treaty 9th June, 1855, five hundred dollars.

Nez Perce Indians.—For fourth of five instalments for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per 4th article treaty 11th June, 1855, ten thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per 5th article treaty 11th June, 1855, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per 5th article treaty 11th June, 1855, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers's shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, 1855, $500.

For fourth of 20 instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, 2 blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, 1855, $9 400.

For fourth of 20 instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, 1855, $500.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifty article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and 1855, five hundred dollars.

Flatheads and other Confederated Tribes.—For the last four instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books and stationary, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and [illegible] carpenters', and wagon and [illegible]ers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and [illegible], five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per 5th article treaty sixteenth July, 1855, seven thousand four hundred dollars.

For 4th of 20 instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per 5th article treaty 16th July, 1855, $500.

For 4th of 20 instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor per 5th article treaty 16th July, 1855, $300.

For 4th of 20 instalments for pay of a physician, per 5th article treaty 16th July, 1855, $1,400.

For 4th of 20 instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and furnishing necessary furniture therefor, 5th article treaty 16th July, 1855, $300.

For 4th of 20 instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Flathead Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per 5th article treaty sixteenth July, 1855, $1,500.

Confederated Tribes and Bands of Indians in Middle Oregon.—For fourth of five instalments of eight thousand dollars for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For fourth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for payment of salary of the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fiftyfive, five hundred dollars.

Molel Indians.—For fourth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employees, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty 21st Dec., 1855, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of five instalments (in addition to the instalment specified in the treaty of twenty-ninth Nov., 1854, with the Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley) for furnishing iron and steel and other materials for the smith and tin shops provided for in said treaty, and for the pay of the necessary mechanics, per second article treaty 21st Dec., 1855, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For fourth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty 21st Dec., 1855, two thousand dollars.

For pay of teachers to manual labor school, for all necessary materials therefor and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty 21st Dec., 1855, three thousand dollars.

For fourth of five instalments for the pay of an additional farmer, per second article treaty 21st Dec., 1855, eight hundred dollars.

Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians.—For first of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, 1855, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, 1855, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty 1st July, 1855, five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty 1st July, 1855, four thousand six hundred dollars.

S'Klallams.—For first of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, 1855, four thousand dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural school, and for pay of suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, 1855, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For fourth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, [illegible]ys' [illegible] and physician to [illegible] the sick, per eleventh article treaty [illegible] Jan., 1855, four thousand six hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Indian Service in the District of Country leased from the Choctaws for the Indians lately residing in Texas.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing, medicine, iron and steel, establishment and maintenance of schools, and building houses for the Indians lately residing in Texas, in lieu of those abandoned in that State, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and twenty five dollars.

For the Wichitas and other affiliated Bands.—For the expenses of colonizing, supporting and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employees, purchase of clothing medicine, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

Indian Service in California.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including traveling expenses of the superintending agents, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the removal of Indians, transportation of goods, purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians for the northern district of California, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For two blacksmiths for the northern district of California, fifteen thousand dollars.

For two physicians for the northern district of California, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians for the southern district of *of* California fifteen thousand dollars.

For the salaries of clerks to superintendents of Indian affairs for the northern and southern districts of California, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office, under the acts of fifth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty four, and third March, 1855, and under appropriations made from year to year, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to seventh section of the act of March third, 1855, granting bounty lands to Indians, fourteen hundred dollars.

For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan, twenty thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-two cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians for the year, seventeen thousand dollars.

For insurance, transportstion, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, five thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and sixty-three cents.

For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, three thousand eight hundred and eighty-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office [and] traveling expenses of the superintendent and sub-agents, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employees, fifty thousand dollars.

Indian Service in Nevada Territory.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Indian Service in Utah Territory.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty five thousand dollars.

For three interpreters for Indian service in Utah Territory, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Indian Service in Colorado Territory.—For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Omahas.—For assistant engineer for mill, six hundred dollars.

For pay of assistant miller, three hundred dollars.

For payment to Tah-sah, or White Cow, an Omaha chief, for horses killed by white settlers, six hundred and thirty dollars.

For payment of admitted claims of S. C. Webber and J. J. Miller for labor in erection of mill on the Omaha reservation, six hundred and fifty-eight dollars and fifty cents.

For payment of admitted claims of [illegible] for [illegible] dry goods, clothing, hardware, and guns, which were lost in shipment in the burning of the steamer Chippewa, fourteen thousand four hundred and four dollars and seventy-seven cents.

Arrapahoes and Cheyenne Indians of the Upper Arkansas River.—For third of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars to be expended for their benefit, that is to say: fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations, thirty thousand dollars.

For first of five instalments to provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanics' shops, with the necessary tools for the same, and dwelling house for an interpreter, miller, engineer for the mill, (if one be necessary), farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit, five thousand dollars.

For transportation and necessary expenses of delivering annuities, goods, and provisions, five thousand dollars.

For survey and allotment of lands for the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, ten thousand dollars.

For the expenses of colonizing, supporting and furnishing agricultural implements, teams, seeds, pay of necessary employees, purchase of medicines, iron and steel for the establishment of blacksmith and tin shops for those Indians with whom treaties have been made, but not ratified, in Oregon, ten thousand dollars.

Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.—For payment of annuity in money, eighteen thousand dollars.

For the first four instalments in money, per fourth article of treaty June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on thirty-four thousand dollars at five per centum per annum, per fourth article treaty June twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For payment for ponies, cattle and timber stolen from the Ottawas, reported and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, $13 005 95.

For payment of damages sustained in compliance with the provisionary clause of the tenth article of treaty of June 24, 1862, $3,500.

For the salaries of two agents on the Upper Missouri and the country adjacent thereto, to be located under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, $3 000.

To reimburse the loss sustained by the Yancton, Sioux Indians on the 29th of August, 1851, by the sinking of the steamer "J. G. Morrow," $4,320 38.

For clothing, food, and other necessary expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1863, $20,000.

For incidental expenses of the Indian Department, growing out of the extraordinary Indian troubles during the present fiscal year in the Northwestern States and Territories, $20,000.

For the salary of an agent for the Ottawas, Chippewas, of Swan Creek, and Black River, and Christian Indians in the State of Kansas, $1,500; Provided, that said agency shall continue for one year only.

For carrying into effect the sixth section of the "Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations," approved February 28, 1859, to satisfy the claims of the half breeds to the proceeds of the lands in the Nemaha reserve, excluded from such reservations by the McCoy survey of 1828, $19,621 27.

For intercourse with the various Indian tribes between whom and the United States there exist no treaty stipulations, including purchase and transportation of provisions and presents, and to meet any other expenses requisite to effect treaties with such tribes, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and to enable the Secretary of the President of the United Seates, to enter into negotiations with Indian tribes for the exchange of lands, to provide for their removal, to arrange questions of boundaries between the respective tribes, and for measures generally for preserving peace with them, $50,000; Provided, that the said Secretary of the interior shall report to Congress, at the commencement of its next session, a statement indicating the disposition made of the money hereby appropriated; And provided further, that hereafter all special agents and commissioners not appointed by the President shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to dispose of at the best price they will bring in the market, $25,000 of the bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, purchased with the proceeds of the sales of the lands of the united bands of the Weas, Peorias, Kaskaskias and Piankeshaw Indians of Kansas, now in the custody of the United States, belonging to said Indians, or so many thereof as he may deem necessary for the purchase of such clothing, food, seed, grain, agricultural implements, or domestic animals as may be necessary for the relief of said Indians, and to enable them to plant a crop, and appropriate the proceeds of the sales of said bonds or so much thereof as he may deem necessary for said purpose: Provided, that said sale shall be made after three weeks' public notice at the merchants' exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, to the highest bidder, and at not less than the market price of said bonds in the cities of New York and Philadelphia; And provided further, that no special agent or agents shall be employed, nor shall any such sale be made until after the assent and approval of said Indians for the sale of their lands shall first or obtained through their regular authorized representatives.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to expend such part of the amount heretofore appropriated to carry into effect any treaty stipulations with any tribe or tribes of Indians, all or any portion of whom shall be in a state of actual hostility to the Government of the United States, including the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Wichitas, and other affiliated tribes, as may be found necessary to enable such individual members of said tribes as have been driven from their homes and reduced to want on account of their friendship to the United States, to subsist until they can be removed to their homes, and to assist them in such removal; Provided, that no [illegible] of the annuities [illegible] of said tribes, which account shall be rendered to Congress at the commencement of the next session thereof. And all purchases of articles for the purposes above set forth shall be made of the lowest responsible bidder, after sufficient public notice by advertisement in appropriate newspapers; Provided, also, that the said Secretary shall not be required to accept any bid which in his judgment is unreasonable in its character.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to enter into treaties with the several tribes of Indians, respectively, now residing in the State of Kansas, providing for the extinction of their titles to lands held in common within said State, and for the removal of such Indians of said tribes as hold their lands in common to suitable localities elsewhere within the territorial limits of the United States and outside the limits of any State.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to enter into negotiations, by treaty or otherwise, with such loyal tribes, or the loyal portion of such tribes, now residing in the country south of Kansas and west of Arkansas, commonly known as the "Indian country," as may be necessary in order to secure for the Indians of Kansas who shall be removed to said Indian country under the provisions of the preceding section of this act, the title to the lands to which they may be so removed.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to divert so much of the unexpended balances of appropriations for the Indian service in Oregon and Washington as may be necessary to meet the outstanding liabilities of the Indian department in said State and Territory during the fiscal years eighteen hundred and sixty, eighteen hundred and sixty one, and eighteen hundred and sixty two, a sum not exceeding [illegible] thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That no money shall be paid except in discharge of liabilities incurred in carrying into effect the objects provided for by law for the Indian service.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the salaries of the Indian agents in Nevada and Utah shall hereafter be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approved, March 3, 1863.

The Coming Man.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of a speech by Judge Kelly, the member of Congress elect from Philadelphia, at the recent meeting in that city for the purpose of furthering the enlistment and equipment of a negro regiment:

In the gloomy days through which we have just passed, I have been buoyant with hope amounting to faith. Behind the dark and heavy cloud that hung so oppressively near us, I saw, in the rapidly developing providences of God, the sure promise of victory and peace. During weary, sorrowing months and years of war we have sighed for "the coming man" who was to bring us these great blessings. We have not found him. Not Butler, nor Banks, nor Fremont, nor Grant, nor Rosecrans, nor Meade—though he has invested our quiet Gettysburg with the combined glories of Magenta and Solferino—has shown himself to be the man whose genius and power were to deliver us from protracted war. To admit this is but to admit that our great soldiers are not ubiquitous. Donelson and Vicksburg, each in turn, New Orleans, Port Hudson, and Gettysburg, have each been worthy the attention of a great General.

Shall we then cease to hope for him whose coming Hope has so long prophesied? Oh, no! He waits our bidding. He is the Colored Man! He has made Port Hudson the Thermopylæ of his race; he occupies and surrounds Richmond; he is ready to intercept stragglers in the Shenandoah Valley; he occupies the strongholds of Tennessee; he will give you Charleston, which is in his power, and in distant Texas, he will respond with a joyous "Aye, aye," to your call, and run the Union flag to the top of every staff upon her prairies; he hold at his mercy every acre of confederate territory; as a chattel, he feeds, clothes, and arms every rebel soldier; as a man, assured of your sympathy, he will crush every rebel stronghold.

Yes, sneer at our doubt it as you may, the negro is the "coming man" for whom we have waited. Give him the chance to attest his nature at all those points around which our white brethren perish, in swamp and hospital, and, throttling and crushing his old oppressor, he will give us speedy victory, and a peace that shall never again be disturbed by civil war. [Tremendous and long-continued cheering.]

COLORADO COPPER.—Some of the claims recently located on the Colorado, near Fort Mohave, assay 35 per cent. copper to the ton, of the surface rock. This is a larger per cent. than the great Union lead at Copperopolis produces from its surface. The fortunate discoverer of one of these claims arrived last week; his first visit was made to the great Clothing House of Houston, Hastings & Co., corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and purchased a complete outfit of their unrivalled Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Next day, he looked as prepossessing as his samples, and sold 200 feet at $40 per foot,

The Oregon Argus.

W. L. Adams, - - - Editor.

SALEM:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1863.

"Negro Equality."

Now that Jeff has resolved to use slaves in the rebel army, and free them after the war is over, we presume that negroes will be recognized by Jeff as "Americans of African descent." The rebel editors have been mightily exercised because the Government has permitted negro regiments to take the field and fight alongside of white men. They say this is elevating the nigger to the level of the white man, though we have never claimed that the African was "equal" to the white soldier in any sense. We have claimed, however, that he was "born with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of"—rebels. He has a right, a *divine* right, to put a bayonet into a blood covered guerrilla who robs, murders, and ravishes under Jeff's sanction. In [illegible] negro may be said to be the "equal" of any other man. Butler says "the rebels have no rights which niggers are bound to respect." In this sense, a loyal nigger is "equal" to a white man, and superior to a copperhead. The *rebels* claim that one of their nigger soldiers can whip "ten Yankees," while they have never pretended that one of the first families could whip more than *five* Yankees. This of course makes one nigger equal to just two white rebels. That is elevating the niggers above their own level. It is not "negro equality," but *negro superiority*. We have before stated that one loyal nigger was worth more, in the eyes of God, angels, and decent men, than two copperheads. Jeff Davis seems to rate them even higher than that. The ignorant sympathizers of the North were becoming so exasperated for fear the loyal niggers who had served in the war would outrank them in society by and by, that they stirred up the democracy in New York city, Detroit, and other places, to raise mobs, and try to kill the niggers all off.

The negro, previous to this war, has occupied the *status* of a beast, though he is a man. He has been treated as a chattel, though, being human, he has rights. Philanthropists and Christians the world over, and even the more refined of slave owners, have always claimed that he be recognized as a human being, instead of being treated as a brute. They all admit that he belongs to an "inferior race," but hold that he belongs to the *human* "race"—while democracy, always jealous of the negro, has tried to push him off the platform of humanity, and thrust him down among the beasts, whenever an intelligent contraband has essayed to climb up to a position where he could assert his manhood enough to claim his own body and soul and protect his own family. Whenever a philanthropist has dared to hint a negro was human, and had per consequence some rights, democracy has invariably raised the howl, "abolitionist," "negro equality," &c., in order to excite ignorant people to vote in favor of those whose business it has been to make chattels of them, and prevent their ranking above brutes. Democracy, in thrusting the niggers, a vast number of which are nearly white, from the platform of humanity, has done violence to its own offspring. Democracy is shocked at elevating niggers, so it goes down to the negro level to prevent the negroes from coming up. Democracy is shocked at amalgamation, yet desires to make chattels of negroes, so that it can amalgamate with impunity.—Democracy is always afraid that negroes will want to associate with the whites on equal terms the moment slaves are recognized as human. None but democrats have any such fears. Other men never think of such a thing as being asked by niggers to marry into their families.—Democrats alone are afraid of having negro sons-in-law. They are willing to have negro children, and are willing to have these negro or mulatto children amalgamate with black slaves, but to have them mix with black *freemen*, is very shocking. Out of half a million of anti-slavery men, there cannot be found ten men who are the fathers of half breed children, while in Virginia alone there are over seventy thousand mulattoes who were begotten by the democracy. These stubborn facts show who are the negro-equality men, and *why* they are such.—Now that Jeff, as the Southern democracy generally do, has shown his hand, and goes for making the negro equal, and more than equal, in war, with the poor whites, we hope his ignorant sympathizers here will stop complaining of the Government for accepting the services of negro regiments. The negro seems to be working up towards the plane of humanity all over the Union. He is going to cut steps up the rugged declivity with his own sword. The rebellion will emancipate him South, and copperhead persecution is fast creating a determination here that he shall enjoy his inalienable rights North, if he seizes upon the present golden moment to show himself worthy of them.

The negro question, which the democracy have so long made the prominent one, is about to find a solution, and will be solved about right after all. The only danger we now apprehend is, that what few negroes remain in the North after the war is over will be demoralized by mixing with the copperheads.

☞ We learn that Capt. Pease's new boat will be launched in two or three weeks, and will soon be ready for running.

The Pirate "Chapman" Case.

LETTER FROM GOV. GIBBS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE ARGUS: I arrived here in time to witness the closing part of the most interesting trial ever had on the Pacific coast—that of Greathouse, Harpending, and Rubery, for treason, in purchasing, arming, and fitting out the *Chapman* to prey upon our commerce.

While men out of business were going to San Francisco on *no business*—while others were going overland from Oregon to California, and on their way saying to *supposed* friends from South Carolina, "We have five thousand dollars to invest in a good thing"—and while others were raising and drilling companies east of Yreka and in an out-of-the-way place in the Willamette Valley—we were told, Don't be alarmed—these things don't mean anything—"all are for the Union"—but the grand sequel has shown that there was an organized band of traitors, from the Russian Possessions to Texas, and the unerring hand of justice has already reached three of the leaders. The case has occupied ten days in the Circuit Court of the United States, and Judges Field and Hoffman gave them a fair and impartial trial, allowing each prisoner to challenge thirty-five jurors if he wished, and, after such trial, in five minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

I now furnish you a list of the law points made by Judge Campbell on the part of the prosecution, and an abstract of the testimony:

1. A commission from the Confederate Government to committee hostilities on the commerce of the United States, would afford no protection in the Courts of the United States on trial either for piracy or treason, notwithstanding the person holding such commission might be an acknowledged citizen of the Confederate States.

2. Under the 9th section of the act of 1790, a commission to a citizen of the United States from a power with which the United States were at war, would afford no defence either against the charge of piracy or treason.

3. Until the independence of the Confederate Government is acknowledged by the legislative and executive departments, the Federal Courts must, in all cases brought before them, enforce the municipal criminal without regard to the laws of war.

4. The legislative and executive department in conducting the war for the suppression of the rebellion, have done nought to change the rule as stated in the third proposition.

5. According to the laws of nations, the Confederate privateers now committing hostilities upon the commerce of the United States are not legitimate privateers.

A. Because they have no Prize Courts.

B. Because the seizure of prizes must be declared lawful by a judicial decree.

C. Because they have no prize ports.

D. Even if they acquire no right to the property taken except by grant from the power to which the commissioning the Government of the United States not having recognized the Confederate States as such legitimate power, no rights acquired under such commission can be recognized by the Federal Courts.

E. That while a commission issued by one belligerent to the subjects of the other when at war, will protect the party holding it from the charge of piracy, it is no defence to the charge of treason.

F. According to the laws of nations, belligerents have no right to lie out, in neutral ports, armed vessels to be used against each other.

Judge Campbell argued and illustrated each of these positions at much length.—He argued that if the citizens of the Confederate States were entitled to exercise the right of privateering, still the defendants have no such right, because they are confessedly citizens of the United States. Greathouse and Harpending were born in Kentucky, which is a loyal State and never has passed an ordinance of secession.—These men have no right to claim privileges which might be conceded to citizens of South Carolina. Rubery has still less right than his companions to claim such privileges. He was born in England, and had been a resident of New York and San Francisco. It is a well established rule of law that an alien owes a reciprocal duty of temporary allegiance to the government which protects him, and when he conspires against that government he is as liable to punishment as if he were a citizen.

This expedition was evidently undertaken with a view to the proceedings in the case of the Savannah pirates, who were treated as simple prisoner of war. But the circumstances are not the same, and these defendants are not entitled to the same treatment. It was part of their scheme to get up a voyage ostensibly legal, so that they could obtain a Custom House clearance and leave the port. As part of their scheme, they had to take some freight, and if they had taken or thrown away the freight, they would have been guilty of piracy under the laws of nations, and under the Federal Statutes. They had evidently examined the law.—The voyage to Manzanillo, though ostensibly legal; but the intention of privateering having been at the basis of this voyage, the voyage itself was illegal. No subterfuge which the parties can resort to hide their piratical purposes can be legal. The criminal intent attaches to every act, no matter how innocent the acts might appear if considered separately. The manifest was false and fraudulent; the clearance was void, and so was the voyage therefore illegal.

Judge Campbell read from a decision rendered in the case of a vessel which was indicted for being equipped at Baltimore for a slaving cruise. This vessel was equipped to sail to St. Jago, Cuba, on a voyage ostensibly legal, but really with no purpose save to receive there the preparations for a slaving expedition. The Court held that the intention made the first voyage criminal, and the vessel was condemned. The crime commenced with the intention. Was ever such a defence set up in a court of justice, that the offender shall be permitted to plead his own fraudulent device as a defence for himself! This is the position which the prisoners occupy in this case.

It will be remembered that the defence introduced no testimony, and in their arguments scarcely referred to the testimony, but trusted for escape solely to the law points:

The documents, the genuineness of which is not contested, are full of important evidence. They show the condition of mind of these men towards the Government of the United States, full of hate and hostility. The documents prove that the men were engaged in some kind of a conspiracy. Take the letter written from Victoria to Rubery by his friend Coe, who was evidently a co-conspirator. That letter shows that Rubery wanted some vessel for an unlawful purpose. That purpose was hostile to the United States, or they would not have thought of seizing the revenue cutter. They wanted a peculiar vessel. They had thought of the *Otter*, but she was not suited for their purpose. She was too slow. They pretended, when they bought the *Chapman*, that they wanted to purchase a coasting vessel, and for a coasting steamer the *Otter* would be good; but the pretence of coasting was false, and the *Otter*, therefore, did not suit them. The explanation of their anxiety for a fast vessel is, that they wanted a privateer.

Take Harpending's papers; examine his proclamation, his exhortations to [illegible]. It shows his state of [illegible]. He was probably the least mercenary of the party. He had done something, endured something for the sake of the Confederate States. He had gone to Mexico; he had ridden across the continent; he had spent his money; and others thought they would share the [illegible] to be obtained through him—plunder to be taken from their neighbors and friends in California, which had sheltered them and to which they owed allegiance. Imagine the result if they had succeeded. The community is easily excited. Commerce is the life of this city. Our commerce is peculiar. Two or three times a month we expect a million of dollars in bullion; and this was the mine which the conspirators intended to seize. It is not often that mines are found of double eagles, free from dross and base metal, all coined and stamped, ready for use; but these men thought they were about to open one. A mine of a million of dollars in double eagles might well attract men who were ready to betray their Government and despoil their fellow-citizens. We all remember the excitement caused by the news of the capture of the *Ariel*, and the apprehension that our steam communication with New York would be broken up; but what would have been the result if, instead of the privateer watching the harbor of Aspinwall, she had posted herself at the entrance of the Golden Gate, and cut off our imports as well as our exports?

The uncontested facts are full of evidence to support the indictment. The defendants purchased a fast vessel; they procured arms and ammunition suitable for war, in the name of a person who had no interest in them; they made a false manifest; they [illegible] they shipped the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] night [illegible] per[illegible] Harp[illegible] tion [illegible] ence [illegible] the [illegible] fence [illegible] a verdict of guilty.

But in addition to these [illegible] full history of the transaction, [illegible] of the conspirators, who, [illegible] examined separately, agree in every [illegible] point proved, and give the details of the conspiracy and treason of the defendants. These witnesses are denounced as "[illegible] cum wretches" by the counsel for the defence, in his argument, but the only infamy proved against them is, that they took part in the plot. The defence did not attempt to impeach their credibility, or to contradict their testimony, which is so consistent and so supported by other evidence that the defence thought the less they said about it, the better for their clients. Captain Law has resided here for some time, and if he had been guilty of any infamous act save that of engaging in this conspiracy, they might perhaps have impeached him; but the only "infamy" of which they knew, was that he did not persist in his scheme of privateering.

Are we to infer that the theory of the defence is that if he had gone out to sea, and come back with his hands covered with the blood of our citizens, and his pockets filled with their wealth, he would have been a hero?

The testimony of Law is confirmed in the following points, by other witnesses:

1. Law said Harpending spoke of having attempted to buy other vessels before the *Chapman* was bought. This is confirmed by Swain and Allen.

2. Law said Harpending spoke about taking a Panama steamer; Harpending expressed a similar idea to Allen.

3. Law said Harpending had a marque and letter of instructions, during the different kinds of papers. This is confirmed by Lees, who selected scraps of the instructions, and [illegible] corresponding to the paper described, as belonging to the letter of marque.

4. Law said Harpending told him he had burned and chewed up the documents. This is confirmed by Lees.

5. Law testified about the purpose of going to the Chinese Seas. This is confirmed by the purchase of Hoogerglis's Directory, a peculiar book, which is presented in Court.

10. Law said there had been a conversation about taking the ship getting treasure from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*. This is confirmed by the counsel of the counsel for the prosecution, who cross-examined the witness closely, demanding to know whether he was not the first to speak of taking the ships. These questions were evidently suggested by the defendants, who thus indirectly admitted that they were on a privateering expedition, for Law would not have proposed the idea to peaceful traders.

12. Law testified that Greathouse was on board on Saturday evening. On this point he was closely cross-examined, the evident purpose being to prove an *alibi*, but afterwards that plan was abandoned, for the testimony was too strong.

13. Law testified that Harpending had a [illegible] room next to one at Alcatraz. On this point there was a severe [illegible] examination; and here Law was [illegible] by Captain Winder.

In all these points there is [illegible]