The Oregon Statesman.

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THE SPECIFIC CONTRACT LAW.

We are thoroughly and completely convinced that it is for the best interests of Oregon to repeal this law, and the coin tax law, and do all we can to increase and promote the circulation of the national currency. If we did not believe this, we would not favor the repeal of the law. Look at the prosperity of the Eastern States! Everybody with plenty of money, manufactures brisk, new railroads and other works of internal improvement going rapidly ahead. This, too, was the condition of the Atlantic States when these laws were passed; and then, with greenbacks at forty cents, we were told by the advocates of the law that, as soon as the war stopped, greenbacks would go down to nothing, and all the prosperity in the East would collapse—that it was all a bubble. What has time proved? The war stopped, and greenbacks went up to seventy-five cents, and all the prosperity in the East continues. When gentlemen take the ground that greenbacks are a "bubble," that they cannot be trusted, they assume at once that the Government of the United States is a "bubble," that Uncle Sam is not to be trusted. If men, moved by greenbacks at forty cents, were over-cautious a year ago, there can be no excuse now. Greenbacks have weathered the storm, and, with the Union armies, are above par, wherever they get a fair chance.

But how will the repeal of the law increase the amount of money in Oregon? Let the following extract from a letter from Austin, Nevada, to the *Mining and Scientific Press*, explain:

A correspondent, writing from Austin, Nevada, informs us that the establishment of a National Bank in that city, though the bank is not yet in active operation, is producing beneficial effects. The purchase of a great many mines in the vicinity, by Eastern capitalists, being among its benefits. The introduction of Eastern capital, at Eastern rates of interest is another. The whole of the capital of this bank is owned by Eastern men. J. W. Harker is the President, and N. C. Fassett the Cashier, both men of experience in the business. When this bank comes into active operation, it will confer immense additional benefits on that State. The reason of the delay in commencing is the opposition of the hard-currency men of San Francisco, who refuse to have any connection with paper banks; consequently arrangements have to be made with other parties.

Old "Dustbags" will, of course, oppose the new Bank. It proposes to loan money, on good securities, at "Eastern rates." Its stockholders live in the Eastern cities, and are satisfied with ten per cent. per annum. Old "Dustbags" is down on the National Banks. They propose to secure their notes with U. S. Bonds, and do nothing but a legitimate banking business; while "Dustbags" intends to get all the deposits he can, sell all the exchange he can, buy all the mining stocks he can, and, if it does not pay, he has no capital invested to be sold by Uncle Sam's comptroller of the currency, for the benefit of his customers, and can therefore suspend, "bust," and close up, just to suit his convenience. Of course, "Dustbags" will oppose the National Banks. But what has "Dustbags" ever done for the country? Does he ever loan anything to a farmer, laboring to clear up and improve his farm? Does he invest in railroads or wagon roads? Not any. "Dustbags" knows this principle of political economy, and he *determines to know no other*, to wit: that an exclusively metallic currency enables him to concentrate capital in the shape of coin, and that concentration enables him to dictate the rate of interest, dictate the value of mining stocks, depreciate the value of real estate to suit his convenience, regulate the price of bread and meat, depress the wages of the laboring man, and grind the face of the poor; and in all this, old "Dustbags" can see himself growing richer, and securing and fastening his power upon the necks of the people; and he therefore confines his business to transactions in gold and silver, and speculations where his money can be demanded and obtained at any time. But not so with the National Bank. Its stockholders believe that the Bonds of the United States are the best securities, and that the interest on them is always sure; and therefore National Bonds are taken as the basis of their business. They believe, also, that the interest of the National Bondholder is best secured in the prosperity of the whole country; and that to diffuse money among the people will encourage manufactures, agriculture, mining, railroads, and other works of internal improvement, will make the country prosperous, insure the payment of the national obligations, and an active demand for the national currency, and good business profits to all; and therefore they lend the notes of their bank at reasonable interest. Two widely differing systems of finance. The effect of the first is to concentrate capital in the shape of the "precious metals" in the hands of the rich, and make them richer, at the expense of everybody else; while the effect of the latter is to improve the whole country, and every man that will work, by giving the National Banks small profits on a very large capital, made safe and secure by the general prosperity and the ability of every man to meet his obligations.

Our proposition is, that by repealing this legislation against the national currency, we will remove all obstacles and objections on the part of Eastern capitalists; and that then they will invest in our public works, etc., and send their capital here for the establishment of National Banks, and thus put their money in circulation, and get a larger interest on it than they can now get in the East.

The agricultural resources of the Willamette Valley is ample security for loans, either to the farmers, directly or indirectly in the construction of railroads or other means of transportation. The specific contract law has been tried for a year, and the country is no better for it; in fact, there is less money in circulation now than when the law was adopted. So it is in California. That State has grown poorer every day. We may be told that certain banks down there offer to loan money at one per cent. per month. We reply, that certain other banks, also offering loans, advertise to pay their depositors one and one fourth per cent. per month on deposits. So you see the one per cent. advertisement is a mere trick to deceive the country people, and, if possible, prevent the repeal of the law. With this act in force, Nevada, with all its boundless wealth of silver mines, has fared still worse. In fact, the more metal the less money, is the rule in all countries where gold and silver money attempts to make war on well secured paper currency. So plainly ruinous is the effect of the law in Nevada, that those who called loudest for the passage of the law one year ago (outside of the Bankers) are now the loudest in clamoring for its repeal. The leading paper in that State, the *Territorial Enterprise*, thus explains its views on this question:

We were in favor of the special contract law last year. We are now in favor of the adoption of the national currency in Nevada. And for what reason? Every silent quartz mill in Nevada is a reason—every tenantless house, every undeveloped mine, every indication of business decline. The condition of the State at large is a mighty argument in favor of the adoption of the currency of the nation; and the condition of California is a reason no less convincing. The Eastern States, which have borne the brunt of battle and suffered through a four years' war in men and means, were never more prosperous than now. Why is it, then, that California and Nevada, from whose mountains and rivers seventy millions of dollars in gold and silver are extracted annually, are comparatively the poorest States in the Union? Is it because there is not labor in abundance for willing hands, or opportunities for the investment of capital? Is it because the mines of Nevada are exhausted, or the valleys of California no longer give return to the husbandman? Is it because both have lost their hopes for the future, and are hereafter to be known as mere way-stations along the great highway of empire? No. It is because we have waged an unequal warfare upon the national currency, and have come out second in the fight; because every dollar of our gold and silver has been sent East to meet our obligations, and no inducement has been offered for its return in currency for investment here; because, through the anomalies of a specific contract act of doubtful constitutionality, universal distrust has been engendered among business men, and every principle of trade violated. If the present condition of the Pacific States is not due to their refusal to accept the federal currency, then to what may it be attributed?

THE FIRST MOVE OF THE JOHNSON DEMOCRATS.

Under the lead of Outhouse and Ben. Hayden, the Johnson Democrats have made their first move in Oregon, selecting Polk county as their field of operations, and J. K. Delashmutt as their instrument. Last year the Polk county Democracy tried "importations," and not only failed badly, but left a badge of disgrace to their politics that ought to forever prevent good citizens from associating with them in politics. This year they are running on—well, they don't know themselves, and nobody else does. To defeat the regular nominee, they have agreed to support a man who has always been an active Union man until now; but who, in order to get Copperhead votes, is now willing to call himself a "Johnson Democrat." Importations failed last year—Johnson Democracy will fail this year. Let Union men stand firm and faithful to principles. President Johnson has not denied the Union party or any of its principles—*not in the least*. Democrats, who are as destitute of political principles as Satan is of religion, will tell you that Johnson has come over to their side. It is not so. They are raising this cry in order to deceive Union men. If there was need for a determined, consistent Union party during the war, there is ten-fold that need now. The war has not stopped. The contest is not over. Although they have quit firing guns, yet the battle is simply transferred from the bayonet to the ballot-box. If ever we should bear in mind that old maxim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," now is that time. With a triumphant army in the field to oppose and overthrow treason in arms, the Union and the Government of the Union was safe against the assaults of its enemies; but with treason disarmed, but allowed the ballot, and thousands of spies and sympathizers in every State to misrepresent the objects of the President, and to deceive the people into the support of false and treasonable heresies, the Union may not be so safe. Let every Union man bear this in mind, that if the present organization of the Democratic party in Oregon can triumph at the next general election, the influence of the State will be cast in favor of reinstating slavery in the South, and of making the Union pay the untold millions of debts incurred by Jeff. Davis' Southern Confederacy.

OVERWHELMING UNION VICTORIES!

Great Union Gains!

New York has defeated the Democracy by unexampled majorities, the Union men gaining 13,000 in the city alone, and carrying the city of Buffalo, a result which has not happened for many years. Thus the Copperhead tactics of nominating a Union man and a soldier, and indorsing a Union President, has been rebuked by the people in thunder tones. In Massachusetts, the Union party has made still greater gains, but a single solitary Democrat going to the Legislature. In Maryland, the Union men have carried everything. In Minnesota, the Democracy is beaten by three or four to one. But the greatest victory is in that "Saint's Rest" for the Democracy—the State of New Jersey. Don't we remember how the Democratic papers have pointed us to this model Democratic State, and how they have descanted on its many virtues, and rolled its politics as a sweet morsel, although a small morsel, under their traitorous tongues? Don't we remember it—and now gone over to the Abolitionists! Democracy has now been defeated in every State in the Union, and its only victories are the insignificant ones in Idaho and Montano. How do you feel, Cops? How do you feel, Hicks? How are you, Mr. O'Meara? And how is the Delashmutt Democracy "over in Polk?" Isn't there a pleasant prospect ahead for you fellows?

THE NOMINEES.—Mr. Warner, the Union nominee in Clackamas county, is an enterprising, intelligent merchant of Oregon City, and one of Oregon's best citizens. He is a sound Union man, but not a politician. He is just the man to represent the people, and we think he will make a very useful member.

Mr. Isaac Smith, the nominee over in Polk, is a farmer, an old citizen, thoroughly identified with the interests of the State, a practical, common-sense man, that thinks for himself and independently pursues his convictions of right. He has been in the Legislature before, and served with credit and usefulness. Though not a public speaker, he is safe and judicious, and will have influence with thinking men. He is a Union man from principle, and will never falter in defending them.

A COOL REJOINDER.—The *Bulletin* makes the following excuse for misrepresenting the woolen manufactures of Oregon:

The *Bulletin* gave all the information obtainable here, after much inquiry, and if it does not publish more about Oregon's industrial achievements, the blame lies with the Oregon press for not furnishing the facts, instead of indulging an undue sensitiveness to fancied injustice.

The point to that is observable when the reader is told that the *Bulletin* will not exchange with any of the Oregon papers, save one, and that one knows nothing of Oregon outside of its own town. The *Daily Union*, *Flag*, *Appeal* and *Bee* cheerfully exchange with the Oregon press, and could have furnished the *Bulletin* correct information.

A SURGICAL DIFFICULTY.—The *Oregonian* says:

"The point has been discussed to some extent throughout the State, as to whether a lesion of the Constitution will not follow the enactment of a Registry Law. This is a question of some difficulty, and one which ought to engage the attention of every Legislative member."

A "*lesion* of the Constitution" ought to engage the attention of the Medical Faculty at once, and if there is "any balm in Gilead," for such a wound, let us have it ready. But, seriously, neighbor, don't you believe it would be the Copperheads that would suffer the '*lesion*,' and not the Constitution?

Pianos ... for Montreal (Canada) papers.

CONGRESSIONAL AID TO RAILROADS IN OREGON.

Referring to a late speech of Congressman Ashley, at Portland, the *Oregonian* stated:

Ashley said that he was almost prepared to assert that the best, quickest and cheapest route for a Pacific Railroad lies between the head of navigation on the Missouri and the like point on the Columbia river. Ashley wondered that our representatives, years ago, did not press this route upon public attention, and thus seek to unite distant parts of our country, instead of trying to divide them asunder, as some, to their eternal shame and infamy, have done.

We cannot believe that, in the above statement, General Ashley intended to reflect upon any of our representatives now at Washington. Ashley is probably not so familiar with the past history of matters on this coast as he is with the affairs of the Western States and Territories on the other side of the mountains. To the representatives of the Western States, who have had an eye open to the speedy development of their States, and who have been fighting Congress unceasingly for the past ten years for railroad land grants, and have secured them, the absence of such legislation for Oregon has given them the idea that our representatives in Congress were to blame. Such a reflection is unjust, and will so appear to those who are familiar with the facts.

The subject of Congressional land grants to aid railroads in Oregon has not been agitated by the people until within the past two years. As soon as the people took up the subject, our representatives in Congress took it up. McBride introduced a bill providing aid for a branch of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Salt Lake City to the head of steamboat navigation on Snake river, at Lewiston. He also labored earnestly for the passage of the California and Oregon bill, as did also Senators Nesmith and Harding. We do not know the condition of the first named bill, but the latter did not become a law at the last session of Congress, for want of time only. It passed the House and was favorably reported to the Senate. We often hear complaints made by our own citizens, that our Congressional delegation does not attend to this and other interests of the State. This is a mistaken idea. Since the war begun, there are few States which have receive more substantial favors than Oregon, considering our population. Although it has not been in the shape of railroad grants, it has come in other ways. Few persons have any idea of the difficulty in getting Congress to do anything. Members will not favor a measure unless they understand it, and it takes a long time to explain matters relating to this country away out here; many of the members must receive a personal explanation before they are satisfied. And then again, every member of both House and Senate has some measure of his own to present and "crowd in;" and last and not least of the difficulties, Oregon has but three votes in Congress. But, notwithstanding these difficulties, we believe that our delegation will give earnest attention to our railroad interests at the ensuing session of Congress, and that they will have something done. Both of our Senators, as well as Representative Henderson, are fully awake to the importance of these matters, and have frequently expressed their hearty sympathy with them, and their intention to press them upon the attention of Congress. The present Legislature, at its regular session, indicated the desires of the people on the railroad question, in the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That our Senators and Representative in Congress be requested to use their influence to obtain from the United States grants of land, floating land warrants, or direct pecuniary aid, equal to the grants made to any other State, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the north line of the State of California through the Willamette Valley to some point on the Columbia river; and also to obtain the same aid, in proportion to distance, as is granted to the Overland Railroad, for the purpose of constructing a branch of said road from a point at or near Salt Lake City, through Idaho, to and down the Columbia river.

Will Congress extend the aid asked for? It is not probable that direct pecuniary aid can be procured at present, as in the case of the Central Pacific Road, but that grants of land and floating land warrants can be procured, we have very little doubt, if the subject is energetically presented. In the case of the Central Pacific Company, it could procure only grants of land at first, but by persistently holding on, it has secured millions of dollars in Government bonds to aid in the construction of its road. As far as grants of land are concerned, our representatives have only to point to the action of Congress in making railroad land grants in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Michigan, Minnesota, Dacotah, Texas and California, in all of which States millions of acres of land have been given to aid in the construction of railroads. Then why not in Oregon? There can be no reasonable objection offered, and we believe there will be none.

THE HONORABLE DELASHMUTT.

J. K. Delashmutt, of Polk county, has abandoned the Union party, and, for the vain hope of getting a little office, has gone over to the Copperheads. He pretends to be an independent candidate for the office of Representative to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Capt. Lafollett. But the independent dodge won't do. Delashmutt caucused with the Cops over in Polk, and they promised to support him if he would run as a pretended Independent. They got his election posters printed at a Copperhead printing office, a Copperhead brought his announcement to this office, and we are told that he has admitted that the Coppers will support him. Gone over to the enemies of the country. Turned his back upon the old flag. Shakes hands with the murderers of Abraham Lincoln. Admits that he was wrong for four years in marching in the ranks of the grand Union army; and abandons his colors in the hour of victory. Delashmutt, you are fooled. The Cops won't trust you. They have persuaded you to run in order to divide the Union party, and then, at the last hour, spring a candidate of their own, and, if possible, defeat both yourself and Mr. Smith. You will regret this as long as you live. A bolter never has the confidence of anybody; and your effort to get a little office this time will come out just as your efforts to get a military office a few years ago. Do you remember how you ran for the captaincy of the company that was raised for the Indian war! and, getting beat for that, offered yourself for the position of 1st lieutenant? and getting beat for that, offered yourself for the place of 2d lieutenant? and getting beat for that, made a speech and begged to be elected orderly sergeant? and getting beat for that, ran as 1st corporal? and getting beat for that, ran as 2d corporal? and getting beat for that, ran as 3d corporal? and getting beat for that, ran as 4th corporal? and getting beat for that, made some excuse and withdrew from the company, and would not go out to fight the Indians! Is not this all so? We have been so informed by some of the best men in Polk. In these eight several defeats, see the result of your present suicidal and foolish course.—Good bye, Jack; we are sorry to see you go over to such bad political company.

THE STATESMAN quartz mill is nearly ready for work.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—COLUMBIA, Oct. 26.—Governor Perry's Message was ready before the Legislature to-day. He says that though his appointment was made several months after the other provisional Governors, South Carolina is now as far advanced in reconstruction as any other State. He alludes to the New Constitution as popular, democratic and as inspiring the people with zeal and energy in developing the resources of the State. He recommends the fostering of internal improvements and manufactures and the encouragement of foreign emigration. Northern friends are invited to come. The election of electors for President of the United Sates should be given to the people and an early date fixed for the election of Members of Congress. Should those elected be in Washington with their credentials, when the clerk calls the roll, they cannot be excluded any more than those from Massachusetts. No man in South Carolina can take the oath without perjury. It is not the policy of the President to enforce this, and he believes it will not be the policy of Congress. An election is necessary for two United States Senators, one for six years from the 3d of March last, and the other for the unexpired term to March 1867. He recommends the issuing of State bonds and the selling of them to pay the State debt and avoid present taxation for the organication of the military.

Columbia, (S. C.) October 27th.—In the Legislature to-day a message was received from Governor Perry, transmitting a report of the Commissioners appointed by the Convention to prepare a system of laws adopted to the new state of affairs. The report embraces a bill for the regulation of the domestic relations of slaves. The bill is a preliminary step in that legislation induced by the emancipation of the slaves, and is a code for the regulation of labor, and for the protection and government of the colored people of the State. The 15th of November has been fixed for the election of members of Congress.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 26.—In the convention to-day a resolution was introduced to appoint a committee of five to memoralize the President for the release of Jeff. Davis. An amendment was offered to include all Confederate prisoners. It was adopted by a heavy majority. An ordinance nullifying the ordinance of secession was adopted and the resolutions of the secession convention, which were incompatible with the civil and military laws of the United States were repealed. The ordinance to redistrict the State was adopted. Seven congressional districts are thus made. An election is ordered for the 15th of November for Governor, Congress and Assemblymen. At the evening session the convention refused the State election ordinance by a vote of 233 to 5.

New York, October 25.—The *Tribune's* Jackson (Mississippi) correspondent says Governor Sharkey's first order to his militia is that they shall search the houses of the freedmen for arms and ammunition.

New York, Oct. 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Advices received at the freedmen's bureau to-day from Mississippi, represent an unsatisfactory state of affairs existing in that State in relation to freedmen. Many of the Courts still refuse the admission of negro evidence, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Governor. They evince an intention to evade in every way possible the recognition of the rights of freedmen. The teachers for freedmen, sent out by Northern benevolent societies, are leaving their schools with the withdrawal of our troops.

New York, Oct. 26.—This morning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Nelson, Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney, moved that Henry S. Foote, ex-member of the defunct Confederate Congress be admitted to the bar as a councelor of the Supreme Court of the United States. The motion was granted. Foote took the first oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York without wincing, but after listening attentively to the requirements of the oath of allegiance he declared his connection with the rebel Government rendered it impossible that he should subscribe to such an oath, and he left the Court room unsworn.

New York, Oct. 27.—The *Herald's* Washington special says it now positively known here that the trial of Jefferson Davis has been decided upon. The arrangements are nearly completed. The trial will be for treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond.

Boston, Oct. 27.—Joseph E. Worcester, L. L. D., author of Worcester's Dictionary, died at his residence in Cambridge to-day: age 81 years.

New York, Oct. 31.—The steamer Massachusetts which has just arrived at Philadelphia from Key West, reports a tremendous gale on October 22d. Every vessel except the Massachusetts went ashore in the harbor.

A number of the members of the Fenian Senate continued their session to-day. The proceedings were secret, but it was reported that agents were to be sent to Ireland at once to organize for the great revolution, which it is believed will take a practicable shape in a short time. It is also said that the Fenians have received the indorsement of officials in this country, whose names will lend not only strength to the movement, but will be the guarantee of its success.

It is said that efforts are being made to effect the release of John Mitchell in order that he may take an active part in the adproaching Celtic insurrection.

It is reported that Hampton Roads will soon be the rendzvous of a large and important fleet of our naval vessels. The steamers Vanderbilt and Monitor, which arrived there on Saturday, are the pioneers of the maritime gathering at this point. It is said the vessels are to be dispatched to squadrons in different parts of the world.

Washington, Oct. 31.—The *Post's* Washington special dispatch says: The President to day received advices that the Georgia State Convention had declared slavery abolished, by an unanimous vote and without debate.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The *Post* has receivd a telegram from Herschel V. Johnson, dated Milledgeville, Ga., Oct 31st, saying: All is going well. The Convention passed an ordinance repealing the ordinance of secession, and all ordinances and resolutions subversive of or antagonistic to the civil and military authorities of the United States, adopted by the people of Georgia in Convention, between the 16th of January and 24th of March 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The following dispatch from the President to the Governor of Georgia, has been published:

Washington, Oct. 28, 1865.—To James Johnson, Provisional Governor of Georgia: The people of Georgia should not hesitate a single moment in repudiating every dollar of debt created to aid the rebellion against the Government of the United States. It will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people who are ready to pay debts created to aid in making war and subverting the Constitution of the United States. I don't believe the great mass of the people of Georgia when left uninfluenced will ever submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on their past and present sufferings. The result of the rebellion is that those who invested capital in this debt must lose it, and take it as one of the inevitable results of rebellion, though it may seem hard to them. The idea should be inculcated at home and abroad that no debt contracted for the purpose of dissolving the Union, can or will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purposes.

New York, Nov. 3.—Dr. Burdett, quarantine Surgeon, reports ten deaths from cholera out of fifty or sixty cases on board the Atlanta.

New York, Nov. 6.—The passengers of the Atlanta have written a letter stating their disbelief in the disease on board being the cholera.

New York, Nov. 6.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: That though the members elect to Congress from the South have not been placed on the Clerk's initial roll of representatives, it is regarded as a fact that seats will ultimately be granted to all whose respective States have repudiated the war debt and have adopted the antislavery amendment, if they can take the test oath of 1862. This announcement is given, semi-officially (?) to the politicians South that they may take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. It will also be questioned whether the President's pardon does not over-rule the test oath and make the recipient eligible to official position.

New York, Nov. 6.—The Savannah *Herald* of the 1st says: The officials of Savannah declare the city again under civil authority, and notify the citizens that all the ordinances of the former civil government are thereby repealed, so far as they conflict with the statues of the negroes.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.

The Union Ticket Triumphant Everywhere!

New Jersey Gone Union!

New York, Nov. 7.—Returns from a number of towns and cities in the State show a falling off in the Democratic vote as compared with last fall. Gen. F. C. Barlow, Union, is certainly elected Secretary of State by a large majority. The whole State ticket is elected. Eleven wards in this city have been heard from, giving 11,000 majority for Slocum, Democrat. The remaining wards will probably run it up to 20,000. The Unionists gain a number of State Senators and Assemblymen. Ben. Wood is elected State Senator from this city. The election in the city was pretty generally quiet.

Buffalo, Nov. 7.—This city, for the first time in several years, has gone Union. Wells is elected Mayor over Fargo by about 100 majority. The county is also Union by about 700 majority.

New York, Nov. 7, 11:30 P. M.—Nearly complete returns from this city give Slocum, Democrat, over 20,000 majority; being a Democratic loss of 13,000 compared with the vote of last year. His majority in this city will be about 25 00. Returns from the interior generally show Union gains. There is no doubt of the election of Barlow, Union, as Secretary of State.

New Yor, Nov. 7, 12 P. M.—The total number of names registered in this city up to last night, was 97,938.

BOSTON, Nov 7.—The State election was held to-day. The vote is small; about two-thirds of that of last year. The returns indicate a large proportional loss to the Democrats.

The vote of Boston was 8,880 for A. H. Bullock, Union, and 3,331 for Couch, Democrat. Returns from 112 towns give Bullock, 33,170 and Couch, 10,590. The vote of the State will not probably exceed 100,000 of which Bullock will receive from 75,000 to 80,000 and Couch less than 25,000.

Gen. Banks is elected to Congress in the Sixth District to fill a vacancy. His vote is about the same as that for Governor in Waltham. The Democrats elected one Senator in Suffolk county, the only one in the State.

New York, Nov. 7.—Returns from New Jersey almost invariably exhibit Union gains over the vote of last year. There is not much doubt of the election of Marcus L. Ward, (Union) for Governor over Runyon, (Democrat) by a majority of 3,000 to 5,000. The returns all show a large Union gain of Assemblymen.

Baltimore, Nov. 7.—The vote in Baltimore is very light. There was very little opposition. Less than 30,000 votes were cast. Thomas is elected in the Second District to Congress, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Webster.

Chicago, Nov. 7.—Returns from Minnesota indicate the election of Marshall, Union candidate for Governor, by a large majority.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

New York, Oct. 28.—Files by the steamer Africa have been received.

In regard to the Adams and Russel correspondence, the London *News* says: "It should not be forgotten that the claims made by Spain against the American Government, under similar circumstances, were only by treaty, while those made by Portugal furnished material for argument for over thirty years. If powers such as Spain and Portugal, under such circumstances, felt themselves bound to keep up the discussion until they obtained some sort of settlement, it is not probable that the United States will follow a different course. Assuredly Lord Russell's refusal to refer the matters now in dispute will not settle them."

Wilmer & Smith's *European Times* says: "It is just possible to avoid the payment of £2,500,000 in money, but we may lose by putting our opposition on a principle so unmistakable as to cause us, when the cases are reversed, and when the Americans are neutrals and we the belligerents, to suffer terribly in person and pocket. We don't apprehend war, for war in these days could not arise out of this business, but something nearly as bad may arise in future, when the practice we have defended may be returned against us in ways that are hideous to surmise."

The *Star* says: "Russell is anxious to save the maritime powers from the responsibility for the injury which their subjects may have unadvisedly caused to belligerents, and has taken very dangerous ground for maritime nations, when they may in turn be sufferers by such acts. Whatever view may be taken of the justice of claims on account of the Alabama, we trust no British statesman will fall into the blunder of placing our commerce at the mercy of desperadoes who may issue from neutral ports during some of our future wars. Earl Russell deserves all credit for his industry in endeavoring to quiet the mouth of Adams by quoting what his grandfather said and did fifty years ago, but at the same time security to commerce, at the present day, is a subject of greater importance to the people of England."

Lord Palmerston had been seriously ill from the effects of a cold for several days. He died at half past nine on the morning of the 18th. Business on the Stock Exchange and in other quarters was suspended, and universal regret was expressed by all parties at his death. Earl Russell will probably succeed him—Lord Clarendon taking the foreign office—but nothing official had transpired.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says: "The politicians of the money market and the public generally read with great interest the published correspondence between the Cabinets at Washington and London. Most men came to the conclusion that no rupture would grow out of the demand of the American Government, but think England will make compensation in one way or another for the damage done by the Southern cruisers."

That is the French view of the existing difficulties.

New York, Nov. 2.—The London *Times* says: "Arguing will be very difficult in the new Parliament, and complications have arisen that may tend to avoid the termination of negotiations, and the Administration has been called to consider a new state of affairs."

The *News* says: "No liberal ministry is possible without Gladstone. Any person can lead the Lords, but there is no question as to who should lead the Commons."

Lord Palmerston was to be buried quite privately at Ramsey on the 25th of October. The journals continue to lament his loss.

The *News* also says that the reported ultimatum from Seward to the French Government has dwindled to a statement that Seward has written to Bigelow expressing his earnest desire that the Governments shall remain at peace, but intimating that he feared Congress would demand extreme measures if additional troops were sent to Mexico."

The *Times* thinks that should Russell fail in forming a ministry, a union between the different sections of the Liberals will become necessary, and that Lord Granville will probable be the person under whom the greatest number of men will serve.

Paris medical papers state that the cholera remains stationary. Napoleon visited the *Hotel Dieu* to satisfy himself that proper care is bestowed on cholera patients.

Garibaldi has declined the nomination of the Italian Government offered at Turin.

CONSISTENT, IF TRUE.—O'Meara congratulates the Oregon democracy that there are no soldiers in Oregon, or military heroes, for the people to run after, and distract ye democracy. Where is the redoubtable Larrabee? And don't he boast of serving as a Colonel under McClellan? And does he not want a democratic nomination for Congress?

LETTER FROM CO. A.

CAMP POLK, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1865.

ED. STATESMAN: Co. A. 1st Oregon Infantry, left Fort Yamhill Sept. 4th, for Crooked River of the Deschutes, Capt. Lafollett in command, Dr. Lingo, surgeon with forty enlisted men and forty days rations. We had five two-horse teams and one four-horse team. We were to cross the Cascade Mountains over the Lebanon Mountain Wagon Road. We left our comrades and friends with a great deal of regret, but determined to do our whole duty. We moved from Fort Yamhill with as "much pomp and circumstance of war" as the case would admit of. It commenced raining on us at Jefferson, and continued, with short intervals, for fifteen days. From some cause, the troops going into the field from this department are not furnished with tents, so we were wet for about twenty days. The quartermaster and commissary stores were all more or less damaged, notwithstanding our teamsters did the best they could. We moved along without any accident, making good time, until we arrived at Summit Prairie, when, to our surprise, the road was not opened any farther, and it was impossible for us to proceed. Capt. Lafollet had been to Lebanon some six weeks before, and the President of the Road Company and many others told him that the road would be completed in ten or twelve days. I understand that they so wrote to the department headquarters. In fact, they told us, when we arrived at Lebanon, that they would not detain us but a day or so. We were detained eleven of the darkest, most rainy and gloomy days I have ever seen; surrounded by the lofty peaks of the Cascade Mountains, and the tall, dripping forest trees, with hardly level ground enough to spread our wet blankets upon—all on account of the misrepresentations, to use a mild term for a mean action, of certain interested parties. The boys finally took hold and assisted in working the road to the lava, and we packed our things across that—distance about half a mile. When completed, this will be a good road, but I can assure you that a great deal of work is needed before it can be traveled with a loaded wagon with safety. We arrived here on the 28th of September. Camp Polk is situated on Benton Creek, about ten miles west of the Deschutes River. The Fremont trail crosses the Lebanon Mountain Wagon Road, at this place; and the road leading from Eugene City to Canyon City passes two miles south of camp; and the trail leading from the Dalles to Eugene City, via Warm Springs Indian Agency, four miles west. We are seven miles east of Black Butte. This is an excellent place for a camp; plenty of pine wood, rock for building chimneys, and the very best water gushing out of the mountain side. There are a great many good springs gushing out of the little valley (about seventy-five acres) on which we are located. Benton Creek is about twenty-five feet wide and one foot deep. It heads in the Three Sisters (mountains), and runs in a rapid, sparkling stream. Notwithstanding its source, the Doctor, after bringing all his legal and scientific knowledge to bear upon its purity, pronounces it good, and the boys do not object to using it. The health of the command is good. There is not a cloud to be seen. The nights are cool, but the days warm. The boys are busy building their cabins. We are expecting every day the train with our provisions. This camp is called Polk, and the creek Benton, in honor of the volunteers from those two patriotic counties.

COMPANY A.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.—We have news by the arrival of of the Canyon City stage, of additional Indian outrages on the Canyon City road. On the 2d inst., three California cattle-drovers were attacked while gathering up their cattle, at a point between the John Day bridge and Cottonwood Creek, and all of them severely wounded. One was shot off his horse, and only saved his life by taking refuge in the brush The other two came into the station at Cottonwood and gave the alarm, and the wounded man was brought in. The Indians drove off twelve or fourteen head of their cattle. There are only ten or twelve men at Camp Watson, and the Indians frequently show themselves near the post, in numbers too great to be defeated. Most of the men at the Camp are off on escort duty, and Captain Small cannot make any move to chastise the savages, without risking the Camp and the stores gathered there. When the stage reached Current Creek, on the road down, they found some teams there, and learned that four horses had been stolen from them, a few hours before. Coming up to the summit of the hill, on this side of the creek, a party of five Indians were seen, having about twenty horses, most of which were work horses. The Indians attempted to cross the road ahead of the stage, but seeing they were likely to be interrupted, drove the horses off in another direction. It is supposed that the horses on Current Creek were among those seen with the Indians, and, there must have been other camps robbed, from which we have not yet heard.—*Mountaineer.*

A GOOD ADVERTISEMENT.—Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent of the Willamette Woolen Factory, has shown us twenty card samples of cassimeres, tweeds, and flannels, made at that mill, which he is about to forward to H. W. Corbett, now in New York city, to show New York merchants what we can do away out here in Oregon. The goods are both beautiful and substantial, and, we predict, will eclipse anything shown in the New York market—for the reason that they are *all* wool, and honestly made of the best wool. That is the way to advertise ourselves on the other side. Send them the samples.

CHANGES IN THE LAND DISTRICT OF OREGON.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made an order changing the boundary of the Roseburg Land District from the 4th to the 3d standard parallel south. A new land district east of the Cascade mountains will probably be established at the next session of Congress. The Commissioner has promised to recommend it.

HIS PLATFORM.—A friend from Polk informs us that Delashmutt is going to make a canvass on the solitary issue of hostility to the negro. Inasmuch as Smith is a white man, and opposed to negro suffrage, it is hard to tell what Delashmutt is in favor of, unless it is the restoration of slavery. Jack evidently believes with the Cops, that in a fair contest he could flax a darkey.

☞ "Not very long since the *Statesman* called the proclamation of freedom a *paper* proclamation, and scorned the idea that it would effect anything towards freeing the slaves.—*Astoria Gazette.*

"Tell that to the marines." The editor of the *Gazette* knows, if he knows anything, that since the *Statesman* has been in the possession of its present owners, it has maintained that the Emancipation Proclamation was perfectly valid as a military measure—Lincoln himself never claimed anything more for it.

☞ The owners of the ferry at this place complain that our item in relation to their enterprise, published two weeks ago, is unjust. They admit that they are now without a skiff, that it has been stolen, and they are getting a new one in its place. They claim that they run the large boat as long as they can see to land, and always "whistle" timely warning when they intend making the last trip, and otherwise do all they can to accommodate the public. We think it is probable that our informant did not do the ferrymen entire justice.

THE UN-PRINTED LAWS.—Mr. Editor: I have heard it said that one of the Roman emperors wrote his laws in fine type, and stuck them on the walls so high up that the people could not read them; and that man has been denounced as a rascal from that day to this. Now I would like to know how much better is a State Printer who, although printing some of the laws of the State, prints 800 copies for himself and lays them away in a drawer, and will not print any for the people. I am a constable, and have had to discharge my duties as such officer since last May without any law, and so has every other constable and justice of the peace in Oregon. What an unmitigated imposition upon all our officers, from chief justice down to road supervisor, and what a disgrace has been brought on the Union party. Here we are, going on blindfolded. How many blunders, and how many lawsuits will grow out of it, time only can tell. The Legislature ought to confiscate those 800 copies, and thus punish the State Printer effectually for his outrageous conduct. It looks to me as if he was trying to break up the Union party, so as to give his partner Walling a chance with the Cops.

Y.

THE MARKETS.

The California farmers are still storing their grain; and speculators down there, not able to buy it up and control the price of seed, have purchased all the "bluestone" in the market, so as to speculate on the chances for "smut." Farmers generally seem to be holding on to their produce. Butter and Eggs are in demand at good prices. Beans are being shipped up here from California. Bacon and Lard is lower than two weeks ago. The following are the *Oregonian's* Portland quotations for Saturday last:

Furs are purchased at the following rates: Beaver 75@90c ℘ lb; Mink, $1 25@1 50; Otter, $2@2 50.

Wheat, new, for milling, ℘ bushel	95@$1 05
Oats, " "	60@62½
Flour, country brands	6 75
Flour, extra	8 00
Apples, ℘ box	40@45
Apples, dried	7@ 8
Bacon, ℘ lb	28@32
Hams, "	24
Shoulders	12½
Lard, in tins	28
Lard, in kegs	26@27
Eggs, per dozen	40
Butter	35@40
Chickens, spring and full grown, per doz	$4@4 50
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	50
Onions, per 100 lbs	2 00
Beans, " "	3 00@4 50
Baled Hay, ℘ ton	20 00
Loose " "	18 00

MORE VALUABLE SHEEP.—A California gentleman of the name of Tyler, has purchased a large stock farm in Benton County, and drove up three thousand sheep from California to stock it; and among the rest are some very fine Spanish Merino rams.

A RAID ON A PACK TRAIN.—From the Idaho papers we learn that the Indians recently made a raid on the Pack train of Pat McManus, in the care of Alex. Miller and Col. Maury, somewhere on Jordan creek, and ran off fifty-four mules.

A LEVEE.—The ladies of the Episcopal church will hold a Levee at the house of Mrs. W. S. Barker, on Friday evening next, to which the public generally are invited.

MARRIED.

In Salem, Oct. 22, by Rev. A. F. Waller, Samuel H. Stroop and Mrs. Rebecca Cox, both of this county.

DIED.

At the Four Mile House, Oct. 18, Ida L., only daughter of J. J. Blevins, aged 6 months.

At Idaho City, Oct. 2, Elizabeth J., wife of J. J. Blevins, aged 25 years, formerly of the Willamette valley, near Salem.

In Salem, on the 9th day of November, of croup, Ottilla daughter of Warner and Isabella Breyman, aged 11 y 3 m 6 d. [This is a sad affliction for the bereaved parents; no child was brighter or happier than "Ottie." Her schoolmates all turned out in procession, and sadly followed her lifeless body to its last resting place. It should impress the command "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."]

STRAYED.

ONE small flea-bitten gray mare, branded F B on the right shoulder, and a small, dark iron-grey horse, no brand, only a mark just back of the shoulders. Any person that will find said horses will be liberally rewarded, that will send me word or a letter to Salem. SHERMAN HATCH.

Salem, Nov 13, 1865.—w2.

WANTED.

A GOOD Cooper, to work in my shop. J. DUNHAM.

Salem, Nov. 13, 1865.—w3pd

A NEW VEGETABLE DISCOVERY.

IF YOY wish your blood purified, and your system invigorated, go to Dr. J. W. Murray, office and procure a bottle of his valuable Balsam. If you wish the enlargement of the tonsils of the throat cured without fail, go to Dr. Murray's office and procure one bottle of the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing. If you wish your aches and pains cured without fail, go to the original compounder of the Magic Oil, and procure a bottle of the pain soother.

Office on State street, one door west of the Bennett House.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual election of City Officers for Salem, Oregon, will be held on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D 1864, in the respective wards, at the following named places to-wit:

First ward, Miss Boise's school-house.
Second Ward, Court House.
Third Ward, Eureka House.
Fourth Ward, P. Hamilton's Store.

The polls will open at 9 o'clock, a. m., and close at 4 o'clock, p. m.

37td. P. L. WILLIS, Recorder.

J. L. COOMBS, M. D.

(Late of Corvallis),

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

OFFICE—Cree's Building, over Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s—entrance from Stark Street,

3m PORTLAND. 37

HELM & JACKSON,

State Street, Salem, Oregon.

[In the Building formerly occupied by Kenyon.]

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Fancy Soap, Perfumery,

HAVING largely increased the Stock of Helm & Sons, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country with

Drugs that are Pure,

And as Cheap as can be Bought in this Market.

Also---Constantly on Hand

THE BEST

WINES AND BRANDIES,

For Medicinal Purposes.

Also a well selected Stock of

Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Putty, Varnish, Varnish Brushes, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions properly compounded.

We solicit the patronage of the Public, feeling confident that we can give general satisfaction.

DR. T. B. JACKSON,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician, formerly of Macon county, Missouri, tenders his services to the citizens of Salem and vicinity. Office up stairs over Helm & Jackson's Drug Store. nov13y37

Estate of James Griffin, Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of James Griffin, late of Yamhill county, now deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned, at his residence, 8 miles north of Lafayette, Yamhill county, Oregon, and all persons indebted to said estate, will please make payment to the undersigned, within six months of this date. R. R. DAUGHLIN.

Yamhill County, Oregon, Nov. 6, 1865.—37w4pd

NOTICE.

TO EDWARD JAMES, AND THOS. H. COUCH—You are hereby notified that I have applied at the Land Office, at Oregon City, Oregon, to enter under the Homestead act the n ½ of ne ¼ s e ¼ of n e ¼ and n e ¼ of n w ¼ of section 13, t 6 s, r 4 w, and that I will, upon the 13th day of December, 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the County Clerk's office in Dallas, Polk county, bring before the County Clerk depositions to prove that the above named parties have no valid right to said land.

ORLANDO ALDERMAN.

Nov. 13, 1865.w3p pd

Wait for the Best.

REASONS FOR SUBSCRIBING TO

"Holland's Life of Lincoln."

1st. It is the only Life of Lincoln in the market written freshly from the beginning since his death, the others being only extensions or modifications of Campaign lives, written for a political purpose.

2d. It is not a picture book filled with appeals to a morbid appetite for horrible scenes, but is a dignified and valuable work which any gentleman will be glad to place in his library.

3d. It is strictly the story of Abraham Lincoln's Life, and not a cheaply gathered collection of his works.

4th. It is the only Life of Lincoln written by an accustomed and popular author, the excellence of whose works has made his name a household word throughout the land.

5th. It is written from fresh materials, gathered in Illinois by the hand of the author himself.

6th. It is written by the man whose name appears upon the title page as its responsible author, and not by literary hacks, hired for the purpose.

7th. Its mechanical execution is tasteful and thorough.

8th. It is highly recommended by the New York Tribune and all the Eastern papers.

The agent will soon be around.

Agents desiring to solicit subscriptions to the work, may address BILLS & CO.,
Box 23, Salem, Oregon.

Agents wanted, to canvass every county in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, to whom liberal inducements will be given.