the act of outlawry was not rescinded, and that thus the main objection to negotiations for an exchange was not removed. As matters now stand, all attempts at further negotiation would seem to be utterly hopeless.—*N. Y. Cor. Bulletin.*

OFF TO THE MINES.

The California papers are becoming full of items in relation to the rush for the Northern mines. The exodus from that El Dorado to the modern one of Boise seems to be general all over the State. Of the preparations in San Francisco, the *Call* says:

"Sailing vessels are put up for Portland, and taken immediately, by those who are determined to be first in the market. We notice that a large proportion of the gold-hunters are recently from the Atlantic States, men not calculated to brave the hardships of a frontier life and we fear that too many of them will become discouraged and turn back. If they weary and become disheartened, let them take a lesson from those who have served an apprenticeship in the hills of California, and push forward and see if there is anything in it—for only the bold can win.

The *Bulletin* says:

From the gateway of Broadway wharf along Davis street to California, and along California to Battery street, a continuous line of trucks, etc., heavily loaded, were waiting to discharge their contents alongside of the steamship Brother Jonathan, which is bound for Portland and Victoria. At noon, 102 vehicles were counted in the line, which was still receiving accessions. Most of those on the line were trucks averaging nearly three tons, measurement freight.—It was uncertain when the steamer would commence receiving the goods, and the truckmen, in many instances, unharnessed their horses and took them back to their stables. Although the trucks, when they got into line, were apparently fully loaded, yet the desire to ship was so great that other teams were engaged in hauling light goods to the line, where, by the shippers pleading and generous payment, a number of the trucks received additional freight.

The same article says:

The great rush of goods is for Portland, and such is the anxiety of shippers that teamsters in some cases are reported to have promised them $50 per load—others are reported to have engaged for $2 per hour.

The line commenced forming at 1 o'clock in the morning and did not commence unloading until sundown. The Sierra Nevada will leave on Monday for this port, and is set for 1,000 tons of freight. The bark Jane A. Falkenberg would soon leave, with 600 tons, and the barks Samuel Merritt and Almatia, both in the river, are heavily loaded, and yet the demand for transports is unceasing. The finance report of the *Bulletin*, speaking of the Oregon trade says:

The fear has been expressed here recently, that too many goods were being shipped to Oregon thus early in the season; but this is not the feeling among merchants from that State. On the contrary buyers have been so scrupulously careful of their credit as to *refuse* all *time payments* and limiting themselves entirely to *cash in hand*.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the House, a bill to enable Nebraska to form a constitution and State government and admitting her into the Union, was passed without debate.

The Colorado bill also came up. Mallory, of Ky., proposed to strike out the clause prohibiting slavery in the proposed State. The question was decided negatively, there being only 17 votes in the affirmative. Bill passed.

The President has signed the Gold bill.

In the contested cases of Loan and McClurg (from Missouri), the committee were equally divided, and the chairman decided against them on the ground that the election is void, being under military control. King's case will be reported back to the people, as it was in proof that he acted in an official capacity in the election. On Monday a report will be submitted in favor of Loan and McClurg. It is thought they will convince the House of the lawfulness of their election.

March 18.—The enabling bills passed by the House yesterday for Nevada, Colorado, and Nebraska, require their election of delegates to a convention, which shall submit a constitution agreed upon to the people for ratification at an election to be held on the 2d Tuesday of October. The constitutions shall be of republican form, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.—Slavery shall be prohibited therein by ordinance, forever, irrevocably, without the consent of Congress. Whenever the constitutions are ratified by the people, the President is to declare by proclamation the admission of those States on an equal footing with the original States. Each State shall be entitled to one Representative until next apportionment, and two Senators.

A bill passed the House providing a temporary government for Montana territory.

Kinney, of Utah, made a speech in favor of admitting Utah as a State, and referring to the patriotism and position of that Territory.

NEW YORK, March 18.—A dispatch says the tax on refined petroleum will be 20 cents and on malt 30 cents.

A dispatch from Washington says the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will, it is said, shortly report a series of resolutions upon the Mexican question, taking strong grounds in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

The House Judiciary Committee has instructed its chairman to report, with a recommendation of its passage, an amendment to Wilson's resolution proposing to the several State Legislatures that the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit slavery as incompatible with a republican government.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon and ordered a joint resolution to be reported, authorizing and requiring the President to give notice of the termination of the reciprocity treaty at the end of 15 months from the date of the expiration of ten years from the time that the treaty went into operation, unless a new Convention shall before that time be concluded between the two powers, by which the present provisions shall be so modified as to be mutually satisfactory to both parties. The President is authorized to appoint three Commissioners, with the consent of the Senate, to confer with Commissioners appointed by Great Britain, "negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties."

March 20.—Dispatches from Washington say bills are being prepared by the Senate and House Committees on Commerce, to establish lines of first-class steamships between New York and several European ports, which will be provided with the necessary armament, not only to protect themselves but to capture pirates. The Navy Department approves these measures, and will render all the aid in its power for their establishment. The Post Office committee have the same subject under consideration, and will shortly make a report.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—We have fuller and more correct statements as to the leading provisions of the new revenue bill before the Ways and Means Committee: Tobacco is to be taxed 25 per cent. *ad valorem* in leaf, and 40 cents per pound manufactured; petroleum, 5 cents per gallon on crude, and 10 cents on refined; distilled spirits, $1 per gallon. Two members of the Committee are said to be opposed to this high tax, one of them obstinately, from the fact that 50 cents per gallon on whisky would produce more revenue than $1.—Taxes imposed in the bill prepared at the Treasury Department on tobacco and whisky, may go into the Ways and Means Committee reduced, and possibly, but not probably, go to the House reduced. The charge of 10 cents per gallon on refined petroleum has already been made. In addition, a very large increase of the revenue is sought to be made in the new bill by doubling the price of stamps on bonds, etc., taxing instruments and forms not heretofore taxed, such as letters patent, deeds for conveyance of personal property, copies of instructions, executions, and forms for justices' courts, etc. There is no tax whatever on malt; beer taxed $1.50 per bbl.

March 22.—The House Judiciary Committee unanimously authorized their financial report to be made, and ask its adoption by the House.

A joint resolution has been introduced, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States the following proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States: Article 3d, section 1st. Slavery, being incompatible with a free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and no involuntary servitude shall be permitted, only as a punishment for crime. Section 2d. Congress shall have power to enforce the foregoing section of this Article by appropriate legislation.

The House Military Committee has considered at length the question of reimbursing the States for calling out militia, but came to no definite conclusion. It is announced that several million dollars are involved in this matter. It will meet with considerable opposition in both Committee and House.

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1864.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

MARION COUNTY.—*Legislature*—J. C. Cartwright, H. L. Turner, J. J. Murphy, I. R. Moores.
County Clerk—Geo. A. Edes.
Sheriff—Sam'l Headrick.
Treasurer—Preston Hamilton.
County Commissioners—Thos. C. Shaw, W. M. Case.
Sup't Common Schools—P. S. Knight.
Assessor—Wm. Porter.
Surveyor—T. W. Davenport.
Coroner—Jas. B. Graves.

POLK.—*State Senator*—John A. Frazer.
Representatives—J. S. Holman, C. Lafollett.
Clerk—W. C. Whitson.
Sheriff—Isaac M. Butler.
Treasurer—Wm. Grant.
Sup't Com. Schools—J. L. Collins.
Assessor—W. W. Boone.
Surveyor—M. Vanderpool.
County Commissioners—Jas M. Allen, S. J. Gardner.

CLACKAMAS.—*State Senator*—H. W. Eddy.
Representatives—Owen Wade, H. W. Shipley, E. T. T. Fisher.
County Commissioners—J. D. Garrett and H. W. Lambert.
Clerk—John M. Bacon.
Sheriff—W. P. Burns.
Treasurer—J. E. Harford.
Assessor—C. O. Boynton
School Superintendent—N. W. Randall.
Surveyor—R. V. Short.
Coroner—R. S. Partlow.

WASCO.—*Senator*—Z. Donnell.
Representative—A. G. Borland.
County Judge—O. N. Denny.
Clerk—R. B. Reed.
Sheriff—Charles White.
Treasurer—H. J. Waldron.
Surveyor—W. Logan.
Coroner—Dr. A. H. Steele.
School Superintendent— — Robb.

DOUGLAS.—*Recommended for Joint Senator*—Jas Watson and G. S. Hinsdale.
Representatives—Alpheus Ireland, P. C. Parker and E. W. Otey.
County Clerk—L. L. Williams.
Sheriff—J. J. Crawford.
Treasurer—C. Gaddis.
Assessor—R. L. Lewis.
School Superintendent—E. A. Lathrop.
Commissioners—Dan. Raymond and Zila Dimmick.
Coroner—A. Thomas.
Surveyor—John Litterell.

BAKER.—*Representatives*—Daniel Chaplain, Samuel Colt.
Sheriff—J. Lovell.
Clerk—C. M. Foster.
County Judge—Neill Johnson.
Treasurer—W. F. McCreary.
Commissioners—A. Morrison, Alonzo Witherell.
Sup't Public Schools—J. R. Ellison.
Assessor—John S. Rice.
Surveyor—J. F. Marshall.

LANE.—*State Senator*—S. B. Cranston.
Representatives—J. B. Underwood, G. Calfison, A. McCornack.
County Clerk—A. A. Skinner.
Treasurer—J. G. Gray.
Sheriff—W. H. Haley.
Commissioners—J. Sharp, J. W. Vaughn.
Assessor—A. S. Powers.
School Superintendent—N. Hull.
Surveyor—J. M. Dick.
Coroner—H. Hill.

COOS.—*Representative*—Ed. Fahey.
Clerk—Chas. H. Merchant.
Sheriff—B. F. Bass.
Treasurer—Geo. Cummins.
Assessor—J. Hoyle.
Co. Commissioners—H. Schroeder, John Hambloch.
School Superintendent—W. T. Perry.

OREGON MEASURES.

It will be seen by our special dispatch from Washington that the attention of Congress has been turned to Oregon interests, more particularly this winter than heretofore. By the efforts of our Representative and Senators, a tri-weekly mail, in coaches, from Salt Lake City to Oregon, by way of Boise, has been contracted for, and will go into effect as soon as the route can be stocked. To the country east of the mountains, this mail will be of incalculable value, while it will be a great convenience to all the counties of the Willamette. In the transmission of matter from the States, the mining country will be gainer by nearly two weeks' time.

The Postmaster General has been prevailed upon to withdraw the bids as advertised some time ago for letting the Sacramento and Oregon mail line, in sections, and to re-advertise it so that one bidder may take the whole route, and continue the carriage in the same time as heretofore. A few meddlers in Oregon, by misrepresentation, came near ruining our facilities for communication with the Eastern States, but the watchfulness of our representatives, together with the united protest of the Pacific press, has averted this blow, and we are to continue in possession of the overland daily mail, with fair schedule time. If we have any reason to rejoice at the completion of a telegraphic communication with the States, we have equal occasion to be pleased at the turn our mail matters are taking.

A liberal appropriation has been secured for the expenses of a treaty with the Klamaths, Modocs and other tribes of Indians, that have been giving trouble to the settlers in the southern counties.

One hundred thousand dollars have been appropriated for the erection of fortifications and mounting defenses thereon, at the mouth of the Columbia river.

These measures alone are of greater real value to our State than any conceded by a single Congress since the passage of the donation act. In addition to those already mentioned, the various other interests of the State, are in a way to receive far more favorable consideration than they have been accustomed to. Bills are before the House and Senate providing for grants of lands in aid of the California and Columbia river railroad; for grants of lands to aid in the construction of a wagon road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State by way of the Middle Fork of the Willamette; another from Dalles City to the mouth of the Owyhee river; for the erection of branch mints at Portland and Lewiston and other objects of importance.

The rights and interests of Oregon are beginning to receive a liberal recognition.

☞ A. E. Wait, and several other venerable fogies, have concluded to go through the farce of a county copperhead convention in Multnomah county, on the 2d day of April. The day before would be more appropriate. As they are fishing for gudgeons, why not hold the convention on "All fools day!"

☞ The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has issued a call for a State Convention of democrats at Albany, on the 12th day of April.

The same class of men are called upon also, to fast, humiliate themselves and pray, on the 8th day of April. The latter call comes from Jeff Davis.

"A FEW WORDS TO THE DELEGATES."

Under this caption, the *Sentinel* advises the southern delegates to the State Convention to use all honorable means, and to "exhaust the chances" of Mr. Jacobs for a nomination, before voting for anybody else, and then to vote for some other man residing in the southern counties. Among "honorable means," it says, it includes "caucusing and honey-fogling."—The *Sentinel* thinks it the paramount duty of the southern delegates to go to the convention to labor for the interests of southern Oregon, though it concedes that they should have an eye, also, to the interests of the Union party. On the other side of us, we have the northern counties claiming that the Congressman should, by all means, as a matter of justice to that locality, be selected from east of the mountains. There may be others—and probably there are—who claim that the Congressional candidate should be a man from the middle, or "cow counties"—all of them pulling the string of "justice to our locality."

We totally dissent from the whole argument which claims that this or that locality should be the recipient of the nomination. The candidate should be *the best man for the place*, without regard to where he lives. It is inconceivable what difference it makes whether he live at the low tide mark on Tillamook Head, at the foot of the Siskiyou mountains, or on the extreme point of the most eastern bend of Snake river, or elsewhere, so that he is the right man. He goes, when elected, to Washington as the representative of *all* the people of Oregon, and not as the special representative of northern, southern or cow counties.—We do not make these remarks because any objection may be urged against any of the candidates, personally, named as sectional candidates; but because the candidate ought to be chosen for reasons that will unite all sections upon him. If there be reasons why he should be nominated as a sectional candidate, there are doubtless reasons also why he should not be a general candidate. Wasco county does not care to assist in the nomination of a man who will go to Washington to look specially after the interests of southern Oregon, and *vice versa*.

There is no objection to any section presenting as many candidates as it may see fit, but no locality can properly call on another to nominate its particular pet candidate, on the ground that such locality wants a member of Congress to represent it specially. The claims of candidates should be put upon higher ground than their sectional residence. If your candidate is the best man for the place, best able to present and forward the general interests of the State you may of right insist and demand that he shall be nominated. No less weighty reason should be made the basis of a persistent effort for the nomination of *any* man.

The UNION CAUSE has higher and stronger claims upon the action of the delegates than any candidate, Congressional or Senatorial, can have. It is the duty of the delegates to consult together and determine who, among the ablest and best men of the State, will most perfectly unite the Union strength of the State—and then vote according to that finding.—Having hit upon the right man, it matters not a straw whether he live in one section or another.

ARKANSAS RESURRECTED.

When the wild tornado of insurrection swept over the South, the State of Arkansas was carried under along with her neighbors, and has since been eddied about among the rocks at the bottom till she has most sorely repented her mad folly. The wreck is just appearing on the surface again, and an attempt is in progress to put her in sailing trim once more.

A constitution providing full allegiance to the United States, and for the election of State officers, has just been submitted to the citizens entitled to vote, and it has been almost unanimously adopted. A full ticket of State Officers was at the same time submitted. Dr. Isaac Murphy is chosen to the position of first governor of the resurrected State. Dr. Murphy was a member of the Convention which, in 1861 adopted the ordinance of secession and was the only member who voted against its passage, sixty others voting for it. The manly bravery with which he stood up against the storm of hisses, groans and threats which greeted his firm answer, "No," to the question, "Shall the ordinance pass," marked him as the man of all others to take the head of the column pledged to redeem the State. The slave State of Arkansas, which went out in 1861, upon the perilous voyage of rebellion, comes back to loyal submission, a free State in 1864, under the guiding hand of the man who then had but a single voice to oppose against the swelling volume of a vast mob's howling. The conspirators appealed to the convention by way of incentive to the crime, that slavery was in danger from Northern encroachment and that secession alone would save it. Murphy answered, "*Secession will be the death of slavery*," and he was the truest prophet of them all.—The people of Arkansas have learned by the terrible ordeal from which they are just emerging, how much more safely they might have trusted the patriotic warnings of their new governor, than the mad ravings of the men who are now fugitives from outraged justice. All hail, Arkansas, resurrected!

LAND OFFICE, OREGON CITY, Ogn., March 23d, 1864.

EDITOR STATESMAN: Please publish for the information of the people, this statement:

The fees have been paid, and application made for at least one thousand Donation Certificates, not yet issued. More than these can not be issued by us, during our time in office. Others ought not to apply until they are notified to do so; better keep their money until the work is brought up. The following shows how the work has progressed:

Donation certificates issued by Surveyor General	223
By Registers and Receivers for the six years and seven months before our time	844
By ourselves in two years and 8 months.	870
Total number issued	1,937

Yet to be issued by this office, 4,000; which will cost say $10 each, in the way of fees.—Total, $40,000.

These fees, in connection with the fees allowed the Register and Receiver are the measure of their pay, up to $2,500, each, per year; they can take no more. If they issue certificates to that amount annually, it will require eight years to close up the work. This statement I consider a sufficient answer to the charge made by copperheads, that we will make $100,000 out of donation fees.

WILLIAM T. MATLOCK, Rec'r.

GREELEY'S BOOK.—The advance orders for Horace Greeley's book on the war—"The American Conflict"—are so large that the publishers are printing thirteen thousand copies, which will consume twenty tons of fine printing paper. This a large sale for an eight-dollar book, "in war time."

☞ The new Governor, Kennedy, of Vancouver Island, arrived on the Brother Jonathan.

THE LATEST.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGON STATESMAN.

SATURDAY'S DISPATCH.

No Dispatch received on Sunday. Line probably down.

MAUSCH CHUNK, PA., March 24.—The shot and shell foundry of Alvord & Tipo was destroyed by fire this morning; loss $400,000; insured for $120,000; the work of an incendiary.

CAIRO, March 23.—At 3 o'clock this morning, Forrest's advance drove in our pickets south of Queen City. Our troops have gone to get him. Firing was subsequently heard at Columbus, in the direction of Queen City.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The third resolution adopted by the democratic State convention at Columbus, is as follows:

Resolved, that we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for subjugating States or for the purpose of infringing on or impairing their constitutional rights. Its continuance for such objects will, in the end, prove the utter destruction of our civil liberty. We therefore demand immediate and honorable settlement of all difficulties and restoration of the Union under the constitution.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Steamship China from Liverpool 12th, and Queenstown, 13th has arrived. Maximilian was to leave Paris on the 12th or 13th. Napoleon has been particularly attentive to him. It is reported that General Bazen will soon be recalled from Mexico, he having accomplished his mission.

LONDON, March 13.—Maximillian has arrived in London from Paris.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Gold, 167.

SACRAMENTO, March 25.—Union State convention to-day elected the following delegates to the National convention—Thompson Campbell, John Bidwell, Rev. M. C. Briggs, F. Banning, N. Coombs, R. Gardner, O. H. Bradbury, —— McMurray and James Otis.

Dispatches five hours following:

Special Washington dispatches say Senate Post Office committee introduced a bill providing for carrying the mails between the Missouri river and Folsom, Cal. Also, a bill authorizing the P. M. General to contract with the old contractors, or other responsible parties for a daily mail at an annual compensation not exceeding a million of dollars; time shortened from 20 to 14 days.

House committee on patents yesterday agreed to hear, April 7th, on the subject of extending Goodyear's patent.

A Baltimore correspondent gives the following as the actual strength of the rebel army:—Under Lee, 140,000; Department South, 75,000; in Eastern Tennessee, under Longstreet, 20,000; Department of the Gulf, under Beauregard, 30,000; at Mobile, under Generals Maury and Clayborne, 5,000; trans-Mississippi Department, under Kirby Smith, 15,000; to-day, number of troops, 275,000.

Pennsylvania democratic State convention have instructed delegates to vote for McClellan for President. Special to New York *Commercial* says a proposition will soon be made in the Senate for the removal of the naval academy from Newport back to old quarters at Annapolis.

The *Post's* special says the committee on the conduct of the war found no evidence against Gen. Meade.

Joe Coburn, pugilist, has accepted a challenge of Jim Mace, and leaves New York on the 1st of May.

Gen. Pleasanton has been relieved from command of the cavalry corps, and ordered to report to Rosecrans. Gen. Sickles ordered to report to Gen. Curtis. Generals Rickett, Gibber and Wadsworth have been ordered to report to Gen. Meade for assignments of commands. Gen. Cadwalader has been relieved to enable him to sit on court martial.

The railroad from Long Bridge to Brandy Station is being stockaded to protect commissary quarters, which indicates that an approach on Richmond has not been abandoned.

CAIRO, March 25.—Col. Hawkins, in command of Union City, Tenn., surrendered his whole command to Forrest. Our forces consisted of 425 cavalry, armed and equipped; most of them were mounted. The rebels captured a considerable amount of property. After destroying forts, the rebels returned. Grierson sent a strong force from Memphis in pursuit. Their forces, which have been reported at 5000, are now said not to exceed more than one third that number.

LETTER FROM THE DALLES.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

DALLES, March 25, 1864.

A Case of Small Pox.

ED. STATESMAN—There is considerable sickness here at present, consisting of typhoid fever, measles, and one case of virulent small pox. The man has just come from the States on his way to the mines. He is well cared for by the proper authorities.

Desperadoes Disposed of.

You have doubtless seen the account of the great outrage by Knighton and partner, in shooting at sundry persons and having a jolly good time of it. They are in jail awaiting trial. Two of the escaped prisoners, to wit, Smythe and Pohl, have been reinstated in their old quarters. Hoyt, by performing some ground and lofty tumbling, and a free use of his legs, succeeded in getting away.

A Whiskey Row.

On Saturday evening, Sergeant Cleary and private O'Brien, having imbibed pretty freely of tangle-foot, went into "Snyders" and ordered oyster stews. After eating a sufficiency, they started out without paying, to which Mrs. S. objected in strong terms. O'Brien started for the counter in a menacing manner, when a packer by the name of Wilson interfered in behalf of the woman. The soldiers then "changed their base" and pitched into the packer (who, by the way, was unarmed and sick). O'Brien knocked him down, and Cleary stamped him in the face, bruising and disfiguring it considerably. They were brought before his honor, the Recorder, and fined $30 and costs. Col. Maury, with usual good sense and judgment, refused to interpose the military arm between them and justice.

The Rush for the Mines.

You can put down the arrivals and departures both of men, horses, and jackasses as immense, with a liberal sprinkling of wagons and families. My next will be devoted somewhat to quartz mining in the upper country.

Our Delegation.

In the political line, the delegation from this county are pretty much all for Hunsaker for Congress, but in the event of his not having a chance, will probably split on different candidates.

With one or two exceptions, our delegates are inclined to agree with Rev. Wm. Roberts of your place in relation to the impropriety of "effective elders" of the church seeking civil office. They think it impolitic for the church to spoil good preachers without the certainty of making good senators of them. In which opinion, also, abides CANYON.

DONATION LAND MATTERS.

A few weeks ago, we noticed the fact that many of the claimants to land in Oregon, were unable to get certificates in consequence of the locations having been made inconsistent with the legal subdivisions as understood by the Department of the Interior. The difficulty is one which can be obviated in one of two or three ways. Claimants of contiguous locations can arrange with each other to throw off and take on fractions, so as to make their claims conform to the rule, and then, after getting certificates, can convey by deed, the several fractions to the original claimants. This however, cannot be done in all cases. Parties may, if they choose, throw off to government fractions which will leave the residue of the claims in proper shape, and then purchase such fractions. This would, however, in many cases, subject claimants to the loss of valuable tracts or compel them to buy them.

These irregularly located lands have been claimed, at different times, from the first opening of the Oregon Land Office, down to a late date. Some of the earliest claimants are still without certificates and cannot obtain them till their claims are made to conform to legal subdivisions. To obviate the troubles likely to grow out of this condition of things, it is suggested that Congress should be petitioned to legalize the present locations where there is no conflict of boundaries. In compliance with the urgent wish of many who are embarrassed about getting certificates, we publish, on first page, a form of petition which may be cut out and circulated for signatures. We suggest that all who feel any interest in this matter, set about procuring signers. The petitions may be sent to W. A. Starkweather, Oregon City, to be forwarded to our representatives in Congress. A little activity in the matter may prove successful, and relieve the country of a serious embarrassment.

☞ It is announced, by democratic authority that "the democracy has no converts to make from Jeff Davis' party." No; that party has been converted to democracy all the time.

☞ The Senate Committee on Public Lands has introduced a bill to consolidate the Washington Territory Land Offices in those of Oregon.

BEAUREGARD.—On the 6th of February, General P. G. T. Beauregard, through his agent, paid his United States tax on property in Memphis, Tennessee, amounting to over one hundred dollars. This clearly indicates that, even if he has faith in the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, he has no hopes that Tennessee will constitute a portion of it.

MILES O'REILLY ON THE "NAIGURS."

Some tell us 'tis a burnin' shame
To make the naygurs fight;
An' that the throade of hein' kilt
Belongs but to the white;
But as for me, upon my soul!
So liberal are we here,
I'll let Sambo be murthered in place of myself
On every day in the year.
On every day in the year, boys,
And every hour in the day,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
An' divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion
I shouldn't at all object
If Sambo's body should stop a ball
That was coming for me direct;
And the prod of a southern bagnet,
So liberal are we here,
I'll resign and let Sambo take it
On every day in the year!
On every day in the year, boys,
An' with none of your nasty pride
All my right in a Southern bagnet prod
Wid Sambo I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo
Should take his place and fight;
And it's better to have a naygur's hue
Than a liver that's wake an' white;
Though Sambo's black as the ace of spades,
His finger a thrigger can pull,
And his eye runs straight on the barrel sights
From mudher its thatch of wool!
So hear me all boys, darlings,
Don't think I'm tippin' you chaff,
The right to be kilt I'll divide wid him,
And give him the largest half.

GREENBACKS AND TAXES.

The Courts of this State have been the recipients of severe censure for decisions in relation to legal tenders. It having been decided in one case that legal tender notes are not receivable for taxes and in another instance that the law authorizing their issue was not constitutional, many persons, without reflecting upon the rules governing courts in making judicial decisions, have been disposed to charge the judges with improper motives. Those at all conversant with judicial proceedings, know well enough that unless courts are guided strictly by the law and evidence, there is no longer any guarantee for judicial purity. The private sentiments of the judge and juror must be kept carefully separated from their public duties as administrators of the law; the judicial ear must be deaf to public clamor, and open only to the voice of law and authority. Impartial adjudication of rights and wrongs seldom come out of passion. The question with an honest court is never "how will this decision affect this or that interest?" but "what says the law?" Having ascertained the dictates of that authority before which all must bend or be lost in anarchy, the court has nothing more to do but declare them. If decisions thus made, bear hardly upon the interests of the people, or seem to be the instruments of wrong, the fault lies in the law, not in the court. Thus if it be a hardship to be obliged to pay taxes in coin when private debts may be paid with legal tender notes, the fault must be attributed to the statute which requires such taxes to be paid in coin. The court cannot say that because persons may be subject to loss by the operation of the law, therefore the law shall be disregarded. That would be to transcend the power of the judiciary and to trench upon the legislative. If there is any wrong in this matter of paying taxes in coin only, it is a question for the legislature to deal with. Should it repeal the present statute and enact that taxes may be paid in any other currency the courts would be bound to recognize the act and enforce it, unless clearly unconstitutional.—Whether the legislature *should* meddle with the currency is another question, and must be decided by very different rules than those governing the courts. The legislature may ask, "what is policy?" Courts, above venality, never ask that question.

THE RAILROAD SURVEY.—Mr. Barry has been spending some time among the people on the west side of the river, and in looking over the country between Corvallis and Portland for an available railroad route. The result of his observations is the conclusion that almost a direct line between those two points can be located, with very light grades, and only a very few bridges to construct. He will soon organize a party for the purpose of making an accurate survey. We learn that the people of that side of the river offer much more liberal inducements to the work than could be obtained on the east side. The distance from Corvallis to Portland by way of the newly proposed route, is much less than that by the way of Salem and Oregon City. It is not impossible that if stock be freely taken on that side, as we hear it will be, the location will be made there, and thus, by their illiberality, the people of Linn, Marion and Clackamas will lose for themselves the main benefits of the road.—Sometime or other, a road will be built from Portland, to at least the head of the Valley, and its eventual location will depend more or less upon the present action of the parties connected with the survey of the California and Columbia river road. The people of the east side of the river, if they would consult their own interests, should not permit the location to go by default elsewhere.

ENROLLMENT OF OREGON.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SALEM, March 23, 1864.

Sub-Dist.	County.	Enrolling Officer.	No. of 1st Class.	No. of 2d Cla.
1	Jackson,	Chas. W. Savage,	737	181
2	Josephine,	George Thrasher,	336	46
3	Curry,	Michael Riley,	55	24
4	Douglas,	L. L. Williams,	617	255
5	Coos,	A. J. Moody,	143	34
6	Lane,	Wm. H. Haley,	715	244
7	Linn,	John Smith,	1076	415
8	Benton,	A. R. McConnell,	452	156
9	Polk,	Wm. Grant,	453	145
10	Marion,	Wm. Porter,	1100	376
11	Clackamas,	J. E. Harford,	526	206
12	Yamhill,	Henry Warren,	509	189
13	Tillamook,	C. H. Davidson,	29	12
14	Multnomah,	J. S. Newell,	1439	431
15	Washington,	Harvey Scott,	458	180
16	Columbia,	J. H. Watts,	195	12
17	Clatsop,	P. W. Gillette,	121	43
18	Wasco,	Nathan Olney,	1080	226
19	Umatilla,	Jasper W. Johnson,	232	47
20	Baker,	Wm. R. Park,	752	93
	Total,		11422	3589

The above may be taken as the result of the Enrollment of Oregon as required by the Act for "Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces," with the exception of the 18th Sub-District (Umatilla county), not yet completed. JULIUS M. KEELER, Captain and Prov. Marshal.

☞ The idea of amalgamation has found a new name. A curious book, entitled "Miscegenation," has just been published in New York. The word is from the Latin *miscere*, to mix, and *genus*, race. It is intended to replace the word amalgamation, which signifies merely the mixture of metals with quicksilver. The mixture of the different races of men has now found a word which exactly expresses the idea. The author of this book boldly takes the bull by the horns, and advocates a general mingling of all the races of men, including, of course, the union of whites and blacks. He denies that the white is the most perfect specimen of the human race, and insists that the "Miscegan of the future, the highest ideal of manhood, will be brown or yellow, and will represent African and Asiatic, as well as Caucasian blood. Its novel views are argued with singular eloquence, and display a great amount of curious learning. It is expected to cause a sensation in scientific as well as political circles.—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ The Richmond *Examiner* frankly but despondingly confesses that the time for carrying on aggressive hostilities against the North has passed. Scantiness of subsistence forbids anything more than a defensive campaign.

☞ The coppers are having a huge deal of trouble in one way and another, in the organization of "Dummycratic Clubs," and getting up Conventions. At Dallas, the other day, it was found difficult to procure a Secretary who was not either "unwell," or "could not write well enough." A week ago Saturday, they held a meeting at Silverton to organize a club. The affair went smoothly enough till the *larned* Secretary undertook to read the resolutions prepared for the occasion. He arose with the weight of the "constitution as it is" on his shoulders, and with his peculiar readiness in deciphering hieroglyphics, got through "whereas"—and then came to a dead halt. "Whereas," came again with a desperate jerk from the Secretary's gutteral channel—then a silence solemn and deep as the charnel house. "Whereas—humph—whereas," were the next words that broke upon the frozen air—but the *larned* Scribe could get no farther. Great drops of sweat stood out on his eyebrows, and glistening there a moment, ran in little furrowing rivulets down the face of the unwashed. It was no use; the cup would not pass. At this juncture, a doctor fellow who had been gathered in from Clackamas county, arose, and with oily persuasiveness, suggested that "though the Seckurtary were a *larned* man, the resolutions is too heavy for 'im" and that the distinguish-tinguished chairman had better try them.—Whereat, the chairman began to wriggle in his seat and protest he had left his "specs" at home, and must be excused. Another was appealed to—he too had left his "specs" at home; another, and still another—but with the same result; the resolutions went begging. But everything must have an end—the Japhet of the meeting found its father at last, and the resolutions were spelled out. They declared, in substance, "We want *say* we want Jeff Davis in place of Abelinkum, but we *do* say we don't want Abelinkum—we want the Constitution as it was and the Union as it is." After they had been disposed of, the Club took down the names of all the traitors present and all that could then be recollected, within a circuit of several miles, and then adjourned, to reflect upon the gloomy prospects of the confederate democracy.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The indefinite postponement in the legislature of the bill to raise the fares of the city street railroad, is the occasion of much rejoicing here to-night.

The steamer Oregon from Mazatlan, to-day, brings advices from San Blas and Tepic, which is virtually under the French control, although there are no forces there, the officers are carrying out all the orders of the French. An effectual blockade is being maintained of all the ports south of Manzillo.

The French land forces left Guadalajara on the 24th Feb., for Colima. Supposed engagement with the national forces has occurred before this.

The crop of Gen. Penn Johnston & Co., near Mazatlan, will yield 300 pounds per acre.

Henry M. Graham sues opposition steamship company for $25,000 damages sustained by detention on the isthmus, and second class accommodations instead of first class, as paid for.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The primary election for delegates to the Union State Convention yesterday resulted in the choice of 26 delegates on the regular ticket, and 26 on the independent.

The ladies of this city will hold a meeting at Platte's Hall, on Thursday next, to make arrangements for holding a Sanitary Fair.

A portion of the members of Columbian Engine company, having voted the opposition ticket at the election, yesterday, their engine house was entered by others of the company that voted the regular ticket, and smashed windows, bunks and furniture, out of revenge.

John Young, President of the Gould & Curry, and formerly Superintendent of the Almaden Mines, died to-day.

The Constitution, which sails to-morrow, will be furnished with armament similar to the Golden City.

The demand for money is unusually active. Bankers' rates, 1½@2; street rates, 2@3; currency bills, 50@54; gold, 5@6; legal tenders, heavy at 63@64.

Auction sales on the Sheriff's order to-day, 545 sacks superfine flour, country brands, 4 37½@4 50 per 196 pounds. Choice barley, 2¼ asked, 2¼ offered. Flour wheat inactive.—Millers are offering 1 75 for best samples.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to CRANDALL & WAITE, for advertising, job work or subscription to *Oregon Statesman*, will confer a special favor by sending the amounts due, to this office immediately. CRANDALL & WAITE.
Salem, Feb. 15, 1864. 50tf

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., by Elder Isom Crandill, David Goodlin, of Lane county, and Miss Rachel Leach, of Linn.

DIED.

On the 19th inst., Milton, son of Samuel and Sarah Ann Tillard, aged 7 months and 4 days.

On the 16th inst., of consumption, Anna C., wife of Thomas Thrasher, aged 47 years.

At Williamsburg, Josephine county, March 12, Charles Alexander, son of Benj. T. and Pauline Davis, aged 8 years.

At Wagner Creek, Jackson co., on the 15th inst., of scarlet fever, Miss Asenath C., only daughter of I. and R. A. Williams; aged 11 years, 4 months, and 23 days.

At Pleasant Hill, Lane county, March 22d, Rev. James Fisher, aged 45 years.

In Clackamas county, March 21, Jane, oldest daughter of Geo. W. and Frances Walling, aged 18 yrs., 2 mos., 5 days.

In Portland, March 23d, James, son of Robert and Eliza Parker, aged 18 years.

On March 17th, 1864, at the Siletz Indian Agency, Oregon, of hemorrhage of the lungs, A. F. Wiley, aged 26 years and 2 months. Deceased was a member of the Methodist Church, a devoted Christian and husband, and had been for some years connected with the order of I. O. O. F. He died strong in the faith that God was his friend, and that Jesus Christ was his redeemer. He leaves a wife, to whom he had been married but three years, and many friends, to mourn his loss. May God protect him, and meet him in eternal bliss. B. SIMPSON.

Special Notices.

Church Dedication.—*Mr. Editor:* The dedication of the Catholic Church in Salem is appointed for the 10th of April (second Sunday after Easter). The Most Rev. Archbishop Blanchet, assisted by his Clergy, will perform the ceremony. Solemn High Mass at half-past ten A. M. The sermon on the occasion by Rev. Father Florens, Pastor of Portland. Respectfully, yours, F. DIELEMAN,
March 28, 1864-2w4 Catholic Priest in Salem.

A. F. & A. M.

SALEM LODGE No. 4 holds its regular communications on the second and fourth Fridays in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
T. H. Cox, Sec'y. 50tf GEO. A. EDES, W. M.

**Brown