## JACOB CONSER & SONS. Produce & Commission Merchants

Second Street, Dalles, Oregon. THE very best branch of Flour, feed of all kinds, and every description of Produce constantly in store and sold at the lowest rates.

FAMILY GROCERIES. A choice assertment of family groceries, including the best selection of Tons, Coffees, Sagues, &c., select-ed expressly for family me. Consignments received, and a general Storage, For-warding and Commission Business premptly attended

We will also pay the highest CASH market price for

all kinds of country produce such as Wheat, Ones,
Heans, Butier, Ergs, Cheese, Dried Fruits, &c., at the
Jefferson Mills, Marian Co., Ovegon,
JACOB CONNER & SONS,
Second street, Dalles, and
Jefferson, Marian Co., Ovegon.

## 1864. HARVEST 1864. MACHINES.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

New York Reaper (California Giant) and New York Conninged Reaper and Mower, with important improvements for 1864, strong, durable and effective machines, cut 6 to 7 j feet, and capable of cutting from 15 to 25 acres per day. Over 800 in a c-on this coast. Exceed for our newly illustrated and descriptive panuloist for 1861.

Exterly's Combined Reaper and Mower—improved—is non-well made, cuts 64 to 6 feet, is cavely and quickly adjusted to cut stubble kigh or low—can cut 18 to 50 inches high—deving whoels large and high, and gearing simple. This machine does not clog and will work on on very rough, stony ground, overdenif farcoms, and in all kinds of grain both wet and dry, ladged and tangled. In suserposed for tightness of null freedom from side dawaght, connenience and thorough vers of work, and with only one span of

MOWERS.

Ball's "Oblo," the Improved "BICKEYE"—a splendid machine, 2 driving Molly Stark and Bay State—2 driving wheels Ketchum's fron Mower—strong, and suitable or rough land and "Banch Grass," but for ordinary se not as desirable as the 2-wheeled mowers.

e are sale agents in Oregon and Washington for GENUINE PITTS BUFFALO THRESHER

HORSE POWERS. PITTS DOUBLE PINION AND PLANET POW-ERS EXTRA, from 4 to 10 horse. Extras.

Heretofore we have kept only a small supply of fatrus, but we now have soon to arrive over \$1,000 earth of extras, comprising dualicate parts most like to wear of all our leading Threstore and Reapers, opether with a large stock of \$1 KLE SECTIONS Particular attention called to this devartment.

HARVESTING TOOLS,

Such as Grain Cradles. Mowing Sevthes, Revolving Horse Rakes, &c., together with a full line of Ascra-ndiving Goods, counsating in part of Rubber Ma-chine Helling of all widths. Plows, assorted sizes and kinds, Cultivators, Horse Hors. Oz Yokes and Bows, Churus, Whighe Trees, Seed-Somers, Grind Stones, etc. Also, Fresh Garden, Grass, and Field Seeds.

through our house in San Francisco, any style of chine in that market not kept by us, that may be ired, at San Francisco Prices, freight added. and others from the apper Commin. or other remote districts, accompanied with CASH, filled at as low rates as if the parties were here, and pains taken to pack goods securely and singly for shipping.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will not be undersold. ill not be undersold.

KNAPP, BURRELL, & CO.,
Agricultural and Seed Depot,
April 4, 1864 slat5

Portland, Oregon.

## **BUCKEYE MOWER!**

TO FARMERS.

WE with great confidence offer the Buckeye Machine for this reason; knowing it to be superior of any mower for sair, and that it will sustain the reputation it has made for the past three years in surpassing any other Mower in the following respects; Being better made; much stronger, and more darade; will run lighter; cuts much closer with greater are to the team, and no side dranget.

We can bring twenty farmers to say that the Buckeye is superior to any other mower, to one who can be ound prejudiced against it.

The Buckeye mowers are of two sizes, cutting four set, and four feet eight inches.

The Buckeye as a Reaper.

The important gdvantages which belong to the inckeye as a Mower are retained in the Reaper, and can be used either as a Mower or a Reaper by at going the platform and reel.

Though importing largely of them, we have been made, for two years, to supply the demand.

They are better adapted to the wants of California and Oresia forcest that any other coordinate machine.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

SAN FRANCISCO AND MARYSVILLE.

Haines' "Illinois" Header. This is the ONLY Header which, during the past verse, has stood the test and given satisfication; others, which have been tried, have proved fall es, and have been withdrawn from the market as

ALSO, SOLE AGENTS FOR AULTMAN'S "Sweepstakes" Thresher,

Together wish a full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. HAWLEY & CO..

Corner of California and Battery streets, 2 SAN FRANCISCO. WIGHTMAN & HARDIE.

SUCCESSORS TO

FRANK BAKER.

416 and 418 Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers and Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY COODS,

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

PAPER HANGINGS.

For Sale in Quantities to Suit

## The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 14-NO. 15.

expediency, and necessity of the nomination of Daniel S. Dickinson for Vice President, Fremont has resigned his Major Generalship, and it has been accepted by the President, as is also that of Gen Buell, who it is understood re-sumes his original position in the regular army, as Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General. The London Times says if Grant takes Richmond, the rebel cause is not lost. Its downfall would be a great less to the Confederacy.

The pirate Georgia is advertised for sale in Liverpool, the crew paid off and stores sold at auction.

Pulmonary Syrup

NEWELL'S

Pulmonary Syrup,

Pulmonary Syrup

Pulmonary Syrup. REDINGTON & CO. Agents, San Francis And for sale everywhere.

DASHAWAY

WASHING MACHINE.

PATENTED JAN, 12, 1864. STAPLETON & MYERS, Salem, are now man buring these machines, which, for cheapiness, c my in use, case and thoroughness in washing, are

TOBIN, MEAGHER & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING TRADE

BADGER & LINDENBERGER.

Nos. 411, 413, and 415 Battery Street, Cor. Merchant, San Francisco,

ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!

Less than the Cost of Importation !

Wholessie Cloding and Hat Warehouse, Nos. 411, 413, and 415 Battery street. San Francisco, March 14, 1863. 3m1

Eastern News-By Telegraph.

Grant Pushing the Enemy at Every Point.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Dispatches from Gen. Grant's headquarters, dated the 1st, 10 about 5 o'clock afternoon 31st. Sheridan

which proved to be Fitzhogh Lee's division, and after a fight routed it, together with Clem-And with one accord give it their unqualified appro-bation. We now address ourselves to all whe are un-acquainted with this, the groutest Parances of the says, for the healing of all disease of the Throat and Lungs, the reported at dark he had considerable num-he reported at dark he had considerable num-

ber prisoners, and many rebel dead and woun-ded left on the field; he was ordered to hold red thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it. Invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; us, healing and strengthening in its effects; en-Have not heard from Gens. Wright or Sher-

idan this morning, and don't know whether the former got his troops to their destination.

Gen. Smith must be close upon Gen. Wright or Sheri ian this morning; the enemy is also moving a heavy column in the same direction. An order has just gone to Warren to fail upon their flank.

(sep. Wilson had a fight last evening near Hanover Court House, with Young's brigade of exvalry; he routed Young, killing and capturing ARRANGEMENTS ARE COMPLETED, many of enemy.

There has been a good deal of artillery fir-

Everybody is RUSHING for Pictures, HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, SALEM. ing in that direction this morning.

Warren reported, last night, in his fight on the afternoon of the 3-th, near Bethsaida Church, that Col. Terrill, 13th Virginia, Col. Willis, commanding Prengtel's brigade, (rebel) were killed; ten other commissioned officers, and 70 privates captured; 60 rebels were buried

Burnside reports his advanced line as being this morning within a mile and a-half of Me asurpassed by any Machine of the kind EVER INVENTED.

Washington, June 2.—Dispatches from Grant, dated 7 o'clock this morning, at Bethsaida Church, state that yesterday afternoon an attack was ordered to be made by our left at Cold Harbor by the sixth corps the troops under Smith, Warren. Burnside and Han-cock b. ing held in readiness to advance in their

respective fronts.

Attack was made with spirit, about 5, P.M., continoing until dark, resulting in carrying the enemy's works on the right, and the sixth corps still hold them.

We also carried the first line in front of

TOBIN, MEAGHER & CO.

INFORTERS AND WIGGESTER DEALERS IS

WHITE GOODS. Hosiery, Gloves.

Licen and silk Hamikerchiefs.

Embroideries, Hoop Skirts, Spool Thread,
Laces, Ladles' and Genis farnishing Goods.

Swing silk, Yankee Notions, Perfumery,
Pocket Cutiery, Combs and Brashes.

Playing Cards. Fairry Soape, Paper
and Envelopes Milinery Goods,
Striw Loods, Ribbons, &c., &c.

We have on hami the LAEUE ST and BEST assorted stock on the Pacific coast, to which we are receiving constant additions. We invite hayers to examine before purchasing.

All orders entrusted to aw will receive our particular attention. TOMN, MEAGHER & CO.,

219 to 220 Battery st., corner Sacramento st., Smith; the latter were commanded by works in the rear which rendered them untenable. The enemy made repeated assaults on each corps not engaged in the main assault, but were repu sed with less in every instance.

Several landred prisoners were taken, but we cannot say what number, either of our own

or the enemy's casualties.

During the night the enemy made several

During the origin the enemy made several attempts to regain whet he had lost, but failed. Signed. STANTON.

Washington, June 3.—10 p.m.- Dispatch, dated half-past seven, p.m., on the 2d, from Sherman, reports that on the 1st McPherson moved from Dallas, Ga., to a point in front of the enemy at New Hope Church; on the 2d, Scholfield, Hooker, having been shifted to the extreme left, poshed forward towards Marietta; at the same time. Stromers and Garcall, see at the same time. Stoneman and Garred's cav-airy were sent to Altoona, which they reached. and held their position.

These movements, the dispatches are, have Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

secured the pass, considered a formidable one Other movements are in progress, improper to publish at present. Have nothing from Grant since last dispatch

yesterday morning.

Telegraphic communication is obstructed by a violent storm on the Peninsula. Signed. STANTON. Washington, June 3.—Steamer from the

Whi e House yesterday reports heavy cannon-ading heard on the left indicating an engage-A cavalry from the front reported that the

Goods line, which Goods we have parely sed in this market moler the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.

We publish this card in order that we may make to the right.

portion of Butler's forces, were being landed at White House. A dispatch from the army of Potomac, 3, p. M., 31st, says Birney's division advanced against the breast works held by Breekmridge's corps on the south side of Tole pomatoy creek, on a high eminence—a very strong position, which might have been held against a vastly superior force, but the enemy, after firing a round or two, seeing our determination to take the place, evacuated, and retreated to the woods. Our loss was about 25

The Oregon Statesman. The attempt to turn our left last night, and cut us off from White House, our new base of supplies, was defeated with considerable loss on both sides. Further Success of Grant-Lee's Army Still

yesterday morning the enemy attacked Butler's left wing, and were repulsed. Our loss is

Fremont Resigns his Commission.

Late News from Grant.

Constant Fighting—The Enemy Generally Beaten.

Washington, June 6.—A dispatch from Grant on our front is hot the advanced line which they will hold a plane a residue for the which they will hold a plane a residue for the which they will hold a plane a residue for the which they will hold a plane are residue for the which they will hold a plane are residue for the which they

Beaten.

Washington, June 6.—A dispatch from Grant dated headquarters, 6 o'clock, June 5, state there had been no tighting that day.

Dispatches from Sherman, dated the afternoon of the 5th, at Altonia Creek, is received.

McPherson is moving to-day for Ackwarda.—Thomas is on the direct road, and Schofield is on his right.

Washington, June 4.—The Tribine's special, dated headquarters Army of the To oman. June 2, says: The successful operations of the 5th corps on the 30th were followed by the advances of 2d corps on 31st, which compelled the enemy to withdraw from his line on the Tolopotamy. Enemy retreated to the south side of the Chickahouniny, with the exception of a thin line to retred our advance.

Our cavalry entered Mechanicsville last evening, after scouting about the old battle-fields of the Chickahouniny. Having offered them battle on Tolopotamy, his right wing resting on the Virginia Central Railroad; having compelled the enemy to withdraw from possession of the Chickahouniny. Grant has thrown his left wing, with the exception of a compelled the enemy to withdraw from possession of the Chickahouniny. Grant has thrown his left wing, with his usual celestity, away to the cast of Richmond, and it is now to be crossing the Chickahouniny and the self-wing with arrived from White Housejust in Balton's bridge. This is now the point of interest.

Baldy Smith arrived from White Housejust in Manuferta, 31st, closes there's state there is doubt the defense on the Chickahouniny and preparing the defense on the Chickahouniny and Tuesday, almounted to nothing more than a series of attempts to accertain the corps. It miles north of Richmond, 31st says the line of rebel rifle pits were carried in front by Hancock. Desultory firing continued all day and night.

Cano. June 2.—Wharf boat moored at Mound city was destroyed by fire last night.—The entire loss is probably half a milion, constitution of the chickahouniny and the containing \$200,000, will probably be recovered.

Chickapon in the bottle advanced in the chic

Baldy Smith arrived from White House just in Manuerra, Ga., Jone 28.—Claibourne's di-

mine to get into action, and co-operate with our left flank last night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Jude 4—8 o'clock—Our cavairy were engaged all day yes, o'clock—Our cavairy were engaged all day yes, in the vicinity of Hawes' Store, the first attack was made on Hampton's command, which was ladly defeated with loss; afterwards attack who made to the command which was ladly defeated with loss; afterwards attacked his left, on Tollopetany river, drove our brigade out of their works and held them as hour, then withdraw; we now hold Hawes' Store.

MARTETTA. Ga.: June 28.—Claibscarne's distance's distance of a command and in the command of the comm

tacked his left, on Tollepetany river, drove one brigade out of their works and held them an hour, then withdraw; we now hold Hawes' Store.

Wilson bivouncked last night between Bethanda on the store ide church and Pamunkey, and has a strong position. To-day, the army is resting—nothing but artillery duelling occurred.

In the fight 3d, Breckirride occupied right, Beauregard next: Longstreat's corps in the center and Ewell's on the left. The whole of Hill's corps is held in reserve.

Two of our caissons were exploded by their shells, and a number of men and horses killed and wounded.

Fourness Monnor, June 4.—Dispatch from Baldy Smith says the rebels attacked him with 3 columns, and were driven off after a severe light. Smith is reported to have taken 600 personers.

Grant is pushing the enemy at every point.

New York at a meeting at the Aster Reversed to have taken 600 personers.

Grant is pushing the enemy at every point.

New York. June 6.—War democratic State convention of New York at a meeting at the Aster Reversed to the first of the season of the first sensitive of the season of the first season of the first sensitive of the season of the first sensitive of the season of the first sensitive of the season of the season of the first sensitive of the season of the season of the first sensitive of the season of the se

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1864.

And long shall the bordes who disloyalty plot.

[OFFICIAL]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, First Session of the Thirty-Eightle Congress.

army of the Coton for another three years' campaign, or a long as the war shall continue.

Sec. 2. And be it further resolved. That the Secretar-of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the vet-eran regiments who have re-emissed, or shall re-emiss, it both the volunteer and regular forces of the United States Approved, March 5, 1894.

In the Senate, April 1, 1864-On the propos tion to Establish a Brunch Mint at Daller

MR. PRESIDENT: Early in the present session, impelled by a sense of duty to the State which I in part represent, I introduced the bill which has just been read; it was referred to full arts; to constitute tribunals inferior to the propersion of the United States; to establish post offices and post roads; to promote the progress of science and the united state of which will be accommodated by this measure.

a usage so venerable as to have almost become the common law of the Senate, after listening to the representations of our delegation, who proprity of the measure, referred the question to the decision of the Secretary of the Treasu. Its functions craced for the time bedown in the subject, and who in turn remainten upon the subject, and who in turn re-ferred it to one James Pollock, Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, and who was the very man who knew less than any other party con-ferred by the quantity of material forn shed man who knew less than any other party con-suited, or likely to be consulted, about the question, and who has sent here a communica-tion adverse to the establishment of the prothe following luminous extract is made :

"Coinage is one of the highest and most impor-

sive that I should never again behold the fair proportions of my cherished offspring. My worst fears have been realized. My bill has returned from its peregrinations hawked at, torn and dilapidated by the stopidity and ignorance of the company it has kept, and its mangled remains are now belong me in the shape of a recommendation for an assay office.

Before I had ever beheld the American Congress I was so verdent as to suppose that great or factories, established by the Government for

for a branch mint was not responded to. Well, sir, in my shame and confusion. I shall have to state that Mr. Pollock was opposed to the measure. They will naturally enough say. "We sent you to the American Congress to urge our claims, and cannot see what Mr. Pollock's letter, and comprehend that his report against their branch mint is based upon his fears that so petty a condition could shake their loyalty and induce them to become traitors to their country and their flag, they will simplicity, will be startled when I deliberately proceed to tell them that before a branch mint can be established for the coinage of their gold the bill must be sent to one James Pollock for his approval or disapproval. If I am so fortunate as to convince them that this great and guise of defending the Constitution, has about as much conception of that instrument as the grave worm has of the atolicet which once any provided the instrument as the grave worm has of the atolicet which once any provided the instrument as the grave worm has of the atolicet which once any provided the atolicet which are atolicet which once any provided the atolicet which are atolicet which are atolicet which are atolice

desire to know upon what grounds and upon what reasons he based his refusal to so just a demand. Then I shall be forced to unfold to them the mighty, profound and luminous reasons of the philosophical, astate, and recondite, Pollock, in this wise: "Oregonians, you might have had a branch mint to com your gold and your silver at your doors, and thus save you from a loss of fifteen or twenty per cent, of the precious metals which you so industriously delve in the earth, and of which you are daily being robbed, either by speculators or by reason of the risk, expense, and delay incident to sending your gold and silver thousands of miles away to be coined; but the truth is that by some recondite process beyond my comprehension, and known only to great political alchemists, the profound Pollock, after submitting branch mints to the tortoring process of decomposition and analysis, has discovered that their component parts 'consist of treason, secession, withdrawal from the Union,' abrogation of constitutional compacts, denial of Federal authority, disregard of ooths, usurpation of national prerogatives ascaling of public property, arson. component parts 'consist of treason, secession, withdrawal from the Union,' abrogation of constitutional compacts, denial of Federal authority, disregard of oaths, nsurpution of national a modern branch mint, constitutes the essence of all these crimes latterly known as disinte-gration!" Why sir, after this lucid statement gration." Why sir, after this locid statement of the evils which our people in their simple ore luity have invoked upon their own heads, when again the people of Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territory petition you for the location of a monster of so hideous muen in their index, you will be enabled to silenge their clamors at once by the bare mention of "Pollock Diantegration," or "Disintegration Pollock." Why, its effect will be as instantaneously soothing as the cabalistic invocation of the "maning as the cabalistic invocation of the "manianal stipend with the greatest regularity, but has devoted some of his leisure hours to an ex-

second, the not only found time to draw his anmain sispend with the greatest regularity, but
has devoted some of his lessure hours to an examination of the Constitution of the United
Stares, apon which instrument he assumes to
bodome a comentator, and with the greatest
cell complacency proceeds to informs as that
'voolinge is one of the highest and most important attributes of national sovereignty, and
should be experised and controlled in a such a
manner as will tend to strengthen rather than
weaken the nation gowernment," and then prisceeds to suggest that "additional coinage establishments tend toward national distingration."

It is true, sir, that our forefathers in forming
the Constitution of the United States did define
the powers of Gougress; in a mong a variety
of specified objects placed within its jurisdiction was that "to coin money and regulate the
value thereof;" but Mr. Pollock is the first of
the great commentators who has found it necessary to raise his warning voice against a likeral exercise of this, "one of the highest attribates of national sovereignty," so essential to
the prosperity and general verfare of a great
and powerful nation. His profound reasoning
would seem to infloate that even the limited
exercise of this great perceptative was only a
safe expertment when conducted at the parensonal care and supervision; and while no darmanner as an authority of the commentators of a great
and powerful nation. His profound reasoning
would seem to infloate that even the limited
exercise of this, and an under his own personal care and supervision; and while no darand schuykil, yet, from some occult reason,
the most dire and dissast one consequences were
site to follow the exercise of the prosonal care and supervision; and while no dardangerous. It also provides that Congress shall
have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, inthe most distance of this, and to recommend the conductive of the
follow the exercise of the power of the conductive of the
follow the exe

provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United ful arts; to constitute tribunals inferior to the That committee did my colleagues in this body and in the other House and myself the lonor to invite us before them to present such facts as night be within our knowledge bearing upon the question under consideration, and we were not without hope that the reas us we then presented would induce the committee to give us a tavorable report upon a measure of such vital importance to our State us well us to our neighboring. Territories of Washington and Idaho,

It appears that the committee, deferring to a usage so venerable as to have almost become ters of marque and reprisal; to raise and sup-port armies. These are but a few of the great

Congress having availed itself of the constistutional grant to coin money and fix the value thereof, exercised this "highest and most imwere supposed to know something about the portant attribute of national sovereignty" by proprity of the measure, referred the question determining the mode by which the thing should

posed branch mint in Oregon, and from which the idea that every time he applies the necessary physical force to the lever to swedge a piece of nickel into the shape of current coin "Coinage is one of the highest and most important attributes of national savereignty and should be exercised and controlled in such a manner as will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the mitigand Government. It is nepectfully suggested whether the providing of additional coinage establishments does not tend toward national disintegration."

While the fate of the measure rested with the unbiassed judgment of the honorable Senators who compose the Finance Committee. I had no apprehensions of anything but a favorable result; but when my bill was sent on a voyage of discovery, first to the easemates of the Treasury Department, and thence to the genius who presides over the parent Mint in the city of "brotherly love." I was apprehensive that I should never again behold the fair proportions of my cherished offspring. My

gress i was so terdent as to suppose that great or factories, established by the Government for questions affecting the country, or any portion of it, were decided by the intelligence and good be located at points convenient to where the narrow, contracted and autiquated prejodices engaged in that produced, in order that those engaged in that produced on should enjoy at least some of the benefits of the fabrication—

The man who is is so narrow minded and selection of the production of the country of the production of the country of the production of the country of the production o whose views could only be valuable as an illustration of what might be said by an active, energetic and successful competitor for the capital prize at a world's fool's fair.

My constituents are an eminently practical and unsophisticated sort of people. When I return to them I shall be called upon to give an account of all the deeds and misdeeds done by me in this body; and among other things I shall be called upon to explain why their prayer for a branch mint was not responded to. Well, sir, in my shame and confusion. I shall have to state that Mr. Pollock was opposed to the

braceh mint.
Oring to the great distance that we are sep-Oring to the great distance that we are sep-arated from our constituents, the delays, diffi-culties, and uncertainties of communication with them, and in part to their own careles-ness and neglect to forward the necessary data upon which to predicate our statements, we were only able to fornish an approximate esti-mate of the results of their industry in mining pursuits during the last year. With a consciousness that we were within hounds, we stated that our exportations of gold for the last year amounted to more than an average of one million dollars per month. When called apan by the honorable chairman of the committee to about our reserve in writing was offered the full.

Sin: At the suggestion of the committee, at its late meeting upon the subject of a branch mint proposed to be established at Portland, State of Oregon, the undersigned submit a statement of facts which have induced them to ask the passage

are three private assay offices in the city of Port land. The amounts received by them as shows by their books, an abstract of which is published by their books, an abstract of which is published in the Oregonian newspaper for November last, from January 15, 1863, to October 20, following, is \$2,486,495 65. As an evidence of the growth of the product of gold, we may mention that one office, making monthly statements of the amount received, gave for the two months preceding the the last account almost double that of those earlier in the year.

Mr. Benjamin Holliday, of New York, who is the owner of the line of steamships plying be-

At. Benjamin Holine of steamships plying be-tween San Francisco and Portland, informs as that he has transported from Portland an average of from six to seven hundred thousand dollars per bound during the past animor and antumn. This statement does not include the amounts in the hands of passengers, of which he knew nothing,

statement does not include the amounts in the hands of passengers, of which he knew nothing, but which, owing to the high insurance, we must conclude were lurge.

There being no regulation at the branch mint in San Francisco requiring the depositor of bullion to designate whence it came, there is no other means or obtaining any just estimate than by reports of the kind to which we refer. The recently published reports from San Francisco, made by a commercial board of that city, of the amount of bullion received there for the past year, credits Oregon and British Columbia with a product of tive millions. This of course, is based upon the receipts by shipments and through express companies, and leaves a year amount, the whole that is diffused through the mining region and portion which enters into the circulation of business and agricultural parts of Oregon, and that shipped in the hands of passengers—unaccounted for. This we do not hesitate to say we believe amounts to as much more.

the hands of passengers—unaccounted for. This we do not hesitate to say we believe amounts to as much more.

Ours is a growing State. Capital is fluding many new avenues of employment and investment, and even as far back as 1800, when our mining interest was in its in ancy, the city of Portland was, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, the wealthiest city in the Union. So the census of that year will verify. We might give many items showing that the mines tributary to the proposed branch mint are very productive, but we refer to only use, and that only because it came directly to the knowledge of one of the undensigned. That was an instance where three men in six weeks time with their own hands dug out \$180,000. These instances are not common, we admit, but they serve to show the exceeding or riches of some portions of this morther region, and indicate the wealth which must some there be developed. For the purpose of stimulating this development by providing the miner with a place for the assay of his guid without the loss of time, the risk of tenesmission by sea to San Francisce, and the payment of expressage and maurance fees, and to prevent the awinding dealer in coin from robbing the miner of his fair earnings by his unjust discount, which many prefer to submit to rather than the inconvenience just alianded to, we ask you to favorably consider the proposition.

B. F. HARDING, JOHN R. MCBRIDE.

From our own personal knowledge of that country, and our acquaintance with gentlemen making these and similar statements, we are satisfied of their reliability.

The region of country which will be accommodated by the establishment of the proposed branch mint, extends from the forty-second to

branch asint, extends from the forty-second to the forty-ninth parallels of lantade, and from the Pacific ocean to the Rocky mountains, embracing an area about eight times the size of the great State of New York, or about six times as large as the New Eughand States.—Throughout the length and breadth of this vast region, with the exception of but a few localities, both gold and silver abounds in in-exhaustible quantities. But a few short years since I saw it an uninhabited widerness, except that portion occupied by Indiana manhail. since I saw it an uninhabited wilderness, ex-cept that portion occupied by Indians, much of it apparently sterile and improductive, and, as was then thought by many, perfectly valueless. To-day it contains two hundred thousand busy, enterprising, industrious, and intelligent peo-ple, forming a nucleus around which millions, will be found within a few brief years. Dur-

Of every description NEATLY and PROMPTLY executes

ing the last year i's scattered and meagulation, with hat few conveniences or fa and with rade applicances, produced \$1 000 in gold. This year that product more than trebled, and that ratio of 1 tion will continue in the proportions industrious and energetic population is a from the older States and from foreign tries, a till the production of the precipals of that anvilerous region will am \$1,000,000,000,000 per amount. Who, sir, would have had the ten

filled manking with amazement, is the tap precursor of what is to follow when the vast mining regions of Oregon. Washington, and Idahe
have their mining resources more fully developed. As yet nothing has been accomplished
upon the Pacific coast but a mere scratching
of the surface. With machinery, capital, systematized labor, and good roads affording facilities for ingress and egress, and the cheaper
transportation of necessary supplies, the production of gold and eliver will be increased a
thousand fold and the nation will have in the
own public domain, so rich in precious metals,
resources ample for the liquidation of our pullic debt, even if we chould be compelled to
hattle with treason and secssion for another
generation to comes.

It does seem to me, Mr. President, that the
Government, instead of pursuing a niggardly
policy toward the hardy pioneers engaged in
developing the region to which I have referred,
should extend to them all reasonable facilities
for the successful promotion of an enterpriso
so fraught with the present and prospective interests of the nation.

The world changes, and he who attempts to

for the successful promotion of an enterprise so fraught with the present and prospective interests of the nation.

The world changes, and he who attempts to oppose its mutations in place of accommodating himself to them can lay no claims to statesmanship. When the Alleghanias was the limit of the Union, and our annual gold production and coinage was about two hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars, as it was on an average for the twesty-four years from 1793 to 1817, then, when Presidents, Cabinets, and members of Congress, together with the more respectable portions of mankind, refused to send messages by telegraph, ase postage stamps, or ride upon railroads, then the Mintar Philadelphia was at the high of the American universe and in a central position, and could accommodate the nation. At present there is no more use or propriety in its being there than there would be in sending warming-paus to the East Indies, temperance lecturers to Massachusetts, or steam cotton-preses to Terra del Fuego.

The little old Government workshop in Philadelphia, exercising "the highest functions of national sovereignty" by coining \$1,000.00 of gold a year, while the Pacific slope is producing \$100.000,000 and wants it coined into a a circulating medium, will eventually have to yield to the logic of current events and take

ing \$100.000.000 and wants it coined into a a circulating medium, will eventually have to yield to the logic of current events and take his shop to the gold, for the reason that the gold will not come to his shop.

This is a progressive world and progressive people in a progressive age. Commerce, enterprise, and the great interests of mankind will not be trilled with or retarded by the theories of a by-gone age. Thuse who are too prejudiced or too stubborn to yield must clear the track, or be grashed by the car of progressive the track, or he crushed by the car of progress.

The adoption of a liberal and magnanimous policy on the part of Congress toward the remote States and Territories is calculated to ing causes which have led to our present diffi-catives have no existence with them. This is true of the States and Territories upon the Pacific. It is true that a branch mint was one of the institutions conferred upon the Southern States by the liberality of Congress, and was located at New Orleans. That blessing, like any other conferred upon that region, was per-verted and abused in the mad career of a peo-ple determined to make slavery general and freedom local, but there is not a particle of ev-idence that furnished any more inducement to the consommation of secression and rebelion. idence that formished any more inducement to the consommation of secresion and rebellion than any other of the thousands of blessings that the Southern people derived from their connection with the Union. This folly had its origin in other causes, prominent among which was the absord claim that State sovereignty was paramount to national anthority. The was paramount to national authority. The seeds of secession and rebellion, with all their concomitant curses and grimes, had been sown broadcast by prominent Southern statesmen for a period of more than thirty years, under the facinating designation of State rights, and were assidnmally cultivated by pretenders who claimed to be the embodiment of all that was chivalrons.

chivalrons.

They are now reaping a bountiful harrest of their legitimate but accurred fruits. It has proven to be not only a traphlesome but an expensive experiment not likely to be repeated.

Mr. President, in order to refute the vision ary theories of what I regard as an insans man. I have thus been led to repel mere assertions which would not be of the lightest consequence were it not, unfortunately, for the of ficial position which by accident he happene to occupy. I regret exceedingly that circumstances beyond my control have compelled me to waste so much ammunition upon such very small game.

to waste so much ammunition upon such very small game.

It may possibly be urged, sir, with a parent Mint at Philadelphia, and a branch utilt at San Francisco, no more mining facilities are required, and that gold will seek the locality where it can be coined the cheapest. I dispuse of all such arguments by stating that during the last fiscal year the branch mint at San Francisco by being worked to its atmost copacity was only able to coingold to the amount of \$17.519.963, white only \$3.340.931 74 reached and was coined at Mr. Pollock's uld curiosity shop in Philadelphia. It should also borns in mind that at Philadelphia the government charge for "parting" as it is technicornsity shop in Philadelphia. It should also be borns in unit that at Philadelphia the government charge for "parting" as it is technically called, was only five cents per ounce. While at San Francisco it was fourteen cents per ounce. This data proves conclusively that gold socks the nearest mint for coinage, and that the extra charge of nine cents per ounce for "parting" bears no sort of proportion to the expense and delays of transporting gold to the parent mint at Philadelphia. When, besides, it is taken into consideration that the government levice and collects a tax upon all money coined at their establishments equal to the expense of coinage, I am unable to see how she can lose in a pecuniary point by the natoption of a measure which provides for reimbursing her for all her outlay. Surely the amount asked for by the bill is a paltry sum. You expend without a murmur a larger som to what is celled "docorating" the subterranean passages of this building with goody dashs, intended, as I suppose, to represent mountains, executes, beasts, mirds, and persons, who as reremised except in the distempered brain of the artist engaged in producing them.

The wealth, the population, and political power of this Republic are progressing systward with a much certainty and reactions power