THE SENTINEL.

JACKSONVILLE:
JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON,
Saturday, March 5, 1859.

AGENTS:

The following named persons are authorized to act as agents for the SENTINEL:

THOMAS BOYCE, ... San Francisco.
D. B. HANNAH, ... Oregon City.
JNO. H. SMITH, ... Lafayette.
GEO. W. CATEN, ... Salem.
N. H. LANE, ... Corvallis.
ALEX. BLAKELY, ... Eugene City.
JOHN FITZHUGH, ... Winchester.

Notice!

The subscriber is compelled to make collections from those who are indebted to him.—Therefore he again requests those who know themselves indebted to make payment, otherwise their accounts must be placed where they can be collected. W. G. T'VAULT.

Jacksonville, Oct. 16, 1858.

We Want

Money, Butter, Lard, Potatoes, Onions, Flour, Chickens, Wood; yes, we want everything that any one else wants. Those who owe for the SENTINEL, or who wish to take it, can pay in any of the above named articles. Bring them on; must eat if we work.

To the Democracy of Oregon.

The Central Committee hereby request the Democracy of the various counties in Oregon to select delegates to a general democratic Convention, to assemble at Salem, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1859, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Delegate or Representative in Congress, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed proper.

The Committee would recommend, as a basis of representation, that each county send to said convention one delegate for every 75 vots cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor, at the last election, and one vote for every fraction over 40; provided that each county shall have at least one delegate in said Convention; which basis will entitle the respective counties to delegates as follows: Marion, 10; Linn, 10; Lane, 6; Benton, 3; Polk, 5; Yamhill, 3; Clackamas, 5; Multnomah, 5; Washington, 2; Columbia, 1; Clatsop, 1; Wasco 3; Umpqua, 2; Douglas, 4; Jackson, 6; Josephine, 5; Curry, 2; Coos, 1; Tillamook, 1.

The Committee would recommend that the Democracy take early steps to secure a full representation in said Convention.

By order of the Central Committee,
J. W. NESMITH, Chairman.

Salem, O. T., Jan. 8, 1859.

Douglas County Democratic Convention.

There will be a Democratic County Convention held at Roseburg, on Saturday, the 9th day of April, 1859, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating four delegates to a Territorial Convention to be held at Salem, on the 20th April next.

The precinct meetings will be held at the places of holding the last election on Saturday, April 2d, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The respective precincts will be entitled to the following number of delegates: Calapooia, 5; Winchester 6; Deer Creek 8; Myrtle Creek 4; Looking Glass 3; Mt. Scott 3; Ten Mile 3; Canyonville 3; Cow Creek 2; Cole's Valley 3.

S. F. CHADWICK,
L. F. MOSHER,
THOMAS WHITTED,
T. W. PRATHER,
J. M. ARRINGTON,
Executive Committee.

Feb 16, 1859.

Jackson County Democratic Convention.

There will be a Democratic County Convention held at Jacksonville on Saturday, the 2d day of April next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect six delegates to attend the Territorial or State Convention to be held at Salem on the 20th day of April, 1859.

We recommended the precinct meetings be held in each precinct at the usual place of holding elections, on Saturday, the 26th day of March, 1859, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the County Convention.

Jacksonville and Sterling precincts, by a former apportionment, are entitled to four, and all other precincts three delegates each, in the Convention.

It is the desire of the Committee that there should be a general attendance and a full delegation seat from all the precincts, as there is and will be important business to transact.

JOHN S. MILLER,
S. D. VAN DYKE,
PATRICK DUNN,
County Committee.

Jacksonville, March 4th, 1859.

Democracy of Jackson County.

We publish the call of our County Committee for a Convention to be held at Jacksonville, on the 2d day of April, 1859, also, their recommendation that precinct meetings be held on the 26th of March, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to appoint delegates to the County Convention. Democrats, remember the hour, 1 o'clock, and be on hand. This is an important time, politics in Middle and Northern Oregon run high. There should be no dodging the question. Do not let one or two wire-working politicians make your delegates. Be on hand at the time and place. Remember the place where the last election was held, and there you should be on the 26th of March, 1859, at 1 o'clock precisely.

One or two men ought not to make three delegates, as is often the case where no interest is taken. The fact that the people of Southern Oregon are nearly all in favor of Gen. Lane, and sustain him from the newspaper attacks, should not lull them to sleep. There is opposition, and it may require an effort to prevent this attempt to carry personal prejudices into the principles of the Democratic party, to break down Gen. Lane.

The people of Oregon have not, nor do we believe they will surrender their rights as freemen and as Democrats, to be dictated to by any one man or newspaper. The Democracy of Oregon want no dictator, and they will have none.

This day Oregon is a State, or will remain a Territory for years to come. If admitted as a State, a candidate for Representative in Congress must be nominated on the 20th of April. Who shall he be? Discuss this matter, and send up your precinct delegates instructed.

If Oregon is not admitted as a State, we will have to elect a Delegate to Congress next June. He must be nominated on the 20th of April. Are you willing that the organized opposition to Gen. Lane shall array their forces and defeat the old hero, and for what purpose? Because of a preconcerted arrangement to dispose of him politically, that a better opportunity may occur to pull each other down. Democrats, it is only a scramble between the political opponents of Lane.

It is not our intention to say one word against any of the opponents of Lane, nor do we think it necessary, for all admit that the recent charges published against him have made him fifty per cent stronger in Southern Oregon than he was before.

Crescent City Plank and Turnpike Road.

Mr. George Cornwall, who brought the U. S. Mail from Napoleon to this place, informs us that there has been no mail or travel from Crescent City for the last three weeks. This is rather an *injunction* on that portion of the route—cause why, the snow is estimated from five to twenty feet deep. It is to be hoped that the injunction will soon be *dissolved*. It is certainly strange that this delay of communication is allowed where so much talent and legal lore is cooped up in so small a compass.

So far as the United States Mail from Crescent City to the interior is concerned, it would be much better that the route should be from Crescent City *via*. Port Orford and Coos Bay, to Scottsburg, and then out on the Military Road. That can always be travelled. But at present we must put up with sending our communications to our Crescent City friends by way of San Francisco.

ARTESIAN WELL.—Mr. Kennedy, of Polk Co., who for a couple of years (he only works in the summer) has been engaged in boaring an Artesian well on his place, has reached the depth of 250 feet. The water now forces itself within twenty-five feet of the surface. He will resume operations again in the spring.—The cost thus far has been about $1,600. This is the only Artesian well we know of in Oregon. One was commenced in Washington county, but soon abandoned.—*Statesman.*

We copy the above for the purpose of calling attention to the subject of "Artesian Wells." The farmers, miners, merchants, traders, as also the whole population of Southern Oregon are interested in procuring water to work the rich mines in the vicinity of Jacksonville and Willow Springs—the location of the country, the deep valley only about 1200 feet above tide water, surrounded by high mountains, bearing upon their summits large and extensive lakes seem to warrant the conclusion that the only *sure* and cheap process of obtaining water to work in these mines, is by making Artesian Wells—the cost is nominal, the experiment is worthy of trial, then why not some of our enterprising citizens try it.—if successful, you have accomplished that which will secure you a fortune, besides, benefiting the whole community.

WILLOW SPRINGS DIGGINGS.—Just as we have always expected, these are the best gold diggings in Southern Oregon. The claim of Martin Murphy was worked by two men nine days, and they washed out $711. Mr. Murphy sold to Dick Allen, and we learn that he is washing out from $16 to $25 a day to the hand. In fact, all the gulches and flats are paying well, besides it is a pleasant place to mine.

SNOW.—On Thursday night of this week we were again visited with snow about three inches deep, but the effects of old Sol on the 4th of March soon warmed its affections and it yielded with many a *falling* tear.

(For the SENTINEL.)

The Signs of the Times.

It is a remarkable fact that times and circumstances change according to the catagory of human events.

Jeffries was retained in office under Charles the 2d and James the 2d, Kings of England, when crime and prostitution were the most flagrant, when the bent of men's minds was alienation, distraction, innovations, and convulsions of Empire and Kingdom. Notwithstanding from the potentate down to the peasant, all knew that Jeffries whole life was devoted to hightening and darkening the pages of infamy, since his day down to the present where wisdom, virtue and a sense of moral worth centers in the highest authority given to law, there is always a cardinate sense of moral worth attached to the counsels of state. Such has ever been the genius of our own government.—Our supreme courts have always been filled with the best mouthpieces of wisdom, exemplary talent and undying patriotism, that ever a nation was blessed with since the first records of human existance. From Washington's eventful career as Chief Magistrate of this nation, the unclouded courts have been illuminated, culminating in a Marshal down to the present Chief Justice, Taney, whose constitutional wisdom has apparently eclipsed all his antecedent compeers in that celebrated decision in the case of Dred Scott. Fortunately for mankind and for our own country, our triumphant republic has so far eclipsed the Old World in its choice of rulers; we have never had a Nero, a Cromwell, a James the 2d, nor Santa Anna, to outrage the altars of humanity and give place to relentless despotism.

Our whole political career has been an envious strife for patriotism, and the best interest of whose morals and civilization will more than compare with any nation that ever graced time, we may well be proud of the present and bask in the sunshine of glorious future, whilst the unclouded future ship of state is drifting in her channel of true enlightment, we may exult in the wiles of our own exuberance. But there is a dark cloud gathering in the midst of our political horizon, dark and gloomy, pregnant with the flesh ard combining against us. They are getting in the language of one of old, quite too superstitious. They connive at the poverty of their own race, and feign to lament the condition as the most favorable to themselves and civilization to one other, and inferior race of beings, whose condition is the most favorable to themselves and to civilization of any other people on earth. The only people that live in their natural or normal atmosphere, surely these are the days of transcendentalism.

But to come to a close; as long as wisdom and patriotism are the promptings of our choice for Legislators, the way is plain, to secure us the aggrandizement of the world.

A MINER.

A wife Insurance company is proposed in London, in consequence of the constantly occurring accidents, by which ladies, owing the immensity of their dress, are either burnt to death, or have a large portion the drapery which they carry about them destroyed.

Infants count by minutes; children by days; men by years; planets by revolutions of years, comets by revolutions of ages; nature by revolutions of systems; the Eternal meditates in a perpetual present.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Military Affairs; together with Accompanying Documents.

The House of Representatives of the Territory of Oregon, on the 4th of January, 1859, passed the following resolutions, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs enquire into, and report to this House.

First. The amount of moneys received from the sale of public property.

Second. The amount paid out, to whom, and for what purpose.

Third. What amount of money remains on hand, and what disposition they propose to make of it.

Fourth. Whether by mistake or otherwise any documents submitted by the Governor, have been omitted to be printed."

Although the resolution above quoted does not specify the particular department of the government, to which the resolution was intended to apply, yet avoiding any mere technical objection, and looking to the history of the proceedings in the House, your committee have no doubt that reference was had to the departments of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers.

Accordingly, the attention of the committee was first directed to the "fourth" proposition contained in the resolution above quoted; because an answer to it might obviate the necessity of any further enquiry.

The following paragraph may be found on the 12th page of the Governor's message:

"*The Board of Commissioners on the part of the United States, to adjust Indian War expenses, conclude their labors by a supplemental report, a copy of which I have the honor to transmit.*"

The fair inference is that the copy of the supplemental report of the war commissioners had been furnished the Governor, by some one authorized to do so; and as that report would be quite *unsatisfactory* to the department at Washington, without the accompanying documents, duplicates of which *should* be found in the Quartermaster General's department of Oregon, it is quite likely that such of those duplicates as the Governor might think calculated to meet the public enquiry, in reference to the disposition of the public money, would be transmitted with his message.

In the "supplemental report" referred to, and on the 21st page of the "message and documents," may be found this paragraph:

"The total amount of money from these sales, was seventy-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six dollars, and forty-nine and three-fourths cents, ($78,656 49 3-4,) as per 'consolidated statement' herewith accompanying."

In view of the fact that Governor Curry had been much importuned, for information upon the subject now under consideration, and as in the opinion of the committee, the "*consolidated statement*" referred to in the last quotation would be to a limited extent calculated to meet the public expectation, it was supposed that it might have been furnished the Governor to accompany the war commissioners' report, and had been sent in with the message to the House, and consequently embraced in the order to print.

The chairman of the committee therefore addressed a note to Gov. Curry, who was not then at the capital, requesting information upon the subject.

Before receiving an answer from the Governor, an interview was had with Gen. Drew, who verbally informed the committee that he had the document called a "consolidated statement" referred to by the war commissioners, and that he had obtained it or procured it to be obtained from the clerk's table, without the consent of the House. He did not desire that the committee should then receive the document, except for inspection, at the same time insisting that the paper referred to was private property and not intended by him to accompany the message for publication. The committee receiving the statement of Gen. Drew as made in good faith, and being urged by the public printer, Mr. Bush, (who had been charged of suppressing documents ordered to be printed,) to place the matter right before the House, reported to the House that the paper had been taken from the clerk's table without the consent of the House, of which the printer was blameless.

The clerk of the House, Mr. Pyle, finding himself implicated by the report, promptly made known to the committee, verbally, that the documents accompanying the message, as they had been received by him, carefully tied up were delivered to Mr. Bush, the public printer. There was then no alternative left the committee in justice to the House and themselves, but to institute a further inquiry, and accordingly on the 10th of January another interview was had with the Quartermaster General, at which, written statements were received from different persons upon the subject of the missing document.

In the meantime Gov. Curry returned and was present at this interview, and made his statement in writing, dated Jan. 10th, 1859, which is herewith submitted, by which it appears that a document corresponding with the "consolidated statement" (No. 1.) referred to in the supplemental report of the war commission, and submitted by him in his message, had not been printed, and that the suppression thereof from publication, had not been with his consent.

At the same time Mr. Pyle, the clerk, left with the committee a statement (No. 2.) bearing date Jan. 10th, herewith submitted, in which he alleges the delivery of the message, and all accompanying documents to the Territorial printer. The committee did not consider it necessary to prosecute the enquiry farther, as Gen. Drew here delivered the document to the committee, and also his statement (No. 3 and 4.) of Jan. 10th, 1859, accompanying this report, in reference to the document, and which document was at the same time identified by Gov. Curry as the one accompanying his message, the publication of which had been suppressed.

The statement of Gen. Drew, last mentioned, speaks for itself; by it the printer and everybody else, acting in an official capacity, are exonerated, except Gen. Drew, who places *his* defense upon the ground that the "consolidated statement" was made out in his office—that although it had been forwarded to the Governor, it was not designed for publication, and had been sent to the House under a misapprehension of its origin and authority.

On the sufficiency of the excuse for suppressing its publication, the committee express no opinion.

On the 13th of January, a statement was received from General Drew, "supplimentary" and "explanatory" of the "consolidate statement" which accompanied the message.

So far as this statement refers to any probable discrepancy in the accounts of "two offices" in the department, it is understood that the amounts in dispute are inconsiderable, compaired with the subject of inquiry, and need not have caused any great uneasiness, or subjected him on that account to any crimination. In the remaining portion of the statement, nothing is seen rendering it necessary to have submitted this explanatory document, but as Gen. Drew may, in self-defense, desire its publication, it is herewith submitted.

Before passing from this branch of the subject, your committee deem it their duty to say, that the report heretofore made upon this subject, was premature, and without expressing an opinion as to who, by what means, or where from, the document was taken, they believe that full justice would not be done Mr. J. M. Pyle, the chief clerk, without stating that nothing appears in the least to implicate him, and that his character for honesty and integrity stands unimpeached.

On the 15th of January, a day or two after the committee had closed their investigations upon this branch of the subject, a further communication was received from Gen. Drew, calling the attention of the committee to what he said he omitted to mention, that is: That the Governor had not, in his message, referred to the "consolidated statement," and had not therefore intended to send it in with his message.

The communication of Gen. Drew, last referred to, is also herewith submitted. This view taken by Gen. Drew, is answered in a former part of this report in reference to the supplemental report of the war commission, sent in by the Governor, which *does* refer to this very statement, as well as to other papers, copies of which should also have accompanied the message. In this particular, instead of sending one document with the supplemental report of the war commission, the Governor, had it been in his power, might properly have sent several.

Since Gen. Drew's letter was received, no opportunity has offered to learn anything from the Governor respecting the supposition that the document was sent in by mistake of its "origin" and "authority," but in the early part of the session of the Assembly, Gov. Curry stated to the members of the committee that he informed Gen. Drew that the "consolidated statement" would be sent in with the message.

Having discharged the duty required in regard to the "suppressed document," the "first," "second" and "third" enquiries remain to be answered. There is no difficulty in answering to the "first," as a reference either to the "consolidated statement," or to the report of the war commission accompanying the Governor's message shows that the sum in cash received by all the Quartermaster's and Commissaries from the sales of the public property, amounted to the sum of seventy-eight thousand, six hundred and fifty-six dollars, and forty-nine and three-fourths cents, ($78,956 49 3-4.)

In reference to the second enquiry, your committee, after having examined the "consolidated statements," "abstracts of disbursements," and some of the "vouchers," came to the conclusion, that "*abstracts of disbursements*" of the money received from the sales of property, would satisfy the public anxiety upon this subject better than any "condensed" or "consolidated statement" or "account current," or even the "vouchers." The facts upon which they came to this conclusion are these:

The "consolidated statement" only shows general result "such as the amount of cash from sales," "amount on hand," "amount awarded by the commission to Quartermaster," and the balance due each, after deducting the amount awarded for his service. Take, for instance, the account of Gen. Drew in the "consolidated statement." It shows he received from sales made by himself, seventeen thousand and eighteen dollars and nineteen cents. That on the 31st of July, 1858, he had on hand only twelve hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-six and one-half cents.—that he was awarded nine thousand two hundred and one dollars and ninety cents, which leaves a balance due him (after deducting the amount said to be on hand,) of seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-three dollars and ninety-three and one-half cents. So it seems from this statement that except offsetting twelve hundred and thirty-seven dollars, the balance on hand, against the $9,201 90, the amount of personal service, that you have no account of the difference, viz: $15,780 22 1-2.

It is the disbursements of sums like the last, towards which the public eye is directed.

This rule applies to fifteen different Quartermasters and Commissaries, most of whom have subsequently turned over large sums to General Drew, until, as is shown by the report of the war commission, he had received the sum of $35,503 51 1-2, which last sum, as the commission say, he has "disbursed" or accounted for, as is shown by his "account current" and vouchers. The "account current" in reference to this $35,503 51 1-2, is made up of only six items, showing the General credit for paying out that sum; but each item refers to an "abstract," showing the persons to whom paid, and for what purpose. The vouchers are very numerous, rendering it impossible, under the circumstances, for the committee to make that use of them that is required by the resolution.

There are two hundred and forty-four of these vouchers, to obtain the information to be derived from these, it would be necessary to make *precisely* such "abstracts" as are now in the office of the Quartermaster General, and which have been made at the public expense, and copies of which your committee earnestly sought to obtain.

Gen. Drew placed in the hands of the committee "a condensed statement," and which, and only which he appeared willing should be published, but it is not more in detail than "account current," and as a means of affording information, deemed more objectionable, referring only to the numerous vouchers, whereas the "account current" refers to the "abstract."

It is due to Gov. Curry to say that he urged Gen. Drew to comply with the request of the committee, and no doubt is entertained but that if it had been in the power of the Governor, that the desired information would have been given.

A resolution, reduced to writing, was then adopted by the committee, and furnished Gen. Drew, of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That Quartermaster Gen. Drew furnish to the committee on military affairs, under the several items charged in his account current from the 30th Nov., 1855, to 25th Sept., 1857, an abstract of disbursements of moneys received by him from the sales of public property, showing to whom, and for what purpose the same was disbursed.

To which Gen. Drew made a reply bearing date the 12th of Jan., 1859, and which is herewith submitted.

This reply asserts that an "abstract" cannot be made by the General such as the resolution calls for, and that the vouchers shows for what purpose the moneys were paid, with other scattering references.

The committee felt it to be their duty to, and on the 13th January they did adopt a resolution, somewhat different from the first, which was furnished Gen. Drew, of which the following is a copy:

COM. ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, H. R.,
January 13th, 1859.

"*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs fail to perceive any good reason why Quartermaster Gen. J. W. Drew should not furnish to the committee, or allow them to take copies of the several "abstracts of the disbursements" of the money received from the sale of the public property. The committee therefore renew their request that Quartermaster Gen. J. W. Drew furnish to the committee copies of the several abstracts of disbursements of moneys received from the sales of public property, to whom paid, and for what purpose. Assuring Gen. Drew that if a clerk is necessary to enable him to comply, that the committee would provide one."

It was supposed that the resolution just quoted would remove all objection or obstacle in the way of obtaining the requisite information, not only in reference to the disbursements by Gen. Drew, but by other officers.

However a reply was received from the Quartermaster General, bearing date the 13th of January, and which is herewith submitted, which placed it beyond doubt that it was not the intention to furnish the required papers.—The inquiry directed by the House, viz:—"What amount of money remains on hand and what disposition they propose to make of it," is not of so much importance, inasmuch as it is not supposed that the sum on hand is very great, compared with the sums disbursed or paid out to the "abstracts," of which reference has already been made. It will appear by an inspection of the "consolidated statement," heretofore suppressed from publication, that there is in it, a column in which is stated opposite the name of each Quartermaster and Commissary, the "amount on hand," and also the disposition that is proposed to be made of that amount, which is, that it be estopped against their pay for personal services.

Abstract "E," herewith submitted, shows the amount of moneys paid over to Gen. Drew by each officer, as having been received from the sale of public property, which may be useful when taken in connection with the "consolidated statement," showing the amount for which each Quartermaster should account in his "abstract of disbursements," for instance, take the name of L. P. Brown, Quartermaster at Roseburg. The "consolidated statement" shows he received from the sales of public property, the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-one cents. (18,366 71.)

By an inspection of abstrat E it appears he paid over of that sum to Gen. Drew, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, ($2,500;) in the second column of the "consolidated statement" he is shown to have in hand, the sum of twenty-four hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents, (2,445 88;) these two sums together deducted from the amount received, leaves the sum of thirteen thousand four hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-three cents, ($13,420 83) to be accounted for on his "abstracts of disbursements," which are or *should* be on file in the office of the Quartermaster General of Oregon.

The committee have carefully considered an objection urged against the publication of accounts respecting the disbursements of money arising from sales of property: "That it would prejudice our claims before Congress." We do not view it in that light, if, as is said in the report of the war commissioners, "that they seem to have been made with more than ordinary carefulness, and with an eye to public economy," we can see no reason why our claims should be prejudiced by an exposition of the abstrats of disbursements of money received from sales of public property.

W. W. CHAPMAN, Ch'n,
D. S. HOLTON,
D. B. HANNAH.

Accompanying Documents.

No. 1.

GOVERNOR CURRY'S STATEMENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALEM, Jan. 10th, 1859.

SIR—In compliance with the request of your committee, I have to state that all the documents transmitted with my communication to the Legislative Assembly on the ult., have been printed, with the exception of a paper, signed by the Quartermaster General of the Territory, showing the amount realized from the sale of public property at the close of the recent volunteer service—the amount retained in the hands of officers of that department—the compensation awarded to said officers by the U. S. commission on Indian war expenses, and the amount still due to said officers; and that the suppression of its publication has not been with my consent.

Very respectfully,
Your obd'nt serv't,
GEO. L. CURRY,
Gov. of Oregon.

Col. W. W. CHAPMAN,
Ch'n Military Committee.

No. 2.

J. M. PYLE'S STATEMENT.

January 10th, 1859.

TO THE MILITARY COMMITTEE—*Gentlemen:* In reply to your inquiry in regard to the disappearance of a certain document, accompanying the Governor's message, from the clerk's table, permit me to say that I have no knowledge of any document being taken from my desk. I delivered the message with all accompanying documents to the Territorial printer.

Respectfully,
JAMES M. PYLE,
Clk, H. R.

(No. 3.)

GEN. DREW'S STATEMENT.

SALEM, January 10th, 1859.

Some time last month, after the Governor's message and accompanying documents had been transmitted to the Legislature, I learned by conversation with Judge Terry, the Governor's secretary, that a certain paper being a "consolidated statement" of accounts of different officers of different departments of the service of Oregon mounted volunteers, which I had prepared in my office and forwarded to Gov. Curry, had been sent to the House of Representatives with the Governor's message, report of the war commissioners and other documents. As said "consolidated statement" was not made by me for publication, embracing, as it did, merely the results at which I had arrived upon examination of the reports, and accounts current, and vouchers of the different officers of he service, which were on file in my office, I obtained possession of it in order to prevent its publication, at least, until such time as it could be accompanied with proper explanation.

I further state that at the time I obtained it, I believed it had been sent to the House under a misapprehension of its origin and authority, and further that it was obtained by me without the knowledge or consent of any officer or member of the House, or of Gov. Curry, or Secretary Terry, or Mr. Bush, the public printer. JOSEPH W. DREW.

(No. 4.)

DOCUMENT REFERRED TO IN GOVERNOR CURRY'S STATEMENT.

Consolidated Statement of the Amount of Moneys received from the sales of Public Property from Oct. 11th, 1855, to July 31st, 1858, by Officers of the different Departments of the Oregon Mounted Volunteers, called into service to suppress Indian hostilities in Oregon in 1855 and 1856.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	RANK.	Amount of Sales.	Amount remaining on hand.	Am't awarded by Comm'n.	Balance due.
Joseph W. Drew,	Quartermaster General, O. T.,	$317,018 19	$ 1,237 96½	$ 9,201 90	$ 7,963 93½
John McCrackon,	Ass't Quarterm'r Gen'l, O. T.,	3,191 91½	1,565 02	6,824 33	5,259 31
James R. Peters,	" " " "	25,548 49	4,281 66	6,003 10	1,721 44
Loyal P. Brown,	Quarterm'r O. M. V.,	18,366 71	2,445 88	5,174 83	2,728 95
Jabez Hunter,	" " " "	1,772 35	1,800 00	5,967 83	4,167 83
Samuel S. Mann,	" " " "	3,499 79½	1,169 09½	2,352 35	1,183 25½
J. A. Pownall,	" " " "	1,552 73	133 17	2,663 66	2,529 89
Isaac N. Smith,	" " " "	129 80	429 80	3,137 70	2,708 90
O. W. Weaver,	Ass't Quartermaster, O. M. V.,	628 50	628 50	941 69	313 19
[illegible]	[illegible] Commissary General, O. T.,	400 00	400 00	3,360 77	2,960 77
J. R. Wakeworth,	Ass't Commis'y Gen'l, O. T.,	4,720 00	2,890 41	5,638 93	2,748 52
P. O. Rollins,	Commis'y of Subsistence, O. M. V.,	2,855 00	605 25	3,588 82	2,983 57
Samuel Parker,	" " " "	101 25	123 50	1,579 75	1,756 25
H. Stafford,	Ass't Comm'y Dep't, O. M. V.,	1,162 02			
M. C. Barkwell,	Surgeon General, O. T.,				
Total,		$78,656 49¾	$18,109 24½	$87,749 00	$69,639 33½

I certify the above statement to be correct, as per reports of the different officers named, now on file in my office.

JOSEPH W. DREW,
Quartermaster General, O. T.

SALEM, O. T., July 31st, 1858.

(No. 5.)

SUPPLEMENT TO "CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED FROM SALES OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Supplemental to and explanation of "consolidated statement of the several moneys received from the sales of public property, from Oct. 11th, to July 31st, 1858, by officers of the different departments of Oregon mounted volunteers, called into service to suppress Indian hostilities in Oregon, in 1855 and 1856.

The "consolidated statement," as its title indicates, was only intended to show the amount of moneys received from the sales of public property, by different officers of the service, whose account sales are on file in my office. This result is shown in the first column of the statement, and is verified by the different account sales in my possession.

The second column was added to the statement to show the amount of moneys in the hands of the officers, as determined by me upon a careful examination of their accounts current, abstracts, vouchers, and such other papers accompanying their reports as were on file in my office at the time the statement was made.

Since the date of the paper, to which this is a supplement, two of the officers, whose accounts are therein stated, have informed me that my conclusions relative to their accounts, as exhibited therein, are incorrect, and since July 31st, 1858, some evidence has been placed on the files at my office to show that the amounts reported by me at that time, as remaining in the hands of the two officers above referred to, are overstated.

The other columns of the statement show the amounts awarded to different officers of the late volunteer service, for their official services by the U. S. Commission on Indian war expenses in Oregon and Washington Territories, and how much the amounts awarded by said commission to those officers, exceeds the amount of moneys reported in their hands.

The amounts awarded by the commission are correctly stated in the third column of the statement, but they were not obtained from any official report of the commission which has been made to me, and with the statements, in the other columns, were furnished by me for the information of the Executive, and not for publication. JOSEPH W. DREW,
Quartermaster General, O. T.

SALEM, O. T., Jan. 13, 1859.

(D.)

CONDENSED STATEMENT.

Condensed statement of moneys received on account on account of the Oregon mounted volunteers, from Nov. 30, 1855, to July 31, 1858, and accounted for by Jos. W. Drew, Quartermaster General, O. T.

RECEIPTS.

To cash received from sales of public property,	$17,018 19
To cash received of different officers of the several departments of the service of the Oregon mounted volunteers,	18,575 32½
Whole amount received and to be accounted for,	$35,593 51½

EXPENDITURES.

By cash paid for articles purchased, as shown by 39 different vouchers,	$ 1,588 21½
By cash paid to 87 different persons employed, as shown by 111 different vouchers,	16,001 00
By cash paid to 41 different persons for articles hired, and miscellaneous expenditures, (62 vouchers),	4,495 17½
By cash transferred to different officers of the several departments of the service of O. M. V., and payments made by order of Gov. Gov. L. Curry, (32 different vouchers),	12,261 10
By cash on hand, July 31, 1858,	1,237 96½
Whole amount accounted for,	$35,593 41½

I certify that the above and foregoing statement is correct and true, as appears from my duplicate accounts current, abstracts and vouchers, now on file in my office, and that all my vouchers for disbursements, transfers, and payments of moneys, have been examined in detail by the commission on Indian war expenses in Oregon and Washington Territories, and have been approved and allowed by said commission, as appears from their supplementary report dated at Fort Vancouver, W. T., August 25th, 1858, and as is further shown by the statement of said commission, under their official seal, of their final adjustment of my accounts, a certified copy of which is herewith accompanying.

JOSEPH W. DREW,
Quartermaster General, O. T.

SALEM, Jan. 10th, 1859.

(No. 6.)

GEN. DREW'S ANSWER TO FIRST ROSOLUTION.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, O. T., Jan. 12, 1859.

To the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Oregon:—Gentlemen:—Your "resolution" of yesterday has been received. It is not in my power to furnish you with the abstract asked for.

I cannot make an abstract of disbursements which will show both to whom and for what purpose moneys have been disbursed.

The abstract of moneys paid to persons employed and for articles hired, and miscellaneous expenditures, show to whom the moneys have been disbursed, while the 173 vouchers referred to in the "condensed statement" furnished you on the 10th inst., show for what purpose the moneys were paid.

The abstracts of articles purchased, show to whom payments were made for those articles, while the 39 vouchers referred to in the "condensed statement," with my property returns and accompanying papers on file in my office, show for what purpose the money was paid.

The 32 vouchers for money transferred to officers, and payments made by order of Gov. Curry, which are referred to in the "condensed statement," show to whom transfers and payments were made, and the accounts current of those officers, with their accompanying papers, show for what purpose those transfers of moneys were made, and how, and to whom the moneys were disbursed or accounted for by the officers who received.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH W. DREW,
Quartermaster General, O. T.

(No. 7.)

GEN. DREW'S ANSWER TO SECOND RESOLUTION.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Salem, O. T., Jan. 13th, 1859.

To the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives of Oregon Territory:—Gentlemen:—Your resolution of this day has been received.

While I have exhibited and am still willing to exhibit to you all the accounts current, abstracts, vouchers, and other papers in my possession, which relate to the receipt or disbursement of moneys, I am unable to find any precedent for the publication of my accounts similar in character to those on file in my office, even after they had been finally audited by the proper departments, but these papers are duplicates of accounts not yet audited by the department at Washington, although they have been examined, approved and specially commended to the favorable consideration of those departments, by the commission appointed on the part of the United States to audit and allow the accounts of the late volunteer service.

The abstracts you desire, properly accompany the accounts current, and vouchers that support them should be examined in connection with those vouchers, and ought not to be separated from them even for examination, much less for publication.

My accounts current, abstracts and vouchers support each other, and taken together constitute a full and complete set of papers, and I am unwilling to separate them.

If the "condensed statement" furnished the committee on the 10th inst., is not satisfactory, the vouchers referred to in said statement are now on file in my office, and can be further examined by the committee, and from them can be learned the purposes for which moneys have been paid, while the abstracts asked for by the committee, only show, in many instances, to whom moneys have been paid.

Respectfully submitted,
JOSEPH W. DREW,
Quartermaster General, O. T.

(No. 8)

GEN. DREW'S LAST COMMUNICATION.

SALEM, Jan. 15th, 1848.

To the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon Territory:—Gentlemen:—Allow me to call your attention to what I omitted to mention in my statement to the committee of the 9th inst., viz:

That the Governor, in his message, alludes and refers to all the accompanying documents which were printed with the message, but makes no reference or allusion to the "consolidated statement" under my signature, which was sent to the House with the documents referred to by him, and published with his message.

The fact that the message contained no reference to the "statement" in question, was one of the circumstances which induced me to believe that it had been sent to the House through a "misapprehension of its origin or authority," or by some other mistake.

Respectfully,
JOSEPH W. DREW,
Quartermaster General, O. T.

MONEYS RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICERS OF O. M. VOLUNTEERS.

Abstract of moneys received from officers of Quartermaster and Commissary departments O. M. V., from Nov. 30, 1855, to Sept. 25, 1857, by Joseph W. Drew, Quartermaster General, O. T.

DATE.	FROM WHOM REC'D.	AMOUNT.
Oct. 20, 1856.	Loyal P. Brown, Qr. Master O. M. V.,	$ 1,000 00
Nov. 8, 1856.	Loyal P. Brown, Qr. Master O. M. V.,	1,500 00
Jan. 5, 1857.	M. M. McCarver, Com'y Gen'l O. T.,	118 50
Jan. 30, 1857.	Samuel S. Mann, Qr. Master O. M. V.,	1,000 00
Mar. 31, 1857.	Samuel Parker, Com'y Subs. O. M. V.,	270 00
Ap'l 10, 1857.	Jas. R. Peters, As't Qr. Mast. Gen'l, O. T.,	14,599 20
	Total received,	$18,494 20

I certify on honor that the above abstract is correct.

Quartermaster General, O. T.

(E.)

COMMUNICATION FROM TERRITORIAL PRINTER.

SALEM, Jan. 22, 1859.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:—Sir:—In reading the "proof" of the report of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, this moment, I discover that said report does not directly relieve the Territorial Printer from inference of having been aware of the withdrawal of the document styled "a consolidated statement." I wish to say that all the papers transmitted by the clerk were given as they were received, unopened, to the gentleman in charge of the public work in my office—that I did not know of what they consisted, and never saw or heard of the paper styled "consolidated statement," until I heard in the House that such paper had been transmitted to the Assembly with the Governor's message, and was not printed therewith. Where, when, by whom, or of whom it was obtained, I had neither knowledge or suspicion.

Respectfully, ASAHEL BUSH,
Territorial Printer.

(By telegraph to the Sacramento Union.)

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Capt. Maury and others held to Bail—The Difficulty between Douglas and Fitch—Consular and Diplomatic Bill—The Cuba Question—Pacific Telegraph Line Completed to Leavenworth City—Pacific Railroad Bill—Steamer Washington—Senator Benjamin Re-elected—&c., &c., &c.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 20th.

The Overland Mail, of Jan. 27th, arrived here at noon, with five passengers, one of whom came through. I make up the following extracts from papers furnished me by the agent of Wells, Fargo & Co.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24th.

Captain Maury and others, charged with obstructing Federal officers in their duty, were held to bail in $2,500 each.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27th.

Notes have passed between Douglas and Fitch, but the matter is in the hands of mutual friends, and in a fair way of adjustment. It is stated that an early opportunity will be taken, in open session, to make an issue with Douglas in reference to his statement about individual Illinois appointments. The War of the Roses is evidently just beginning.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill. An amendment was offered to dispense with foreign Ministers. After some debate, the amendment of Sherman, of Ohio, was adopted, to limit the missions to Great Britain, France,