The Oregon Statesman.

SALEM, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC CIVILIZATION.

The following is from the Idaho *World*, of the 16th ult.:

We learn from a gentleman just down from Idaho on the fast line, that the "harmonious Democracy" of Idaho had a pretty general row in their Territorial Convention at Boise City, on the 18th—a sort of knock-down and drag-out arrangement. The row finally culminated in a shooting spree, in which most of the coppery magnates took a lively interest. Burmester and D. Wm Douthitt, formerly old Oregonians, took shares in it, and the latter in a playful mood fired a revolver point-blank at Street, the editor of the *World*, who was only saved from a trip to the next world by the intervention of a pocket-book in his vest pocket. Street at the same time gave vent to his hilarity and good feeling by firing a shot at our D. Wm., which, however, overshot the mark and lodged in the ceiling. The row went on pleasantly and gaily for some time, but at last accounts all was quiet on the border. Holbrook was nominated for Delegate to Congress.

(That was a very unfortunate shot of Street's at D. William.)

The civilization of any State, party or community may safely be said to crop out, or manifest itself, at the political meetings and conventions of the dominant party. If a community is controlled, governed and ruled in its public opinion by sober, intelligent, just and reasonable men, such men will control its political conventions, dictate its nominations, and give a moral and respectable impression upon society. But, on the other hand, if the dissipated, debauched, reckless, ignorant and corrupt elements of society overawe the good and silence the just, such elements will most forcibly and plainly manifest themselves at the political conventions of the dominant party—dictate its nominations and force them upon the people with the revolver and bludgeon. This was illustrated at the Democratic Convention at Portland. J S Smith was a candidate for the nomination for Congress; a very respectable gentleman, courteous and polished in his manners and conversation, a member of an influential church, and supported by the moderate and respectable members of his party. J. D. Fay was his rival; ignorant, ill mannered, vulgar and low-lived in his manners and worse in his conversation, a blackguard and a ruffian, he defeated Smith and secured the nomination, because his kind is a majority of the Democratic party, and control it and dictate its nominations. A further evidence of this is the fact that Mr. Smith was objected to in this Convention because of his church membership; and we understand also that the same objection was raised to certain men in the Linn County Democratic Convention, and was alike effectual there to secure the defeat of the obnoxious church members.

But it has been reserved to Idaho (since the murder in cold blood of Union soldiers at Fort Pillow, and the inhuman starving of others at Andersonville,) to illustrate the beauties and tendencies of Copperhead Democracy. Idaho is strongly Democratic, and the above report of their proceedings in their own convention is quite conclusive of the style and character of men who control the modern Democracy, and who, to the disgrace of the country, are permitted to wield the political power and mould the destinies of the inchoate State of Idaho. Defeated at the Charleston Convention, the elements of ruffianism which had controlled the Democratic party in the South seceded from the Convention, refused to listen to the majority, and being no longer able to rule in party councils, resolved to ruin. Defeated at the ballot-box, the Democracy of the South flew to arms, and waged war upon the flag which had honored and protected them, and upon the Government which had secured all their rights and made them rich and prosperous. So too, the chivalric class in Idaho, being defeated in their party, resort to the bludgeon and revolver to wreak vengeance to appease disappointment. If the right kind of men controlled the Democracy of Oregon, such chaps as little Fay would have to take a back seat; and if the right kind of men ruled the Democracy of Idaho, such men as Douthitt would never see the inside of a political convention.

With how much of this will not such men as J. K. Kelly and J. S. Smith readily agree? Or are they like Issachar of old, willing to continue to be the strong asses of the Democracy, "crouching down between two burdens," ignorance and crime? Has not the ruffian element ruled you Democrats long enough? Do you really feel like going into another campaign with another Fay at the head of the ticket? Are you not satisfied with the verdict against Jas O'Meara, the leader of the rough element of your party? Or do you really desire to make common cause with every desperado, bully and murderer in the country, in the vain hope that such men will finally become so numerous that they their can out vote the peaceable, permanent and law-abiding citizens of the country? These suggestions are addressed to such men as J. S. Smith, in the Democratic party—not in the heat of a political canvass, but after that is over, with the hope that your "sober second thought" will cause you to look out some way of escape from this "body of death and corruption," called the Democratic party, before the next election.

PRECINCT BOUNDARIES.

During the past week we learn that there has been about half a dozen surveying parties in the field, "over in Polk," running out the precinct lines, in order to determine in what precincts certain voters lived, and whether they therefore voted at their proper precincts. It is a matter of great annoyance to the public, and certainly one of great mortification to every honest voter, to find out, after he has deposited his ballot at a certain polling place, in good faith, that he has voted out of his proper precinct, and that his vote for that cause must be thrown out. It is impossible, in a new country like this, to use that definiteness in describing municipal boundaries that can be applied in older States, and which ought to be used in every case; yet there is but little doubt but that if more time and care was made use of in fixing and prescribing the boundaries of precincts, there would be less trouble on this score. From hill-top to hill-top, and from valley to valley, is not sufficiently definite. When you come to put a surveyor's compass on the "divide" between the farms of John Doe and Richard Roe, and then run a precinct line from thence to "Smith's Gap," a distance of five or six miles, you find that the line passes very close to the residence of several "Jonceses," some of the "Johnsons" and several of the "Stevenses," and that several of each of these popular sovereigns may be taken in or left out of a precinct, by moving your starting point a few rods either way. It would seem to be good policy for the County Courts to overhaul these precinct boundaries prior to the next election, and see if they cannot be made more certain; and then we would think that it was a matter of importance to publish, with the proclamation for elections, by each Sheriff, the boundaries of the precincts of the counties, so that old residents, as well as new comers, might easily know where their voting place is. Contesting elections for this cause is very troublesome, expensive, and sure to get up neighborhood disturbances and ill feeling where none ought to exist, for in nine cases out of ten men who vote out of their proper precincts do so in ignorance of the fact, and not from any improper motive. But, after all, there is nothing which will cure this and many other defects of the present system so effectually as an efficient registry law.

GRANT COUNTY.—Have our democratic friends heard from Grant county lately? Have they learned that "Grant" never surrenders to rebels? Have they heard that Grant "fights it out on this line if it takes all summer?"—Have they heard that Grant county sends three Union men to the legislature, instead of three copperheads, and that Grant goes for the Union, and that Woode's majority is 327, and Mallory's over 500? Have they heard that Grant has taken Richmond?

MISTAKEN.—The Lafayette *Courier*, states that the editor of the *Statesman* was once a member of the Order of Good Templars, in this place. The *Courier* is misinformed. We have never been a member of the Good Templars at any place. But we think it a most worthy and beneficent institution, and heartily recommend the *Courier* man to join it and turn away from his intoxicating cups.

The Copperhead papers are constantly crammed with praises of Jeff. Davis. They never weary of calling him a great hero, and statesman, a Christian and a patriot. They have forgotten that he was a rebel, a murderer and a coward. The following little bit of history relative to his capture has probably faded from their memories:

"When caught he was entirely enveloped in a large india rubber *alias scatum* cloak, belonging to his wife, which fell to his heels, and was fastened up to his neck in front, having its hood spread over his soft felt hat so as altogether to conceal his race. In external appearance this disguise made him seem to be a woman, and that it was assumed in the hope that he might thus escape, there can be no question. The garment captured with him is safe, and will be produced whenever it may be necessary to prove the circumstances of his capture."

THE FARMERS OF AMERICA.—The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The census returns of 1860, in giving the occupations of 8,287,043 of the people of the United States, enumerates as farmers, 2,423,895, and as farm laborers 795,679. These statistics indicate that only a little more than one-third of the working population of our country produced the enormous crops of that year, which included the following: Wheat, 173,104,924 bushels; rye, 21,61,380 bushels; Indian corn, 838,792,740 bushels; oats, 172,643,185 bushels; rice, 187,167,832 pounds; tobacco, 434,269,461 pounds; ginned cotton, 5,387,052 bales, of 400 pounds each; Irish potatoes, 111,148,867 bushels; sweet potatoes, 42,095,026 bushels. The great necessity of our country, in view of the ease which a comparatively small portion of its inhabitants can supply all the agricultural products it can consume or profitably export, is to furn sh useful employment to the remaining two-thirds of its working people. The obvious means of doing this is to encourage domestic manufactures and to increase incentives for diversifying industrial pursuits. There is no other way in which the powers of our Government can exert so beneficial an influence upon the prosperity of the whole people. It can render invaluable aid in accomplishing the important end of so distributing and directing the energies of our country as to immeasurably increase their productiveness. If all our workers were farmers, they could do little more than supply the food our country consumes, and a little that might be exported—one-third their number can be equally effective, for "enough is as good as a feast." When the remaining two thirds are busily engaged in mechanical, commercial and manufacturing pursuits, the farmers prosper because they have a home market. When their workshops, factories and furnaces are closed by ruinous foreign competition, the farmers' foreign market is not only likely increased, and his home market is in many districts destroyed, and of course our skilled industry ceases to increase the national wealth by its mighty contributions.

GEN. GRANT IN FAVOR OF KEEPING TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.—The President, a few days ago transmitted to the House of representatives, as a communication from Lieutenant General Grant, in which he refers to the necessity for military protection to Western emigrants and settlers between the Missouri river and the Pacific Ocean; also, the continued necessity for the presence of a military force in all the States heretofore in rebellion, to give a feeling of security to the people, and says:

All classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this aide. To maintain order the Government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All the white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and there might as well be discharged at once every one now remaining in service. The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain.

A TRAVELLING VILLAIN.—We are informed by Messrs. Case and Swain, of French Prairie, that a certain Paul Headrick, with half a dozen aliases, is perambulating the county selling "Love powders," which, upon examination by Mr. Clark, the druggist, prove to be a composition of Morphine and Cantharides—If such be the facts, and Mr. Paul Headrick, who is about five feet eight inches tall, dark hair, freckled face, and hollow cheeks, with corduroy coat, and cloth travelling sack, and professing to be a graduate of a Missouri Medical college, can be caught, a coat of tar and feathers would doubtless do him good.

CIRCUIT COURT PROCEEDINGS.—From the proceedings of the Circuit Court, held for this county during the past week we make the following memoranda: In the divorce and criminal business, the civil cases being left out, by request. Judge Boise's charge in the Hauxhurst case will be found in another place. Rebecca Scott was divorced from John Amman. Hermon J. Geer was divorced from Cynthia A. Geer.—Nelson Hauxhurst was sent to the penitentiary for ten years, for manslaughter in killing Wm. Sanborn. Christian Heman was sent to the Penitentiary for three years for stealing Rush's horses.

MAN KILLED.—The *Oregonian* records the circumstances of the killing of John R. Williams, by one Edward Mitchell. The difficulty seemed to be about a woman named Eliza J. McMahon. Portland is getting to be very naughty place.

☞ Hon. Dr. Bowlby will deliver an Oration near the residence of Wm. Elliott, on the coming Fourth of July. A brass band will be in attendance. All are invited to attend.

RETURNED.—Geo. P. Holman, Esq., lately graduating at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School, has returned to his home in Salem, and will permanently engage in the practice of his profession here.

PROF. S. C. SIMPSON.—This gentleman has been selected to deliver the Fourth of July Oration, at Albany.

BOUND FOR OREGON.—A recent letter from Governor Shannon, of Kansas, states that sixteen families had left the vicinity of Lawrence, bound for Oregon.

☞ Mr. H. W. Corbett, of Portland, assumes proprietorship of the Oregon and California stage line, to-day.

The *Sentinel* says: "A drove of about one hundred horses passed through town on Saturday last. They started from Butte county, California, and expect to stop at Portland or the Dalles."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Washington, June 22.—In consequence of the representation of Bidwell of California the Secretary of the Interior has revoked the order withdrawing from the markets the Petroleum Lands in California.

The Army Appropriation bill contains the following Senate amendment offered by Conness:

"The Quartermaster's department shall advertise in San Francisco and Portland for bids and shall give the preference to articles produced on the Pacific Coast, the quality being equal and the price no greater than if purchased on the Atlantic side, with the cost of transportation to the Pacific added thereto."

Washington, June 22.—The Senate passed a bill providing for the sale of marine hospitals in which only twenty patients per diem are received; and also passed a bill granting lands to aid the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad.

The House laid on the table a bill providing for the improvement of a wagon road from Nebraska to Virginia City, Montana.

The House passed a bill appropriating a half million dollars for constructing an Armory at Rock Island, Ills.

Bingham, of Ohio, from the pension committee, reported against pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812, which he said would involve an annual outlay of $10,000,000.

A message was received from the President, saying the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution was on the 16th officially communicated by the Secretary of State to the Governors of the various States; but this act was merely ministerial and not to be construed as involving the consent of the executive to the proposed amendment, the adoption of which by Congress in the absence of the representatives of eleven States he regards as unfortunate, and hints at doubts of the legitimacy of the proceeding. The President also sent a message covering recent correspondence with Minister Bigelow at Paris, in regard to the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico, and pronounce the recent conversation with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on this subject satisfactory.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is in receipt of several superior samples of cotton grown in California.

Washington, June 24.—The Senate completed twenty three additional pages of the tax bill, making one hundred and fifteen of the two hundred and forty pages.

The House passed the army bill by ayes 72, noes 41, with an amendment requiring that in all cases where volunteer officers are appointed in the regular army to the same rank or grade held by them in the volunteer service, they shall rank as if for service from such date.

Chicago, June 26.—A Washington letter says that owing to the representations of Capt J. Ross Browne, agent of the California fruit growers, the Senate decided to take off the tax of 5 per cent. per gallon on native wines, and to impose a tax of 50 cents per gallon on foreign wines of inferior grades.

General Ortega who claimed to be the Constitutional President of Mexico, has an agent in New York, through whom he has submitted a proposition to Mr. Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, looking for an alliance with the United States.

The Senate passed the army appropriation bill, adding thereto the House bill appropriating seven million of dollars for Freedmen's Bureau as an amendment.

Mr. Garfield's bill creating a Department of Education, which was rejected last week, came up to day in the House on the reconstruction question and was passed without debate. It provided for a Commissioner of Education with $4,000 per annum salary, and four clerks. The duties of the department are simply to collect educational and other aspirations. The bill goes to the Senate for concurrence.

The committee presented the majority report of the reconstruction committee, the sum and substance of which is as follows: In their judgment, so far from it being a profitless abstraction, it is a vital question, if the connection of States was not disturbed by these States when they entered the rebellion in violation of the Constitution, which was enough to justify the denial of their rights granted under the Constitution.

The House took up the army bill and passed it, the debate began limited to five-minute speeches.

Mr Schenck explained that the bill proposes an army of 43,000 men, capable of extension to 70,000. He also stated that there would be fifty infantry regiments of ten companies each. The bill provides further, that there shall be one General, one Lieut General, five Maj Generals and ten Brigadiers.

Chicago, June 26.—Ward's rolling mill was burned last night; loss $200,000.

The Des Moines Republican Congressional Convention, on the seventh ballot, nominated Maj General Dodge, amidst universal excitement.

Washington, June 26.—The Senate passed the House bill extending the Freedmen's bureau two years with several amendments which goes back to the House for concurrence. The Senate also refused by ayes 17 and noes 19, to take up the Niagara Ship Canal bill, which disposed of the matter for this Session.

The Senate passed House bill creating the office of Surveyor general for Idaho Territory, and also passed House bill Making the Legislative Session in Washington Territory biennial, and increasing the compensation of its members.

The Conference Committee on the joint resolution for the relief of Goodrich and Corning for carrying mails from Boise City to Idaho City, made a report reducing the amount from $20,000 to $10,000, which was agreed to.

The Conference Committee on the bill for the transportation of nitro glycerine, reported an amendment extending provisions to nitroleum, or blasting, or nitrole oil, or powder mixed with such oil or substance, changing the penalty from $500 to not less than $5,000 nor more than $10,000, and requiring the substance to be surrounded with plaster of paris or other material that will be nonexplosive when saturated with such oil or substance. Amendments agreed to and bill passed.

New York, June 24.—The steamer Jamaica has arrived with dates to the 12th.

A communication from the Emperor of France to the Corps Legislatif, after detailing his efforts to prevent a conflict, says: Had the conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated any idea of territorial aggrandizement as long as the European equilibrium remained and started. France could only think of the extension of her frontiers, in the event of the map of Europe being altered to benefit the great powers. We should have desired for the German Confederation a position more worthy of its importance; for Prussia, better geographical boundaries, for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia, and for Italy, an exchange of territorial compensation. The conference has failed. Will the French be led to draw the sword? The French Government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war, which is likely to break out, as effects us, will be solved without the consent of France.

The Austrian troops evacuated Holstein, marching towards Hamburg.

The Prussian troops entered Altona on the 12th.

A Vienna dispatch says Gen. Goblentz had originally received orders to maintain his position at all hazards but it appearing that the Prussian column was six times stronger than he was, and resistance being useless, he retreated.

RESIGNED.—We regret to learn that Mr. J. G. Gardner, Warden of the Oregon Penitentiary, has resigned his position with the intention of soon leaving for the Eastern States. He has been Warden of the Penitentiary for about four years, and has proved himself a very efficient and worthy officer. The State ought not to give up, willingly, men of tried experience and great usefulness, in our public institutions, like Mr. Gardner. It will be hard to fill his place with as good an officer. He is the inventor, and has just received a patent, for a new "shackle," which for simplicity and utility is an invention which cannot be dispensed with wherever tried. It will entirely supplant the old ball and chain shackle, because it is a great deal safer, cheaper and more convenient—and will undoubtedly make a fortune for Mr. Gardner.

THE MORALITY OF LIFE INSURANCE.

This was the subject of discourse delivered last evening by Rev. Dr. Hendrickson, at the First Baptist church in this city. He chose for his text the following words: If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." The reverend gentleman commenced by saying that our citizens have of late had their attention called to the subject of Life Insurance, and as opposite opinions are entertained by many, some of which are of a religious character, he had been requested to deliver a discourse on the subject, viewed in the light of moral and Christian principles. At the first blush of the subject, he said, "some may think that it comes not within the province of the pulpit, and there is a sort of desecration of place and time in even mentioning it; but I hold that all human institutions, political, commercial, social, domestic and educational, rest upon a moral basis; they are either right or wrong; therefore, they are not merely questions for the moral philosopher or christian statesman, but for the christian preacher. This view of the matter is supported by the uniform course of the Scriptures when treating of what belongs to the foundation of human society. So far from being confined to things spiritual, they are largely made up of things temporal in a moral and religious aspects. And the reason is the scriptures relate to man in all his wants, burdens, liabilities, sorrows, duties, relations and destiny. While they pre eminently treat of the life that is to come, they are also mindful of the life that now is. Above all we have the example of the Savior of men. The great design of his mission was to save the lost and prepare man for life in his eternal Kingdom yet how much of his ministry was devoted to the present temporal welfare of the sons and daughters of want and suffering. In fact the great proofs of his divine Messiahship were found in his works of benevolence wrought in behalf of suffering humanity." After showing ample Scripture authority for the legitimacy of such a subject as the one one under consideration being treated in the pulpit, he went on to consider, first, "What is Life Insurance." It is not, he said, a guarantee of the continuance of life for a day or an hour. Nothing is so uncertain as the continuance of a single life for a day or an hour. Nothing is so uncertain as the continuance of an individual life, nothing that so completely sets at naught all calculation. And yet, strange as it may appear, not a few object to Life insurance under the impression that it is designed to guarantee a certain duration of human life, and thus it is at war with the prerogatives of Providence. Such is not its design. Such insane folly is not chargeable to the founders or managers of these institutions. The objection on this ground is a gross misapprehension, and should not be entertained by any person of ordinary intelligence.

The second division of the discourse was devoted to the consideration of Life Insurance not being at variance with the scientific principles of commerce and trade. Trade and commerce are governed by natural laws as sure and invariable as the laws of astronomy and meterology, and all natural laws are the laws of God. It is faith in the uniformity of these laws that supports all the commerce of the world, and supplies the wants and ministers to the comforts of millions of the human race in every age; and yet these laws at times grind like as many mill stones, pulverizing the largest establishments, and reducing to bankruptcy and beggarly multitudes dependent upon them. And yet the occasional reverses that occur in the mercantile world do not deter men from engaging in trade; they are willing to run the risk for the sake of the probilities of success. Christian men do this, and very justly view it as their duty to do so. They are diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. They avail themselves of these laws of God that they may provide for themselves and their families, and have the means of doing good in the world. In their concern to provide for the necessaries and comforts of life, they do not distrust Providence. This they do as Christian men, and enjoy a good conscience in so doing. What he claimed for life insurance as a moneyed and humane institution, was not and that it is in harmony with the scientific principles of commerce and trade, but that it is the highest and most perfect development of those principles. It is based upon the average duration of human life. Nothing is so uncertain as the duration of our individual life; no one can boast of to morrow. Life is vapor;—like a shadow that passeth away. No calculations can rest safely upon it. But the average of human life, upon the other hand, is one of the most certain of things. It is a seventh certainty deduced from the unchangeable laws of mortality. Take one hundred thousand or one million of lives, and by the laws of mortality the duration of these lives can be established within the duration of an hour. The probable duration of life from any given age and the accumulation of interest upon money constitute the elements of the life insurance; and these, together with the experience of many years form a reliable basis upon which to establish the premiums for life insurance, and render life policy a sure resource when death occurs. Simply as a matter of business, designed to provide for those who, sooner or later, are sure to be deprived of their natural protector, there is nothing that can be compared with it; for, while in all other business there is a fearful uncertainty, there is in this absolute certainty; and this certainty is based on the natural laws of God.

The third view of the subject taken by the Speaker was that "Life Insurance was not at variance with the providential government of God." He considered the views of some Christian men who objected to life insurance as being at variance with God's providential government wholly groundless. While he admired and commended the spirit that made men jealous of God's honor, he considered it a duty which devolved upon men to provide for their families by life insurance; and asked: "Does a christian parent fly in the face of Providence, when he calls in a doctor to relieve a sick and dying child? No; he would be a most unchristian parent, who would leave the child to suffer and die, under the plea that he was in the hand of Providence, and that it would be wrong to interfere with the ravages of disease." The reverend gentleman proceeded to speak at length on the "Duty of Life Insurance," and closed with a comprehensive view of its advantages.—*Stockton Independent.*

THE VALUE OF THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

The following article from the Commercial columns of the *Daily Flag*, forcibly shows the superiority of our national system of finance, besides giving some ideas bearing directly on the local interests of California and Oregon. We commend the whole article to the serious consideration of those who are wedded to an exclusively metalic currency:

The present excitement in financial circles in Europe, presents a striking illustration of the superiority of our National financial and banking system, over the old, time honored systems of European Governments. There is no other nation in the world that could export as much bullion as the United States have done during the past month, without suffering a complete prostration of its commercial and manufacturing vitality. There must be a cause and that most powerful, which enables our country to export fifty millions in bullion, within a few weeks, without clogging its commerce or manufactures, when a sudden demand for less than twenty five millions in England, created the most intense financial disaster that has happened in that country for years. A disaster so general an disastrous that the government of that, the most wealthy nation in the world, was compelled to resort to the extraordinary step of suspending its national bank charter, in order to prevent universal ruin. There is no man capable of framing a thought who can fail to recognize in the National Currency and National banks, the causes why our country is exempt from the consequences which are convulsing Europe. Such events as are now transpiring, should have some influence in removing the too long rooted delusion that possesses the people of this State, that Gold and Silver only are adapted to the purposes of Currency for a commercial or manufacturing people; or that paper money, strictly based on a specie reserve, is equal to the paper based on the credit of a people such as compose these United States. What would be the condition of New York, the great Empire State of the Union to-day, had its citizens determined on maintaining a metallic Currency, which they had as much right and reason to do as we of California? The draining of its Gold, to supply the foreign demand, would have caused every department of business there to be as stagnant and apathetic as it is among us. While the States that adopted the National paper Currency, could sell their Gold and Silver, and gain the advantage of its increase of value without suffering any inconvenience in their business, the people of this State by rejecting the National Currency have forfeited all the advantages the States that have adopted it are reaping from the condition of affairs in Europe. M Chevalier, the great French statistician, has shown from returns of the trade of France and England that the people who export more gold than they import goods, receive nothing in return for the excess, consequently, the people who produce gold and large quantities of other commodities which they export, derive no benefit from the export of the metal.

The assessment rolls of this State bear conclusive testimony to the correctness of the great Frenchman's theory. For they show that while the exports of Bullion, Grain, Flour, Ore, Hides and Wool have increased nearly fifty per cent within the past two years, the increase in the value of property of every description in the State for the same period has not been over five per cent. Our exports exceed in value our imports by $20,000,000 per annum, and the State becomes impoverished to the extent of the difference. This loss—so great and clearly defined, is clearly traceable to the fact that we fail to recognize that the National credit is better adapted to the transaction of our business than gold or silver. One of the delusions that is fast being obliterated in these days, is that an increase of gold is an increase of capital to a nation. The proof that credit is the real capital of a nation was never so clearly demonstrated as now. England's financial system is based on gold as capital, and the world sees it tottering to ruin, because its capital is not competent for the transaction of its business, while the United States whose financial system is based on credit, are seen to issue from a war, more costly and gigantic than any of modern times, vigorous as a young giant warmed by rough exercise; able and willing to fill the exhausted coffers of those countries that retain the fallacy that Gold is capital—a fallacy as untenable in the light of progress as the divine right of kings. The United States have taught the crowned heads of Europe many salutary lessons in political economy, but none that will be as beneficial to the interests of mankind as the exposure of the fallacy that an increase of gold is an increase of national capital—by demonstrating that the credit of a free people is more fitted for the conduct of their business than Gold—that the one can be expanded to the requirements of an age of progress, while the other is unsuited to the conduct of a commerce which embraces the products of a world and employs the lightning and steam to collect them.

COST OF NEWSPAPERS.

There is no country in the world, says the St. Louis *Republican*, where the newspaper is so universally a necessity as our own. To everybody it is as indispensable as his daily food; yet few are aware of the labor and expense involved in the preparation of the constantly recurring meal. The Philadelphia *Ledger* lately announced that the loss on its circulation amounted to one hundred thousand dollars in twelve months, which will seem a startling statement, and may be received with more or less incredulity by those not engaged in the business, and therefore unacquainted with the mysteries of newspaper publishing. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* has some remarks upon the subject, which the initiate everywhere know to be true. It declares that there is not now a single daily paper printed in the country of which the cost to the publisher is not great, in excess of the price for which it sells. The question may be naturally asked, how newspapers, then, are supported? The answer is, that the publisher is only saved from ruin by the advertising sources of income. Neither the subscriber who takes the paper only to read it, nor the advertiser who uses it as a profitable means of communicating with its readers, separately sustains it. Both combined are necessary to that end; and while one complains that the price of the paper is too high, and the other that he is charged too much for his advertisement, the publisher is constantly struggling to adjust the just claim of each. In other words, he is governed by the same principle which governs men in other kinds of business. He is too wise to impose prices on the public which they would not long pay if found to be exorbitant; and competition in this, as in every other sort of business, would soon expose and correct any such exorbitance. All things considered, the public are getting the benefit of the daily newspaper press at a very cheap price, and publishers realise a profit quite inadequate to the service they render and the labor and care they incur.

SUN PEARLS.—Montgomery is always up to all the new improvements in the art of taking pictures. His last production is a picture styled "the Sun Pearl," which differs from all its predecessors, and is as much superior to the Photograph as the Photograph is superior to the old Daguerreotype. Its great beauty consists in the delicacy and fineness of finish and expression; but to appreciate it you must go and see it.

In addition to the "Sun Pearls," Montgomery has just brought out the fine new picture called the "Enameled Card;" and in addition to both of these, he expects to soon have the assistance of a first-class artist to color and retouch the photographs, and all other kinds of pictures, in the highest style of the art.

MARSHALS FOR THE FOURTH.—The following named gentlemen will act as Marshals, in the celebration of the Fourth at Salem: J. C. Bell, Chief Marshal; I. R. Moores, B. F. Brown, Charles Cartwright and Daniel Clark, Assistant Marshals.

GOV. WOODS.—We hear a rumor that Gov. Woods will deliver the Oration here on the Fourth. We hope that it may be so as we would be favored an eloquent and able effort, but we are not certain that he will be the Orator.

MARRIED.

In Salem, June 21st, by J. C. Peebles, County Judge, Mr. Thomas Froman, of Linn county, to Miss Susan L. Craton, of Marion county, Oregon.

DIED.

In Bethel precinct, Polk county, on the 22d of June 1866, Mary wife of Wm. W. Bowe. Aged 26 years, 3 months and 12 days. She left a husband and five children and many friends, who mourn her loss.

To Jesus Christ I sought for rest;
He bade me cease to roam,
And fly for refuge to his breast,
And he'd conduct me home.

(Weston, Mo., papers please copy.)

To the Union Men of Marion County, Greeting.

THE copperheads say that if they are defeated in the contest, in Polk they will fight. Now, therefore, in the name of humanity, you are respectfully invited in such an emergency, to come over in large numbers, with a flag of truce, and bury our dead bodies, and hereof fail not, under penalty.

MANY CITIZENS, over in Polk.

For Sale.

ONE neat new dwelling house, with lot, situated near the District School House. Inquire of

Se 1 pd J. H. NICKLIN & CO

WANTED.

TO purchase two small farms. For particulars inquire of CURRY & HAMMER

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also diseases and abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelops. Address

J. KILLIN HAUGHTON,
1yr16:18 Howard Association Philadelphia, Pa.

CARPETS, Oil-Cloths, Matting, Window Shades, at

34 BREYMAN BROS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, July 1, 1866:

Allen W G	McDonald John S
Andrews Master John	McIntosh Wm
Baird Miles B	Olds A A 2
Baker R S	Owen Peter
Brown Wm	Olds Cyrus C 2
Brooks Wm W	Piper Wm 2
Callison Rufus	Page J D
Catlin Frederick	Powers W W
Cook J W	Russell John M
Colby James A	Royce S M
Convers Mrs Laura 2	Robertson Wm
Cooley Mr	Robertson W H
Depuy James	Rackle Andrew
Davis Harman C	Rodl Mrs Granville H 4
Downs Miss C	Ross Dr H W
Dunham Amos	Robbins Mrs Derinda
Donalson W M	Shaw G W
Gager D H	Schaffer Samuel
Griswold Wm	Saunders Wm W
Hengle Fred	Schlussel S
Heiner J	Sibley Mrs Frances L
Hartman A B	Singer J W
Harney H H	Streets John
Hamlin John or Kathleenal	Stokes Jarvis
Hixson Miss Permelia	Strode Dillard
Hobson Hadly	Stomps William
Ingle Joseph	Steele Edwin O
Jacoith Miss Geneeta	Someberg M Y
Johnson Samuel H 3	Smith John W
Johnson Miss Elizabeth	Smith John F
Judd Miss E N 2	Smith Joseph B
King Titus	Truman Richard
Kay Thomas	Yatey Elisha
Lane Mr George	Wizard Owen
Nelson Miss Matilda P	Warren H P
Miller A K and M Jane	Whitney James
Mason Joe	Welch O A
Miller Mrs Amanda	White Andrew Jackson
Miller Mrs Sarah C	Willard Hiram A
Moore Joseph C	Weight George
Matherly R J	Waer Charley D 3
Morriss Miss Acenia	Wansides Jacob
McNeil Miss Elizabeth 2	Wesley Anthony D
McFarlane J Jno	Woods R S
McClain Mrs Margaret	Woodward J

YANKEE DOODLE

Yankee Doodle goes to town,
And so does everybody.
And buy their goods of SMITH & WADE.
And don't get "stuck" on shoddy.

BECAUSE

SMITH & WADE

Don't keep shoddy goods. *They* are not selling out at cost. *Their* stock is not going to be closed out in sixty days. Quite the reverse to the contrary; on the other side, if you please. They have settled down in Salem for a permanent, legitimate business, and deal in everything you can think of, and thousands of things no one else but them ever would think of until they needed them; and their business is increasing enormously every month.

They now offer for sale—

ON FIRST FLOOR.	UP STAIRS.	IN WARE-HOUSE.
A splendid stock of DRY GOODS	An immense stock of Wagon, Buggy and Sulky TIMBERS.	The largest stock and best assortment of IRON & STEEL
Salem and Org'n City Factory Clothing	Iron and Hickory AXLES, THIMBLES.	Wagon & Buggy IRONS,
GROCERIES,	SKEINS,	Heavy HARDWARE!
HARDWARE,	EASTERN ASH Hickory and Poplar PLANK	CABLE and Log-Chains!
Boots & Shoes,	Blacksmith and Wagon-Makers' Tools.	ROPE,
CROCKERY,	Plows,	NAILS,
NOTIONS,	Wheelbarrows,	Etc., Etc.,
Etc., Etc.	Grain Cradles, Scythes, Swaths Rakes, Etc. Etc. etc., etc.	Ever offered in Salem.
300,000 SHINGLES	All at Portland prices and half cent per lb. for freight added.	YEW POSTS
that are not *shavings*, on hand and to arrive.		that are not *splitters*, always for sale.

Then everybody keep it up.
And call and see them often.
They're always ready (so is Jim)
Hard prices for to "soften"

They work themselves, and pay no rents
And always keep a kicking;
And in trading goods for poultry eggs
You'll find they don't say chicken.

SMITH & WADE,

Commercial Street.

SALEM, - - - - - - OREGON.

18

UNITED STATES TAX NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL LIST having been placed in my hand for collection, notice is hereby given that I will attend at the following places, at the times stated, to receive Taxes and issue Licenses: At my office in Salem, Marion county, from 1st to 10th July; at Corvallis, Benton county, 13th and 14th July; at Dallas, Polk county, 20th and 21st July; Amity, Yamhill county, 25th, Dayton 26th, Lafayette 27th, McMinville 28th of July. Ten per cent mileage will be added when persons do not attend at the time stated.

Salem, June 28th, 1866.

R. C. CRAWFORD,
18w3 Dept'y Collector Internal Revenue.

Notice to the Sick.

ADVICE FREE AT CLARK'S DRUG STORE, opposite the Post Office. No extra charge for medicine.

AGUE CURED FOR $2 50 AND WARRANTED.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Polk, and to me directed, by the Clerk of said Court, in favor of J. H. Robb and against P. P. Hooker, for want of personal property to satisfy the same, I have levied upon and will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the Court-House door in Dallas, in said county, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST, A. D. 1866, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of said day, all the right, title, and interest of said Hooker of, in, and to the following described premises, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in the county of Polk and State of Oregon, and known and designated on the plats and surveys of the United States as Notification No 2289, Claim No. 47, T. 8 S. R. 5 W. Willamette meridian, and more particularly described as beginning 24.82 chs E. and 20.00 chs S. of the N. W. corner Section 5, T. 8 S. R. 5 W., running thence S. 80.00 chs. thence E. 40.00 chs., thence N. 80.00 chs. thence W. 40.00 chs to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres, more or less, the same being the land sold by Robert Guthrie to J. H. Robb and wife; also one other tract situate in the county and State aforesaid, and known and designated on the plats and surveys of the United States as Claim No 48, Notification No. 2262, being in Section 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10, T. 8 S. R. 5 W., containing 640 acres, more or less; also one other tract situate in said county and State, and known and designated on the plats and surveys of the United States as a part of Claim No 52, in T. 8 S. of R. 6 W. and Notification No 2267, and more particularly described as beginning 20.00 chs N. of the S. W. corner of Claim No. 52 the same being 12.94 chs N. and 6.84 chs W. of the S. W. corner of the S. E. quarter of Section one (1) in said township, running thence E. 40.00 chs, thence N 20.00 chs, thence W. 40.00 chs, thence S. 20.00 chs to the place of beginning, containing 80 acres, the said tract being the N. half of the land sold by M. P. Gilliam to John Nichols and wife; also one other tract described as follows, to wit: All those certain premises situate in said county and State, and described particularly thus: Claim No. 46 Section 31, T 7 S. R 4 W, and Claim No 37, Section 6, T 8 S R 4 W of the Will. mette meridian, beginning at a point 25.50 chs E and 5.26 chs N of the S W corner of Section 31 T 7 S R 4 W, thence E 49.22 chs, thence S 71.12 chs, thence W 25.11 chs, thence N 71.12 chs to the place of beginning, containing 321 12-100 acres, more or less, being the land conveyed to the heirs of Cyrus C. Hooker, deceased, as set forth in Certificate No. 84, Notification 116—to be sold to satisfy said execution, costs, and accruing costs. I. M. BUTLER,

Dallas, June 23, 1866w4:15 Sheriff Pol