The Oregon Statesman.

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OUR FOURTH OF JULY SPEECH.

At the Nation's birthday, at the beginning of a new era of its existence, at the end of its purification, and standing by the open grave, as it were, of its great deliverer, let us invoke for the morrow, a higher appreciation of the day and its events, a purer and more fervent patriotism, and a more abiding confidence in the integrity and perpetuity of the Union.

Well may the bells ring in the day, which, next after the birthday of our common Savior, is dearest, not to us alone, but to all who love liberty. Well may we flaunt our banners from housetop and hilltop. Well may the cannons peal their salvos from "Farther Point" to "Cape Disappointment," and from the lakes to the gulf, for the glories of '76; but we will fail of a patriotic duty, fail of a high privilege, if we neglect to return thanks and shoot praises for the glorious achievements of the last four years, and for the beneficent Providence which has preserved our nation and purified its laws, amidst the most terrible and tumultuous tempest of human passion which has ever visited any nation.

But there will be no neglect nor delay.—Revolutions never go backward; and the true men—the men who have and are always ready to forswear the party for the higher claims of country—will to-morrow bow down under the tree of liberty, and lift up their voices under the shade of its banners, and thank God that our Union is maintained and its Constitution preserved.

The Revolution of 1776 followed the Declaration, and was demanded to obtain the object which the Declaration asserted. It was a glorious war—redolent with the sacred rights of humanity, and perfumed by the blood of the purest and noblest of our race. But the glories of the first Revolution are not greater than those of the second. The first gave us Independence of foreign despots—the second "proclaimed liberty throughout the land and to all the people thereof." To-day four millions of black people stand disenthralled from the shackles of slavery, and for the first time in our history realize that American liberty is not the privilege of the few, but the boon for all. Twenty one States of the Union have already declared that it shall be put in the compact, that slavery shall *not* have an existence in the United States. Will public opinion ever go back on this question? Will the slaves which Abraham Lincoln set free, ever again be reduced to bondage? Never! You might as well attempt to crush the American eagle back into its egg, the centuried oak into its original acorn, or snatch up the middle ages by their grave clothes and plant them at the dawn of the next century.

We would not only strive to inspire a more ardent affection and deeper reverence for our native land and its institutions, with a higher but we would impress upon every citizen the fact, that we have no continuing holiday.—Eternal vigilance is the price of our liberties.

Powers depart,
Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat;
But by the storms of circumstances unshaken,
And subject neither to eclipse nor wane,
Duty exists.

As an organized power, the Confederacy of traitors has passed into history; but there yet remains a graver and perhaps a greater and more difficult duty to perform, than was the overthrow of the Confederacy by force of arms. Upon the ruins of slavery and the social degradation and barbarism which it produced, we must build up Republican States, dedicated to freedom, virtue, civilization and Christianity. The great problem of the continued, or impossible, inhabitation of the Southern States, by two widely distinct races of men, in a state freedom, must now be solved amid the rivalries of sections, the contests of parties, and the revolutions of public opinion. The future rises up grandly with mighty events. Let every citizen study the good of his country, and that alone, that he may act his part wisely and well. And now upon this Fourth day of July, 1865, let us renew upon the altar of our country, the vows of an unfaltering allegiance.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.—Until quicker and cheaper modes of transportation are provided, the country as a whole, will not become rich and prosperous. Railroads are an indispensable adjunct of civilization. In the interior of a country, domestic and commercial wealth is a thing of their creating. With a railroad through to California, this State would at once grow rich; without a railroad there will never be any material improvement in our present condition.—One of the greatest difficulties that besets us, is the distance, imperfectness and high cost of transportation from places where produce is grown to advantageous markets. To provide for this want will be to supply one of our greatest needs.—*Oregonian.*

This paragraph contains a great deal of truth. But we apprehend that good common roads are more needed even than a railroad.—The roads we do have would be a poor aid to a railroad in the winter season, and without these necessary feeders, a railroad could not run. We are glad to see the *Oregonian* favor a railroad that will be of some account. We want an outlet on both sides. We have labored much a road for a good while. Much has been done to turn the attention of capitalists to this enterprise, and although much remains to be done to secure its commencement, yet we believe that the beginning cannot be delayed many seasons longer. A late No. of the American Railroad *Journal* refers to this enterprise as a fixed certainty, the commencement and completion of which, being only a question of time. Railroads are the most expensive of all public works, and a line of six hundred miles connecting Oregon with the Central Pacific Road, is a vast undertaking; but it is a necessity to the proper development of our country, will eventually prove profitable, and will most assuredly be constructed.—An opinion prevails that the "Emporium" is opposed to a railroad in this direction. How is that, neighbor?

An Abolition paper in Oregon, in the advocacy of negro suffrage, offers the Irish citizens the following profound (muck): "The Negro-American must have the right of suffrage to arm him with the means of self-defence against the ignorance and prejudice of foreign extraction that set itself in array against the American negro, as soon as he lands upon our shores, particularly the ignorant and disloyal Irish.—*Arena.*

Pinkus gives us the name of the paper which offered the above extract.

☞ A rebel reptile in Oregon has named his infant son after Wilkes Booth, the murderer of the President. We are opposed to lynching, but this fellow ought to be hung.—*Marysville Appeal.*

BRAND THE CALUMNIATOR.

SHERIDAN.—Some Rochester gentlemen design to present to General Sheridan five heavy silver or gold forks, of five times each, marked with the letters "F. F. V.," in memory of the battle of Five Forks, Virginia.—*Exchange.*

If this assassin of women and children has any conscience left, a rope would be a more appropriate present, that, Judas like, the incendiary robber of the Shenandoah valley might hang himself.—*Review.*

The friends of Phil Sheridan in Oregon, and the loyal Union men of Eugene City, owe it to General Sheridan, and the cause he has so gallantly defended, to have the editor, publisher, and proprietor of the *Review* promptly and severely punished for this false and infamous libel. The *Review* is the first rebel organ, outside of the rebellious States, to indulge the traitor so much as to pronounce such an unfounded calumny against a man whom we all know to be the "very soul of honor." It should be tolerated no longer. When a man stands up and pronounces our friend a murderer of women and children, we are excused from longer treating him with any courtesy whatever. When he declares a libel so utterly false and damnably infamous, we are excused from giving credit to anything whatever, which he may assert. An editor who does so, places himself without the pale of common decency, abandons all claims to the distinction and consideration of a gentleman, and deliberately advertises himself as a ruffian blackguard, lying libeller, and black-mailers' prostitute.

This precious pink of the *Review* can find no room in his paper to denounce the actual murder and starvation of Union men by Jeff Davis and Winder, to the number of many thousands, and the deliberate murder of men and women at Fort Pillow by rebel soldiers; but he is swift to manufacture an unqualified falsehood against the unspotted character of Philip Sheridan, and that, too, at the very time that our hero and friend is baring his breast to bullets and shrieking shells in defence of the right of this villain of the *Review*, to exercise his "free speech" in libeling and vilifying his defender; in defence of the flag and Constitution which protects and defends every American citizen.

The above libel on General Sheridan appeared in the *Review* for June 24th. It pronounces him a bandit robber, and an assassin of women and children. This is more than the *Review* said of the murderer of the President. The next grand jury of Lane county ought to prefer distinct and several indictments against the whole *Review* concern, upon each and every copy of the *Review* containing the libel, and then compel them to hunt some proof or plead guilty to deliberate and unjustifiable lying.—The right of a "free press" is not granted by the people, for the purposes of deliberate and wholesale slander, and it is high time that men were brought to a realizing sense of that fact. We know of no offence against the peace and good order of society, which deserves a speedier or more certain punishment than this practice of willful libel, indulged by some publishers. But this last offence of the *Review* goes beyond all imagined bounds "to the right of lying." The courts cannot do justice to such a case. Nothing but actual phosphoric brimstone and combustible damnation, can sufficiently punish a man that will utter such a base libel on the gallant, glorious, unspotted Sheridan, at a time when he is far distant from his State, engaged in maintaining the honor of our flag in the enemy's country.

A SMART GRAND JURY—ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LAW WITH A VENGEANCE.

The grand jury was as follows: Daniel Waldo, Foreman; W. H. Ringo, B. F. Brown, Chas. Swegle, Felix Coonse, Jas. Coleman, Reuben Lewis. This grand jury will be remembered for some time. In addition to the regular, ordinary duty of grand juries, this model jury (!) busied itself for several days in mousing around all over the country, by means of its power to use the bailiffs, to find out imaginary violations of the Sunday Law. A great many men's affairs were overhauled, not one of whom, but who is more faithful in his observances of the laws of God, and man, than the members of this grand jury, who have arraigned their neighbors before the public as criminals and heathen. The object of this move of this grand jury is obvious to everybody. When a grand jury will stoop to indict and arrest men for taking up a charitable contribution in church on Sunday, or for setting a traveler across the river on his way to church, or for getting a little wood to cook his breakfast, the cloven foot is plainly visible. The object of this legal cabal of wiseacres, is to bring odium on the Sunday Law, and everybody will so interpret it; and instead of making the Sunday Law odious, they have made themselves odious. We hope for the credit of any of them, that there are some members of the jury which did not approve of this quibbling, technical proceeding, and if there are any such they will readily understand that this article is not leveled at them. And we believe, that if the secret moving power which got up the "fuss" in the community, could be pointed out, we should see the disgraceful fact, that *Infidelity* and *Atheism* has prostituted the high prerogatives of a grand jury of Oregon, to the base attempt to bring contempt on Christian observances.—We understand that the jury indulged their malice towards the Church so far as to try to indict the ministers for preaching. And throughout the whole proceedings it is evident that the jury was endeavoring to enforce the letter against the spirit of the law; entirely oblivious of the well known maxim, founded in justice as well as common sense and law, that, "a thing which is within the letter of the statute is not within the statute, unless it be within the intention of the makers." They know well enough that it was not the intention of the Legislature to indict collectors of charities on Sundays, or ministers for preaching, or ferrymen. And so they miserably failed to make the Sunday Law odious in the eyes of Mr. Matheny and others.

The jury would doubtless like to get out of the charge of annoying their neighbors and persecuting the church, by alleging that the law itself is new, harsh, and impolitic. But such is not the case. There was a Sunday Law passed in January, 1854, which was far more stringent than the present law. Under that law, the barber, the butcher, and other such shops were not permitted to remain open in the morning as they do under the present law. Under that law of 1854 (which we have not the least doubt has been violated by every member of this grand jury, both in its letter and spirit, every Sunday since its passage), we lived in peace and quietness, and grew up to the dignity of a city, and have become a model for the observance of law and order.—And now under a less stringent, more practical law, the whole community is thrown into a ferment, and peaceful, law abiding Christian men have been indicted, arrested, brought to trial and put to expense, for matters which are not within the spirit of the law; and all to gratify a captious, malignant spirit of opposition to the established rules of society.—And this is not all. The county has been put to great expense to hunt up witnesses, and to arrest and drag men into court upon "trifles light as air," and which were dismissed by the court upon the mere reading of the indictment. It has been suggested that the District Attorney could have prevented this noisance. That is a mistake. He is the servant of the grand jury, and is bound to draw up and sign such indictments as the jury direct.

No one complained to the grand jury of the men indicted; nor does this community now complain, nor did it ever complain of the ferrymen, the livery men, or the printers. We say it is no violation of the spirit of the Sunday Law to hire a horse to attend a camp meeting. It is necessary to keep such places as hotels, ferries, livery stables, &c., and open on Sunday.

In this matter, we have expressed what we believe is the unanimous sentiment of this community on the subject, as well as our own. Hereafter, we hope no man, set of men, or grand jury, will attempt to bring contempt on the Christian Sabbath, the Church, or its observances, by burlesqueing the Sunday Law. The Christian Church—and by this we mean Methodists, Baptists, Christians, Congregationalists, and all the other denominations—is a mighty power in the land for good. Its institutions, observances, organization, and benign influences is all that prevents any nation or community from falling into barbarism; and when we forget to honor them, or what is worse, permit our civil institutions to scoff at them, we may expect the bloody scenes and awful horrors which followed the setting up of the "Harlot God" in the streets of Paris. And, in this community, if any shall dare imitate the folly attempted by the late grand jury, they will find themselves crushed and dwindled by indignant public opinion, into that insignificance and contempt, which admits of neither comparison or expression.

OUR DAILY MAIL.—We have the following letter from Senator Williams in relation to the Daily Mail:

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find contract for carrying Daily Mail through Oregon. I think the California Stage Company has been unwise in refusing the contract upon reasonable terms. Greenbacks are now rapidly approximating the value of gold, and $225,000 is better pay at this time than $300,000 could have been a year ago. From what I can learn of the contract, the service will be faithfully and efficiently performed. Yours, truly,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

IMPORTANT MAIL SERVICE.—The Post Office Department yesterday ordered a contract with John E. Reeside, of Washington, D. C., for the conveyance of the mails, daily and back, on route No. 14,913, from Lincoln, Cal., by Marysville, Central House, Oroville, Rio Seco, Butte Valley, Chico, Rock Creek, Pine Creek, Tehama, Red Bluff, Cottonwood, American Ranche, Shasta, Trinity Centre, Callahan's Ranche, Fort Jones, Yreka, Henley, Ashland Mills, Phœnix, Jacksonville, Rock Point, Grant's Pass, Leland, Galesville, North Canyonville, Myrtle Creek, Roseburg, Oakland, Eugene City, Freedom, Cottage Grove, Corvallis, Albany, Salem, Belpassi, Oregon City, and Milwaukee, to Portland, Oregon.

The route is 640 miles in length. The contract is made to commence on the first day of July next, and end on the 30th of June, 1866. The compensation is $225,000 per annum, with allowance. Assistant Postmaster Hale, of Washington last evening fully prepared to perfect all arrangements for his new and important contract.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE SENTIMENTS OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES.—The following resolutions were reported to a meeting of citizens of the Pacific coast, held at Washington after the assassination of the President, by our Senator, Judge Williams, who acted as chairman of a committee for that purpose. They breathe the right spirit:

Resolved, That when we see acts of magnanimity and mercy requited by deeds of blood and violence, we are forcibly reminded of the value of that stern and inflexible justice which prompted a Roman father to condemn his own son to death for violating the laws of his country.

Resolved, That President Lincoln, by his private virtues, his unsullied patriotism, his wise and successful statesmanship, has enshrined his memory in the hearts of the American people, and that his name will be deservedly inscribed upon the highest pinnacle of our country's fame within the halo of glory that surrounds the name of Washington.

Resolved, That, confiding in the patriotism and capacity of President Johnson, we pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," to sustain his administration to the entire and perfect completion of that work which has been consecrated by the labors and blood of Abraham Lincoln, and the other martyred dead of this war.

SENATORIAL CONTEST IN CALIFORNIA.—"To a man up the tree," the contest in California, appears like a "tempest in the teapot." It is a good thing to have able states men at hand, out of which to manufacture U. S. Senators; but it appears to us here in "Webfoot" that the California statesmen are interesting themselves more in this question than the California people. If we had a vote on this question, we would cast it for Mr. Cole, the late M. C. from the Southern District. Mr. Cole is a modest man, which is one evidence of his worth, and as an M. C. he testified his devotion to his constituency by working faithfully for their interests, and for the interests of the whole Pacific coast; and, as a Union man, his reputation is above suspicion.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Fifth: Because without the right of suffrage the colored man is subject to taxation without political representation.

The men of America, ninety years ago, in defence of this doctrine, repudiated the interpretation put upon it by the meek patriots of to-day, for they refused to make no distinction between white men and negroes in the matter of suffrage.—*Arena.*

Then, if our ancestors "refused to make no distinction between white men and negroes in the matter of suffrage," they did not make *any* distinction (two negatives being equivalent to an affirmative), which is exactly the historical truth on that subject. Hit it for once, even if Mr. Murray did suffer in the effort.

THE TEMPERANCE LECTURES.—The Rev. George Taylor has delivered five or six lectures at the Methodist Church during the past week to crowded houses. A Society of "Good Templars" has been formed, with a charter membership of nearly 200 members. Mr. Taylor enters into his subject with his whole soul, and having talents and disposition suited to the reform, he cannot fail to do good.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The *Oregonian* says that National Banks have been estimated in Nevada and California. We think this is a mistake—at least we would like to hear their names and location.

☞ Since Secretary Seward's accident disabled him, Senator Sumner has been assisting in conducting the Department of State, and has prepared much of the important correspondence.

HOW JEFF WAS TAKEN.

The "petticoat story" is in the main true, although it has been told a score of times by different correspondents, many of whom supplied the lack of a knowledge of facts by copious draughts from the imagination, and gave it as many different phases as there are months in the calendar. The facts are as follows:

The attack was made upon the camp by Colonel Pritchard just as the first streak of dawn began to light the Eastern sky. Everything was profoundly silent. Jeff. was undoubtedly dreaming of his former greatness, and the entire party were wrapped in the somnambulent embrace of Morpheus when they were suddenly startled by the yells of the soldiers, and awoke too late to make preparations for even a feeble resistance. After the officers and men in the "fly" were safely under guard, which occupied some time, a Corporal went to the door of the tent occupied by defunct royalty, and ordered them to come forth and deliver themselves up. Mrs. Davis appeared at the door and said:

"Please, gentlemen, do not intrude upon the privacy of ladies. There are no gentlemen here, and you will oblige us greatly by giving us time to dress."

"All right, madam" said the little Corporal; "we will give you time to make your toilet, and then you can take a ride to Macon for your health."

A guard was placed around the tent, and the reader's imagination must draw from the *denoument* what transpired inside. After a half hour's interval, the monotony outside only being broken by the demands of the guard to "hurry up," there came to the door Mrs. Davis and Miss Howell, leading an apparently decrepit old lady dressed in a lady's morning wrapper, with a tight hood on her head and her face covered with a small veil. The "old lady" could walk only with great difficulty, but tottered through the door of the tent with a tin pail on her arm.

"Soldier, I suppose you have no objection to letting my old mother go to the spring for some water for us to wash with?" said Mrs. Davis.

"Well, I reckon I have some little objection to letting that old lady go," said the Corporal. "She wears boots, don't she?" and with the point of his saber he raised the frock, discovering a large, coarse pair of calf skin boots. While the Corporal was discovering and exhibiting the cloven foot of the beast, another soldier stripped the veiled hood from off his face and lo! the great secession which has so long been hidden 'neath a lion's skin—Jeff. Davis—stood before them, in all his pusillanimity, and in his true character, before the light of which Henry VIII pales and Richard III. rises in the scale of human greatness.

When Jeff. saw that he was fairly caught and would be delivered into the hands of his enemies, he waxed exceeding wroth, and railed out at the soldiers whenever opportunity offered. He frequently made use of such sneering remarks as—

"Valorous soldiers, indeed, to make war upon women and children!" "I thought the Yankee Government was a little more valorous than to send its soldiers to steal defenseless women and children out of their beds at night," etc.

Mrs. Davis ironically remarked that she "was not aware that an old woman and four children were of so much value as to be escorted by three hundred soldiers through the country."

SENATOR WILLIAMS AT WASHINGTON.—Col. Baker's mantle of eloquent, patriotic sentiment, is ably supported by our Senator. The following is a brief report of his speech made at an immense jubilee held in Washington City on the receipt of the news of the capture of Richmond:

Fellow Citizens: I have come here to-night to rejoice with you over the great victories achieved by the armies of the republic, and over the downfall of the stronghold and citadel of this most wicked and bloody, but now prostrate, conspiracy against human freedom and republican government. Chiefly do I congratulate you up in these streams through the clouds canopy of these battle fields the sun of Peace rising upon our distracted country, with hope and happiness in all its beams. Let our hearts be lifted up in gratitude to night to the Giver of all Good who has brought us through this Red Sea of trial, trouble, and danger, and planted our feet upon the mountain of vision whence we can behold in full view the promised land of peace and universal freedom. [Cheers.] Vain and impotent would be any attempt of mine to find words good and strong enough to describe the obligations we are under to those brave men who have saved the life of this nation, who have added new and imperishable glory to our country's history. [Cheers.] Grant, Sherman—[the speaker's voice was fairly drowned by the enthusiastic hurrahs of the vast crowd's applause.]

[We are compelled to elide and condense, the lateness of the hour and the number of the speakers, together with our allotment of space, not permitting a full transcription of our notes; but the Senator's peroration we must give in his own words, as we have his exordium:

Living as I do thousands of miles away, I feel happy that, as an American citizen, I am still at home in the city of Washington—[cheers]—and hope that out of the blood and sacrifices of this nation will come forth a spirit of American citizenhood, overlooking all sectionalism in every part of the American nation. [Cheers.]

Let the day speedily advance when every American, though he may be in New England, or on the great praries of the West, or the savannahs of the South, will feel everywhere within its borders that the country is *his*, and that he belongs to the country, and that from the fulness of an appreciative heart, he can look upon every foot of American soil to which the flag waves, and say this is my country, my home, my green land forever. [Cheers.]

TO THE WOOL GROWERS.—We will venture a little advice, to be weighed by the better judgment of those to whom it is addressed. The Wool Growers' Association has done the State great good in arousing the attention of both producers and purchasers to the importance of the wool interest, and in getting up such a competition among purchasers as has raised the price of wool from twenty cents in "store pay" offered by the Salem Factory, to twenty cents in cash now offered by the Oregon City Company and the California purchasers. Competition is now lively.—Mr. Roberts, agent for the Mission Mills of California, is now in the valley purchasing wool with cash for his factory. Mr. Pratt, agent for the Oregon City Factory, is also in the market; and now, within the past few days, we learn that Capt. Miller is scouring the country, with cash, hunting wool for the Salem Factory. In addition to these purchasers, the merchants in the different towns are bidding pretty strong for wool, in order to hold the retail trade from the "Factory Store." It occurs to us, that the holders of small lots of wool, and who do not desire to test the Eastern market this season, will do as well to sell now, as to hold for any further probable rise. We think wool will command as high a price within the next two weeks as it will be likely to this season.

TO THOSE WHO SHIP THEIR WOOL.—From a letter from Messrs. Knapp, Burrell, & Co., we learn that they have secured the services of Mr. Henry Perkins to grade and superintend the packing of all wool that may be offered for shipment to the East through that house. It is requested that those who desire to ship to the East, will forward to K., B., & Co. their wool as fast as possible as Mr. Perkins wishes to commence the grading within a few days. Knapp, Burrell, & Co. report that "well conditioned and Delaine wool is sought for at the East at enhanced rates."

☞ The *Arena* has completely backed out of its assault upon the wool growers. That was a terribly bad move, to pitch into that class of farmers. It served, however, to show who controls the *Arena*—contrary to the editor's better judgment.

MINING AND SCIENTIFIC PRESS.—This valuable journal is published weekly at San Francisco at $5 per annum in advance. It is in its tenth volume, and well established. Parties and miners interested in the Santiam ought to take it.

☞ H. C. Huston, Esq., agent of the *Review*, paid us a visit last week. He is surprisingly good looking for a man engaged as the agent of a copperhead paper; and, hating his politics, not a bad man.

GEN. HALLECK.—I have not quite forgotten the praises heaped upon Gen. Halleck for his admirable administration of affairs in the Western Department. Under his directions the State of Missouri was cleared of rebel armies and bushwhackers; the rich Secessionists of St. Louis were made to contribute to the support of suffering loyalists; our forces captured Island 10; and our armies under Grant and Buell penetrated to the head waters of the Tennessee. I hope the people of California will not forget the pride they felt to think that, while everything seemed running against us, while McClellan's great army lay useless, in its fortified camps around Washington, the first cheering victories of the war were won by the armies under the sole control of Gen. Halleck. "There must be something of Gen. Halleck," said a gentleman to me recently, "or President Lincoln would never have conferred upon him the office of General in Chief of all the Union armies, and then kept him chief in his counsel even after the popular acclaim had promoted Gen. Grant to the Lieutenant-Generalcy." It is an imputation upon the judgment of our lamented martyr-President to think that Gen. Halleck is less than a great military chieftain.

I recollect what Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said in one of his magnificent discourses delivered just before the November election. I quote from recollection—"There is one man who has been as much derided as any other, and I have helped abuse him. But facts have recently come to my knowledge which led me to believe that this nation is more indebted to Gen. Halleck than to any other man for the masterly combinations resulting in the recent glorious victories which have so electrified the country."—*Wash. Cor. Marysville Appeal.*

AN ORIGINAL IDEA.—Professor Minns, of the State Normal School, in his lecture, Wednesday evening, on the "Ocean," stated to his audience that the climate of England, its fruitful soil and its never failing verdure, were produced by the warm currents of the Gulf Stream that had for endless ages been floating the heated waters of the tropics to the chilling neighborhood of the British isles. He then stated, not merely as his opinion, but as a scientific and incontrovertible fact, that if a canal should be made across the Isthmus of Darien, thus changing the current of the Gulf Stream and diverting it away from the shores of England, the fertile hillsides of that favored land would be covered with perpetual glaciers and her velvet lawns be blasted by the icy breezes that would sweep the island. Now, if this is so, and Professor Minns says it is, have we not an easy solution of all our difference with perfidious Albion? Let President Johnson send at once a force of fifty thousand contrabands to Aspinwall, armed with pick and shovel; and then let him say to the representatives of England: "Gentlemen, this thing has gone far enough; you can pay those Alabama claims or not, just as you choose; but if you don't pay them, I'll make an ice-house of your whole island." If our just claims are not immediately liquidated let the simple word "dig" be passed to the army of observation at Aspinwall, and a hole would soon be punched through the Isthmus that would send the Gulf Stream kiting to a more friendly shore.—*Sacramento Union.*

INTERESTING LETTER.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Richmond, April 21st, addressed to A. J. Lowry, of Placerville:

RESPECTED BROTHER: This morning finds me in the rebel capital. I have just returned thus far from a leave of absence, and on arriving here I found my regiment so far in advance that there is no chance of overtaking it, and was detailed here in a Convalescent Camp, and have charge of over one hundred convalescents. For the past four days I have had charge of Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, where prisoners were confined by the rebels. Things have changed now—we have Libby full of Johnny's and Castle Thunder full of men of all crimes. When I arrived here and took charge of the prison, I found my old rebel commander, the famous Dick Turner, in one of the cell's, and had the exquisite pleasure of seeing him as once he had me. He was kept close in a cell. He robbed me when I came to this prison last August. I asked him if he recollected it, and he tried, of course, to make an apology. A person who has been in prison as long as I have, and received the rough punishment which I have received, will have little sympathy for a rebel. The United States Government feeds them very near as much as they wish, while I was fed for three months on one small piece of corn bread only per day. Never saw meat or anything else. The meal from which our bread was made was ground with part of the cob. This I was compelled to live on if I could, if not, I could die.

SEVENTEEN THOUSAND STARVED TO DEATH AT ANDERSONVILLE.—The Port Royal News South, of May 6th, speaks of the arrival at Jacksonville of squads of the 2,200 prisoners who were coming in. The rebels, finding it impossible to feed them, brought them so near our lines and turned them loose. Most of them have arrived, and they were being supplied. About twenty were left at Andersonville, too sick to be removed. There died at that prison in eleven months of the year ending January, 1865, as follows: February, 1864, 1; March, 282; April 575; May, 708; June, 1,201; July, 1,748; August, 2,101; September, 2,677; October, 1,595; November, 494; December, 168; January, 1864, 199. Total, 12,640. The total number who have died at Andersonville since the establishment of that infernal pen exceeds 17,000.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.—The agents of the Republic of Mexico have opened a ten million loan at San Francisco, interest at ten per cent. The loan is to be redeemed by a fund created by setting apart and depositing with Sam Brannan as trustee, one half the revenues collected at the Mexican ports on the Pacific coast. The funds raised by the Loan is to be devoted exclusively to aiding in expelling Maximilian and the French, and restoring President Juarez to his rightful authority.

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco, appointed by President Juarez, has been notified by the United States, that he alone is the proper commercial representative of Mexico, at that port.

RESIGNATION OF DANA.—The country heard with regret our announcement that Charles A. Dana had resigned his place as Assistant Secretary of War. Capable and energetic as Stanton is—and he was the Ajax of the last Administration—he found an able, systematic and valuable coadjutor in Dana, who to prompt habits of industry added great courtesy of manner. Dana is about to assume, it is said, the editorship of a Chicago *Journal*; and those who remember the *Tribune* while under his management will anticipate a brilliant success for any paper with which he becomes connected.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

☞ The Number of Soldiers in our service who have died since the war began, will reach 240,000, or very nearly a quarter of a million. Of these, 221,000 have actually died in the service from wounds or sickness in the field and in the hospitals. The authorities estimate the number of deaths from wounds or disease contracted in the service, which did not prove fatal till after discharge, and do not therefore appear in the foregoing statement, as 20,000.

New York, May 23d.—Colonel George Deas, one of General Beauregard's Staff, left in charge of his headquarters at Selma, has arrived at Mobile, having been captured and paroled. He is going North. He expresses himself as thoroughly disgusted with the rebel service, and says he has learned from the sad experience of the past four years the goodness as well as the greatness of the old Union.

☞ When Mercier, the French minister, went to Richmond, about the French tobacco, Wigfall of Texas asked him why England and France did not interfere to stop the war. Mercier replied that the power and energy and resources displayed by the North had alarmed all Europe. The Texan said "h—ll," and having said it was silent.

[For the Oregon Statesman.]

BONNETS—!!!?

How hard for the women to please the men,
In *fashions*, not *actions*, I mean.
No matter what style of a bonnet we don,
They declare 'tis not fit to be seen.

When the bonnet is small, they laugh at its size,
And advise us to cover our noses,
So we add a projection on purpose for that,
And fill in the spaces with roses.

But the taste of the "men" is not suited at all,
So they laugh at the "pokes" and "sky scrapers,"
It costs too much money to fill them with flowers,
They are probably worse than the "shakers."

We try it again, with laces and silks,
To suit the wise "lords of creation,"
But they call it "a cap to catch the hair,"
And a "bonnet abomination."

Now, what can it mean? I should like to know,
They never complain of the *hats* so,
I guess that they want us to borrow of them,
But we *won't for our Sundays—now that's so.*

Salem, June, 1865. ANS.

SALEM, June 27, 1865.

ED. STATESMAN: Allow me to say that I have been informed by the Presiding Elder of the Wallamette District that he has been officially informed by Bishop Clark, that he has transferred the Rev. T. H. Pearne from the Oregon Conference, in view of employing him in the work on the border of Tennessee.

J. L. PARRISH.

OVER THE FALLS.—The O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cayuse, after having her machinery removed, was recently safely let down over the falls at the Dalles, and is now lying *below* the falls.

THE "CHRISTIAN COLLEGE."—At the annual meeting of the Christian Church of Oregon, held at Bethel, Polk county, June, 1865, The committee to locate the Christian College submitted the following report to the meeting in delegation assembled, which was received and adopted:

"The Trustees appointed by the annual meeting to locate the Christian College, would respectfully report that, after due deliberation, they, by ballot, decided upon Monmouth for a location. Z. DAVIS, Ch'n.

Fones Wilber, Clerk.

The meeting then proceeded to elect twenty-five Trustees, recommending said board that seven may constitute a quorum, after it is organized. The following compose the Board of Trustees:

Polk county.—G. W. Richardson, A. W. Lucas, J. A. Frazer, Wm. Murphy, and N. Hudson.

Yamhill county.—S. C. Adams, Wm. Dawson, and Daniel Holman.

Lane county.—Joseph Sharp, G. Callison, and C. Bristow.

Marion county.—Fones Wilber, G. M. Whitney, A. Stanton, and B. F. Whitson.

Linn county.—J. A. Powel, J. W. Richardson, J. H. Lines, and B. Crosley.

Douglas county.—Elder Flint, Jas Gazley.

Clatsop county.—W. L. Adams.

Wasco county.—L. L. Rowland.

Multnomah county.—H. Lindsay.

Washington county.—L. Humphrey.

On motion, it was ordered the progeedings be published in the *Oregon Statesman*, with the request that other Oregon papers copy.

J. E. MURPHY, Ch'n.

A. W. Lucas, Secretary.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as our worthy Brother D. W. Elledge came to us well recommended as a Christian and a worthy Minister of the Gospel, and from our own acquaintance with him, we, therefore, the Christian Brethren of Oregon, in annual meeting assembled, do, unsolicited by him, cordially and heartily recommend him to the Christian Brotherhood in Oregon as a Christian of unblemished character, and an efficient and successful Evangelist and proclaimer of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Done by order of the Meeting.

A. W. LUCAS, Sec'y. J. E. MURPHY, Ch'n.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Great preparations are being made throughout the country for celebrating the coming anniversary with more than usual ceremonies. The people feel that the war is over, and propose to have a good time "on the day we celebrate." We notice Heath, Dearborn, & Co. are improving the opportunity by selling quantities of *celebrating* goods, in the shape of Clothing, Dress Goods, etc. If the community, both male and female, is not well dressed on that occasion, and at low prices too, it is not their fault.—Try them.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, near Salem, P. A. Davis, M. D., and Susan M. Moore, both of Marion county.

DIED.

[illegible], near Salem, of chronic bronchitis, Frances Amnet, wife of J. A. Hoffman, aged 33 years.

ORDINANCE NO. 44.

An Ordinance to Protect Mills and Manufactories from Fire.

Sec. 1. The people of the city of Salem do ordain as follows: That it shall be the duty of owners or occupants of any steam mill or any manufactory of any kind to place upon their chimneys or smoke stacks a spark-catcher; and for the violation of this ordinance, a fine of five dollars for every day he shall continue such violation, after notification from the fire warden, and reasonable time having elapsed.

Passed the Council June 20, 1865.

P. L. WILLIS, Recorder.

ORDINANCE NO. 45.

An Ordinance to Require the Recorder to Give Bonds.

Sec. 1. The people of the city of Salem do ordain as follows: That the Recorder be and is hereby required to give bonds to the city of Salem, with two or more responsible sureties, in the sum of five hundred dollars, to be approved by the Mayor. The condition of the bond shall be that he will faithfully pay over, according to law, all moneys which shall come into his hands by virtue of his office, and shall perform such other duties as the Council may direct.

Passed the Council June 20, 1865.

P. L. WILLIS, Recorder.

Notice

IS hereby given that an election for Chief Engineer and two Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department of the City of Salem, will be held at Web Foot Engine House, No. 1, on Monday, the 10th day of July next.—The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m. and closed at 6 o'clock p. m. of said day.

June 30th, 1865—1w J. Q. WILSON, Mayor.

Dr. BIDDLE, DENTIST,

RECENTLY from the Eastern States, and over thirty-eight years of practice, having extracted more than a barrel of teeth, has taken rooms in Mr. KENYON'S house, a few doors from Commercial street, where he will wait on the citizens of this place and vicinity, on reasonable terms, and will guarantee satisfaction.

Those having bad whole or parts of sets put in, that are now uncomfortable or useless, are invited to call.

Decayed teeth permanently filled. There shall be no aching of teeth, or *falling out of plugs.*

Teeth extracted with great care, by the use of proper instruments, with or without chloroform.

Cleaning and regulating and other useful operations performed.

Persons from other towns, or from the country, wishing my services, can make my house their home, until the work is finished. Salem, July 3, 1865tf

Strayed,

FROM the premises of the subscriber, on or about the 1st of June, a SMALL SORREL FILLY, four years old, white strip in the face, white hind feet, and a sink in the right side of the neck.—Any one furnishing information as to her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

W. W. BEACH.

Sublimity, June 30, 1865. 18tf

A CARD FOR THE

SUMMER & FALL CLOTHING TRADE

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,

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

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!

WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Summer and Fall Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—

Less Than the Cost of Importation!

We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.

We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.

Good Articles and Low Prices!

Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,

Your Obedient Servants,
BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street.

San Francisco, June 27, 1865. 3m18

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about