

HARD TIMES.
Throughout the State, excepting, perhaps, the mining counties, there is a general complaint of "hard times." The complaint is not an unfounded one. The times are "hard"—for Oregon—and there's no denying it. The merchant, with heavy demands to meet, and a scarcity of coin in the drawer or safe to meet them with, grows ruefully at the pages upon pages of unbalanced accounts in his ledger, and sighs—"hard times!" The mechanic, as he looks upon his last finished job, for which he is told he must wait several months for the pay, shrugs his brawny shoulders and says—"hard times!" The sturdy farmer, as he goes down into the lowermost depths of his capacious pocket for the half dollar that he knows ought to be there, but, alas! isn't, with a tone between a groan and a growl, mutters—"hard times!"—and adds, that "Oregon ain't nigh what it cracked up to be." The printer, too—but its no use mentioning him in this place particularly; he belongs to a privileged class, and has a right, which he is not slow to assert—to complain of hard times all the time. Everybody who has a dollar to pay, or a dollar to collect, feels and knows that these are "hard times."

But here the phrase does not carry with it such dire significance as it does in the older States. There, hard times imports a scarcity of work; a lack of bread and of the means of procuring it; homeless and shelterless hundreds, eyes, thousands of men and women and helpless children, with all the dreadful catalogue of want, and woe, and wretchedness, consequent upon those seasons of pecuniary distress which people the almshouses with starving multitudes, and appeal to the sympathies of the wealthy and the charitable, in behalf of suffering humanity. Here, "hard times" means only a scarcity of money—not of the comforts and luxuries which money will buy. Though the "root of all evil" is undoubtedly scarce—quite too scarce for the purposes of trade and commerce in this State, we do not perceive any corresponding change in the habits or style of living of our citizens. Not only is there no actual distress, even amongst the poorest citizens, but there seems to be no curtailment of expenditures by any class. Silks and satins rustle in the streets, just as in the "flush times"; founes and laces and collars and "loves of bonnets" are as numerous and as exorbitantly captivating as ever; crinolines have not abated a single inch of its wonted circumference. So with the luxuries indulged in by the lords of creation. Cigars, and cocktails, and billiards, and brocade, and plug hats, and fancy waistcoats, and showy bow chains, and fast horses, and top-tail-buggies are as much in demand as if dollars were as plenty as blackberries and gold a drag in the market. All who have money seem in haste to spend it; and those who have none are just as anxious to spend their credit. Of course there are some individual exceptions to this rule; but as a community, the words retrenchment and economy appear to have been banished from our vocabulary. What if we have no money? Never mind; we'll make it all right when we market our apples, or harvest our crops. Perhaps.

In seasons of pecuniary stringency, there are always plenty of sage financial theorists, who are prepared to tell us all about the way money came to be so tight, and to give excellent advice as to how we can get along without it until it takes a laxative and becomes plenty again. The best theory of "hard times," and the simplest we remember ever to have seen, is that propounded by Wilkins Micawber, Esq., the hopelessly patient and patiently hopeful gentleman, who waited for "something to turn up." Mr. Micawber undoubtedly spoke from experience. Said he: "Given—income, twenty shillings; expenditures, nineteen shillings and six-pence; result, happiness. On the other hand, given—income twenty shillings; expenditures, twenty shillings and six-pence; result, misery." You see, the result depends entirely upon the position of the odd sixpence in your account current. Beaumarchais or Nick Biddle, in a quarto volume, could not have put the case in a clearer light.

Oregonians are proverbially improvident. The time has been, and that not very long since, when a man could sit down anywhere in Oregon, and with scarcely an effort accumulate a competence, if not absolute wealth. The luxuries at the command of the settlers were few, but such as could be obtained for money were indulged in to a prodigious extent. This state of things of course induced habits of indolence and extravagance, which remain to the present day. With the increase of population the country and the times have changed; but we haven't changed with them. With the indolence of Micawber, quoted above, but without his patient philosophy, we grumble because we do not get rich without pains and labor, and are astonished if, with the sixpence habitually on the wrong side of the account, we find ourselves getting behindhand with the world. There are comparatively few households in Oregon which would not be benefited by a careful study and diligent application of some of Franklin's economical maxims. The sayings of "Poor Richard" were occasioned by a very similar state of affairs in the early settlement of the Eastern States to that which now exists here in Oregon. Idleness and a taste for foreign luxuries had nearly impoverished the country, and only rigid economy could restore its exhausted resources. The people gladly accepted "Poor Richard's" proffered advice, and acted upon it; and then and there was laid the foundation of that industry and frugality for which the New Englanders are world-famed.

We do not believe that the Oregonians are incapable of appreciating and receiving good, sound advice; nor do we think their errors of economy can be corrected by constant rebuke. And so, lest our remarks should be deemed impertinent, ill-timed, or tinged with a faint suspicion of sermonizing, we forbear, hoping and believing there is "a good time coming," which will allow us in the not far-off future, when "hard times shall come again no more."

WE stated some time since that we were informed that Dr. Yantis was this season crossing the Plains. We were so informed by some gentleman in our office, at the time the paragraph was written; whom, we have forgotten. Will that gentleman please advise us of the source of his information? We make the request, as several of the Dr.'s friends have applied to us to know how we became possessed of the intelligence. The general impression with most seems to be that he is coming next season. Our informant, whoever he was, we think, said his information was obtained from a letter from the Dr. He may have mistaken next season for the present.

THE ARMY AND LOCAL POLITICS.

By our constitution and laws regulating the elective franchise, certain persons are denied, for good and sufficient reasons, the privilege of voting at our elections. Among those so debarred are such persons as, from the recency and transitory character of their residence in the State, or from other causes, cannot be reasonably supposed to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of and interest in our local political affairs, to entitle them to a voice and influence in the selection of our officers, and in the making and execution of our laws. Nor can any one thus debarred complain that hardship or injustice is done him in this respect. It is only proper and right, that officers are elected by the citizens whom they are to serve, and who, from their acquaintance with them, are prepared to judge of their qualifications and claims. A man whose permanent and actual residence is in another State, but whose business or inclination may lead him temporarily to reside in this State, does not from such temporary residence acquire the right to vote at an election which may transpire during his stay here; because his interest in the political affairs of the country cannot be of that settled and abiding nature which would insure his voting without suspicion, at least, of sinister motive or influence.

There is also a strong and deep-grounded public sentiment, in every settled community, against external interference, in any manner whatever, with local affairs, political or otherwise, whether such interference comes directly from abroad or from non-residents, temporarily sojourning in the community. To our mind there appears to be very little difference between a visitor taking undue liberties with the household affairs of his host, and a mere stranger, whose sojourn is only of a temporary character, basing himself about the local politics, and unwarrantably interfering in the local elections of a State, county or village in which he can claim no legal right of citizenship. Both are alike forbidden by good taste and common sense, and condemned by public opinion.

By the laws of every State in the Union, so far as we know, soldiers, seamen and marines, and all other persons in the service of the United States stationed within the State, are disqualified from voting, unless they are permanently domiciled within the State, and are in all other respects qualified voters. And the mere fact of having been stationed temporarily within a State, even for a period of years, does not constitute a legal residence, or give to such persons the right of franchise. All such persons are strictly prohibited from the exercise of the elective franchise, as having no local interest which would justify entitle them to the privilege. The same consideration should (and it generally does) prevent such persons from attempting to exercise any undue influence in local politics; for, as the right to vote implies also the right by fair means to influence the choice of others, so the absence of that right, for want of the proper qualifications, implies the absence of any right to attempt to influence others. And no such attempt can be free from strong suspicion of wrong motives.

At the Dalles, Waco county, in this State is published the *Dalles Journal*, a political newspaper. This paper is confessedly controlled and edited by Capt. Thomas Jordan, of the U. S. Army, who is temporarily stationed at Fort Dalles, residing upon the military reservation there, and is not entitled, by our constitution and laws, to the elective franchise—is by them directly inhibited its exercise. Good taste, it would seem to us, should prevent Capt. Jordan, having no title to citizenship in this State, from actively meddling with affairs in which he can have no properly needed interest. He has no doubt the same right to entertain and to express his views and opinions upon political as upon all other public questions; and if he chooses to do so through the columns of a newspaper which he himself controls, it is a matter which concerns only himself and his subscribers. Accidental station or employment cannot deprive an individual of his interest in general politics, or in the weightier affairs of State. But when an individual whose position and employment disqualify him from open and active participation in merely local affairs, attempts, through the means at his command, to interfere with and control local politics and local elections, he undoubtedly subjects himself to the severe condemnation of an enlightened public sentiment, and to a very strong, if not a well-grounded, suspicion of being influenced in his individual and local preferences by other than mere political considerations. It would be a rather difficult matter to convince reasonings and thinking men, that any sane man, not having any permanent residence or interest in the country, would, entirely *con amore*, and without the prospect of any present or future advantage, engage in the conduct of a newspaper devoted almost solely to the discussion of local and partisan political issues.

Capt. Jordan holds the position of army quartermaster at Fort Dalles, and thus has the dispensing of a large amount of army patronage. We would be very far from saying that Capt. Jordan would in any manner abuse the trust thus committed to him—much less that he would pervert it to partisan purposes. But the temptation to one actively engaged in local politics, and wielding such a power, is very strong; and if the Captain escapes from the strong suspicion of using the patronage in his hands for political purposes, he will be singularly fortunate, indeed. In such a case, there are always many apparent grounds for charges of this kind, although the officer may be guided by the strictest motives of duty and integrity, in the discharge of his trust.

In penning this article, we are not influenced by any motives of hostility towards the *Dalles Journal*, or its editor, Captain Jordan. But we do most heartily disapprove of and condemn all outside interference with the local political affairs of this State, whether by the military, or any other class of temporary residents among us, who have no fixed interest in our institutions, our welfare, or our progress, and whose interference, if not entirely gratuitous, must be influenced by motives which should not be allowed for an instant to have sway in a community of intelligent and honorable men.

FROM THE DALLES—INDIAN ATTACK IN TYCH VALLEY.—A letter from Seymour & Co., at the Dalles, to the *Portland Advertiser*, says that Dr. Fitch was besieged in his house at Warm Springs by five hundred Snake Indians; that the house was finally burned, and the Dr. and several reserve Indians killed, and a large number of cattle killed. Sergeant McGee, U. S. A., with 40 men, and Col. Denison's clerk, with 60 friendly Indians, had started to the scene of trouble.

An election will be held in Portland on Monday next, the 22nd inst., to fill the office of city recorder, made vacant by the resignation of N. Huber, Esq.

TO TRIUMPH!

"A ball from such a tall on high
And went bounding o'er the plain;
A tumble-bump went thundering by,
And then down came the rain."

Gen Joseph Lane to Col. William Galbreath 77 *Pauls*, alias *Tehachas*, greeting—"Winchester, July 5, 1859. Editor *Statesman*.—Sir:—Returns received to-day from the north satisfy me that Stout is elected, and the true principles of democracy triumphantly sustained by the people."

What a thrill—"first a shiver, and then a thrill"—of joy and self gratulation permeated all that portion of the old patriot's *physique* situated and being immediately beneath his waistcoat, as he penned the epistle of which the above is a very brilliant opening. His feelings must have been altogether overpowering. Even the joy of his correspondent, T'Vault, at his reputed lucky escape from an Arkansas jail with a possible gallows in the perspective, and subsequently from the tender mercies of the Oregon penitentiary, must have been tame in comparison with that of Joseph when he penned the above! The "true principles of democracy" (a standing phrase), which Joseph says "were triumphantly sustained by the people (the triumphant majority of sixteen) mean, interpreted by the Lane lexicon, the tyranny, proscription, and selfish ambitions of Joseph Lane."

Permit me to use the language of the gallant Perry—"We have met the enemy, and they are ours."

Certainly, Joseph; as there is no law to prevent the profanation, you are free to perpetrate it. It is not the first time the words of a long-departed hero have been perverted to base uses by an arrant demagogue. But the language you have borrowed may have in your case a deeper significance than you have perceived. Joseph, you have met the enemy, and they are yours—"yours till death," Joseph. You say you have gained a democratic victory, Joseph, when you mean a Lane victory. Another such victory, Joseph, would ruin you. The result this time shows very conclusively Joseph, that if you had been the grocery candidate, you would have met the enemy, and you would have been theirs. Just wait till next June, Joseph! The next time you meet the enemy, the result won't afford you a great deal of satisfaction. "There's no doubt of that," Joseph, as you said to the U. S. House of Representatives, when you eagerly told them that under our Constitution a negro had a right to sue in our courts, Joseph!

We wish we could spare room for the letter entire, as we would not mind a line or a word of its constructive perfection, either grammatical or rhetorical. It is his own, certain. Nobody but Joseph could have *written* that. It marks, mortifyingly marks, the weak, ignorant, vain old man. "Who wrote that for you, Richard?" said a pedagogue to one of his pupils who had read a fine "composition." "I got it from a book," was the reply. To the next in order the plain spoken professor snarled "there is no doubt but that you wrote that yourself, Thomas (a half-witted youth) nobody else could have done it." The same with Joseph's letter; there is no sort of doubt about its paternity. It is a true principle of the government and no mistake.

He applies the naughty words "traitor," and "coward." These are very brave words, gentlemen. Honorable General Joseph Lane. These are words which have not unlikely been applied to yourself. When, last year, you secretly coalesced with the opposition, subsidised their process, &c., that you might be by them elected to the Senate in case of their defeat of the democracy, the democracy might have cried "treason." And, when, after the election, and after you found they were defeated, you turned on these same "national" opposition, and, in letters called them "black republicans," "traitors," &c.; & they might have cried "treason."

And, when you used the position given you by the democracy to construct a personal party, the ruin of the democratic party, quarrelling upon it renegades and apostates, you betrayed, before you destroyed, the democratic party. When your own son and namesake last year deserted the democratic colors and sustained a part of the opposition ticket, if we are right, Joseph, you didn't write a chapter on "traitors." When members of your own office-holding staff did likewise, "traitor" was never heard from your lips. Now you are swift to apply it to every democrat (and their name is legion) who refuses to wear your yoke, even such as voted for Mr. Stout, in spite of all the circumstances—circumstances, Joseph, which withheld from him the votes of hundreds of better democrats than you are.

And, when, on two distinct occasions, you denied, in the presence of Mr. L. F. Grover, utterances he had heard attributed to you in his absence—when in his presence you remained silent where in his absence, before and after, you were accused of "lifting up your voice," he, for ought we know, might not have regarded it as brave and generous, if he did not think it "cowardly." When you advised your—but we forbear for the present. We would be merciful to a fallen foe.

"Thanks to the democracy of Oregon," says Joseph, "who are always governed by principle, traitors have not prevailed and cannot prevail against them; they have maintained the party organization (of the grocery caucus); have observed the (Lane) party usages and elected the regular (grocery caucus) nominee." And Joseph proceeds, in two other paragraphs, to render "thanks" and "well-hall" to the democracy of Oregon for electing the democratic candidate; but he hasn't a word of praise or thanks for those members of the opposition who in 1853 voted for Skinner against Joseph; who in 1855 voted for Gaines against Joseph; who in 1857 voted for "Crazy Lawson" against Joseph; but who, this year, voted to "save Lane," and "saved the Union!" If there is any praise to be awarded to those whose votes accomplished "this great salvation," we think the traditional opposition who voted solely for Joseph's sake, are entitled to a share of it. In the exuberance of his joy over the "sixteen majority," Joseph forgets the hundreds of votes polled for Stout, which wouldn't have been polled for any regularly and fairly nominated democratic candidate—not even Joseph.

However, on the whole, it must be exceedingly gratifying to the mutual friends of Joseph and T'Vault, to witness the depth and extent of the triumphant satisfaction which those worldly compatriots extract from "sixteen majority." Blessed, truly blessed are they who are satisfied with small things! So highly excited are they with "sixteen majority," that they fail to perceive the hand-writing upon the wall, which says to Joseph, in language which cannot be misunderstood or mistaken—"Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting. Henceforth thy power is taken from thee." Humbuggery and demagogism have had their day in Oregon, Joseph, at least as far as you are concerned. And if your self-conceit and

ambition did not blind you entirely, Joseph, you would perceive that "sixteen majority," thousands of anti-Lane democrats helping to constitute it, instead of a glorious victory, indicate an inglorious defeat to you and your society. Mark this prediction, Joseph, when your son-in-law reads this article to you from a borrowed paper, and see if it does not prove true to the letter.

ELK.—Messrs. Brown and Day killed an Elk on Sunday, in the bottom about four miles north of this place. The animal weighed four hundred pounds "dressed," and was in prime condition for the larder. He was on the east side of the Willamette, and probably crossed the river, coming from the mountains west. The gentlemen who shot it being exemplary christians, we presume, from the fact they came across the game on Sunday, that they were on their way to church; but we don't know how to account for their having rifles in their hands on the Lord's day, unless (as is said of the early settlers of New England) they carried their guns to church to avoid being surprised by Indians. It is said the "Puritan fathers" used to do this, and that thus originated the custom of the men sitting at the head of the "pew"—that they might guard the women and children from attack. As one of the parties is a New Englander, we presume his traveling to church armed, is thus accounted for.

A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE IN THE INSTITUTIONS.—At the convening of the last California legislature it is said that "Sniktaw," the funny member from Siskiyou, found himself in a dilemma. His washerwoman, a Chinaman, had all his shirts, and "Sniktaw" wanted them, but having no money to spare to pay up the old bill, commenced negotiations for a little "space." He told John that he was going down to Sacramento to the big house, and would pay on his return. John says—"How long time you make stay?" "Sniktaw" replied—"Three months." John says—"Three months? he hab brudder go there four years!" John had fallen into a slight error; the big house he referred to was the public institution known as the State Prison.

ARRESTED.—William Dodge, who is pretty well known to the citizens of Salem and vicinity, was arrested, a few days ago, by the sheriff of Clackamas County, for the larceny of a horse, under the following circumstances: Dodge was engaged in marriage to a young woman in Clackamas County, and had advanced her one hundred dollars for her wedding outfit. She further demanded of him a saddle horse, which he procured, and took to her. Under pretense of wishing to try the horse, she rode off a few miles, sold the animal, and returning, informed Dodge that she would not marry him. Dodge, by way of getting even, went and took the horse, and brought him home to this county, where he was arrested for theft. We don't doubt whether he can be convicted under the circumstances.

This war which gave rise to this debt broke out in the latter part of 1855. At its commencement, it was denounced by the *Statesman*, as gotten up by speculators and sharks for the purpose of making attacks upon the Treasury of the United States.—*Oregon*.

You falsify, Mr. Slater knowingly, intentionally, and maliciously; you know there is not a word of truth in the semblance of truth, in a line or letter of the above. You know this, but you think to accomplish your ends by the utterance of a half-true, and low-lived falsehood.

"The very same Bush who did slander the good people of Oregon, when they were engaged in a bloody war with the Indians."—*T. Vanle's Traveller and Joseph Lane's letter*.

The above is as true as words be. The assertions that there were 193,420 white inhabitants in Oregon, that there were 1000 in Roseburg in 1857, or that there were 6000 voters at Fraser and 4000 in the Klamath Lake country, on the first Monday of June, 1858,—and no more so.

THREATENED RESURRECTION.—Sam Houston promises to make a better run for governor of Texas than he did two years ago, though his opponent is the same, Gov. H. R. Runnels. His friends are even sanguine of his election. He unites all the opposition to the democracy, and some portion of the latter, dissatisfied with Gov. Runnels. Two years ago Houston was badly beaten, and we are not without hopes that he is this year destined to experience the same fate.

A letter from Douglas county states that Gen. Lane has issued his order for the removal of sub-agent E. P. Drew, of the Umpqua, and the appointment of J. B. Sykes, late candidate for prison inspector, and that the order has been already seconded by the office of superintendent. It is understood also, that Lane directs the Indians under Drew to be removed to the Siletz. Reason, Drew is an anti-Lane democrat.

The Washington *Constitution* is belaboring the overland mail service. It says: "The account between this overland mail company and the post office department will stand thus at the close of the contract: Expenditures by the department, \$3,600,000; receipts \$900,000—showing a clear loss from the route of \$3,510,000."

Mr. Grover has accepted the invitation of the Lian County Agricultural Society, to deliver an address before their annual meeting next month, at Albany. We also learn that he intends, during the Autumn, to make speeches at prominent points throughout the State, upon issues growing out of the late political movements.

WANTS TO KNOW.—A friend wishes to know whether the letter signed "Joseph Lane," in the *Arkansas Traveller* of July 30, was written by T'Vault, or the scurrilous shibbs in the same paper, relative to Dr. Holton, by Lane. The similarity in style is such, that he thinks they are all from the same pen and the same brain.

FRUIT IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Herald* estimates the value of the fruit crop of California, for the present year, at seven millions of dollars. An article upon the subject of apples, from a California paper, which may be of interest to Oregon fruit growers, will be found on our outside.

CERTAINLY NOT.—The *Tribune* says if the Republican national convention does not commit a blunder, the gates of hell cannot prevail against the party it will represent. We "spect not." Said gates will be likely to open and let the whole concern in!

Several persons have complained to us of nuisance in the city.—*Leland's Advertiser*. The citizens of Portland, it seems, go to work in the right direction. When they wish to remove nuisances they go directly to their source.

Col. Baker, of California, an orator of great fame, is said to have been paid one thousand dollars for an oration delivered at La Porte, in that State, on the 4th of July last.

THE PROOF ADDUCED.

Not long after the 20th of April meeting at the court-house in this place, we published the following:
"A VERY NICE WAY.—A delegate to the State convention here, who had not long ago come to Oregon from California, but who voted for Grover, says he was approached by two or three California politicians, at the convention, and the following propositions made to him: 'Now, you are a Californian, like ourselves; the democratic party is divided here, and the Lane wing will go with us, and we can rule these Oregonians.'"

The Standard copied the paragraph, and followed it with the subjoined comment:
"The above is from the *Statesman*. Now, we would like to be assured positively, 1st, That any such remark was made; 2d, If made, by whom. It has become quite fashionable, and certainly very convenient, for some of these scheming politicians, not from California, in order to further their own crooked designs, to suggest that an opposite course had been advised by a somebody from California. Some of these fine days, the mean tricksters will be discovered, we opine. If any member of the Convention, or any other person whose acts have a right to be publicly discussed, really said this thing, it should be known. As the editor of the *Statesman* has published the remark, accounts for my not having answered before. We trust he will do so."

The statement we published came to its second hand, but through such sources as induced us to confide in its correctness; otherwise we should not have published it, for it is an inflexible rule with us not to publish statements we do not know, or have not good reasons to believe, to be true. J. C. Powell, Esq., of Corvallis, was the delegate referred to in our paragraph. Upon the invitation of the Standard we enclosed our paragraph to Mr. Powell and asked him if the statement was true. For reasons stated in his reply, we did not receive an answer until the arrival of the last mail. We give it place below:

CORVALLIS, Aug. 2, 1859.
MR. BUSH—Dear Sir: Yours of the 25th June came to my office while I was in Eugene City, attending court, and was mislaid—which accounts for my not having answered before. The statement referred to as having been published in the *Statesman*, and as having come from me, is substantially correct; the proposition was made to me at the State Convention, substantially as published. I return the slip you sent me with it wishing to make any material alteration.

Very respectfully, yours,
J. C. POWELL.
ASAMEL BUSH, Salem, Oregon.

The politicians here seem to feel as deep regret at the result (of the Oregon election) as the Oregonians themselves. When Bros. Fisher and Kolbe report a great revival there, we shall feel a much greater interest in the news.—*Pacific Methodist, San Francisco*.

They have a pretty hard set of simmers to operate upon (Brother Pearse, for example), but if zeal and industry produce natural results, Messrs. Fisher and Kolbe ought to reap a bountiful harvest. We think, however, the seed scattered upon brother Pearse has fallen altogether on "rock." We once tried our hand at his conversion and failed, and we are incredulous upon the score of brother Fisher's success where we failed.

PROBABLY NOT COMING.—Greely's latest letter to the *Tribune* states that he expected to leave San Francisco for home about the 1st of September. In that case he could not have expected to visit Oregon, unless overland, via Yreka, leaving Oregon on the last steamer of this month. It is not probable he will come here.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MUSIC UPON THE BOXES OF WASHINGTON.—John A. Washington has investigated the results of his Mr. Vernon speculation in Chicago real estate. Although one of the F. V.'s, he is sharp on "speculation," and just about "fills the bill" of the Virginian's idea of a Yankee clock peddler.

SERVED HIM RIGHT, THOUGH VERY MEAN IN THE STEPS.—A Philadelphia lately put \$20,000 into the hands of his stepsons, in order to cheat his creditors, and has been paid for his dishonesty by the flight of his stepsons with the money, leaving him two shirts and a bootjack to begin the world with.

"SHOUT, SHOUT, WE'RE GAINING GROUND."—A country Methodist minister of New York has published a book in favor of shouting. It is entitled "Shouting in All Ages of the Church," and maintains from scripture and pure reason that shouting is not only allowable but a positive duty, under certain circumstances.

The editor of the *Advertiser* could be bought to subscribe any man's personal interest adverse to correct principles as easily for \$10 as for \$10,000.—*Advertiser*.

Provided the smaller sum was first offered, and nothing said about the larger.

Not the same blanket, (with Delazon) we prefer to quarter among cock-ronches, bed-bugs and fleas.—*Leland's Advertiser*.

Just as you like, Alonzo; nobody will dispute with you the possession of your "quarters," in either case.

We are indebted to Tracy & Co's express for repeated favors. That express is a decided convenience to the country, and we hope it will be liberally patronized.

ANOTHER.—The foreign advices state that Queen Victoria is again associated with anxieties more than ordinarily "interesting."

The Springfield *Republican* says "this side of the grave-yard there is no such common leveller as the circus tent."

LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON CO.
Suite of Lassen—Disappointment of the populace—Reflection upon public hangings.
HILLSBOROUGH, August 9, 1859.

EDITOR *STATESMAN*.—Sir: The execution of Lassen, the Swede, for the murder of his countryman, Dayhams, was to have taken place today; and quite a number of persons had promised themselves the enjoyment of witnessing the dying agonies of the miserable wretch. But the law has been cheated of its victim, and the curious deprived of the promised spectacle.

Yesterday evening, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, Sheriff Wilbur, with Marshal Lappes of Portland, entered the cell of the condemned man, Lassen, wishing to see and converse with him. On opening the door of the cell, they were astonished to find Lassen hanging by the neck, and apparently dead. By some means he had procured a small cord, one end of which he fastened to one of the uppermost logs of his cell, and mounting upon a bucket, fastened the other end around his neck, then kicking the bucket from under him, he remained suspended. The sheriff and Mr. Lappes, upon the body down and took it outside, where some medical efforts were made to resuscitate him, for a renewal of the hanging process this afternoon. As a soothing sop for the disappointed would-be sight-seers, Lassen's dead body was exposed to the hungry gaze of the multitude for a few hours this afternoon, where the gallow's were erected, and the crowd indulged in by some of the spectators.

Your correspondent is decidedly in favor of the passage of a law, requiring executions, when law and justice demand such extreme penalty, to be as private as possible. The assembling of such promiscuous crowds as usually attend these disgusting exhibitions, is conducive neither to humanity nor good morals.

Yours,
PILOT.

INDIAN WARSHIP CONVENTION.

EUGENE CITY, August 8, 1859.
At a Convention of the citizens of Oregon, interested in the payment of the Oregon and Washington Indian War Claims, held pursuant to public notice, at Eugene City, on the 8th of August, 1859, the following proceedings were taken:

Convention met at the court house, in Eugene City, at 2 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by S. J. Herren. Fielding McMurray, of Lane county, was chosen President, and William N. Smith, of Linn county, was appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by several persons upon the object of the Convention, whereupon, on motion, a committee of five were appointed to report to the Convention an order of business. The following persons were appointed such committee: Messrs. Lines, of Albany; Spencer, of Portland; Grover, of Salem; Drew, of Umpqua; and Teal, of Eugene City.

On motion, Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

EUGENE CITY, August 9, 1859.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, whereupon the Committee on Order of Business made the following REPORT.

Your Committee, appointed to report the order of business of this Convention, and to recommend a mode of future action in order to secure the early payment of the claims of the United States against the Indians, growing out of the Indian war, beg leave to submit the following report:

In considering their duties, in order to address themselves to the work before them, your committee have been called to inquire what are the difficulties in the way of an early adjustment of our war claims?

It appears that at the present time, all the claims of Oregon and Washington above referred to are in the hands of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, under instructions from the House of Representatives to change the reports arrived at by the Commission appointed by authority of Congress, in the following particulars:

First, To allow to volunteers engaged in said war no higher pay than was given to soldiers of the regular army.

Second, To allow for supplies, transportation, and other services, "the prices current, for cash, in the country at the time."

Third, To audit all claims for horses, arms, and accoutrements, or destroyed in said service, according to the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3rd, 1849, which act limits the prices of horses in all cases to \$200 each.

As to the first and third point of duty devolved upon the Third Auditor, your committee are of opinion that the resolution of the House of Representatives, the rule for his action is laid down; and, however unjust and ignominious such action may be, this Convention can do nothing to qualify or affect it.

As to the second point of duty above referred to, it appears that the Third Auditor, for the purpose of reducing the rates allowed by the Commission, has issued numerous letters to officers and individuals residing in Oregon and Washington, making inquiries relative to the property destroyed during the war, and asking whether scrip had not passed from hand to hand for a less rate than its face value; whether on account of the reliance of the people on Congress to adjust these claims, a higher price or rate for property put into the public hands, and not obtained than would have been demanded had cash been paid. The numerous questions of the above character filling these letters exhibit the fact that a great effort is being made to throw doubt and suspicion upon the claims of the British government, and the action of the Commission upon them. In this last and very important matter, this Convention may do much to maintain the rights and character of the country.

Some of the letters of the Third Auditor have been addressed to persons not resident in Oregon or Washington at the time of the war, and who consequently can make no proper answer. Many have been addressed to persons who have since deceased, and whose heirs are now residing in the country, and were not engaged in the war, and who, therefore, are not qualified and disposed to make any detailed answer. And those who are qualified, and disposed to do full justice to the subject, are, in most instances, so much involved in other pressing duties, that they may not give attention to these letters.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that local committees be appointed by this Convention, at or near all the principal points of supply and demand during the late war, who are informed and capable; and that said local committees be requested to co-operate at once with each other, and to correspond with some principal agent, to be appointed in the city of Portland, who shall be authorized to receive and transmit to the Third Auditor all the proofs and statements which may be forwarded to him by such local committees, in support of the war claims.

Your Committee are of opinion further, that much may be done to strengthen the hands of our delegation in Congress, in their efforts to secure the payment of these claims, by memorializing, setting forth the business relations of the country property of the war, and the general good faith of those who furnished supplies and services to the late authorities of the Territory; and your Committee recommend that such memorials be solicited from all reliable sources.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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On motion, Joseph Teal, W. S. Ladd, of Portland, was appointed principal agent, and on motion, the following committees were appointed in various localities of the State, viz: Portland—Messrs. Thomas Pritchard, Auguste Ellet, and ———— Xavier.

Salem—J. L. Starkey, George H. Jones, and Mr. Ellet.

Albany—J. H. Lines, W. G. Halcy, and Thos. Monteith.

Corvallis—A. D. Barnard, A. J. Thayer, and James Kinney.

Portland—B. T. Davis, James Glenn, William Hoffman, and ———— Brunner.

Kerbyville—D. S. Holton, R. B. Morford, and C. P. Spangue.

Dalles—L. H. Gates, O. Humason.

On motion, Mr. Ladd was requested to furnish our delegation in Congress, as far as practicable, with copies of the evidence received by him.

On motion, Joseph Teal was appointed a committee to obtain the publication of the evidence received by Mr. Ladd, as far as may be practicable or expedient.