# The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 30, 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


## WORK FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION.

Doubtless many of the members would prefer to meet, adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and immediately adjourn. While such brevity is commendable and displays a proper regard for the State purse, yet we think the Legislature can make more money to the State, and save more to the people, by attending to a few matters of State interest.

The voters of the State are now liable to a poll tax of two dollars from each man, to maintain the militia organization of the State, which we think is no longer necessary, and therefore ought to be repealed. The militia law may be amended, so as to provide for the continued organization of the military force of the State, without collecting two dollars from each voter. We do not need $30,000 per annum to keep up a militia organization in Oregon. If we remember right, the great State of Ohio did not appropriate more than $2,500 annually to the militia before the war, and we should think that $1,000 appropriated from the general fund, annually, would be ample for the purposes of Oregon, since the return of the U. S. regulars. What military fund is now on hand might very properly be diverted to the fund for public buildings.

The Sunday law is another question about which reasonable people differ. We know of none, at least none whose opinion is worth heeding, that is in favor of the repeal of the law *entirely;* but there are many, and among them the most orderly and Sabbath-observing men in the community, who are of the opinion that it should, in all cases, be a question for the jury to determine, whether the offense in the case charged was or was not a "work of necessity." As the law now stands, no explanation of an act, may it be ever so meritorious or humane, is allowable, if it falls within the arbitrary rule of the law. This does not comport with either the spirit of our institutions or the spirit of Christianity, and we think there is room for improvement here.

The condition of the State printing badly needs attention. Justice to the Secretary of State, upon whom the Printer attempts to lay the blame of delay, as well as justice to the citizens of Oregon, requires that a Committee be raised to look into the matter, with power to "send for persons and papers." It would be nothing more than justice, also, if the Committee find the dereliction with the State Printer, to amend the printer's fee bill, and take off all his profits, and also provide against the sale of that speculative eight hundred copies.

The *State Rights Democrat* says:

> If it is to have an act passed which shall provide that the immigrants, or any portion of them, of this year's advent to the State, shall not be permitted to vote in June next, if they in all respects conform to the requirements of the State Constitution, that Globe has called an extra session, we can respectfully but very emphatically assure him, his and the Legislature's labors in that particular will be vain, idle, worse than useless.

This must be considered a threat of defiance from any of Price's rebel soldiers who are now or may be in Oregon six month's prior to the next election. We have not and would not advise the passage of any partial enactment, disfranchising the immigration generally; that would not discriminate between the friends and foes of the country; but we would suggest the passage of a registration law, which would apply impartially to all the voters of the State—Union men and Democrats alike—with a provision that any man who might be challenged before the Board of Registration, for disloyalty, and would not take the oath of allegiance provided by the last session of the Legislature against rebel voters, should not have his name registered as a voter. We would disfranchise *rebels*, not immigrants. The Union press of Oregon have always shown the greatest interest in the development of the State—much greater than the Copperhead press—and while we welcome peaceful, industrious immigrants, we have a right to *demand* that the cut-throat traitors, who have been murdering our Union friends and brethren in the East, and endeavoring to destroy the Government which protects us, shall not come in here with revolvers in their hands and dictate Jeff. Davis laws for us.

We have heard it suggested by some of the members of the Legislature, that the State need not pay so much for keeping its insane as it now does, and that Legislation is needed in this quarter. We are not conversant with the facts about this matter, but sincerely hope that if the State can provide for the proper care of the unfortunate insane at a less expense than is now incurred, or make a more favorable contract than it now has in this matter, it will be done.

The expense of enlisting, equipping, bounties, etc., incurred by the State, in providing soldiers for the common defense, since the withdrawal of the U. S. regulars, at the commencement of the war, is, in our opinion, an equitable charge on the treasury of the United States, a *pro rata* proportion to be reimbursed through said treasury by the States in rebellion, whose conduct required the outlay by Oregon. And so believing, we think it is right that the Legislature, in view of the early mustering out of the Oregon Volunteers and stopping of the bounties, should take an account of these expenses, present the bill to Congress, and ask to be indemnified by the issuance to Oregon of U. S. bonds, in amount equal to the expenses and liabilities incurred by Oregon.

The repeal of the specific contract law and coin tax law will also be brought before the Legislature, but we defer our remarks upon that subject at present.

THE VACANCIES.—Some discussion is going on about the vacant seats in the Legislature. The *Democrat* thinks the Governor ought to call a special election in Linn county, because Dr. Ballard has sold out and apparently left the country. There is, we presume, but one rule in such cases. The Governor cannot presume that any seat is vacant, except upon the natural or civil death of the sitting member. Where a member sends to the Governor or Secretary of State a resignation of the office, that is the evidence that the seat is vacant. Dr. Ballard may come back and take his seat. There is nothing which could prevent him from doing so. Suppose a man was elected to fill his place and he should appear and claim his seat, how would the *Democrat* dispose of the case? In the case of Wasco and Grant counties, we think the vacancy is in Wasco county, and not in Grant, and we cannot see upon what foundation Grant county can be held entitled to the vacant seat. Mr. Borland, who has resigned, represented Wasco, and not Grant county.

## SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER ORIZABA.

From a letter written us by a gentleman acquainted with all the facts in the case, we are able to make the following statement, in relation to the recent seizure of the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer Orizaba, by Collector Adams, on her last trip to Oregon. The offense for which the Orizaba is forfeited is this: On the 3d of October, 1865, Captain Burns took on board of the Orizaba a lot of passengers and baggage from the steamship Active, about six miles below Astoria, in the Columbia river. The Orizaba was on her way out, going to San Francisco. The Active was coming in from Victoria, a foreign port. The Act of March 2d, 1799, required the Active to come to the custom-house, at Astoria, report *all her cargo*, baggage and all, surrender the same for examination, and obtain a permit from the Collector, before she could lawfully unlade any part of her cargo. For putting it off on another vessel before complying with the law, the Active is forfeited, if the merchandise is worth $400. The Captain and mate are liable to a fine of $1,400 each, and liable to be deprived of holding any office of profit or trust under the United States not exceeding seven years, no matter what was the value of the merchandise so unladed. The Orizaba, for taking on board any such merchandise, is forfeited, and the Captain and mate are liable to a fine amounting to three times the value of the merchandise. The offense was one of the greatest known to the law, and shows a disposition on the part of the officer to trample on the law and defy the U. S. authorities.

The "baggage" put off on the Orizaba (a coaster which is not examined in San Francisco by custom officers, it not coming from a foreign port) *might*, and probably *did* contain large quantities of opium and other dutiable merchandise.

Capt. Burns, of the Orizaba, is the same man who was on the Pacific when seized in San Francisco for smuggling $60,000 worth of opium; the same man who commanded the Pacific when she was seized by Collector Adams, last February, for smuggling in $5,000 worth of opium, and the same fellow who thrust the poor widow into the dirty steerage-hole of his ship, after she had paid cabin-passage on the ill-fated Brother Jonathan. (This case was related in the *Statesman*.) He is the same fellow who crowded the decks of his steamer with steerage passengers, last winter, took their money, and then refused them bedding, compelling them to sleep on a wet, cold deck, causing some of them to have their feet badly frozen.

Melville Erskine, first mate of the Active, is the same fellow who was first mate of the Pacific when she was seized last February; the fellow whom Inspector Gray caught opening the opium trunks, and then tearing the marks off and carrying the trunks back on board of the Pacific.

It looks as though the California Steam Navigation Company kept the villains in their employ on purpose to smuggle, and that there was an *understanding beforehand* about the meeting of the Orizaba and Active below Astoria, on the 3d of October, in order to unlade foreign merchandise from the Active. One of their own attorneys (Stout) told the Collector that they had escaped so long, and been released by the Department so often, they had become so bold that they felt safe in a high-handed course, and were *encouraged* to trample on the laws. He said he would like to see them taught a lesson by the loss of one or two of their steamers. Burns told the Collector, when he seized the Pacific, that "a seizure amounts to nothing, for they are always released at Washington." (The Pacific is not yet released, and we do not believe that she will be. Judge Williams writes that Secretary McCulloch don't talk like releasing her.) Mr. Adams is determined to make these fellows obey the laws and respect the authorities. In doing this, he will be fully sustained by the Department. The *Statesman* is the only paper which has so far sustained the Collector in his contest with these fellows. In fighting an organized band of smugglers and heavy monopolists, the *Oregonian* has never dared or desired to say a word in favor of the Collector. It seems, just now, however, to be coming round a little.

Just here we will add another fact, not heretofore published: On the trip before her seizure at San Francisco, for smuggling, the Pacific had very strangely put into Coos Bay, ostensibly for *coal*. No steamer before or since has ever done such a thing, and there were not wanting a good many suspicions that the trip to Coos was in some way connected with the smuggling schemes, but there was no customs officer there, and no investigation was ever had.

Hereafter we may have something to say of the ease with which these smugglers escape the penalties of the law before Portland juries.

## BEGINS TO SEE IT.

For a while the Copperhead papers in Oregon stoutly denied that their party was disbanding in the Eastern States; but the overwhelming proof we have produced in the columns of the *Statesman* has at last opened their eyes, and they are forced to confess the truth of what we have stated. The Oregon *Reporter*, the organ of the Copperheads in the southern portion of the State, admits all we have claimed, in a long article on "the Policy Party," and from which we make the following extracts, which is quite enough to satisfy our readers that the Democratic party is now completely demoralized. The *Reporter* says:

> There is an effort being made in various quarters of the United States to bring the Democratic party under the leadership of President Johnson; to make his policy the party rule, and his principles (provided he has any) the party principle.
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> Again:
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> The attempt to debauch the party, and make it merely the personal instrument of Andrew Johnson's aggrandizement, has been made in New York and other States, and, as might be expected, failed. The weak-kneed, the timid, the selfish and interested politicians flocked to the standard of Johnson; but the sturdy rank and file, who remained faithful during the storms of persecution, calumny and detraction, poured upon them during the last four years, refused to be bought and sold like cattle in the market, and, withdrawing from the Conventions, nominated a ticket of their own. We have no doubt but that the same proceedings will occur in this State next spring, and we are assured that the same result will be manifest.

RAILROAD PROPERTY.—An exchange says: The Pennsylvania Central Railroad is a money making concern. Its receipts this year foot up about $15,000,000, leaving, after paying interest on debt and all its running expenses, between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 clear profit to the Company.

And yet we hear men in Oregon declare that there is not a railroad in the United States that has ever made more than running expenses. The fact is, that railroads make more nett profits that any other class of property, all things considered.

☞ The *Mountaineer* very properly enters its protest against the diminution of the troops in the field. Instead of decreasing, there ought to be an increase, until our Indian difficulties are all quelled.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AFFAIRS.

We observed another feature of the Fair which is much to be reprehended. The tickets prepared at the *Statesman* office contained the names of none, we believe, who were not Abolitionists, and for the most of the principal positions, the names of Abolitionists of Salem, or Marion county alone. This is grievously wrong. The Society is not a county institution. It certainly does not belong to Marion county.—*State Rights Democrat.*

The above affords an excuse for stating a fact or two that we desire the farmers of Oregon to know. Mr. O'Meara may not be aware of the fact, but the truth is, that the ticket he refers to was not made up at the *Statesman* office. The *Statesman* job-office simply took the tickets *prepared by Waite & Walling*, and printed from those copies as many as was desired, making but a single change, and that was the insertion of Judge Peebles' name for Corresponding Secretary in place of the name of E. M. Waite. The Vice Presidents were the same as those of last year, with one or two exceptions, and these exceptions were in the cases of persons who had removed from their respective counties.

As to the residence of the officers, it is not true that they were all from Marion county. Waite put on his own name as a resident of Marion county, when he is a resident of Multnomah, but his name was not on *our* tickets. Of the other officers, we printed the names of Palmer of Yamhill, Eddy of Clackamas, Geer of Marion, and Denthit and Barrows of Linn; and in the result, which has been called a *Statesman* triumph, Linn county got both the President and Recording Secretary, while Marion got the other Secretary (who is required to live here) and the Treasurer. Now, where is the room for complaint?

But here is another feature of that election which the *Democrat* ought also to reprehend. It was the duty of Secretary Waite to furnish "blank tickets" for that election; but in addition to furnishing four or five hundred blank tickets (none of which were used), he furnished a thousand or more printed tickets of different forms, but in every one of which *his own name* was printed for Secretary. Either he or Walling had a perfect right to provide just as many printed tickets as they desired voted, provided they paid for them themselves. But when we come to examine their bills against the Society, we find that Mr. Waite has presented Walling's bill, and collected pay for one thousand "blank tickets" and four hundred *other* tickets. These *other* tickets were the tickets printed to promote the electioneering schemes of Walling and Waite and the Society has had to "foot the bill." (If the bill had corresponded with the facts, it ought to have been rendered for four hundred blanks and one thousand others.) We made the charge before the Fair, that Waite intended to use the Society to promote his (Walling's) private purposes, and we think that we have now made good the assertion.

Another point. The *Democrat* thinks that we secured the election of Judge Peebles in order to secure the Society's printing, and suggests that the printing ought now to be let to the lowest bidder. To the charge we reply, no such thing. Judge Peebles was never spoken to about the printing, and neither is there an understanding between him and the *Statesman* on that subject. The Judge is under no obligations to us, and will do as he sees proper about the printing. To the suggestion of the *Democrat*, that the printing should be let to the lowest bidder, we reply, that the printing is of such a character, nearly all of it, as to render that impracticable. However, we have no objections, if it can be done.

WOOL GROWING IN JACKSON COUNTY.—The *Reporter* is trying to stir the people of Rogue River Valley up to the importance of the producing and manufacturing of wool. It makes an estimate, based upon shipments made by Jacksonville merchants, that Jackson and Josephine counties have produced, during the past year, from seventy-five to one hundred thousand pounds. At the price quoted for wool in the Jacksonville market quotations (12½ cts. per pound), this wool only brought a return of from $9,500 to $12,000. At the average price in the Willamette Valley, that wool would have produced, for the raw staple, about $20,000, and, if manufactured at a home factory, not less than $100,000. The *Reporter* argues that there is a ready market for the products of a factory, not only in Jackson and Josephine counties, but also in northern California, Owyhee, Humboldt, and other mining regions to the eastward. It looks as if there was a favorable opening down there for a small factory, and some of our factory men might improve their time well by looking after it. Every new factory is a great gain to the State.

AN OFF-SET TO THE IMMIGRANT VOTE.—By recent orders, all the Oregon Volunteers are to be mustered out of service. These, together with the four hundred of the old Cavalry Volunteers, will make about fifteen hundred Union voters, which the Cops fondly dreamed would not vote at the next election. In fact, many of the Democrats labored hard last fall to get Union men to volunteer, chuckling and laughing among themselves that it was just so many Abolition votes disposed of. Alas!

> "The best laid schemes of mice and men
> Gang aft agley."

"Lincoln's hireling's" are coming back, will vote a straight Union ticket, and now where is the votes to match them. This will add not less than five hundred votes to the Union vote of the last June election. Copperheadism has one chance left—emigrate to Mexico.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OPINIONS.

New York, Oct. 22.—The substance of the reconstruction of the Southern States during the late interview with him, has been given with the President's approval by Major Gen. Stearns of Massachusetts. In reply to a remark that the Democrats claimed that he had gone over to them, he intimated that the Democracy discovered that he was in advance of it, and was now trying to come up to his standard. He hoped it would succeed in doing so. He reiterates his doctrine that, notwithstanding the so called secession of the Southern States, they were never out of the Union, but that by their rebellious course, they had forced the civil government to reconstruct the machinery of which, as soon as practicable, he considers the chief duty of the time. This he says can not be done in a moment, but such great and happy progress is being made in it, that the results sometimes appear to him like a dream. He did not expect forever to deprive them of their former civil rights, even the majority of those excluded in the amnesty proclamation, but intended they should ask for pardon and thus realize the enormity of their crimes. He is in favor of allowing negroes who served in the army, and those who can read and write, and those possessed of either qualifications, to vote; but he does not think it is policy, or that he has the right to force those conditions on the whites of the South, though he believes he will, before long concede this privilege to the freedmen. The President also favors the basing of representation in Congress on the number of qualified voters, instead of on the population as at present.

GROSS RECEIPTS.—The gross receipts of the late State Fair amount to near ten thousand dollars.

## LETTER FROM PORTLAND.

PORTLAND, Oct. 21, 1865.

THE RACES.

The excitement this week has been the races. Several good horses were here, and some very good trotting and fast running has been produced for the amusement of the "metropolitans." The race between Jack Miner and Jeff Davis, mile heats, best two in three, was quite spirited—time, 1:55 and 1:52; won by Jack Miner. The single dash of a mile between Heenan, Humboldt and Ida Martin, was very exciting, a large amount of money being bet. Time, 1:52; won by Ida. A trotting race came off between Wells brown filly and Hulery's gelding, best two in three. First heat won by the gelding in 3:21; second and third won by the filly, in 3:13 and 3:10. The statement in the *Oregonian*, that a match-race has been made up between Humboldt and Jack Miner, for $5,000, single dash of four miles, to come off within six weeks, is all stuff, nothing of it whatever. These are about all the races worthy of reporting.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The city authorities are still prosecuting the work of improving the streets and sidewalks, in a very energetic manner. The macadamizing on Front street, by Perry & Co., is a fine job.

THE STATE PRINTING.

The *Statesman's* articles on this subject have pleased everybody in Portland. Little Pittock is a subject only for pity. He is himself a good natured, harmless little fellow; but he allows himself to be entirely controlled by A. G. Walling, who, besides being a virulent Copperhead, is a candidate, or intends to be, if possible, on the next Copperhead ticket for the office of State Printer. He has had the printing in his hands, and under his control, and believing that, by delaying the work and putting Pittock up to several questionable little tricks to "cramp" the State, he could do the Copperheads a great deal of good, and earn some claim to a nomination, he has done so. Everybody here is satisfied that the work could have been done by the 1st of May last, if it had been for Walling's interference

A NEW PAPER.

By the way, we have a prospect of a new daily paper here. Almost anything would be welcomed. The *Oregonian* is too weak in the back to represent the interests of Portland. We want a journal with some vigor and force, and whose editors can do more than write up a dog fight, or compose a school-boy essay. A wide awake Union journal would supplant the *Oregonian* in a very short time, and, under the present arrangement, a Copperhead paper might be supported

MINING INTERESTS GOING EAST.

Doctor Hawthorne, who has recently made an extensive tour through the South Boise and Owyhee mines, is now about to depart for New York, with samples and surveys, in order to raise the money to develop the mines. If we would adopt the national currency in Oregon, this cheap capital in New York would come here voluntarily, just as English capital goes to New York.

[The above communication came last week, but was crowded out.—Ed.]

## A NEW SCHOOL LAW.

ED. STATESMAN: That a new school law is imperatively demanded by the people of Oregon there is no doubt; and that one is expected from our Legislature at the coming extra session there can be no question. Our old law is worth but little more than so much blank paper in our statute books. The subject has long been agitated, and a law would have passed the Legislature at its last regular session, had it not been for some misunderstanding and undue maneuvering of some pretended friends of common schools outside of the Legislature.

Feeling the need of some action on this all-important question at as early a day as possible, the State Teachers' Educational Association and Teachers' Institute, at its last annual meeting in Salem, in July last, appointed a committee to draft a law, or embody their views, to present to the Legislature at its first meeting thereafter; and now that the Legislature is to convene in December, the committee is at work, digesting and preparing something which they trust will be practical for Oregon. The committee consists of E. Cartright, D. C. Pearson, L. J. Powell, E. D. Shattuck and J. G. Deardorff, all practical teachers of much experience, and we are confident that these persons will reflect the will of the masses of our people on this question. They are aware that what would be a good school law in New York or Ohio would not be practical in Oregon, and they are acting upon this hypothesis in their labors. The State Teachers' Association nor committee did not, nor do not, wish to forestall the action of the Legislature, or assume any undue importance in dictating thereto, but simply to aid in this great and important work. In order to give a fair expression of opinion by the public and elicit a discussion thereon, we present those points agreed upon by the committee up to the present time.

1st. *A State supervision.* The Superintendent of Public Instruction to be elected by the electors of the State at large every four years. He is to have an office, with office-furniture, fuel, stationery, etc., etc., furnished him in the capitol. He is to be paid a yearly salary of $2,500, with no contingent fund to draw upon. He is to give bonds for the safe keeping and proper disbursement of all money coming into his hands, and for the faithful performance of his duties. He is to visit each county in the State at least once a year, and meet the county superintendent and teachers therein, in a Teachers' Institute, to be previously called by the county superintendent, at the close of which he is to issue State diplomas to such as are qualified to receive them; the qualifications to embrace almost an entire English course; the recipient to pay five dollars for said diploma, to go into the school fund. Said diploma is to be good anywhere in the State and life-long to the recipient. He is to issue all the forms, blanks, etc., for the entire State, thus securing a uniformity therein. In short, he is to have a general supervision of the entiere system; to constitute its head, decide all questions of appeal, etc. He is to make an annual report to the Governor, and a biennial report to the Legislature, including a summary of all his official acts.

2d. *County Superintendency.* The committee does not deem it necessary to make any essential change in the present law in this department, but would have the election, term, salary and duties of the county superintendent mainly the same as now.

3d. *Examination of Teachers.* The county commissioners' court is to appoint annually, on the last Monday in June, two competent persons, who, with the county superintendent as chairman, shall constitute the county board of examiners. The county board of examiners is to hold monthly meetings, on the first Saturday in each month, for the examination of applicants for certificates to teach school under this law. The board is to grant two grades of certificates to those found qualified, as follows: the second class certificates to embrace orthography, reading, penmanship, general grammar, geography, mental and written arithmetic, and a good knowledge of school government and the theory and practice of teaching. The first-class certificates to embrace all the studies and topics included in the second, and natural philosophy, U. S. history, algebra, and anatomy, physiology and hygiene. All applicants must present at the examination satisfactory testimonials of character, and ability to teach and govern a school. All applicants must pay the sum of one dollar for the second grade certificate, and one dollar and fifty cents for the first grade certificates, before the examination begins; said sum not to be refunded, if the applicant is not found qualified to receive a certificate. Said fund paid by applicants goes into the common school fund of the county. No private examinations are to be held, or certificates granted, except at the monthly examinations. The teachers' certificate to be valid for one year from date. The two assist examiners appointed by the county commissioners' court are to be paid three dollars each for each day's services rendered at the monthly examinations. The board of county examiners are to make such rules, governing and regulating the monthly examinations, as may be deemed necessary, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

4th. *District Clerk.* The committee does not deem it necessary to make any changes in this department, except to require the district clerk to give bonds, if the district directors require it, in such sums as they may direct. His duties, in recording the minutes of the meetings, pertains only to the district meetings.

## THE "SMUGGLING BUSINESS."

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to the U. S. Collectors of Customs:

SIR: The great number of persons now engaged on the frontiers of the United States, and in our commercial cities, in smuggling, and the large amount of foreign goods which are got in without payment of duties, render it imperative upon the Officers of Customs to exercise extraordinary vigilance and energy in detecting and preventing these violations of law, as well as promptitude in prosecuting every man who may be found smuggling.

The Department has been informed that an idea prevails among the people on the frontier that smuggling is a very harmless business: that, though contrary to law, yet the only penalty attached to its violation is the possible loss of the goods smuggled, should they happen to be seized. The Department is unwilling to believe that such an erroneous view of the law can prevail to any extent; but, that the community may know what the law really is on this subject, and to what penalties one may subject himself by violating it, it will be well to have it published in some one or more newspapers in your District. The law is as follows:

"That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully, with intent to defraud the revenue of the United States, smuggle or clandestinely introduce into the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise subject to duty by law, and which should have been invoiced, without paying or accounting for the duty, or shall make out, or pass, or attempt to pass through the custom-house, any false, forged, or fraudulent invoice, every such person, her, or their aiders and abettors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for any term of time not exceeding two years, or both, at discretion of the Court."—*Act of 30th August, 1842, section 19.*

Smuggling is therefore a MISDEMEANOR, and the smuggler, upon conviction, liable to pay a fine of FVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, or be IMPRISONED TWO YEARS, or BOTH.

This law all Officers of Customs are expected to enforce; and Courts in different parts of the country are enforcing it with commendable vigor, several persons lately convicted of smuggling having been sentenced to both fine and imprisonment.

It is not to be credited that any large portion of the people of the United States should permit their sympathies to be enlisted in favor of those who are engaged in smuggling; and yet some do so to such an extent as to give them aid and countenance; to conceal them and their goods from the Officers of Customs; to give false information to the latter, and notice to the former when in danger of being detected.

Smugglers are violators of the law, and are making war upon the country as truly as did the rebels, though not to the same extent. But suppose every man should assume the right to violate any law that did not suit him, what would be the condition of the country? We should be in a state of anarchy and lawlessness, in which none but bullies could live in safety, and even they would be in a constant state of warfare; no taxes could be collected, nor could government be carried on.

The people of this nation have now a heavy but sacred debt resting on their shoulders; the interest of this must be paid, and in due time the principal; to enable the Government to meet its liabilities, Congress has established certain rates of duty upon foreign goods imported into the United States, and has also levied certain internal taxes. Now, if the Government fails to collect duties upon foreign goods, then the deficiency must be made up by internal taxes upon the people; so that if the people lessen the revenue from customs by encouraging, fostering, and protecting smugglers, they must pay higher rates of internal taxes to make up the deficiency.

Surely they cannot fail, then, to see that smugglers are their enemies, warring upon *them* as well as the Government, which is nothing but their servant.

It may be well for you to give that whoever shall give information of smuggling, that shall lead to seizure and forfeiture of goods, will be entitled to *one quarter* of the value of the goods seized. Such information may be given to any Officer of Customs by any person.

Your obedient servant,

N. SARGENT, *Commissioner.*

HON. W. L. ADAMS,
U.S. Collector, District of Oregon.

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Detroit, (Mich.) Oct. 19.—The Michigan Central Railroad Company's freight depot, containing a large amount of freight, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000; partially insured.

New York, Oct. 20.—The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent says the North Carolina Convention unanimously adopted an ordinance submitting to a vote of the people the ordinance prohibiting slavery and declaring the secession ordinance null and void. An ordinance to scale down both the old and new debts of the State to a gold basis, consolidate them and issue new bonds—was introduced and laid over.

A resolution requesting Congress to repeal the test oath imposed on the National Legislature, was introduced and laid over.

The Convention agreed to meet again after the adjournment of the present session, in May next.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says Gen. Grant refused the application made by Henry A. Wise, who declines taking the oath, for the restoration of the lands formerly owned by him.

Richmond, Oct. 20.—Raleigh papers of yesterday publish a telegram from the President to Gov. Holden, declaring that every dollar of the debt created to aid the rebellion should be repudiated finally and forever, and expressing the hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of rebellion so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 18.—The State Convention adjourned last Wednesday, to meet again on the 4th Monday in May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future legislature assuming or paying any debt created directly or indirectly for the prosecution of the rebellion. This is a triumph for Gov. Holden and the loyal element. The copperheads and enemies of the Government favored the assumption of the rebel State debt.

A special to the *Times*, dated Washington, Oct. 20th, says Joe Davis, brother of Jeff, has made a demand for restoration of not only his, but his brother's property, in Mississippi.

The withdrawal of troops from the South, heretofore loudly called for by the people, is now sorely deplored. Piteous appeals to retain them are now received.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 20.—Rev. Dr. Nathan P. Crocker, for more than 60 years rector of St. Johns Church in this city, died last evening, aged 84 years.

Liverpool, Oct. 2.—At Dublin yesterday O'Brannan of the *Connaught Patriot* was committed for trial on a double charge of treason and felony.

Paris letters assert that the allocution recently delivered by the Pope against secret societies was due to the suggestion of Archbishop Manning of London, who wished in this manner to obtain a condemnation of Fenianism.

Admiral Elliott, as Chairman of the Ocean Telegraph Company, publishes a letter in the *Times* containing intelligence that Allen's Transatlantic Telegraph Company proposes to establish communication with America via Portugal and the Azores—has no concession from the Portuguese Government, but that such a concession will probably be granted to the Ocean Telegraph Company only, and that as soon as it is obtained the Company will be formally launched.

The Pope has again pronounced an allocution which is making some stir in Europe. This time he fulminates against the Freemasons, reminding them that several of his predecessors have prescribed and reported that sect, entrance into which, they declared, should entail excommunication which the Pope alone could remove. The Pope denounces Freemasons as instigators of revolutions, and calls on secular governments to suppress them.

She *Siecle*, of Paris, says in Europe more than two millions of Catholics are Freemasons. The Pope condemns all other societies of a similar kind.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Despatches received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Liverpool, Oct. 16th, bring intelligence of the appearance of the cholera at Southampton and the places adjacent to that town. The weather throughout England continues of a most unseasonable kind.

A disease known as the underpest has broken out in the neighborhood of Wateree, 83 miles from Liverpool, and carried off quite a number of cattle.

New York, Oct. 21.—At the the Republican ratification meeting last night at Cooper Institute great enthusiasm was manifested. The President's policy in regard to reconstruction was fully endorsed.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 21.—Gen. Turner has issued orders this evening permitting the organization of the city government of Richmond, the objectionable officers, Stuoyvesant, Johnson and Bigger, having declined offices to which they were appointed.

Jackson, Oct. 21.—Judge Sharkey and J. T. Alcon have been elected United States Senators.

New York, Oct. 21.—The *Post's* Washington special says a delegation waited on the President to day to request him to appoint a national day of thanksgiving on account of the restoration of peace.

The Savannah *Herald* has returns from the Florida election for delegates to the State Convention. Candidates in favor of the Government's plan of reconstruction were elected.

New York, Oct 21.—The *World's* special says the Freedmen's Bureau is in receipt of official advices from Alexandria, Virginia to effect that the courts continue to punish by whipping all negroes convicted of trifling offences. The officers of the Bureau have notified the courts that awarding any punishment not recognized by the laws of the State as applicable to whites, cannot be inflicted on the freedmen.

Washington, Oct. 21—The President to-day granted amnesty pardon to 280 South Carolinians. Among the number is P. B. Boyce, formerly a member of Congress from that State. The ex rebel Gen. Dick Taylor arrived this morning for the purpose of seeking pardon.

New York, Oct. 23.—The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent says of the North Carolina Convention that a singular announcement was made by the chairman, to the effect that after a diligent search he was unable to procure a national flag to place over the capitol, and had to send to New York for one.

Nothing but the timely receipt of a telgram from President Johnson saying that North Carolina should at once and forever repudiate every dollar of indebtedness contracted to assist the rebellion prevented the staving off by the secession members of a vote on the ordinance completely ignoring that debt. They had their plans very adroitly laid for the purpose, but on reading the President's despatch the ordinance was immediately taken up and passed amid cheering and great enthusiasm, and a few negative votes. The proposed amendment to submit it to the people was not adopted.

An ordinance was passed for the organization in some counties of a militia force to suppress outlawry. It has, it is understood, the approval of the national military officers.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the President to restore the people of North Carolina to all their constitutional rights, to remove the military, and transfer civilian prisoners to the civil authorities.

New York, Oct. 22.—The working men of Charleston held a meeting on Oct. 16th, at which they adopted an address to their fellow-citizens, and nominated Wade Hampton for Governor. The address expresses the belief that the destruction of slavery will ultimately prove a great benefit to all the people of the State, and especially to working men, as it will tend to free them from the monopoly of capital and dignity of labor.

The hostile attitude toward each other in some parts of South Carolina, of the whites and blacks is represented as assuming a phase threatening serious results unless the difficulties shall be rapidly adjusted.

The white South Carolinians are considerably incensed against the Freedman's Bureau officers, whom they charge with encouraging the negroes in their assumptions.

It is principally with the object of endeavoring to adjust these difficulties that General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau is now on his way to South Carolina.

A disastrous fire, attended with loss of life, occurred at Charleston last Wednesday. It was in the business part of the city, which destroyed several mercantile and manufacturing establishments, and the *Courier* newspaper office. The loss is estimated at $100,000. From thirty to forty persons were buried in the ruins, fifteen to twenty of whom it is thought were extracted in a dreadfully injured and suffering state.

New York, Oct. 23.—The *Herald's* Jackson (Mississippi) correspondent presents an unpleasant picture of the political and social state of affairs in that State. The Legislature which met last Monday has some difficult work before it, the worst of which will probably be to reinsuscitate the finances, which are in a shocking condition. The debt of the State is large, but though many people favor a second resort to the expediency of repudiation, it is thought Mississippi has had enough of this, and will not try it again, except as far as regards the satisfaction of her debt contracted to assist the rebellion, all of which it is believed will be ignored. Another question with which members will have to deal, is that relative to admitting negro testimony in the courts. The majority of them are said to be in favor of this concession, as indicated by the election of Gov. Sharkey (who insists on it) to the position of United States Senator, and by choosing for State Printer a gentleman who has always favored it.

### MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Marion county October 9th, by W. C. Holmes, J. P., John H. Rasch, of Clackamas county, to Mary M. Remington, of Marion Co.

At the residence of Frances Berry, Linn county, Oct. 8th, by Rev. John F. Denny, Isaac N. Hennis and Miss Harriet Berry.

At the residence of R. J. Lancefield, Yamhill county, Oct. 22d, 1865, by Eld. G. W. Richardson, Wm. C. Cochran and Miss Mary Allen.

At the Alta House, Vancouver, Oct. 24th, by C. H. Huneler, J. P., R. B. Mann to Miss Lucy Beach, both of Lane county.

At the residence of J. M. Evans, Oct. 22d, by Rev. G. W. Bond, Thomas Tindall to Miss Martha Veach, all of Lane county.

### DIED.

At Fort Steilacoom, W. T., on the 16th day of Sept., 1865, from the effects of phosphoric poison of m. tobac. Claude B. Crandall, youngest child of C. P. and Eliza A. Crandall; aged 18 months and 21 days.


## NEW DRUG STORE
### Union Block, Salem, Oregon.

## W. K. RIGBY,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he has opened a

**Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,**

where he hopes to merit the patronage of those who may favor him with a call.

He offers to the public, in quantities to suit, at low rates, a general assortment of

*CHEMICALS.*
*DRUGS.*
*PATENT MEDICINES*
*DYE STUFFS,*
*PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAP.*

And such fancy articles as are usually kept in a first class drug store. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded by competent Apothecary.

Salem, Oct., 1865. 35-1y

## THORACIC BALSAM.
### A VALUABLE REMEDY
FOR
### All the Diseases of the Chest,
—ARISING FROM—
### COUGHS AND COLDS.

The properties of the Combination are

**Tonic, Expectorant, Soothing and** *HEALING,*

and are peculiarly fitted for arresting and preventing the tendency to

## CONSUMPTION!

So frequent and fatal on the Pacific Coast.

### TESTIMONIALS.

SALEM, OREGON, Oct. 16th, 1865.

From the good effects that I have seen and known of Mrs. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam, I can safely recommend it to the public. JAS. D. MCCURDY, M.D.

SALEM, March 8th, 1865.

I hereby certify that I have been using Mrs. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam in my family, with the very best of results, and am happy in stating that the medicine is all that it is recommended to be by its proprietor. L. WESTACOTT.

MARION COUNTY, OREGON, Sept. 27, 1865.

The undersigned, resident of Marion county, Oregon, takes pleasure in stating for the benefit of the afflicted, that, in the winter of 1863-4, I was suffering from an affection of the lungs and kidneys, resulting from a violent cold. I seemed to be going into rapid Consumption, and had begun to believe my death was not very far distant, and all who saw me were impressed with the same conviction. After trying various remedies without any success, I was induced to try Mrs. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam, and to it I am fully persuaded that I owe my life and present good health. Under these circumstances, I feel that I am but performing a duty to humanity when I recommend all similarly afflicted to try this excellent medicine. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

MARION COUNTY, OREGON, Sept. 28 1865.

Having received great benefit from the use of "Mrs. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam," and being convinced that its use would be beneficial to thousands of persons suffering without hope of relief, it is with pleasure that I make the following statement: In the fall of 1863, I took a severe cold, which settled in my lungs and throat, causing a dry, hacking cough, fever, headache, and pain in the breast and under the shoulder, in severity, until my life seemed to be in real danger. About six weeks ago, I commenced taking Mrs Stipp's Thoracic Balsam, and in this short space of time I have regained almost my usual health and strength, have a good appetite, and am free from my cough and all its attending miseries. M. S. FORWARD.

☞ Agencies will be established at all the principal trading points in Oregon, for the sale of this valable Medicine. MRS. L. A. STIPP,
Oct. 30, 1865y1pd *Manufacturer.*

## J. E. CLARK,
### APOTHECARIES' HALL,
**Dealer in PURE**
## DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Corner State and Liberty streets, opposite the new Hotel (formerly the Mansion House),

CONSTANTLY in receipt of Genuine PATENT Medicines direct from the manufacturers;

**Pure Chemicals, Fresh Herbs,**

SYRUPS and TINCTURES of our own compounding, from good materials. All articles warranted *full strength, fresh,* and *genuine.*

**