The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

San Francisco Agency.—L. P. Fisher, 529 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal., is the authorized agent for the Statesman, and will transact all business for our office at that place.

☞ The following persons are Agents for the *Statesman* in this State:

L. M. PARRISH, Portland.
JAMES A. ODELL, Dalles.
H. H. HILL, Umatilla.
M. P. BARRY, Canyon City.

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.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The raid of the rebels under Breckinridge, Imboden and Early into Maryland has ended and although the parties got away with a portion of their plunder, yet the expedition signally failed in its main object of creating a diversion in favor of Lee in Virginia. The design undoubtedly was to create such alarm for the safety of Baltimore and Washington as would compel Gen. Grant to detach a large part of his force to the North side of the Potomac, and at the same time to give to the "friends," of Gov. Seymour and Jeff. Davis in New York a favorable opportunity for another outbreak of rapine and murder, such as the Confederates inaugurated last summer about the time of Lee's raid, which had such a disastrous termination at Gettysburg. The result showed that they had calculated too largely upon the supposed weakness of the defenses of Baltimore and the north side of the National Capitol, and upon the timidity of the authorities and the loyal people. No great alarm appears to have been felt anywhere except the district actually occupied by the rebels, and in Baltimore. In the latter place, the citizens turned out nobly to man the defenses, and the militia of States further north poured down by thousands. All the railroad and telegraph lines leading to and from Baltimore were cut, some bridges and dwellings burned, and some thousands of cattle, horses and hogs driven off. The traitor Breckinridge had an opportunity of looking with an enemy's eye, into the capital city of the nation which he had so often sworn to support, and his perjured soul no doubt warmed with the sight, into new deeds of treacherous villainy.—The raid cost the rebels over 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the also lost a large amount of material of war.

Of Grant's operations in Virginia, we have scarcely any information—none, indeed, which enables us to understand what he has done or is about to do. The interruption of telegraphic communication with Fortress Monroe, partially accounts for this, but it is also probable that the prudent captor of Vicksburg, has, for manifest reasons, not permitted intelligence of his movements to pass beyond his lines. There is no probability that any great battle has been fought—if there had been we would of course heard of it.

The approaching heat and malaria of autumn, in the low region about Richmond, admonish the Federal commander to make the most of his opportunities, and the impatience of the public will probably soon be gratified by news of important operations.

The President calls for 500,000 men, to replace the large number whose term of service expires in the autumn, as well as the losses by the casualties of war. It is expected that a large proportion of the veterans who are discharged will re-enlist. If the call is not filled by voluntary enlistment within fifty days, the President may order another draft to supply the deficiency.

Sherman makes steady progress in Georgia, advancing slowly, but without repulse or serious loss. It is reported that a large part of Johnston's force has gone to Virginia to make good the losses Lee has sustained, and that consequently Atlanta will be captured without serious opposition. The statement is open to doubt.

Secretary Stanton is said to have resigned. The report wants confirmation, though it is not intrinsically improbable, as the personal relations of the members of the Cabinet have been far from harmonious.

Gold has fluttered from 255 to 283, with all sorts of variations, never appearing to sympathize with the fortunes of the war, the volume of paper money afloat, or any other legitimate cause. The gold market has been abandoned wholly to the speculators, who are having a carnival of gambling at the expense of all other classes of people. The vascillating course of Congress in passing the famous "gold bill" and suddenly repealing it, has aided them in their nefarious object. At latest dates gold had fallen to a little over 250, and the market exhibited more appearance of steadiness.

The Comanche.—The iron-clad Comanche, which was sunk in the harbor of San Francisco, and raised after long delay, with vast labor and expense, is finally released from all the embarrassments of litigation with which it was sought to hamper her, and the work of completing her ready for service is rapidly going on. A large force of men are at work preparing the foundations for her keel and the number of laborers is to be increased as rapidly as the nature of the work permits. The keel was to have been laid on Saturday last.

Very Improbable.—The Chicago *Journal* publishes a rumor that Fremont will be tendered the Union nomination for Governor of New York with the understanding that his name be withdrawn from the Presidential Canvass.—There is not a particle of foundation for the report. The Union party of that state will not commit suicide by shouldering the odium which Fremont has drawn upon himself by his factious course. Fremont is "played out."

☞ The amount of treasure exported from California during the first six months of the present year is $28,993,711 27. This includes the amount from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and British Columbia. The amount exported has somewhat diminished from former years, while the total amount produced has increased. This is accounted for by the fact that the coinage of the bullion on this coast enables it to be retained here as a circulating medium.

☞ Lieut. C. D. Emory, of the Ninth Infantry, who went East to take Ridgley Greathouse to Fort Lafayette, has been attached to the staff of Gen. Meade, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION—ITS CHARACTER AND OBJECTS.

The Cleveland Convention seems to have been a queer collection of political adventurers. Where they came from, or by what authority they got together, it is difficult to determine. Each one represented himself, and likely thought that the future of this world or himself depended upon the adoption of his idea. They appear to have been generally self-constituted, but the names for the most part lead one to conclude that among them there was a large element of the impracticable and dreamy revolutionists of Germany that were thrown upon the shores of America in consequence of the European political troubles of 1848. We have seen it stated that two-thirds of the Convention hailed from St. Louis alone, and this fact gives countenance to the supposition, for this city has always been the stronghold of these people, since their arrival in this country, particularly the leaders or schemers among them. They are generally men of some education, with little practical knowledge and no experience in the workings of constitutional government, or of liberty regulated by law. Without political knowledge or experience, their political notions are purely empirical, and, for the most part, subordinate to their social and anti-religious theories or prejudices. Any man or party who is not prepared to run a muck with them against the Christian religion, its ordinances and observances, will soon lose favor with them, let him profess what else he may, and be condemned as a conservative. When a distinguished Puritan preacher moved to amend the report of the committee on platform by inserting the words "by God's blessing," it was voted down almost unanimously, and with infinite g-ee and chuckle. Cochrane, who was in the Chair, hastily announced the result by saying, "God's blessing is lost," in a manner which indicated contempt and indifference to the fate of the proposition. These Teutonic infidels were immediately attracted to him by his manner, and, concluding they had discovered a congenial spirit, immediately commenced a guttural buzz of "Dat ish de man," and nominated him for Vice President. This is a specimen of what is uppermost in their hearts, and shows how little they know or care for the real political questions of the country, outside of the Infidel prejudices and theories which were the main-spring of their political action at home. Self-opinionated and dogmatic, they think they have a mission to establish a new government in these United States, the corner-stone of which shall be the mere gratification of the sensual appetites, and where, all wholesome restraints being removed, every man may do that which is right in his own eyes. They are thought to be great abolitionists, but this is so only because they found slavery one of the institutions of the country, and their touchstone being "whatever is, *is wrong*," they were of course against it. Besides, they found most of the leading infidels of this country of that way of thinking, and that was sufficient to give them their cue. We don't wish to be understood as making a raid upon our German population, for whom as a whole we have a profound respect, but our remarks are applied solely to this pestilent sect, of which we speak. In the progress of time, such crazy, crotchety enthusiasts grow up among all nations, our own not excepted. In their day and generation they are often over-rated, because one man or woman among them is apt to make more noise than ten sober, sensible people.—Whenever they are allowed to get the reins, there is sure to be a smash-up, and years of suffering and social and political disorder ensue before the world comes right again.

Besides these, and probably among these, were quite a number of discontented spirits, with whom "the times were out of joint," and to whom *any* change, however radical—and the more radical, the better—would promise improvement, a place, or spoils. Of them, it might be said, as of those fellows who gathered around David when he fled from the King of Gath "to the cave of Adullam." "And every one that was in *distress*, and every one that was in *debt*, and every one that was *discontented*, gathered themselves unto him, and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men." Strike out *David*, and insert *Fremont*, and the parallel is complete.

Their utter ignorance of the Constitution and laws of the country they propose to govern and control, is wofully exemplified in the fact that they selected their candidates for President and Vice President from the State of New York. The twelfth section of the Constitution provides, "The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, *one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves.*" Cochrane is undoubtedly a citizen and an inhabitant of New York. Fremont might be puzzled to show what State he is a citizen of, but he is an *inhabitant* of New York beyond a doubt. Some years ago, when he was an inhabitant of California, for the purpose of transferring actions brought against him in the State courts to the Federal courts, he made affidavit that he was a citizen of New York. Of course a President and Vice President *may* be chosen from the same State, *but not by the votes of the electors of that State*, and it is not to be supposed that this modern Radical Democracy intended to disqualify their candidates from receiving the electoral vote of New York, if it were possible to obtain it.—But the mere fact of these nominations shows how ignorant these people are of our form of government, constitutions and laws. And Fremont himself is no better. We are credibly informed that, after he had been a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and after he had sworn that he was a citizen of New York, he wanted to go to the polls and vote in California, at the Presidential election of 1860, and was only restrained from making himself ridiculous in the attempt, by the urgent solicitations of some judicious friends.—His fault was pure ignorance. He did not know enough about the Constitution of the United States (and he probably cared less) to know that the electors are chosen by the State, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may determine, and that in all States where they are elected by the people, it is by the qualified voters of the State

We are glad these people "have gathered themselves unto him" (Fremont), and that he has "become a captain over them." They were made for each other, and the winnowing process of election will show them what a small pile of light chaff they are. Then the Yankee demagogues who have flattered them, called them the salt of the earth, and demanded that Mr. Lincoln's administration should become their mouth-piece or be overthrown, will fall away from them, and may be laugh at them.—After this, it is to be hoped that, finding government is not their forte, particularly one they do not understand, that they will return to their beer and meerschaum, and let the world have a respite from their clamor.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

We design to devote a portion of our columns during the time which will elapse before the Legislative assembly convenes, to the discussion of some subjects upon which it appears to us that legislation is needed. We shall do this in no dictatorial spirit, intending to drive either legislature or people into our way of thinking upon every subject, nor yet, with over-weening confidence that our persuasive powers are sufficiently strong to bring everybody over to indorse our ideas. We shall set forth our convictions temperately and with candor, and our object will be attained if the attention of the press and public of the state is drawn to the subject. It should be—and we doubt not will be—the desire of the Legislative assembly to reflect the will and carry out the wishes of the people, and its members can only ascertain the popular desire on the subjects which will claim its action, through full and free discussion.

The Seat of Government having been at last permanently located, many subjects of legislation will come up which were very properly passed by while our State Capital was "on wheels." One of these—and a very important one—is the the State Library.

Soon after our organization as a Territory, the sum of six thousand dollars was appropriated by Congress for the purpose of establishing a Territorial library. This sum was expended in the purchase of an assortment of miscellaneous works, which were arranged under the direction of Governor Gaines, and formed a collection that was creditable and valuable to the Territory, and would have made an excellent foundation for a State library.

But the fire which destroyed the Capitol buildings in 1855 also destroyed all these books except a few which having been drawn out by individuals, thus happened to escape the flames. This small remnant, with the additions which have been made by donations from different States of their public documents, by gifts from members of Congress and heads of departments of the publications authorized by Congress, the various periodicals of the State, and a few books from other sources, form our present State Library. Although it contains some volumes of value, by far the greater part of the collection is comparatively worthless. Whatever progress we may hereafter make toward building up a State library worthy of the name, will be due to our own exertions.

Little argument is needed to convince any one of the necessity for such an institution and of its value to the State. Our legislators who assemble biennially at the Capital, need, in order to frame their business intelligently, books of reference which cannot be obtained except through the medium of a public library. The State would receive a return for any expense bestowed in purchasing and keeping standard books, many fold, by the increased value of the legislation alone. To the Supreme Court at its annual session a well selected collection of legal authorities is an absolute necessity, and it often happens that cases arise, in which it is necessary for the judges, in order to arrive at a correct conclusion, to consult works upon other than strictly jurisprudential subjects. When we reflect upon the vast interests sometimes involved in the causes which are taken to the highest judicial tribunal in the State, we ought not to be slow to furnish the judges with every facility for obtaining correct information. But it is not *official* bodies or persons alone who would derive advantage and instruction from such an institution. If properly arranged, and supplied as it should be with standard works on scientific, historical and miscellaneous subjects, it would be a convenience to every professional man and every intelligent citizen. Indeed it might be made a sort of nucleus from which beams of intelligence would radiate to every nook and corner of the State.

We believe every state in the Union has such a library which is the receptacle not only of law books and public documents, but of historical and scientific works of all descriptions, the periodicals and newspapers of the times, and in fact of all the obtainable works of science and literature, of past and passing times. Oregon can doubtless establish such an institution at less expense than many other states have done, and we believe in such a way that the burden upon the public treasury will be very light.—We shall recur to this part of the subject again.

Tobacco.—We find the following item in a San Francisco paper:

The balance of the tobacco crop raised on Samuel Brannan's ranch, was sold to-day by J. L. Sanford. The whole crop was about 40,000 lbs. The first half of the lot sold some time since to the Eureka Factory at 10c, the balance of the parcel now sold to a Mr. Herdrick, brought 9c ℔ lb, and is to be made up into smoking tobacco. Had this tobacco been properly cured, it would have sold for a few cents ℔ lb more, but at present the market for leaf todacco is extremely dull, and holders find it very difficult to make sales at any price.—This is owing to the peculiar condition of currency affairs here and at the east, thus giving to the eastern manufacturers a decided advantage over us; so much so, that the proprietors of the Eureka Factory have thought it proper to suspend their operations entirely, at least until they are possessed of some detailed knowledge of the new Tariff and Excise Laws, soon expected to be in operation on this coast.

Ten cents a pound for leaf tobacco looks like a small price to Oregonians, but a good many of them have raised and sold it for less in Kentucky and Missouri ten years ago. If badly cured tobacco can be sold at ten cents, and forty thousand pounds raised on one farm, it appears to us that we ought not to import any more of the weed from the east.

A Case of Great Hardship.—There is an unfortunate debtor now confined in Victoria prison who has a large family of young children actually suffering from want, while the mother lies prostrated on a sick bed, helpless and miserable, their natural protector being prevented by a cruel law from affording that support which is duty and privilege. The barbarity of the code which still retains the law of imprisonment for debt among its statutes, requires no stronger comment. The sooner we abolish this inhuman enactment, except in case of fraud, the better—*Colonist.*

We should think so. We understand a large number of the copperhead fraternity have taken refuge in the British Colonies for the purpose of evading the draft. When in their own country they denounced the arrests of men for high treason as "abolition outrages." We should suppose they would consider the case described above one of "great hardship." The same paper that contains the above, describes an election scene in Victoria and says: "Every conceivable and heterogeneous element marched to the polls and voted." There were representatives of "amalgamation, miscegenation and conglomeration of all shades, colors and descriptions meeting at the polls on a common footing." The *Colonist* does not state how the exiles voted.

☞ John P. Hale will probably succeed the late Joshua R. Giddings as United States Consul General to Canada.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

In California, as our readers are aware, a law known as the "Specific Contract Act" is in force. Its provisions are briefly that when a written contract to pay money specifies *what kind* of money shall liquidate the debt, *no other* kind of money can be substituted at the will of the debtor. That is, a debt which is payable in coin by the express terms of the note, cannot be paid in Legal Tender notes, or other depreciated currency. The constitutionality of this State law has always been questioned, but until recently it has never been before the courts.

On the 12th instant, the question came up before Judge O. C. Pratt, of the 12th District Court of California, in the case of Carpentier vs. Atherton. Atherton had given Carpentier his promissory note for $500, payable on demand, in gold coin of the United States, and upon demand being made the defendant refused to pay coin as agreed, but tendered to the plaintiff the amount due in *Legal Tender Notes.* These the plaintiff refused to receive, and suit was thereupon commenced. The defendant admitted the specific promise to pay in gold, the demand, and the refusal, but insisted that greenbacks were sufficient to discharge the debt. The Court rendered a lengthy decision, in which the whole question of constitutionality was reviewed, and the validity of the law fully sustained.

The Judge fully admitted the power of Congress to pass the Act of July 11, 1862, which makes greenbacks a legal tender, basing that power upon the clauses in Article I. of the Constitution of the United States, which authorize Congress "to borrow money on the credit of the United States," and "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" that and other powers.—Where no special agreement exists as to the particular kind of money in which a debt shall be paid, the Court held that the debtor is presumed to elect the kind of money that suits him. But the Court would enforce a specific agreement to pay a particular kind of currency, according to the terms of the contract.

The reasoning of the Judge is able and interesting, and we regret that our space is too limited to permit us to publish the whole of the decision. The following extract, however, which contains the summing up of the argument must suffice:

He who contracts to pay another a given number of dollars, without specifying in *what kind*, is supposed to contract with reference to such things as are by law recognized as constituting dollars. There are three known descriptions, consisting respectively of gold silver and United States notes, each in fact of *unequal* value to the other, but in theory of law of *equal* value. Of these kinds, practically, gold is of the greatest current value, silver next, and United States notes least. Without special agreement to pay a given debt *in either*, the debtor is presumed to pay in that which will best suit his interests and convenience. So, where the contracting parties make no discrimination between the relative desirableness of the different legal current dollars, the law makes none for them, and the courts can make none; for, in such cases, where the aid of judicial tribunals is invoked to furnish a remedy for non-performance, all that can be done is to render a judgment for damages, which may be satisfied in any lawful money.

On the other hand, where such discrimination is made by the parties in an obligation, and there is, as permitted by our statute, a special written agreement to discharge it in a particular sort of currency, the Court may and should enforce a specific performance against the delinquent obligor, and make him do what, in bad faith, he seeks to avoid.

National laws, based upon practical discriminations between the nominal and real market value of the different species of legal currency, are not regarded by Congress as against the public policy of the Government. This is evidenced by the fact that enactments looking to and providing for such recognized discrimination have repeatedly, during the last two years, been passed by that law-making power. Why, then, should our own act, now under consideration, be justly obnoxious to any such objection? The law of Congress of 11th July, 1862, should not be construed *beyond* the simple purposes of its enactment. It should neither be restricted within its clear object, nor extended farther, and especially where such construction tends to encourage bad faith and dishonesty in the dealings of men. No part of that object was to enable obligors, who had bound themselves to pay in gold or silver, to get rid of fully and specifically performing their undertakings. Far from it—and it is manifest that its main design in that respect was simply to attach a general quality to the notes of the Government by which, as an inducement to their being in demand, they could be used in the discharge of ordinary indebtedness, *unaccompanied by special agreement to discharge it in any defined currency.* When sought to be employed outside of such purpose, we deem it a perversion which should be discountenanced in the administration of justice. The difficulty to enforce contracts payable in gold, before the passage of our State law of 27th April, 1863, was found in the want of an adequate *remedy*. It is now supplied, and further inconvenience obviated.

In this case, the promise to pay in gold coin drew interest by law after demand at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Such interest was a legal incident to the obligation, and its payment in gold was an inseparable part of it. Both principal and interest, then, can only be paid in coin.

Coppei, W. T., July 12.

Ed. Statesman: The *Oregon Statesman* for this office is very irregular in coming; the issue of the 13th of June came yesterday, one month old. Such delays occur very often, especially with the *Statesman*. The Eugene Copperhead Pig and the Oregon Secesh *Democrat* come more regularly than the *Statesman*. Why is this? Who knows? Can you or "any other man" solve the mystery?

Yours for Abe and Andy,
Looney C. Bond.

Lieut. Bond's note is not the first complaint we have received from the upper country of delay or failure of the *Statesman*. The papers (weekly) for Coppei, and all the other post offices in that region are invariably deposited in the post office here on Monday afternoon, and should—we have no doubt they *do*—go north on Tuesday morning. They are often delayed outrageously, but we cannot point out the culpable party It is not newspapers alone that are delayed. There is much complaint about detention and loss of letters also. Indeed, the irregularity and uncertainty of the mails to that region are so great that the business men of this place and Portland do not trust them, but prefer the more expensive, but surer express.

A Postal agent could look into and right these things. Shall we *never* have one?

☞ F. M. Pixley of San Francisco gives his impressions of the Baltimore convention as follows:

I was at the Baltimore convention, and if I had any feeling of soreness at being denied a vote by any state convention, in being set aside for new converts—boys and unknown men who are not worth their own votes in a contested election—I had my revenge in seeing the insignificant part the delegation played in the proceedings. I do not think the delegation would have been missed if it had not come at all.—Thompson Campbell did try to make a speech in seconding Lincoln's nomination, but it was only a try and failure, for the convention would not listen. The whole thing was managed by New York and Pennsylvania—Breckenridge of Kentucky and Lane of Kansas having an occasional word to say. The nomination of Lincoln was the universal instruction of public sentiment in all the states except Missouri. The nomination of Johnson, while it was very fitting to be made, was the work of the Seward men. The platform, a most excellent one—apples of gold in pictures of silver—was drawn and reported by a friend of Seward, and I have made up my mind if there is anybody President of the United States except Lincoln, then it is Seward.

Of the Cleveland ticket he says: "The nomination of Fremont carries with it nothing, neither principle, personal enthusiasm or anything else. It has fallen upon the people like a shower of putty."

☞ The exports of California, exclusive of treasure, average thus far this year, $1,150,000 per month.

PACIFIC CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Pacific branch of the U. S. Christian Commission has sent us a circular, from which we gather the following facts:

The object of the organization is to "bring the influences of evangelical religion to bear upon our army and navy, thereby preventing the demoralization of our soldiers by camp vices, comforting the sick and wounded, and preparing for death those destined to lay down their lives for our country."

The instruments employed to accomplish these objects are, briefly:

1. The employment of *delegates*, Christian gentlemen of known fitness—chiefly ministers, professional men or merchants—to convey, personally, home comforts to the homeless, friendly counsels to the friendless, gospel messages to the Christless; to be the medium of communication between the homes of the soldiers and tempted, wounded, sick or dying ones, and from the latter to their home circles. In a word, to do for our brave men in these circumstances what their fathers and brothers would do for them if they might.

2. The distribution of the Holy Scriptures, hymn books, prayer books, Libraries, religious newspapers and tracts, by the personal agency of the delegates, and through the chaplains, and Christian officers and soldiers and sailors. To this date, 558,275 copies of the Scriptures, 592 556 hymn books, 3,316,250 religious newspapers, and 22,930,420 pages of tracts have been issued. Chiefly, the public preaching of the gospel by the ministerial delegates, and the prayer meetings, both attended by large assemblies of soldiers, have been blessed of God during the past Winter, to the conversion of thousands. A continued revival has prevailed in the army of the Potomac and in the army of the Cumberland.

3. The succor of the wounded on the battle fields by the delegates, under the direction of the medical authorities, personally carrying to them the cordials and victuals, which the urgent necessity of famishing men demands, but which the emergencies of battle render the medical department, for the time unable to supply. Four hundred delegates on the battle field of Gettysburg distributed over $80,000 worth of stimulants and nourishment among the wounded, saving multitudes of lives, and receiving the thanks of the Surgeon General, and the acknowledgements of the Secretary of War and the blessing of God in the conversion of many souls.

Two delegates from the Eastern branch of the commission—Rev. Robert Patterson, D.D., of Chicago, and Rev. George J. Mingins, of Philadelphia—have been sent to this coast to present the claims of the organization to the churches and people. They have addressed many large audiences in various places in California, and liberal contributions have been made.

G. Sather, Esq., of the firm of Sather & Co., San Francisco, and Dr. R. H. McDonald, of Sacramento, have been appointed Assistant Treasurers of the commission, and will receive and forward any sums that may be entrusted to them. Contributions are solicited from all who are disposed to further the laudable object of the organization.

PROTECTION AGAINST SNAKE INDIANS.

Capt. Olney's company, consisting of forty men besides officers, all well mounted, left the Dalles on Tuesday last to operate against the Indians on the Canyon City road. The depredations of the Snakes on that road have almost entirely stopped travel and the forces under Capts. Currey and Drake appear entirely inadequate to keep them in subjection. This force under Capt. Olney has been recruited at the Dalles to serve only for a short period, and is designed chiefly to protect the travel on the road to the mines, though we suppose they will not neglect a good opportunity to punish any of the marauding bands wherever they may find them. Capt. Olney is an experienced Indian fighter, and we have no doubt his command will give a good account of themselves, before they return to the settlement.

A complimentary dinner was given to the company by Thomas Smith, Esq., of the "Empire," on Monday, and a beautiful flag presented by Mrs. Berry, and Mrs. Pomeroy in behalf of the ladies of the Dalles. Capt. Olney responded in an appropriate speech.

THE KOOTENAI MINES.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in Salem from an intelligent gentleman at Lewiston. He gives a different account of those distant mines from those formerly published:

Parties came in to-day from Kootenai, bringing the latest intelligence from those newly discovered mines. *I can depend upon them.* They say that nobody there is making more than "grub" and that on account of high water extensive prospecting cannot be done. Consequently, should the mines, when the water goes down, prove rich, they will not pay, unless they are as rich as Cariboo proved to be, the seasons in both being about the same length. I think in the course of a couple of months extravagant tales will be told about the richness of the Kootenai mines, by the people of Lewiston and Walla Walla, in order to create a stampede from Oregon, California and Boise, in order to get a chance to bleed them.

A few persons only have yet come through from Boise en route for the new El Dorado; yet this paper here (the *Golden Age*) would convey the idea that all the eastern mines in Idaho were on the *qui vive*, and ready for a grand rush for Kootenai through Lewiston.

The Sanitary Fund—Mr. Holbrook.—Dr. Bellows has written to a gentleman of Portland, in answer to an inquiry, that Mr. Holbrook was never *appointed* an agent by the Sanitary Commission, but that he (Dr. B.) merely received money from Holbrook just as he did from any other person who offered it for the cause. He evidently has supposed that Holbrook's agency in the matter was at the instance of the people of Oregon, while the people, on the other hand, have universally supposed that he was delegated by the commission to receive their subscriptions.—Mr. Holbrook has observed a strange reticence in regard to his agency, never having informed the people for more than a year, how much money has passed through his hands, or what disposition has been made of what he has received. It is due to the community that has contributed so liberally to the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers, that he should make a full and satisfactory statement, and we hope that it will not be withheld any longer.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

The examination at this institution closed yesterday at 12 o'clock.

The classes in Moral Science and Geology did themselves great credit. The Geology class manifested not only a good knowledge of the text-book, but also considerable skill by the manner in which they exposed the false positions of a "critical" individual who attempted to bother them.

The music was excellent, and every thing connected with the exercises gave general satisfaction.

The Commencement Exercises come off this afternoon at the M. E. Church.

The Eureka.—We learn that the Eureka Gold and Silver Mining Company have recently opened one of their ledges and found an excellent prospect; the gold being visible and quite evenly distributed through the quartz. This Company, we believe, own on several leads in in the Santiam District.

California Politics.—California is opening the Congressional Campaign. Calls have been made for local conventions to elect delegates to a Union state convention which will nominate candidates for Congress. We imagine that the nominees will have little difficulty in being elected.

THE NATIONAL UNION PLATFORM.

Our Eastern Exchanges have at length brought us the declaration of principles adopted by the late Baltimore Convention. The telegraph brought us an early report of it, but it was abridged and parts of it so mutilated that the sense was materially changed. All should read it to understand upon what grounds the Union party asks the suffrages of the people for Lincoln and Johnson.

1. *Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors armed against it.

2. *Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based on an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in the full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism and heroic valor and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

3. *Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be, always and everywhere, hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic. And that while we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil, we are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

5. *Resolved*, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and the unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalelled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation and as within the provisions of the Constitution, the measures which he has adopted to defend the nation against open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry out these and all other Constitutional measures essential to the the salvation of the country with full and complete effect.

6. *Resolved*, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

7. *Resolved*, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war and that any violation of these laws or the usages of civilized nations in time of war, by the rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of prompt and full redress.

8. *Resolved*, That foreign emigration, which in the past has added much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

9. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

10. *Resolved*, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the pub ic debt, must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation, that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

11. *Resolved*, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force or supplant by fraud the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their own country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

SANITARY.

Portland, July 19, 1864.

Ed. Statesman: Your Oakland correspondent recommends that contributions to the sanitary fund be sent through Gov. A. C Gibbs. I have authority for saying that he will be absent from home most of the time during the next three months and does not wish money sent to his care. Nor is it proper to require Mrs. Gibbs to be troubled with the care of obtaining drafts and forwarding contributions, while there are plenty of honest business men in Portland who can easily attend to the matter and are willing to do so. I respectfully suggest that donations be sent to H. W. Corbett. He justly has the confidence of all who know him, and will keep correct accounts and make exhibits so that it may be known the funds are properly applied and what Oregon is contributing. S.

After Indians.—We alluded last week to complaints from citizens of Curry county of the presence of straggling Indians. A company has started south after them, consisting of Lieut. Rathburn with fifteen soldiers, and Indian Agent Ben. Simpson with five trusty Indians and one of the white men employed on the reservation. They design to proceed by way of Roseburg and the head of Coquille striking the coast near Port Orford, thence going down the beach to Ellensburg, the county seat of Curry county.

The new Collector of Internal Revenue.—Hon. Medorum Crawford has entered upon the duties of Collector of internal revenue. He has appointed Mr. Levi Anderson his clerk. Mr. Crawford is well known as a thorough business man and an agreeable gentleman. His residence in the state since 1842, has given him an extensive acquaintance among our people, and his appointment is universally acceptable. He could not have appointed a more competent clerk than Mr Anderson.

From Santiam.—Quite a number of persons came in from the Santiam mines last evening. They all report matters lively in the mountains and give flattering accounts of new discoveries. Parties are now moving for improvements in Quartzville, and some of them with whom we talked feel confident the future of the Santiam district and of this section of Oregon, is quite as bright and encouraging as Washoe enjoyed at the commencement of the discoveries of her rich lodes.

MEETING AT QUARTZVILLE, SANTIAM.

Pursuant to notice, signed by Dr. H. Smith, J. E. Strong, J. G. Wright, M. Tichenal, E. D. Thorne, J. B. McClane, J. H. Haas, Benj. Strang, J. G. Woodbury, and others, the citizens of Quartzville, in the Santiam district, and those directly interested in the mines in the immediate vicinity, met and elected L. Brownson chairman, and J. E. Strong secretary, of the meeting.

The following resolutions and rules were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this town be known by the name of Quartzville.

Resolved, That there shall be two main streets, one-half mile in length, commencing with the first gulch above the Union Company's cabin, and running parallel with the two mountains.

Resolved, That Benjamin Strang, M. Tichenal, and R. W. Donaca constitute a "town committee," to lay out the streets and lots, number the lots, and prepare a plot of the town and deliver the same to the town recorder within one week from July 13th, 1864.

Resolved, That R. W. Donaca be town recorder, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the names of all persons locating lots, and the number of each lot thus located.

Resolved, That all lots, with the number of each, shall be recorded, and $1,50 for each lot recorded be paid to the recorder, fifty cents of which to go to the recorder, and one dollar to the town committee.

Resolved, That all persons locating lots shall cause a notice thereof (designating the number of the lot) to be posted in a conspicuous place at the time of location, and the lots shall be recorded within fifteen days thereafter.

Resolved, That no person shall hold more than one lot by location, and all persons taking lots shall put at least ten dollars' worth of work on each lot taken, within thirty days, and shall erect a house thereon within 60 days, after locating said lots; provided, however, that companies now incorporated, or that shall be incorporated within three months from July 13, 1864, may hold a lot for each original incorporator, by erecting a building on *one* of the lots thus taken, and the authorized agent of such company may locate said lots.

Resolved, That four lots in the center of the town shall be reserved for public purposes.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the *Daily Oregon Statesman* for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

J. E. Strong, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

In Pacific county, W. T., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by Hon. John Briscoe, Henry K. Stevens and Miss Annie Wirt.

In Walla Walla, July 15th, 1864, Eugene Breyman of Salem, Oregon, to Miss Nettie Skaife, of Walla Walla.

On the 30th ult., by Eld. R. C. Hill, Mr. John J. Davis and Miss Emeline Wiley, all of Linn county.

At Walla Walla, July 10, Milton Aldrich and Miss Sarah Stanfield.

On Upper Touchet, July 3, Thomas T. Davis and Miss Nancy J. Hearn.

At Cascades, W. T., July 14, John Shepard, of the Dalles, Oregon, and Mrs. Jeannette Meade, of Cal.

At Dalles, July 3, Robert Grestine, of Lewiston, and Miss Rose Newman, of Dalles.

DIED.

At Oregon City, July 19, Ernest, only child of Arthur and Elizabeth Warner, aged 2 years and 5 mos.

In Lewis co., W. T., June 26, Nathan Glennon, the youngest son of the late Nathan H. McCoy, of Multnomah county, Oregon, aged 2 years, 3 mos., 22 days.

In Salem, July 23, of flux, Charles Nathan, son of J. W. and M. A. Meredith, late of California, and grandson of Charles Adams, of Salem, aged 1 year, 7 mos., and 3 days. Ind., Ill., and N. Y. papers copy.

In Dallas, Polk county, June 27th, Mary Whiteaker, wife of J. L. Collins, Esq.

"But her sweet spirit firm and free,
Triumphant in the last dismay;
Wrapt in its own eternity,
Smiled as it passed away."

In Salem, on Monday July 18th, son of Richard A. and Ruth B. Barker, aged 1 year 8 months, 3 days.

This (Thursday) morning, at the residence of his father, John Zieber, son of John S. Zieber.

In Walla Walla, 15th inst., at the residence of her father, Dr. John Boswell, Mrs Lydia J., wife of Capt. W. W. Thompson, of the 1st W. T. Infantry.

On the 19th inst., Ellen Anne, aged 5 years and 3 months, youngest daughter of Jeremiah and Esther Doherty.

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