The Oregon Statesman.

SALEM:
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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

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Congress,
R. MALLORY, of Marion County.

For Governor,
G. L. WOODS, of Wasco County.

For Secretary of State,
S. E. MAY, of Jackson County.

For State Treasurer,
E. N. COOKE, of Marion County.

For State Printer,
A. W. McPHERSON, of Linn County.

NOTICE—The business department of the *Statesman* Office is under the management of D. W. CRAIG, who is alone authorized to transact the business of the concern.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

We publish in another column the proceedings of the Union State Convention, and also the ticket nominated. The proceedings are not so fully reported as we had desired, the names of the new State Central Committee being left out, but these we will publish when we get a correct copy. The platform is also published, and every man can make up his own opinion about it. The contest for nominations was confined to the place for Congressman, and for this the canvassing was very active. The choice of the Convention lay between Mr. Mallory and Dr. Bowlby, although Mr. Baker of Union county, receiving nearly all the votes east of the mountains, got a larger number of votes than Dr. Bowlby. But if a second balloting had been reached, the vote for Mr. Baker, as also a large number of those cast for Mr. Mallory, would have been thrown for Dr. Bowlby.

There was no appreciable contest for the office of Governor. Mr. Woods never sought the nomination, not even thinking of it until the day before he was nominated. Considering this circumstance, and the very large vote which he received, it is indeed a high compliment to a most worthy man.

For Secretary of State, the voice of the Convention was unanimous for the present incumbent. Mr. May was nominated by acclamation, and the unanimity and enthusiasm displayed at his renomination testify beyond all question to the ability and popularity of this faithful public servant.

For State Treasurer, the contest was close between the present incumbent, E. N. Cooke, and B. F. Whitson, which was decided on the first ballot in favor of Mr. Cooke.

For State Printer, there were several candidates, and a single ballot decided the issue in favor of W. A. McPherson, of the Albany *Journal*. Mr. McPherson is the editor of that paper, and, although not a practical printer, we think the State printing will be carefully and judiciously managed in his hands.

THE SPEAKING AT CORVALLIS.—After the Convention had made its nominations, Mr. Mallory, nominee for Congress, was called out, and made some appropriate remarks, thanking the Convention for the honor conferred, and indorsing the platform, during which and as he left the platform he was warmly applauded. Mr. Woods, nominee for Governor, was then called for, and amid much cheering took the stand, thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and then made a few well-aimed thrusts at the Copperheads. He declined making a speech at length, and was most heartily applauded. Secretary May and Mr. McPherson were both called for, and responded to the call without making a speech, that not being in their line. Mr. Cooke was called for, but did not appear. Gen. E. L. Applegate was then called for, being the second time during the Convention, and as he came forward he was received with tumultuous cheers. The General is perfectly inimitable and always irresistible, and as he proceeded to "ratify" the nominations, cheers followed cheering in rapid succession, until, amid loud cries to "go on," he refused to "go on," until he could get a fair chance and plenty of time. Hon. W. L. Adams of Astoria, was then called out, and took the stand, making one of the best off hand speeches we have heard for a long time. Late persecution having thoroughly stirred him up against the Copperheads, he put in the heavy blows fast and thick, until the old Copperhead snake was fairly scotched. He was warmly and repeatedly cheered. Governor Gibbs was called for, and came forward and made the speech of the evening. It was certainly one of the best efforts we have ever listened to. He raised his audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. They absolutely refused to let him stop; and when he finally bolted from the stand, after a brilliant peroration, the audience raised *en masse* with cheers to rend the very heavens, swinging of hats, etc. It was an approval that but few men could draw from any audience, and under the circumstances a glorious triumph. J. H. Mitchell was then called out, made a few remarks expressive of his satisfaction with the ticket nominated. The house did not applaud him, and their failure to do so was not only ominous, but severely expressive of the sentiments of the majority on recent transactions.

DEAD.—The man Sanborn, who was stabbed by Hauxhurst, as noticed in our last issue, has since died from the effects of the wound. A post-mortem examination conducted by Drs. Carpenter and Simonton, by the authority of the Coroner, revealed the fact, that the wound was more serious than had been believed, although it was never supposed that the man could recover. Our statement last week, that Sanborn was recovering, was picked up on the street, and not authorized by the Surgeon in charge. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact of very extensive inflammation of the abdominal viscera, with softening of the spleen, and it was remarked by the Surgeons that it was surprising the man had lived so long. The opinion of the Surgeons is that the wound by the knife caused the death of the man; and this will make another trial for murder.

TO THE CONVENTION AND BACK.—A trip to Corvallis and back, during such a terrible storm as visited this valley during the past week, is by no means a pleasure trip, even if by steamboat. The continued rain, wind, and cold, heavy weather generally had the effect to keep everybody in the saloons of the boat, so that but little could be seen of the country along the river. We are glad to observe, however, that all the improvement and progress is not confined to our town.—The little towns of Independence and Buena Vista, above here, show marks of growth and business. New houses are going up, and trade is concentrating from the surrounding country, at these points. At Corvallis, people are thoroughly waked up to the importance of a valley railroad, and the early opening up of the Yaquina Bay country, and the day is not far distant when Corvallis will become one of the most flourishing towns in the Willamette valley. Corvallis boasts that Hamer Smith and his hotel is the best conducted in, that line, in Oregon; and from the handsome and indefatigable manner with which he attended after, and provided for the health and comfort of his one hundred and fifty guests, we rather think that his reputation is justly merited.—For Smith "knows how to keep a hotel," and [illegible] to Corvallis we stop with him.

[illegible] SCHOOL.—The Public School for the City of [illegible] commences next Monday, the new [illegible] Prof. Pearson, Apothecary [illegible]

HON. WILSON BOWLBY.

The proceedings of the Union State Convention show that this gentleman received but twenty-four votes for the nomination to Congress. It is a duty which we owe to Dr. Bowlby and his friends, we being one of them, and which impartial justice demands, that this vote of the Convention be explained, and that it be not permitted to go to the world as the measure of his popularity, or the true estimate of that Convention or the Union party of Oregon, of one of the purest, ablest, and best men in the State. We were at the Convention, and know whereof we speak.

It was not expected by Dr. Bowlby's friends that he would be nominated on the first ballot; while Mr. Mallory's friends were satisfied that unless their man was chosen on the first ballot, he could not be nominated at all. Mr. Baker, of Union county, was brought forward by the delegates east of the mountains, not with any expectation of nominating him, but in order to give him a complimentary vote, and then on the second ballot go in a body for Bowlby. Mr. Mallory was the first choice of about fifty delegates made up of the vote of Marion county, the vote of Linn with two or three exceptions, the vote of Douglas, and part of the vote of Jackson, with some outside scattering votes. Of these votes which would be cast in the first instance for Mallory, about twenty would have pulled away and gone for Bowlby on a second ballot. Thus it was plain to the friends of Mr. Mallory, and also those of Dr. Bowlby, that unless Mallory was chosen on the first ballot, Bowlby would receive a majority of thirty or forty on the second ballot.—Upon these circumstances the friends of Dr. Bowlby relied with confidence, and awaited the result without fear, their favorite totally refusing to make any bargain or arrangement that would enlarge his vote on the first ballot. With Mr. Mallory's known strength, his friends had no hope of securing his nomination; but to increase that strength, and, if possible, secure the victory on the first balloting, unsuspecting friends of Dr Bowlby were approached and asked to cast their first vote for Mallory, as a *complimentary* vote; that "Mallory had now no expectations of a nomination, and, therefore, as he is a good man, let us *compliment* him with a handsome vote." In this way, votes enough were secured to swell Mallory's vote on the first ballot to a majority; and when the ballots were counted out the strategy was visible.

We will not conceal our disappointment and chagrin at the defeat of Dr. Bowlby, accomplished in this way. We labored for his nomination, as the first consideration of the Convention, after the adoption of a platform of sound, vital principles. We have seen the man thoroughly tried, and tempted by all the inside workings of a political convention, and we must say that we have never found a purer, more upright, and thoroughly honorable and noble man, in all our experience. He is above all price. Under a plain and unpretending exterior is concealed the jewel of incorruptibility. He is a man that those who know him will fight for against any and all odds. When the Union party of Oregon learn to confide their leadership to such men as Wilson Bowlby of Washington county, they will have learned to honor and respect the noble principles which made the party strong, triumphant, and honorable.

EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Receipts of internal revenue during the week were $3,400,542, making since the 1st of January $63,750,067. Total National Bank circulation is $26,281,637 of which eleven hundred thousand dollars ware issued last week.

The *National Intelligencer*, which has come to be regarded as the President's organ, had an editorial, yesterday, on the civil rights bill, indicating the probable points of the veto message. It says this is a bill to abolish the States of the Union; to effect such object, but two conditions are required: first, that doubtful Federal powers should be used; second, that the statute should be enviously executed.

Chicago, March 24.—Among the Senate amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill, not concurred in by the House and referred to the committee on conference, are several appropriating an aggregate of about $60,000 for expenses of government commissioners and engineers appointed to survey the various sections of the Pacific railroad, and for the attendance of the same at Washington last January, for the purpose of fixing uniform standard of railroads. Stevens contended that the expenses should be paid by the companies, it being a necessary part of the construction expense, before receiving Government aid.—Wilson of Iowa held the same opinion, but said the original act did not explicitly require companies to pay engineers, and therefore government is bound in good faith to pay them.—Higby of California, said the companies had nothing to do with the employment of these men, did not ask their services, and could get along without them.

Washburne, of Illinois, called attention to a claim for mileage of said commissioners from San Francisco to Washington and back, $1,313 50. He protested against voting away the people's money in that way. The House also non-concurred in the Senate amendment adding $1,400 to the salary of the Treasurer of the San Francisco mint, for services as assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Gen. Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has tendered his resignation, but it is not accepted yet.

During the debate in Congress, on the bill to protect army officers, against vexatious suits for damages in Southern States it was stated that 3,500 suits had been commenced in Kentucky alone.

Chicago, March 26.—It is rumored that a misunderstanding exists between the English government and the American Embassy at London, relative to the imprisonment of several persons charged with Fenianism, who assert their claims to be American citizens, and to be either liberated or brought to trial.—The debate has been referred to Washington, for solution, and may prove embarrassing.

Senators Foote and Dixon are both better, but no hopes are entertained of the permanent recovery of either.

New York, March 27.—The *Tribune's* Washington special dispatch says that the Board for the examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Medical College are still in session at the Navy Hospital in New York and the naval asylum in Philadelphia and will continue till all vacancies are filled.

The Senate military committee, yesterday passed upon a large number of applications for military promotion and assignments of West Point Cadets to the regular army, which will be acted upon at the next executive session of the Senate.

The sum of $385,000 in fractional currency was yesterday delivered by the printing division of the Treasury Department.

The following statement exhibits the vacant public lands in five of the Insurrectionary States; Alabama, 6,732,058 acres; Louisiana, 6,228,102 acres; Florida, 1,132,186 acres; Mississippi, 4,749,763 acres; Arkansas, 9,208,613. There are no public lands in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says the ways and means committee are preparing another tax bill in which they propose to put such articles as ought to be placed on the free list. The only measure that the committee has ready to report is one putting a tax of five cents per pound on cotton. To day, however, they expect to settle some of the other matters, and next week report the bill to the House.

The Senate military committee, yesterday authorized Mr. Nesmith to report a bill in favor of reimbursing the State of Western Virginia for the money expended in raising and transporting troops during the rebellion, to the amount of some $200,000.

New York, March 27.—The case of the *Meteor*, the alleged Chilean privateer, was up yesterday in the U. S. District Court, and the case comes on again to day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention met, pursuant to call, at Corvallis, on Thursday, March 29th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Hon. I. R. Moores, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Judge J. G. Wilson, of Wasco county, was elected temporary Chairman, and H. W. Scott of Multnomah, was chosen temporary Secretary.

A committee of five, on credentials, was appointed by the Chair, viz: Messrs. Gingles, Edes, Hinman, Kelly and Baker.

On motion, all members of the Press, irrespective of politics or religion, were invited to seats within the bar of the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials retired, and, after a brief absence, returned and reported the following named persons entitled to seats in the Convention.

Baker County—George W. Sloonm, William Corcoran, Leonard Lowe and John Forman, by J. G. Wilson, proxy.

Benton—Jas Gingles, T. B Odeneal, J. R. Bayley by C. P. Blair, and John Kelsay.

Clackamas—A. Warner, W. W. Buck by J. C. Barlow, W. T Matlock, J. D. Locey, Fred. Charman, W. A. Starkweather by H. Warner, D. P. Thompson.

Clatsop—J. Taylor and J. W. Gearhart.

Columbia—Dean Blanchard.

Coos—F. G. Lockhart by J. Kelsay.

Curry—J. Kelsay.

Douglas—John Kelly, Thomas J. Beale by John Kelly, John Fullerton, Jesse Applegate, James Cole by Jesse Applegate, W. R. Willis by Jesse Applegate, Jas. Watson by Jno. Fullerton.

Grant—Fred. Adams, T. H. Brentz, M. P. Berry, C. Gregory.

Jackson—I. D. Applegate, Chauncey Nye by Ivon D. Applegate, B. F. Dowell, M. H. Drake by James A. Wilson, W. T. Lever by W. R. Pogue, J. D. Todd by B. F. Dowell.

Josephine—W. M. Evans and C. Caldwell by B. F. Dowell.

Lane—A. McCornack, J. M. Dick, Henry Parsons, M. J. J Scott, A. Hemenway, J. Lafferty, G. [illegible] Ward.

Linn—James H. Foster, N Bond, William McCoy, James Marks, C. T. Finlayson, W. C. Gallagher, B. W Redman, J. M. Elliott, Joseph Lane, W. R. Bishop.

Marion—P. L. Willis, T. B. Rickey, John M. Harrison, John Downing, F. Hentchell, L. D Hall, D Wolford, J. H. Baughman by Jos. Engle, Sam'l Brown, J. W. Grim, J. J. Murphy by Geo. A. Edes, D. M. Keene by Sam'l Brown, Geo. A. Edes, Myer Hirsch.

Multnomah—J. P. O. Lownsdale by W. W. Upton, S. E. Barr, Geo. T. Myers, J. J. Hoffman, Wm. O'Brien, Wm. Young, W. W. Upton, R. B. Knapp, J. N Dolph, F. Harbaugh by J Stitzel, A. M. Loryea, J. M. Stott, C. Feichtmer by J. Stitzel.

Polk—J. L. Collins, McMinn Dodson, W. C. Whitson, J. L. Ladd, P. C. Sullivan, J. A. Frazar.

Tillamook—P. W. Gillette.

Umatilla—Thos. McCoy by H. S. Stone, H. S. Stone, W. H. Barnhart, Jas. Wardell, Jas. Wardell.

Union—C. Abberly, M. Baker, D. McKircher, J. M. Pyle by C. Abberly, Moses Obermuch by D. McKircher.

Wasco—J. G. Wilson Z. Donnell by C. R. Meigs, H. A. Hogue by O. N. Denny, M. Kuntz by O. N. Denny, O. N. Denny, James Halloran, J. B. Condon, Charles Coe, C. B. Koegle by Jas. Halloran, C. R. Meigs, Reb't Mays by James Halloran.

Washington—Col. T. R. Cornelius, A. Hinman, G. M. Raymond, W. A. Mills by T. R. Cornelius, Hyer Jackson.

Yamhill—J. Palmer, H. V. V. Johnson, R. R. Laughlin, J. A. Richardson, G. W. Burnett.

A committee of one delegate from each county was appointed by the delegation from such county as Committee on Resolutions, viz:

Baker county, N. Baker; Benton, T. B. Odeneal; Grant, T. H. Brents; Clackamas, J. Locey; Clatsop, J. W. Gearhart; Columbia, Dean Blanchard; Coos and Curry, John Kelsay; Douglas, Jesse Applegate; Jackson, I. D. Applegate; Josephine, B. F. Dowell; Lane, A. McCornack; Linn, W. R. Bishop; Tillamook, P. W. Gillette; Union, N. Baker; Yamhill, Joel Palmer; Multnomah, W. W Upton; Marion, John Grim; Umatilla, H. S. Stone; Washington, T. R. Cornelius; Wasco, O. N. Denny; Polk, C. P. Sullivan.

The officers of the temporary organization were elected the permanent officers of the Convention, and P. L. Willis was elected Assistant Secretary.

A committee of five, one from each judicial district, was appointed on order of business, viz: A. A. Hemenway, J. B Condon, J. A. Wilson, Dr. Loryea, John Downing.

Convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The Committee on Order of Business reported as follows:

1st—Adoption of resolutions.

2d—Nomination of candidate for Representative in Congress.

3d—Nomination of candidate for Governor.

4th—Nomination of candidate for Secretary of State.

5th—Nomination of candidate for State Treasurer.

6th—Nomination of candidate for State Printer.

7th—Election of State Central Committee.

On motion, it was resolved to vote by ballot.

A motion to call the counties in alphabetical order was carried.

George A. Edes and R. B. Knapp were appointed tellers.

The Convention then took a recess until half past six P. M., in order to await the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

EVENING SESSION.

At half past six o'clock the Convention was called to order; whereupon the Chairman of the Committee upon Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the justice, intelligence and patriotism of the loyal people of the United States; and that they have the firmness and wisdom requisite to preserve the Union their valor has sustained.

Resolved, That as to the best plan of restoring the late revolted States to the exercise of all their functions in the Union, and the legislation necessary to freedmen, loyal men may honestly differ; and we deprecate that obstinacy and pride of opinion, where or by whom displayed, that would give strength to the enemies of the Union through discord and division among its friends.

Resolved, That holding the cardinal principles of our Government to be that the right of representation goes with taxation, we desire a full recognition of all civil and political privileges to the inhabitants of the States lately in revolt, as soon as compatible with national safety and the protection of the loyal people in those States.

Resolved, That the name of the man, or of the party, that would propose to this Nation to repudiate its just pecuniary obligations should be consigned to everlasting infamy.

Resolved, That the courage and devotion of those who have borne arms in the cause of the Union entitle them to our enduring gratitude; and we pledge ourselves not to dishonor them by deserting the principles or surrendering the results for which they fought and bled.

Resolved, That we will, as we ever have, support the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of their domestic concerns and the surest breakwater against anti-republican tendencies; and preserve the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor.

Resolved, That the doctrine of nullification and secession held by the so-called Democratic party is antagonistic to the perpetuity of the Union, and destructive to the peace, order and prosperity of the American people.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to sustain the National Union organization in its arduous duties in carrying out and maintaining these principles, and to the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention.

Resolved, That we regard any measure which has for its object the taxing or sale of mineral lands of the United States, or that tends to retard or discourage the free use or occupancy and speedy development of the same, as detrimental to the best interests of the country and inconsistent with sound national policy; and we respectfully call the attention of our present delegation in Congress to the subject of this resolution.

T. R. CORNELIUS, Chairman of Committee.

Nominations for Congressional Representative were now in order.

Mr. Edes named Rufus Mallory, of Marion county.

Colonel Cornelius named Wilson Bowlby, of Washington county.

Mr. McCornack named Hon. J. H. D. Henderson, of Lane county.

Mr. Stone named N. Baker, of Union county.

The Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Mallory 63—Bowlby 24—Baker 28—Henderson 7.

Rufus Mallory having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly nominated, and on motion the nomination was declared unanimous.

Nominations for Governor being in order, Mr. Edes named Dr. J. R. Bayley, of Benton.

Mr. Denny named George L. Woods, of Wasco.

H. W. Corbett, W. V. Buck, Avery Smith and John Kelsay were put in nomination.

The ballot resulted as follows: Woods 75—Bayley 20—Corbett 8—Buck 6—Smith 6—Kelsay 2.

George L. Woods having received a majority of all the votes cast has declared duly nominated, and upon nomination the vote was made unanimous.

Nominations for Secretary of State being in order, Jesse Applegate named Samuel E May, and, on motion of Mr. Gingles, S. E. May was nominated by acclamation for Secretary of State.

Nominations for State Treasurer being in order, George Edes named E. N. Cooke, of Marion.

Senator Frazer, of Polk, named B. F. Whitson, of Marion.

The vote for State Treasurer was as follows: Cooke 66—Whitson 54.

E. N. Cooke having received a majority of all the votes, was declared nominated, and on motion his nomination was made unanimous.

For Printer, W. A. McPherson received 76, and was declared unanimously nominated.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for District officers being now in order, the delegations from the several Districts proceeded, with the following result:

1st District—For Judge B. F. Dowell; for Prosecuting Attorney, D. J. Gault.

2d District—For Prosecuting Attorney, J. F. Watson.

3d District—For Prosecuting Attorney, P. C. Sullivan.

4th District—Prosecuting Attorney, Marion F. Mulkey.

5th District—Prosecuting Attorney, C. R. Meigs.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention express the thanks of its members to the Presbyterian Society of Corvallis for the use of its house for the sittings of the Convention; to the people of Corvallis for their hearty hospitality; to Hamer Smith, of the Corvallis Hotel, for the handsome manner in which he has provided for the comfort of the delegates; and further, that a collection be taken up for the benefit of the Church and Sexton (which was done).

Resolved, That the members of the Convention express their thanks to the presiding officer and secretaries for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 23.—In the Senate Mr. Pomeroy offered a bill to aid the construction of the main branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was referred.

Mr. Anthony, from the publishing committee, reported a resolution which was adopted, that the further observations of the United States naval astronomical expedition to Chile be discontinued.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the Judiciary committee on the protest of the New Jersey Legislature against admitting John Stockton to a seat. An amendment to resolution declaring Mr. Stockton not entitled to his seat resulted, ayes 18, noes 21. The closeness of the vote created considerable excitement. The question was then taken on declaring Mr. Stockton entitled. Before the vote was declared, Mr. Stockton said that Mr. Marrill had agreed to pair off with his colleague Mr. Wright, but had nevertheless voted. Mr. Stockton desired that the Clerk should call his (Stockton's) name which was allowed by the Chair. The vote was then declared ayes 23 nays 21. The Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report expenditures made under his direction in conformity with the fifth section of the Indian appropriation bill of March 31st, 1860; which provided and paid to each tribe, for what object declared. Mr. Bingham, of the committee on military affairs, reported against the resolution which passed, providing relief for officers of volunteers to be mustered into a grade for which they held commissions but could not be mustered in, through no fault of their own. The resolution was amended; it passed so as to apply to all cases where officers were killed before mustered in. The bill to reimburse the Pennsylvania militia expenses passed. The ways and means committee reported back the loan bill with amendments one of which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not retire more than ten millions within six months, and thereafter not more than four millions in any month. The House then went into Committee of the whole on this subject. Mr. Morrill advocating the bill as amended. The bill finally was reported to the House, and passed; ayes 83; noes 53. The House then adjourned.

In Congress last Monday a communication was received from Secretary Seward, inclosing a letter from Messrs. Brewer & Co. relating to a bill for service in bringing to Honolulu from the Ascension islands 68 American seamen, left there by the pirate Shenandoah. The bill is $3,539 in gold, which the Secretary thinks should be promptly paid.

The following is the loan bill as it passed the House:

Be it enacted, That the act entitled an Act to provide ways and means to support the Government, passed March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury at his discretion to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, bearing interest or not, in exchange for a description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; also to dispose of any description of bonds of such act either in the United States or elsewhere, in such a manner or such a rate as he may think best, for money of the United States or for treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, certificates of deposit or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued, the proceeds to be used for retiring treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act—nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and canceled within six months after the passage of the act and not more than four million dollars in any one month, and *provided* that the bonds which may be disposed of elsewhere than in the United States, may be payable, both principal and interest, in coin or currency of the country in which they are made payable, but shall not be at a rate of interest exceeding five per cent; *provided further*, that the Act to which this is an amendment, shall continue in force in all its provisions, except as modified by this Act.

Section 2d states that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session, the amount of expenses or money borrowed under this Act, and on what terms, and character of indebtedness.

The Secretary of War informs Congress in answer to the resolution, that on January 9th there were 152,611 men in the service, namely: regulars, 26,587; white volunteers, 57,593; colored, 65,766. Staff officers etc., 1,700. The troops were distributed as follows: 10,809 in Missouri; 4,641 in Virginia; 3,106 in North Carolina, 4,468 in South Carolina; 20,630 in Georgia; 10,294 in Mississippi; 10,623 in Alabama; 10,684 in Tenessee; 8,567 in Arkansas; 10,253 in Louisiana and 29,248 in Texas. Orders have been issued to a further reduction of 18,654 whites and 2,300 colored.

PEOPLES TRANSPORTATION CO.—The Delegates to the State Convention are under obligations to the managers of this popular Steamboat Company for low fares and splendid meals. Their stewards understand what is meant by "fat of the land."

EXPLANATION.—Absence at the State Convention has prevented us from furnishing our readers this week with the usual variety.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, March 22.—The following letter was sent to day by the Secretary of the Treasury to the chairman of the ways and means committee, dated Treasury Department, March 13d:

Sir—Your favor of the 22d has been received, transmitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee address a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that the committee has learned through one of its members that the Secretary is of opinion that he, without further legislation, is sufficiently armed with power to carry out the policy announced in his annual report, and to request the Secretary to inform the committee whether such is his opinion.

In reply, I have to say that I must have failed to make my views clear to the honorable members to whom reference is made. I did not say that the Secretary, without legislation, is sufficiently armed with power, etc., but I did intend to say, that if it should be found necessary to modify in any important particulars the provisions of the bill reported by the committee, I should prefer that it would not become a law. It will be, in my opinion, a national calamity if Congress shall fail to grant additional powers to the Secretary, for it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to fund the interest-bearing notes under the present laws. But I do not think that the committee or myself should become responsible in any way for the law that is likely to fail in realizing that object. I regard it a matter of the greatest importance that the powers of Secretary should not be strictly defined. For example, if the Secretary should be prohibited from selling bonds below par, it would be easy, as the market, in the process of funding, must be liberally supplied, for the enemies of the Government to form successful combinations for keeping the bonds at such a price as would prevent negotiation of them. On the other hand, if the authority of the Secretary in this respect is not limited, such combinations would not likely be formed. In my opinion the best way of keeping the bonds at a premium will be to leave the Secretary unrestricted in their sale. In regard to the other important features of the bill regarding authority to withdraw notes, I have to reply to the remark that it is of vast importance to the business of the country, the welfare of the people and the credit of the nation, that such a financial policy should be adopted by this Congress as will prepare the way for specie payment. Whether this is brought about will depend on the condition of the national industry. The relations between the United States and foreign nations make it desirable that specie payment be restored if it can be made by increasing industry, and the proper adjustment of trade with Europe. The indications are all now in the right direction, and if they shall be adjusted by judicious legislation, I shall be hopeful that the currency of the country may be brought up to a specie standard without a large reduction of it. The apprehension that if power be given to the Secretary to retire United States notes, the circulation of the country will be ruinously contracted is with at substantial foundation.

If no reliance can be placed upon the discretion and carefulness of the Secretary, the very condition of the finances of the country will prevent such reduction as will make either a light market or depress business. Authority to reduce the currency will give every facility to prevent necessity for reduction. The battle will be more than half fought when the Government shall adopt a healthy financial policy. HUGH MCCULLOCH.

The House bill passed yesterday appropriating $70,000 to reimburse Pennsylvania for the State troops employed in 1863 to repeal Lee's invasion.

The House judiciary committee agreed to report a constitutional amendment preventing any persons who have ever held office under the so called Confederate Government from holding office under this Government.

It is now certain that no action will be taken by Congress, amending the law concerning the income tax, in season to affect the next assessment; that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has commenced the preparation of blank instructions under existing laws; assessors and assistants will be instructed to prepare immediately for assessment. Henry S. Foote publishes a card denying any authorship in Senator Stewart's resolutions. He says "I warmly approve of them and was called upon by the author in regard to the probability of the South accepting them." Mr. Foote promises a forthcoming letter in support of the resolutions.

Chicago, March 2.—The Connecticut political campaign att acts considerable interest. Both the rival candidates for Governor, Hawley, (Republican) and English, (Democrat) have within a week, had interviews with President Johnson, each coming away perfectly sure of the Presidential support, while the President declined any public declaration one way or the other. Mr. English, (Democrat) in a published letter says: "Loyalty and cordially I approve the President's restoration policy, patriotic sentiments and statesman-like principles so ably set forth in his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and confirmed in his speech to his fellow citizens on the birth-day of Washington." General Hawley, (Republican,) says in the Hartford *Press*, which he edits, that the Freedmen's Bureau bill ought to have passed by a two-third vote over the veto, and that he read with profound regret the fact that Secretary Wells takes sulks, and it is significant when it is remembered that the Hartford *Press* was established as his organ twelve years ago and that the most intimate personal and political relations have always existed between himself and Gen. Hawley.

Forney writes to the Philadelphia *Press* saying, make a note of it, that with all the clamor against it, the great issue of the present day is upon the policy of the President to restore representation in Congress to the States in which the rebellion lately existed.

Edward S. Cleveland, Postmaster at Hartford, has declared in favor of the election of Mr. English, and several other Connecticut Republicans of lesser note have gone the same way.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 29th says: "We are gratified to learn that the prospects of the election of Mr. English are enco raging. While here he has had several cordial and pleasant interviews with the President, who we have every reason to believe would be highly pleased to hear of his success on the first Monday of April. The same paper denies by authority that Secretary Wells has written a letter announcing his desire that General Hawley should be elected, and says the sound and practical views of Mr. Wells are that old issues have passed away with the persons which saw their rise, agitation and fall, and that what are called radicals, who are labely charged with delaying the reconstruction of the Union and with contributing to the langor and uncertainty in business circles, none of the great interests have yet demonstrated in favor of the rehabilitation of the rebel States or the admission of their Representatives and Senators on President Johnson's plan. We have no delegations from Wall Street, State Street or Third Street in support of this demand. We hear nothing whatever from manufacturing and agricultural branches of the West and Northwest, which is simply because the millions who have invested in Government securities cannot see what safety would come to enterprise, industry, capital and finance generally by introducing elements into the national councils who, without restraint there, are without responsibility at home, would have no interest whatever; except to securing the payment of the interest and principal of the National debt. Now we are in the very front of exactly this point.

New York, March 24th.—The steamer Arizona has arrived from Aspinwall, March 15th, with the California mails and treasure of March 1st.

New Orleans March 23d.—The Legislature adjourned at midnight. It has passed one hundred and twenty three impeachment bills.

Cincinnati, March 24th.—Pike's Opera House is entirely in ruins. The Enquirer office is also destroyed. The fire spread across Baker street to the Adams Express stables, and several buildings on 3d street. The Express Company saved their valuable packages, but everything else was lost. The total loss will reach $2,000,000; Pike's loss being $10,000 on which he had but a trifling insurance. It is supposed the fire was caused by an explosion of gas.

In pursuance of general instructions from the head quarters of the army, officers in command of military departments were established quarentines at Southern ports, and suitable vessels for guard ships are being stationed along the coast as security against the introduction of cholera.

New York, March 24.—In the U. S. District Court yesterday Judge Betts pronounced an elaborate judgment, in which he declares that the application of the owners of the steamship Meteor for bonding that vessel should be refused, out of a sense of obligation to enforce neutrality. It will be remembered that the Meteor was seized by order of the Government on information that she was intended to be used as a Chilean privateer. Pending the final decision the owners wanted to give bonds for the value of the vessel and release her from further detention.

New York, March 24.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says the passage of the Loan bill by the House has produced a slight fluctuation in the market. The adoption of the clause authorizing a foreign loan took Wall street by surprise, and the bill is regarded as granting the Secretary substantially all the power he wanted. The action of the House would produce a more marked effect were it certain the bill would pass the Senate in its present form. There is doubt if the Senate will not insist on curtailing the Secretary's power.

Washington, March 24.—Seth Williams, the well known Adjt Gen of the Army of the Potomac, died at the residence of his sister in this city last night, of inflammation of the brain.

Cincinnati, March 24.—The *Commercial* gives prominence to a statement that leading members of Congress have agreed to continue in session till the 4th of March, and will take a recess from time to time as occasion may require, leaving a few members on hand to keep up the formality.

Washington, March 24.—The House went into the Committee of the Whole for general debate. The attendance was small. The proceedings were not important.

The President's veto of the civil rights bill will probably be sent to the Senate on Monday, and it is anticipated with much interest. Various speculations are afloat regarding the probabilities of the message, and while nothing is certainly known, it seems to be believed the President will reiterate the argument of the other veto message against legislation for the South while those States are unrepresented. He will avail himself of this occasion to further define his policy.

The President yesterday expressed his disapprobation of Senator Stewart's proposition providing for universal amnesty on condition that the States shall grant universal suffrage.

The bill increasing the number of cadets at West Point, will be reported in a few days.

Washington, March 27.—The *Republican* asserts that the President has laid up for prosecution the cases of five hundred of the principal participants in the rebellion, whom he holds for the purpose of justice. The Supreme Court yesterday, decided that national bank shares are liable to local taxation, being personal property. Chief Justice Chase dissented, and read an opinion that this was an indirect mode of taxing national securities, which was not authorized by Congress. In the case of Cutting, Fisk and others, the Court held that a broker is chargeable on purchases of securities made on his own account, the same as on his commissions when purchasing for others.

Information Wanted.

OF JOHN MULLIGAN, a native of Ireland, aged about thirty years. When last heard from was in or near Salem, about the year 1859. Any information as to his present whereabouts, or as to what may have become of him, will be thankfully received by his brother. ROBERT MULLIGAN,
3tf At Virginia City, Nevada.

Notice to Wool Manufacturers.

A PRACTICAL WOOL SORTER and WOOL CRADER is anxious to obtain steady employment. Enquire at the Statesman office.
April 2, 1866.—3w2

WANTED!

10,000 MEN and women and children to go to *Rendall's new Picture Gallery* at Dallas, Polk County, Ogn.

To see more than ten thousand different pictures, and

Views of ALL NATIONS.

And while there get a picture taken of themselves that cannot be excelled on this coast.

S. A. RENDALL.

PIONEER!

THE Proprietors of the half section Homesteads, at Dr Kellogg's Warehouse, at the head of Yaquina tide, have located and laid out a commercial town—the first on the bay. The streets and public grounds are capacious, the block for the wharf and warehouse is eligibly situated, and the whole town site is large. Gently rolling and above high water mark, for beauty of situation romantic scenery, health and water, navigation, fisheries, farming, stock raising, fruit growing, gardening, &c., in itself and surroundings is very superior and hard to surpass. A Hotel is now under license here, and ready to accommodate persons. A large livery stable is under construction, and other improvements are going forward in this town whose name is PIONEER, in honor of the Pioneer steamer here, owned by Dr. Kellogg, which will run from this point regularly to all points of business down the bay, and all arms and inlets of two feet deep and broad enough for turning her. Stock, passengers and all freights will be carried on this boat at reasonable rates. Twenty three lots are already taken in this town by actual settlers, on donation, and 17 more will yet be given away, and afterwards lots will be sold at low rates. Here the old road terminates from Corvallis. A road from this point to Corvallis will no doubt be soon constructed. Goods from San Francisco for all the upper Willamette Valley and the mines, will pass from here, and goods will pass from here to the bay and outbound. Wholesale and retail merchants and traders, mechanics and professional men are invited to locate here. Fish, in barrels or otherwise will be kept for sale here; and fishing parties and parties of pleasure can go on board the steamer and pass in three hours to the great oyster bed and ocean fisheries at the lower part of the bay and on the beach. The fishing season will soon be on hand and we invite all our friends to come to our beautiful and healthy town and see us; and all that may be seen on this admirable bay and fertile healthy country. Titles to lots in Pioneer will be made as soon as the proprietors can possibly obtain it.

D. CEO. KELLOGG,
DAVID NEWSOM,
Pioneer, Benton co. March 25, 1866. Prop'rs.
Oregon State Journal please insert four weeks, and send bill to B. R. Biddle, Esq., of Corvallis, for payment. K & W.

OUR FIRST NOTICE

CHANGE OF BUSINESS.

WE respectfully inform the public that we design changing our retail trade to open a wholesale importing business, we will begin to sell out from this day, our

Dry-Goods, Clothing, Groceries.
BOOTS AND SHOES,

And all articles generally kept in a retail store in this city.

We have already imported direct from France, a splendid assortment of