

For the purchase of the custom-house at Cincinnati, Ohio, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For alterations of the custom-house at Louisville, Kentucky, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of the custom-house at Dubuque, Iowa, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs and preservation of custom houses, marine hospitals, and other public buildings, under the supervision of the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars.

For furniture and repairs of furniture of the various public buildings under the supervision of the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars.

For the payment of Ephraim Sweet, for services rendered in the construction of the custom-house at Belfast, Maine, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For erecting new furnaces in the basement of the building of the Patent Office building, fifteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of rooms in sub-basement of the west wing of the Patent Office building, five thousand dollars.

For the construction of water-closets in the basement of the south front of the Patent Office building, two thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation for keeping in the Patent Office any printing and furnishing in the Post Office building, one thousand one hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For the completion of the Post Office Building in Philadelphia, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For deficiency in the appropriation of salaries and expenses of the commissioners appointed under the fifth section act of sixteenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, three thousand and fifty dollars.

For deficiency to pay salary of one Indian agent, each, in Utah and Nevada Territory, from March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to the first July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, as increased by one thousand dollars and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing, one hundred and eleven thousand and five hundred dollars, to be paid by printing or binding *Provided*, That hereafter no printing or binding of any kind, except books to be prepared for any of the Executive Departments of the Government without a written requisition on the Superintendent of Public Printing from the Secretary of such Department, or for either House of Congress, without the written signature of the Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives, for which said printing, binding, or blank books may be required. And the said Superintendent, in his annual report, shall hereafter certify to the General Assembly of work ordered and done, with the expenditure of money therefor, for each Department.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for paper for the public printing, three hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public binding, one hundred thousand dollars.

For lithographing and engraving for the House of Representatives, ten thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land, in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, nine thousand dollars.

To supply deficiency in the appropriation for the support of the light house establishment, four hundred and one hundred and fifty-six dollars and sixty-five cents.

For rebuilding light house at Cape Charles, Virginia, twenty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for storehouse in the Treasury Department, twenty thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for furniture, ordnance stores, labor, and contingent expenses in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, two million seven hundred and forty thousand dollars, to be paid by the Treasury Department, no money shall be paid under this item of appropriation except for deficiencies actually existing upon contracts made by the Navy Department.

For the purchase of naval hospital at Kittery, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For extending naval asylum at Philadelphia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For erecting naval hospital at Washington City, District of Columbia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for Capitol police for the Senate, four thousand and three dollars and seventy-five cents.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for stationery for the Senate, one thousand dollars.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for miscellaneous items for the Senate, twenty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That hereafter no payment shall be made from the contingent fund of the Senate for the purchase of stationery, or for the committee to audit and control, or for the expenses of the Senate, or the Committee on Accounts of the House of Representatives, or Accoutrements, or the transfer of balances of appropriations to be made from one fund to another, except by law.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary, in the employment of the House of Representatives, seven thousand three hundred and sixty-five dollars and nineteen cents.

To enable the librarian of Congress to employ an additional laborer from February first to the first of the current fiscal year, two hundred and eighty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz: For clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the House of Representatives, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For collecting documents, forty thousand dollars.

For fuel and lights, including pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs and materials, six hundred and fifty dollars.

For furniture, including the purchase of books for members, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For laborers, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For stationery, nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the remainder or unexpended balance of twenty-one thousand two hundred and seven dollars and fifty-five cents, for engraving, electrotyping, and lithographing, be and the same is hereby transferred to the contingent fund of the House of Representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President shall appoint, in the Treasury Department, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one Secretary of the Treasury of the Treasury, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum, who shall perform all such duties in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, belonging to that department, as shall be prescribed by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury, or as may be required by law, or such other person as may be found necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the payment of said salary for the current fiscal year.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, to supply deficiencies for repair of the coal and landing wharf at Key West, to erect a new wharf, and to extend the extension of the machine shop at that point, ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated, for payment of letter carriers to be first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to be paid by the Secretary of the Post Office Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the clerical and other employees already following clerks and employees are hereby authorized in the several departments and offices herein specified, to be employed and continue until the rebellion, and for one year after the rebellion.

In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one clerk of class four, one of class three, eight of class two, and fourteen of class one.

In the construction branch of the Treasury, one superintendent and one clerk of class one, and two clerks of class four, four of class three, two of class one, and one messenger at annual salary of six hundred dollars.

In the First Comptroller's office, five clerks of class one, and one clerk of class four assisted by one of class one.

In the Second Comptroller's office, five clerks of class four, six of class three, ten of class two, and fifteen of class one.

In the Third Assistant Comptroller's office, two clerks of class one, and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum, and two laborers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the Fourth Auditor's office, five clerks of class four, nine of class three, nine of class two, thirty-five of class one, and one laborer at an annual salary of six hundred dollars.

In the Fifth Auditor's office, one clerk of class one, and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum.

In the Treasurer's office, four clerks of class one, two of class three, seventeen of class two, six of class one.

In the Register's office, four clerks of class one, one of class three, six of class two, eight of class one, and one messenger at a salary of seven hundred dollars per annum.

In the office of the Comptroller of Customs, one clerk of class four, one of class three, eight of class two, and fifteen of class one.

one clerk of class three, three of class two, and one of class one.

In the office of the Secretary of the Navy, two clerks of class one.

In the office of the Adjutant General, two clerks of class four, eight of class three, nineteen of class two, and seventy-four of class one.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, fifteen clerks of class three, thirty-five of class two, one hundred and ten of class one, and six laborers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the Quartermaster General's office, nine clerks of class three, twenty six of class two, seventy-five of class one, three messengers at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each, and four watchmen at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the Commissary General's office, ten clerks of class two, and thirty of class one.

In the office of the Chief of Ordnance, two clerks of class four, seven of class three, eleven of class two, seventy-four of class one, and nine laborers at an annual salary of six hundred dollars each.

In the office of the Chief Engineer, one clerk of class four, and one of class two.

And the several clerks and employees authorized by this act shall be appointed by the heads of the departments to which they are severally attached, and the amount necessary to pay the salaries from the time of their appointment to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall be appropriated therefor; and the heads of the said departments shall be authorized to employ females instead of males, the clerks heretofore designated, at an annual compensation not exceeding six hundred dollars each, whenever in their opinion, the same can be done consistently with the interests of the public service: *Provided, however*, That the clerks hereby authorized in the Treasury Department and its bureau, shall not be in addition to the number of clerks now employed therein, and former appropriations for that purpose, but shall include the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of an Assistant Register of the Treasury Department, and for other purposes," approved February twenty-eight hundred and sixty-three, as limits the office of the Assistant Register of the Treasury to a term of one year, is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 14, 1864.

✎ We publish the following at the request of a friend. It is well known to the readers of the *Statesman* that our views differ widely from some of the positions assumed in this article.

MOVEMENT FOR A CHANGE OF CURRENCY IN THE ATLANTIC STATES.—The following from the *New York Herald* will serve to show the views of business men at the East in regard to currency matters as they now exist there. We hear much from certain theorists of the convenience of a paper currency and the propriety which it brings with it—abundance of money, high values, low interest, and the like. The extract from the *Herald* tells its own story:

A movement is on foot among the business men of New York to simplify their transactions by trading on the standard of gold and silver—that is, to buy and sell their goods exclusively for coin; to receive nothing as money but what comes from the mint in return for their wares, and to meet all their ordinary obligations, even to the paying of their clerk-workmen, and servants, with the same description of currency. It may be considered a policy, but we think that none will deny, if we continue in our present course of depreciation, we are not far distant when circumstances will arise that will force us to adopt some measure similar to the one proposed. The plan would be by no means new, although it would be novel to the present generation, and when once established it could be made to operate as easily here as it does in California, Oregon, and in the Territories far in the West. It was done in this country during the early days of the Revolutionary war, when the continental currency depreciated in three years to the state of rags; and it was done in France at the time of the first Revolution, when the assignats of that country sank to a worthless tender. It would also have been done in England had not the most strenuous efforts been employed by the government to prevent the consequences. Between 1811 and 1816, to save the Bank of England notes from the paper mill.

The following table shows the depreciation of the continental currency during the three years from the commencement of 1777 to the close of 1779, and the decline of Treasury notes from 1802 to the present day:

Month.	Value of Contl. Money.	Value of a Continental Dollar, coin.	Dollars.			
1777	1778	1779	1802	1803	1804	
January	100	90	80	100	90	80
February	100	90	80	100	90	80
March	100	90	80	100	90	80
April	100	90	80	100	90	80
May	100	90	80	100	90	80
June	100	90	80	100	90	80
July	100	90	80	100	90	80
August	100	90	80	100	90	80
September	100	90	80	100	90	80
October	100	90	80	100	90	80
November	100	90	80	100	90	80
December	100	90	80	100	90	80

Owing to the movements of speculators in gold the depreciation of our present paper money has not been as regular as that of the continental currency, but its decline seems quite as certain, unless something is done to check its downward course. The plan which was adopted by shopkeepers during the Revolution was to make out their bills at the currency rates, and receipt them for a certain amount in gold, as the following, copied from *Lossing's History*, shows.

Cap't. A. McLean,	Bought of W. Nichols,
1 pair boots	\$400
6-8 1/2 yards calico, at \$50	750
1-2 yards muslin, at \$100	400
1-2 yards worsted, at \$100	400
1-2 yards silk, at \$100	400
1-2 yards linen, at \$100	400
1-2 yards cotton, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wool, at \$100	400
1-2 yards flannel, at \$100	400
1-2 yards cloth, at \$100	400
1-2 yards paper, at \$100	400
1-2 yards ink, at \$100	400
1-2 yards soap, at \$100	400
1-2 yards sugar, at \$100	400
1-2 yards tea, at \$100	400
1-2 yards coffee, at \$100	400
1-2 yards rice, at \$100	400
1-2 yards corn, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wheat, at \$100	400
1-2 yards barley, at \$100	400
1-2 yards oats, at \$100	400
1-2 yards hay, at \$100	400
1-2 yards straw, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wood, at \$100	400
1-2 yards coal, at \$100	400
1-2 yards oil, at \$100	400
1-2 yards vinegar, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wine, at \$100	400
1-2 yards beer, at \$100	400
1-2 yards spirits, at \$100	400
1-2 yards molasses, at \$100	400
1-2 yards sugar, at \$100	400
1-2 yards tea, at \$100	400
1-2 yards coffee, at \$100	400
1-2 yards rice, at \$100	400
1-2 yards corn, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wheat, at \$100	400
1-2 yards barley, at \$100	400
1-2 yards oats, at \$100	400
1-2 yards hay, at \$100	400
1-2 yards straw, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wood, at \$100	400
1-2 yards coal, at \$100	400
1-2 yards oil, at \$100	400
1-2 yards vinegar, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wine, at \$100	400
1-2 yards beer, at \$100	400
1-2 yards spirits, at \$100	400
1-2 yards molasses, at \$100	400
1-2 yards sugar, at \$100	400
1-2 yards tea, at \$100	400
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1-2 yards tea, at \$100	400
1-2 yards coffee, at \$100	400
1-2 yards rice, at \$100	400
1-2 yards corn, at \$100	400
1-2 yards wheat, at \$100	400
1-2 yards barley, at \$100	400
1-2 yards oats, at \$100	400
1-2 yards hay, at \$100	400
1-2 yards straw, at \$1	

The Oregon Statesman

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

San Francisco Agency—**L. F. FISKE**, 421 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal. is the authorized agent for the STATESMAN, and will transact all business for our office at that 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.

THE NEWS.

News from the East during the past week has been rather meagre. Forces have been active in different quarters, without any definite results. The most important move mentioned is a flank movement by Grant's army, for the destruction of the Weldon railroad. This move has been attended with considerable loss on our side, but is doubtless one of considerable importance, as it interrupts communication between Petersburg and the South. Desperate efforts had been made by the rebels to recapture the road, but without success. The division making this movement is now said to be entrenched and able to hold the position.

The draft is to take place September 5th certain. A blockade runner went around New Fort Moultrie, and was destroyed by our guns. Some activity on the James river—our line said to have been advanced, and two lines of rebel rifle-pits captured. Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay is closely invested. Activity at Atlanta and in the Shenandoah, but nothing definite. 300 rebels attacked Hopkinsville, Ky., and were repulsed.

Firing is still kept up on Sumter, and despatches say it does great damage.

Atlanta is still closely invested by Sherman who has thrown in several shells, thus demonstrating his ability to either capture or destroy that stronghold.

Forces active before Charleston, still battering away at the crumbling walls of Sumter.—The siege of Mobile is progressing with the prospect of a successful termination. The rebel assertion that Fort Morgan is supplied with six months' provisions, is discredited.

Since the above was in type, by another dispatch that there has been more fighting on the Weldon road resulting to our advantage.—About six hundred rebels were captured. They threw down their arms, when the officer who went to accept the surrender was treacherously shot by the rebel commander. In the next rally by our troops Harwood was wounded and his forces scattered. All the efforts of the rebels to recapture Reams' station on the Weldon road have proved futile. Gen. A. P. Hill, rebel, is said to be wounded. The rebel generals Heath and Fitz Hugh Lee are reported captured. The former mortally wounded.—Rebel prisoners report Gen. Hood killed. News from Atlanta and Mobile hopeful. Gen. Grant was within 300 yards of Fort Morgan and an assault would be ordered in a few days.

STAMP LAW.

The amended revenue law went into effect on the first of August. The rates of stamp duty are not changed materially. The following are the most important changes:

Stamp checks, same as before.
 Treasury notes, for every \$100, or fraction thereof, without regard to issue of payment, .05
 Bill of sale of personal property, .05
 Bond (indemnity), for every \$1,000, .10
 Bond (guaranty), for every \$1,000, .10
 Best (indemnity) for every \$1,000, .10
 Lease, for each \$200, or fraction exceeding thereon, .05
 Check, or order upon any person other than a banker, at sight or on demand, .02
 Conveyance, or deed of realty, for every \$500, .02
 Lease of lands, tenements, etc., where rent does not exceed \$500 per annum, .02
 Mortgage, bill of sale, or personal bond for amount exceeding \$100 and not over \$500, .50
 Quit claim deed, same as conveyance, .50
 Trust deed to one, same as conveyance.
 Trust deed to one, same as conveyance.
 Trust deed to one, same as conveyance.

THE INCOME TAX.

The amount of income returned for the district of Oregon the past fiscal year, is shown in the following table:

District	No. 1.	Citizens and Taxpayers	Total
Division No. 1.	Washington and Yamhill	6,028	\$12,172
Division No. 2.	Malheur county	2,018	\$35
Division No. 3.	Polk and Benton counties	1,217	\$41
Division No. 4.	Lincoln and Union counties	1,049	\$19
Division No. 5.	Umpqua and Douglas	1,088	\$18
Division No. 6.	Coos and Curry counties	388	\$7
Division No. 7.	Josephine and Jackson	4,564	\$81
Division No. 8.	Wasco county	4,564	\$81
Division No. 9.	Dakota and Cimarrilla	1,775	\$31
Total for district of Oregon			\$10,985

The largest amount paid by any one person in the State was \$23,343 46; the next largest amount \$555 01; next \$219 00; five others paid upwards of \$500 apiece; eight others paid upwards of \$200 apiece. The statistics show 113 licensed physicians in the State, 14 of whom are from Multnomah county. Of 92 licenses issued to lawyers in the State, 24 are granted to the profession in Multnomah county.—Oregonian.

FIRE.

By private telegram we learn that the Douglas county jail at Roseburg was burned last night, it is supposed by the prisoners. Three prisoners escaped, two white men and a Chinaman. The following description has been handed us by Judge Willis, county judge of that county.

FILMORE FRAZIER—About 35 years of age, short, heavy set, broad a nose, the shoulders, black whiskers and hair, hair inclined to curl, two upper front teeth out. Charged with horse-stealing.

LORENZO DOWELL MURPHY—Fifteen or eighteen years of age, tall, arms slim made, light complexion, light; no beard.—Charged with horse-stealing.

FAULT-FINDING

A fault-finding journal in this State says Oregon cast no vote in Congress on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. If that paper had been as anxious to defend a part of our present delegation, as to find fault, it would have said itself from an error. The vote of Mr. McBride is recorded in favor of the repeal.

DISTRICT SCHOOL

Those intending to patronize this school will remember that the first term or the coming year is to commence on Monday, August 29th. The building has been well repaired, the surroundings fitted up, and everything done to render it a comfortable place for persons to send their children. We feel that this school, under the control of Mr. Pearson, will be worthy of a liberal patronage.

HORSES.

A large band of horses arrived in town this morning, from California. The reason for their being driven from that state, was the scarcity of feed. We understand quite a number of them have been sold in this state, and that what are not disposed of here are to be driven north.

WASCO COUNTY

Wm. F. Masco, of the Washington territory Infantry, died a few days ago, at anchor.

THE ELECTION LAW—ITS DEFECTS AND PROPOSED REMEDIES.

We trust the next legislative assembly will find time and occasion to remedy the glaring defects in the present laws regulating elections. The first is the short time necessary to gain a residence in a precinct, and the lack of plain and proper definitions of what shall constitute such residence. The second is the absence of provisions for the punishment of taking or giving bribes at elections—in common parlance—buying and selling votes.

For the present, we wish to offer some suggestions on the first point, leaving the second for a further article.

As the law now stands, the constitution makes a residence of six months in the state a necessary qualification to vote. This ought to be a year, but is beyond the power of the legislative assembly, and what can't be cured must be endured. The constitution further provides that electors must vote in the election precincts in which they reside, for "county officers," and this includes nine-tenths of all who vote. The interest taken in "county officers" will always ensure the voter casting his vote at home, when this is possible. The old law of the territory made a residence in the county only, necessary, and under it a voter might live in any precinct in the county. The constitution is a great improvement on the law of the territory in this particular, as it will always be found wholesome and of good consequence, for men to vote at home, and where they are known. By the old law the residence in the county was to be fifteen days, and although it may not very distinctly appear why, it has been assumed that fifteen days is the measure of time necessary to constitute a residence in the precinct under the constitution. A man may have lived fifteen years in the county, but only one day in the particular precinct in which he offers to vote. The constitution says he must reside in, and vote in the precinct; but is silent as to what length of time or what circumstances constitute such residence. The old law says the voter may vote in any precinct in the county, but he must reside fifteen days in the county.

But we are more interested in the future than in the past. The constitution declares that a voter must reside in the precinct where he offers to vote. Reside—but how long? or under what circumstances? The word reside, unexplained and unqualified, has no definite meaning beyond the sense of to be or to live.—We think it is a fair subject for legislation and that the assembly within certain limits has the power, and that it is its duty to define the word "reside"—declare what length of time in a particular precinct, shall constitute a residence therein.

The period of fifteen days is too short. It offers too many opportunities and temptations to unscrupulous and zealous partizans to colonize voters. We think the period ought to be extended to three months. It would be even better for the stable and permanent population of the country, who have to bear its burdens, if the time was extended to six months—the limits of the constitution. On such a question it is better, if we err at all, to err on the safe side. But we think three months the shortest time that ought to be fixed. Then there should be some plain and pertinent provision, declaring when and how a change of place should constitute a change of residence. The change ought to be made without an intention to return to the former place. A person visiting in a precinct, although he should remain three months longer, should not thereby be deemed to have gained a residence and a right to vote there. Something like this should be declared in the law. It has to be administered by plain men, often unclear, in the hurry and heat of election day, and it is the part of wisdom and good policy to give them a plain chart of their duties.

We will not be surprised if some persons and who habitually thinks the less includes the greater, should raise the alarm at the proposition for three months' residence, because forthwith, some birds of passage may thereby lose a vote. So they might with fifteen days or even ten. But good policy does not weigh such considerations in the balance against the good of the greatest number.

THE RICHEST YET!

Those who arrived from Quartzville yesterday brought specimens richer than any yet discovered. Among them there are several specimens of quartz that are more than half pure metal. There is also a large amount of dust gathered from pockets and crevices, and decayed places in the main lead. The lode from which these were taken, the White Bull, is increasing in width as the tunnel goes down, and now, at the depth of twenty feet, it is five feet wide. The actual value of the specimens of which we speak, weighing perhaps three or four pounds, is placed at over three hundred dollars. Old miners from different parts of the world, several of whom are now engaged in these mines, pronounce these specimens the best they ever saw.

LATEST FROM QUARTZVILLE.—Mr. Geo. H. Jones arrived from Quartzville last night. He states that he and Mr. Crandall, who were going by a different route from the one taken by the retreating party, arrived at Quartzville the next day after the evacuation of that place by the miners. They found the beans hanging over the fire, the coffee made and all things ready for the repast; the blankets, also, were spread down ready for turning in. There was no blood to be seen, no grim savage with upflashed tomahawk, and no smell of battle afar off.

We suppose the four red-skins made at least a good time as the twenty-five whites, and before this art relating their grievances to the agent at the Warm Spring agency.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—Messrs. S. & I. Durbin, of Salem, have raised on their farm about 50 miles below Salem, a large crop of oats this year, some ten acres of which was cut a short time ago, the sheaves still remaining in the field, since it was cut a second crop has sprung up, and a new knee-high, hiding about half the stacks of the first grain cut, and promising to yield some 25 or 35 bushels to the acre. On another portion of their farm, a patch of some three acres, which was cut about three weeks ago, now bears its second crop, and that about waist high.

OUT AT LAST.—We learn, upon good authority, that Atkinson, 3d Auditor of the Treasury, is out, and that a man by the name of Elijah Sells has been appointed in his place.—Sells doesn't appear so exalted as Atkinson, and we hope we shall get our claims through in some way less than a year now.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—The sum of \$2,100 as handed to Dr. Bellows, on his arrival in Portland, for the sanitary commission; the result of the labors of Mrs. Hulbrook and Mrs. A. Starr, for a few hours on the day previous to his reaching Portland.

THE OLYMPIA TELEGRAPH LINE.—The first dispatch over this line, was received at Portland from Monticello, on Tuesday. It is

POLL TAXES—WHY THEY ARE OF COLLECTED, AND HOW TO COLLECT THEM.

Something must be done about the payment of poll taxes. Taxes we know are not a pleasant subject to talk or write about, unless you are in the opposition and want to make a fuss about something, and then taxes are just that thing. But governments that are self-supporting, have not yet been invented, and probably never will. To have a government, costs money, even as economical an affair as our Oregon one. Everybody admits, that all persons for whom government is maintained and administered, should, to some extent, according to their ability, help pay for it. An ad valorem property tax measures itself, being more uniform rate per cent. on the amount than tax-payer is fortunate enough to own. A poll tax in the United States has generally been extended with the right of suffrage. The two are not necessarily identical, but the one is generally intended to be imposed upon the class of persons who enjoy the other. Duties and privileges in a free government being reciprocal, a person who fails to perform a duty or service imposed upon him by law, should for the time being be debarred from the corresponding privilege. The man who won't don't pay his poll tax, should not be allowed to vote. It is but a trifle, and in this country it is idle to say that any one is unable. The very class of men most remiss in this matter of two or four dollars per annum, think nothing of literally throwing away twenty times the amount upon objects of very questionable utility, not to say property.

After all, the difficulty could be in a great measure removed, if the law were to provide some simple and efficient means for the collection of the tax. It is so small an amount, that those who have no property tax to pay seldom think it worth while to come forward to the treasurer's office and pay it. It drags along for five or six months, and by that time, in the towns many of this class have changed their whereabouts, and the pittance is not worth the paper, ink and clerk hire that the county has spent upon it. After awhile it passes into the sheriff's hands with the delinquent taxes, and if he is a candidate for re-election, and there are many of that kind of people in his bailiwick, he is not disposed to be harsh about the matter and prefers to conciliate the boys and secure a vote at the expense of the public. The mos are returned incorrigible delinquents, and so the matter ends, to be gone over again with a meagre result the coming year. In the county of Multnomah, where they have about 1300 active polls on election day, mostly in the city of Portland, they report the receipt of about \$400 poll taxes. Every one of these 1300, could have paid, and should be helped to do it. Many of them sport gold watches, elegant clothes, drink many whiskies, and smoke costly cigars. Yet they jostle any man at the polls with as much confidence as if they had paid their way. Something must be done. All the barbers of the government ought not to be thrown upon the shoulders of those who by industry and economy have accumulated a little property, and therefore must pay.

Suppose the county clerk was authorized to issue to the assessor blank poll-tax receipts, and the assessor to collect the poll-tax as he assesses it. He should be charged with the receipts he receives, and credited with those he returns if any. Authorize him to collect all poll-taxes from persons who returned no property, at once. Give him authority to detain for it, and exempt nothing from the levy except in case of papers, and upon them of course no poll-tax should be laid. Give the assessor ten per cent of the poll-tax he collects. This is the least sum that any business man would think of offering a first rate collector upon a lot of slow small bills, round towns and the public will be the gainer to pay the assessor something to collect thoroughly. You had better spend 25 cents, even, to get the other 75 cents, than to lose the whole dollar. The sheriff is about the worst collector that can be thought of for these small accounts, besides the pittance he gets for collecting the poll-tax. But with the assessor it would be different. The collection of this tax would be his principal business, and somehow assessors' work does not come so near primary time as the sheriff's delinquent list. As an illustration of this conciliation of non-tax-paying voters, we will stake a new hat that the sheriff of Multnomah made the poll tax that county of the negroes without many delinquents, if any. The negro has no vote, and he was told to pay, and did. All right. But white men, voters, at that, are as well able to pay their poll-tax as negroes, and all that is necessary to have them do it, is to put the job into the hands of some efficient man, who is not seeking votes at the public expense, paying him well for it, and it is done.

A DILEMMA.

It is well known that the rebels postponed their convention for the purpose of awaiting the result of Grant's campaign. They did not know what kind of a front to make, what kind of a man to nominate, nor what kind of a platform to adopt until Grant's campaign had either failed or succeeded. If it failed, they hoped in the moment of defection caused by that failure to induce the people of the North to speak in November in favor of "peace on any terms." If it succeeded, they hoped to carry the country for their men and measures by professing a war policy. But this little strategic movement seems destined to fail.

Richmond is not captured yet, and Grant is not defeated. He does not seem disposed to hurry up his movements to please his friends of the Golden Circle order. Within a few hours that long-tailed Convention, which the disciples of Jeff. imagine is to revolutionize the loyal North, will have its meeting. It is hard to foretell its action, but we do not anticipate anything astonishing. We know their object if not the means they will use to attain it. We know that all the retainers of that party in Oregon, whether peace or war, are pledged to support the action of their "great commanders." "Democracy" is their Diana, and whatever its policy they will worship it. If that Convention comes out with a conservative war plank in its platform, it is just as sure of receiving the support of the confederate hand-organs of this State as though it declared for their favorite policy, compromise, separation and peace.

We know the object of that party, although its active policy has not been declared. Its object is to obtain control of the Federal power, and by that means paralyze the nation in its efforts to crush rebellion. Jeff. Davis is their father and him they will serve, no matter by what means. When they make fair professions we distrust them more than when they stand out as avowed disunionists. How they may act in the dilemma which is upon them we know not and we care not. Experience has taught us where their sympathies are. We know the men and we will not trust them.

REBUILDING.—The proprietors of the Oregon Pulp and Turpentine Works, have commenced rebuilding their works, lately destroyed by fire.

PORTLAND AGENCY.—Effelt, Weid & Co. are agents for the Willamette woolen manufactory.

AT WHAT AGE SHOULD CHILDREN BE ENTITLED TO ADMISSION INTO THE COMMON SCHOOLS?

It being understood that a committee of gentlemen, in some way appointed or designated by the convention of the Teachers Institute are engaged in preparing a common school law to be submitted to the coming legislative assembly, we propose to call their attention to that of the public to one important matter connected with the subject, that is, the age at which children should be allowed to attend the common school. As it is, all children between the ages of four and twenty are eligible, and as a matter of right are entitled to attend the common school. With the maximum age we do not propose to have any controversy, but "four-year olds" are too young to attend school. It is a sin and a shame to compel them to go especially the crowded schools of the towns, to be imprisoned ten or twelve hours at a mental process which they are too young to appreciate or understand. If the state is desirous of turning dry nurse and establishing a nursery for the nurture and care of infants to the exclusion of their mothers to whom they properly belong, then go at it directly and by the proper name.

These infants in many of the towns are paraded off to the common school by their parents simply to get rid of them during the day. In the school they are on the way, a tedious drag upon the time and attention of the teacher and serious detriment to the emulation and progress of those scholars old enough to be seriously engaged in the business of learning. The aged should not be less than six, and would be more nearly right if fixed at eight. This American mania of forcing children is already bearing sorrowful fruit, and needs to be vigorously repressed. When parents have the knowledge and leisure to attend to their children at home, they can well teach them all that is necessary for them to learn before they are ten years of age. Then they are really fitted to leave a mother's care and nurture and go into the public school. But many parents are not qualified or so situated as to be able to give their children any of the rudiments of education, and on their account we would open the doors of the school house at the earliest age practicable and useful to them. We think that age, eight years, but even six would be a great improvement, or the present period, four years.

It has been thought by some good people who have seen and admit the evil of the public schools being turned into nurseries without mothers or nurses, that the matter is not within the power of the assembly to remedy on account of the constitution; but upon reflection we are satisfied that this is a misapprehension, one that might very easily happen, but still a misapprehension. The only provision of the constitution that bears upon the subject whatever is the 4th section of the 8th article. It reads as follows: "Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the common school fund among the several counties of the state, in proportion to the number of children resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years." This language neither asserts nor implies that children shall be entitled to attend the common school at any particular age or be excluded therefrom. It only provides that the number of children between these ages in each county shall be the ratio by which the school funds of the state shall be distributed among the counties. It might as well have said, in proportion to the heads of families, tax-payers, or voters; and then would any one contend that the head of a family, tax-payer, or voter was therefore entitled to a school maintained by such money? Manifestly not. As children generally were intended to be the recipients of the of the school fund, the constitution very properly distributes it among the counties in proportion to the number in each, but this is in no way determining the question of what age, or under what circumstances, a child shall be entitled to attend school. That was left for the legislature to regulate from time to time, as meet and convenient. Section 3, of the same article says: "The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools." At what age children shall be entitled to attend school, is involved in this grant of power and injunction to establish a system of common schools. As much so and more, as regulating the hours of attendance. This fund is to be distributed among the counties, to be used in maintaining a system of schools therein, to be established by the legislature, and not to send every child between the ages of four and twenty to school, whether the same shall be found or deemed desirable or for the best. Children between these ages are simply selected as a ratio of distribution between the counties, because the money being intended for general education, such a ratio would be found to be nearer just than to take the general population, tax-payers, voters, &c. To illustrate, representatives in congress are distributed (apportioned) among the states in the proportion to their population, but this in no way determines or regulates how or when these congressmen are to be chosen. The law regulating suffrage provides for that, and says, that one sixth of this population shall choose them. So the 4th section distributes the money among the counties in proportion to the infant population between the ages of four and twenty, but in no way provides upon whom it shall be expended, or even that it shall be expended at all. The 2d section declares that its fund shall be exclusively applied to the maintenance of common schools in each district, and the third section declares that the assembly shall establish these common schools on "a general system." In establishing this "general system," the legislature is free to prescribe according to what is thought best for child and community, at what age children shall be entitled to attend this school. We think eight years should be the minimum.

RETURNING MINERS.—The Mountaineer says the returning miners are well supplied with the needful, and it is an uncommon thing for a "rough and seedy miner" to place his palmet, containing \$5,000 and \$6,000 in the safe for security, while it is rare indeed that a man is found who has less than \$1,000 in dust tossed away.

THE Ladies Christian Commission, in Portland, was organized by appointing Mrs. A. Holbrook President, Mrs. T. H. Pearne Vice President, Mrs. J. C. Ainsworth Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary Ogden Corresponding Secretary, Miss Hall, Mrs. G. H. Atkinson, and Mrs. H. Filling have been appointed to draft a constitution.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.—The employees of the Gould & Curry claim, in Nevada territory, have lately donated another monster silver bar, valued at \$4,232, to the sanitary commission.

THE C. H. Brooks has been

LETTER FROM YAGUINA.

ED. STATEMAN: As public attention appears to be, to a considerable extent, attracted to Yaguina bay and its surroundings, I feel notes and observations made during a late visit to that place, may not be uninteresting. To lay, proper, is about 25 miles in length, and to the widest place, probably "about four miles wide, with a reported depth on the bar (about an outlet, opposite the mouth of) of seventeen feet. The channel between the heads of the bay is about four miles in width at low tide, and the water from bank to bank, is sufficient for any vessel which can cross the bar. The tides at this place have a rise of twelve or fifteen feet, the anchorage is good and well protected from winds from all quarters, except, perhaps, a west. Inside, the bay widens out so that vessels have sufficient room to tack, and sail against any ordinary wind, while with a favorable wind they can sail up to Yosterville, six miles, in short time, where they may drop anchor in three fathoms, on good bottom, in the channel. The general course of the bay from its outlet is east, and from the head of main creek at Elk creek, to which place a good steep sloop can easily sail, it is forty-two miles to Corvallis, and sixty-five miles to Salem. Or to the bay being located on the Indian reservation, no permanent improvements by the whites are anticipated, and the only enterprise of the city of Oysterville, consisting of some half-dozen shanties, exists only by sufferance of Lo (the poor Indian.) But the crushing cupid of the whites will not be long in finding sufficient excuse for appropriating to their use the untold wealth which lies unused, and to a great extent, yet unappreciated, in its waters. The gentlemanly and obliging resident proprietor of the city, Capt. Dodge, takes oysters by a permit from the Indian department, from their natural bed, the edge of the bay, fronting the town, and transmits them, after calling out those of marketable size, in "plant beds," situated on the opposite side of the bay, on a flat which is bare at low tide, where a splendid bottom is found, with its components of mud and sand so happily blended in the proportion found on experience to be best adapted to the fullest development of the oyster. Here they remain until they are shipped to San Francisco, where they are transplanted in the waters of the bay near the watering mouths of the lovers of the delicious bivalve, important of delay call them forth for consumption. They are shipped in bulk, on a schooner of about 70 tons burthen, which carries a cargo of fifteen hundred bushels, and during the season of nine months, makes nine or ten trips.

The natural bed of the oyster was found about two years since by the Indians, who in fishing drew up some of the oysters with their fish line, a sign of the worth of the fish, there, they took some of the oysters, and whites taking them in Tillamook Bay, where they said there was a great many of them, and kind at this place, which led some whites to the bay, to ascertain for themselves, and which resulted in the establishment of this fishery at once. The natural bed embraces an area of about four hundred acres, which is constantly enlarged by the thrifty and economical industry of the proprietors. In depositing the refuse of their workings, important of small oysters, beyond the limits of the natural bed, thus extending the limits of the natural bed on bottom hitherto unoccupied, where their propagation and development continues the same as before taken. The natural bed is in about 8 feet of water at low tide. The cultivation of the oyster, (the greatest of all epicurean luxuries), has been reduced to almost a science, and nothing more than the inexperienced observer with grudging force than the beauty of such perfect system in everything connected with the business, showing at once that much intelligent thinking and close observation of the nature and habits of the oyster have been given to the subject to secure its highest development, and at the same time to increase the supply. Having tried oysters from every place on this coast where they can be found, and although the present season is passed so recently, and therefore not in the best condition, I think that the Yaguina Bay oysters are the finest in flavor of any on this side. During several low tides, and in the accumulation of a very respectable pile of shells at our camp, and trying them in every style, from the "half shell" to "paties," I have yet to find the first coppery or ill-flavored one.

The greatest sport of the way of fishing, can be taken with a hook. Amongst the great variety to be taken with a hook are the sand, the horning, rock, cod, mackerel, sea bream, sea bass, and any amount of a fish which constantly persists in fastening itself to your hook, and which, as its name indicates, are perfectly worthless, or at least I have not yet heard of any one with the hardihood to attempt cooking and eating one. They resemble catfish, as well known to Western men, and are called "copperheads." Amongst the shell fish are mussels, shrills, rock-oysters, twoshells, (1) crabs, muskies, shrimps, and the like. The Indians, when not too lazy, catch a great many of the sardines, they more nearly resemble the latter, though called by both names. They are delicious.

In another communication I will give you an account of the trip, road, etc., etc.

NAUGHTY CUSS.

THE Thos. Monteth has been appointed Col. of the 31 regiment, 24 brigade, Oregon militia. Frederick W. Folger, Lieut. Col., and John Rowland, Major.

MARRIED.

At the Alta House, Vancouver, W. T., August 18th, 1864, by C. H. Hurdler J. J. Alci & Daniel and Mrs. E. Ogle, both of Salem, Oregon. Compliment of the parties received.

At the Alta House, Vancouver, W. T., August 18th, 1864, by C. H. Hurdler J. J. Alci & Daniel and Mrs. E. Ogle, both of Salem, Oregon. Compliment of the parties received.

In Eugene City, Aug. 11, by Hon. Gilbert Hall, M. E. Kellott and Miss C. Lottie Rothe.

In Vancouver county, by Wm. Gilliam, J. P., A. J. Smith and Mary Jane McLean, both of Waco, W. T.

In Portland, on the 15th inst., by Rev. P. E. Hyland, Thomas E. Carr and Louisa Gilchrist.

In Vancouver, Aug. 5, Ward C. Wetmore and Mrs. Mary Coffman.

In Yamhill county, Aug. 14, by Rev. G. W. Adams, Frank Overton and Maria H. Adams.

In Portland, on the 23rd inst., by Rev. Father Peirce, P. B. Sniout and Miss Bridget Moran.

DIED.

Near Salem, Aug. 16th, after a protracted illness of three months, Mrs. Catherine C. Glover, wife of Franklin E. Glover, aged 32 years and 3 weeks.

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On the 20th August, 1864, at Corvallis, Oregon, aged 22 years and 11 months, consort of George W. Gady, Missouri and Harrison (farm papers copy).

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