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AUGUST 8, 1858.

Our new territory will all get in time to be enumerated in the next issue.

The Spanish navy did not last any longer than it had been in the Alaska trade.

The close of the war finds this nation with a large and varied assortment of insurgents on hand.

Spain don't feel bad about her failure to whip this country. No other nation ever did it.

There is quite a rivalry among Pacific towns as to which shall be allowed to surrender first.

If the Portland exposition manager want a drawing card for their big show, they should import Aguirre with his gold whistle.

When a man dies, he is forgotten by everybody except his intimate friends in a week. His intimate friends remember him for two weeks.

This nation is no novis in the matter of annexation of new territory, having already annexed about 3,000,000 square miles of territory in the past century.

Mrs Laura E. Jones, editor of the Drain Watchman, writing to the Watchman from Bandon, affectionately addresses them as "Dear Devils." Mrs Laura is one of the "boys" and is all right.

While the members of the Oregon senate are casting about them for a suitable man for president of that body for the coming session, they would do well to consider the qualifications of Senator Al Reed, of Gardiner, for this very important and responsible position. Senator Reed is well and favorably known throughout the state as a thorough and consistent republican; a man of unquestioned integrity and scrupulous honesty, not only in business affairs but in political and public matters as well. He is thoroughly well informed in all matters in which the people of the state are interested. With Senator Reed in the chair there would be no foolishness, no selling out, no jobs. If the senate wants to organize for business and for legislation in the interests of the people, they should organize with a man like Al Reed in the chair and leave the schemers and political tricksters to occupy the back seats.

PROPOSED SPECIAL SESSION.

If Governor Lord calls a special session of the legislature at this late day, it probably indicates that there is a "mugger in the wood pile." The newly elected legislature and the new state officers were elected as a whole to perform certain duties and they should be allowed to do it without any interference by Governor Lord or anyone connected with the present administration. If the time of the regular session is too short as suggested by Governor Lord, for the transaction of the business, then let Governor-Elect Geer, call the special session at the close of the regular session, so that the business can be begun and closed under one administration and not be mixed up with two administrations. There was a time when Governor Lord was besieged, not only by the people of Oregon, but by the national administration, to call a special session of the legislature, but he stubbornly refused to do so. To interfere now with the work mapped out by the newly elected state officers would be an insult, not only to them but to the people of the whole state.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Nothing could be more absurd nor flagrantly partisan than the calling of an extra session of the Oregon legislature at this late day. The time was just subsequent to the fall of 1857, when the people of Oregon had a right to demand that a special session should be called and provided made for being fully represented at the national capital, but no, that duty did not rest upon the plans of the powers that be, and now their day of grace has been snatched away.

Such a provision now is out of the civil privity of Oregon's voters. It is a wonder that the state received any federal appointments at all, but they have been made; and were a special session now called, nothing could be accomplished but another hold up. The same name are in the saddle and will be until next winter.

The blame of the last hold-up has never been properly placed, because of a moral cowardice on the part of men who dared not lay it at the doors of the officials who are to blame.

If forty days is not a long enough term for the transaction of business, in the name of citizenship, let us tack the additional days onto the forty of 1859, rather than onto the forty which constituted the most vicious farce ever known to Oregon politics. That crowd has been turned down and the new men should do the next work.—Eugene Register.

We are informed that there are certain evil disposed persons living in this county who are attempting to discredit the good name and reputation of Dave Shambrook, as a loyal citizen and patriotic soldier, on account of the fact that he took occasion in a letter to the PLAINDEALER to find fault with the quantity and quality of the food furnished the men of the first Manila expedition. During the civil war persons who remained at home to vilify and slander the boys who were at the front were called copperheads. If this government was poor and unable to furnish its soldiers with the necessary food to keep them from suffering with hunger or if circumstances were such that food could not be transported to them, it would be different, but the facts are that the government in this instance had furnished the men abundance of food for the men, but on account of the fact that certain officers whose duty it was to feed the men, were stealing the goods and selling them the men were almost starved. The agent of a number of the worst and the threat of those in command, followed by birth and severe punishment would follow, caused a marked change for the better in both the quality and quantity of the food furnished the soldiers. As a matter of fact Dave Shambrook and those like him, who had the courage to demand decent treatment and to kick until they got it, we entitled the thanks not only of their comrades but of their friends at home. As an evidence of the fact that Shambrook was not the only man to complain, and that his complaint was just and well founded we publish the following extracts from among the many letters which have come under our observation, from members of the first Manila expedition.

NO OFFICIAL WORD FROM SPAIN

SPAIN GIVES UP.

Accepts the American Terms of Peace.

THE QUEEN REGENT IS SATISFIED.

Madrid's Formal Answer is Expected in Washington Tomorrow.—Future Plans of the Army.

MANILA, Aug. 6.—The cabinet today approved the basis of the peace conditions proposed by the United States.

Duke Mendoza de Rio, the minister of foreign affairs is charged with revising the reply, which will be ready and approved at the cabinet council tomorrow morning.

It is stated on good authority that the Spanish reply will give no occasion for a further response to the United States.

The queen regent this morning conferred with Silveira, the conservative leader; the Duke of Tetuan, ex-minister of foreign affairs, and Marshal Campos, ex-captain-general of Cuba.

The series of conferences between the premier and the leaders of the various parties concluded this evening with interviews with Canalejas and others. Senior Barrios, the Carlist leader, has not replied to Sagasta's invitation to discuss matters.

Rumors that the Reply Will Come Monday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Just a week ago today, Ambassador Cambon received from the president the terms of peace which would be granted by the United States. When the administration closed its doors this afternoon, the Spanish government had not signified whether or not it was prepared to accept these conditions. Every day during the past week an answer has been expected, and that same feeling of expectancy prevailed at the close of the week. It is said that all responsible government officials are satisfied the reply will be accepted by the president to deliver the Spanish answer. This, however, turned out to be erroneous. M. Thiebaud's business being connected with some of the recent eleemos of French merchant vessels by the blockading fleet, and relating in no way to the Spanish peace negotiations.

The fact is that Secretary Day, who had contemplated a trip to Atlantic City this afternoon, did not leave town, was also the basis for another guess that he had not signified the Spanish note was coming immediately, and that his absence would be reported here. As a matter of fact, the secretary was detained beyond his train time by his reception of the Italian ambassador, who had a long conference over the Cerruti case. Altogether, though the expectation of an early answer is surmounted, it was the belief of officials that the day of the name day of St. John the Baptist, June 24, would be the day when the Spanish note would be sent.

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