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THE BRANDING IRON AGAIN—FIFTY THOUSAND SKELETON ACCUSERS.

Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?

Such was the language of Andrew Johnson in the United States Senate four years ago, when delivering his eloquent and never-to-be-forgotten denunciation of those Southern Senators, who were at that time, and in his very presence, plotting their future greatness in a slave empire at the South, erected upon the ruins of our common country. But could the succeeding four years of Southern rebellion, with all its indescribable horrors and atrocities added to "perfidious treason," have been then foreshadowed to him, how tame and spiritless would the above appeal to a righteous heaven, have appeared to his patriotic heart.

No where in the history or traditions of any savage or barbarous tribe, or even among cannibals, much less in the annals of any civilized nation, do we find instances of such wanton and savage cruelty, such barbarous and heathenish want of sympathy and humanity, as we are compelled to record in this article. Libby Prison, Fort Pillow, Andersonville! all history fails to produce thee a precedent! All true men unite in pronouncing thy name with an execration unutterable. Before thy unpainted infamy, the passions of an Indian savage melts into tears, the atrocities of the Sepoys are made respectable, the crimes of the Thugs whiten to innocency, and the enormities of the Spanish Inquisition pale to nothingness. Great God! has it really happened on the soil of America, that we record the truth, and not witness the lightning from avenging heaven devour the actors and location of this hellish outrage against humanity.

Read the following affidavits just published at the East:

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.—John W. January, a corporal in Co. B, of the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, being duly sworn, says that he was a prisoner of war at Andersonville (Ga.) and Florence (S. C.) from about the 1st of August, 1864, to the 1st of March, 1865, and that during the wole time of such imprisonment he and his fellow prisoners were left unprovided by the rebel authorities with any shelter from the weather, and in consequence of such exposure and other inhumanities of said imprisonment he had lost both of his feet, and is reduced to his present emaciated condition. This deponent further says that shortly after he was put into the stockade at Florence (S. C.), he saw one of his fellow prisoners catch, cook and eat a snake for want of better food. This deponent further says that he and his fellow prisoners were obliged to dig holes in the ground to save them in some small measure from the inclemency of the season.

Here is another affidavit:

COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, STATE OF NEW YORK, ss.—John H. Matthews, a corporal in Co. F, Fourth Pennsylvania regiment of United States volunteers, being duly sworn, doth depose and say: That he enlisted in said company and regiment August 29, 1861, and was taken prisoner October 12, 1863, in Gen. Meade's retreat from Culpepper, Virginia; after variously marching and countermarching, he was taken to Richmond, Virginia, and for three days was without any food; he remained in several buildings used for the confinement of prisoners in the city of Richmond and Belle Island until the 4th of March, 1864; he was then taken to Andersonville, Georgia; was there from 11th of March, 1864, till September 8, 1864; then shipped to Savannah, Georgia; thence to Camp Lander, Georgia; thence to Blackshire, Georgia; thence to Florence, South Carolina; thence to Wilmington, North Carolina, and paroled March 1, 1865.

This deponent further says, that on the march from Savannah to Blackshire the rebel authorities issued one pint of shelled corn to each man of the prisoners for three days rations. And he further states and declares that during his imprisonment he has seen United States soldiers in the hands of the rebels so starved as to greedily devour dogs, mice, and rat meat. And deponent further declares and says, that owing to countless atrocities inflicted upon him by rebels whilst in their hands, he has lost all the toes of both his feet and has been otherwise reduced to his present condition.

Corporal Matthew's feet have since come off, and amputation at the ankle become necessary.

The generals in the Union armies, and the authorities at Washington, long since knew of these outrages upon our soldiers in the hands of rebels; and the people of the Northern States asked permission of the rebel leaders to send food and clothing to such prisoners, which permission was granted. Now see how they used our charities—see how much honor remains in men who can turn traitors. Colonel Farnsworth, of Connecticut, who was for a long time confined at Libby Prison makes the following statement:

We began to receive boxes in October, 1863.—These came in good order, were inspected in our presence, and delivered to us entire; they came regularly, and were delivered in good order up to about the 1st of January; after this time boxes were sent regularly from the North, and were received by Colonel Ould, Commissioner of Exchange, but they were not issued to us; they were stored in a building within sight of the prison, and at the time of my leaving, three thousand had been received there and not delivered to us; what was the cause of this non-delivery of boxes we were never informed. They kept up a semblance of delivery, however, by the issue of five or six a week, they receiving from the North about three hundred a week. The contents of these boxes were, undoubtedly, appropriated to the private use of the officials in and about Richmond. Here is simply one instance: Lieutenant Maginnis, of the Eighteenth Regiment, Connecticut, since killed in battle, recognized a suit of citizen's clothes which had been sent to him from the North, on the person of one of the prison officials, and accused him of the theft, and showed his name on the watch pocket of the pants. Such cases were numerous.

These rebel hellians not only deliberately starved our men to death, after the patriotic and loving wives, mothers and sisters at Northern homes, had with their own hands sent a sufficiency of food and clothing, but Satan furnishes a representative to rejoice over the act, in the person of the rebel General Winder, who wrote in March, 1863:

The arrangement I have made (for exchanging prisoners) works largely in our favor. We get rid of a set of miserable wretches, and receive some of the best material I ever saw.

The slaughter pen at Andersonville, Georgia, is described to an Eastern paper, by a prisoner who was confined there for a long time, as follows:

The enclosure consisted of a ravine or low place, and rising ground on either side. A little brook ran through the center. Into this pen there were 35,000 prisoners on the rolls at one time, besides those in the hospital. The hospital was nothing more than one corner of the field, where sick men were carried and laid, without beds or anything beneath them, and only the sky above them. When it rained they laid in the mud and water, and the soldier with whom we conversed said he saw two of his companions, who the last days of their lives, were half covered up with mud and water after a storm. He was not permitted to lift them out of this place where they had lain for weeks ill of a fever, and indeed he had not so much as a blanket to give them, as he had only a piece of a pair of drawers to cover his own nakedness.

The fare of the prisoners a great part of the time consisted of four table spoonsful of (buggy) beans, (called peas there), and four spoonsful of meal, such as we use for horse feed, corn ground up, hull, cob and all. It was very seldom that they could get wood to cook their food, when we were furnished it was only one common quarter (split) cord stick and this was divided between twenty men. It was split up into twenty pieces and then one turned his back and decided whose should be each split. After the wood was stopped altogether, the men had to soak their beans till soft in cold water from the brook, eating their meal raw. This brought on dysentery and scurvy, of which in seven months 12,050 died. At one time they died faster than they could be buried and carted out, and the soldiers (prisoners) were permitted to carry out their dead comrades, and in this way were able to get brush and wood from outside, vieing with each other for the privilege of carrying out a dead man.

It has been ascertained by careful estimates made by officers of the Union army, based upon prison reports recovered from the rebels, that not less than *fifty thousand Union soldiers were starved to death in Southern prisons* by the means above described. This diabolical plan of getting rid of our men, has long been known to the public. It was published to the world in every Union newspaper more than a year ago. It was so well established, that Secretary Seward caused photographs to be taken of some of our unfortunate men, recovered from the rebels, and who were mere living skeletons, and sent these photographs to all foreign powers to show them what kind of an enemy we had to deal with. Now for the application of the "iron."

Having shown the infamous, savage and brutal character of these outrages, not only against the unfortunate victims, but equally so against humanity and civilization, and their unparalleled extent, and the notoriety which they had secured long ago, we now direct the attention of the public, to the position which the late democratic party maintained towards these enormities, and especially to the position which the so-called democratic papers in Oregon have persistently maintained towards the same subject.

When a horrible crime is committed in any neighborhood, it is universally denounced, and all are upon the watch to discover and bring to justice the perpetrator; and if any in the community treats the matter with indifference, his conduct is reprehended, and himself soon made the subject of a just suspicion, that he is in some way or other connected with the perpetration of the crime, or the escape of the criminals. In fact, the rule of common sense and justice, as well as of law, is, that he that observes the perpetration of a crime, or the attempted or continued perpetration of one, and fails to interfere to the extent of his ability to prevent the same, or fails to raise the "hue and cry," so that the perpetrators may be arrested, is justly chargeable with criminal motives in the matter, and in some cases, made even a participant in the legal guilt of the principal offender. Now take the facts recited above, apply them to the democratic party and those democratic editors, and then apply the above rule to their case, and where does it place them? They cannot say they never heard of these crimes against our prisoners, and the rules of civilized warfare. They knew them as the public knew them, but they condemned them not. They knew that their duty as journalists in a Christian and civilized community, and their duty to their fellow man, required, that they, in common with all other men, not blinded and poisoned by party spirit, should denounce these crimes and outrages.—They knew their duty, but they did it not.—Are they then not justly chargeable with criminal motives in the matter? Are they not chargeable with *desiring to conceal from the public* and their readers, whose opinion they seek to form, the *guilt of the chief offenders*, the damnable infamy of Winder, Ould, Davis, Lee, and in fact the entire rebel Congress, because the rebel Senator Foote ventilated this whole starvation business in the rebel Congress as long ago as last December. Have they not raised a "hue and cry" about other matters, about negro suffrage, &c., in order that in the confusion, *the guilt of these murderers of our soldiers might escape the attention of the public?* Where is the democratic editor who has ever said one single word in condemnation of these atrocious crimes, the mere mention of which makes the blood curdle? Where is he? He is not to be found. The Good Book declares that he that is not for us, is against us; and we have no higher or better authority than that. We "*brand*" them then with entertaining a criminal sympathy with the men who starved our soldiers at Libby Prison and Andersonville, and burned them and buried them alive at Fort Pillow. This charge we shall repeat and continue until these democratic editors show some signs of repentance and contrittion for their unexplained silence in this matter. We don't want to believe such things of them, and would hail with pleasure any reasonable explanation. But the truth must be stated. No partizan success will pay any man for selling himself, his opportunities and his influence, to a faction which padlocks his mouth to the utterance of sympathy and aid to a fellow being starving to death, or the denunciation of crime, no matter where committed. Think for a moment of the doting mothers, and the affectionate wives and sisters, of these buried skeletons at Andersonville and Belle Isle, who are even now waiting at the old homes for the return of these brave men.

Alas!
Nor wife, nor children, more shall they behold;
Nor friends, nor sacred home.

The very stones might be expected to cry out! How has it come to pass that the leaders of the democratic party should make such a mistake, taking a mere party view, as to fail to enroll themselves upon the side of humanity and justice. If Vallandigham, standing at the head of 350,000 "Sons of Liberty," had uttered such a denunciation of the outrages committed by the rebels, as his masterly intellect would have enabled him to do, it would have put an end to them; and if every democratic editor in the country had united like true men, to denounce the rebels for these barbarities, they would not only have hastened the end of the war, and consequently an end of its horrors, but they would have been in a position to command the respect of their countrymen, and to ask the public for an impartial hearing for their political doctrines.—But they refused to do this; and they have thus virtually placed themselves on the side of Winder, Ould and Jeff Davis; and they must now suffer a part of the odium and disgrace which is the inheritance of these pre-eminent criminals. They cannot be listened to with toleration until they make amends for the past. No one will listen to the libertine who attempts to preach chastity. In conclusion, we appeal to these democratic editors, for the sake of common decency and ordinary respect to those who mourn the loss of those whose bones rests at the Southern slaughter pens, to put themselves right before the public. If they do not, the skeletons of these fifty thousand martyrs, will rise up against them, and their consciences will have no rest, and they will be compelled to say with Richard III.:

My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me as a villain.

A WAR WITH FOREIGN NATIONS.—From the tenor of our foreign news, it would seem that a war with England and France is not altogether improbable. Every spread-eagle orator in the country has been prophesying a war with France as soon as the Southern rebellion was put down, if Maximilian did not leave Mexico. France, too, is doubtless fully impressed with the same fact, or her statesmen would not have offered to enter into a treaty defensive and offensive against the United States, as they did upon hearing of the surrender of Lee. England declined the proposition then; but would Johnny Bull decline it now, since President Johnson has demanded indemnity for the American commerce destroyed by the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers fitted out, under protest, in British ports.—President Johnson is fully determined to persist in this demand, and the American people will sustain him in the enforcement of it. According to the latest news, England has declined to pay this little bill of many millions—and the issue has already arisen. Significant of coming events, Grant has ordered General Steele, of Arkansas fame, with an army of thirty thousand men, to go to the Rio Grande, as an "army of observation"—to observe the French in Mexico, and take them in, of course, if Napoleon unites with England to resist our just claim.

President Johnson would doubtless enforce the claim by seizing the Canadas, and then would come the "tug of war." Such a war will be popular with both the North and the South, and tend greatly to hasten reconciliation between the two sections. The Northern and Southern soldiers would readily fraternize on battle-field, and vie with each other in the accomplishment of valorous deeds against a common enemy. Our Navy would hail such a war with a Federal salute, as it would give our gallant marines a chance to sweep Johnny Bull from the seas. We will await further news with anxiety.

We have a right to expect better things from even the *Statesman* than downright misrepresentation of this character. So far from being unfriendly to the interest of wool growers, we thought our duty to intimate what we considered a warning to wool growers against certain parties who are making themselves exceeding officious in looking after *the interests* of farmers. We hope wool raisers will sell to the best purchasers and for the best price, but if we choose to think that J. L. Parrish and Joe Watt—sheep Watt—are not the guardians of Oregon wool growers, we shall say so.—*Arena.*

You have no right to expect anything else. The covert insinuation contained in your former remark that J. L. Parrish and others intended to take some advantage of the wool growers, was uncalled for and unjustifiable.—It is universally believed that your remarks were dictated by the "friend at your elbow," who is understood to be one of the "combination" stockholders in the Factory, and was intended to prejudice the people against some of the best men in the State. The attack upon the wool growers failed, as everybody knew that it would. Parrish, Payne, Watt and Minto have been sustained by the farmers—their association is a success, and now you would gladly get out of a general onslaught on the wool growers by making a special assault on Parrish and Watt. And who are these men that have so excited the *ire* of the *Arena*?—They are the pioneers of Oregon—Mr. Parrish coming to Oregon when there were scarcely a dozen American citizens in Oregon. Mr. Watt came in 1843, and is not only the pioneer in sheep husbandry, but he is *the* man that originated the Willamette Woolen Factory—Payne and Minto are also old pioneers in Oregon, and have labored unceasingly for the welfare of the State. Mr. Payne is a democrat, we believe, but because he is such, we are not so foolish as to say that he is not entitled to speak for the interests of wool growers. Our farmers have other interests to look after besides politics, and when they choose to call a meeting to protect their interest, it does not become the duty of the *Arena* to denounce them. It is simply, not the business of the *Arena*, unless the *Arena* is but the reflection of the Salem Woolen Factory Co.

GOOD ADVICE TO UNION MEN.—We take the following sensible advice and sound doctrine from a late letter of Senator Conness to his friends in California. Whether Conness practices the truth which he so ably preaches we are not able to say; but one thing may be depended on, and that is, the people will most assuredly enforce this doctrine against any leader that refuses to practice it. Says the Senator:

Occasionally I hear of threats to divide the Union party. There is no cause for division. Whoever proposes it, or provokes, is no friend of the country. No man is authorized to speak for me who favors anything of the kind. Whoever, on mere contest for individuals, proposes division, should be put down. Whenever any public man fails to subserve the public interest, he will be superseded. The Union party is not in any ordinary sense a political party. Parties have heretofore been divided and organized upon mere measures. They are now divided and organized upon vital and cardinal doctrines and practice. It is now an organization of loyal men against disloyal men, for the protection of society and government, and the establishment of freedom for every human being within our political jurisdiction. Men must not imagine that the work is done, or that it is to be impeded by the disappointment of a few individuals. A work of this magnitude must not and cannot be made to depend upon the elevation to public place, or the contrary, of any man. Men are the merest atoms at best, and are worth nothing to society but for their uses. When they cease to be useful they commonly find their level. There must be nothing lost in the contests by which changes are made in public places. The greatest men pass away and are soon forgotten. The world lives, moves, and progresses, notwithstanding; and thus ordinary persons may know of how little consequence they are, and of how little importance are their personal conflicts.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—The Corvallis *Gazette* reports that there is a rendezvous of this institution in the upper end of Corvallis. The members claim to be "unterrified democrats," and all who will not unite with their lodge are read out of the "democratic party." Our informant says that the meeting at the Court House last Saturday was called by this institution, and many who are not of the "unterrified" were there, and together with the Knights of Linn county, swelled the crowd to a moderately respectable size. The object of this public meeting has not yet come to light. We know some prominent gentlemen who, understanding the affair, did not attend, and say that they cheerfully acquiesce in the matter of being read out as aforesaid.

SMART EDITORS.—On the very morning that Lee surrendered to Grant, and before it got the news, the Detroit *Free Press*, copperhead, said: "The failure of the combinations of General Grant are now so manifest that the most inexperienced in military matters can perceive it. We pronounced Grant a humbug, and see no reason to change our opinion of him."—*Exchange.*

That is nearly as prophetic as the democratic editor residing not forty miles from Salem, who declared after Grant had captured Richmond, that:

Lee may retire to a new line of defense, already prepared, and strengthening himself there for another four years assault with its half million sacrifices.

The same editor's prediction about a democratic victory in Washington Territory is another remarkable instance of his foresight.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The currency afforded by these Banks at the East, is secured by the deposit of U. S. Bonds, and is thus secured beyond the possibility of loss, if the government of the United States is maintained. The papers of California are advocating the establishment of such Banks in that State. The Commercial Reporter of the *Flag* says:

We need several National Banks on this coast, that the National Currency may not be so much at the mercy of the enemies of the government, who have done it so much injury by repudiating this currency. Of course all the bankers, usurers and monopolists will oppose the establishment of these banks in this State with all the power at their disposal, but they will fail. Colorado already boasts of having these Banks within her borders, and we see by the great activity in all branches of business there, what an advantage these banks, with their cheap money, have been. Colorado to-day has more mills in active operation than California, Oregon and Nevada combined. This tells the tale, whether paper or metal is the best currency for general business and labor.

We hope the day is not far distant when we will have a National Bank in Salem. The establishment of such an institution as this central point in the best valley on the coast, would be the opening of a new era of prosperity to all our citizens. Such a Bank can be made profitable to stockholders, no matter whether gold or greenbacks is the standard. We hope our monied men will think of it.

"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS."—We beg pardon of the "siwash" fraternity for the liberty taken in drawing a parallel between the mournful demise of their illustrious countrymen of the "Mohican" family, and the representatives of the late democratic party. But the fact is, the democratic party has fought its last battle, suffered its last defeat, and ingloriously tumbled over the precipice of destruction into the abyss of oblivion. The Mohicans are all dead, and so are the democratic politicians—they are not in mourning—they are dead—dead as the Tories of the Revolution. The editor of the *Arena* uttered an incontrovertible truth when he declared that the "military success of Lincoln" was the success of the Union party, and the destruction of every other party. This truth cannot be too constantly kept before the people of Oregon. We should not permit the democracy any hope of a political resurrection, by permitting immigrant secesh to believe that there is even a defeated democracy in Oregon which might be a nucleus to rally around at the next election.

The force and truthfulness of the foregoing declaration of the *Arena* is fully illustrated by the late election in Washington Territory.—Two years ago the democracy elected Cole to Congress. They fully believed they still held their old party strength, in addition to a probable handsome increase from immigration.—But the "military success of Lincoln" scattered their hosts and reinforced the ranks of the Union party; and at the recent election the Union party achieved a glorious triumph. Mr. Denny, the Union candidate, and one of the best men in the country, will represent Washington Territory in Congress. Idaho will be redeemed next, and that will wipe out the last vestige of copperheadism west of the Rocky mountains. The Olympia *Standard* refers to the Washington Territory election as follows:

In the election of members of the Legislature, the Union ticket has likewise carried everything before it. From a hasty summing up of the returns received, and counting in those counties known to be certain for the Union ticket, we find the Legislature will stand about as follows: Council—Union 7, Copperhead 2—Frank Clark and Langford being the only remaining pegs upon which the valiant "democracy" can hang a hope of renown. "Alas! poor Yorick!"—we know *them* well. In the House, the Unionists have a proportionate gain. It will stand about 23 or 25 Union to five or seven copperhead. "This is the unkindest cut of all," and lays the flesh of the reptile bare.

DEMOCRATIC SAINTS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the LaCrosse (Wis.) *Democrat*, a copperhead paper, in its issue of August 29th, 1864, closed a fierce political leader against Mr. Lincoln's re election with the following words:

If he is elected to misgovern for another four years, we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with dagger point for the public good.

Is not the scoundrel who wrote the above a proper subject for arrest as an "accessory" to Booth "before the fact"? Will the *Arena* explain? The following account of copperhead diabolism comes from Shelbyville, Indiana:

About eight miles from Shelbyville, Indiana, is the little town of Marrietta, a place noted for nothing in particular save the virulent type of copperheadism prevailing there. The reception of the dreadful news from Washington set the honest democrats thereabouts crazy with joy. In the absence of a cannon they loaded and fired an anvil repeatedly, shouted, danced, sang and in every possible manner gave expression to their demonian joy; after which they constructed an effigy of President Lincoln, with a rude representation of the bullet hole in his head, which they carried about the streets, a big ruffian following and ringing a bell. The effigy was afterwards burnt.

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION.—A meeting of leading "democrats" was held at New York on the 20th of April, in commemoration of the birth-day of Thomas Jefferson. Theodore Martaine, the person who presided, said:

A majority of the democrats of the North proved false to their principles, and false to *their brethren*—*whom they had advised and encouraged into extreme action.* Never before in the history of political parties was such treachery known.

The point to that, is this: That a majority of the democrats of the North had encouraged *extreme action*, to wit, *rebellion*, on the part of Southern "*brethren*"; and that then the Northern democrats had been *false* to *their principles*, to wit, the resolutions of 1798—99, in deserting their Southern brethren who attempted to practice "*their principles.*" We always knew that to be the truth in the matter, but never expected to find a democrat candid enough to admit it.

The statement that the Woolen Manufacturing Company men are the principal stockholders in this paper is a needless falsehood.—*Arena.*

Technically speaking, we believe that is about so. Upon reflection, it occurs to us that the Circuit Court for this county has decided, that according to the *Arena's* stock books, it has not in fact any stockholders whatever, and so that lets the Factory men out on *Arena* "stock." But for the sake of the commonest kind of editorial decency, we hope the editor of the *Arena* will not insist, in this community, that its principal supporters are not stock holders in the Salem Woolen Factory. The President of, or at lest a Director of the pretended *Arena* corporation is one of the "combination stockholders" in the Factory, and has said, as we are informed, "that the *Arena* must run at least one year, if it took all the property he had."

SYMPATHY FOR MEXICO.—Meetings are being held throughout California to express the sympathy of the United States for the cause of the Liberals in Mexico. The meeting held in San Francisco was attended by 3,000 persons, and was addressed by Dr. Rowell leader of the Union party in the city, and Thompson Campbell, followed by Generals Ochoa and Vega from Mexico. Every allusion to the Monroe doctrine was received with load applause.

☞ The editors of the *Review* and *Arena* have secured a little respite from "negrophobia." Cause: President Johnson is announced as being unfavorable to negro suffrage.

GORILLA MEETING AT DALLAS.

ED. STATESMAN: Pursuant to notice published in the *Arena*, and also by word of mouth, to originate the belief that Bose and Nesmith would be present and speak, and all this without authority; the "tribe of Benjamin"—Co. A, Capt. Haydon's 1st Oregon C. H.'ds—and some Union men (led only by curiosity, I presume,) assembled in town about 1 o'clock, June 10th, 1865; and within an hour thereafter, those in sympathy with Fulkerson, because of his arrest upon the charge of rejoicing over the assassination of the late President Lincoln, came to order at the court house, and elected Ira F. M. Butler chairman of the meeting. "Ira" passess for a copperhead "over in Polk," though he is one without fangs. Joseph Smith spoke first. He said: "Martial law is mob law. Military law is regulated by the laws of war—is established under the Constitution, and in accordance with the provisions of that instrument. He counciled submission to law, but to such arbitrary arrests under protest." Said he did not sympathize with such as rejoiced over assassination, but with the *law* "which had been trampled upon." And so they have been remarkably sensitive whenever the *rebels* were about to be trampled upon;—and even when our ballot boxes were being stuffed by democratic imported voters, their nice legal sensibilities were shocked dreadfully; and they held indignation meeting—*in a horn!* Then, "guardian angels, steer us on." Nothing was said of abolitionists, not a word; and no other act as *illegal* but this Fulkerson arrest, was mentioned. To make a still greater wonder, when Mr. Smith said he respected good, honest republicans. An old *spirit*-worn cavalry Captain cried out: "You don't find many of them, do you?" Mr. S. said: "I find many honest republicans—a large majority of them are good men." About this time the true object of the meeting, as some think, became visible. Mr. S. said the arrest of Fulkerson was made by Lafollette, and that when the facts were known, Secretary Stanton would discharged the prisoner, and dismiss Lafollette from the service; and of this he had no doubt. "The Captain would then return, looking like a rooster just dipped in a frog pond." Mr. S. then has perfect confidence in the administration, because it has never countenanced illegal proceedings; and, therefore, it is logical to conclude, as Mr. S. does, that it will not countenance this arrest if it be illegal. Mr. S. is a *candid* man, and in this we should admire his *judgment* no less than his *candor*. As F. then is safe at the disposal of Mr. Stanton, what other object could this meeting have in view than to prepare a political grave for the remains of the unfortunate Lafollette, who as soon as Mr. Stanton wakes up "off comes his head off"? The idea of Lafollette being thus humbled, made the copper brighten considerably, though the next fearful thought that he may return like a game cock, without the *dip*, and "pitch into their wool again," soon made the copper corrode almost to blackness. The old Captain aforesaid—called Ben for short—being called, first by one voice, and after he appeared, by two, yielded to the *popular clamor* and spoke very disrespectfully of Lafollette. Other democrats were called, but did not respond to the invitations, whereupon the meeting adjourned. Directly after adjournment, a man, noted for his inordinate appetite for *mutton* and *wool*, became quite noisy, and in all probability made a few *remarks*. I think the greatest disappointment connected with the matter, was suffered by the lager beer men from Salem; for the *bone* and *sinew* of the assembly adjourned to "Cariboo" to receive the *spirit*. Yours, &c., OVER IN POLK.

THE CELEBRATION AT ROSEBURG.

Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Roseburg and vicinity assembled at the court house, on Saturday, June 11, 1865, to devise measures for the appropriate celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July. Henry Conn, Sr., was chosen President and J. S. Freeman Secretary. Binger Herman, Esq., then delivered a brief address. On motion of John Kelly, five members were appointed as a committee on location, and a committee of nine were appointed on finance. On motion, a committee of three on the procurement of orators was appointed. On motion, Binger Herman was chosen as reader of the Declaration of Independence. On motion, the following were appointed as a committee on toasts: John Kelly, Prof. Royal, Binger Herman, Finlay Watson G. B. Kuykendall. On motion, a committee of fifteen was appointed on tables. On motion, it was resolved to prepare an extensive pic-nic dinner. On motion, a committee of six on music and one of nine were appointed to arrange tables. On motion, Leonard Howe was appointed marshal. It was resolved to hold the celebration at or near Roseburg. On motion, Hon. James Watson was chosen as President of the day, assisted by Messrs. H. Conn, Sr., and A. R. Flint as Vice Presidents, with Prof. Royal as chaplain. On motion, it was resolved that all surplus means in the financial funds be donated to the Christian Commission. On motion, duly seconded and carried, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the prominent Union journals in the State for publication. On motion, the assembly adjourned.

HENRY CONN, Sr., President.
J. S. FREEMAN, Secretary.

THE POISONING OF ANDREW JOHNSON.—From *Wilkes' Spirit* of April 29th, we take the following:

There can be but little doubt left in the minds of those who have attentively perused the details of the plot to assassinate the leaders of the Government, that Andrew Johnson, who has endured so much undeserved obloquy for his singular aberration on the 4th of March, was on that occasion under the influence, not of spirituous liquors, not either of a more disturbing drug, intended only to disfigure him, but of a deadly poison, furtively insinuated in his drink with the view to take his life. It is in proof that the assassinations were to have been perpetrated on the 4th of March, and that Booth, the chief assassin, had posted himself in a position where Lincoln must pass closely by, and it was doubtless expected that about the time when the President should have perished by the pistol, the new Vice President would have expired in the Capitol from the effects of the potion he had taken. Probably this view of the matter has never struck the mind of Johnson, and it is not to be supposed that under the mystery of that strange occurrence, which must have puzzled him more than anybody else, he would care to allude to the affair with any attempts at explanation that might have been misunderstood. The disclosure of the instructions distributed among the assassins, that "they were at liberty to use the blade, the pistol, or the bowl, but they must bear in mind the latter had once failed," seems to be conclusive upon this point, and will doubtless suggest some important recollections to the President's mind. His powerful nature triumphed over the infernal draught, and thus, in addition to an invaluable life being saved to the nation, we are gratified in the conviction, that one who has always been a sober, self-respecting statesman, is now providentially relieved from even a passing cloud on his career.

A BRITISH OUTRAGE.—The Honolulu *Advertiser* of May 1st says:

"We alluded last week to the removal of the sign from the United States Legation, during the night, and of its having been found on board H. B. M.'s ship Clio. It is due to all concerned to state that Captain Tournour called upon the Minister Resident, and expressed his regret at the outrage, and offered to settle the matter in such a manner as Mr. McBride might suggest. Accordingly on Saturday last, at 10 A.M., Captain Tournour, accompanied by the midshipmen who removed it, proceeded to the Legation, and the sign was replaced by them personally, after which they apologized to Mr. McBride, and thanked him for his leniency in the premises. The conduct of Captain Tournour throughout the affair was most gentlemanly and considerate.

☞ Beriah Brown has gone to Mexico. The democratic emigration from the Western States as well as this coast, is generally going in the same direction, so that we will be troubled with not little of it here.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CAIRO, June 4th.—Judge Yarger, Judge Sharkey and Hon. Jonas Hamilton, arrived here last night, en route to Washington to confer with the President on the subject of the re-organization of the civil government of Mississippi.

The President has declared in favor of permitting soldiers to retain the arms captured in battle as honorable reminiscences of heroism &c.

Advices from Galveston to May 28th state great confusion and anarchy reigned in that city and Houston. Gen. Magruder attempted to make a speech, but the soldiers hissed and silenced him. He was told that they had been humbugged enough and intended to settle affairs themselves. Magruder returned to San Antonio, Texas, leaving the Mayor and principal officers to hurry up the surrender.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. Griffith asked Lord Palmerston if his attention had been drawn to the proclamation offering one hundred thousand dollars for the apprehension of Jeff. Davis, and whether the Ministers were prepared to make any representation to the United States Government in reference to the treatment of Southern leaders. Palmerston said that the only reply he could give was, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of attempting any interference in the internal affairs of the United States. The declaration was received with cheers.

TELEGRAPH LINES.—New York, June 5.—The United States Telegraph Company have contracted with thoroughly reliable parties to build two more lines of telegraph from St. Louis and Chicago to San Francisco. The lines from Eastern cities to Denver, and from San Francisco to Virginia City to be finished this autumn, and the whole line to be completed in the autumn following.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The Secretary of the Treasury publishes a statement of the public debt, as it existed May 31st. The total indebtedness is $2,635,205,750 50, the interest on which in gold and paper is $124,538,874. The amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, is $659,160,568. Fractional currency, $24,657,060.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—The following letters were found among the effects of Beriah Brown's office, some time since, when the people of San Francisco entered it:

GRASS VALLEY, August 23.

Beriah Brown, Esq.—Dear Sir: We are very anxious up here, that you should send us along the 57 arangements, about which I wrote you a week ago. Also send a copy of the alphabet. We are organizing in various parts of the country, and will soon be able to make you a good report, both numerically and pecuniarly. It would be well to continue my power to organize. Do I still have authority? I think we can raise hundreds. R.

Please answer soon, and by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. In haste,

Yours truly, JOHN R. RIDGE.

Next is a letter from one of the "Knights," A. A. Bennett, of Sacramento;

SACRAMENTO, September 22, 1864.

Beriah Brown, Esq.—Dear Sir: Parties in both Placer and El Dorado counties, desire that Councils of the 57 shall be instituted in those counties, and have applied to me to institute them. If you will authorize me to do so, I will visit those counties for the purpose. Should you give me the authority, send me at the same time, several copies of the constitution, instructions, keys, etc.

Yours truly, A. A. BENNET.

We wonder if the Copperhead editors will deny the existence of this treasonable order in their party any longer?

[From the Martinsburg (Va.) Union.]

☞ Quite a number of men who were out of our county in the rebel army are returning. The indications are, however, that they will not stop long here; they will soon go to "that bourne from whence no traveler ever returns," or else seek for a more congenial clime than this promises to be for men of their ilk.

Charles J. Faulkner had the impudence to report himself to our Provost Marshal on last Tuesday, and we are informed that he had not left the Provost office long before he got a genteel booting. Faulkner will learn, if he remains at home, that this vain world is not a friend to rebels, and that the booting he received on last Thursday was only the shadow of coming events.

On the day when Faulkner made his appearance one Hoffman, who had been a Captain in the rebel army, and had, during the rebel raids through our valley, distinguished himself as a plunderer of Union citizens (and we believe horse thief might be branded upon him without doing him injustice), was wakened up by one Files, who has been known to have hurt rebels before, and we learned that Hoffman's nose loked rather the worse of the wear before Files left him, and we presume if the officer of the day had not been present, or near by, Hoffman would have stuck fast to the ground before Files would have given him his rights. This man Hoffman had been a conscript officer, and had on one occasion shot at Files, and we have been informed took a revolver and some clothes from him. There are a number of others who have returned, and if they place any value upon their lives, they had better go where Jeff. can live rather than risk their carcasses with the Union men of Berkeley.

JUDGE PRIM.—We learn from the Idaho *Statesman* that Judge Prim is now at Boise City.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent. including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its EXEMPTION FROM STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION, WHICH ADDS FROM ONE TO THREE PER CENT. MORE, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency, semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent	per day	on a $50 note.	
Two cents	"	$100	"
Ten "	"	$500	"
20	"	$1,000	"
$1	"	$5,000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. This is the

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than $500,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now in the market.

This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1866.

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH:

PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

2d Series all sold. Commenced on 3d Series. Two Hundred and Thirty Millions ($230,000,000) precisely like other two Series, except dated 15th July, and Government reserves the right to pay six per cent. in Gold instead of 7-30 Currency.

JAY COOKE.
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

FORT KLAMATH.—Capt. Stewart, U. S. A., who recently visited Fort Klamath for the purpose of inspection, found that Government had been swindled by Copperhead contractors. The quarters were considered unsafe in winter, and the Captain said they would do at San Francisco but they would not do there. The block house was built with two-inch plank every other timber, when the contract required all timber. The plank part was not considered safe against a rifle ball.—*Yreka Journal.*

HELPER.—Hinton Rowan Helper, author of the so-called "Helper Book," which created so much excitement in Congress during Buchanan's Administration, has returned to his former home in North Carolina. He was banished from that State originally by Gov. Stanley.

HARVESTERS!

FOR sale at Nesmith's farm, in Polk county, three OHIO CHIEF COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS, at $250 each. Also, new patent CIDER MILLS, and HORSE PITCHFORKS.

3w16 SAMUEL GOFF, Agent.

Notice to Builders.

PERSONS WANTING LUMBER, CALL ON SMITH & CARTWRIGHT, of Salem. Orders filled PROMPTLY.

LINV