[illegible]

[illegible] since, one of the [illegible] at San Juan, an Island in [illegible] the United States and Great [illegible] near the 49th parallel, had [illegible] a pig which constantly troubled [illegible]. That pig belonged to a British [illegible], to whom the Yankee made known [illegible] and tendered remuneration. [illegible] one hundred dollars for [illegible] Jonathan considered [illegible] pay. The case was [illegible] Douglas, "Governor and Commander [illegible] over the Colony of [illegible] Island and its dependencies, Vice [illegible] &c., &c.," who specially [illegible] a chief factor of the [illegible] Bay Company, and a functionary [illegible] of British Columbia [illegible] by a posse of marines on [illegible] one day, to bring said Yankee, [illegible] the slayer of the pig, before his august [illegible]. The war ship got immediately under [illegible] and hove one anchor off San Juan. [illegible] landed a posse with his posse of [illegible] and marched up with the Queen's war[illegible] Jonathan. But Jonathan would [illegible]. He claimed to stand on American [illegible] under the protection of the American flag. So, with rifle in hand, he took position to defend his country against foreign invasion. He announced to Mr. Dallas his terms, that he should be taken by force of arms only, that he should defend his person and premises with his life, and that when the war commenced the first man he should shoot would be the chief [illegible]. Finding the man determined on resistance to the end, the officer of Her Majesty and the marines withdrew, leaving Jonathan in possession of the field, but with the threat that they might send the Northern Indians down upon the Island. This threat was considered significant, as the Indians had before been guilty of the most atrocious deeds of crime and cruelty, committed upon the white settlers about the Puget Sound.

As this juncture of affairs, Gen. Harney, who is now in command of the Department of Oregon, was informed of what had taken place, and was petitioned to afford military protection to the American settlers of San Juan Island, both against the Indians, and against any [illegible] exercise of foreign authority over our citizens there.

Gen. Harney, as is characteristic of him, took prompt and efficient action in the matter. He ordered Capt. Pickett, in command of a company of the 9th Infantry, to take possession of the Island, and to establish a Post thereon for the defense of the people and their rights as American citizens. This order was forthwith executed by the Captain, before he could be interrupted by the British authorities. But the movement gave rise to a sharp correspondence between the Governor, Vice Admiral, &c., and Gen. Harney, in which the General stands his ground as to the possession of the Island under the American flag; while the Gov. has surrounded it with war ships.

We learn that six more companies of troops have been ordered to reinforce Capt. Pickett, and that an express has been sent overland to California for troops and war steamers. We have no naval force in the waters of the Puget Sound, except the steamers *Massachusetts* and *Shubric*. These are in requisition to transfer the reinforcement of Capt. Pickett's post.

Some measures have been instituted by the Hudson's Bay Company to oust Capt. Pickett by legal process, for trespass on their possessions; for the Company claim the Island as a sheep pasture. We have not heard the result. But nothing will be effected without appeal to arms.

San Juan Island is about sixteen miles long and seven miles wide. It possesses a good soil, and a portion of it is well timbered.

But its principal importance to the United States is derived from its position in a military and naval point of view. For, lying within the intersection or confluence of the Gulf of Georgia, the Straits of Fuca and the Puget Sound, it commands the navigation of the Canal-de-Haro and the Straits of Rosario. It is the *Malta of the Mediterranean of the Pacific*. It lies south of the 49th parallel and pertains to the Continent rather than to Vancouver's Island, which alone is granted to the British Crown by the terms of the treaty of 1846. It unquestionably belongs to the United States, and we are glad that General Harney has exhibited a firmness in the premises, worthy of his position, and of the interest at stake.

It is to be hoped that his hand will be strengthened in this movement by the action of the government at Washington.

ACCIDENT TO THE HON. CHAS. DRAIN.—We learn that a few days since a peculiar and painful accident happened to the Hon. Charles Drain, late State Senator from Linn county. He was engaged with hired hands upon his farm in corralling a band of hogs. One large boar, which had run wild some time, determined to escape. He charged upon the men, one after another, putting them to flight for safety, until he came to Mr. Drain, who with a strong stick stood his ground, and delivered a heavy blow upon the head of the belligerent porker as he approached. The blow did not arrest the savage ferocity of the infuriated animal, who seized Mr. D. by the left leg, just within and above the bend of the knee joint, and gnashing his long tusks entirely through between the bone and muscles, he threw him heavily upon the ground, and tossed him about as a lion might a lamb. But the routed parties soon came upon the boar and a heavy weapon was settled deep in his brain. The dead animal still held his grip, and it was only by prying his jaws open that the suffering Mr. D. could be released. After a painful illness of some days we are glad to learn that Mr. D. is recovering, though fears are entertained lest he may be made a cripple by the contraction of the contused muscles.

PERSONAL.—McCoy, city collector of Portland, publishes a card in which he complains that Leland intimates that it is his duty to remove certain nuisances about the city. Saying it is not, the collector adds:

If it were my duty to remove nuisances in the city, I should certainly take a pleasure in removing one from Block 172, Market Square.

Leland lives on "Block 172, Market Square," having "jumped" it.

FRUIT.—We are under obligations to Mr. John C. Bell for a heaping basket of choice apples and plums, from his farm near Salem. Bell is a good farmer, as well as an obliging and prosperous [illegible].

☞ The Chicago Times, the leading organ of Judge Douglas, has declared its intention to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, whoever he may be.

[illegible]

The last Traveler contains the reply to the [illegible] proper and entirely respectful letter from Fred Waymire addressed to Gen. Lane, concerning the reported conduct of Hon. Delazon Smith at Washington. This reply, we suppose, made so long after, is by authority, or by Gen. Lane, through his friend T'Vault. It is as follows:

Bush gets "old Fred Waymire" to publish a very silly note which Fred says he "writ" to Gen. Lane, making inquiry relative to the private conduct of Hon. Delazon Smith at Washington. The General treated it with the silent contempt which such a piece of impertinence, *coming from such a source*, deserved. That somebody "writ" a note *for him* to Gen. Lane, which he probably signed, and which Gen. Lane treated with the contempt that anything coming from such an old humbug deserved, we haven't the least doubt. But that he originated, or "writ" it himself, we don't believe. Indeed, we *know* he can't write three consecutive sentences with sense, rhyme or reason in them, leaving out of the question the spellin'. Anything however that he does (in a legislative capacity) is no more his act than it is ours. Those who know the *critter* as well as Gen. Lane does, will hold him guiltless of the part he acted in defeating the election of a U. S. Senator.

Now, let us analyze this matter a little. Mr. Waymire was a member of a legislature called upon to choose an U. S. Senator *for six years*. Mr. Smith was a candidate, and claimed that Mr. Waymire was bound to support him, in consequence of a nomination procured by purchase, deception, and fraud. Upon the street, in the mouths of members of the legislature, were charges of the grossest character against Mr. Smith, charges that he had indulged in habitual intoxication and public debauchery and debasement in Washington and San Francisco; averments that Gen. Lane had said his conduct was "disgraceful to the State, and to himself as his colleague, and that he must not be re-elected." Averments that Gen. Lane had gone from the Senate chamber, bitterly bewailing Mr. Smith's condition and conduct in that body, and declared that "no man could conceive the trouble and mortification to which he was subjected." These charges and averments were supported by much competent and corroborative testimony. Mr. Waymire heard these charges, and the evidence upon which they rested, and *he was constrained to believe, and did believe them*. He knew that Mr. Smith's colleagues, Messrs. Lane and Grover, must have been cognizant of some of the conduct charged. Was there anything wrong in the representative of the people addressing a respectful note to either Messrs. Lane or Grover, and asking if the charges were true or false?—Mr. Waymire did that, *and nothing more*, and *Gen. Lane refused to answer—made such evasive and indirect answer as forced upon Mr. Waymire the conviction that Gen. Lane knew and believed the charges were well grounded.* Mr. Grover, we were advised, was in like manner interrogated by members of the legislature, and, in substance, replied that he would not be a witness against Mr. Smith, and that he forbade the public use of anything he had said in private, and in confidence.

Messrs. Lane and Grover had a right thus to refuse to answer; and, Mr. Waymire, or any other member, had a right thus to ask.

But, neither Messrs. Lane or Grover had a right, as Gen. Lane has done, through his personal organ, to characterize the act as "impertinent," and shower upon Mr. Waymire, or any other member of the legislature, low-lived abuse, like that contained in the above extracts; such epithets as "Bush's toady," "poor old *critter*," (which occurs twice in the article, *italicised*) "bidable, barking bull-dog," "old humbug," &c.; nor had Gen. Lane cause for affecting "contempt" for Mr. Waymire, or any of his associates in the legislature. Mr. Waymire is not *"older"* than Messrs. Lane and T'Vault; he is a "source" just as respectable as either of them, and he knows just as well as either of them do, what the proprieties of life demand. He is just as competent to write a letter as is either Mr. T'Vault or Gen. Lane; he was never, like the first, ejected from the old *Spectator* office, after a three weeks' trial, for his murder of the English language, or like the last, ridiculed by Washington letter writers, for his use of "scalp," and other provincialisms. We will venture the assertion that Mr. Waymire, never in his life sent to the public a letter, as his own, written by another. Gen. Lane has done this often. The letter with which he flooded Oregon just before returning here last Spring, was written for him by Garrett; a speech he was *reported* to have delivered in Washington on the occasion of the admission of Oregon, thousands of copies of which were sent here, was written for him by Hibben. Mr. Waymire is competent to write his own letters and make his own speeches, and we are willing to vouch that he never employed another to do either. Can Gen. Lane or T'Vault say as much?

And, leaving T'Vault out, it comes with an ill grace from Gen. Lane, or any of his supporters, to sneer at Mr. Waymire, and insinuate that he is not competent to write his own letters. Mr. Waymire is not a whit behind Gen. Lane in point of natural endowments, education, or intelligence; and, with the Washington experience Gen. Lane has had, Mr. Waymire would not be a whit behind him as a U. S. Senator, or as a candidate for the Presidency. And, in the enjoyment of the respect and esteem of his neighbors, he is not a whit behind any.

As we have before said, abuse of members of the legislature who refused to elect Mr. Smith, or of any who countenanced that refusal, will not convince the people of Oregon that he ought to have been re-elected. The men who prevented his election are sustained by the public sentiment of the country—that sentiment adds to its approval the expression that we had better be unrepresented than foully disgraced.

Of what use was such representation, if representation you call it? Leave out of the question the dishonor and disgrace reflected upon the State—leave out of the question all the *excesses* except the intoxication (mildly termed *Panama fever!*) of what use to the State is the *representative who is habitually under the influence of strong drink? How much worse than useless is such a representative!* especially when excessive potations madden his brain.

"JORDAN'S OPINION" evinces a vast deal of ill-nature towards the *Statesman*. Last fall there appeared in the *Standard* a series of silly effusions entitled "Notes of Reading" by an "erudite gentleman." Although characteristically *pedantic*, their paternity did not occur to us. Nor did it then occur to a correspondent of ours, who bestowed upon them a little harmless, effective ridicule. He was afterwards informed that the now "Opinion" editor was their author. Like our correspondent, we were innocent of any knowledge as to their authorship, when we gave place to legitimate raillery at *literary abortions*; but that does not save us from the ire of wounded [illegible].

HAD GEN. LANE continued to rely firmly on the democracy of Oregon for support, devoting what energy he possesses to the good of the country, he would now hold a position as prominent as his capacities admit of. He spent some portion of the leisure of his earlier terms in Congress, in improving his style of speaking, and his limited fund of general information. Of late he has been finishing his education by the study and practice of certain little tricks, very current among those "servants of the people," who are always helping each other to return to Congress. A very useless accomplishment for him, if he had been content with his seat in Congress, and ordinary healthy popularity at home. But he must be flattered and blarneyed by idle suckers in Washington, and then made a candidate for the Presidency.

To this end he has shaped all legislation for Oregon and all intercourse with the departments. Instead of answering her demands by his best efforts, he has preferred to pay the *Standard*, the *Times*, and the *Sentinel*, so much money to keep public sentiment right, while he was making his game for the Presidency, and reveling in a sea of soft-soap. Hireling editors and personal presses are rather a feeble affair anywhere, and especially so here, where every one knows them to be under pay. Their efficiency has yet to be tried, however, in his re-election to the Senate, and we shall see whether he has made a good exchange or not.

He should remember that he was elected to his present place by a legislature chosen for that purpose, before his selfish treason against his constituency became public. His tricks and his patronage were then unnecessary; they are now all the hope he has left. But skillfully as he may dispose them they can do him no good.

Men whose ability and opinions command respect have sustained him without stopping to investigate; supposing that, at his leisure, he would offer some sort of apology for his conduct—some evidence for himself, beyond his own "God knows," and a little more conclusive than his lofty billingsgate. But they have waited in vain.

The election is over. He has published his letter of thanks to the democracy, for that sixteen majority, slurring Messrs. Arnold and Iscariot, but giving no explanation of his own conduct. His document would have been vastly more entertaining to the public and profitable to its author, had he been able to disprove by it the charges resting against him. But he dare not touch a single link of the evidence showing up his official delinquency. He has no alternative left but to confess it all, or plead guilty by refusing to answer. Unable to meet and disprove the *truths* of the "Metropolis" letter, he hopes to evade, and draw attention from them by charging first this, and then that, man with being its author. Did it ever occur to him, that *if the charges are true*, as his insane conduct confesses, that it does not concern his constituents whether some witness at Washington wrote them *there*, or came here and did it, or imparted the information to another, and let him put them upon paper?

Thus he is frittering away his only reliable support. One by one his recent friends are becoming convinced by his silence, and they quietly decline to share in his disgrace. Others, less scrupulous, have no hope but through him, and they are endeavoring to run Smith and Lane in Linn Co. and Lane against Smith in the rest of the State; but that dodge is too shallow.

The professional politicians in his train now regard his doom as certain, and are each striving to become the legatee of his political estate. Upon whom shall the mantle descend?

Such being the condition of those he counts upon, he cannot use his patronage to much advantage.

The Presidential game is not made up yet; and the present value of his drafts on the next administration would not exceed ten per cent., if he were in the beginning of a six years Senatorship. The majority of only sixteen depreciates his stock very much. For every one knows twice sixteen anti-Lane men who voted for Mr. Stout; while the Lane-man who declined to do so remains to be heard from.

In addition to the personal, local and sectional prejudices which he is always playing upon, but which are continually getting unfixed, he has the disposing of about $30,000 a year of the public money.

According to the political arithmetic of certain wards in New York, this sum ought to re-elect him. But in Oregon he will find that mere money can elect no man against whom such grave causes of complaint exist.

His first attempt to make capital out of federal money is not yet closed up, although he has been blundering about it for several years. Congress had appropriated about $280,000 to the Indian Department for Oregon. Contracts were made and fulfilled and the accounts were about to be paid, but Gen. Lane could not allow it to pass into the hands of the contractors except through some creature who would sing his praises over each dollar paid out. He entirely over-rated the importance of this payment, and, in pursuit of it, has gone through thick and thin, without hurting any one so much as himself. It was not a time when he felt safe in making a removal; so he quietly put it off awhile. Commissioner Mix without opposition induced Congress to send Col. Mott out here on a general tour of inspection, to take testimony and see if the accounts seemed correct. In the course of time, he returned and reported favorably. The long routine was again completed and the money ready to be sent to Oregon; when Gen. Lane put it through the mill once more by removing Col. Nesmith and, letting people wait until Mr. Geary's bonds reach Washington.

If Gen. Lane has no farther objections, it will soon be paid; and being a large sum, will materially relieve the present hard times in localities where it has not been bartered off. Each creditor will joyfully present his scrip, feeling the same exalted regard for Gen. Lane as for a "Digger" who has his horse *cached* out, and magnanimously consents to bring him in for a shirt.

This is one example of his continued engineering. He is always halting between his love of flattery, his prejudices and his interests, until he is forced to wind up with some crowning act of folly, more fatal than he could have committed at the outset.

In dispensing his patronage he always has the same office promised to several candidates, and the greater his necessity, the more numerous are his promises. This is nearly all the positive strength he has left, and unless he play his game better than he has ever done before, we shall soon see him pursuing the day-dream of the Presidency in Texas or Arizona.

A NEW ISSUE.—Judge Robert G. S. Perkins is running for the legislature, in Mississippi, on the "anti-grand jury ticket." Political issues seem to be plenty down in Mississippi.

ELECTION OF MEMBER TO CONGRESS.

Many are canvassing the question of electing, at the next June election, a member to Congress to take his seat two years and a half hence. Would any such election be valid?

The Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 4, provides that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof."

Has the legislature of Oregon, as yet, prescribed the time and manner of holding an election for member to the thirty-seventh Congress?

There has been but one law passed in this State upon the subject of Congressional elections, and that was the act of June 1st, 1859, providing for "a special election of one Representative in Congress" which was expended in the late election. No general law has been passed, and no further provision has been made upon the subject.

Some contend that the Constitution of Oregon gives authority for such election. If such was the fact, it would still be a matter of question whether legislative action would not be requisite, under the Constitution of the United States as above quoted, to give validity to the provision. But our Constitution gives no such authority.

The only provision which might bear upon this question are as follows: Art. 2d, clause 14, "General elections shall be held on the first Monday of June biennially."

And in the schedule Art. 6th, "If this Constitution shall be ratified, an election shall be held on the first Monday in June, 1858, for the election of members of the legislative assembly, a Representative in Congress," &c.

The latter of these provisions was expended in the election of last year, and the former certainly can give no authority for an election of member to Congress, when the whole Constitution of our State is silent upon the subject except as quoted, leaving it where the Constitution of the United States places it, within the province of the State Legislature to make suitable enactments in the premises.

It has been said that it is customary to elect members of Congress at general State elections, therefore an election held without law would be valid. But as far as custom goes in Oregon the rule would be to the contrary, for the two elections which we have had were both by special provisions, the one by schedule of the Constitution, the other by special law.

The proper mode of procedure, and the only one which will unquestionably secure his seat to the successful candidate, will be to obtain the passage, at the next session of our legislature, of a law providing for an election of a member of Congress at the November election of next year, at which time we elect Presidential electors. This can be done without extra expense, and it would be regular and in better season. After this there should be a general law upon the subject of Congressional elections.

In a political point of view the advantage to the democratic party which would result from placing our next Congressional candidate upon the platform of 1860, instead of packing him with the local and personal issues which will be rife at any earlier date, is obvious to every democrat.

THE ATTACK ON WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.—We stated last week, on the authority of the Portland *Advertiser*, that the Warm Springs Indian Agency, in Wasco county, had been attacked by Snake Indians, and Dr. Fitch and several friendly Indians killed. We now learn from the same source, that Dr. Fitch succeeded in making his escape, but that some Indian women and children on the reserve were killed, and a large amount of property, belonging to the government and friendly Indians, taken away and destroyed. Three or four white men are missing, and fears are entertained for their safety. The attack was made on the night of the 6th August, by a band of Snakes numbering about 200, led by the chiefs Howlark and Parquita; and a large number of whom were armed with large knives, and U.S. short swords, pistols and carbines, and mounted upon dragoon horses. From this circumstance it is feared that Capt Wallen's command may have been attacked and destroyed. The war party of the Snakes is reported to number altogether 600 warriors. If they are not speedily checked in their marauding career, the settlers east of the Cascades will be compelled to abandon their locations, or take the risk of losing both their lives and their property.

☞ Publishing papers in Oregon is a very expensive amusement.—*Statesman.*

Quite true; but then if you can manage to get elected Public Printer, what with printing *fat* bills, and swelling the journals to double or treble their necessary proportions—even at the expense of good workmanship—it is possible to make both ends meet.—*Dalles Journal, by Capt. Thomas Jordan, U. S. A.*

To purchase a few acres of farming land back of a town-site, and then fence in a "reservation," and drive the town upon the purchase, is a pretty good way; to throw much *phat* quartermaster's printing into one's own concern, is another not very bad way. Digging ditches in such manner as to require the water to *run up hill*, is not calculated "to make both ends meet." If the editor lives in a garrison at government expense, it helps the "ends" considerably, however.

It occurs to us, Mr. editor of the *Opinion*, that the above not very gentlemanly *flings* are not quite up to the true standard of army courtesy and character. "The parties to this attack would do well to remember that in the warfare which they invite, there may be blows to take as well as give, and that in the encounter, possibly, the public may gain an insight into the motives that have actuated them."

A FABRICATION.—The last *Traveler* contains an allegation that there was an agreement made between Messrs. Patterson, of Lane, and Zieber, of Yamhill, members of the legislature, which the latter violated in voting upon the resolution inviting *members of the Senate* to take seats in the House for an "election" of Senator. This is the first we ever heard of the matter, and we feel assured that it is a fabrication—that Mr. Zieber had no understanding, and made no agreement which he violated, and that he never applied to Mr. Patterson (for whom he has all respect) the gross language attributed to him. We have no doubt that it will in due time thus appear; and that it is an invention worthy of a coterie of editors who are willing to shield themselves behind such a name as "*Wm. G. T'Vault.*"

RAISED THEM.—There were several brick blocks commenced here last spring with the intention of making them one story buildings, with the exception of one, which was designed to have two. Their owners have all raised on the stories, and the ones are now going up two, and the two, three.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AT SACRAMENTO.

The farmers and mechanics of our sister State of California are taking energetic steps to forward their own interests, and to bring to public notice the developments of the great interests of the country.

A State Agricultural fair is to take place at Sacramento on the 13th of September, to continue ten days.

The Society have by resolution invited the farmers and mechanics of Oregon to exhibit on their board, on an equal footing with themselves. This is liberal and complimentary, and our fruit growers in particular would do well to embrace the opportunity to test the relative qualities of the fruits of the two States. We have many manufactures which would do credit to any State, and specimens of our manufactured goods might well be forwarded to this exhibition to establish the character of our work.

Arrangements have been made with the steamers to forward all articles destined for the fair, free of charge.

Dr. L. H. Bascom and Judge P. A. McRae of the Executive Committee of the California State Agricultural Society, have lately made a visit to Oregon, for the purpose of collecting information relative to our general agricultural developments, and the success of the several branches of home industry.

They have visited most of the Willamette Valley, and express themselves well pleased with their observations.

We can say to our friends in California that the crops in Oregon have never presented so unprepossessing an appearance; our fruit crop in particular is at least a month behind its season, and we have not more than a half a crop of oats, and two-thirds of a crop of wheat.

☞ The mail service between Salem and Sublimity, Silverton, &c., which has been performed gratuitously for a series of years, or rather for the proceeds of the several offices supplied, we regret to learn, is in danger of being discontinued. The neglect that region of country, including the southern and eastern portion of Clackamas Co., the whole eastern side of Marion, and the Forks of the Santiam, has experienced in the matter of mail facilities, is shameful. That extensive and thickly populated country has never had a mail, except those carried gratuitously by the citizens. The government has *never* paid a dollar for mail service in that section. And there is not now a mail route in the whole of it except those known as "special routes"—supplied, by the citizens served, at their own expense.

"In the *Argus* of last week there was published an item intimating that the Republican party would make the fight in 1860 on the ground of Congressional intervention to protect freedom in the Territories. Had we been at our post we should not have made such a statement, for several reasons. First—It is now impossible to tell what range the Republican guns may have to take in order most effectually to kill the sectionalists. That will not be known till after the Charleston Convention. Our object will be, as Thayer said, to shoot exactly in the direction of the enemy. We have full confidence in the united wisdom of the patriots who head the Republican party, to trust them to make a platform that will exactly meet the exigencies of the times.—*Argus.*

We find the above in the *Advertiser*. It evinces a confession of individual servility, and dishonesty in politics, surprising to any man of self-respect, independence and integrity. The *Argus'* opinions, by its own confession, are whatever its party convention proclaims, and whatever it thinks *expedient* to defeat the democracy with! Like their *candidates*, the *principles* of the republican party are to be selected upon the ground of *availability*.

☞ Hon. S. Garfielde, Receiver of the land office at Olympia, the *Pioneer and Democrat* says, as a democrat, supported Col. Wallace, against ex-Gov. Stevens, at the late election in Washington Territory. Mr. Garfielde is one of the best and most eloquent speakers on the Pacific Coast, if not *the* best and most eloquent. He stumped Kentucky with effect for Mr. Buchanan, at the last Presidential election, and was appointed by him to the office he now holds. He was a democrat of standing and fame in Kentucky, from whence he was appointed. We understand his opposition to Gov. Stevens was prompted by dissatisfaction with the course of that gentleman—the particulars we have never heard.

☞ We learn that Lassen's confession relative to the murder for which he was sentenced, will at the instance of Mr. Hendricks, first appear in the Oregon *Statesman*. Portland papers are nowhere in the eyes of Mr. Hendricks. Perhaps the lesson which it teaches is more necessary to the well-being of the readers of the *Statesman.—Advertiser.*

We suppose Mr. Hendricks desires the publication of the confession in some paper which is taken and read by the people. It would be idle to go to the trouble of writing a confession, or any other paper, and *hiding* it in the columns of papers never seen or read.

The imitation by the *Advertiser* editor of the last *example* of the author of the confession would contribute more "to the well being" of the community than he has it in his power otherwise to confer.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY, COMPLETE.—The following extract from the last message of Ex-Gov. Curry embodies the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty to a fuller extent than it is maintained by any public man on the Atlantic side, so far as we know, not excepting Gen. Cass, the father of the doctrine. Indeed, it is squatter sovereignty complete:

In my judgment, Congress has no constitutional authority to establish governments anywhere upon the public domain, or to create and ordain any species of constitutional or organic law for the government of any civil community anywhere within the boundaries of the United States. Nor is it requisite for the welfare, growth, and prosperity of the Republic that Congress should exercise this extraordinary power.

A BEAR HUNT.—On Wednesday afternoon "last past," several black objects were seen swimming from the island above town to the opposite shore. They were supposed to be black bears; and some twenty or more of our citizens, taking with them all the fire-arms and dogs they could muster, crossed on the ferry boat, and started in pursuit incontinent. After an exciting and enthusiastic chase of half an hour they came up with the game, which proved to be a number of large black porkers!

GEN. HARNEY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The N. Y. *Day Book*, and other Eastern papers, speak favorably of Gen. Harney as a candidate before the Charleston Convention. He would be a capital man to *straighten out the crooks* of some of the other governments.

Did any one of them ever peril his precious person where fell the glitter of the enemy's steel?—*Traveler.*

No "one of them ever periled his precious person where fell the glitter of *Charley Mason's steel.*"

[Reported for the Statesman.]

M. E. CONFERENCE, 1859.

The Oregon Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, commenced its seventh session at Albany, Linn County, on the 10th day of August, at 9 o'clock A. M. It was opened with religious service by Bishop O. C. Baker.

The certificate of Rev. E. Arnold, transferred from the California conference, and that of Rev. B. C. Lippincott, transferred from the East Baltimore conference, were read, and they were introduced to the conference. Rev. J. Dillon was elected secretary, and Rev. W. S. Lewis assistant secretary. The lay delegates were invited to seats within the bar of the conference.

August 11th.—Rev. L. T. Woodward was elected second assistant secretary. It was resolved to publish in full, along with the minutes, the several reports adopted at this session. The report of the visiting committee of the Willamette University was referred to the committee on education. Circulars from the Cincinnati conference and the Providence conference were referred to the committee on slavery. Rev. M. Wright, of the church of United Brethren, was introduced. Resolutions were adopted advising the establishment of a mission in Japan, and recommending Rev. L. T. Woodward to the proper authority as a suitable minister for that work.

August 12th.—Resolutions were adopted pledging the conference to the raising of a sum adequate to the support of a mission in Japan. Revs. Wm. Roberts, C. S. Kingsley, J. H. Wilbur, A. S. Abernethy and D. Rutledge were appointed a committee to examine the notes and securities taken by the agent of the Willamette University, and report if they are equivalent to the requirements of the Missionary Board in their offer of $5,000 as a part of $20,000 endowment of the University.

A resolution was adopted requesting the principals of schools connected with the conference to furnish the committee on publication of minutes, with advertisements of their respective institutions.

August 13th.—Rev. Mr. Irvine, of the United Presbyterian church, was introduced to the conference.

A series of resolutions was adopted requesting the earnest co-operation of all in sustaining the *P. C. Advocate*. Ministers are to hold themselves responsible for subscriptions they may order. The conference acknowledged its obligations to the editor for the discharge of his arduous duties.

It was resolved that the Steward's convention of each district be authorized to choose, annually, three laymen to attend the sessions of this conference, serve on committees, participate in its deliberations, and vote on all questions relating to the financial, educational and benevolent operations of the church. The action of last year on this subject was reaffirmed by a vote of 40 yeas and 4 nays.

Sunday, August 14th.—Services by Rev. Bishop Baker. The church was dedicated. It was announced that a debt of $1,020 remained unpaid on the building. In a short time the amount was contributed by the congregation and members of the conference.

At 7 o'clock, P. M., a missionary address was delivered by Rev. F. S. Hoyt.

August 15th.—An elaborate report was presented by the committee on slavery, recommending a continuance of the old established rule on that subject. The motion to concur in the resolutions of the Cincinnati conference failed by a vote of 42 to 2. The vote on the resolutions of the Providence conference stood, 4 yeas to 40 nays.

At 7, P. M., several addresses were delivered on the anniversary of the missionary society and contributions were pledged to the amount of $2,900.

August 16th.—Revs. A. F. Waller and F. S. Hoyt were elected delegates to the next General Conference, and Revs. J. H. Wilbur and Gustavus Hines were elected reserved delegates.

Rev. T. H. Pearne was, by election, recommended to the General Conference as editor of the *P. C. Advocate*.

Portland was selected as the place of holding the next annual session of the Oregon Conference; the time to be fixed by the General Conference.

A report setting forth the condition of the Indians within the limits of the conference, was adopted, with some amendment, and subsequently ordered not to be printed on account of some personality, supposed to be implied, respecting officers whom the government have appointed.

APPOINTMENTS:

WILLAMETTE DISTRICT.

C. S. KINGSLEY, Presiding Elder.

Salem, *Ebenezer Arnold*; Mill Creek, Homer Dray; Rock Creek, Harlin C. Rhodes; Butteville, Archon Kelly and *J. L. Parrish*; Clear Creek, G. C. Brown; Oregon City, *David Rutledge*; E. Tualatin, *Nelson Clark*; W. Tualatin, G. W. Roork; N. Yamhill, Ozi C. Huntingdon; Dayton, *John M. York*; Yamhill, *C. G. Belknap*; Wallamet University, *F. S. Hoyt*, President, *A. F. Waller*, Agent; Agent Am. Bible Society, *Wm. Roberts*; Oregon City Seminary, F. D. Hodgson, Principal.

UPPER WILLAMETTE DISTRICT.

H. K. HINES, Presiding Elder.

Albany and Lebanon, *G. Hines*; Santiam Forks, John Ostrander; Calapooia, J. M. Anderson; Willamette Forks, Geo Hughbanks; Spencer's Batte, *Isaac Miller* and G. Paine; Eugene City, J. O. Raynor; Mary's River, N. S. McAlister; Corvallis, T. B. Sanderson; Luckiamute, *N. A. Starr*; Dallas, R. Booth; Indian Res. and Tillamook, to be supplied; Santiam Academy, *D. E. Blain*, Principal.

COLUMBIA RIVER DISTRICT.

J. H. WILBUR, Presiding Elder.

Portland, W. S. Lewis; Milwaukie, *C. O. Hosford*; Vancouver, *J. F. Devore*; Dalles and Cascades, *John Flinn*; Walla Walla, G. M. Berry; St. Helens, *J. W. Miller*; Cowlitz, J. W. Wolfe; Astoria and Shoalwater Bay, to be supplied; Portland Academy, C. H. Hall, Principal; P. C. Advocate, *Thos. H. Pearne*, Editor.

PUGET SOUND DISTRICT.

N. DOANE, Presiding Elder.

Olympia, to be supplied; Steilacoom and Puyallup, *J. H. B. Royal*; Seattle and White River, C. Alderson; Whidby's Island, to be supplied; Port Townsend, W. D. Nichols; Whatcom, to be supplied; Mound Prairie, D. L. Spaulding; Chehalis, W. H. Goddard; Gray's Harbor, J. S. Douglas; Puget Sound Wesleyan Inst., B. C. Lippincott, Principal.

UMPQUA DISTRICT.

L. T. WOODWARD, Presiding Elder.

N. Umpqua, J. Dillon; Oakland and Scottsburgh, T. F. Royal; Roseburg, C. C. Stratton; S. Umpqua, to be supplied; Kerbyville, B. R. Freeland; Jacksonville, Isaac D. Driver; Mt. Vernon, Archibald Taylor; Umpqua Academy, to be supplied.

J. W. Hines transferred to California Conference.

SPEECH AT DALLAS.

EDITOR STATESMAN.—By invitation of democratic friends in Polk co., I desire to give notice that I will address the people of that county, at Dallas, on Saturday, Sept. 3d, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon political subjects.

Yours truly, L. F. GROVER.

IMPORTANT FROM CARSON VALLEY.—From the S. F. *Herald*, of August 12th, we learn that the citizens of Carson Valley, U. T., tired of waiting on Congress for relief from the oppressions and evil practices of the Mormons, have issued a *pronunciamiento* against the Mormons, separated themselves from Utah Territory, and established for themselves a provisional Territorial government, under the name of "Nevada Territory."

Judge James M. Crane, who was elected delegate from the proposed Territory of Nevada to last Congress, has been re-elected. The vote stood for Dodge, 378; for Crane, 439; majority for Crane, 61. Dodge was at one time reported elected.

ESCAPED PRISONERS—$300 REWARD.—Two convicts, named Edward P. May and John Evans, escaped from the charge of Messrs. Coffin & Pentland, lessees of the penitentiary at Portland, on Wednesday last, Aug. 17. A reward of $300 is offered for their recovery.

MR. EDITOR: I am indebted to the kindness of a friend for a copy of the "*Arkansas Traveler*" of August 6th, in which, I perceive that the editor, forgetful of his own antecedents, has seen fit to indulge in personal invective against all who differ with him in opinion relative to *his* candidate for the Presidency, Gen. Lane. Among others who are the recipients of the *Traveler's* ire, is my old fellow immigrant, Hon. F. Waymire, of Polk county, whom T'Vault speaks of as "*old Fred Waymire*," "*the poor old critter*," "*bidable dog*," "*old humbug*," and other kindred epithets, which might be supposed to be familiar to tenants of a border prison.

It is doubtless true that T'Vault did not write those articles himself, as they bear some evidence of having originated with another member of the Lane family. Yet they appear in the *Traveler* as the production of its nominal editor. I have no apprehension that the articles in the *Traveler* will injure Mr. Waymire where he and their author are known. I crossed the plains in 1845 in company with Mr. Waymire and "*Captain*" T'Vault, and had some opportunity of comparing the characteristics of the two men, or I should have said more properly, *one man*, and *one beast*. While Mr. Waymire's character and conduct were such as to command the respect of his fellow emigrants, "old T.," as he was sometimes called, merited and received the contempt and execration of all with whom he came in contact. The scandal regarding his treatment of a poor orphan girl who came under his care, and was said to be his neice! was such as to receive general execration. The *Traveler* knows that he can have this subject further explained if he desires it, by addressing certain parties he well knows at Champoeg.

It used to be amusing, when assembled around the camp-fires at night, to hear T'Vault descant upon his performances in the National convention which nominated Mr. Polk; some persons were credulous enough to believe that he was honored with a seat in that body; but there was one in the company who knew better, and who thought he had looked upon that hideous countenance before, through the rusty grates of an Arkansas prison; besides recognizing the *steel-trap* deformity of one of the animal's paws, which befitted an occupation different from that of conventions.

I have myself on one occasion seen the degraded slanderer knocked down and kicked, and on another occasion beaten from a room with a chair for taking liberties with what was not his own, among gentlemen at a card table; and it is said that Gen. Lamerick once ran his head into a snow drift and played "Hail Columbia" upon his seat of honor, with a "heavy" pair of boots. Add to his general reputation the perjury trial, and you have a character which carries with it a shudder. Yet this character, debased, degraded, execrated, as it is, controls a press which is subsidized by Lane to blacken and defame honest men. Such characters meet with ready reward when principles are abandoned. With Oregonians it will ever be a source of deep mortification that the speakership of the first House of Representatives of the State of Oregon inflicts untold dishonor on our history.

Indeed, Lane's extremity must be great when he fraternizes with, and procures appointments for such characters, and the forbearance of the people of Oregon will be great if they much longer endure it. If justice ever claims its own, Lane may lose, among other allies, "Simon Suggs." The devil, in making up his jewels may not take all of them at once, but leave some of the lot to occupy the *Traveler* tripod.

Mr. Waymire's standing as a democrat has never been questioned, and the *Traveler's* abuse is based upon the fact that he had the audacity to ask Gen. Lane certain questions relative to Delazon Smith. The fact that Mr. Waymire was an old man, and had spent a lifetime in the service of the democratic party, and had done as much as any other man to elevate Lane to the position which he has disgraced, all this was no shield to the "Old Apostle;" Jo Lane ordered him butchered. I hope that Mr. Waymire will survive the attack, and believe that he will be honored by the people of his county when T'Vault will have no vote to sell.

AN IMMIGRANT OF '45.

LETTER FROM PORTLAND.

San Juan—Gen. Harney's Reply to Gov. Douglas—Withdrawal of the British Fleet—Americans in Undisturbed Possession of the Island—Escape of Prisoners—Balch Convicted, &c.

PORTLAND, August 18th, 1859.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Since my last, affairs at San Juan Island have "simmered down" considerably. Gen. Harney's spirited and determined reply to the insolent proclamation of Gov. Douglass, seems to have cooled the ardor of the truculent Britisher, as effectually as a thunder shower takes the starch out of a dung-hill rooster. Finding the American commander in earnest, and determined to retain possession of the Island, by force of arms, if need be, the British Admiral Baynes countermanded the orders of Gov. Douglass, and withdrew his fleet, leaving the Americans in undisputed possession of the soil. Gen. Harney's prompt and determined conduct in the premises commands general admiration.

Three penitentiary convicts escaped yesterday, from a brick-yard in the western part of the city, where they were employed. One was shortly afterwards arrested; but the other two, named Evan and May, are still at large. A reward of $300 is offered for their re-capture.

The jury in the case of Balch yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner's council moved for a new trial. I think it will not be granted.

Fears are entertained here in regard to the safety of Capt. Wallen's Utah expedition. It is feared they have fallen victims to the Snake Indians. I hope these fears will prove unfounded.

Yours, ST. PIERRE.

GEN. HARNEY'S REPLY TO GOV. DOUGLASS.

We last week published Gov. Douglass' proclamation concerning the San Juan Island difficulty. Below is Gen Harney's *gritty* reply:

Head Quarters, Department of Ogn., Fort Vancouver, W. T., August 6th, 1859.

His Excellency James Douglass, C. B., Governor of Vancouver's Island, Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of the receipt of an official copy of a protest made by you to the occupation of San Juan Island in Puget Sound, by a company of United States troops under my command.

This aforesaid copy was furnished by Capt. Hornby of Her Majesty's ship *Tribune*, to the United States officer in command at San Juan Island, Capt. George Pickett of the 9th Infantry of the American army; together with a communication threatening a joint occupation of San Juan Island by the forces of Her Majesty's ships *Tribune*, *Plumper* and *Satellite*, now in the Harbor of that Island by your orders.

As the military commander of the Department of Oregon, assigned to that command by the orders of the President of the United States, I have the honor to state for your information, that by such authority vested in me I placed a military command upon the Island of San Juan to protect the American citizens residing on that Island from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver's Island and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company have recently offered them, by sending a British ship-of-war from Vancouver's Island to convey the Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver's Island to be tried by British Laws.

I have reported this attempted outrage to my government, and they will doubtless seek the proper redress from the British government. In the mean time, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, I shall not permit a repetition of that insult, and shall retain a command on San Juan Island, to protect its citizens in the name of the United States, until I receive further orders from my government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

W. S. HARNEY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

☞ We are compelled to omit a number of new advertisements from this issue. They shall appear next week.