon *Winchester* for $500. It was currently reported that last winter the price was only $50. The "small dealers" will probably complain of Joseph for raising the tariff. We publish this for the benfit of the rest of the Lane organs—that they may take care and not go at a lower figure than the *Traveler*. If that gets $500, Slater and the balance ought not to take less.

HUMBUG.—It is reported that Gen. Lane declares on the stump that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate after the expiration of his present term; but that he will retire to his "farm" in Douglas County. That is the old humbug. Each time he has asked for a re-nomination for Delegate, he has wanted "to go just *once* more." Lane has no intention of retiring to his "farm," if he can help it; and if he is not a candidate for re-election to the Senate, in 1860, it will be because he has no hopes of success.

☞ Wm. M. King and Edward Hamilton, announce themselves as independent candidates for Judge of Multnomah county. The former runs on "non-intervention," and the latter on non-politics, styling himself an "old line whig, a national whig." If Gen. Hamilton has the requisite *physique*, he would make a good officer.

The democrats were to nominate a man on Saturday.

That is an important judgeship, and it is important that a man of character, and one well-qualified, should be chosen.

COARSE, VULGAR AND PROFANE.—Those who hear Lane, express disappointment at the woful want of ability manifested in his speeches, and at the character of them. Besides disgusting *egotism* his speeches are composed of low personal abuse, vulgar witticisms, and shocking profanity, for profanity *in a public speech* is shocking. It is the common testimony that Lane has given the people a new idea of himself and damaged his fictitious reputation wherever he has "lifted up his voice."

DIED.—C. B. Kibbat, aged about twenty-five years, died at the *Union House*, in this place, on Wednesday last, of bilious cholic, after an illness of a few days. He said he was from near Wooster, Ohio; came to Oregon in 1853, but remained but a short time; he then went down the coast, and through South America. He recently returned to Oregon. He was a painter.

THE QUESTION OF VERACITY.

JOSEPH LANE—*Sir*: A paragraph in the *Oregon Statesman* of the 14th inst., stated that you denied, at Champoeg, having made "unwarrantable use of the name," and cast reflections upon the character of L. F. Grover, and that you charged falsehood, with a very naughty prefix, upon me, for having so reported to Mr. Grover. Now, sir, I suppose, according to your refined sense of honor, I should merely be under obligations to cast back the lie, with an additional prefix; but I choose to meet you on the issue in my own way, and have appealed to the people who heard you, for the truth of what I stated. It is true, I am but "an humble individual," but conceive that I have as much at stake as yourself. I have a character for truth and veracity to maintain—you, official position to secure.

I did not, and do not wish to become entangled in a personal or political difficulty with any one. My personal regard for Mr. Grover, prompted me to notify him of the manner in which Smith and yourself were stabbing him, whilst professing the utmost friendship. I did so, and would do so again, regardless of the consequences. My present purpose is to fasten the lie, if lie there is, where it belongs, and having done so, rest the case with the country.

A. S. WATT.

We, the undersigned citizens of Yamhill county, Oregon, heard Jos. Lane and Delazon Smith's speeches in Lafayette, on the 6th inst., and have since seen in the *Oregon Statesman* of the 14th inst., a paragraph stating that they denied, at Champoeg, having made "unwarrantable use of the name," and of having reflected upon the character of L. F. Grover, and that Lane charged falsehood upon our fellow-citizen, A. S. Watt, for having so reported.

We, therefore, as a simple act of justice, state that among other things, Smith did charge Grover with duplicity and double-dealing, in having agreed with him, that in no event would he suffer his name to be used against him (Smith) for the U. S. Senate, and that afterwards he ran against him and prevented his election. That he was a man of no firmness; that "he lacked backbone," and was used by a few designing men.

Lane said, that in San Francisco when they heard of Stout's nomination, Grover said that he would take the stump and endeavor to secure his (Stout's) election; but that when he arrived in Salem he came under the control of the clique, and dared not do it. He further said, in reference to some reports made against the moral character "of Mr. Smith whilst in Washington, that Grover made those statements in confidence to several gentlemen, and that when they became public he (Grover) offered to make a *written statement denying what he had said*." We have not seen the letter from Watt to Grover, to which reference is made, but make these statements to substantiate the general charge of reflection upon Mr. Grover.

THOMAS BAILEY,	F. LARGE,
A. C. BAILEY,	H. M. GANT,
G. W. MCGARY,	WM. B. DANIELS,
M. C. HILL,	B. H. BUNN,
WM. BROWN,	JAMES SCOTT,
ISAAC PEET,	D. M. JESSEE.
JOHN RANDALL,	ALBERT ZIEBER.

Yamhill, June 16, 1859.

Since the above certificate was signed, I obtained of Mr. Grover my letter to him, read at Champoeg, and below publish it. It will be seen that the averments contained in it are substantially covered by the certificate:

HOME, June 7th. 1859.

L. F. GROVER—*Dear Sir*:—Your name was freely used, yesterday, by Smith and Lane, and in a manner calculated to place you in a most unenviable position. Your friends in this county, and myself in particular, do not wish these innuendoes, assertions and charges, to remain uncontradicted if untrue, which we believe.

Some of the charges are these: That you pledged your word and honor to Smith that you would not be a candidate for the Senate. That you pledged yourself to Lane to take the stump for Stout, and now refuse him your support. That you are a woman, and cannot, and dare not face them or anybody else. These are such as might be passed by, the last with contempt. But they charge further, that you uttered a base slander on the character of Smith, which was published by Barnhart. Smith says you never uttered it, and offered him a written statement to that effect. Lane says you did so speak, but that it was in confidence. "That you afterwards denied having so spoken, and offered to so state in writing; but on second thought concluded not to deny what you had said." These are his words. * * * *

A. S. WATT.

The undersigned were present at Champoeg on the 11th inst., and heard Gen. Lane say, in reply to the reading of Mr. A. S. Watt's letter, by Mr. Grover, that "Watt is a damn liar," or "he (Watt) is a damn liar."

MILTON SHANNON,
NARCISSE A. CORNOYER.

June 16, 1859.

[Mr. Grover avers that he did not say that he would not be a candidate for the Senate. Grover did not "offer to make a written statement denying what he had said." &c.]

NAVIGATION OF THE COLUMBIA.— Capt. Leon. White, of the steamer Col. Wright, informs us that he has navigated the Columbia to Priests' Rapids, two hundred miles above Des Chutes, and Snake River to Fort Taylor, sixty miles from its junction with the Columbia. The Col. Wright is now making regular weekly trips between the Des Chutes and Priest's Rapids, and is doing a good business, carrying passengers and supplies. The current of the Columbia is rapid above the Des Chutes, but the river is wide and deep, and navigable without much difficulty. Wood is very high, costing from $10 to $15 per cord.

STRONG LANGUAGE.—A correspondent writing from Oregon City, states that Delazon Smith, at that place, "said the members of the Senate who refused to go into joint convention, and thus defeated his election, were a set of *perjured wretches*."

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.—Read the advertisement of Messrs. Tilton & Ladd. Such a house in Oregon will be found to be a great convenience to many classes; while Mr. Ladd's established reputation is a sure foundation for public confidence.

CLATSOP.—The little steamer "Leviathan" has been purchased to run between Astoria and Pacific city, connecting with the Shoal Water Bay trade. Won't somebody send us up an oyster?

☞ Delazon says he is going to have a press established at Albany to support the Sinatorial "unit." We have a letter of his, written in 1853, proposing to start a *soft* journal there then.

☞ Messrs. Newell and English have entered into contract to take the penitentiary convicts, and expect to take charge of them about the 1st of next month.

☞ We hear from up the valley, that notwithstanding what transpired at Champoeg, Lane and Smith continue their system of attack upon Grover.

☞ Send us the returns. Will you send the *Statesman* the returns of your election, reader, by the first opportunity you have?

☞ We are indebted to S. J. McCormick, Freeman & Co.'s and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express for papers.

☞ The Portland *Advertiser* office has our thanks for papers received by boats during the week.

DOG TAX.—The Portland City authorities have imposed a tax of eight dollars per year upon owners of dogs.

☞ M. D. Harpole and P. B. Whitman are candidates for Assessor of Marion County.

☞ We are, this week, compelled to crowd out much correspondence and editorial matter.

LETTER FROM MR. GROVER.

MR. BUSH:

Dear Sir—So much has been said about my speech in Congress on the Indian War Expenses—principally as to whether I delivered it as printed or not—that I wish to say one word myself.

The speech was not delivered in full in the House, and solely for the reason that I was not allowed the time. But under the rules of the House, and by order of the Committee of the Whole, I had leave, after stating my points, to elaborate my arguments.

After the publication of the Third Auditor's report against our War Claims, in the latter part of January, Governor Stevens had been seeking to get the floor in Committee of the Whole to speak on that question (where alone any one can speak to a subject not pending at the time), and up to the time of the admission of Oregon, he had not succeeded. By a vote of the House night sessions were devoted to the delivery of speeches in Committee of the Whole on matters not pending. The time had passed for action on our War Claims when I was admitted to my seat, and only three evenings remained for the delivery of speeches in committee. There I attended until twelve o'clock in the night, seeking the floor to speak against the Third Auditor, and for Oregon. Governor Stevens was there too, and on the last night at 10 o'clock he got the floor—having been an applicant for nearly half the session. He kindly yielded me a part of his time, which I was glad to occupy in the best manner I could. I congratulated myself on being able to do this much.

The speech was not intended to affect the outgoing Congress, but to arrest the effect of the Third Auditor's letter, which was doing us the greatest injury. I sent it everywhere that the Auditor's letter had gone and left six hundred copies with my publisher to be distributed to the next Congress. I regret to say that the general expression relative to my remarks was that of surprise that so much could be said in defense of our War Claims.

I have been confined to my room for a week by a serious attack of inflamed sore-throat; as soon as I recover I will speak to the people in my own behalf.

Yours very truly,
L. F. GROVER.

SALEM, June 18th, 1859.

COOS BAY.

Our ever faithful Coos Bay correspondent sends us the following interesting items:

COOS BAY, June 6, 1859.

ED. STATESMAN:—Mr. William Whycke, for sometime a resident of this bay, accidentally shot himself through the right hand, on Friday last. The ball and ram-rod passing entirely through his hand, making a frightful wound. It appears he had just cleaned his gun, and exploded a cap upon it, and while in the act of re-loading, he placed his foot on the hammer to raise it for the purpose of admitting air, his foot slipped, and the cap exploding a second time, sent the whole charge through his hand which was immediately over the muzzle of the gun. The wound is severe, but it is hoped he will recover without the loss of his hand. He is doing well.

On Saturday, May 28th, as a party of emigrants, just arrived from the States, were passing up the Coquille river, a son of one of their number, aged between eleven and twelve years fell overboard from the boat and was drowned It is supposed that he was asleep when he fell over. A young man, son of Dr. Hermann plunged into the water and tried to save the lad—his efforts were fruitless. The boy caught him by the hair, and came near drowning him. It was with great difficulty young Hermann extricated himself and saved his own life. The father of the boy and another man were in the boat at the time, neither of whom could swim, and not being used to managing a boat, and the current running strong, they were unable to reach the boy until too late. I have not learned the lad's name.

On Sunday, May 29th, the dwelling house of Mr. William Bagley, on Coos river, was entirely destroyed by fire. There was no one in the house at the time. Mr. W. Bagley, a brother of William, had left the house to go to a neighbors a few minutes before. When he returned the building was in ashes. Everything lost.

C.

MARRIED.

At Fort Dalles, on the 2d inst., by S. B. Hodgdon, J. P., M J. H. Whitmore, U. S. A., to Mrs. M. L. Osborn, widow of the late Serg't Osborn.

Sunday, June 12th, by Rev. Wm. M. Davis, Mr. James Bley Thorp, of Linn County, to Miss Sarah Ann Clark, of Marion County.

Compliments of the parties received.

May 29, at the residence of the bride's father, by John W. Frank, J. P., Mr. Ray Gaddes to Miss Emily Tourman, both of Linn Co.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Isaac Staats, J. P., Mr. Marshall W. Simpson, to Miss Joicy Ann, daughter of Hudson J. Bevins, Esq., all of Polk Co.

DIED.

In Salem, on the 15th inst., of inflammation of the bowels, Mr. C. B. Kibbat, aged 25—a stranger.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Rare Farm.—The reader is referred to the advertisement of Jerome B. Jackson, in this paper. It furnishes a capital opportunity for any one in pursuit of a farm. Terms easy, and property desirable. 8m13

Books.—I propose to sell valuable books throughout the Willamette Valley, at small profit. I am also an agent for Parrish & Co., Portland, and will furnish any of his assortment at Portland prices. E. C. SMITH.
June 4, 1859. 13tf

Removal.—The Post Office has been removed to the building one door west of the Marion House. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

Southern mail arrives Mondays and Thursdays, 5 o'clock, p. m; Northern mail arrives 8 o'clock, p. m; both depart Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 o'clock, a. m. Mails close Mondays and Thursdays, 7 o'clock, p. m. N. T. CATON, P. M.
May 21, 1859. 11tf

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is a sure remedy for Hereditary Taint.

Now is the time use this celebrated purifier of the blood. It is the great Spring Remedy, and the only medicine which can effectually cleanse the system from all impurities of the blood.

Thousands who have used it can testify to *ITS MIRACULOUS EFFECTS UPON THE BLOOD.*

It creates new, rich and pure blood, carries off the putrid humors, cleanses the stomach, regulates the bowels, and imparts a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, As manufactured under the superintendence of the most celebrated chemist and physician in this country, is the *ONLY SARSAPARILLA* which will effectually cleanse the system, eradicate disease, restore a healthy action to all the functions of the body and *KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.*

For sale by all Druggists on the Pacific coast, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. W. K. SMITH & Co., Agents, Salem. 8m8

Lyon's Magnetic, or Flea Powder.—Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind. The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead.—This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"*Executive Mansion, Washington, Jan. 31st, 1853.*

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—*Dear Sir*: I have the pleasure to inform you that that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magical Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, CHAIRMAN."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

New York, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—*Dear Sir*: We have analyzed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., CHEMIST,
LAURANCE REID, PROF. CHEMISTRY, N. Y. HOSPITAL.

Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to judge Meigs President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"*New York, November 8th, 1858.*

"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letter Patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. Barnes & Park. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."

Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a Magnetic Pill. Order them through any merchant

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

W. K. SMITH & Co., Agents, Salem.
SMITH & DAVIS, and DR. W. WEATHERFORD, Agents, Portland.
8m8 PARK & WHITE, San Francisco.