The Oregon Statesman.

SALEM, MONDAY, AUG. 13, 1866.

TO THE READERS OF THE STATESMAN.

This issue will close my connection with the *Oregon Statesman*. In closing my relation to the readers of the *Statesman*, I must be permitted to thank them for the many expressions of approbation and encouragement which they have frequently bestowed. To the members of the Press throughout the State I return my grateful acknowledgments, for their consideration and courtesy, even beyond my deserts; but to no one am I so much indebted as to Mr. D. W. Craig, who has labored for so many years, not only on the *Statesman*, but for our noble cause generally.

With this parting salutation, allow me to exhort the Union readers of the *Statesman* to steadfastly maintain and support the Union party. Permit nothing to seduce you from a hearty support of that party and those principles which have preserved the honor and integrity of the nation, and enforced liberty and law throughout all its borders. It should be borne in mind that, if we divide into "Johnson men" or "Radicals," into "Douglas Democrats" or "Republicans," we but abandon the field of politics to the control of unmitigated Copperheads. But if we adhere to a strict performance of what is right, there can be no excuse for division, and victory will remain with us. Let us stand, not for men, but for principles—for equality, justice and the right. Let us maintain the Union party with undivided counsels, the champion and defender of liberty. It is the inspiration of every patriotic hope, the guarantee of every man's rights, the conservator of impartial justice, and the sheet-anchor of the future peace and perpetuity of the nation.

J. GASTON.

THE NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

The late murderous riot in New Orleans will arouse the American people to a new sense of the dangerous elements now slumbering like a volcano in the South. We recollect but few parallels to this wholesale murder in the history of the world, and certainly none in the history of any enlightened nation, which have surpassed it in point of cruel and brutal ferocity. In all ages and in all countries civil wars have been marked by such cruel massacres, and it is the disgrace of the Southern armies that a Fort Pillow massacre of disarmed soldiers and defenseless prisoners must be recorded on the page of American history; but, save in the religious persecutions of the middle ages and a few black spots in the history of England and Ireland, no country, in time of peace, has been disgraced with such an appalling outrage as this one enacted in the city of New Orleans. It is a disgrace to American civilization, if the elements which have produced it can be called American. Not less than one hundred and fifty persons have been shot down in cold blood, or inhumanly beaten to death by the infuriated "chivalry." Of these murdered men, some forty are white men of the highest respectability. Look at Governor Hahn. He was the leader of the Douglas party in Louisiana in 1860, and always maintained his allegiance to his country. Of him we might say, as Milton said of the seraph:

> "Faithful found,
> Among the faithless, faithful only he;
> Among innumerable false, unmoved,
> Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
> His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal."

Such was his patriotic devotion to the cause of his country, that, when President Lincoln invited the loyal men of Louisiana to re-establish a State Government, in 1864, Mr. Hahn was almost unanimously chosen Governor. He was not a negro suffrage man, nor obnoxious in any respect, save as a devoted and fearless friend of the Union. And yet this man, although attending the place of the Convention as a mere spectator, is set upon by the mob and the traitor police, and made the target of every rebel revolver and bowie-knife! Such a scene of violence, bloodshed and murder would be impossible in any Northern city. There is no possible combination of provocations which could have produced it in Chicago or New York. We must find the cause of this massacre in the old cause of all our national troubles, the evil genius of Human Slavery. The history of slavery has ever been reproduced in such hellish crimes as this. It is this all-pervading canker which silently but steadily destroyed all love of country, all national honor, and every vestige of respect for the memory and deeds of 1776, in the slave States; and then, when no longer able to rule the nation, traitorously resolved to ruin it, and wipe it from the map of Christendom. So it has been in every nation which has in the least ever given either its substance or spirit a lodgment. It was the infernal promptings of slavery which filled the Nile with the putrid carcasses of those which it scourged to untimely death on the lotus plains of the Pyramids. It was slavery that crimsoned the hills of Hellas, in one terrible night of the massacre of the patriot Helots. In our own nation, it has filled the land with mourning, reduced the people of twelve great States to poverty and ruin, converted smiling fields into deserts, and set the country back a quarter of a century. The substance of the people has been devoured, armies have been eaten up, and men educated to the profession of pirates and assassins. In all this work of desolation, the very spirit of slavery has cropped out at every step. It inaugurated as its servants and ministers, Starvation at Andersonville, Yellow Fever at Nassau, Poisoning at the Croton Water Works, and foul Assassination at Washington. It was the fiendish spirit of slavery which slew the nation's beloved President; and it is that spirit—the unconquered spirit of slavery—which yet disturbs the nation's peace. Slavery has yet its admirers, and they ought to be accursed of God and man. It has its apologists, and they are idiots, petty tyrants and unhung murderers. It has also, thank God! its open enemies. They are millions of freemen, and they will never cease their warfare upon this fell monster of the "sum of all villainies" until its spirit and memory have been purged from the land.

A GREAT CRIME.—Speaking of the crime of the Democratic party in opposing the war for the Union, in a late speech, Gov. Morton, of Indiana, justly depicts it as follows:

"The Democratic party has committed a crime for which history has no pardon and the memories of men no forgetfulness; whose colors grow darker from age to age, and for which the execrations of mankind become more bitter from generation to generation."

WHITE PINE LUMBER.—One of the Quartzville teams brought out on a late trip, some six hundred feet of white pine lumber, perfectly clear stuff, and equal to any of the Maine pine. It was manufactured at the Quartzville saw mill and is to be used at the Salem Foundry for Patterns.

"POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BED-FELLOWS."

No maxim in the political world is oftener verified than that. In 1832 the people witnessed a remarkable illustration of this maxim, when Daniel Webster and Henry Clay joined hands with Andrew Jackson to overthrow the Calhoun party of the South. Not less remarkable, was the combination between Stephen A. Douglas and John W. Forney on one side and the Republican leaders on the other, to overthrow the Buchanan dynasty in 1857, upon the Kansas question. The extraordinary shifting of places in political ranks, in 1860, is not to be set down to ordinary political considerations, or personal motives. There was a higher consideration than any mere political idea or inducement, for all those who left their position in the Democratic ranks to join with the Republicans in the formation of the Union party. In fact, in most cases of leading Democrats now in the Union party, their first connection with the party was made under the stars and stripes on the battle field, or bivouac, while marching upon the rebel enemies of the country. Glorious old Ben Butler, who voted for Jeff. at Charleston, signalized his enrollment in the Union party by marching straight from Massachusetts to the defence of Washington, in continently tramping down "My Maryland" on the route. John A. Dix went into the Union party by ordering the Lieutenant to "shoot any man on the spot, who attempts to haul down the American Flag." Douglas joined, by issuing that clarion cry to his friends and countrymen: "There are now but two parties—*patriots and traitors*. Stand by Abraham Lincoln—stand by the government." Such were the watchwords, and such the conduct of men at the formation of the Union party. Is it any wonder, that it has been triumphant? Patriotism was the chief corner stone of our party; and this is the great reason demanding its maintenance. Such being its origin, and its principles, it was not strange to see Douglas and Lincoln, Banks and Butler, Seward and Johnson on the same platform.

But there was another class of men who made no change themselves, but who were nevertheless carried by the events and duties of the times, into very unenviable political fellowship. Those Democrats who preferred their party organization to their country, soon found themselves in close alliance with the rebels and traitors. All they had to do to get into the company and fellowship of the traitors, was to remain "neutral" as they called it, or cry out "c-o-m-p-r-o-m-i-s-e." All Jeff. asked was to be "let alone," and Lane, O'Meara and Vallandigham agreed to that—"Let him alone." The war was unconstitutional in their opinion, and the government could not coerce anybody, and so Jeff. was in the full tide of glorious success, so far as any Democrat was concerned; and if Democracy had ruled, the Southern Confederacy would have been established to day, and the Union dissolved.

If a man don't want to be enrolled among traitors and secessionists, he must look well to his politics. We are told that Satan presents his wicked designs and evil purposes in a great variety of cunningly devised temptations, and often makes the "worse appear the better cause." So it is with old Jeff. the Prince of political darkness in this country. He is determined to regain his power, or the power, his slaveholding party formerly wielded, by some means, and there is no telling in what kind of disguise it will come. Union men must be careful that they are not led astray by false doctrines. We cannot take any great man, in any party as a reliable leader of his party. He may finally get his price for misleading those who follow him, and then skilfully go over to his former opponents. The only safe rule is to carefully sift every political measure, and see if squares with right and justice. Try it by your own conscience, and if that approves, then it will be safe to adopt it.

THE NEW ORLEANS IMBROGLIO.—The New Orleans riot has produced quite an entanglement of authorities and jurisdictions. We have no current and connected history of the re-establishment of civil government in Louisiana, so as to enable us to judge of the character and authority of its present State government. In pursuance of Lincoln's proclamation, of his policy authorizing a State government upon a basis of one tenth loyal population, the loyal people of Lousiana held an election on the 22nd of February 1864 and elected a Convention to remodel the State Constitution, and also elected Michael Hahn Governor. That Convention provided for its reassembling upon the call of its presiding officer, and is doubtless the same convention which recently met at New Orleans, and which gave rise to the riot. But whether Gov. J. Madison Wells, referred to in the dispatches, as the present Governor of the State, and who ordered an election to fill vacancies, is the successor to Gov. Hahn under the "Lincoln government," or whether he is the successor of somebody appointed by President Johnson, we are not able to say. He seems to be a loyal man, and to have acted in good faith. From the dispatches, it appears that General Sheridan looked upon the Convention as somewhat revolutionary, although he did not feel authorized to interfere with it until some cause had been given by its proceedings, which so far as we are informed never was done, and therefore the Convention did not break or disturb the peace in any way, according to Sheridan. The General seems to have taken decided objections to President Johnson sending his instructions to the Attorney General instead of Gov. Wells, and from this we infer that Sheridan regards Gov. Wells as the proper authority.

MILITARY INSPECTION.—General Ingalls, formerly Quartermaster at Fort Vancouver, and lately Chief Quartermaster of the army of the Potomac, recently arrived at Portland, on a tour of inspection of the forts, etc. We also see by the Walla Walla *Statesman* that Gen. Sackett, of the Engineer Corps, is in the upper country, examining the military wagon roads of the Western Department.

A COPPERHEAD MOB.—Recently, after a session by the Clymer Club, in York, Pennsylvania, the greater part of the audience proceded to the office of the *True Democrat*, where they threatened to mob the editor and destroy his office. They did not, however, carry out their threats, being probably satisfied to show their spite against a Union journal.

U. S. MARSHAL.—Capt. J. M. Keeler, of this city, has received the appointment of U. S. Marshal for this District, vice Wm. H. Bennett, resigned. This is a most excellent appointment, but the favor is no evidence of the appointee's politics.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—The first immigrants, the plains across this season passed through Salem last Friday

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The New York *Times'* correspondence at New Orleans writes of Monday's riot: I have already forwarded a number of disconnected dispatches relative to today's fearful carnage, and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can substantiate on the best authority. The convention met at twelve o'clock, 26 members being present, Judge R. R. Howell (since missing) in the chair. R. King Butler, also missing, moved an adjournment of the house, during which time the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The house was densely packed with freedmen, and just after the adjournment a procession containing United States flags and marching through the streets with martial music, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Central street. At this juncture the merchants all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their stores. When the procession entered the building, a squad of police followed and attempted to make arrests. A scene of the wildest confusion followed. Pistols were fired, clubs and canes were used, and brickbats flew in every direction. The Policemen claim that they were merely attempting to arrest the Canal street rioters above mentioned; but certain it is, they mounted the platform where a small body of the members remained, and one of them presented a pistol upon their using offensive language. The policemen were finally driven out of the building, leaving Gov. Hahn, Judge Powell and other gentlemen, with Mr. Clark, attached to the State Government, besides about fifty freedmen. Fortunately Gov. Wells had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird about calling out troops, Gen. Sheridan being out of town. The institution used now as the State Capitol is located in Dryade street, between Canal and Common, and when the policemen were driven out, they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal street. They rallied and drove the freedmen back to Common street, and in turn were driven back to Canal street, leaving Dryade street perfectly clear of any vestige of humanity except the bodies of three dead freedmen. Up to this time one police officer had been mortally wounded, one severely and others slightly hurt with clubs and pistols. Police reinforcements very soon appeared in Canal street, and the crowd of rioters accompanying the police, approached the Institute and commenced throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at any one they could see inside the building. At the same time a detachment of police attacked the crowd of freedmen on Common street, and after sharp firing wounding several blacks they drove them away, giving the police and mob which accompanied them full control of Dryade street. A fire engine was brought out and played on the front of the institute; for what purpose I do not know. Several attempts were made by the police to enter the building, but they were repulsed. The ammunition of the men in the institute seemed to give out about this time, as they did not fire any more, and they attempted to escape through the rear of the institute into Barrowe street, but were met and either arrested or shot down. They also attempted to escape through the alley which runs from Dryade street to Barrowe on the Canal street side. I don't know that any freedmen succeeded in getting away from the building alive, although I saw several at a considerable distance from it, being marched to police headquarters. I think that every one that tried to escape from it was killed. I saw several brought into the alley above mentioned, and after they fell I saw crowds of ruffians beating them as they were dying. The policemen, whatever their orders, behaved well toward the white prisoners, comparatively speaking. A. M. Fisk was the first member of the convention captured, and I am happy to say that although the police could not prevent the crowd from abusing him badly, they did keep him from being lynched. As Fisk was being carried under guard they got a rope ready to hang him but the guard drove the crowd away with their pistols. The next member arrested was Capt. Hayner, a Texas scout for our army during the war. The crowd had been taught a lesson and did not interfere with him although they grumbled deeply as he passed through, calling them "rebels," "traitors," and other pet names. Governor Hahn succeeded in getting into the hands of the police unhurt out of the building where he had been, not as a member, but as one of the most prominent men in the State. While he was under guard, however, some coward shot him through the back of his head, inflicting a dangerous wound, and he was also stabbed, then placed in a hack and carried to police headquarters, where I saw him in confinement. He was very pale, and blood ran down his face from the wound which seemed to have reached his left temple. Mr. Doute, who had the reputation of being the most violent negro suffrage man in the South, and who certainly was most violent in February last, was killed while attempting to get away. I am told that a policeman shot him in the back, and after he fell, the crowd jumped on him and cut him horribly with knives. John Henderson and other members of the Convention were also hurt and wounded by stray shots, as the papers say, but more likely by the men while on their way to the station house. The riot commenced at 12:15 and ended at 3 o'clock. At 4 P. M. the military, under General Baird, appeared and took possession of the whole city before night. The riot was confined to Dryade, Barrowe, Common, Carondelet and Canal streets, and the buildings and yards all around the common. I saw freedmen shot dead on all of the above streets, except Canal, who could have been arrested uninjured. How many have been killed, wounded, or even arrested, it is impossible to say, but is estimated at one hundred freedmen and twenty-five whites killed and wounded, and one hundred altogether, arrested. The substantial men of the city deplore the occurrence, but all are violent in their expressions, some glorying in the murder of Doute, and others in the murder of the freedmen.

Chicago, August 4.—The Cincinnati *Commercial's* correspondent telegraphs from New Orleans on the 3d, that there have been no riots of any importance, although minor difficulties are constantly occurring. Too much blame has been laid on negroes by Southern accounts. The special police force should bear the blame. At first a fair statement of officers could not be got through secessionists carefully guarding the telegraph office. This unhappy condition of political affairs exists everywhere throughout Louisiana. The rigid enforcement of the civil rights law by Commissioner Shannon, whom Judge Abell attempted to repress a few weeks ago, when he was himself repressed by Gen. Sheridan, caused deep ill feeling and the call of the Convention precipitated bloodshed, as soon as it was known that the President would sustain the courts, Judge Abell having already declared on the bench, that the members should be arrested. Louisiana is for war or reconstruction.

Chicago, August 4.—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says the course of the President in connection with the outbreak at New Orleans cannot certainly meet with approval at the North. The result shows, his reply to the Lieutenant Governor, that the Courts should be sustained by the military, interpreted by the enemies of the convention as an invitation to go forward and break it up. He now, after learning the details of the massacre, telegraphs, not to the Governor, but to the Attorney General of the State, to use sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in suppressing all illegal or unlawful assemblies who resort or assume to exercise any power of authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. Nothing said about suppressing the angry mob who were having control of the city; but what will strike the reader as most significant in this dispatch is the manner in which the existence of the Governor is ignored. The fact that President Johnson now allows the military to interfere in the case of the New Orleans Convention is not calculated to soothe the enemies of his policy when they recollect that he refused such assistance when asked by Governor Brownlow though General Thomas in the case of the Nashville Legislature. If his reconstruction policy has any virtue or force whatever, then Mr. Johnson has no right to interfere in one case more than another.

Washington Aug. 4.—Rumors have been circulating for several days that attempts were being made to cause the removal of Secretary McCulloch, and it is now pretty well understood that the movement dates from Wall street, and is based on purely financial grounds. No name of his successor is mentioned, and indeed a successor is hardly probable.

The Secretary of war has received orders for the mounting of one thousand Indian Scouts, namely, 600 on the plains and 200 each on the Pacific coast and in Texas.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Attorney General Stanberry has given his opinion that the nominations rejected by the Senate can legally be made by the president during the recess of Congress.

The president has appointed Wm. T. Johnson Collector of Port of Philadelphia, and O. B. Slonnaker, three times rejected, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the same city.

Secretary Yancey has, under the law passed at the late session of Congress, appointed J. Ross Browne Commissioner to collect mining statistics in the States and Territories West of the Rocky Mountains. He will proceed to the Pacific coast by the steamer on the 14th. This is an important mission and will embrace the statistics of the products of bullion, the population are engaged in mining, description of mineral lands, the capital engaged and cost of labor.

An application has been made to the General Land Office to have the land which will be occupied by the Sutras tunnel through the Comstock Lode of the Nevada gold mine withdrawn from the market.

Chicago, August 4.—The following are additional delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, in part, from Virginia: Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brackenborough, Thos. S. Flournoy, A. H. Stuart and Edgar Snowden. From South Carolina, Jas. L. Orr, Benj. Farron and D. L. Wardlaw. From Connecticut, J. Dixon, Jas. E. English and Lorn P. Waldo. From Oregon, S. Seymour. From Delaware, Joseph P. Comegys.

New York, August 3.—The *Commercial's* money article says the slight reaction in stocks noted yesterday, continues to-day. Government securities are quiet but steady. Reports are current that private dispatches have been received quoting 5-20's at London yesterday at 68, but we are unable to authenticate the rumors. The reports that large orders were received by the cable yesterday for 5-20's appears to have been intended for an effect upon the gold premium. Large shipments of bonds will, however, be made to-morrow. At the board, quotations for Government securities were unchanged, except for old 5-20's, which were ¼ lower.

New York, August 3.—Five messages from Europe by the cable were received to-day.

Ottawa, C. W., August 3.—Complimentary greetings have passed through the Atlantic cable between the Queen's and the Canadian Government. One of the messages took only eleven minutes to pass from New Foundland to London.

New Orleans, August 3.—Martial law has been withdrawn. The grand Jury has found indictments against 25 members of the Convention, and their trial before Judge Abell will proceed.

Major-General Francis Herron, the Iowa soldier of Democratic antecedents, who had settled on the Red river since the termination of the war, was lately appointed a delegate from Louisiana to the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Abel and General Dick Taylor belong to the same delegation. General Herron publishes the following letter:

New Orleans, July 31.—To the Chairman Democratic Central Committee—Dear Sir:—After the scenes of yesterday, which I witnessed, I most respectfully decline acting as a member of the delegation appointed by your Committee to attend the Philadelphia Convention. I believe the fate of the State to be settled by yesterday's action, and any attempt to improve matters just now would, in my oppinion, be useless.

Respectfully yours,
F. J. HERRON.

Chicago, August 3.—The following dispatch was published in New York on Wednesday morning, and was not telegraphed west:

Washington, July 30, 1866.—To Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of Louisiana:—You will call on General Sheridan, or whoever may be in command, for sufficient force to sustain the civil authorities in the suppression of any illegal or unlawful assembly, who keep, or assume to exercise, any power or authority without first having obtained the consent of the people of the State. If there is to be a Convention let it be composed of delegates chosen from the people of the whole State. The people must be first consulted. Any changing of the ordinances and laws of the State of Louisiana is usurpation, and must not be tolerated. The law and the Constitution must be sustained, and thereby peace and order.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

New York, Aug. 7.—Mr. McCulloch's statement of the National Debt causes considerable comment. It appears that the total debt on the 1st of August, was $2,770,416,608, from which deduct $137,327,302, cash in treasury. The cash is divided as follows: Coin, $61,332,126; currency, $75,995,206. The debt includes $118,000,000, temporary loan. The papers demand the reason why Mr. McCulloch does not pay it and save the $6,000,000 annual interest. Brown Bros., and thirty-three other Wall street firms, mainly branches of European houses, unite in a published letter to Mr. McCulloch urging him to sell the coin not needed to meet the interest on the public debt.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—The Illinois Republican State Convention at Springfield, yesterday, nominated Gen John A. Logan for Congress, and considers it the supreme power in the matter of reconstruction.

Chicago, August 9.—Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, publishes a big letter addressed to the President on the subject of the constitution and the late riot. He declares the riot was long since planned by Mayor Monroe, and had its move in the same rebellious feeling which plunged the country into civil war, and whose flame is not yet extinguished in the breasts of the former slaveholding aristocracy.

New York, August 7.—The total number of deaths in the city last week was 949, of which 21 were from cholera.

The steamer General Lytle, a mail boat between Cincinnati and Louisville, burst her boiler near Madison, Indiana, yesterday afternoon. Twenty persons were killed and seventy or eighty badly scalded.

Chicago, August 8.—Senator Conness goes to Europe this week, and will be absent three months. He sails this steamer.

The Faneuil Convention at Boston yesterday appointed Robt. C. Winthrop, Isaac Davis, John Quincy Adams, Couch and E. Bailey among the delegates to Philadelphia. The several delegates to the Philadelphia Convention now at Washington protest against Vallandigham's participation in its proceedings, and say he has notoriety enough now.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: Cornelius Cole declines to be a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from California, and does not approve of the movement.

New York, Aug. 7.—The returns of the Kentucky election yesterday indicate a majority of over 20,000 for Duvall for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, over General Hobson. Duvall is put up by Pendleton and Vallandigham, and Hobson by Senator Guthrie.

Louisville, Aug. 9.—Sixty-nine counties give Duvall for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, 39,000 maj. Only five counties give Hobson a majority. A special election will shortly be held for members of Congress. Rousseau declines re-election, as he intends to locate permanently at Washington.

Cincinnati, August 6.—The Cholera has assumed an epidemic form. Since August 1st 64 deaths have been reported. Yesterday the number of deaths reached 24. The cases now occurring are not malignant, the weather being cool and unfavorable. The thermometer this morning marked but 64.

Washington, August 6.—Gen. Sheridan has telegraphed three dispatches to Gen. Grant, only one of which has been published. The other two are said to be worded in quite a different strain, and that he objects to the dispatches telegraphed by the President to Attorney Gen. Herron on the 30th.

The statement of the public finances on the 1st of August show a revenue for the year of $277,500,000, with $137,000,000 in cash in the treasury. The net reduction of the public debt since a year ago is $24,000,000.

New York, August 6.—The cholera has not seemingly abated. For the 24 hours to 7 o'clock last evening, 29 official cases and nine deaths were reported. Three deaths of previously reported cases had occurred at Governor's Island.

Doctor J. G. Kreischbaum, of Corvallis, has applied to the proper department for letters patent for a machine having "perpetual motion."

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing. You cannot be bald or grey, and neither time nor sickness can blemish your Hair, if you use them. Sold by all Druggists.

Agents, Hostetter, Smith, & Dean, San Francisco.

Special Notices.

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 envelope. Address

J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
1yr16:18 Howard Association Philadelphia, Pa.

The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay street,
1y19 San Francisco.

Hope for the Afflicted—In another part of this paper will be found the advertisement of the celebrated Institute established by Dr. J. C. Young, in 1850. In this age of deceit and charlatanism, it is a boon to the suffering to point out to them where they are sure of obtaining the wished for relief and cure. Under the care of the skillful Doctor, the sick and troubled can divest themselves of their burdens of pain and shame, lay aside their cross, and secure health and happiness. If you are sick or in trouble, do not hesitate. Read the advertisement and follow the advice. Do not forget the number, nor the manner of directing your letter. CONSULTATION OFFICE, 586 Washington street, San Francisco. 1y15:19

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

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HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,

TROCHES ARE USED ALWAYS WITH GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than any other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. 6m42

Luxuriant Growth and Beauty to the Hair.
Mrs. S. A. Allen's
World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair,

Rendering it soft, silky, and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall, and never fails to restore **grey hair to its natural color, and produce a luxuriant growth.**

For sale by all Druggists.
Agents, Hostetter, Smith & Dean, San Francisco. 6m

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTER-MASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., August 3rd, 1866.

THE PUBLIC PROPERTY AT FORT YAMHILL and Siletz Block House, Oregon; Forts Cascades and Chehalis, W. T., will be sold at public auction, on the days hereinafter specified.

The property consists of officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, cook houses, blacksmith shops, carpenters' shops, store houses, stables, bake houses, etc., etc.

Terms cash, in U. S. Legal Tenders, at time of sale.

The property at Fort Yamhill will be sold on the 20th of August, 1866, at 12 M.

The property at Siletz Block House will be sold on the 18th of August, 1866, at 10 A. M.

The property at Fort Cascades will be sold on the 20th of August, 1866, at 10 A. M.

The property at Fort Chehalis, W. T., will be sold on the 1st of September, 1866, at 12 M.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lt. Colonel and Chief Qr. Master
Department of Columbia.

August 13, 1866.

Lost—$10 Reward.

A COLT'S REVOLVER—six-shooter, No. 20144; end of the muzzle worn, and the screw that holds the cock on broke half off. The above reward will be paid for the return of the pistol to me, or at the *Statesman* office.

W. R. ANDERSON.

Salem, Aug. 13, 1866. 24w1pd

PICTURES, PICTURES!

A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY

FOR NINETY DAYS!

Cheaper than the Cheapest

To make room for alterations, the stock must be cleared in ninety days, and during that time I will take Pictures cheaper than any other gallery in the State.

Montgomery's Gallery,

SALEM, OREGON.

21w3

Notice of Final Settlement.

In County Court, Marion County, Oregon. August term, 1866. Estate of Nathan S. Hunt, dec'd.

JAMES HUNT, administrator of said estate, having this day filed his accounts in said Court, praying a final settlement of the same, it is therefore ordered by the Court that Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 1866, be set apart for the hearing of said application, at the Court-House in Salem, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and file their objections to the same, if any they have.

Salem, August 7, 1866.
24w4pd JOHN C. PEEBLES, Co. Judge.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In County Court, Polk County, State of Oregon. August Term, 1866. Estate of John C. Jackson, dec'd.

C. C. CRAM, administrator of said estate, having this day filed his accounts in said Court praying a final settlement of the same, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate, that the said application will be heard and determined at the Court-House in Dallas, on Tuesday the 4th day of September, A. D. 1866.

W. C. WHITSON, Co. Judge.

August 6, 1866. 24w4

ESTRAY NOTICE—Taken up, by J. N. Griffin, one dark bay HORSE, 14 hands high, about 8 years old, heavy mane and tail, white stripe in face, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, shod all round, with a halter on. Aug. 4, 1866. Scio, Linn Co., Ogn. 24*

REDINGTON & CO.'s

Essence of Jamaica Ginger

THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise: for whilst it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to Nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

STOP THAT COUGHING

SOME OF YOU CAN'T, AND WE PITY you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefitted by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup

and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest Panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup

has cured thousands and it will cure YOU if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompany every bottle of

NEWELL'S
Pulmonary Syrup

REDINGTON & CO. Agents, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Are made from FRESH Fruits. Each bottle holds twice as much as any other brand in the market, consequently they are the cheapest and the best. USE NO OTHER.

REDINGTON & CO. Agents for the Pacific coast.

MARTHA WASHINGTON
HAIR
RESTORER

THIS is a wonderful discovery, and stands above comparison with any other article for the Hair ever brought before the public.

A PERFECT

Hair Restorer and Hair Dresser

Both combined in one.

1st. Is not a Dye.
2d. Will not color the skin.
3d. Will restore Gray Hair to a beautiful Black, Brown, Auburn, or whatever might have been its original color, and cause it to assume its former beauty.
4th. Will cure all Humors and Diseases of the scalp.
5th. Will remove Dandruff and Scurf from the head, and keep the hair moist and silk-like in its appearance as in youthful days.
6th. Will promote a healthy growth.
7th. Will prevent it from falling off, and cause it to grow on bald heads where there is life and vitality at the roots, but where these are gone there is no hope of success.
8th. The best testimony that can be given will be found inside of each bottle.

Warranted to do all we claim for it or the money refunded after using two bottles. Try it and be convinced.

Sold everywhere.

PRICE, $1.

SIMONDS & CO., Proprietors,
FITZWILLIAM, N. H.

INCORPORATED.................JAN. 18th, 1866.

OREGON
IRON WORKS,

Corner of Morrison and Seventh Sts., Portland.

THIS Company have lately enlarged their works, and by the introduction of the most improved Machinery and Tools, are fully able to compete with any Iron Works on the coast, both in character of work and their facilities for executing contracts and orders promptly for any kind of Machinery required, embracing—

MARINE, STATIONARY and PORTABLE ENGINES and BOILERS;
BATTERIES of any required weight;
WHEELER & RANDALL'S FOUNTAIN, and MOORE'S GRINDERS and AMALGAMATORS;
Hungerford's CONCENTRATORS, SHOES and DIES;
FLOURING and SAW MILL WORK;
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS;
Leffel & Myers' AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEELS;
Shafting and Pulleys; Iron Fronts, Doors and Shutters, and

All Kinds of Machinery and Castings.

For the convenience of parties ordering Machinery of us, we furnish, at the lowest market prices, Battery Screens, Copper Plates, Leather and Rubber Belting.

A. C. GIBBS, Pres't.
E. S. MORGAN, Sec'y. 24tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution and order of sale on foreclosure of mortgage, issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, and to me directed, wherein John X. Smith and Mary Smith are plaintiffs, and P. C. Keizur and Mary Keizur and G. C. Arnold are defendants, commanding me to make sale of the property described in the decree and foreclosure—wherefore, I have levied upon all the right, title and interest of said P. C. Keizur and Mary Keizur, which they now have or have had at any time since the 12th day of October, 1861, in and to the real estate described in said decree as follows, to-wit:—"Situate in Marion county, State of Oregon; Notification No. 349, Certificate No. 1109, and the fractional S. W. one fourth of the S. E. one-fourth of section 11, in T. 7 S., R. 3 W. of the Willamette meridian, containing 5 and 13 100 acres; and the fractional N. one half of section 14, T. 7 S., R. 3 W., containing 117 and 97 100 acres; and river lot No. 1, in section 15, T. 7 S., R. 3 W., containing 40 and 28-100 acres—making in all 163 and 38 100 acres—together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging,—and will proceed to sell the same at public auction, at the Court House door in Salem, in said county and State, on Monday, the 10th day of September, 1866, at the hour of one o'clock p.m., or so much thereof as will be necessary to satisfy the plaintiffs' demand, amounting to six hundred and eighty three and twenty-five one hundredths dollars [$683 25], and interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 20th day of June, 1866, together with costs.

J. J. MURPHY, Sheriff of Marion county.
Salem, August 11, 1866. 24w4

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on or about the 20th day of July, a CHILD'S WAGON, with willow box, black top. I will give the above reward for the recovery or any information of said wagon.

I. V. MOSSMAN
Salem, Aug 13, 1866. 24tf

THE

Pacific Coast Business Directory
For 1866.

Price, Five Dollars—Payable on delivery of the work.

Containing the

Names, Business and Address of all Merchants, Manufacturers and Professional Men,

In the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, the Territories of Washington, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, and Montana, and the Colonies of Vancouver & British Columbia.

ALSO,

Lists of the Commercial, Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining, Petroleum, Railroad, Telegraph, Banking and Insurance Companies,

In operation at the present time in the above States and Territories. The work will also contain carefully prepared statistical tables of the resources and products of each county, which will render the work

A Valuable and Reliable Medium of Reference,

And will supply a want felt every day by the business men of this coast.

Compiled by the Editor of the *San Francisco Directory, State Register, etc.*

In announcing the above enterprise, the compiler deems it unnecessary to refer more particularly to its contents. He would state, however, that it shall be his aim to present a work of practical utility to all who are interested in the development of the resources of the Pacific Coast. For the fulfillment of this, he respectfully refers to the different compilations issued under his charge for the past ten years.

HENRY G. LANGLEY, Publisher,
22w3 612 Clay Street, San Francisco.

NEW DRUG STORE

Union Block, Salem, Oregon.

W. K. RIGBY,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,

Patent Medicines,

AND ALL KINDS OF

PURE LIQUORS!

Put up expressly

For Medicinal Use.

Trusses, Shoulder-Braces,

ALL KINDS OF

PERFUMERY

AND

Fancy Articles!

SODA, CREAM TARTAR,

WASHING POWDER,

Baking Powder, Sago,

TAPIOCA,

BIRD SEED,

DOMESTIC DYES,

—AND—

EVERYTHING

usually kept in

A First-Class Drug Store!

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS

AND

FAMILY MEDICINES

Carefully Prepared by

A COMPETENT APOTHECARY.

W. K. RIGBY.

SALEM, July 23, 1866. 21tf

Sale of Mining Stock.

THERE remains unpaid of assessment No. 7, levied on the capital stock of the Santiam Gold and Silver Mining Company, on the 22d day of June, 1866, the following amounts, to wit:

NAMES.	No. Certif.	No. Shares	Amount	NAMES.	No. Certif.	No. Shares	Amount
Andrews Wm	601	2	$2½	Hoyt J H	685	2	$2½
"	602	2	2½	Howard Solinda	265	1	1¼
"	603	2	2½	Jessup S R	567	25	31¼
"	604	1	1¼	Mallory R	6	1	1¼
"	605	1	1¼	"	8	1	1¼
Brown Jas.	719	4	2½	Marshall John	356	1	1¼
"	840	1	1¼	"	357	1	1¼
"	848	5	6¼	Masters Wm	358	1	1¼
Byrne L	140	1	1¼	"	276	2	6
"	345	1	1¼	Marshall Wm	361	5	6¼
"	466	1	1¼	Morse H B	459	5	6¼
Buckingham A L	587	7	8¾	Miller Jas	501	2	2½
Cox D W & M R	163	1	1¼	Nicklin A	533	6	7½
"	164	1	1¼	Pettys A C	651	2	2½
"	165	1	1¼	Smith J W	807	2	2½
"	166	1	1¼	Sloat H V	207	1	1¼
"	167	1	1¼	Stiers Isaac	583	2	2½
"	168	1	1¼	"	670	1	1¼
Cooper Frank	1	1	1¼	"	785	1	1¼
"	5	1	1¼	Stinson A L	765	2	2½
"	71	5	2½	Tracy E W	588	5	6¼
"	118	4	2½	"	667	5	6¼
Crandall C P	678	4	5	"	849	3	3¾
Carson & Porter	757	1	1¼	Westacott L	444	4	5
Daily Mary	317	1	1¼	"	574	2	2½
Deardorff J G	828	8	10	"	782	10	12½
Dennis T J	822	20	25	"	788	4	5
Dearborn R H	845	2	2½	Woodworth C S	431	3	3¾
Dunn R G	779	1	1¼	"	432	2	2½
Elton James	390	5	6¼	"	478	50	62½
Gray G B	884	1	1¼	Wallar O	689	2	2½
Hitchcock R	853	5	6¼	Waller G T	826	3	3¾
Huntington J W P	408	5	6¼				

Pursuant to law, and in compliance with an order of the Board of Directors of the Santiam Gold and Silver Mining Company, so many shares of each parcel of the above named stock as may be necessary therefor, will be sold for gold or silver coin, at public auction at the corner of Ferry and Commercial streets, Salem, Oregon, on the 6th day of September, 1866, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day, to pay the delinquent assessments on said stock, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

P. L. WILLIS, Secretary.
Salem, August 6, 1866. 23w5

Notice.

IS hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Davis, deceased, will apply to the County Court of Curry county, Oregon, at its next regular term, to be holden at Ellensburg, in said county, on the 1st Monday of September next, to be released from the further administration of said estate. Ellensburg, July 16th, 1866.

[22w4pd] M. RILEY,
Administrator of the estate of Geo. Davis, dec'd.

SUGAR AND PULU

From Sandwich Islands, Direct.

2656 PCKGS SUGAR.
484 BALES PULU.

JUST received, ex bark SAMUEL MERRITT, and will be sold at the lowest market rates by

McCraken, Merrill & Co.

June 25, 1866.—m1:17