STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the publication of this paper we have resolved to rigidly adhere to the advance payment system, and we do not intend to depart from it in any instance. After eight years' experience in newspaper business in Oregon we have become convinced that it is the only system which can be safely pursued. Strict adherance to the rule will enable us to prosecute the business successfully, and assure to every subscriber the paper for the term he pays for, without hazard or failure. We have to pay cash for everything we get to use upon the paper, for work done, rent, &c. To enable us punctually to meet these cash expenditures we must receive the cash for subscription, advertising and job work. Our experience has convinced us that most of the newspaper failures in Oregon have been owing to the loose credit system extended to subscribers. Newspaper bills are of necessity small, and it will not pay to go or to send an agent for their collection. Some may think it an exaggeration—but we have had ample reason for the statement—when we tell them that about one-fifth of the credited subscribers fail to pay. Thus, if a publisher sends out two thousand copies at three dollars per year and receives pay only for sixteen hundred, he loses actually twelve hundred dollars, and this sum really constitutes the total of what he expects as his profits, out of which he must support himself and family and lay by something to refit his office from time to time. When the cash is paid him for his paper in advance the publisher is enabled to lay in an ample stock of paper, secure good hands readily, and go on with his business smoothly and cheerfully. But when he trusts to subscribers to pay whenever during the whole year they see fit, he can never safely count on meeting any money obligation he may incur, and is subjected to countless annoyances in prosecuting his business. If, as is usually the case in interior weekly papers, the publisher is also the editor, these annoyances frequently prevent him from devoting that attention to his paper he wishes to give, and often he finds himself so tormented and perplexed by business troubles that he cannot properly write up his editorials. Yet the very men who are delinquent in subscription will be the very ones to complain of the want of interest in the paper at such times, and cry it down among their neighbors. But we need not comment further on this matter here. We have made this rule to govern us in the publication of this paper, and we are determined to adhere to it. We are aware that some will find fault with us for doing so. If they are friendly to our enterprise and desire to see a sound Democratic paper succeed, we ask them to forego their censure and believe us when we assure them that on no other basis can the paper be sustained. On the cash basis it can be sustained, and we intend to demonstrate this fact. We keep no account books. When a subscriber sends or pays in the money he will be surely furnished with the paper for the term ordered, and for no longer time unless upon a fresh order. Due notice will be given to subscribers of the exact time their term of subscription will expire in season to enable them to renew it, if desirous, without any break in the numbers; if not renewed the paper will be ceased to their address. This rule will obviate the vexation sometimes experienced by subscribers who simply wish a paper for a given time, but have it imposed on them indefinitely afterwards.

Caught in Their Own Trap.

The Oregonian quotes the following:

Stephen A. Douglas once remarked, that this Government would never be really strong, until some one should be convicted of treason and deliberately hanged.

And then adds:

The time has come when it shall be demonstrated that this is a strong Government. We imagine, however, those who are so fond of quoting Douglas on some themes, will not coincide with him when he speaks about the hanging of traitors.

Now, when Stephen A. Douglas said that, he said it as a Democrat, and referred to the Abolitionists—the John Brown sympathisers—as the traitors from among whom some one should be hanged. The Oregonian seems to approve Douglas' sentiment. It cannot separate the expression from the intention of its author. For our own part, however much we think some one (or more) of the traitors Mr. Douglas alluded to deserves death, we would oppose his execution unless the sentence should be passed upon the accused after fair trial and conviction by the constitutional authorities. We would not approve of the execution or other punishment of any person, not in the Army or Navy, by the finding and sentence of a Military Court. Nor, would we approve, or fail to denounce, the hanging of one who had actually committed treason, if he were put to death by a mob—whether military or popular in its composition. We would uphold and obey the Constitution and the law under every exigency. And we would remind the Oregonian that a "strong Government" ought always to be a merciful one. It is the small cur, not the great mastiff, which tears and tortures its victim. If our Government cannot exist unless the blood of a few leading rebels shall be spilled, it is too weak and worthless to endure another day. The savage king of Dahomey observes his "customs," in the annual butchery of thousands of powerless victims. Would the Oregonian man have similar customs in our country? Our cotemporary ought to define wherein he would decline to copy the example of the notorious African monarch. It might puzzle readers of his paper to note the line of demarcation, especially after a perusal of such sentiments as are betrayed in what we quote above from that paper. But let us suggest that hereafter it will not appropriate the language of dead or living Democrats, and pervert it to suit its own present purposes. Let it bear in mind that Mr. Douglas meant Abolitionists when he intimated that some one ought to be hung for treason.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Mrs. Maria Dooley of Ione City, Amador county, California, wishes to learn the whereabouts of Curtis Dooley, who is some place in Oregon with his family, if living. Silas Dooley of Sutter Creek, California, died on the 6th day of June, 1865, after a short illness of fourteen hours, and the wife wishes to communicate the dying request of her husband to Curtis Dooley. The press of Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho, are requested to give the above publicity.

DEMOCRACY IN OREGON.

In the present distracted condition of public affairs, it becomes the duty of every true patriot to make every endeavor within the scope of his ability to bring about again the healthful condition of things which existed before the triumph of the party whose acts have caused so much disaster to the Republic, and so much hardship and suffering to the people. Sound judgment would dictate that, in accepting the duty devolved upon them, the people should first fix upon the system which most certainly promises a successful issue. New issues have been tried, and each and all have failed. Our rulers have experimented in fanatical and intolerant legislation, and the whole land groans under the insufferable burden of miseries, wrongs and oppressions imposed; they have exhibited neither tact nor statesmanship; they have shown themselves to be without wisdom or principle, in the management of the Government. To further try new issues would be to precipitate the ruin that is impending; to longer continue in power the men who have inflicted the volume of evils upon the country would be madness. There is but one course which can be pursued with safety, or that is at all practicable—that is, to recommit to the Democracy the administration of the Government. In their hands it will be conducted as it was for the seventy years before the advent of Abolition rule—for the common benefit of all, the protection of the poor against the rich, of the weak against the strong, and to subserve the highest prosperity, the greatest honor, and the completest glory of the Republic. The Democracy will essay no doubtful experiments, will resort to no class legislation, will practice neither intolerance nor wrong. But with the great living principles of the illustrious founders of the Republic to guide and limit them in the management of the Government, they will, with lofty wisdom, pure purpose and profound statesmanship, meet and provide for every exigency which may arise out of the extraordinary condition of affairs brought about during the term of Abolition misrule. There will be no lawlessness, no unconstitutional acts, no code of blood, no military murders, no savage, vindictive legislation, no proscription of naturalized citizens, no persecution because of religious belief, no sectional favors bestowed or sectional burdens imposed, no special protections granted to this interest or that at the expense of others, no class partiality or unequal legislation, under Democratic control. A wholesome economy would be observed in the management of public affairs. The country would be restored to the same healthful, prosperous, happy condition which marked its rise and progress from the hour of its birth down to the unhappy moment of its surrender to fanaticism, sectionalism and Puritan domination.

The Democracy of Oregon have their full share of the great work in hand to perform, and we rejoice to be able to say that the Democracy of no other State in the Union are better qualified, or in as good condition, to successfully accomplish it. In this State, since the time of trial and trouble came upon the land, the Democracy have stood firmly and faithfully at the post of duty and to their imperishable principles. There have been no divisions in our party; there are none now. We are united, harmonious, resolved, and fully conscious of our strength, and of our ability to carry the State in the State election next June. We acknowledge no man as leader to the extent that he could weaken or distract our party by recusancy or treachery—and we rejoice further to feel and believe, that we have not in prominent position in our party any one who is likely to abandon or betray it. Our recognized leaders, equally with the indomitable, unflinching masses, have under every allurement, against Abolition proscription and malevolence, faithfully adhered to principle, to duty and right. We can well afford to trust the men in future who have, in the past four or five terrible years, fearlessly and boldly maintained their ground against all the enticements offered, and all the persecutions threatened to them. As for the bone and sinew of the party, the honest, fearless, devoted, patriotic thousands, who constitute the file and body of our Democratic organization, they stand the peers of any in the Union in love and duty to their country and their principles, and will never be found backward or wavering or lukewarm when the time for action shall arrive.

It devolves upon us first to carry our own State. To do this, let us cling to principle firmly, and openly proclaim what our principles are. We should recognize or have recourse to policy only so far as honor bounds it, and not as a means to deception or equivocation. Our triumph, to bring with it all the sweets and honors and blessings of victory, should be won honorably, with our full colors, displaying our true character, at the the front. To practice *policy* in any other way would be but to disgrace ourselves and stain the pure escutcheon of Democracy. There may be, and ever will be in the nature of things, differences of opinion or sentiment on this or that *measure*, but on the bed-rock principles of our party there are no differences of belief. These differences of opinion on mere measures ought to be and can be definitely determined upon in our party councils, after which, agreeably to the sound usage of Democrats, the minority will acquiesce in, or fail to harmfully oppose, the voice of the majority. But we cannot as Democrats depart from the great, vital principles of our party, or with honor fail to reaffirm and proclaim them. Democracy contemplates no victories gained through fraud, deception, or wrong whatever. Here in Oregon we have not been torn or distracted by the puerile counsels and indecisive conduct which have more or less characterized our party brethren in the States East, and even in California, during the war-howling crisis. Therefore we are in far better condition in regard to organization and effectiveness than they are. Let us continue as we have stood—firm and unyielding in principle, united and harmonious in action—and let us use every honorable means to convince our erring fellow men in the opposition ranks that true patriotism, a real regard for the best interests of the Republic and the State, a sincere wish to pursue the course of right, reason and justice, can exist and be developed only in connection with Democratic principles and a Democratic administration of the Government.

Proofs of Their "Harmony."

The Abolition organs of Oregon would have their deceived readers believe that there is no danger of their party in California splitting into warring factions; that the divisions in the party there are insignificant, and not to be seriously heeded. The truth is, the Abolition party of California is so rent asunder that it is beyond the power and tact of all the managers and conservative men in either faction to restore it to unity and harmony. The tub to the popular whale, thrown by Low in his ambiguously worded declension of Senatorial candidacy, can have no practical mollifying effect in the angry strife. Conness will either rule or ruin, and if Gov. Low will not be his suple instrument, he will easily select some other man who will be. Let it be remembered that when Conness offered himself as a Senatorial candidate in 1862–3, he had but twenty-five original supporters out of the one hundred and ten or fifteen legislators. Yet he so managed his cards as to get the friends of the other candidates wrangling bitterly and uncompromisingly among each other, and finally, when the time was ripe, thrust his own name forward for the place. He succeeded. The task before him now is not so easy as it was then, but still he has the power, if not to carry his own ends, to defeat the plans of any and all of his rivals. He is a malignant of the most unscrupulous character, and sooner than to see his competitors triumph, would see the whole party defeated. The leading Abolitionists of California know this, and hence fear Conness quite as much as they hate him. They feel that defeat threatens their party, and they know the breach between the factions is past all healing, and every day widening. Their brethren in Oregon will in reasonable time discover the same thing. But, if they really believe what they now assert—that the division in their party in California is not to be feared—why do they labor so strenuously to make their readers believe the contrary? However, to show that the Abolition organs of California are a good deal exercised over the matter, we give the following extracts and paragraphs from some of the Anti-Low and Conness papers:

BOLTING.—The disorganizers have succeeded in getting up splits in Solano, Plumas, Yuba, Placer, Sacramento, Nevada and Alpine counties.—[S. F. Flag.

THE BOLTER'S DOOM.—Let every Union man who signs a bolter's call for a Convention understand that his signature lets him out of the Union organization. If it can be ascertained that Governor Low is encouraging bolts in every county where he loses the Convention, that too will let him out of Union caucus as a candidate. If those Nevada bolters should be elected to the Legislature, of which there is not much danger, they cannot vote with the Union members in caucus.—[Marysville Appeal.

UTTER DEGRADATION.—The infamous fraud committed by the Low-Conness party in Yuba, the purjury in this county, and the bloodshed in Sacramento should lead the respectable citizens of the State of all parties to combine to put down such political scoundrelism. In each county, after using every appliance, of fraud, whisky and patronage, they were overwhelmingly defeated by the people. Now they stretch out their hands to the party which they have once betrayed and then villified, for aid against their late political associates whom they seek to betray. Political prostitution never went farther in infamy.—[Nevada Transcript.

"The practice of 'stocking' Conventions, and of buying and selling, or swapping votes should be frowned down. The people should be let alone, and permitted to send delegates to the Convention unpledged to any one, and as free from bias or prejudice as a juryman selected to try a man for his life. Persons who have so little self-respect as to push themselves forward for positions for which they are as unfit as a New Zealander, should be rebuked by the people on their first appearance before them as beggars for office. And *Governors* and *United States Senators* should particularly refrain from interfering with the will of the people, but leave them perfectly free to regulate their own affairs in their own way."—[Weaverville Journal.

GIVE US A NAME FOR THEM.—Two or three weeks ago the Statesman applied the name of "Democratic Baptists" to the branch of that Church in this State which ignores pulpit politics. Last week it gave the proceedings of another branch of the Baptist Church which appears to be more loyal than pious. What party name will the Statesman apply to this last branch? If the other were "on the secesh," are not these last "Abolish?" Come, Mr. Statesman, be not partial in your favors.

Richard is Himself Again.

Rev. J. H. D. Henderson, representative in Congress of Oregon, writes a letter to the Statesman, which is published in the last number. In that letter occurs the following language:

"I witnessed the inauguration ceremonies on the 4th of March; was in the Senate Chamber when Andrew Johnson delivered his inaugural address; saw and heard all that was said on that occasion; and was so far from thinking him intoxicated, that the idea of *liquor* or drunkenness never entered my mind at that time, and probably never would, if I had not heard it from others. I don't pretend to say that he was not under the influence of liquor; but if he was, he showed so little sign of it that the idea did not occur to me."

To say nothing of the Reverend Congressman's slaughter of grammar in the above, let us examine into his statement: The italics are our own, for reference. He says that the "idea of *liquor* or drunkenness" never occurred to him. Yet in the very next sentence he doesn't pretend to say that Mr. Johnson was not under the influence of *liquor*. What does he mean? Perhaps he has not shaken off the ugly habit he always had in this State of asserting a thing one moment and denying it the next. There is a strong English word for persons addicted to this habit, but we will not here apply it. Suffice it to remark that Henderson seems to hold his own in that line remarkably well, Congressman and preacher though he be.

Sorry for the President.

We fear that President Johnson will soon come to grief. Henderson of Oregon, while he has "great confidence" in his "energy and ability," fears that he will let the "leading rebels off too lightly." Henderson "would not have any man executed to satisfy malice, or for the sake of revenge;" but he would have "secessionists and traitors who rebel against the Government;" to be taught that "they *shall die*." [The italics appear in his published letter.] After this the President must hang all the rebel leaders or forfeit Henderson's good opinion. If he shall do the latter, what will become of the country? Oh, it is awful to contemplate.

QUEER RELIGION.—At the "regular meeting of the First Baptist Church of Salem, Oregon, held on August 5th," the following resolution, among others, was passed:

Resolved, That we will not receive any person into this Church who has borne arms against the United States in the late wars, aided or abetted or sympathized with those who did, until satisfactory evidence of repentance is given.

That must be essentially a "loyal" Church, and in no true sense of the word a Christian Church. The Church of God does not discriminate in favor of or against any persons for political reasons; but this Baptist Church does. The Bible bids us to love our enemies; this Church says persecute them. The Savior enjoined upon his followers to be merciful even to the wicked; this Church shows no mercy or charity to those who erred, if they erred at all, in the choice of political rulers. Christianity aims to relieve the distressed; this Church would inflict upon the unfortunate greater miseries than they have endured. Again we say, it professes a queer religion.

MODEST CLAIM.—The claim of the Hudson Bay Company against the United States for possessions it surrendered on this coast, are exceedingly modest—in a sarcastic point of view. The items of their claim are thus given in the Oregonian:

Vancouver and its appurtenances, $851,666 69; Champoeg, $10,546 67; Cowlitz, $2,433 33; Astoria, $4,136 67; Cape Disappointment, $14,600; Chinook, $1,400; Umpqua, $24,333 33; Walla Walla, $8,233 33; Boise, ——; Okanagan, $19,466 67; Colville, $80,300; Kootenai, $4,866 67; Flat Heads, $2,920; Right of Trade, $977,333; Navigation of the Columbia river, $1,460,000; for the farms, buildings, &c., about Nisqually, $798,133 33; lands and farms at Cowlitz, $126,533 33; loss of stock, profits of land, &c., $243,383 33. Total—$4,990,036 67.

The Government would do well to let the Company have the whole property for a fourth of the money. Modest chaps, those Hudson Bay Company men.

"PAP" SMITH.—It is rumored that Capt. John Smith of this county will be appointed to the Indian Agency made vacant by the drowning of the late Agent, Col. Logan, on the Brother Jonathan. The old man must have his regular nourishment from the Government, or shrink into nothingness.

NEW MINES.—The Mountaineer says a prospector arrived at the Dalles a few days ago, who reports the discovery of rich diggings on the north side of the Columbia river, about one hundred miles from the Dalles. Quartz taken from claims there pays $20 a day, when crushed in a mortar.

WELL THOUGHT OF.—It is said that if an extra session of the Legislature is called by Gov. Gibbs, many numerously signed petitions will be presented from all parts of the State, asking for the repeal of the odious and intolerant Sunday Law which now disgraces the Statutes.

PETITION.—The petition of twenty-seven citizens of Union county appears in the Oregonian of Saturday, praying Gov. Gibbs to call an extra session of the Legislature "to ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

WELCOME FAVORS.—Orders for THE STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT daily flow in from all parts of the State and the adjoining Territories. We earnestly thank our good friends for their patronage and efforts in support of the paper.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Astoria Marine Gazette has passed into the hands of W. W. Parker, late Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in this State. Parker is a Republican, but a very clever man, and we wish him business success.

GONE.—Senator Nesmith left Salem on the 15th for the East. His Senatorial career will terminate on the 4th of next March.

CALLED AND ACCEPTED.—The Baptists of Salem have engaged the services of Rev. W. F. Boyakin as their pastor for one year.

MILITARY.—Orders have been issued for the abandonment of the military post at Walla Walla.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.

DATES TO JULY 29th.

European Intelligence.

Salt Lake, August 12th.—The following is from a Denver paper of the 29th of July:

In the House of Commons, July 3d, Mr. Hunt said that the evidence taken before the Committee of this house on the Leon's Bank Officers Court, disclosed that a great facility exists for obtaining public appointments by covert means, that such evidence, also taken before the House of Lords, in the case of Leonard Edmonds, and which has been laid before this house, shows a laxity of practice and want of caution on the part of the Lord Chancellor in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions in public offices over whose heads grave charges are impending, and in filling up the vacancies made by the retirement of such officers, whereby great encouragement has been given to corrupt practices, and that such laxity and want of caution, even in the absence of any improper motive, are, in the opinion of this house, highly reprehensible and calculated to throw discredit on the administration of the high officers of State.

The Lord Advocate contended that there was nothing in the case to warrant the severe censure which had been passed upon the Lord Chancellor, and moved an amendment to the effect that the House agreed with the report of the committee, but thought a check should be put by law on the granting of pensions to persons holding legal offices.

Mr. Henneesy contended that this did not touch the case which was embraced in Mr. Hunt's motion.

Mr. Bouverie had given notice of an amendment which he could not now move. If, however, the original motion was negatived, he should move his amendment on that of the Lord Advocate. He had no confidence in the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Hunt's motion was negatived, and Mr. Bouverie proposed his amendment, Lord Palmerston observing that the House had negatived any charges of corruption against the Lord Chancellor, and recommended and moved that the negative be adjourned till Tuesday.

Mr. D'Israeli opposed this motion, which was negatived upon a division by 177 to 163.

The Lord Advocate's motion having been negatived, Mr. Bouverie motioned his amendment as a substantive motion, which was agreed to without a division, amid loud cheering.

The Prince of Wales sat in the gallery during the discussion.

Resignation of the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Chancellor tendered his resignation which has been accepted by the Queen.

The London Times says the disgrace of a Lord Chancellor is a reproach to the nation at large. The office represents the popular intelligence, all that is most elevated in dignity and power. The first officer of State and President of the House of Lords; the keeper of the Queen's conscience; the head of the judicial system of the country; the nominator of Judges great and small; the largest dispenser of Church patronage, is a man raised to his temporality above his fellows, that no failing of his can be unimportant, and to prove him a delinquent is to brand the country through one of its most conspicuous representatives. The matter of the debate is that a grave vote of censure has been passed on the late Lord Chancellor. The amendment of Mr. Bouverie which except on one point hardly differed from that of Mr. Hunt, was carried without a division, and the most exalted person in the Government is reproved by a vote originating with one of its own supporters.

Pacific Coast Dispatches.

After the Shenandoah.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—We learn that as soon as the despatch reached Acapulco giving the news of the destruction of our whalers by the rebel pirate Shenandoah, the commander of the English war steamer Devastation, then lying in the harbor, sought an interview with Capt. G. P. Scott, of the U. S. steamer Saranac, and informed him that he should sail immediately with the Devastation in pursuit of the Shenandoah, and should treat the rebel cruiser as a pirate and capture her wherever she might be found. He left port as soon as his ship could be got under way.

New Military Post.

Gen. McDowell has ordered a permanent military post to be established at Summit Lake, in Nevada, near the south Oregon line, and troops are to be sent at once for the chastisement of the Indian depredators on the road from Chico and Red Bluff to Idaho.

Markets.

Butter—Isthmus, 30@31c for good and choice State. Western has been sold as low as 27 cents. Candles—Grant's at 27 c. Cordage—increased business in San Francisco at 17 c. Cranberries—1,000 gallons at an advance. Gunny Bags from second hand at 37c. Oil—sales of 3,000 gallons of seal, packages slightly injured by fire, at $1 15; Lard oil made at about $1 35 per gallon. Rice—No. 2 China, $6 37½@$6 87½; mats Peruvian, at $3 82½. Sugar—No. 1 China, $10 00@$11 10. Tea—200 half chests of Oolong Challenge at 45½. Flour—there is a little more inquiry to-day, though the market is not characterized by much activity. Sales include 2,000 bbls of superfine for export sold private. We quote superfine at $5 25@$5 50 and extra at $5 75@$6 25 according to quality. Wheat—the market is without change; sales since our last of 17,000 ctls including 4,000 ctls for export at $1 62½@$1 65 for ordinary to good, and $1 67½@$1 70 for choice; also 200 ctls of inferior at $1 50. Barley remains steady with 2,100 ctls at $1 62½. Oats—sales of 500 ctls at $1 60@$1 67½. Beans—250 ctls red, sold at $1 40. Potatoes are dull at 75@90c ₱ 100 pounds. Ranch Butter, 55@50c for inferior to prime. Cheese is dull at 21½@22c ₱ lb. Fresh eggs 32c ₱ doz. Wool—the sales of wool yesterday and to-day, reach 140,000 lbs for shipment east at 16@16½c ₱ lb for burry and dirty, and 17@19c for good conditioned to choice fleece. Also, 70,000 lbs choice lambs at 18½c, market closing with more tone. Hides, dry, are quotable at 12@12½c with not much doing.

Mining stocks are lower and dull.

Legal Tenders are unchanged.

Stage Robbery.

Oroville, August 16.—The stage between Laporte and Oroville was stopped by five robbers about daybreak this morning, a short distance this side of Laporte. The robbers had built a barricade of fence rails across the road. They were armed with shot guns and demanded the treasure box of Wheeler & Co.'s Express. After breaking open and taking out the treasure they returned the box and left for the woods. The stage driver thinks they got little treasure as the box was light.

From the Overland Line.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 16, 1 o'clock, P. M.—The repair party are now at the break between Sweetwater Station and Platte Bridge. They have an operator along who came into circuit this morning with the instrument at six o'clock. He reports the party fourteen miles west of Platte Bridge and they worked all night at the break lately made. Considerable wire has been carried off. The Indians were in sight watching them, and fears are entertained that they will be attacked.

At 8 o'clock, A. M., he reports that they are within five miles of the Platte Bridge. There is hope it may be working through to-day.

California Abolition State Convention.

Sacramento, Aug. 16.—The Union State Judicial Convention was called to order this afternoon, punctually at 3 o'clock, by A. J. Bryant, Chairman of the State Central Committee, in the Sixth Street Methodist Church.

Hon. W. H. Parks, of Sutter, nominated for temporary Chairman, J. G. McCallum, long hair, of El Dorado.

On taking the Chair, Mr. McCallum addressed the Convention at length. He contended for a continuance of organizations in the Union party. He said those in favor of breaking up such organizations should and must be put down; the motto must be, "stand by the Union organization."

After the election of temporary officers and other usual business, the Convention took a recess till evening.

Evening Session.—The Convention met and adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow without doing any business. It is understood that the Committee on credentials were not prepared to report on the Sacramento delegates; also, that the bolters and People's Party delegates are voted out. All quiet. The Convention will be harmonious.

Sacramento, Aug. 17.—The Convention met this morning at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The Committee on Credentials made its report. The only question was on the delegations from Sacramento county. Thirteen of the fifteen composing the committee reported in favor of admitting the Turn Verein delegation, or the longs, which report was accepted by the Convention. The bolters presented no credentials from Yuba, Placer, Nevada, &c.

The Convention also adopted the following permanent officers and order of business: For President of the Convention, J. G. McCullum, of El Dorado; for Vice Presidents, W. L. Dudley, of Calaveras and W. E. Hopping, of Shasta; for Secretaries, M. D. Boruck, of San Francisco, and J. W. Musser, of Alameda; for Sergeants-at-arms, John Byrnes, of Stockton, and James Riley, of San Francisco. First: The nomination of a candidate for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Second: The appointment in the following manner of a State Central Committee of fifteen, viz: That the Committee already appointed upon credentials do report to this Convention the name of one member from each Judicial District of the State, said members thus reported, to be elected by the Convention; and that there be four additional members appointed by the Chair to be selected from the city of San Francisco, to act as members of said Committee. Second: The report of the Committee on resolutions.

The motion to amend the report so that the resolutions might precede the nominations, was lost by a vote of 185 to 129.

The motion to amend the report so that the members of the State Committee at large should be chosen by the Convention, was also lost. The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Supreme Judge: S. W. Sanderson, J. H. McKune, W. F. Sexton and S. W. Rockway were placed in nomination. A combined effort was made by the friends of Sexton, Rockway and McKune to impeach the loyalty of Judge Sanderson. Half of the day was spent in the discussion of the merits and demerits of the favorite candidate, which finally ended in the nomination of S. W. Sanderson. The following is the vote: Sanderson, 189; McKune, 38; the names of Sexton and Rockway being withdrawn.

The Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. At 4 P. M. the Convention reassembled and proceeded to elect a State Central Committee. The entire Committee is "long hair," with three exceptions. The minority endeavored to elect three delegates, but were voted down by large majorities. The Convention adjourned at half past six o'clock.

Desultory Items.

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Owen Mullen, who was yesterday on trial for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Mullen, was convicted of manslaughter. The prisoner was deeply affected and protested his innocence, declaring the shooting was purely accidental.

Col. Von Schmidt has recently returned from making a survey for the proposed canal and works for distributing water throughout the State from Lake Tahoe, and estimates that a tunnel 11,000 feet in length will have to be made, which work he considers the main difficulty in the way.

The Nicholson Pavement is being laid in front of the Cosmopolitan, on Bush street.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—Thos. H. Lockre, late Clerk of the State Prison, has been missing since Sunday last and is supposed to have drowned himself. He recently acquired the habit of gambling and became a defaulter in the sum of $1,500. Lieut. Gov. Machin paid the amount, out of consideration for Lockre's former good conduct, but the matter so preyed upon Lockre' mind that he appears to have been driven nearly to madness. He left letters indicating his intention to commit suicide.

The heavy Chinese companies in the city have united together for the purpose of tendering to Speaker Colfax and party a complimentary dinner, to be gotten up in the highest style of Chinese culinary art. The invited guests will include our Governor, military, naval, Federal, State and municipal officers.

The U. S. steamer Swanee, Commander, Paul Shirley, arrived to-day from Philadelphia. The Swanee carries ten guns. It is generally understood in naval circles that the U. S. steam sloop of war Pensacola is on her way to the Pacific. At last accounts she had gone to Philadelphia to take in her engines and equip for the voyage. The Pensacola is of the same class as the Lancaster, and will probably be used as a flag-ship upon her arrival. She has done good service during the recent rebellion, and among other conflicts was engaged in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip at the taking of New Orleans, and is said to have lost more in that engagement than any ship in the squadron. She then carried 24 guns, mostly single rifle pounders. She is classed corvette.

Dead Bodies from the Wreck.

Jacksonville, August 16.—The following was received this evening by E. F. Dowell from R. Dugan, of Crescent City:

Through the politeness of our Coroner, Mr. Eldridge, I was permitted to take an abstract from his books of the names and description of the bodies found and buried by him in the city burial ground, from the ill-fated Brother Jonathan, to this date as follows: No. 1, Mr. Tasch, U. S. A.; No. 2, R. Lonate; No. 3, Geo. W. Peblock, put in pine coffin; No. 5, Geo. Church, negro; No. 6, a white woman, judged to be between 35 and 40 years old, auburn hair cut short, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, thick set, fair complexion, upper front teeth gone, no marks or papers by which she could be identified; No. 7, Lieut. E. D. Waite, U. S. A., in pine coffin; No. 8, white man, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, dark auburn hair, small beard on chin, fair face, little finger on his left hand gone, no papers on him; No. 9, white man, about 5 feet 10, high and slender, light brown hair, grey flannel shirt, grey pants, had a baggage check No. 30, no other papers; No. 10, Chas Lane, negro; No. 11, negro, about 5 feet 10, well made, about 35 years old, upper four teeth wide apart; No. 12, white man, about 5 feet 8, very slender made, hair and goatee sandy, left incisor in upper jaw gone, high forehead, and 20 years old; No. 13, white man, about 5 feet 10, light brown hair, fair, no beard on face, no marks or papers; No. 14, Jas. Nesbit, of the S. F. Bulletin, in pine coffin; No. 15, A. Dyer, freight clerk on the Jonathan; No. 16, a man supposed to be Jas. E. Tribe, from a telegraph dispatch found on his person, from Samuel Hillier & Rochester, dated June 9th; No. 17, a man supposed to be J. Strong, from a steamer ticket found on him; No. 18, I. L. Anchonia; No. 18, a mulatto woman, ring on her finger, jet ear rings with gold mountings.

No. 20—Mulatto woman, gold watch, guard chain and slides, hunting case No. 18,030; portmonie with four breastpins, two ear rings, two studs, a silver finger ring and seven dollars and fifty cents in coin.

No. 21—Mulatto woman, had in one ear a large ear ring set with a ruby and pearls, one finger ring with the letters H. S. engraved on it, one ring set with opal and one ring set with jet.

No. 22—White woman about 5 feet 2, stout built, long auburn hair, good teeth, about 30 years old, fair complexion; had on her person a common breastpin, one thimble, seven plated spoons, three ivory handled table knives, one $1,000 Legal Tender note, five $20 do., seven $10 do., two $100 do., five $50 do., and one note of $5 on the National Bank of Poughkeepsie. Total, $1,625.

No. 23—A negro man about 5 feet 10, supposed to be 25 or 30 years old.

No. 24—A white man about 5 feet 10, stout built, weight about 160 pounds, light auburn hair, red whiskers and moustache, good teeth, watch and chain, N. 33,548, buckskin purse with $420 in coin and $85 50 in greenbacks.

No. 25—William Perkins, of San Francisco.

No. 26—A white man, supposed from his diary to have left Springfield, June 19th, 1865, sailed from New York on the steamer Ocean Queen, July 1st, landed in San Francisco July 25th; had on his person a gold watch, No. 14,755, hunting case, &c. He is about 5 feet 10, medium stature, dark brown hair, moustache and whiskers; no hair under his chin, from 30 to 40 years old, plain gold ring on his finger, a gold pen in a silver case.

No. 27—A white woman, entirely naked except drawers; 5 feet 9; heavy set, heavy auburn hair, very high forehead, fair complexion; had a gold ring on her finger, with an emblem of two hearts united. She had a fine set of teeth.

No. 28—A white man, fair complexion, auburn hair and beard, 5 feet 8, heavy set; had on gray plaid pants and vest.

No. 29—Mulatto man, about 5 feet 10, high, round, smooth face, good teeth, heavy set, weight about 160 pounds, supposed to be about 25 years old; had on dark gray pants.

No. 30—A white man about 5 feet 10, weight about 175 pounds; dark brown hair, whiskers and moustache sandy; had on spotted cassimere pants, white shirt, with one sleeve button with the letter "Z" on it; supposed to be about 30 years old; no papers.

No. 31—A white man, about 5 feet 8, hair and whiskers sandy, light complexion, prominent features, high forehead, gray flannel shirt and blue overalls; good teeth.

No. 32—— negro man about 5 feet 8, heavy whiskers and moustache, good teeth, about 35 years old; had on a white underwaist buttoned up before, and would weigh about 150 pounds.

There are also buried between Gold Bluffs and Trinidad, about sixteen bodies, of which we have not yet got a description. Gen. Wright's horse and a camel went ashore eight miles north of Trinidad.

General News.

San Francisco, Aug. 18.—The body of a drowned man was found in the Bay this morning. His papers bore the name of Martin Wolf. Marks of violence on his person indicate that he was murdered.

The steamer Sacramento sailed this morning with about four hundred passengers and $1,436,900 in treasure. Major H. C. Bull, Paymaster for this coast, was among the passengers.

Salutes were ordered by General McDowell in honor of the memory of the gallant Gen. Wright, late Commander of the Department of the Pacific. They were fired at 12 o'clock, M., to-day from Alcatraz, Fort Point and the other posts in the vicinity of the city. Flags were at half mast during the day.

The grand complimentary dinner to Hon. Schuyler Colfax and party, was tendered by the six Chinese Companies in California.

Two Government vessels, the steamer John Hancock and ship Decatur, were yesterday conditionally sold at auction at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

The former, it appears, had been appraised at $17,000, and the latter at $10,000, which, in the opinion of good judges, was too high, and no bids were, therefore, received at the set prices. The steamer was bought by Ben Holladay at $16,000, and the ship by A. W. Rhinny & Co., at $6,000, subject to ratification by the Government.

Markets.

Butter—To-day choice Isthmus is firmer, with sales of 200 firkins at 32@33c. Candles—Knapp's anchor at 29c. Coffee—Sales steady with sales of 150 bags Rio at 21½c. Dried apples—75 half bags Boston (old crop) sold at 10½c. Sugar—500 bbls Stewart's New York crushed to arrive by the No Plus Ultra, has been purchased at a considerable advance on previous prices. The product of the local refineries is selling at 16c for C circle A crushed; 11½c for yellow C D, and 12½c for yellow C each. 100 kf bbls Hawaiian brought 11½ per lb. Produce Market—The demand for flour is confined to the exigencies of the local trade; the market is rather heavy, notwithstanding the enhanced value of wheat; we quote superfine at $5 25@$5 75, and extra at $5 75@$6, with jobbing sales of chosen at $6 25 per bbl. Wheat—with moderate receipts the market retains its buoyancy, but the movement is light; sales since our last of 2,437 sacks of good and choice in lots at $1 70@$1 75 per 100 lbs. Barley—sales steady with sales of 1,587 sacks in lots at $1 62½, and 200 do. at the Railroad Depot at $1 72½ per 100 lbs. Oats—500 sacks of inferior sold at $1 45@$1 55, and 275 do. good at $1 62½ per 100 lbs. Potatoes are selling in round lots at 70@90 cents per 100 lbs. Wool—we note further sales of one hundred thousand pounds, fair to choice, at 16@20 cents. Burry neglected, nominal prices 8@8½.

LETTER FROM SALEM.

SALEM, Aug. 17th, 1865.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT:—The article in your first number, which reached here Tuesday morning, in reference to the conduct of the People's Transportation (Monopoly) Company, is very generally approved. It is a heavy load the people of this Valley are made to pack in order that the pockets of the greedy owners of that line shall be filled. But they do not appear to be contented with fleecing their freighters and passengers by means of exorbitant charges on their boats. They seek to enrich themselves further by a course not very creditable to them as men, however much it brings gold to their purses.

They have opened a store here and offer their goods at prices which generally show that while they charge our town merchants exorbitant prices for freights, they carry their own for nothing. Hence, to compete with them, as the town merchants are obliged to do, (and they do so too) they must sell at a bare profit, and on goods which they get no profit at all. We all like to buy goods as cheaply as possible, but yet any reasonable or just man will say that if the Company enter into competition in merchandizing with the merchants of Salem, all of whom patronize the Company's steamers in freighting their goods, they ought not to take advantage of their steamer ownership to bring freight for their own store at lower rates than they charge the others.

They are working to their own loss however, for an opposition steamer is now on the river, and hereafter the merchants of Salem intend to patronize her instead of the Company's boats. And you must not be surprised to see a vigorous and *unparchasable* opposition during the next freighting season. The thing is talked of by men who do not let things fail in their hands, and who say they will carry the project through.

L.

OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—The Virginia City (Nevada) Enterprise, July 26th, says:

A couple of emigrant wagons from St. Joseph, Missouri, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, the end of their journey. From the driver of one of their teams we learned that there are no very large trains now on the way for this State or California. Most of those who came across the Plains this season were bound for Oregon. Feed has been abundant this season along the whole route. The party were not much disturbed by the Indians though they heard many stories of Indian depredations. The two wagons mentioned are the first we have seen that have crossed the Plains this year. More will doubtless soon be coming in.

Against this we have the following from the Salt Lake Vedette:

The tide of immigration westward is