The Oregon Statesman.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859.

THE MAILS.

A friend, writing to us from Scio, Linn county, says:

I notice in the Washington *Constitution*, of July 2nd, an article under the head of "Post-office Department," in which it is said that "the postoffice to an American is a necessity," &c.; and that "wherever he may be, his first effort is to have a postoffice. His Representatives in Congress, nor the officials in the Department, are not allowed to rest, until a post route is established, and a postoffice duly inaugurated." Now, here in the Forks of the Santiam, embracing near one-third of the population of Linn county, and where there are near four hundred voters—a very large majority democratic, there is no postoffice, although the people have made every effort that could be made, and "never rested." But our Delegate must have "rested," for our every effort has been fruitless—our long lists of names to petitions have been unnoticed. Jo. Lane was asked, when last here stumping, why we had no post route or office? "Oh," he said, "it is a great pity—a great wrong. Why did you not write to *me?*—if you had, *I* would surely have had an office here," &c. Now, our Delegate, Gen. Lane, *has* been written to, repeatedly; but when the letters were sent, that was the last of them."

The citizens of many portions of Oregon have had occasion to complain, in times past, of the want of adequate mail facilities, and of the negligence and inattention of the public officers whose duty it was to inform themselves of the necessities of our citizens in this respect, and represent them properly to the Postoffice Department. In most cases, repeated petitioning, and, when that popular recourse failed, *threatening*, (political vengeance) have procured for our citizens the postal accommodations they demanded, at least to a partial extent. As yet, however, no attention has been paid to the demands of our friends in the Forks of the Santiam. There is no good reason for the neglect with which they have been treated in this respect. As our correspondent states, they have repeatedly petitioned Congress to establish a mail route for their benefit; individuals have addressed letters to our Delegate in Congress, urging him to use his influence, and to press upon the attention of Congress the petitions and representations of the citizens of that district of country; but all to no purpose. No attention has been paid to the petitions; and "when the letters were sent, that was the last of them." Not so much as an intimation that they had been received, and would, some time or other, receive attention. Not even a *promise* (which would have cost nothing) to the people of the Forks, that something would be done for them. So little acquainted was our Delegate with the geography of Oregon, that he doubtless imagined the "Forks of Santiam" to be some out-of-the-way locality, with but few votes, and not worth taking into the account in calculating chances for the Senatorship. And when, a short time since, he first learned from his own observation the numerical importance and political power of the Forks of the Santiam, he expressed surprise that its citizens had no post-office or mail route, and asked "why they did not write to *him?*—he would surely have had an office there." We believe that Lane was entirely ignorant of the locality and its people, as he is of Oregon geography and Oregon affairs generally. If he had not been, it is probable he would have paid more attention to their postal wants.

We have no doubt but that, if the proper representations had been made to Congress and the Department, by the proper person, the people of the Forks would now be enjoying all the advantages of a regular mail. If they had been in the habit of giving large majorities to the candidates who ran in opposition to Joseph, instead of their usual large democratic majorities, it is possible that he might have seen the importance of doing something to conciliate them. It is probable that now, when he thinks there is a chance by making a catapaw of Delazon, to secure the support of Linn, next year, for the Senate, he may make an effort to have tardy justice rendered to those of her citizens who reside in the Forks. So good an opportunity for a little demagogism is not often presented, and will not be thrown away, by one so ambitious as Lane.

Our friends in the Forks may find it necessary again to petition Congress for the establishment of a mail route. If they do, we advise them to present their petition through some one who is not a standing candidate for a presidential nomination; otherwise they may, as they have done heretofore, petition in vain. They should have had a mail route years ago; and if our delegation in Congress will give due attention to their necessities, there is nothing to prevent the establishment of such a route at the coming session. In the meantime, keep the matter well stirred up. Our government understands mails and post offices to be a necessity to the American citizen, and will supply them wherever the extent of the community and other circumstances will justify the expense of their establishment.

A VILE FALSEHOOD REVIVED BY THE LANE SOCIETY.—In 1854, Dryer either manufactured, or copied from a San Francisco paper, a paragraph which represented that a "Bush-man" got into a dispute and a quarrel in a gambling house, and called for the police. We were in San Francisco, on our way to the States, somewhere near the time the occurrence was represented to have taken place, and Dryer, then a bitter *personal* enemy of ours, and also, as now, a political opponent, endeavored to convey the intimation that the paragraph referred to the editor of the *Statesman*. Nobody knew better than himself that the insinuation was utterly false. And nobody knows better than the Lane hyenas who have now revived it, (coupling Mr. Trevitt's name with ours,) that it is a base and dirty lie. Yet it has appeared in one half of their organs, and not unlikely will find a place in the balance. To revive and retail the slanders of the opposition papers in years past, concerning the private and public character of democrats, slanders heaped upon them as much because of their support of Lane himself as for any other reason, is a worthy occupation for the hirelings of Gen. Lane.

The man does not live who can trace our steps to a gambling table, in any part of the world. Never have we placed a shilling upon the fortunes of cards, or any kindred game.

☞ We neglected last week to acknowledge favors from E. W. Tracy, & Co.'s Express.—That enterprising institution keeps us supplied with the freshest news from all quarters. We are also indebted to Sullivan, of San Francisco, for late Atlantic papers.

Delazon Smith is about to publish a paper at Albany, to advocate his election to the United States Senate.—*California paper.*

That is certainly the mission of the projected *Delazonian*—that and the *punishment* of the democrats in Linn county who favored Grover.

A LETTER FROM MOSHER.

A letter, dated at Winchester in this State, and signed "Oregon," appears in the S. F. *National* of Aug. 8th. It is undoubtedly the production of L. F. Mosher, son-in-law of Gen. Lane, and the tenant of the Winchester land office who can read and write. This letter gives the Lane view of Oregon politics, and, as its source sufficiently indicates, is a tissue of misstatements and misrepresentations, entirely worthy of the engineer of the Lane grocery caucus, the trader in democratic nominations, and the packer of primary meetings and conventions. Of course, he tells a story which will suit Joseph, and make it appear that the Lane society is in the ascendant in Oregon. It's no use, Mosher. Joseph's day, and *your* day, and the Lane society's day are over in this State. If you cannot see it with half an eye, you have even less political sagacity than we gave you credit for—which is *very* little, indeed. Mr. Stout had sixteen majority. In your own county, where Lane resides, (or pretends to reside) and right under the nose of the land office, you can find five times that number of democrats who voted for the democratic candidate, who wouldn't vote for Joseph under any circumstances,—not if he had a nomination from a packed caucus of the Lane society.

In his letter to the *National*, Mosher has something to say about "half-breeds." The only *half-breed* who ever, to our knowledge, mingled in Oregon politics, was Lane's colored servant, Hibben, whom Joseph imported here to run his organ; but after the admission of Oregon, the political disabilities imposed upon negroes by our State Constitution rendered our climate rather unfavorable to Hibben's features and complexion, and he *left*. Since his departure, the *Arkansas Traveler*, edited ostensibly by Wm. Gallows T'Vault, but in reality by the Lane family, including Mosher, has been *the* Lane organ. A "half-breed" party, composed of Lane men and black republicans, under the name of "Nationals," was in existence last year; but prior to the last election it had resolved itself into its original elements. While this "half-breed" party was in existence, Lane had a secret bargain with it, and was prepared, in case it succeeded in overthrowing the democratic party, to side with it openly. Mosher bargained with it privately, and by its aid secured the defeat, in Douglas county, of several democratic candidates, because they were not Lane-men. A pretty subject, to talk about "half-breeds" and "half-breed-parties."

Mosher is very active in the service of Gen. Lane; but his zeal is not calculated to do his father-in-law much good. At the July session of the State Legislature, last year, his over-officiousness caused much anxiety to all the *sensible* friends of Lane, one of whom begged him "for God's sake to go home; he was ruining the General." His electioneering trip to Coos and Curry resulted disastrously for the democratic candidate. His "editorial" effusions in the *Traveler*, and his letters to papers out of the State, don't help the cause of the Lane society.

Mosher will serve Lane's interests infinitely better, by attending to the duties of his office, drawing his salary, and saying nothing. We offer him this bit of advice gratis, knowing, however, he won't take it. His self-conceit won't allow him to profit by good advice, however honestly tendered.

LYING IN FACE OF THE RECORD.—In the *Onion* we find an article which it says it copied from the *Traveler*, (we never saw a copy of the *Traveler* containing it) which alleges that before coming to Oregon we supported in Massachusetts the coalition which resulted in the election of Boutwell and Sumner. It is a little unfortunate for the plausibility of this lie, that we had been more than a year and a half a resident of Oregon, and publishing the *Statesman*, before either Boutwell or Sumner were chosen. But that makes no difference; the lie will not only not be recanted, but it will be stoutly reiterated. The files of the *Statesman* show that, here in Oregon, we denounced the coalition between a part of the democrats and a part of the whigs in Massachusetts, the coalition referred to. The files of the paper we conducted in Massachusetts in 1848-9 show that we denounced a similar coalition in one of the neighboring States, and declared that no democrat should stain his hands with it. In reply to a similar falsehood to the above—then uttered by the regular opposition press—we several years ago copied from that paper to the above effect. We have ever opposed coalitions; the last one we had occasion to denounce, was that of a few Lane men styling themselves "nationals," and the black republicans, in Oregon, in 1858.

TURNED UP AGAIN.—Gen. Otho Hinton, the Ohio mail robber, has turned up in Sonoma county, California, as a candidate for county judge. He runs on the opposition ticket. Before his little *faux pas* in Ohio, he was a prominent whig politician in that State. Since that time, he has experienced a good many vicissitudes in life. In 1850, he kept a whisky shop in Placerville, Cal.; fearing detection and arrest there, he left and came to Portland, Oregon, where, under an assumed name, he opened a hotel, and got married; being frequently recognized by persons who had known him in Ohio, he became alarmed, and again cleared out, going, it was supposed, to the Sandwich Islands, where he engaged in the business of carpenter and joiner. Now he has turned up again, as a politician in California, and the democratic papers of that State are reviving his antecedents. Some of his political enemies call him "Gen. Ohio Hinton."

THE HIGHEST STEEPLE.—In some sections of country in the east, rivalry between the different churches upon the subject of high steeples, is quite common. The tallest steeple we have seen in Oregon—and we think the tallest there is in the State—is at Forest Grove, Washington co. It rises over one hundred feet. The church from which it points heavenwards (Congregational) has just been completed, and is among the best, and perhaps *the* best in the State. We were told that its cost was between eight and nine thousand dollars. The sum was raised by contribution, and one member of the society, G. A. Smith, gave one thousand dollars.

WANT TO KNOW.—We learn that Gen. Lane has invested $250—the value of five shares—in the *Delazonian*. We should like to know whether the General makes this investment on his individual account, or on behalf of the "family?" and to which of the "family" will the stock revert when the concern "busts?"—T'Vault, probably, as he is in the organ business.

☞ The memoranda and passenger list of the P. M. S. S. Northerner were furnished us last week, by the Co's. gentlemanly agent, but too late for insertion.

ANOTHER QUESTION.—The *Onion* seeks to avoid the *fatsehood* that "the Indian war was denounced by the *Statesman* so gotten up by speculators and sharks for the purpose of making attacks upon the treasury of the United States," by quoting from our files of 1855, the following paragraph:

"We have private intimations that it has been the organised and deliberate purpose of some individuals in the south to incite Indian depredations and disturbances, so as to create opportunities to plunder the public treasury."

Then follows, in confirmation of this, the comments we made upon speeches of Hon. Delazon Smith and Dr. Henry, at Corvallis, in 1855, in which the former charged, in substance, such purpose on the part of some individuals; accompanied by the expression of the opinion that the audience, after hearing the latter, and Mr. Smith's "examination" of him, left the house satisfied that the persons referred to were not guiltless of the purpose charged. We now repeat that the audience were thus "satisfied," and we think Slater was of the number. Mr. Smith was confirmed in the opinion, and so expressed himself, as did every auditor we heard speak of the matter. We were of the number.

The "private intimations" we referred to, in the paragraph above to, were generally from the most respectable and best informed persons south, including more than one officer of the United States government. We believed then that their opinion was correctly founded, and believe it no less strongly now. And that opinion is still expressed by well informed and intelligent persons South.

But, this is a very different issue from the one raised by the *Onion*. It does not follow that because there were *persons* south with a purpose to incite hostilities for peculative ends, that the war was "gotten up" by them. Nor does the expression of this opinion by the *Statesman* imply a "denunciation of the war as gotten up by speculators and sharks," or in the least qualify the "malicious and intentional falsehood" uttered by the *Onion*.

The only other quotation the *Onion* makes to cover up its lying, is the following from the Jacksonville correspondence of the *Statesman* of Nov. 24th, 1855, a considerable time after hostilities commenced:

"Now this man Charley is as cunning as a fox, and is chief of the know nothings in this county. He knows that if he could bring about hostilities, that Ross was Colonel of the Militia, and he could be adjutant. All those difficulties of which he prophesied in those Clarendon letters, were not the result of *accident*, as the happening of Dr. Henry, at Cow creek, at the particular hour of the commencement of hostilities was! Now Charley Drew, and others, who had figured at the head of a party in thi county, had lost their grip, and something must be done to save them. Circumstances and the acts of certain hostile bands of Indians on the Klamath and Siskiyou mountains, favored their plans and the idea was conceived, that by throwing the fire-brand among the Indians, the entire blame could be saddled on the democracy."

This was the most direct charge of a deliberate purpose of inciting hostilities being entertained by some persons south, contained in any of the *Statesman* correspondence of that year. It was written by Col. T'Vault, now of the Jacksonville *Sentinel*. We feel justified in giving the name of the correspondent, as the editor of the *Sentinel* has recently published in his paper demagogue accusations concerning the war, against the *Statesman*, similar to that contained in the *Onion*.

The *Onion* man quotes approvingly from his co-laborer of the *Traveler*; how does he like the "Col's." opinion concerning the "bringing about of hostilities?"

THE SCRIP CONVENTION.—We observe that a pretended report of the proceedings of the Eugene City Scrip Convention, from the pen of the constitutional falsifier, Pat. Malone, appears simultaneously in four papers, to wit: the Portland *Oregonian* and *Times*, the Oregon City *Argus*, and the Corvallis *Onion*, all published on the same day, (Aug. 20) and all Lane or opposition. We presume the same report will be found in the *Arkansas Traveler* of the same date. There are reasons for believing that the hireling falsifier who produced this report was employed by the Winchester land office, and not by the newspapers to which it was sent.

The report is incorrect and false in nearly every important particular, and is calculated, from its style and character, and from its publication in Oregon public journals as a faithful transcript of the proceedings of the meeting, by a professional reporter, expressly engaged for the purpose, to cast more discredit upon the war claims, and to injure and retard them more than any direct assault which has been or could be made upon them. As a single instance of the mendacious spirit which pervades this "report," the hireling falsifier who got it up makes Mr. Pengra say, that the doubt and suspicion in relation to the war claims "originated with Gen. Wool and the editor of the *Oregon Statesman*;" and adds, that to this "neither Grover or Drew made reply, though both of them replied to other portions of Pengra's last remarks." The truth is that neither Mr. Pengra nor any other speaker at the Convention once mentioned, or even remotely alluded to, the *Statesman* or its editor. Mr. Pengra *did* say, that the war *accounts* had been prejudiced in the minds of people at the east, by the course of Gen. Wool, and of *certain Oregon journals*, which he did not name. He could not have referred to the *Statesman*, which has at all times, and in all honorable ways, sought to maintain the credit of the war accounts. The statement contained in the "report" is the deliberate, false and malicious fabrication of a hired falsifier. What he received for his dirty job, we presume the tenants of the Winchester land office can tell.

OVERLAND IMMIGRATION.—Horace Greeley estimates the number of immigrants on the way overland to California at 30,000, and the number of cattle at 100,000. Oregon also receives an accession to her population by way of the plains. Two hundred wagons are reported at the Grand Ronde, on the way in, and there may be others behind.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HOOD.—The Portland papers say that Mount Hood is in a state of eruption—vomiting fire, cinders, and smoke. It is supposed that the late visit paid to it by the editor of the *Oregonian* gave it a *puke*. The mountain is not visible from Salem just now.

COMING.—The *Oregonian* states—on what authority we do not know—that the "man with the white hat" (Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*) will visit Oregon by the next steamer.—He has been lionizing in California during the past few weeks.

FRUIT.—Mr. Daniel Brock has laid us under obligations for a fine lot of plums—Jefferson and red damask. Mr. John Herren has our thanks for a supply of nice apples.

COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES.

From our intelligent and reliable correspondent at Port Orford, we gather some interesting items of news from our extreme South-western counties.

Judge Stratton has been holding terms of the Circuit Court at Empire City, Coos county, and at Port Orford, Curry county. He makes an excellent and popular judge. T. D. Winchester, Esq., was admitted to the bar at Empire City. Two men named Thomas Vanpelt and James Jones were indicted for arson—Jones escaped, and Vanpelt was to be tried. The county seat of Curry county is to be removed to Ellensburg, at the mouth of Rogue River.

A large colony of Germans, under the leadership of Dr. Hermann, have settled in Curry county, upon the Coquille river. The Germans, as a class, are industrious, frugal and temperate; under their care and labor the wildernesses of Coos and Curry counties will soon blossom as the rose. To the German element in their population, the States and Territories of the Mississippi Valley owe much of their wealth and progress. Everywhere they are welcomed as good and useful citizens; and we are glad to learn that a considerable number of them contemplate making their homes in our State. We cannot have too many such citizens.

There is a considerable extent of excellent land yet unclaimed in those two counties. Their mining interests are also important.—Gold in paying quantities is found along the coast, and the Coos Bay coal mines, though not at present worked to any extent, must one day prove a source of wealth to that locality. The business of shipping lumber to San Francisco is carried on, both at Empire City and Port Orford. In short, the counties of Coos and Curry have within the past two years increased very much in population, wealth and importance.

Mr. George Sea, who has been trading in supplies to the Randolph mines, died very suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 11th, inst., at Port Orford.

CARELESS JOURNALISM.—We have frequently noticed the ridiculous bungling manner in which the New York papers sum up the news from this coast; but the following from a recent number of the N. Y. *Tribune*, caps the climax of culpably, and at the same time ludicrously careless journalism. If news is worth telling at all, it is worth telling correctly. The republicans of this State will be amused at finding themselves transformed into democrats, and at the *Tribune's* mode of endorsing their squatter sovereignty resolution:

Oregon has chosen the first delegates to the National Democratic Convention. They are A. G. Hovey, W. Warren and Leander Holmes. The State Convention appointing them squatted on squatter sovereignty as follows:

"While we recognize the fact that by the Constitution the sovereignty of the Territories is vested in the Congress of the United States, we acknowledge as well that Congress may delegate the exercise of that sovereignty, in part or in whole, to the people of such Territories, and are in favor of such delegation, as far as may be consistent with the *protection of free Labor*, and good government therein."

The Convention nominated Daniel Logan for Congress, much to the disappointment of the friends of Mr. Grover, who insist that he had in his favor a majority of the Democracy of the State.

☞ We have received a copy of the "Article of Agreement" for the stockholders of the projected *Delazonian*. It is of Delazonian *length*, (full page closely printed) constitutes the shareholders "a joint stock company," with a condition that they shall not be "individually liable beyond the amount of the stock subscribed for." That is an agreement among themselves, and cannot affect the public. In law such company is but an ordinary copartnership, and its members are individually liable for whatever liabilities *the company* incur. There is no principle of law better settled than that. Another condition contained in the "Article" is that in case the concern is rented, and the "tenant" "fails, neglects or refuses" to publish a Delazon paper, the lease becomes forfeited.

A REFORM.—We are glad to see that the clergy of the country are abandoning that silly piece of professional snobbery—wearing white cravats as a badge of their calling. A Boston paper states that of nine hundred and fifty-three clergymen attending the late anniversaries in that city, but seventy-three wore the professional badge.

COMING OVER.—The Rutland, Vt. *Courier* says that a good many of the republicans in that State are getting sick of their party associations, and are coming over to the democracy.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

A LAW LIBRARY.—The following is said to be a correct catalogue of the legal documents contained in the room occupied by chief justice John Pettit, of Kansas, at the hotel in Hiawatha where he stayed while holding a term of court:

"One keg of brandy, four revolvers, four bowie-knives, three flasks of whiskey, and a quantity of cigars and tobacco."

A GOOD RULE.—The editor of the Brandon (Miss.) *Republican* notifies his subscribers, that none of them need expect to receive the paper more than twenty-five years without paying for it. A large number of papers have adopted the rule.

A BAD HABIT.—The grasshoppers in some portions of Virginia have taken to chewing tobacco, and the result is a scarcity of the weed. They take it in a green state, and thus escape the drugs and filth contained in the prepared article.

LAW AND JUSTICE.—A man was lately brought before a New York justice, charged with brutally whipping his wife. The fellow said something about "getting justice" "Justice," said the squire; "you can't get it here. This court has no power to hang you!"

☞ The Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph* tells of a child seven years old, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, which recently passed through that city. A regular whopper—that child is.

ANTIMONY.—A mine of antimony, a metal heretofore found only in Germany, has been lately discovered near St. Clairsville, Illinois. It is one of the ingredients used in the manufacture of type metal, and very valuable.

☞ A Prussian, named Kreeker, who came to this country twenty-one years ago, and was naturalized, returned, some four years ago, on a visit to his native land, when he was arrested, and compelled to perform three years' military service.

"A LITTLE MORE LAGER."—It is stated, on whose authority we do not know, that there are thirty-five lager beer breweries in St. Louis, which annually produce 115,000 barrels of beer.

GROVER'S SPEECH.—We shall publish the report of Mr. Grover's speech at Dallas at an early day after its delivery.

SICKLES IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

In the N. Y. *Herald*, we find the following letter of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles regarding the resumption of marital relations with his wife. Mr. Sickles' political and personal friends refuse to recognise him since the reconciliation. The man must certainly be possessed of low instincts who, after what has transpired, after extorting from his wife and publishing to the world the disgusting details of her crime, can restore her to his "dishonored bed." As a matter of fact, however, we suppose there was as much to forgive and repent of upon one side as upon the other. Mr. Sickles was Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of Legation at the court of St. James, during Mr. Pierce's administration, was a member of the last Congress, and was last fall reelected to the next, in which it is said he will serve, though his political supporters demand his resignation. But, Mr. Sickles refuses to resign, and has already rented rooms in Washington. The Washington papers predict that Sickles and his wife will not be admitted into their "best society;" but that society is of such an accommodating character, that we apprehend they will overlook Mrs. Sickles "little affair," and Mr. Sickles' return to her. Mr. Sickles says:

The reconciliation was my own act, without consulting with any relative, connection, friend or adviser whatever. Blame, if any belongs to the step, should fall upon me. I am prepared to defend what I have done before the only tribunal I recognize as having the slightest claim to jurisdiction over the subject—my own conscience and fear of Heaven. I am not aware of any statute or code of morals which makes it infamous to forgive a woman. Nor is it usual to make our domestic life a subject of consultation with friends, no matter how near and dear to us; and I cannot allow even all the world combined to dictate to me the reputation [repulsion?] of my wife, when I think it right to forgive her, and restore her to my confidence and protection.

If I ever failed to comprehend the utter desolate position of an offending, though penitent woman—the hopeless future, with all its dark possibilities of danger to which she is doomed when proscribed as an outcast, I can now see plainly enough, in the almost universal howl of denunciation with which she is followed to my threshold, the misery and perils from which I rescued the mother of my child; and although it is very sad for me to incur the blame of friends and the reproaches of many wise and good people, I shall strive to prove to all who feel an interest in me, if I am the first man who has returned to say to the world an erring wife and mother may be forgiven and redeemed, that in spite of all the obstacles in my path, the good results of this example shall entitle it to the imitation of the generous and the commendation of the just. There are many who think that one act of duty, proceeding solely from affection, which can only be comprehended in the heart of a husband and a father, is to be fatal to my professional, political and social standing. If this be so, then so be it.

Political station, professional success and social recognition are not the only prizes of ambition; and so long as I do nothing worse than to place my family under the roof where they may find shelter from contumely and persecution, I do not fear the noisy but fleeting voice of popular clamor.

The multitude accept their first impressions from fear; but in the end men think for themselves, and if I know the human heart—and sometimes I think that in a career of mingled sunshine and storm, I have sounded nearly all its depths—then I may re-assure those who look with reluctant forebodings on my future, be of good cheer for I will not cease to vindicate a just claim to the respect of my fellows; while to those motley groups here and there who look upon my misfortunes only as weapons to be employed for my destruction—to those I say, once for all, if a man makes a good use of his enemies they will be as serviceable to him as his friends.

In conclusion, let me ask only one favor of those who, from whatever motive, may deem it necessary or agreeable to comment in public or private upon this sad history, and that is, to aim all their arrows at my breast, and for the sake of my innocent child, to spare her yet youthful mother, when she seeks, in sorrow and contrition, the mercy and pardon of Him to whom, sooner or later, we must all appeal.

D. E. SICKLES.

STILL BELLIGERENT.—The following address to Gov. Douglass was adopted by the Colonial Assembly of Vancouver's Island. It is rather warlike in tone. As to acting upon it, Gov. D. "couldn't if he would," a higher naval authority (Admiral Baynes) having countermanded his order to the British fleet, and left him without means to invade the island of San Juan, or Bellevue, as it is sometimes called:

ADDRESS.

The house acknowledges the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 3d instant, relating to the clandestine invasion of San Juan Island by United States troops, and the steps to be adopted in relation thereto.

Since that communication it is well known that additional forces have been landed.

The House would, therefore, inquire why the British forces were not landed, to assert our just right to the Island in question, and to uphold the honor of our country and our Queen?

The House would most urgently impress upon your Excellency to enforce upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of demanding from the Government of the United States, not only the immediate withdrawal of those troops, but also strenuously and at all risk to maintain Her right to the Island in question, and also to all other Islands in the same Archipelago, now so clandestinely, dishonorably, and dishonestly invaded.

It is not for our country to be wantonly and insolently insulted, but redress must be demanded.

The weakness of the colony is its greatest danger, and at the same time, an inducement for the repetition of similar offences by similar persons; let it, therefore, be urged upon Her Majesty's Government, that sending out Colonists rapidly from Great Britain is the surest way not only of maintaining peace, but of preserving intact Her Majesty's possessions. Coupled with this, the House would propose that free and liberal grants of land be given to such emigrants after settling thereon for a certain time.

☞ In passing through Yamhill and Washington counties last week, we were pleased to notice the increasing evidences of improvement and thrift. The pioneer log cabins are fast giving way to neat and tasteful cottages, and Nature's wilds to cultivated gardens and fields. We saw two hundred per cent. more people at work than ever before in passing over the same space of country, which we take as an earnest that our settlers are resolved to drive off hard times with hard work. Lafayette has arisen from her lethargy, and is vigorously seized with the spirit of improvement which so long forsook her; Dayton exhibits marks of substantial advancement; Forest Grove has become a pretty village, and Hillsborough, the county seat, seems resolved not to be distanced by its rival. Altogether, the country manifests unmistakable proof that "Oregon moves."

SQUATTERS.—The Republicans of Maine, like those of Oregon, have "squatted on the squatter sovereignty doctrine," as the N. Y. *Tribune* says. At their late State convention they *Resolved*,

"That we hold unequivocally to the doctrine of genuine Popular Sovereignty and the right of the people in every State and Territory to establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitutional powers of Congress and the restraints of a just morality."

LETTER FROM PORTLAND.

Sentence of Balch—News from the Plains—Safety of Wallen's Command—Immigration—Northern Indians—Recapture of Convicts—City Election—Hellenism, &c.

PORTLAND, August 26th, 1859.

EDITOR STATESMAN:—Our city is neither duller nor more lively than usual this week. On Saturday last, Balch was sentenced to death by hanging. His execution will take place on *Monday*, Oct. 17th, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, A. M. (It seems that our Oregon judges are disregarding the time-honored custom which assigned public executions to *Friday* alone.)

The numerous friends of Captain Wallen, and his gallant command, will be pleased to learn that a messenger from his camp has arrived at the Dalles and reports that they were all well, and had experienced no difficulty with the Indians. It seems that the force of the Snake Indians who attacked the Warm Springs reservation was greatly exaggerated, both as to numbers and equipments. The messenger reports that some two hundred immigrant wagons had arrived at the Grand Ronde, *en route* for this valley. They came under military escort.

Reports have reached here of murders and other outrages committed by the Northern Indians upon the people of Washington Territory. These Indians live in British Columbia, and the Hudson Bay Company is supposed to have som influence with them. It is even believed by some, that the Company incite the Indians to aggressions upon the American settlements; but such a thing is incredible.

The convicts Evans and May, whose escape from the penitentiary I mentioned in a former letter, were retaken in Washington Territory, opposite Rainier, and returned to the institution of Messrs. Coffin & Pentland, where they have been made to do extra penance in consideration of their running away.

At our charter election on Monday last, Mr. S. S. Slater was chosen City Recorder by three majority. The vote stood, for W. L. McEwan 270; for S. S. Slater 273.

A desolate-looking Californian arrived here by the last steamer, in search of an errant wife, who had left his bed and board in company with the cook, with no "just cause or provocation" except that she liked the man of steaks and puddings better than her liege lord. The husband found the truants at the Columbia hotel, and, by dint of dire threats and a noisy manner, succeeded in getting somebody to hold him until the guilty pair make good their flight, and saved our city from becoming the scene of another Sickles-and Key tragedy.

Talking of Sickles, reminds me that the *Daily News*, of this city, approves the course of that individual, in taking his repentant spouse to his protecting arms; and even the *Advertiser* refuses to shy a pebble at him. Who then shall condemn him? Certainly not Yours,

ST. PIERRE.

"PANAMA FEVER."—The following extract from the Congressional proceedings would indicate that our late Senator had an *attack of the Panama fever* in the Senate, on the 25th of February. Certainly no man *in good health* would thus rudely treat the presiding officer, and, like a petulant boy, *take revenge* by refusing to vote. Nor is it probable the gentlemanly president, Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, would have "chosen not to recognise" our Senator if he had not been under the influence of the *fever:* DOCTOR.

From the Congressional Globe.

In the Senate, February 25th, 1859.—"The Secretary proceeded to call the roll on the motion of Mr. Doolittle.

Mr. SMITH, (of Oregon) when his name was called, said: I have sought, some half a dozen times, an opportunity to assign the reason which would govern my vote; but as the Chair did not choose to recognize me, I decline to vote.

Mr. TRUMBULL. I rise to a question of order. Debate is not in order while the roll is being called.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. Fitzpatrick.) The point of order is well taken.

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 29."

NEWSPAPORIAL.—The *Daily News*, Portland, is soon to be changed to the *Daily Times*, and placed under the editorial charge of Mr. O'Meara, late of the *Standard*. The *Weekly Times* will be made up of the matter of the *Daily*. W. De Carter, formerly of the *Times*, is to become connected with the *Farmer*, and add a job-office to the establishment. Gen. Harney has ordered Capt. Thomas Jordan, editor of the *Dalles Journal* and A. Q. M. U. S. A. from Fort Dalles to Fort Steilacoom. We do not learn who succeeds Capt. J. at Fort Dalles, but incline to the opinion that he will not be a local politician, political editor and newspaper controversialist.

THE CALIFORNIA PRESS.—The newspapers of California have been in the habit of charging all manner of scurrility, and even indecency, upon the Oregon partizan press, while closing their eyes to the deeper degradation of journalism among themselves. Some of them, we are glad to see, have commenced a cleaning up of the rubbish before their own doors. Listen to the San Andreas (Cal.) *Independent*—itself a partizan paper:

A vile and noxious thing, in the main, has the party press of this State become. Street loafers and hawkers of unclean vendibles will profit by studying its columns for intensified billingsgate. If our people make any progress in civilization, in ten years more, the party press of 1859 will be referred to as the great barbarian crusader against good taste and decency.

A STRANGE CELEBRATION.—The last Fourth of July was celebrated by the convicts of the Washington (D. C.) Penitentiary, by the permission of their Warden. The Declaration of Independence was read by a murderer, an address, after the most approved spread eagle style, was delivered by an accomplished forger and swindler, and the various other malefactors joined in the exercises in several ways, singing patriotic songs, &c., The song "Do they miss me at home?" was sung with peculiar feeling and effect. Altogether it was a scene, the like of which was probably never before witnessed within the walls of a convicts' prison.

ARREST OF AN OREGONIAN.—Wm. P. Moore was arrested recently at Sacramento, on an allegation of grand larceny committed in 1853. The charge was made by Wm. Hardy, who said he gave Moore $125 to keep for him, and that he immediately left for Oregon and only recently returned. The court discharged Moore, saying it was evidently an attempt to use the criminal law to correct a civil wrong.

FREE LOVERS.—The S. F. *Pacific Methodist* says that a "Harmonial" or "Free Love Association" has been organized in that city, and "supposes there should be no lack of disciples in San Francisco." The organization is under the leadership of "Dr. Tyler—a big-whiskered and benevolent looking individual.' We have no doubt his peculiar style of benevolence will be found admirably suited to the "Harmonial" wants of the San Franciscans.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—At Kansas City, Mo., at the celebration of the last Fourth of July, the Oregon Star was affixed to our National flag, amid the enthusiastic applause of the audience. The star was prepared by the ladies of Kansas City, and presented on their behalf by Joseph Hodgson, Esq., in a neat and appropriate speech.

PERSONAL.—A. C. Russell, Esq., a gentleman long connected with the press of this State, will start to-day for Portland, Oregon, where he intends to make his home, eschew politics, and devote himself to the practice of the law.—*San Francisco News, Aug. 15th.*

OREGON DELEGATES TO THE CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.—A meeting of agriculturists and mechanics of Oregon was held at Salem on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent this State in the California Agricultural State Fair at Sacramento, on the 13th of Sept. next. Alfred Stanton was called to the chair, and L. Heath chosen Secretary. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to said State Fair:

T. J. Dryer, J. B. Knapp, Multnomah; W. Meek, Seth Lewelling, George Walling, Clackamas; Wm. H. Rector, L. E. Pratt, Wesley Shannon, Marion; Jesse Walling, J. W. Nesmith, Polk; Anderson Cox, Linn; James Watson, Benton; John Welch, Lane; Albert G. Gaines, Yamhill; Jesse Applegate, Umpqua; M. P. Deady, Douglas; John Porter, Washington; John E. Ross, Jackson; O. Humason, Wasco; James Taylor, J. Welch, John Hobson, Clatsop; John Bonser, Columbia.

MURDER WILL OUT.—A man was arrested a short time ago in Arkansas, for a murder committed twenty-four years ago, in Tennessee. The man, whose name is C. B. Ivey, had resided in Arkansas for twenty-two years, during which time he married a highly respectable lady, acquired wealth, was honored by his fellow citizens with responsible public offices, was a leading member of the church, and doubtless imagined himself secure from punishment for his crime. But his whereabouts became known to the authorities of Tennessee, and a requisition was made upon the Governor of Arkansas for his rendition. He yielded himself up without resistance. Thus is afforded another illustration of the truth, that punishment for the commission of a heinous crime is sure sooner or later to overtake the offender. Though justice may sleep for while, the mark of Cain is never effaced from the brow of the guilty shedder of blood. Go where he will, vengeance pursues him and sooner or later will overtake him.

INDEPENDENCE is the noblest of all possessions.

MARRIED.

In Salem, on the 24th inst., by Rev. J. D. Boon, Mr. Joseph H. Henness and Mrs. Rhoda White, all of Salem.

On the 14th inst., by D. E. Pease, J. P., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Chance and Miss Maria Jane Coffinbary, all of Clatsop County.

In Benton Co., Aug. 18th, by Rev. M. B. Starr, at the residence of the bride, Mr. George Spencer and Mrs. Lucinda Allen, all of Benton County.

In Corvallis, Aug. 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Buffington and Miss Elizabeth Lewis, all of this city.

On the 8th inst., at the residence of Samuel Rice, in King's Valley, by Rev. Isaac Miller, James H. Miller and Miss Mary J. Stewart, all of Benton County.

In Polk Co., 4th inst., by Rev. J. W. Hines, Rev. John McGhee and Miss Rachel Hyde.

DIED.

In Yamhill county, 24 inst., James William, son of J. M. and Margaret Belcher, aged ten years four months and sixteen days.

At the residence of her husband, in Linn Co., Orn., June 29th, 1859, Mrs. Margaret Smallman, wife of Samuel Smallman, aged 82 years and 22 days.

In Dalles City, on the 13th inst., of consumption, Jerome Polk, formerly of Indiana, aged 23 years, second son of A. G. Polk.

At Steilacoom, W. T., on the 16th inst., Clark Drew, formerly of Oregon.

August 5th, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Janetta Phillips, consort of James T. Phillips, of Thurston county, W. T.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Drahmer & Co.'s Arena.—Drahmer & Co. will give an entertainment in this place on Thursday evening next, Sept. 1st, consisting of snake charming by Mr. N. Drahmer, banjo and violin playing by Messrs. Perry and J. C. Drahmer, performances of pet bears, cannon ball exercises, &c. They are highly commended by the Portland press.

Laws of the State Legislature.

A few pamphlet copies of the Laws enacted at the late session of the State Legislature, for sale at the *Statesman* office. Price fifty cents.

August 7, 1859. 22tf

To Statesman Subscribers.

Owing to the scarcity of money in Oregon, we have concluded not to send out bills to subscribers in arrears, this year, in accordance with our annual custom. There are doubtless many who cannot just now conveniently pay the small sums due, and we do not wish to unnecessarily press payment; and therefore omit sending bills.

At the same time, we hope those indebted to us, who can spare the money, will send it to us. Our expenses are the same, both in "flush