



MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1865.

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 DISBANDMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—THE OREGON REPORTER, JAMES O'NEARA AND THE OREGON ARENA ON THE STAND—READ AND PUBLISH.

In the last issue we showed that the movement now going on in the Atlantic States to disband the democratic party, and reorganize on Johnson's platform, is also actively at work in Oregon. We shall now show that it is not only at work in this State, but that the attention of the leaders of the so-called democracy is already attracted to it, and huge efforts are being made by the "old bed-rock" to stay the destruction of their organization. The first witness that we shall introduce, is one that hails from Southern Oregon, is generally held to be the mouth piece of ex-Gov. Whitteker, and is eminently sound on democracy of the latter-day species. The Oregon Reporter of a late date contains the following:

"The true men of Oregon have only to be steadfast—to labor, to watch and to wait—and they will come out all right. But let not the men who stand the front of the battle for the last four years allow the Salem news of Partisan attacks—who led their followers into the Abolition ranks and cannot now get them back—like the lead of them. These infamous renegades have no party—no strength. Having led their followers into the camp of the enemy, Bush and Harding are officers without privates. They have no party, but desire to get back and take the lead of ours. There are men in the central counties who are in the interest of these sneaks, and are playing a deep game for them. Let the people keep an eye on them. This is where the danger to the Democracy of Oregon lies. There is one journal—or may be more—in Oregon in the interest of this faction. We have our eye on them. They are playing a deep game to send Bush or Nesmith to the United States Senate in 1866. Let the honest Democratic people keep an eye on them for this game. These men and their journals mean to split the party again—to draw off another faction of followers—if they cannot rule the Democracy of Oregon and get off. To thwart these men next June, let the Legislative electors be watched in the various counties. In every county where a Bush or Nesmith man gets on the ticket for the Legislature, let Democrats cut him off, or on a candidate of their own in opposition. The followers who elected Baker in 1860 want to be punished. If for no other reason, this is needed in order to set an example to the young and rising generation. The men who did not hesitate to throw the Senate of the United States against the Democracy, when that was the only department of the Government in Democratic hands, must have the infamy of Judaea attached to them. In the whole course of their career they have been true only to their own selfish purposes. Democracy, and every other sect, or join with them, only meant victory to them and their personal interests. It meant position and pelf for them and their friends. Men of that style can never again be trusted in Oregon or in any other Democratic country. A thousand fold better the triumph of the open enemy. Until these Judaea are dead and buried, and their memories made infamous, there can be no firm foundation on which to build a Democratic party in Oregon—or, indeed, anywhere else in the United States. Let men look to it, therefore, that this vile brood do not worm themselves, through their tools, again into position in the Democratic party, where they can again betray it and its principles."

The reference to Senator Nesmith is gratuitous, and amounts to nothing more than if Mr. Parnes's name had been there. Nesmith don't want to go to the Senate, and much less by the voice of any of the copperhead democracy. But what does all the balance mean? It simply aims a blow at the "Johnson movement" shown in the democratic party. Simply attempts to read out of the democratic party all those Douglas-McClellan men who have been acting with the democratic party heretofore, and who now desire to "reorganize" the democracy on the basis of President Johnson's policy. The Reporter has its eye on these disorganizing reorganizers, but it has been longer in catching the drift of their movements than others. They commenced operating immediately after the defeat of McClellan, and worked quietly. At the fall of Richmond they spoke out plainly, and ridiculed with Union men, and at the assassination of the President they exhibited an intense disgust for democracy, and threatened to join the Union party at once and in a body. At the fall of Richmond, their organ at this place, in an article believed to have been written by Mr. Bush, expressed the opinion of the reorganizers in the following remarkable and pointed paragraph, referring to those who took part in the justification at that event:

"Of a few craven and dishonest democrats, who split their tickets at the polls and talked two ways in order to be prepared for any emergency—possessing the knowledge intuitively that the military success of Lincoln is the triumph of a disorganizing faction at the cost of all else."

In this paragraph, which, at first sight, looks like a denunciation of the disorganizers, the head of the faction who is so obnoxious to O'Neare and Malone, very shrewdly denounces himself and confederates. In order to make the other fact stated (the destruction of the democratic party) all the more prominent. This declaration in the Arena, made in the name of democracy, has been calling O'Neare and Malone ever since, and, as a punishment, the Reporter comes back with the denunciation above quoted.

But, in addition to the testimony of the Reporter that there are disorganizing Douglas Johnson democrats in the democratic camp, busily at work, we quote the following from O'Neare's paper of Sept. 15th:

"There are in Oregon a confederated band of political guerrillas, who are totally devoid of principle or conscience, and who seek only their own personal ends in whatever they engage in party matters. They have banded together for years, and have at one time and another preyed upon every party or faction which held or was apparently promised temporary sway. They were originally unfledged Abolitionists—Free Soilers as called—but while Democracy was in the ascendancy in Oregon, they professed devotion to the party, were received within its ample folds, and immediately began upon a system of scheming which would bring them in the control of the party organization. Their persistent, confederated efforts, were finally crowned with success."

These schemers and policy workers may as well hold at the outset of their meditations that their selfish and disorganizing designs will not succeed in Oregon—at least, with the disorganizing of this State. They are known, and their inability to again produce action, to lead Democrats, and to materially harm the party, is also known. There will be no "re-

organization" of the party to suit their wishes, nor the wishes of any others. * * * We know that we but reflect the real sentiments of our faithful party brethren of the whole State, in saying that honorable defeat, in battling under our principles, will be preferred to a dishonorable triumph, obtained through the abandonment of these principles or questionable means."

"Confederated political guerrillas," is pretty good; but have you any idea that the confederates will "down at your bidding." It appears to us that the confederates have already made considerable headway with their schemes among the democrats. They have succeeded in "organizing" two of the pretended democratic papers in Oregon, and one from Washington Territory, and imported into the State, as the editor of the consolidation prospective "Democratic Review," a gentleman, who, if report states the truth, was engaged in editing an abolition paper in Oregon, since the breaking out of the rebellion. That the Eugene City Review and Oregon Arena were both in the interest of this faction of pretended democrats, who are working mightily to procure an endorsement of President Johnson from that party, there can be no doubt; and Malone refers to the matter in the extract quoted, quite pointedly. Everybody knows that such an endorsement was the real cause of the quarrel last spring between the Reporter and Gov. Whitteker on one side, and the Review and Arena on the other, in relation to the notices of the assassination. As the first prominent movement in the way of reorganizing the democracy, the managers here procured a reorganization of two of the democratic organs the Review and Arena, under a new name—"The Democratic Review." Everybody here knows well enough that the consolidation was effected for the purpose of promoting the interests of the "reorganizers" in the democratic party. It is their organ; and while it may talk about States Rights, Constitutional obligations, sacred writ of Habeas Corpus &c. after the style which Gasky declared Judge Wait used those terms in the ever memorable speech at Jacksonville, yet the Democratic Review will embrace every opportunity to create a feeling of confidence in Johnson's Administration, and finally when the proper time has arrived, it will openly advocate an endorsement of Andrew Johnson, by the so-called democracy. Need we further proof on this point, than the following extract from the leading editorial of the very last No. of the Arena, written and published after the consolidation of the Review and Arena had been consummated, and after the publication of the Democratic Review had been announced in both the Arena and Review, and beyond any doubt for the sole and only purpose of setting the sails of the new paper towards the Johnson movement. Here it is:

"It seems almost as if fate had conspired to save us from the despotism of centralization. Black republicanism, by inadvertently nominating Andy Johnson at Baltimore, achieved for democracy and liberty a great triumph, unless we very much mistake the actions of the man. Had they nominated another like Lincoln—a constitutional republican, who would, of course, have been no leading the Sumners in trampling the last vestige of States rights into the dust, instead of warning upon them."

"God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform."

From the political madness of last year, when the words "States Rights" were made synonymous with treason, a man has come to be exalted to the head of the nation; who holds up his past record of life-long impotency as the chart of his present course; who said on the 23rd of April, to a delegation of gentlemen from Indiana, these words: "Now permit me to remark that while I have opposed dissolution and disintegration on the one hand, on the other I am equally opposed to centralization of power;" and whose official acts toward the Southern States, in their reorganization and in the appointment of Governors are so diametrically opposite to the doctrine of the republican party, and to what had been expected from it, that the people south hasten to resume their old political relations with the North, and large numbers of gentlemen from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia flock to the White House to bestow their hearty endorsement upon the President's course."

In the next issue, we will endeavor to foreshadow the results of this flank movement of the moderate democrats towards Andrew Johnson, both upon the Democratic and Union parties.

OUR PLATFORM.

The Statesman of Aug. 28th, speaking of Hon. J. M. Ashley's visit to Oregon, says: "We learn that he advanced some views on the question of 'suffrage,' which are not endorsed by the Union party on the Pacific Coast."

The State Rights Democrat of Sept. 4th takes up the expression of the Statesman, and comments upon it as follows:

"The views of Mr. Ashley on the question of 'suffrage,' are well known; he favors negro suffrage in its full extent. Now we wish to know by what authority the Statesman assumes to speak for the 'Union' or Abolition party of the Pacific Coast on the question. In California there appears to be a majority of the leaders and organs of that party in favor of negro suffrage. The Statesman Convention of the abolitionists, furnished no reason for the Statesman to make the assertion it does above, with reference to the sentiments of the party in that State on the suffrage question. So far as we have been able to ascertain, in Oregon, the party are quite evenly divided on the subject."

We do not understand the Statesman to profess to speak for the Union party by any authority, but simply gave a voluntary expression of opinion on the subject.

We, however, looking ahead, deem the extension of the right of suffrage to all qualified negroes as the most important step our government can make, and shall consequently say and quote all we can to elucidate the subject and to overcome the prejudice in Northern minds upon that matter—Asteria Gazette.

We do not pretend to have any authority to commit the Union party on the suffrage, or on any other question. But we believe that we know the sentiment of the Union party on that question, and believe that it is opposed to universal suffrage, and to any extension of the right of suffrage to those of the African race. The Statesman has opposed, and will continue to oppose the views of Mr. Ashley, not with the grounds of prejudice, but for good reasons—"The Union party is not evenly divided," as the Democratic states, nor divided in the least, on that or any other question. It has quite enough to do yet, to prevent dishonest white men from seizing the reins of the government, and making use of power thus secured to enfranchise all the traitors in the country, and saddle the rebel war debt on the people. We publish the views of politicians of every stripe on this question, as matter of news; but our own views will be found only in the editorial matter of the paper.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—The Telegraph states that the first National Bank for the Pacific Coast will be established at Portland, Oregon. From this we infer that a National Bank has been authorized at our "Emporium," but if Austin in Nevada is to be the first, we rejoice at the prospect of a mixed currency for the country.

THE DAILY MAIL.

There is an old adage about people not appreciating a good until they are deprived of it. The stoppage of our California mail has just waked us up to the real value of the institution. Our contemporaries have all attempted to give a history of the case, and have all erred to some extent, while some of them have gone far wide of the truth.

The idea of a line of daily stages from California to Oregon originated with Colonel (now General) Hooker—"Fighting Joe Hooker." So long ago as 1857, when Colonel Hooker was engaged in superintending the construction of a military road from Scottsburg to Southern Oregon, he first suggested the feasibility and importance of such a line. He argued that the San Francisco mails could be carried to Portland, and then the imperfect roads, in twenty days, which time he thought could be reduced in later years to fourteen or fifteen. This was longer than was required to carry the mails by steamer, and for this reason he thought it would be unsatisfactory to Portland and that vicinity; but the benefits to the whole country, to be derived from the superior facilities for travel, and the distribution of money for forage, repairs, etc., would counterbalance the loss to the extreme northern portion of the State. The scheme was thought visionary and impracticable to most persons to whom it was broached, but discussion of the subject made its merits apparent, and it finally found a few zealous advocates. The Statesman published a series of articles on the subject, and the matter was brought before Congress and the Departments. The result was an appropriation for the expense, the contract was let in the winter of 1859, and service commenced under it on the 1st day of July, 1860. The California Stage Company were the only persons who offered to do the work. It had not been advertised, and their proposal was for \$100,000. This sum was adhered to tenaciously, but the Postmaster General cheapened them to \$90,000, and at this rate they carried it to June 30, 1864, on a much shorter schedule than had been anticipated. The general expectation, when they commenced the work, was that it would be done with some degree of regularity in the summer, but the snows of the Sierras, Scott and Trinity mountains would interrupt the mails during a large part of the winter months. The result was most satisfactory. The great energy and experience of the Company enabled them to overcome obstacles which to rarer hands would have been insurmountable; and the only interruptions of the regular passage of the stages were in December, 1860, caused by the accumulation of snow on the Scott and Trinity mountains, and in December, 1861, and January, 1862, caused by the memorable flood of that winter. The mails did not always go quite as promptly as the stages did, but the people were ignorant of the fact, and the difference was naught.

In 1863, when the contract was about to expire, the Department advertised for bids to carry the mail, dividing the route into sections, but so much objection was made, both in Oregon and Washington, that the proposals were withdrawn and the contract again privately let, for one year only, at \$250,000. The first had been for gold—or rather it was let before greenbacks existed—but the last eighteen months' pay had been in currency. The second was let when greenbacks were worth only fifty cents, or thereabouts, with an imminent prospect of further depreciation, and was considered by the Company equivalent to \$100,000 in coin. The contract being about to expire, the Company again bid (last spring) for the same service. The offer was made when greenbacks were worth less than fifty cents, but before the letting they went up materially, with a prospect of further advance. The Postmaster General adjudged the price extravagant, and cast about for another contractor, and Mr. Reese stepped in with a bid of \$75,000 less. The contract was awarded to him, but he has totally failed to enter upon the work. Indeed, he has never made any effort to do so, if we are correctly informed, and upon him rests the entire responsibility of our deprivation of mail facilities. The clamor which some are raising about the heads of our Congressmen and the Postmaster General is senseless and unjust. The members of Congress from Oregon were not parties to the letting, had nothing to do with it, and are in no wise responsible for it. The Department acted just as it should have done. It hesitated to accept an extravagant bid, and did accept the more moderate one. Suppose it had done otherwise—let the contract for \$300,000 when a bid for \$225,000 was offered—would we have ever heard the end of the howl about the corruption of the Administration, etc.? Would not the very parties who are now so blarney about the matter, have been tried and submitted, and not yet decided.

THE "STATES RIGHTS" OF THE DEMOCRAT.—We have been greatly at a loss to know exactly what kind of State Rights the States Rights Democrat adhered to. We now learn from the following extract from an editorial in that paper, speaking of the power of the States to constitutionally abolish slavery, that its idea of States Rights is the same as that entertained by Calhoun, Jeff Davis, and the other nullifiers and traitors:

"We do not believe that thirty-four of the States ever have the right to declare the slaves of the thirty-fifth State to be free. That matter belongs solely and only to the State itself."

According to this statement of the pure and unadulterated Oregon Democracy, the Constitution of the United States cannot be amended by three-fourths of the States, as in the Constitution itself provided. To this we say "stick a pin there."

SMUGGLING.—Not long since, Collector Adams, of the Oregon Collection district, appointed A. R. Burbank, of Monticello, inspector at that place, with instructions to examine and seize any suspicious goods which he might find coming through. Accordingly Mr. Burbank not long ago discovered and took possession of two valuable trunks, filled with valuable ribbons, laces, &c., two pieces of rich silks amounting to 100 yards, and two large packages of opium. These goods had been smuggled from Victoria along the Sound, and across the country by the Cowitz to the Columbia river; and the profits by the operation would have been considerable. But now they will be confiscated to the use of Uncle Samuel.

"LEX LOCI."—The meaning of this short phrase was illustrated in a recent lawsuit in Idaho, where one party sued on a note executed in Oregon, and bearing various interest on its face, and which was void according to our law. The Idaho Judge held that "the law of the place" (Lex Loci) where the note was made, must prevail, and therefore decided the note void for usury.

FAIR DAYS.—The Oregon State Fair is held this year on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of Oct.

COME TO THE STATE FAIR.

From all accounts, we are satisfied that if the weather continues as propitious as now, there will be an immense crowd at the ensuing Fair. Judge Peebles informs us that from the letters received, there will be a very large and fine show of horses. And we hear from all the counties in the Valley, and from Southern Oregon, and from east of the Cascades, preparations are being made to give the Fair a good show this year. The managers have not been idle, nor neglectful of the comforts or convenience of those who may come. A large amount of additional stabling has been provided, and the Pavilion has been refitted and supplied with additional tables. But the most important improvement is the general overhauling, cleaning out, deepening, and supplying with new pumps, which the wells on the ground have received. The importance, convenience, and comfort of having plenty of fresh and healthy water can scarcely be estimated. Let every farmer and every mechanic and manufacturer bring in of your fruits and crops, your machines and your manufactures. Every article added to the Fair adds not only to the interest of the Society, but benefits the contributors, because it gives him a care and pride in his work and production that he would not otherwise feel.

To the ladies we never appeal in vain.—Their department is always full of the useful and beautiful. Hesitate not to make the contributions this year as complete as on any former occasion; and let there be a handsome display of flowers and flowering plants. Let every county and every town, every neighborhood and every family in the whole State, as far as possible, come to this State Fair. Leave your cares, your toils, your troubles, and your politics behind, and come out with the big covered wagon, and all the children, and the pretty girls; and let nothing but good cheer, good feeling, true friendship for all our interests, and an anxious desire to help the great cause of agricultural improvement and State development prevail, and our word for it, you will not regret coming.

SUPREME COURT REPORT.

William Torrence, et al., respondents, vs. William Meek, et al., appellants. Judgment for \$80 and interest. Continued.

A. H. Johnson, et al., vs. George Perkins, et al. Continued.

J. Bloom, res. vs. T. Stephens, appel. Multnomah county. Reversed. In this case there was a tender of greenbacks on a contract to pay gold. The tender was made before the passage of the Specific Contract Law. Held gold.

J. Jones, appel. vs. Douglas county, res. Douglas Co. Dismissed, for want of prosecution.

A. Bristol, res. vs. Jno Meek, et al. Lane. Modified judgment for \$1,950.

Wm. Allan, res. vs. R. S. Perkins, appel. Multnomah. Dismissed, settled.

S. Robinson, res. vs. E. Marple, appel. Benton. Affirmed.

E. Marple, vs. J. G. Herren, Benton. Reversed—not tried.

S. Siger, res. vs. Jas. Fulton, appel. Wasco. Dismissed—no notice of Appeal served.

S. A. Burnett, res. vs. James Weaver, Douglas. Affirmed.

Geo. A. Pease, administrator, appel. vs. R. Pentland, et al. res. Wasco.

B. Cook, appel. vs. A. D. Barnard, res. Benton. Affirmed.

Emil Roth, appel. vs. Carl Scherz, res. Multnomah. Dismissed by consent. This was the fictitious law suit.

J. L. Clinkinbeard, res. vs. J. F. Sutherland, appel. Douglas. Judgment modified.

State of Oregon, res. vs. Douglas county, appel. Douglas. Dismissed.

W. A. Mills, appellee vs. M. M. Searn, res. Douglas. Affirmed.

Harriet King, et al., appel. vs. City of Portland, res. Multnomah. Dismissed.

A. Louian, et al., appel. vs. B. Simpson et al., Benton. Suit arising between the squatters and Indian Agent Simpson, as to right of settlers on the Siletz Indian Agency. Affirmed.

While the allegation in the complaint is that plaintiffs were outside of the Indian Reservation, the particular statements of locality there, in clearly place the venue of the alleged trespass within the limits of that Reservation, as exhibited by the treaty, and the plots thereof; That this Court is bound by law to recognize the treaties made by the United States; that the Indian Agent in charge of that Reservation has the right to remove any person who was there contrary to law, and the only law by which any one might be libereon for purposes of trade, was a license from the agent; that the military force could be employed therefor. Some other grounds were discussed, but all dismissed of the case.

W. H. Trout, appel. vs. Clackamas county, res. Clackamas. Dismissed—no notice of appeal served.

State of Oregon, res. vs. L. D. Murphy, appel. Lane. Affirmed.

City of Portland, res. vs. A. Leland & L. Stout, appel. Multnomah. Dismissed—no appeal.

D. W. Frary, res. vs. L. L. Kellogg et al., appel. Douglas. Affirmed.

John Q. Adams, res. vs. W. W. Ross, appel. Union. Dismissed.

A number of cases have been tried and submitted, and not yet decided.

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TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Herschel W. Johnson, of Georgia, returned to Washington today from a visit to A. H. Stephens at Fort Warren. He spent last Friday with Stephens, and reports him in ordinary health and as comfortable situated as any one can be in confinement. He has the freedom of the Ward Room to receive visitors or friends. His brother, S. J. Stephens, who accompanied Johnson to Fort Warren, remains their still, and is permitted to sleep in his brother's apartments. Stephens will probably not be pardoned until the question of reconstruction is practically settled by administration of representatives from the Southern States.

New York, Sept. 15.—Special dispatchers say that the parties entitled to be rewarded for the capture of those engaged in the assassination of the late President Lincoln, have their claims settled by the War Department. It is understood their names will be made public shortly.

New York, Sept. 15.—Promotion of officers in bringing the rebels into the State, have been made out and are waiting the signature of the Secretary of War, who is now absent from the city.

Col. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the State of Virginia, reports to General Howard from Richmond, that he has reason to believe that the fears recently expressed by a number of citizens of Virginia of insurrection by the freedmen of that State, are entirely groundless.

New York, Sept. 17th.—The Herald's Charleston correspondent of the 13th says, that in consequence of the trouble between the planters and freedmen, the former complaining of disregard of contracts on the part of the latter, the negroes charging the employers with injustice and cruel treatment. Gen. Berna, temporarily in command of Charleston District, has issued an order requiring both whites and blacks to give up all the arms in their possession. The old proslavery and secession spirit was expected to show itself in the State Convention. Some of the delegates were congratulating themselves in the belief that slavery was not yet dead.

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 10th.—The Committee on the rebel army was referred to-day the slavery ordinance substantially such as that adopted by Mississippi. In Convention Mr. White offered a substitute, when both were postponed till Monday, when the debates will commence. The Committee reported on the secession ordinance, there being both a majority and a minority report, the former similar to that adopted by the Mississippi Convention. The consideration of those reports was postponed till today, when the vote is expected. We shall have very animated debates next week.

Washington, Sept. 17th.—No action will be taken by the Executive Department on the Mississippi amended Constitution recently received, and all others that may be sent hither from the South, than to communicate them to Congress.

Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 15.—The remainder of the loyal Cherokee and Arkansas soldiers, who were sent to the rebel army, have been furthered time, but gave assurance that they would all sign the treaty. There seems to be a perfect reconciliation among all the tribes except the Cherokees.

Gen. Harney will attend the Bluff creek Council on the 4th of October, instead of Col. Parker.

Washington, Sept. 17th.—The total number of troops mustered out under orders from the War Department Aug. 14th, was twenty-one thousand. Of this number, 6,000 were from the Middle Department; 8,000 from Washington; 5,000 from Kentucky; 8,000 from North Carolina and 2,000 from Mississippi. The order dated the 5th of the present month directs the mustering out of another large body of troops, which number about 40,000, 20,000 of whom are colored troops raised in the North.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special meeting of the Masonic fraternity, which was very largely attended, was held in Buenos Ayres in July in honor of the memory of President Lincoln.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: The friends of the rebel ex-General Early are making vigorous efforts to secure his pardon.

Augusta, Me., Sept. 17.—The most destructive fire that has ever occurred in Maine swept through the city this morning. The entire business portion of the city, extending from the passenger bridge to Withrop street and from the river to above the railroad track, is in ruins. The fire broke out in a wooden building on Water street and spread rapidly in all directions. The utmost efforts of the firemen could only confine its destructive progress to the limits above mentioned. Every lawyer's office in the city, all the banks, all hotels, the postoffice, all express and telegraph offices, all the dry-goods, food and clothing stores in the city, the United States Quartermaster, Commissary and Pension office, the new depot, the Age newspaper office and many other buildings, in all numbering more than forty, occupied as places of business by more than one hundred individuals and firms, were burned. The banks succeeded in saving all their papers and treasure. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. It losses cannot now be estimated, but cannot fall short of half a million.

New York, Sept. 16.—The Tribune's Washington special dispatch says some of the original planters are directing attention to the importation of foreign laborers to conduct the department of agriculture. A gentleman in Charlotte, North Carolina, has introduced twenty-two Swedes as laborers, who have proved themselves intelligent, industrious and energetic, but some apprehensions are entertained lest the climate to far south may operate unfavorably on their health and powers of endurance.

Montgomery, Sept. 15.—A test vote was taken this morning in the Convention, and it was decided 58 to 34 against the repudiation of the Confederate State debt.

The new steam propeller Lincoln, built at Baltimore as a Revenue Cutter for the Pacific coast, has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury to start for its destination to-morrow.

The Times publishes Gen. Slemm's order revoking his order forbidding the organization of militia in Mississippi by Governor Sharkey. He says: We have information somewhat reliable that important changes will soon take place on the Mississippi, regarding the powers and conduct of the Freedmen's Bureau, which will doubtless form a precedent for all other States lately in insurrection.

MEXICO.

New York, Sept. 17th.—The Tribune's Matamoros correspondent under date of August 22nd says: The term office of President Juarez expires on the 30th of September next. Among the men to be a very fit man for the place. At this crisis he will find himself best with all sorts of wants, first among himself, and then among the people.

The treasury and army chests are empty. His first care will be to fill them; then raise a foreign force of from ten to twenty thousand men, and at the same time a native army of from thirty to fifty thousand may be raised. The friends of the Liberal cause in the South are in hopes that Gen. Ortega has been able to do something in New York.

The same correspondent writing from Canagoga, says that the Liberal force under order of Gen. Escamado, has come to this place after sharp fighting with the enemy near the San Juan river, resulting in a defeat to them of some consequence.

The American commander in Nuevo Leon paroled some Republicans in the hopes that the Belgian prisoners would be similarly treated by the Liberals. The advantage is that State are decidedly in favor of the Liberals.

The official papers at Durango mentions the re-appearance of that State of Gen. Patton, who had joined the bands of Carranza and Caceres, their combined forces amounting to 2,500 men. The French were awaiting their movements with great anxiety. The French General Neigre has issued an order declaring that

United States Tax Notice.

THE Collector will be at CORVALLIS, Benton county, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 24th, and remain there on Friday, SEPT. 25th, and on Saturday, SEPT. 26th, and remain there on Sunday, SEPT. 27th, and on Monday, SEPT. 28th, and on Tuesday, SEPT. 29th, and on Wednesday, SEPT. 30th, and on Thursday, SEPT. 31st, and on Friday, SEPT. 1st, and on Saturday, SEPT. 2nd, and on Sunday, SEPT. 3rd, and on Monday, SEPT. 4th, and on Tuesday, SEPT. 5th, and on Wednesday, SEPT. 6th, and on Thursday, SEPT. 7th, and on Friday, SEPT. 8th, and on Saturday, SEPT. 9th, and on Sunday, SEPT. 10th, and on Monday, SEPT. 11th, and on Tuesday, SEPT. 12th, and on Wednesday, SEPT. 13th, and on Thursday, SEPT. 14th, and on Friday, SEPT. 15th, and on Saturday, SEPT. 16th, and on Sunday, SEPT. 17th, and on Monday, SEPT. 18th, and on Tuesday, SEPT. 19th, and on Wednesday, SEPT. 20th, and on Thursday, SEPT. 21st, and on Friday, SEPT. 22nd, and on Saturday, SEPT. 23rd, and on Sunday, SEPT. 24th, and on Monday, SEPT. 25th, and on 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