The Oregon Statesman.

THE PRESIDENT'S VINDICATION.

The Frankfort, Ky., *Commonwealth* publishes the following letter, embodying the substance of what the President said to Governor Bramlette and a Kentucky committee during an interview at Washington:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 4.

A. G. Hodges, Frankfort, Ky.—My Dear Sir: You ask me to put in writing the substance of what I verbally said the other day, in your presence, to Governor Bramlette and Senator Dixon. It was about as follows:

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred on me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took, that I would, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administrations, this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary, abstract judgment, on the moral question of slavery. I had publicly declared this many times and in many ways. And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling.

I did understand, however, that my oath to preserve the Constitution to the best of my ability imposed upon me the duty of preserving, by indispensable means, that government, that nation of which the constitution was the organic law. Was it possible to lose the nation and yet preserve the constitution? By general law, life and limb must be protected, yet often a limb is amputated to save a life, but a life is never wisely given to save a limb. I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Constitution through the preservation of the nation. Right or wrong, I assume this ground and now avow it. I could not feel that to the best of my ability I had even tried to preserve the constitution, if, to save slavery or any minor matter, I should permit the wreck of government, country and constitution, all together. When early in the war General Fremont attempted military emancipation, I forbade it, because I did not then think it an indispensable necessity.—When, a little later, Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, suggested the arming of negroes, I objected, because I did not yet think it an indispensable necessity. When, still later, General Hunter attempted military emancipation, I again forbade it, because I did not yet think the indespensable necessity had come.

When, in March and May and July, 1862, I made earnest and successive appeals to the border States to favor compensated emancipation, I believed the indispensable necessity for military emancipation would come unless averted by that measure. They declined the measure, and I was, in my best judgment, driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union, and with it the Constitution, or of laying strong hand upon the colored element. I chose the latter. In choosing it, I hoped for greater gain than loss; but of this I was not entirely confident. More than a year of trial now shows no loss by it in our foreign relations; none in our popular sentiment; none in our white military force—no loss by anyhow or anywhere. On the contrary it shows a gain of quite a hundred and thirty thousand soldiers, seamen and laborers. These are palpable facts, about which, as facts, there can be no caviling. We have the men, and we could not have had them without the measure.

And now, let every Union man who complains of the measure test himself by writing down in one line that he is for subduing the rebellion by force of arms, and in the next that he is for taking these hundred and thirty thousand men, from the Union side, and placing them where they would be but for the measure he condemns. If he cannot face his cause so stated, it is only because he cannot face the truth.

I add a word which was not in the verbal conversation. I telling this tale, I attempt no compliment to my own sagacity, I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me. Now, at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party devised or expected.—God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also, that we of the North, as well you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new cause to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

FROM DOUGLAS COUNTY.

GREEN VALLEY, May 25, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN: Having a leisure moment, I thought perhaps it might be improved to some little advantage by informing you and the numerous readers of the *Statesman*, "how the world wags" in this section of Uncle Sam's domains.

The approaching election seems to absorb the attention of the people at present—speculating as to the probable result, and the effect it will have upon the "Nigger Question."

The scarcity of rain thus far has caused much anxiety among the farmers, and almost a total failure of crops is apprehended, unless it soon rains; and of this desirable object at present there is no indication. The people of Oregon have long been blessed with abundant harvest, and thereby been led to expect a continuation—a lesson that, even if it is pinching, may in the eyes of Providence not be amiss.

Pardon me now, Mr. Editor, if I digress while I speak a word in favor of your paper: The *Statesman* is read extensively in this vicinity, and pronounced by all—the best paper on the coast. Its approach to our rural homes is always hailed with delight.

Yesterday a large concourse of people assembled at Oakland to listen to the county candidates set forth their claims. His Excellency Governor Gibbs being present, and accompanied by Gen. Lane. The candidates waived the privilege of speaking in order to listen to these gentlemen.—The would-be President led forth, arrayed with numerous documents, and a claw-hammer coat. The doctrine of secession was fully justified by him, as was also a memorable speech said to have been delivered by him; wherein that arch-traitor Jeff. Davis is called the "truest and bravest of patriots."

Failing to make an impression by argument, he resorted to ridicule, but soon found his equal in the person of our Governor, whose first appearance was greeted with tremendous applause, and so throughout. You may safely set Douglas down for 300 majority for Henderson.

The glorious victories of our army have given us great joy, and we hope, trust and pray that this wicked rebellion will soon be crushed. At the conclusion of the speaking exercises, three rousing cheers were given for Grant and our army, three for honest Old Abe, and three more for his Excellency Addison C. Gibbs, whom all good people delight to call our Governor.

The men of copper propensities are somewhat scarce in this vicinity, and they know that they have not a shadow of success. The V. and K. resolutions are their war hobby—their war cry.

But by the way, where is Col. Kelly? We are informed there is such a man. Is he aware that his cause is declining in these parts? O, could his stately dimensions be seen to tower among the hills of Umpqua, then might his opponent tremble! Is he elastic in step, faultless in form!—Then, according to copper logic, he must be the man. If hight, form, appearance, constitute the requisite qualities for office, truly may we lament that we have not a Porter or some modern giant to successfully contest this present canvass.

What induces me to speak thus, is, whenever anything was said in relation to our candidate for Congress, the Davis sympathizers invariably boasted of the Colonel's hight, depth and length of body. Never fear our verdict—the Union now and forever, is our watch word.

OBSERVER.

☞ English papers say that wholesale pillage of the unfortunate sufferers followed immediately upon the recent disaster at Sheffield. Brutal and shameless mobs crowded the public houses, and all the atrocities of wrecking were committed to a very great extent.

THE LATEST.—We are again ahead of all other weekly papers in the State, with Eastern News by telegraph.

CIRCULAR.

The Oregon Educational Association and State Teachers' Institute was organized at Salem, July 31, 1861. The number of members enrolled was thirty-five. The next annual session was held in Salem, commencing July 30th, 1862. The number of members present seven, enrolled members five.

The next and last annual session was held in Eugene City, commencing August 5th, 1863. Of the sixty members of the Association but five were present; since that time twenty eight more have joined. The Association now numbers eighty-eight members. The next annual session will be held in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, commencing August 2d, 1864.

Some of the sessions of this Association, we are proud to say, were interesting, and seemed to indicate a bright future for the association, and with it the public schools of this State; while others, we are sorry to say, were not so encouraging. Yet, we do not attribute this to a want of interest by the teachers, for in so doing we might be too severe, however, if they are indifferent on the subject of education and to the success of the public schools, it is because something more absorbing engages their attention. We confess we are at a loss to know what that could be without it be present preservation.

It is true our State is young, the people very much scattered, and traveling conveniences poor; but this should only stimulate us to greater exertion, and plant within us a determination to overcome them by encouraging immigration and internal improvements.—Our State is young in years, but let her be wise in the advancement of public schools. The people are scattered in position, but let them be united in promoting the cause of education. Traveling conveniences are poor, but let the general dissemination of knowledge be great.

The benefits resulting from these conventions are inestimable. To the professional teacher, who has spent years in the school room, there is an extensive field of labor. He may not only catch up ideas that will be profitable to himself, but above all he may impart his experimental knowledge of teaching to the young tutor who is in so great need of such instruction. School superintendents and those teachers who, in no sense of the term, are fixtures—teaching three months here and three months there, injuring themselves as teachers and doing little or no good—and the trustees of such schools would, we think, be enabled to discharge their duty more perfectly. Besides, to the best method of imparting instruction by our most experienced educators, we would add the benefits resulting from a uniformity of text books, an interchange of opinion on school government and discipline, the consideration of the latest improvements in the art of teaching, strengthening, correcting and encouraging one another, exercising a wholesome influence on public opinion in favor of free schools, the annihilation of the "book bound" method of teaching, and the establishment of a living general system.

System in schools is indispensable to success. System is the "sine qua non" of improvement. System in thought, system in word, and system in deed. The young mind has a sufficiently difficult task to perform without having everything mixed up confusedly by some foggy-minded, unsystematic teacher.

Similar institutes have been organized in other States. The great results produced have more than paid the time and expense. No one can be blind to the fact that the working, living teachers thus organized form a nucleus around which the cohorts of improvement rally. The convention held in our sister State, California, we hail with pride. It shows them to be alive to the claims of the age upon them. Its results prove them to be living, moving and enthusiastic. First: They established an educational journal—*The California Teacher*. Second: They adopted a uniform series of text books. Third: They acted upon the question of State tax for the support of public schools. Fourth: They organized a State Educational and Professional Society. Fifth: The consequent issue of State diplomas and certificates. These beneficial results, teachers of Oregon, are within your grasp. All you have to do is to come and take them, and by so doing burst the shackles that have so long disgraced us. Let us speak to the people of this State and to our legislators in tones that will not be misunderstood. If we do not work for ourselves who will. The course of California is onward, and shall we not marshal our battalions for the march?—Let the teachers of this State, every school superintendent, both ex and elect, and His Excellency the Governor, by their presence at Albany next August, answer this question.

The poet says, "Westward the star of empire takes its way." What zeal, what animation should characterize us when we consider that the teachers of this coast are the pioneers of this westward progression. The whole world is at their heels. This mighty tide of civilization that has been flowing westward for centuries will culminate here; and the murmuring waves of the Pacific will lull its progress, until this coast will be unrivalled in wealth, population and power. Then is it unimportant that we build a good foundation for our future greatness? Let our school system be the best possible, then the proper education of the young will be a fixed fact, and the success and prosperity of the coming age will be the result.

The peculiar model of this government is such that to perpetuate it requires a general dissemination of knowledge. Despotism lives with ignorance and darkness, and dies in civilization and light. For self-government man must be educated. He must know what to ask, when to ask, how to ask, and what to expect after he has asked. He must be competent to weigh candidly every act of the government, every word of our statesmen, and not suffer himself to be led to ruin by some fascinating, glittering, ideal right.

The time must and will come when every man will be his own leader; then the problem of self-government will no longer be considered simply solved—it will be proved. While stern but just necessity is calling the attention of the people to the war-like arts and sciences, we should in a corresponding degree advocate the peaceful arts and sciences. When a nation however great begins and continues to emulate the soldier, and march the public mind rank and file in a military channel, there is no more sure sign of decay, no more certain road to ruin. Peaceful arts and sciences are essential to prosperity. However, this war must go on till the last traitor puts down his arms, and we as teachers bid it God speed. But we should labor with increased zeal, so that, when the war is over—the Union restored, we may be enabled to influence the public mind to take the right course. Then while our brave soldiers are fighting our battles on the field, and we planting our standard on the demolished battlements of despotism, we may fight the battles of a century hence, and win for freedom, and by the overthrow of ignorance secure for the Stars and Stripes a refuge in the heart of every unborn son of America.

Friends of education, let us have an interesting session of the Institute at Albany next August. To those, whose minds are absorbed with "now," present profit and enjoyment, and whose soul does not go out to posterity with a heart and a hand for their advancement, we have nothing to say. We do not expect their attendence or co-operation,—more, we do not want it. But the friends of education we cordially invite and shall expect their attendance and aid.

ORDER OF EXERCISES OF THE OREGON STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

On Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.—10 A. M., Election of Officers for the ensuing year; 1 P. M., Opening Address by Hon. A. C. Gibbs; P. M., Mental Arithmetic by Prof. Haley of Monmouth; P. M., Practical Arithmetic by W. W. Beach; Essay by Miss S. A. Corneil; Evening Lecture by Hon. R. E. Stratton.

Wednesday.—9 A. M., Algebra by B. Robb; A. M., Geometry by Prof. Odell, of Albany; A. M., Phonography and Phonetics by Dr. T. W. Davenport; 1 P. M., Grammar by M. F. Jones; P. M., Elocution by Prof. L. J. Powell; P. M., Essay by Miss O. Whitson; Evening Lecture by Prof. S. H. Marsh.

Thursday.—9 A. M., Physiology by T. H. Crawford; A. M., Penmanship by A. C. Daniels; A. M., Miscellaneous; 1 P. M., History by F. Stilson; P. M., Natural Philosophy by Prof. E. P. Henderson; Essay by S. L. Simpson; Evening Lecture by Hon. E. D. Shattuck.

Friday.—9 A. M., Moral Science by S. H. Stinson; A. M., Political Economy by C. B. Rowland; A. M., Public Schools by C. T. Finlayson; Poem by P. S. Knight; 1 P. M., School Law by C. P. Crandall; Miscellaneous; Evening Lecture by Rev. S. G. Irvin.

Arrangements will be made by the citizens of Albany for the accommodation of those who may attend the Institute from abroad, *free of charge*.

Teachers, on their arrival in Albany, will please call at the office of Judge Powell, who will assign them the places selected for their accommodation.

All correspondence in reference to the Institute should be addressed to A. C. Daniels, Recording Secretary, Salem.

C. T. FINLAYSON,
A. C. DANIELS,
F. STILSON, } Executive Com.

J. E. B. STUART.—The rebel General Jeb Stuart, who was buried at Richmond, on the 13th of May, was quite a hero when the McClellan incubus oppressed the National army, and discouraged dashing enterprise. A native of Virginia and a graduate of West Point, Stuart won his spurs in the early part of the war upon his native soil. His raid on the White House, during the Peninsula campaign, and his circuit of McClellan's lines, after the battle of Antietam, gave him a great reputation among rebels and copperheads. As soon as the National cavalry was properly organized by Hooker, Stuart was eclipsed; and from that time until his death, though he continued in active service in Virginia, he did nothing to sustain the fame he had so cheaply acquired. During the present campaign rebel cavalry have hardly given symptoms of vitality.

☞ White & Bauer, General News Agents, San Francisco, have supplied us with full files of late Eastern papers. This firm is in receipt of all the principal American and Foreign periodicals, and will supply all orders promptly, for books, papers, stationery, music, fancy articles, &c.

☞ Maximilian, the would-be Emperor, has a great desire to visit New York and order his wearing apparel from Heuston, Hastings & Co. of that city, who are so well known in California as the most successful merchants we ever had, and the grand secret of their success is honorable dealing, good goods, and strict attention to business.

☞ Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward have been appointed Commissioners to settle the claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company and of the Hudson's Bay Company, under the Oregon Boundry Treaty of 1846. They are to render a decision within 2d months, and in case of disagreement the King of Italy is to appoint an arbiter, the decision of whom shall be final.

LATEST—BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGON STATESMAN.

MARYSVILLE, Saturday Eve., 9 o'clock.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A letter from Edinburg, Shenandoah Valley, says a reconnoisance in force found the enemy four thousand strong in our front.

The following is the conclusion of the action of the Radical Convention:

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Col. Moss, of Mo., moved that John C. Fremont be declared the nominee of the Convention for President of the United States. Amendment offered that the nomination be referred to a Convention, to be held at Cleveland on the first Monday of September. Lost, only nine votes in the affirmative. Motion to adjourn, lost. The nomination of Fremont was then made by acclamation.

John Cochrane of New York, Grant and Butler of Massachusetts were nominated for Vice President. Gilbert of New York took the chair. The nomination of Cochrane was confirmed with but few negative votes.

At the evening session, the following National Committee was appointed: New York, Edward Gilbert, Walter H. Shype, Frederick Kopp. Ohio, Bird B. Chapman. Missouri, Emile Bretorius, Cas. Moss. Kansas, C. W. Leggate. New Jersey, L. Merrier. Penn., J. H. Barker. Mass., Wendell Phillips. Iowa, J. P. Steinborn. Maryland, Wm. Sneither. Indiana, Chas. Post. Illinois, Casper Buttz.

Gilbert reported the name of the party as Radical Democracy, which was adopted.

After some further unimportant business, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A special to the *Evening Telegraph* has news from Johnston, and says Sherman arrived at Dalton on the 20th and pushed reinforcements through to McPherson, who was expected to reach Atlanta by Saturday, 24th, unless a heavy force of rebels met him on the way. At last accounts he was at Sweetwater Town, and had driven the rebels across Powder and Nickajack creeks, and got possession of the bridge across Chattahoochie Creek, 15 miles from Atlanta.

The main army, under Thomas, reached and captured Marietta on the 30th, taking 400 prisoners, a railroad train with sick and wounded rebels, several guns and some small arms. Johnston, with fragments of his desponding army, had crossed Chattahoochie creek, and was falling back to Atlanta.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—The steamer Senator arrived this morning from the Mexican coast. All quiet at Mazatlan. She brings 150,000 in treasure, and a large quantity of ores.

Mexico dates to the 26th April, represent that the liberal party were holding their own against the French everywhere.

"THE COMING HOUR."

"The coming hour!" How many think of the hour when we must decide the fate of our State? How many are lukewarm careless and indifferent? Up, friends! Lay not supinely, in the hour of your country's trial! Up, ye who love your houses, your freedom, your country and its laws!

What will you have? Where are your thoughts, your hopes, and your reliance?—Know ye not that it is only to the vigilant belongs the land of peace, the chaplet of unity, and the wreath of progress. Why hand ye, then, lea and enticed from the path of energy? Have you a country, "Wife, children and friends?" Are they dear to you? Is peace sweet? Are war and disunion to be avoided? If so, they can only be avoided by means. Means must be used, or the end will never be accomplished. Causes produce effects. The effects are the result. The result the end. The end union, harmony, prosperity, and a country.

Your *votes* are a means. Cast them for the Union and constitution. The constitution is a means which keeps in motion the machinery of government. Unless proper means are used, the machinery breaks, the government tumbles, the Union is gone, war follows as a sequence, the end is lost and *ruin follows*.

Are you Americans? Are you the citizens one common country. Lovers of freedom!—Come forth! Arise, *en masse*. Vote for Union men—sustain the administration, and thereby uphold the government.

Ladies of Oregon! Do you love your homes, your firesides, your children and the Union? If so, then help, for none can help more, to save our glorious but now dimmed country.

Old men, venerable and aged, aid our holy cause. Come one, come all—to the polls, and in the "coming hour," save Oregon, the Union, the government and country. "*Esto perpetua*." AJAX.

SALEM, May 10, 1864.

A MISTAKE.—The compositor substituted the word "unconstitutional" for "unconditional" where we spoke of the Union men of Multnomah, in our extra of Saturday. The same error occurs in our quotation of Mr. Atkinson in the same issue. It was one of the consequences of going to press in haste, and we hope did not mislead any one as to our estimate of the *unconditional* Union men of Multnomah.

McMAHAN'S, Polk county, May 31, 1864.

ED. STATESMAN: As I have, on several occasions, been spoken of as an imported voter, allow me to state to the citizens of Polk county that I am not that kind of stock. I am engaged in building a house on my farm, which I have owned for nearly three years, during which time I have paid the full amount of the assessments on the same, as our county records will show.

The only mention made to me personally about voting, was by Mr. McMahan, he stating that I could not vote at this election, as I had not been six months in the State. I have had no offer of bribes from political organizations or individuals, and as I hold that every man, in order to be a good citizen, must be a law-abiding citizen, I have not had any intention of going to the polls at this election.

I make the above statement, not as a politician—for whom a liberal allowance should be made—but as a Christian, who has ever been taught to fear God and regard man; and in justice to Mr. McMahan and the party with whom he acts, and to vindicate my own personal character.

By giving publicity to the above, you will confer a favor on a Union man. WM. McLEOD.

☞ Mr. O'Meara writes to the Albany *Journal* that his remarks at Scio were misrepresented. What he *did* say was this:

If you look in the dictionaries, you will find that "loyalty" means devotion or allegiance to a sovereign, or prince, and not to a nation or country. *In that sense* of the word, I thank God there is not a drop of loyal blood in my veins, nor is there in the veins of any Democrat or true freeman. I have *patriotic* blood, not *loyal* blood, in my veins, and so have all Democrats. The word "loyalty" ought to be stricken from the *American* vocabulary.

We give O'Meara the full benefit of his explanation, but must remark that he labors to make a distinction where no difference exists. The word *loyalty* is in every day use, and has a certain, definite, signification, which every one understands, and no one mistakes who does not *want* to do so. It means faithful support of the government under which we live. We do not use it with the meaning which was given it a hundred years ago, but with the common acceptation of the present day. The word ought *not*, in our opinion, "to be stricken from the American vocabulary," and is not likely to be until the men who are led by O'Meara and Jo Lane cease to render its use and enforcement necessary to the peace and unity of the nation.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—Mr. Winter Davis of Maryland, has the House of Representatives, has offered the following:

Whereas, The following announcement appeared in the *Moniteur*, the French official organ, namely; "The Emperor's Government has received from that of the United States satisfactory evidence of the disposition by the Senate of the resolution of the House of Representatives relative to Mexico; and it is known besides that the Senate indefinitely postponed the question, which in any event the Executive would not have sanctioned"—Therefore, *Resolved*, That the President communicate to the House, if not inconsistent with the public interests, any explanation which has been given by the Government to the French Emperor relative to the resolution of the House.

Adopted almost unanimously.

Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, May 30—Midnight.—A portion of Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred not being needed for offensive operations, they have been transferred, under command of Gen. Smith, to the Army of the Potomac, and are supposed to have formed a junction by this time.

Dispatches from General Canby state that he is actively engaged in re-supplying the troops brought back by Banks, and is organizing the forces west of the Mississippi. In the division which now includes the departments of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana, Rosecrans, Steele and Banks remain in command of their respective departments under orders from Gen. Canby. (Signed.) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Dispatches from General Grant, dated 6 o'clock P.M., at Hawes' Shop, read as follows:

The enemy came over on our left and attacked us. They were repulsed with heavy slaughter. To relieve Warren, who was on our left, Meade speedily ordered an attack by the balance of our line. Hancock was the only one who received the orders in time to make an attack before dark. He drove the enemy from his entrenched skirmishing line, and still holds it. I have no report to make of the losses, but suppose them to be light.

Other official dispatches, not from Grant, were received at the same time, and give more details, as follows:

Warren holds his ground, with advantage, seven miles from Richmond. He reports that he has taken a considerable number of prisoners, and that there are many rebel dead on the field; he makes no report of his own loss.

His latest dispatch says that the enemy are moving to his left, apparently to clear the approach to Richmond in that direction.

On our right, an action has been raging ever since dark, but now it has closed. As soon as the enemy attacked Warren's left, Wright and Hancock were ordered to pitch in, but they don't seem to have been ready till after nightfall. No report has been received from them yet.

The other dispatch, above referred to, dated 6 o'clock, P.M., states that in Hancock's attack last night, Col. Brooks drove the enemy out of a strongly entrenched line and holds it. Losses are not reported.

Burnside's whole corps got across Tolopatamox creek last evening, and is in full connection with Warren.

Opening indications this morning are that the enemy have fallen back south of the Chickahominy.

(Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, May 31—11:30 P.M.—The following was received from Butler yesterday:

All day heavy firing was heard in the vicinity of Mechanicsville.

Six refugees from Richmond report that Grant was on the Mechanicsville turnpike, and that he was driving the enemy.

A woman reports that a meeting was held yesterday while she was in Richmond, to see whether the city should be surrendered or burned. The Mayor advocated a surrender and was put in Castle Thunder last evening.

The enemy attacked my lines yesterday and were repulsed. To-day, all day, they have been demonstrating against my works on Spring Hill, on the eastern bank o. the Appotomax, but were repulsed.

(Signed) STANTON.

Our forces burned a million dollars worth of cotton at Rome.

NEW YORK, May 31.—An Atlanta dispatch to the Richmond *Enquirer* dated the 26th says the people of northern Georgia are crowding into Atlanta to await the impending struggle. The Committee are doing all that is possible and appeals to the people of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, to aid them immediately. help is needed for the destitute women and children.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, May 30.—From present appearances the Radical Convention to-morrow will be large. A large number of Missourians in attendance. Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, also a large representation from Michigan, Wisconsin, New York, Kansas and New Jersey; Massachusetts is represented, but not largely.

The Germans have delegations from 12 States, some of whom held informal meetings yesterday. A free interchange of views took place and resolutions in favor of Fremont and against Lincoln were passed. Also, against the suppression of the press; the trial by jury, and protesting against any infringement of this right, as destructive of human liberty; favoring an amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery and endorsing the Monroe doctrine, and the one term principle as absolutely necessary to check corruption.

Apparently the delegation from New York of war democrats are in favor of the nomination of Grant, with Fremont for Vice President, but none other.

Indications are that Grant will be withdrawn and Fremont nominated without much opposition.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Convention called to order at 11 o'clock, ex-Governor Johnson of Pennsylvania chosen temporary chairman.

Committee on permanent organization reported, for President, John Cochrane of New York, 18 Vice Presidents, and 4 Secretaries. Mr. Cochrane returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and addressed the convention at considerable length.

At the afternoon session, the Committee on Credentials reported and found the following States represented: Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Maine, Indiana, New Hampshire and District of Columbia.

The following is the substance of the resolutions reported:

1st, That the Federal Union shall be preserved.

2d, That the Constitution and laws of the United States must be obeyed.

3d, That the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms and without compromise.

4th, That the rights of free speech, press, *habeas corpus*, must be held inviolate save in districts where martial law has been proclaimed.

5th, That the rebellion has destroyed slavery and the Federal constitution should be amended to prohibit its re-establishment and secure to all men absolute equality before law.

6th, That integrity and economy is demanded at all times in administration of the government, and that in time of war want of them is criminal.

7th, That the right of asylum, except for crime and subject to law, is the recognized principle of American liberty, and any violation of it cannot be overlooked and must not go unrebuked.

8th, National policy known as the Monroe doctrine has become a recognized principle, and that the establishment of anti-republican government on this continent by an foreign power cannot be tolerated.

9th, That the gratitude and support of the nation is due the brave soldiers and earnest leaders of the Union army and navy for their heroic achievements in defense of our imperilled country.

10th, That we favor the one-term policy for the President.

11th, That the constitution should be so amended as that the President and Vice President should be elected by a direct vote of the people.

12th, That the question of the reconstruction of the rebellious States belong to the people through their Representatives in Congress, and not to the Executive.

13th, The confiscation of the lands of the rebels and their distribution among soldiers and actual settlers is a wise measure.

The resolutions were voted upon separately and adopted.

Motion for the convention to proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President was carried.

☞ If any of our readers have thought that the *Statesman* has been too exclusively devoted to current politics of late, our apology must be the absorbing interest felt by all classes in the result, and our belief that the welfare of our country depends upon the success of the political party of whose cause the *Statesman* has been the advocate. Nor can we promise to abstain from politics in the future. Our aim and endeavor is to make the *Statesman* the first political paper in the State, and a complete record of current events. But we do intend, now that election is over, to devote some part of our columns to the discussion of matters not connected with politics. Whatever relates to the welfare and prosperity of our State, will have notice, with such comments as appear to be called for.

"ANOTHER LIE NAILED" AND CLINCHED.

ED. STATESMAN: It appears that "nails" *rather hurt* Mr. N. T. Caton, and he has made an effort to *draw* them, by inserting in his defense, the name of J. H. Moores instead of I. R. Moores. Now Mr. Editor, it is very convenient for Mr. C. to endeavor to evade the matter in that way, since he knows that J. H. Moores is absent from the State, and will not be home until after the election. He, Caton, says that I am mistaken, in what he said; but I can assure him that I was *not* mistaken. He said, Mr. *J. R. Moores*, not J. H.—this I can prove by Maj. Magone, the chairman of the meeting, and many others. I know at the time that J. R. were not the correct initials of either of the Mr. Moores, but I supposed that he meant I. R., as it was nearer that way than J. H.; everybody knows that J. and I. are often taken the one for the other, but H. and R. are never so taken. But what difference would it make, as to the facts in the case, whether it J. H., or I. R.? as they are full partners, and constitute the firm? But, Mr. Caton says that "I. R. Moores *denies* signing the statement made over his signature." I hope Mr. C. will excuse me, when I tell him *that I can not believe that I. R. Moores did any such thing*; since Judge Boise, Major Magone and Samuel Allen have all heard I. R. Moores say that he *did* sign the statement in question; and I can not think that he has denied it to Caton and owned it to others; I have too much confidence in Col. Moores to believe any such *stuff*. But Mr. Caton still insists that my brother did act dishonestly, because he said in a letter to J. H. Moores, that "it was the duty of all loyal men to take the currency of the country at par." Now, I ask any honest man if the expressing of such an opinion is evidence that a man is dishonest? Did not the Legislature of Washington Territory, at its last session, express such an opinion, in the shape of a law? Do not all the *loyal* people of the Eastern States pass the currency of government of the United States at par? And when greenbacks were first put in circulation on the Pacific Coast, there were very many good men who thought that all loyal men ought to take greenbacks at par; and *they did take them at par themselves*, and used their influence to keep them at par; but the speculators of San Francisco and elsewhere controlled the money market, in spite of all that good, honest, loyal Union men could do. Now, when my brother was convinced that Mr. Moores would have to lose some $12 on those greenbacks, he told old Mother Moores, at her house in Salem, about the first week in October last, *that he would send the money to make it as good as gold*; and that was long before he had any idea of being a candidate at the Albany Convention. Now, Mr. Editor, I have no idea that Mr. Caton, in his heart, believes that J. H. D. Henderson is a dishonest man; and had Mr. C. one-half the *honesty* and *patriotism*, he would never stoop so low as to defame an honest man, simply because he is the Union candidate for Congress. But, we cannot expect anything better from such a source; Caton must excuse me if I have driven the nails a little tighter, and clinched them. And now, I hope that I shall not be under the necessity of noticing him at any future time; as he is rather too much of "*nigger-equality man*" to suit my taste. He told me "*that he would rather have 'Negro Johnson' elected to Congress than my brother.*" Therefore, I conclude that Caton considers himself nearer on a level with "Negro Johnson" than with my brother, and I agree with him in that particular.

E. P. HENDERSON.

Domestic Items.

....A letter from Roseburg informs us that a melancholy accident haypened at Oak Grove Station, 12 miles south of that place, on the 2d inst., S. L. Stevenson, keeper of the stage station at Oak Grove, was leading a horse, with the rope around his hand. The horse taking fright, Mr. S. could not disentangle himself, and was dragged with great force for some distance, killing him before the horse was stopped. He was a man of about 55 years of age, and leaves a family.

....The county canvass closed with a spirited discussion, at Moores' Hall, on Friday night, between J. C. Cartwright and Richard Williams, on the side of the Union, and J. Woodsides and N. T. Caton for the democrats. I. R. Moores also took the stand and refuted some of the statements of Mr. Caton relative to Mr. Henderson.

....On the 25th ult., a man named Smith, a packer, was murdered at Umatilla, in cold blood, at midnight, by one Jo Simpson, once a barkeeper at the Dalles. Simpson fled, but was afterward arrested and committed for trial.

....Early peas are in market. Mr. D. C. Pearson, who has a fine garden near town, on the last of May presented us with a mess—the first of the season

....The Willamette below the falls, is undergoing its usual spring rise, caused by the high water in the Columbia. The lower part of Portland is submerged.

....A mast is being erected at Portland, 181 feet high, from which to swing the telegraph wire across the stream to the top of a tall pine.

....The shipments of treasure per Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, for Monday and Tuesday, foot up $75,000. This is exclusive of $50,000 shipped on Dalles account. The shipment for this morning will be $40,000.—*Mountaineer*.

....The O. S. N. Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company in Portland on the 15th of June.

....The steamer Oregon on her last trip for San Francisco, took away $330,000, the produce of our northern mines.

....The body of Jas. Langhlin, who was drowned in the Columbia near Dalles City, about three weeks since, has been recovered, after lying in the water about two weeks.

....Our citizens will have the benefit of a rare musical entertainment this week. Ossian E. Dodge, the popular vocalist, who has been before the public for the last twenty-five years, proposes to give a concert, literary, musical, and humorous, in Moore's Hall on Friday evening next. There are but few who have not heard of Dodge—and although the literary world for near a century past have been divided in opinion as to whether "Ossian ever sung," the musical public have now an opportunity of hearing and seeing the renowned bard himself. He is accompanied by Mr. Wm. Hayward, who is spoken of as the best ballad singer living.

....The water in the Columbia river is now very nearly if not quite up to the high water mark of 1861. It still lacks some eight feet of the high water mark of '62. The present stage of water is wonderful, considering that there was comparatively little snow last winter.—*Mountaineer*.

....Glass & Holder, of Corvallis, were awarded the first premium for the best plow, at the late meeting of the Linn county Agricultural Society.

....The following have been elected officers of the Middle Fork Road: A. S. Patterson, Pres't; M. Wilkins, Vice do; J. B. Underwood, Sec'y; E. F. Skinner, Treas.; B. J. Pengra, Superin't. An assessment of 5 per cent. was levied on the capital stock of the company. The company for surveying the road will leave Eugene City tomorrow.

....The saw-mill of Forsythe, Patterson & Co., standing on the bank of the river just below the steamboat landing, in this place, was discovered to be on fire about 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning, but too late for the efforts of the citizens to be of any avail in stopping the flames. The building and contents were destroyed, with the exception of part of the machinery. It is not known how the fire originated. The loss is about $3,000. The destruction of this mill, besides being a serious inconvenience to the portion of the community engaged in building, falls heavily upon the proprietors, honest, hard-working, and industrious young men, who were beginning after a few months of hard labor to get permanently established. We learn that it is their intention to rebuild the mill as soon as possible, and to aid them in this enterprise, a sum of near $1,000 has been contributed by a number of liberal-minded citizens of Salem.

....The O. S. N. Company has made a reduction of $10 per ton on flour shipped from Portland or Dalles to Umatilla and Wallula.

....We learn from the Washington *Standard* that the extensive saw mills of George A. Meiggs, at Port Madison, W. T., embracing a foundry and machine shop, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday, May 22d. The loss of Mr. Meiggs is stated at $200,000, but with his usual energy, he has already commenced the erection of a new mill.

....The Lewiston *Age* says that Mr. Hill Beachy and Page, the latter one of the murderers, have left for the mountains in search of the bodies of Magruder, and the other men who were murdered with him.

....Prices current in Portland as follows: Flour, Imperial Standard, $8, country brands, $6 and $7; wheat, $1a$1,15; oats, 65a70c; bran and shorts, per ton $20; middlings, $30; hay, $15; eggs, 18a20c; chickens, $4a$5; bacon, sides, 15c; hams, 15a16c; lard, in tins, 16c, in kegs, 13c; teas, 65a$1; sugars, crushed 20c, S. F. Refined, 16c, Island, 12a14; N. O., 14a15; China No. 1, 15c; salt, $30a$40 per ton; coffee, 26a30c; wool, 20a22c.

....In San Francisco, May 24, extra brands of Oregon flour were quoted at $7 50 in quarter sacks. The best brands of S. F. superfine were quoted at the same price.

....The *Oregonian* learns that on the morning of May 17th, twelve well-armed Snakes attacked a small party of white men near the Mountain House, half way between the Dalles and Canyon City, and killed one of the party, B. Harding, and wounded another, an old man named Rogers. The rest escaped uninjured. Harding leaves a family in or near Portland.

....The body of a man named Wm. Carr was found a short distance from Canyon City, on the 12th ult. Carr is supposed to have been murdered.

....About a fortnight since, while prospecting for quartz on the South Boise, Fred. Patterson and his party found a camp of Snakes. A desperate fight ensued, in which twelve of the Siwashes were killed and twenty of their squaws captured. One white man was wounded.—*Oregonian*.

SCOVILL'S SYRUP.

WE THINK THERE IS NO MEDICINE so efficacious in removing humors from the blood as SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. It is recommended by Physicians in all parts of the country, for the cure of Scrofula, etc. Pimples or sores indicate that the system is out of order. Unless something is done to cleanse the blood of these impurities, the result may be in a more serious disease, such as Scrofula, Syphilitic, etc. Those who wish to find a most efficacious remedy, and yet have no confidence in Patent Medicines generally, will never regret a trial of SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418, Front street San Francisco. 1mis11

CROUP.

MOTHERS WHO VALUE THE life of their children should always keep DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM on hand, which, if given every few minutes, in the first stages of this disease, will give almost immediate relief and reduce the inflammation, and cause the child to throw off the mucus which causes suffocation.

How many a mother has waked up at at midnight, and found her child breathing hard, attended with peculiar whistling or barking cough, which would be relieved by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, and repay a thousand times the cost, by having it once in time of need, to give relief to the struggling child!

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