



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

San Francisco Agency—L. P. FARR, 609 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal. is the authorized agent for the Statesman, and will transmit all orders by mail or otherwise at this place.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

PROSPECTUS. DAILY OREGON STATESMAN.

The publication of the DAILY STATESMAN will be commenced on Wednesday, July 20th, 1864. Daily mails and the more rapid circulation, render weekly newspapers altogether too slow to satisfy the public greed for news.

We wish to make the DAILY STATESMAN pre-eminently a news paper—a record each day of such events as occur in our own locality, and such as are gathered by the busy pens of reporters all over the world, and faced in print by paragraphs from the telegraphic lines.

In the higher sphere of journalism, wherein it is the privilege of the Press to exert an influence upon popular sentiment in matters of political importance, local interest, or public necessity, the publishers give the assurance that, governed by no party, or clique, devoted to the public welfare, the Statesman will be conducted with the single purpose of enlightening and instructing truth and justice.

Believing the Government founded by Washington and his fellow patriots of 1776, to be the best system of human restraint yet devised, we give it our support, our whole energies, and deem the present Administration and the Union people the instruments which most efficiently we used to frustrate the attempt of Southern traitors to destroy that Government, we shall do what we can to sustain it by maintaining its power. But our allegiance is to principle—not to parties or individuals. Error and wrong will be pointed out and fearlessly denounced, whenever we see them.

Desiring to make the DAILY STATESMAN an independent, unflinching, truly good newspaper, we appeal to our friends to aid us in giving it a remunerative circulation.

TERMS: To mail subscribers, for one year, in advance, \$10; six months, in advance, \$5; three months, in advance, \$3. To city subscribers, per year, in advance, \$10; per week, payable by carrier, 30 cents.

NEW YORK: The first number of the Daily Statesman will appear on Wednesday next, the 20th inst. Our arrangements could not be perfected in time to enable us to commence publication sooner. Copies of the first number will be sent to post offices along the daily stage route, for distribution. City subscribers will be supplied by the carrier, Mr. Wm. R. Page, who is authorized to make collections. Persons who want the paper may give their names to him or leave them at the publication office.

THE EASTERN NEWS.

We never have had more exciting dispatches than for the week past. The raid of the rebels on the north side of the Potomac to the vicinity of Washington and Baltimore, has caused a terrible fright, but our later advices do not warrant the opinion that it is anything more than a horse and cattle stealing expedition, designed to furnish the rebel armies with the supplies which they imperatively need, and at the same time cause the withdrawal of a portion of Grant's forces to the defense of Washington, and thus afford relief to the sorely pressed army of Lee.

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THE NATIONAL DEBT.

We are not of those who can look upon a national debt as a blessing. On the contrary, we believe that for nations as well as individuals, Poor Richard's maxims are sound policy. But there are emergencies in the lives of all individuals and of all nations when indebtedness is the only means of averting evils.

The present crisis is such an emergency in our national history. Without the use of our credit we could not have carried on the war a day. Now that the enormous expenses of this gigantic war are piling upon us a vast national debt, the copperheads, true to their instincts, seek to embarrass the Government and weaken the Union party by arousing the fears of the people by predicting all sorts of imaginary ruin in consequence of it.

This is, according to them, the pre-eminence disaster. It would be nothing should the rebellion get control of the country, and a few Southern aristocrats rule the entire people—nothing should the Republic go down to a night. The only thing worth considering is the debt. And when they come to state the amount of it, their imagination runs riot with the facts. Four, five, or six thousand millions are their common figures.

Fortunately, we have the official records to refer to, and these are somewhat more reliable than copperhead imaginations. Here is the latest official statement:

Table with columns: Description, Amount, Interest. Includes items like Public Debt, Treasury Notes, and various loans.

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If the highest motive which should actuate me is a mercenary one—and this appears to be about the height and depth and sum of copperhead patriotism—then we submit that the copperhead argument of opposition to the Government because of the debt of six thousand millions, is as devoid of force as any other of their specious pleas.

The debt is shown by the statements of the Department to be only (in round numbers) \$1,700,000,000—and the yearly interest now payable only \$71,717,991, of which only \$49,973,505 is payable in coin.

The revenue in coin from customs for the last year was \$69,050,644—twenty millions more than the coin required for interest, and the receipts from sales of lands, internal revenue, and all other sources (exclusive of loans) \$83,677,438 in currency—sixty-two millions more than the amount of lawful money required for interest.

Secretary Chase estimates the amount to be collected during the current fiscal year from customs at about the same as last, and from internal revenue, sales of public lands, and miscellaneous sources, at \$131,000,000. The only additional loan authorized by Congress is one of \$400,000,000 (the telegraph blundered this into \$1,400,000,000), the interest on which will be \$24,000,000. We can, therefore, without any increase of taxation, pay all the interest on the present debt, with the additional debts authorized by Congress and not yet funded, and have one hundred and thirty millions a year left toward paying the current expenses of the Government.

Our public debt is enormous, and we have no wish to belittle or overlook it, but it is not nearly up to the ability of the country to pay, and we protest against misrepresentations which make it much larger than it really is.

THE VOTERS IMPORTED INTO POLK.

The Review, after vainly endeavoring to distract attention from the frauds of the party of which it is a shining light, in Polk county, by pointing to frauds a thousand miles or two away, has at last had the hardihood to deny that any parties were hired by copperheads to go into Polk county to vote.

We know well enough that the Review is not particular about a falsehood or two when it came, may derive benefit therefrom, and we long ago made up our minds not to be surprised at anything we found in its columns—unless it might be some noble, truthful sentiment—but the editor does startle us with the effrontery with which he can tell a notorious untruth and swear to its correctness.

A little more than two weeks before the election, some noted copperhead politicians came west from Polk county to Portland and hired a lot of rowdies, gamblers, and other vile creatures, at \$40 per head and expenses, to go up to Polk for the purpose of voting.

These men went there, were boarded among noted copperhead politicians—including some of the candidates for office—until election, when they all attempted to vote, and most of them were (very wrongfully, as we think) permitted to do so. About the same time, sundry parties in Polk county and in this town were engaged in the same dirty business of employing creatures who were low enough to accept such service, and a considerable number did go for this county for the same purpose.

These facts are notorious all over the State—at least this part of it—known to everybody, and as well as they know that Grant and Lee are opposing each other in Virginia. The copperheads hereabouts no longer offer pretense of leniency. That the Review should now attempt, after all the wide notoriety the facts have obtained, to deny them, proves that aet to be a parcel of cool impudence, and an appropriate advocacy of such a cause as copperhead democracy.

Mr. Peattie says it is not likely the Fremont paper, the New Nation, will be long enough to venture to be called the Old Nation. We shouldn't wonder if one of its early expatriations would be denunciation.

THE SANITARY CAUSE.

A gentleman in Linn county, writing to us upon business matters, adds the following: "I wish you would publish in your paper the total amount of money raised in Oregon for the Sanitary cause since the subscriptions were first commenced."

It is a very large sum, and it would be gratifying to many of us who have given our mite to know what the whole State has done in the noble work of relieving the sick and wounded defenders of our country. We have a separate society in this county, and so have you, I also, in Marion county, and in the counties which have none the acknowledgments of Mr. Holbrook's agent, will show which county the dollars came from.

It would be very interesting to many besides our correspondent to know how much our little State has contributed in this noble cause, and if the information was within our reach we would be glad to publish it, but it is not. The earlier contributions were all, we think, forwarded to Mr. Holbrook, and his practice was for a time to give the total in acknowledging each successive addition. This was continued until, we think, April, 1863, when the whole amount received by him was about \$26,000, including the premium on the gold received which he converted into currency. The premium was stated at about \$4,000. Since that time, the Oregonian has contained frequent acknowledgments of sums from various sources, but no mention has been made of the totals, nor have the acknowledgments of Dr. Bellows been published. If we had a complete file of the Oregonian, we might call out of its columns by considerable labor an approximate footing of the total amount acknowledged by Mr. Holbrook, but we have no such file. The amount must be large—we roughly estimate it at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

But the money sent to Holbrook is not the only donation by any means. The local societies in Linn, Marion, and perhaps other counties, the Ladies' Society of Portland, C. C. Bookman for citizens of Southern Oregon, and probably other persons whom we do not now think of, have all sent funds direct to Dr. Bellows, and not through the hands of Mr. Holbrook. It is not improbable that the total amount raised in Oregon for this benevolent purpose exceeds \$150,000.

We trust that those who have had the matter in charge will give the public such statements as will enable them to know what the gift of Oregon to the good cause has been.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE.

We are yet somewhat in the dark as to the immediate causes of Mr. Chase's resignation. We are also undecided as to whether his successor intends to inaugurate any new financial policy. From the transactions of the past session of Congress and the relations that exist between different members of the Cabinet, we may judge nearly as to what brought about the resignation. While Congress had the bank bill under consideration, it was the policy of Mr. Chase to exempt the branches of the national bank from State taxation, while Mr. Fessenden held the opposition to that policy in the Senate, and held that the creation of such banks free from taxation would be an infringement of the rights of the States.

The action of Congress upon this and other questions that arose afterward, probably convinced the Secretary of the Treasury that he could not be sustained in that policy which he felt to be the best and safest one for raising revenue and supplying the government with funds for carrying on the war, and not being willing to become the instrument for carrying out a new policy, he resigned. It is also probable that personal reasons had something to do with the matter.

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THE RAILROAD.

Col. Barry, with a surveying party, has been engaged for several weeks in making a survey of a route for the railroad to connect Oregon with California. We understand that the work is being done in the most thorough manner, including not only the mere line of the route itself, but a complete reconnaissance of the country for about four hundred yards on each side of the line, fixing the topography of the country, the position of dwellings, streams, mountains, &c.—in short, compiling data which will enable a perfect topographical map of the country through which the line passes, to be made.

The route debouches into the Willamette Valley through the "Sand Creek" or "Malvany" pass in the Calappa mountains, crossing the head of the Siuslaw creek, on to the head of Long Tom, thence skirting along the foot-hills of the Coast mountains until it strikes the main Willamette valley near the mouth of Long Tom. From this place it passes down the broad valley to Corvallis, and through Benton and Polk counties via Anity to the Yamhill river. The design, we understand, is to proceed by way of Tualatin Plains to strike the Columbia river near St. Helen. The projectors of the route appear to have exhibited remarkable skill in avoiding the principal towns of the valley, Corvallis being the only one which the route touches, and if the route now in process of examination is adopted, the whole of the Willamette Valley above Long Tom and all the eastern portion of it, including Eugene City, Harrisburg, Albany, Jefferson, Salem, Oregon City, and Portland will be deprived of the benefit of it. It is said—we don't know upon what authority—that Col. Barry designs making a survey up the east side of the river, upon his return.

We call attention to an advertisement in another column requesting detailed information upon the soil, productions, amount of land in cultivation, mines, and minerals, and various other subjects connected with the general prosperity of Oregon. We hope a general response to these interrogatories will be given by well-informed persons throughout the State. Statistics thus collected cannot fail to impart much valuable information, which will be of great importance for other purposes than the determination of the proper route for the railroad. We trust that general and full responses will be furnished to the advertisement.

AFFAIRS AT COOS.—We learn from a gentleman of Coos Bay, that Messrs. Winchester, Wasson and others are about to commence the creation of a large saw-mill to run by water on one of the streams putting into Coos Bay.

The discovery of copper upon Coos river, some time ago, which caused so much excitement seem to have been bogus. The "ore" that was sent to San Francisco for assay yielded 96 per cent. rock, 34 per cent. dirt, and the remaining one half per cent. in doubt, but it is known that the copper is halo.

A fine schooner, the tonnage of which we do not remember, was launched at Coos Bay on the 8th instant and another is to be commenced in the same yard forthwith. The country around Coos Bay affords a fine timber as on the coast and the harbor is an excellent one. The facilities for ship building are not surpassed by any place, from Queen Charlotte's Island, to Cape St. Lucas, and the same may be said of lumbering. The Coos Bay cedar makes a very superior article of finishing lumber which we believe sells higher than any other in the San Francisco market.

Coos County also has as rich a soil as any county in the State, and it only wants population sufficient in numbers and enterprise, to clear off the timber, to make it one of the most productive. We know of no locality which now affords greater inducements to a hardy, enterprising population. It may yet become one of the most wealthy districts in the State.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED.—Congress adjourned July 4th. A private dispatch from Hon. J. R. M'Bridge to a friend in Salem says that the passage of all Oregon measures of importance was secured before the adjournment. This includes, we suppose, the bill for a branch mint, the bill granting lands to aid the construction of a road from Willamette valley across the Cascade mountains to the mining region east of Des Chutes river, the bill making a similar grant to the road from the Dalles to Canyon City, the bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose of treating with the Snake, Klamath, Modoc and other tribes of southeastern Oregon. There may be others also, but these are all that we now remember.

We will not have a full report of the proceedings of the latter days of the session before the 15th of August probably.

ON HIS RETURN.—Hon. John R. M'Bridge telegraphs to a gentleman of Salem that he would leave New York by the steamer Ocean Queen on the 13th of this month. He may be expected to arrive at home about the 13th of August.

It is not often the fortune of a young State to be represented by a more industrious, efficient, or worthier representative than Mr. M'Bridge. He has been zealous and untiring in attending to the interests of the State in the national councils, and to the interests of individuals at the departments.

GOLD AND CURRENCY.—We have no very late advices as to the price of gold in New York. The last quotation was 276. It has been 280. The speculators seem to have run the gold market of late entirely independent of the fortunes of the war and a success or defeat has no effect upon the currency. Greenbacks were worth 39 and 40 cents in San Francisco at latest dates. They are scarce here and a few have been sold during the last week at 50 cents.

ERROR CORRECTED.—Our attention has been called to a small error in the vote for Congressman as published by us. Henderson has 39 votes in Coos county instead of 50 as we had it. Kelly's vote was 57. The difference in the general result is small, but as a correspondent at Empire City complains—justly we think—it was bad enough to get no more than two majority, but too bad to be represented as being so.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN SACRAMENTO.—One of the most shocking murders on record was committed at Sacramento on the 5th of the present month. One George Shelby, a ranchman and teamster, was shot and killed while in bed asleep. His wife was asleep beside him at the time and the assassin appears to have had to reach over her to hold the pistol to her husband's head. A man was seen rushing from the premises immediately after, but no clue to the murderer has yet been obtained.

Mr. Julia Dean Hayne read Drake's "Address to the American Flag" at Platt's Hall, San Francisco, on the afternoon of July 4th.

THE STATE FAIR.

The committee are making extensive preparations for the Fair next September. Several new wells have been dug for supplying water to the people and stock, and additional buildings are being erected, those used last year having been found utterly insufficient for the wants of the large concourse of people which gathered there last year. Experience has shown the managers many ways in which their arrangements can be improved and they are not slow to adopt them. The crowd last year was unexpectedly large and consequently was not so well provided for in some respects as it should have been, but these deficiencies will be supplied this time.

Our correspondent, in another column, complains that the tendency is to let our fairs degenerate into mere jockey clubs. While we do not agree with all his ideas upon this subject, there is yet too much foundation for his objection. The culture and improvement of the breeds of horses in this country ought to be encouraged and fostered, but this should not be done at the expense of other equally valuable interests. Horse racing and horse showing should not predominate to the exclusion of other domestic animals or of the products of the farm, the garden or the dairy.

The remedy for this objectionable tendency of our fairs is in the hands of the farmers themselves, far more than it is in the power of the managers. If farmers bring nothing but colts and stallions to the exhibition, only the lovers of horses will be attracted. But if they bring their cows, their sheep, hogs, wheat, oats, tobacco, fruit, domestic fabrics, butter and cheese—everything in short which is produced on a farm—the crowd of farmers and farmers' wives and farmers' children will be interested and each may learn something from what his neighbor has brought.

We especially hope to see a better display—both in quantity and quality—of dairy products. Oregon can produce—and a few of her dairymen do produce—just as good butter and cheese as Goshen or Cheshire, yet notoriously most of the butter and cheese brought to market in Oregon towns is far short of the best quality. Tons of both are yearly brought from New York and California to Oregon and sold at higher prices because the quality is superior. All this is wrong and should be changed, and one of the best methods to stimulate improvement is to exhibit the best specimens produced at State and county fairs.

Farmers! if agricultural fairs become dull and uninteresting, or if they degenerate into jockey clubs and horse races, it is mainly your fault! Bring on your agricultural products and make the Fair an agricultural one in fact.

WAGON ROAD TO SANTIAM.

A corporation has been formed under the name of the "Salem and DesChutes Wagon Road Company," with a capital stock of \$100,000. The design of the company is to construct a wagon road from some point in the valley to the quartz lead in the Santiam mountains, and to extend the same afterwards if necessary to the Des Chutes River, on the route to Canyon City and John Day's mines. This is one of the most important enterprises of the season, and we hope to see it pushed along to completion, so that heavy freight can be taken in to Quartzville this fall.

We learn, also, that the people of Lebanon and vicinity have discovered an excellent route for a wagon road across the Cascades, a short distance south of the one which the "Salem and Des Chutes Company" design opening, and will have a force at work to open it in a few days.

Our paragraph about the P. M. at Oakland and the reply of himself and his amicus curiae, Mr. Crawford, appear to have created no little stir in Douglas county and we have received several private letters and communications intended for publication about the matter. We decline to publish most of them because they mix up too many matters merely personal with the point in issue, and we also decline to publish the remainder because the matter is too unimportant to justify us in wasting space upon it.

The facts as we gather them from all sources appear to be, that Mr. Lord voted in 1862 for McBride for Congress and Miller for Governor, and for Hardy Eliff, a notorious secessionist, for Legislature, giving his vote for the remainder of the offices to the Union candidates. Last June he voted for Kelly for Congress, all the Union candidates for Legislature, and divided his vote on the county ticket about half and half between Copperhead and Union men. This publication must satisfy those who have interested themselves in the matter—we cannot give room to anything more upon a subject of interest only to a small locality.

A GOOD SHOWING.—Multnomah County has \$28,490 in her Treasury unappropriated, of which amount \$18,146 belongs to the "Building Fund," and \$3,929 to the "School Fund." Only \$1,447 of county orders are outstanding unpaid. Not many counties, in or out of Oregon, can show so good a balance sheet.

HEAVY FINE.—Edward Tebner has been engaged for several years in cutting timber for lumbering purposes upon the public lands near Port Orford. He was indicted and tried at the last term of the U. S. District court and the value of the lumber assessed by the jury at \$6250. The law imposes a fine of three times the value of the lumber, and imprisonment and \$15,750 fine. Rather costly lumber to Tebner.

OUR SENATORS.

The Washington Chronicle, the administration paper at Washington, has the following flattering notice of our Senators. As Mr. Harding is not a candidate for re-election, we can re-publish the paragraph without suspicion of design to assist him to the Senate again:

Hon. B. F. Harding, Senator in Congress, from Oregon, left New York for his home in that State, in the California steamer, about two weeks ago. Mr. Harding deserves a warm welcome at the hands of his loyal constituents. Although not a speaking member of the Senate, he has been constant and conscientious in fulfilling his duties. Elected as a Democrat, like his colleague, Hon. J. W. Nesmith, the other and older Oregon Senator, he and Mr. Nesmith have given Mr. Lincoln's administration a valuable and ungrudging support. Mr. Nesmith was early in his manly resistance to Secession, and from the hour when the rebel flag was hoisted, he has never wavered in giving the Government a most effective support. There may have been occasions when the two Oregon Senators have not gratified mere partisans, but their course in general, has been independent and above-board. The aid of such men to the general Administration in a time of war is far more important than that which originates in old party prejudices, or new official expectations.

The Richmond Sentinel says there are more than 3,000 women in that city who are kept from starvation by charity.

CELEBRATION AT SILENT.

ED. STATESMAN: I take pleasure in informing the public generally that, notwithstanding our repeated demands on the commanding officer at Fort Hoskins for sufficient powder with which to celebrate the glorious 4th of July, we managed, by soliciting a contribution from each of the boys, liberally headed by our commander, Lieut. Herzer, to raise money sufficient to purchase all the powder hereabouts. With this, we loaded our little brass 12-pounder, and fired thirteen loud roars for the thirteen original States. The Indians were somewhat perplexed and greatly amused to see us handle the "chick-chick mountain." Every report rolled around the mountains encircling the Agency, and died away. Lieut. Herzer proposed three times thro' for the Union, which were given with a will. Uncle Abe and Andy received three rousing cheers. Every man of this detachment means to support this ticket next November. Through the liberality and usual kindness of Lieut. Herzer, we had an excellent dinner, to which we did ample justice. Thus you see that, although shut out from the rest of mankind, we never mean to let Independence Day go by unremembered. AVALO.

CHASE'S RESIGNATION.—NEW YORK, July 1st.—The Herald's special dispatch says: Chase says his resignation is the consummation of a purpose long entertained and delayed only by accidents; that he had prepared his resignation at the time Frank Blair made a violent assault upon the Treasury department and caused the appointment of an investigating committee, that he could not honorably retire while this investigation was pending, but since the committee reported expiating him from all shadow of censure, he availed himself of the first moment, when it could be done with honor, to perpetually resign. It is stated in addition, that on Wednesday evening the Secretary submitted to the Finance committee of the Senate and to the Ways and Means Committee of the House, a bill levying additional tax upon certain articles of luxury, such as whisky and tobacco, accompanied by a statement that it was absolutely necessary to provide for eighty-five millions more revenue from this source to enable the Government to go on with safety, and that the cabinet with which the proposition was received by both committees strengthened his determination to abandon his office.

Just below the line of Spottsylvania county Mattapony river divides into four branches, each of which takes for its name a proportion of that of the main stream. Thus the most southern is called the Mat, the next the Ta, the third the Po, and the most northerly, the Ny, and when united they constitute the Mattapony river, with the account on the last syllable, and the name of the river. All of these names are to be hereafter historical, for on their banks have been fought the greatest battles of modern times, and gained the most triumphant victory that has yet been achieved by our gallant army.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—Washington, July 2d.—Both houses passed the amendment to the Enrollment Act, and it only requires the signature of the President to become a law. Its provisions may be summed up as follows: The \$300 commutation clause is repealed; volunteers are allowed a bounty of \$300; fifty days notice is required before any draft can be enforced; substitutes are allowed to be procured by drafted persons, neither of whom are entitled to receive any bounty.

Gen. Banks commands in Louisiana, but under Gen. Canby, who commands the whole trans-Mississippi department, in which are included Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri. Banks rules in Louisiana, Steele in Arkansas, Rosecrans in Missouri, and Canby is over the whole of them.

NOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN—OFFICIAL.

Table with columns: Counties, Henderson, Kelly. Lists counties and their respective votes for Henderson and Kelly.

WE learn, also, that the people of Lebanon and vicinity have discovered an excellent route for a wagon road across the Cascades, a short distance south of the one which the "Salem and Des Chutes Company" design opening, and will have a force at work to open it in a few days.

Our paragraph about the P. M. at Oakland and the reply of himself and his amicus curiae, Mr. Crawford, appear to have created no little stir in Douglas county and we have received several private letters and communications intended for publication about the matter. We decline to publish most of them because they mix up too many matters merely personal with the point in issue, and we also decline to publish the remainder because the matter is too unimportant to justify us in wasting space upon it.

The facts as we gather them from all sources appear to be, that Mr. Lord voted in 1862 for McBride for Congress and Miller for Governor, and for Hardy Eliff, a notorious secessionist, for Legislature, giving his vote for the remainder of the offices to the Union candidates. Last June he voted for Kelly for Congress, all the Union candidates for Legislature, and divided his vote on the county ticket about half and half between Copperhead and Union men. This publication must satisfy those who have interested themselves in the matter—we cannot give room to anything more upon a subject of interest only to a small locality.

A GOOD SHOWING.—Multnomah County has \$28,490 in her Treasury unappropriated, of which amount \$18,146 belongs to the "Building Fund," and \$3,929 to the "School Fund." Only \$1,447 of county orders are outstanding unpaid. Not many counties, in or out of Oregon, can show so good a balance sheet.

HEAVY FINE.—Edward Tebner has been engaged for several years in cutting timber for lumbering purposes upon the public lands near Port Orford. He was indicted and tried at the last term of the U. S. District court and the value of the lumber assessed by the jury at \$6250. The law imposes a fine of