and which, by reason of the said treaty of the 15th June, 1846, and, according to the terms of the fourth article thereof, the United States became and were bound to confirm. And of the said farms and other property, they now submit to the Honorable the Commissioners a detailed statement and valuation as follows:

1. The tract of land at Nisqually, extending along the shores of Puget Sound, from the Nisqually river, on the one side, to the Pu-yal-lup river, on the other, and back to the coast range of mountains, containing not less than 261 square miles, or 167,040 acres; of which said tract of land a portion is improved and under cultivation for farming and agriculture, and the remaining portion thereof was occupied and used by the Company for the grazing and pasturage of their cattle, horses, and sheep, and for cutting wood and timber thereon, and for other purposes connected with their business; the whole being of the value of £160,000; the fort, bastions, houses, stores, barns, shops, and outbuildings, with the fencing and enclosures at the main post and establishment, and the houses, barns, outbuildings, fencing, and enclosures at the other points on the said land, of the cost and value of £4,000; these two sums making together the entire sum of £164,000—equal to $798,133,33.

2. The land and farm at the Cowelitz river, known as the Cowelitz Farm, consisting 3,572 acres, more or less; of which upward of 1500 acres are improved and under cultivation for farming and agricultural purposes, and the remaining portion is used for cattle and sheep ranges, and pasturage, and for other purposes connected with the business of the said Company; the said last-mentioned land being of the value of £30,000; the establishment and buildings of the Cowelitz farm, consisting of dwelling houses, saw mills, stores, granaries, barns, stables, sheds, and piggeries, and of a great extent of fencing and enclosures, of the value of £6,000; the said two last mentioned sums making together the entire sum of £36,000; equal to $126,533,33.

3. The Company also owned and possessed live stock, consisting of 3,100 head of neat cattle, 350 horses, and 5,300 sheep, of the value of £25,000; which were pastured and fed on their said lands, before and at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of the 15th June, 1846, and afterwards, until the time of the commission of the acts and injuries hereinafter mentioned, by which the greater part of the said live stock was either killed, or driven away, and entirely lost to the Company, within a few years after the time of the said treaty.

And the claimants aver that, although at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of the 15th June, 1846, and for a long time before, they held and possessed the said lands, farms, and other property as owners thereof, and the United States, by the terms and according to the conventions contained in the said treaty, undertook and were bound to confirm them in the same; yet the United States failed to execute or grant to the said Company any formal title of confirmation of their said lands, farms, and other property; and, by reason thereof, and of the acts and proceedings of officers of the United States, and of American citizens, and of others assuming to act under the authority of the laws, or of the Government of the United States, the Company were deprived of the use and enjoyment of a large portion of their lands, farms, and other property, and of the rents, fruits, and profits thereof; their pasturage was destroyed or taken from them; their live stock killed or driven off, and wholly lost to them; and their business broken up or rendered unprofitable. And the claimants have, in consequence, suffered loss to the amount of £50,000, equal to $243,333,34.

It may be added, as indicative of the value of their property, and, in some degree, of the nature and extent of the injuries to which the Company were exposed, that while they were thus suffering from aggressions, and were disturbed in their possession, as above stated, a portion of their lands was assessed, for the purpose of taxation, at a value of $817,000; and they were compelled to pay taxes thereupon, from year to year, and have actually paid, for such taxes, the sum of $14,596.

In conclusion, the claimants submit to the Honorable the Commissioners, that they are entitled to claim and receive the fair value of their said farms and extensive tracts of land, and a just compensation for the capital expended in the acquisition and improvement of their said property, and in the buildings, forts, mills, trading establishments, and enclosures thereon; and, further, compensation for the loss of their live stock, and for other loss suffered by them in consequence of the acts and proceedings hereinbefore complained of. And they ask that, upon the facts and circumstances, and for the reasons and considerations hereinbefore set forth, the Honorable the Commissioners will, after due examination, maintain their claim as just and reasonable; and will decide that the United States ought to pay to the said Company, in satisfaction and discharge of their said rights and claims, and, as a proper valuation, and adequate money consideration for the transfer and relinquishment of them, the several sums hereinbefore specified, and now following, that is to say:

For the farms and land, with the buildings, forts, trading establishments, and improvements thereon, £190,000; for the loss of the live stock, and other loss suffered by them, by reason of the acts and proceedings hereinbefore complained of, £50,000; making together the entire sum of £240,000, equal to $1,168,000; to be paid in gold, at the time and in the manner provided by the treaty of 1st July, 1863.

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1865.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

SHALL THE PACIFIC COAST BECOME THE REBEL RENDEZVOUS?

This is a pertinent question. There is no matter of State policy now better established, since the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, than that the Southern States, in the hands of their loyal men, will adopt such legislation, either in their reformed constitutions, or by legislative enactments, as will effectually disfranchise all the prominent rebels, and probably every rebel for a term of years. On this subject, Sec. 3 of Art. II of the new Constitution of Missouri provides that:

No person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance, or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever, in any manner, adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever by act or word, manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies; or his desire for their triumph over the arms of the United States; or his sympathy for those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with, any order, society, or organization, inimical to the government of the United States, or to the government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; nor shall any such person be capable of holding in this State any office of honor, trust or profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society, or congregation.

This policy, whether a good policy or bad policy, for the Southern States adopting it, is directly no concern of ours, and of which we do not now propose to express an opinion. But that it will indirectly affect us, of the Pacific coast, and in some measure affect the policy of even Oregon, hereafter, there cannot be much doubt. The disfranchisement of the rebels in the Southern States, will work an exclusion of them from those States, and they will then seek an asylum in some State where they can vote and hold office, without being questioned about the blood of Union men upon their skirts, and their participation in the traitors' rebellion against their country. These rebel leaders—leaders though only in a small way—would not go to Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, or any other of the Northern or Western States, because of the enmity existing against them, and their own personal malice against the people of those States. Where will they go then? It has been suggested that they will go to Mexico; and it is probable that many of them will go that country. But such emigration to Mexico, will stagger the United States should espouse the cause of Juarez. They would look upon that again, as an attempt to make a Yankee province of Mexico, with "Lincoln's hirelings." Is there then any inducement for those rebels to come to California and Oregon? All matters now stand there is. We have no law upon our statute books that would prevent the Fort Pillow murderers from exercising the right of suffrage, or aspiring to any office in the State.

And this remark is true of every State and Territory on the Pacific coast. Without legislation upon this subject, our State would offer an asylum to all the disfranchised rebels of the South, and that this fact would constitute an important, yea, a controlling inducement, to influence their emigration to this country, there can be no doubt. If our laws will give votes and offices to rebels, if they come in such numbers as to overwhelm the Union men of the State, we may depend on it that they will come in numbers sufficient to accomplish such a purpose. If we do not adopt some policy that will discourage such a movement, we may expect the proscribed rebels from the South to rush to our State in dangerous numbers. And they will come here for the purpose of making common cause with the copperheads already here, with a view to overthrow the Union party of the State, and re-establish their broken political fortunes. We may expect the worst spirits of the rebellion to come, if any comes. Men who went into the rebellion in order to become leaders; and they will come here for a similar purpose.

These rebel emigrants will not lack aid or encouragement from this side. There are men in our midst who have wealth, the means for increasing their wealth, and the disposition to use it, in carrying into effect their political purposes. These men are virulent Copperheads; and, burning under the mortification of past defeats, they will stop at nothing that offers a prospect to carry the next election in favor of their candidates. Men who will import votes into Polk county at twenty dollars a head, will not hesitate to import them from Missouri to Oregon at one hundred dollars a head. Our rich mines offer inducements to the loose footed rebels in Secessia, and the prevailing idea in the South, that our civilization is still of the "bowie knife and revolver" style, will lend "enchantment to the view."

This is a matter of no exaggeration, and it becomes the loyal men of Oregon, and of the Pacific coast, to look the matter squarely in the face, and adopt precautionary measures in due season. The State is even now full of secret copperhead organizations, plotting all kind of devilry, sending secret agents in every direction, and for aught we know, they already have their emigrant aid societies in the Southern States, to encourage emigration to the Pacific, so that the forerunners may seize the government of our truly loyal States, at the next elections, and thus secure a perpetual asylum for traitors. Such a dire consummation of political evil, is most earnestly to be opposed. When we see the organ of the leaders of the copperhead party in Oregon declaring that:

There are men in Alcatraz and Lafayette, to-day who will live to place their feet upon the necks of the men who now stand guard at the easement doors? There are men in this State, to-day, deprived of the rights of citizenship, who long before their three score years and ten have run out, will see the hypocritical supporters of Gibbs and the servile admirers of Deady, declared enemies of the Republic!

We may well conclude that political power in the hands of such copperheads, and their reinforcements from Secessia, bodes no good to those who sustained the Union cause in the hour of its peril. If the emigration of this summer should indicate a rebel triumph at the next election, we are in favor of taking such steps as will enforce the Missouri rule against all those formerly engaged in the rebellion.

War with England and France.—From the tenor of our foreign news, it appears more than probable that [illegible] make good the losses caused by the pirate Alabama. If it be so, that President Johnson has made a demand on England for payment of these losses (and we have had frequent statements to that effect from Washington, although no official announcement from Secretary Seward), then England will have to pay the claim—peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

It seems impossible that there should be any doubt about the justice of such a demand made by our Government. According to the laws of nations, it was the duty of the British Goverment, pretending to act as a neutral power with reference to the American rebellion, to prevent its own citizens from fitting out, in British harbors, these English made privateers, for the Southern Confederacy, to prey upon our commerce. There is no pretense by England that the Alabama was not fitted out in an English harbor, made of English materials, armed with English guns, supplied with English munitions of war, English coals and provisions, and manned by Englishmen. The excuse is, that the English Government was not cognizant of such facts, or rather, was not cognizant of the fact, that such ship, so made, armed and supplied, was intended for the Southern Confederacy, and that, therefore, they could not prevent the Alabama from going to sea. We apprehend that that will not help the case, if Johnny Bull was even in such innocent ignorance, as is set up in extenuation for the most wholesale piracy ever enacted. Our Government was aware of it, and our agents at London notified the British Government of the facts, and still the Alabama went to sea. They would not, of course, permitted an American man-of-war to have blockaded the Alabama in port where constructed, nor permitted an American officer to arrest Semmes on British soil, and because the law of nations will not permit this, it holds *England* responsible for not doing it. The London papers asserts that our claim is without precedent. Suppose it is; we hope Andy Johnson will immediately proceed to make a precedent of it—a good wholesome precedent—by seizing British property where ever found, to make good the many millions burned and sunk by the British Confederate Alabama. And if France meddles in the matter, just let General Steele help Jaurez to boot Maximilian and all the French out of Mexico.

"The king can do no wrong," and "the king never dies," are maxims of English law, odious in name, but effective in government. In these maxims the king represents the government, and the government does not die, nor can it do wrong.—*Review.*

And thus we see that the ideas of a pro-slavery South have found their way to its adherents in the North. It was a favorite doctrine with the democrats of the South Carolina school, that the "common people" were unable to govern themselves, and that therefore the wealthy lords of slavery ought to make up the governing class. It is not surprising that the doughface tools of slavery in the North should imbibe such anti-republicanism by contact, but it is surprising that they should let it out so indiscreetly as above.

Correction.—L. F. Grover, Esq., requests us to state that he is not the author of the article signed "Fair Play," referred to by "A. E." last week, and which appeared in the *Oregonian* some time ago, in relation to the wool market; and that he has not written anything on that subject for publication. Mr. G. states that H. W. Corbett is the author of "Fair Play," and that he is now absent from the State on business.

JOHNNY BULL'S IMPUDENCE.

By the kindness of Senator Nesmith, we are enabled to lay before our readers this week, the impudent and outrageous claims of the "Hudson Bay Company" and the "Puget Sound Agricultural Company," presented to the United States for payment. That these companies ought to have what the improvements they made on our soil are justly worth, depends entirely on the agreement made by the treaty of 1846, and not upon any natural justice. These companies were mere "adventurers," as they describe themselves. They settled and made improvements on what they supposed was British territory, and for many years enjoyed, as they admit, a lucrative and exclusive trade in furs, peltries, &c. When the status of the territory was ascertained, it was found to be American; and if their ejectment necessarily followed this fact, their claims, in point of justice, it is to be made to 'their own government, if that government licensed or in any way authorized them to settle in Oregon, and if their government did not so license or authorize them to settle here, they are to be treated as "mere adventurers" or quasi "filibusters," and not entitled to be reimbursed for their improvements. The total want of justice in their demands, to be paid for the land they occupied, amounting to hundreds of thousands of acres, will more forcibly appear when it is remembered that they can give us no title to the land, not even the Indian title, as our government has had to purchase that of the Indians themselves.

But our government has agreed to pay for the improvements made by these companies, and only remains to ascertain what is the proper valuation of them. The Hudson Bay Company claims for its improvements the modest sum of one million three hundred thousand dollars, putting in the cabin at Champoeg at nearly seventeen thousand dollars. The Puget Sound Company claim only one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars for their improvements on the Sound. We apprehend that it will be a long time before they get these amounts. We are not prepared to give an opinion as to what the improvements of these companies were really worth in 1846, but there are American citizens in the country who do know their value, and who will be called on for testimony in the matter. We are of the opinion that no American citizen, conversant with the facts, will be found, that will estimate these improvements at more than one-fifth what the claimants have.

The coolest part of this arrogant impudence is, the claim set up by the Hudson Bay Company to pay for damages for the loss of their exclusive trade with the Indians, and the monopoly of the Columbia river. We confess we have never heard of anything equal to it. The claims of our own citizens for damages sustained during the Mexican war, were supposed to go as far as swindling in this line could go, but these claims for exclusive rights surpasses anything heretofore heard of. Nobody will interfere with the Hudson Bay Company's rights on the Columbia. If they fail to maintain a successful opposition to the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, they will fare no worse than our own citizens have, who have failed on that river, but who have never yet asked the government for reimbursement.—Would it not appear preposterous to the British government if Capt Len. White should set up a claim to exclusive rights on the Upper Columbia and the lakes connecting therewith, in British Columbia, because he had first navigated those waters [illegible] yet that is nothing more than the Hudson Bay Company are doing in the case before us—Neither our people, nor the government, prevents this Company from using that river according to treaty stipulations; and they are at liberty to trade with the Indians if they desire to; and therefore these claims for exclusive rights are simply ridiculous and preposterous; and their demands for two and a half million dollars, for relinquishing these pretended rights, cannot be considered in justice. While these British subjects are making such outrageous demands on our government, and others are fitting out pirates to destroy our commerce, it would be well for the British government to think seriously of paying President Johnson's little bill of damages caused by the Alabama.

Divide and Conquer.—This will be the tactics of the routed, defeated and disorganized democracy. Their cause is hopelessly gone, unless they can divide the Union party and then unite with one of the factions. To the straight democracy, men will as soon think of going, as to a political perdition, and no sooner.

Their hopes for admission in the Union ranks rest upon the supposed differences in the views of leading Union men among the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative branches of our National and State governments, in regard to the proper extent of executive clemency to rebels and murderers; the confiscation of rebel property; the right of suffrage to rebel white and loyal black men; the plan for reorganizing the States late in rebellion, and not least of all, the question of currency and our national debt.

Now, it is not at all improbable that there will be differences of opinion amongst many of the great men of our nation in regard to the best policy to be adopted in all these matters, but that such differences of opinion will ever cause a division in the Union party, and open a door for the entrance of the defeated and whipped traitors and copperheads, wherein they might fancy to hide their shame and disgrace hereafter, is a hope resting upon a hopeless probability.

There has been differences between Union men before, and will continue to be, on details and matters subordinate to the great question, but these differences will in no degree affect the general policy of the party. The great question is the maintenance of the Union, and all Union men will always act together as a Union party to enforce its policy in maintaining the Union. The mission of the Union party is not yet accomplished, and probably will not be for many years. The advocates of the disorganizing doctrine of State sovereignty, as held by our opponents, will keep up their war upon the Union as long as they can find local prejudices sufficient to draw together an appearance of a party. Slavery is also inimical to a Republican Union; and upon State sovereignty, as interpreted by the democrats, and slavery, the Union party must lay a crushing hand. No affiliation with the democratic party can ever be successful in this country. The cry of "Copperhead," or "Remember Lincoln," will be far more effective to scatter and defeat any organization led by the democracy, than was the cry of "Abolitionist," twenty years ago.

☞ Hon. J. R. McBride, Chief Justice of Idaho Territory, has arrived at Boise City and will immediately enter upon the discharge of his duties.

THE ARENA ON NATIONAL HONOR.

Last week the *Arena* made a bungling attempt to acknowledge its allegiance to the United States, and to express its respect for the flag which protects it. We make a few extracts from its article, with appropriate comments to show its incousistency. It says, first:

War is to be greatly preferred to the surrender of one iota of right or even dignity.

Well said. But why did you not say *that* when eight thousand traitors fired on fifty-six American soldiers, and compelled the gallant Anderson to lower the stars and stripes at Fort Sumter four years ago? Why? Was it not because the eight thousand traitors had voted the same democratic pro-slavery ticket with yourself? Those who would not defend the cause of their country and the honor of its flag in the day of adversity, when beset with traitors at home, are not entitled to speak for its "rights" or "dignities" in the day of its glorious triumph. Again:

This government has shown itself very remorseless in shedding the blood of its own citizens; very unscrupulous in keeping unchained the dogs of war, to overrun and *subjugate* American citizens.

He that makes war upon his country is a traitor, and no longer a "citizen." Treason is punishable with death.

I desire to have it understood that I consider Treason to be the greatest of crimes and not a mere difference of opinion.—*Andrew Johnson.*

Again:

Both France and England are resolved upon crushing this Republic, if possible; and to this end they nursed and stimulated the Kilkenny fight of the last four years.

And how long did you "nurse" and "stimulate" the "Kilkenny fight," as you are pleased to call the victorious war to maintain the honor of the American nation, the integrity of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws and Constitution? How long? An impartial verdict would say: "From the issue of your first No. until the cat that you 'nursed' and 'stimulated' gave out, or went into the hoops in Georgia." Even as late as the fall of Richmond, this *Arena*, "nurse" to the rebellion, declared, that:

The simple and over sanguine may renew their predictions of a speedy peace by subjugation. They have made false prophecies scores of times in this respect before, they will do so again.

And, that:

Those who have shown themselves willing to sacrifice, and capable of enduring, what the rebels have sacrificed and endured, were not born to be conquered.

The editor of the *Arena* "nursed" and "stimulated" the rebellion's cat to the extent of his ability, and although the "pap" administered did no good, yet it is not the fault of the nurse that the cat is not in existence to-day, earnestly laboring to crush the Republic.—Again:

But they both learned how vain are all human calculations, and how short is the ken of even crowned heads—when they awoke one morning, to find that the pleasant prospect of an indefinite civil war in America had vanished. Rebellion, in a single week, had entirely succumbed.

And did *you* not learn something of the same kind? Didn't *you* learn how short was the "ken" of the *editor* of the *Arena*, when he "awoke one morning to find his pleasan prospect, 'that the rebel child that is born to-day within the sound of shrieking shells, will live to mingle in the contest his sire began,' had vanished. The rebellion did crumble to nothing in a single week, although this "wet nurse" of the *Arena* offered us the "pleasant prospect," when Grant chased Lee and Davis out of Richmond, that "a *generation* of heroes, like those of Sparta, will *grow up* under the roar of cannon." And now comes the climax:

France saw its embryo monarchy preparing to take wings and depart for Mexico, and England heard the demand for indemnity thundered from the victorious government at Washington.

Hoo-rah for *General Jackson!* [illegible] *numbers!* and victories! And all from the "government at Washington." And not a word about a "military despotism," or the "Puritans." And thus speaketh the Oregon *Arena*. Verily, verily, Bellinger is either *subjugated*, or, as Brother Benson says, the "millennium may be expected now at any time."

How the Democratic Doctors Differ.—It is the boast of the democracy that their principles never change by lapse of time, and that their members all advocate the same thing. How perfectly absurd and plainly false this assumption is, may be seen by any one that will examine the history of the country.—The latest clash between the distinguished lights of the defunct party, has arisen between the New York *World*, the organ of the moderate democrats, and the *Express*, the organ of the "Brooks" faction, on the question of "negro suffrage." The *World* declares that the next generation of negroes "will have the franchise, or perturb the State," and that it does not believe "the colored population, when possessing freedom and the means of education, can be permanently excluded from the elective franchise." To this the *Express* replies angrily, denouncing it as neither "sense, logic, nor democracy." Whereupon the *World* reminds the *Express* that "*negro suffrage was established in New York by democrats, and sees in it nothing contrary to democracy.*

As we predicted three weeks ago, we are satisfied that the democracy will come out for "negro suffrage," just as soon as it is popular to do so. That party needs votes, and they will favor anything to get them, even to amalgamation and "social equality." The Southern democracy always favored amalgamation, for the reason that a mulatto slave baby could be sold for a hundred dollars; and the Northern democracy will favor it, whenever its advocacy will add to the number of their votes.

That Inimical Hand.—The Portland correspondent of the *Arena* said last week:

The Puritans claim and think that the close of this war is the final and lasting triumph of their cause, and that hereafter, none will be found so bold as to oppose, however lightly, any measures they may deem fit to adopt, or to doubt the correctness of any interpretation they may choose to put upon the Constitution, however absurd or dangerous it may be.

And then, in the same letter:

The surrender of Lee and Johnson and the stoppage of the war was, of all things, what the Puritans least desired. It disconcerted all their plans before they were ripe, and left them at sea without any definite port in view, the one they were steered for before, by that circumstance, being closed against them.

That is, the "final and lasting triumph of their cause," is not what they wanted. What then did they want? If the fellow that wrote that for the *Arena*, is not one of Loryea's patients, he ought to be, and the above stuff would surely be enough to send him up. If he is not crazy now, it is simply because a fool cannot go crazy. Again:

We have more strength in the country to-day than ever before. This war has counted more men to our side, than it has made us enemies.

Especially over in Washington Territory.—And again:

The consistent record of the democracy, during the last four years, will be engraved on more enduring material, than the short lived congressional reports of their enemies.

Very consistent, indeed! Consistent in sympathizing with and encouraging traitors in arms in their wicked effort to overthrow the government, destroy its Constitution, dishonor its flag, and divide its territory. Consistent in rejoicing at the defeat of the Union armies, and sorrowing at the defeat of the rebels.—Consistent in approving the starving of Union prisoners at Libby Prison and Andersonville, their cold blooded murder at Fort Pillow, and in rejoicing over the assassination of President Lincoln. That is your consistency; and the evidence of it is to be found in heaps of the bones of Union men at Gettysburg, Petersburg, Vicksburg, &c., and in the democratic papers. Consistency enough to shame the devil, and affright the ghosts of all the angels of darkness. It will be remembered quite long enough for you.

Traitors, Copperheads, and Hypocrites—In Alabama, a traitor offers one million dollars reward to any one who would assassinate Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson.

The La Crosse *Democrat* (Wisconsin), a coworker with them, said, Sept. 14, 1864:

"Lincoln is a traitor and a murderer, and if he is elected to misgovern for another four years, *we trust some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger point, for the public good.*"

The Beaver Dam *Argus*, on the same day, said:

"History shows several instances where the people have only been saved by the assassination of their leaders, *and history may repeat itself in this country.* The time may come when it will be *absolutely necessary that the people do away with such rulers the quickest way possible.*"

The following account of copperhead diabolism comes from Shelbyville, Indiana:

"About eight miles from Shelbyville, Indiana, is the little town of Marietta, 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 demoniac 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."

From the proceedings of the late copperhead meeting in Polk county:

Resolved, That the death of Abraham Lincoln is a national affliction; that the instruments and procurers thereof should be made examples of the retribution that so atrocious an act deserves, while those who sympathize therewith are worthy only of the execration and undisguised contempt of all good men."

The First Assassination Plot.—A gentleman of high standing in the Cotton States wrote to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in 1861, detailing a plot to assassinate President Lincoln upon the day of his first inauguration.—The weapon to have been used was a Maynard rifle, and the individual named who was to do the bloody work, afterwards served as an officer in Lee's army.

Mr. Douglas was greatly alarmed by fears that such a thing would take place; and it is said that this, together with his desire to bring all the moral support to the aid of Mr. Lincoln which he could, at that trying time, induced him to take his position by the side of the President during the delivery of the inaugural address. Thousands at that time listened in momentary expectation of hearing the crack of a rifle that should send a ball through the President, and a deep breath of relief was drawn when the ceremonies were safely over. Gen. Scott, in his memoirs, describes this event as the most critical in which he ever participated.

Serious Charge.—We have it on good authority that Col. George K. Shiel, late member of Congress from Oregon, is under arrest and confined in the Old Capitol Prison, on the charge of being implicated in the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln. For the credit of Oregon, to say nothing of the party implicated, we trust that this report may prove unfounded.—*Mountaineer.*

We give the above place as a matter of news, much preferring that the writer had given his authority.—From an intimate personal acquaintance with Col. Shiel, we are disposed to believe that there is not a word of truth in the report.—*Arena.*

We noticed the same item, but we could not believe it, and preferred to wait rather than give currency to a report that must necessarily give a great deal of trouble to the estimable sisters of Col. Shiel, residing here. We are sorry to see a man slaughtered in the house of his friends in this way, and perfectly astounded at the infernal stupidity of the professed friend that would circulate such a report. Col. Shiel will not thank his "intimate" friend of the *Arena* for this "killing kindness."

THE ARENA ON GREENBACKS, AGAIN.

The *Arena* waded into the greenback question rather deep, when it accused the *Statesman* of inconsistency in not taking the Legal Tenders at par. Does it forget so soon that it has been doing much worse, in paying its late foreman his wages in "*greenbacks at par.*" We are sorry that the *Arena* is the first paper in the State to commence paying its printers in that way.

This is from the *Statesman* of June 12th, and the *Arena* of last week says that it is an attempt to misrepresent it. The facts show a much stronger case against the *Arena* Company. Mr. Stinson, their foreman, sued the *Arena* for his wages. They went to trial before Judge Peebles and a jury of six men, and Stinson recovered a judgment. The case was appealed to the Circuit Court, and another trial was had before Judge Boise and another jury, and Stinson's claim was still maintained. "The law allowed the money, and the court awarded it," but the *Arena* paid it, not in coin, *but in greenbacks at par.* It is a clear case of greenback fraud, without the least justification, and made specially reprehensible from the fact that the victim is a poor devil of a printer, now disabled from work by a crushed hand. The fact that we were connected with the case at one time, forms no reason why we should not condemn our quondam client for doing a dirty trick after our engagement was terminated. It is bad enough, to be sure, to have been concerned in defending what turned out to be an unjust claim, (though the "By George" part of the *Arena's* statement is purely imaginary,) and when we are told of it, we suppose it is but a proper punishment for being caught in bad company. We excuse the editor of the *Arena* from any part in this greenback transaction—it was the *Arena* corporation, that has "neither body to be kicked, nor soul to be damned."

The popular current against negro suffrage in Oregon is swelling to a flood.—*Arena.*

And that is the only season you don't advocate it. You need the votes, and if the loss would not be greater than the gain, you would bid for them. The party that will resort to ballot box stuffing in Polk county, will shape its policy to secure success by any means, or at any cost; and its tricks and shifts to secure that success, will be limited only by its ability to devise and deceive, even to the extent of invoking the aid of the devil himself.

Woolen Factories for Southern Oregon.—The last No. of the Jacksonville *Reporter* calls the attention of the people of Southern Oregon to the importance of turning their attention to the production and manufacture of wool. This is undoubtedly the true policy for the farmers of that section. Mining has become precarious, and is not to be relied on for the permanent prosperity of that section, and it is too remote from sea ports and navigable rivers to export its heavy products. Southern Oregon is admirably adapted to the production of wool, and water power is everywhere at hand. The wool interest of the Willamette valley is doing wonders in aiding in the development and enriching the country. Two woolen factories ought to be supported South of the Calapooias—one in Umpqua, and one in Rogue river valley. If the people take hold of it in earnest, they will not find it so great an undertaking as many imagine.

THE AURORA MINING CO.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Aurora Mining Company in Salem, Tuesday, July 25th, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and transacting other necessary business.

I. R. MOORES, per Incorporators.

Salem, Ogn., June 24, 1865. 17td.

ORDINANCE NO. 43.

An Ordinance Organizing the Fire Department of the City of Salem.

The people of the City of Salem do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. The Fire Department of the city of Salem consists of a Chief Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, one Engine Company, one Hook and Ladder Company, and one Fire Warden.

Sec. 2. Each company shall consist of a foreman, two assistant foremen, a president, secretary, and treasurer. The Engine Company shall consist of not less than thirty members nor more than seventy-five members; and the Hook and Ladder Company shall consist of not less than twenty nor more than fifty members. The officers of each company shall be elected by the respective companies for one year, and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified; and the annual election of officers required by this section shall be held at such times as the by-laws of said company may prescribe, and all vacancies occurring in such offices shall be filled in such manner as the companies shall have previously prescribed; and each company shall have power to make rules for their own government not inconsistent with the ordinances of the city.

Sec. 3. Whenever a company shall have reduced its roll of members below its minimum of members, it shall be the duty of the foreman of such company to notify the common council of the fact. At the first regular meeting of the council after such notice be given, the council shall inquire into the conditions of such company, and shall declare whether such company shall be disbanded or continued in the fire department, which shall be decided by a vote of a majority of the members of the common council.

Sec. 4. There shall be an election, annually, on the second Monday in July, for chief engineer and assistant engineer; and said election to be called by the mayor, by giving ten days' notice there of in one of the newspapers of the city, and of the place where such election shall be held; the polls for such election shall be opened at 2 o'clock p.m., and closed at 6 o'clock p.m.; and under the inspection of three judges to be appointed by the mayor, from the different companies. The voting shall be made by ballot, and immediately upon the closing of the polls the votes shall be publicly counted, and the person having the highest number of votes for chief engineer shall be declared elected; and the persons having the highest number of votes for assistant engineers shall be declared elected. The inspectors of such election shall sign the certificates of election, and the persons so elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their offices, take oath before the recorder, for the faithful performance of their duties, within ten days after the day of election; and they shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified; and the inspectors aforesaid shall return to the common council a certified report of such election, which shall be filed by the clerk; and all cases of contested election for chief and assistant engineers shall be decided by the common council. No person but a member of a company shall be entitled to vote at such election, and no person shall be elected to any office in the fire department without having been a member of a company twenty days previous to an election.

Sec. 5. The fire warden shall be elected by the common council, and shall hold his office during the pleasure of the common council, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 6. The chief engineer shall, in all cases of fire, have sole and absolute command over all the engines, apparatus, and firemen belonging to the department. He shall have control and keep in repair all public cisterns. It shall be his duty to report to the common council on the first days of April and October of each year, the condition of the fire engine and apparatus, cisterns, and engine houses; also, all accidents by fire that may have taken place in the city, with the causes thereof, as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, together with the names of the owners of occupants thereof, and also the estimated loss; and such other information and recommendations as he may deem necessary, which report shall be published in one of the newspapers of the city. In case the chief engineer shall fail to make such required report for the period of thirty days after the time required by this section, or shall be absent from the city for more than thirty days without permission of the common council, or shall fail to qualify as herein provided, his office shall, in consequence thereof, be declared vacant, and the common council shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired term of his office. Whenever the fire engine, apparatus, cisterns, or other property belonging to the fire department, may require repairs, he shall forthwith report the same to the common council, with the estimated cost thereof, and if such repairs are ordered to be done, the same shall be done under his direction; provided, the chief engineer shall have power to cause any repairs to be done at the expense of the city, without the order of the council aforesaid, at a cost not exceeding twenty-five dollars for any one repair; and all debts against the city, incurred as herein provided, shall be audited and certified to by the chief engineer. It shall be his duty, should any emergency occur, during a conflagration which, in his judgment, requires the removal of any building or buildings by use of gunpowder or otherwise, for the purpose of extinguishing such conflagration, to cause such removal to be made. He shall have power to suspend any company for disobedience of orders or neglect of duty, until a meeting of the common council is had thereon.

Sec. 7. It shall be the duty of the assistant engineers to assist the chief engineer in the performance of his duties; and whenever the chief engineer shall be absent from the city, or be prevented from attending to the duties of his office, they shall perform all the duties, and possess all the rights and powers, of chief engineer, during such absence or disability.

Sec. 8. In case of the absence of the chief and assistant engineers, the foreman of a company first at a fire shall have and possess, during the continuance of such fire, all the powers and duties of chief engineer, until the arrival of said chief or assistant engineer.

Sec. 9. The foremen of the fire engine and hook and ladder companies, when called together by a vote of any one company, shall have power to impeach any chief engineer or assistant for neglect or inability to discharge the duties of his office, or for an unwarrantable exercise of power; and when an impeachment shall be made, the party impeached shall, after having received one week's notice of the same, together with a written specification of the charges made, be tried before the common council, and shall be liable to such action as the council shall determine.

Sec. 10. The clerk of the common council shall keep a book containing the names of all the members of the fire department, under the head of the name and number of the company to which they may respectively belong; said book shall be so arranged as to show opposite his name the date when each member joined the department, which shall be understood to be the date on which his certificate was issued; also the date of all deaths, resignations, suspensions, and expulsions; the entry citing the fact opposite his name and date of membership. Said book shall be styled "The Book of Registry of the Fire Department," and shall be open at all times to public inspection. Every registered member of the fire department shall be entitled to a certificate of such registry, which certificate shall be signed by the foreman and secretary of the company to which such member may belong, and countersigned by the mayor.

Sec. 11. The secretary of each company shall report to the common council at its regular meeting next preceding the first Monday in September of each year the roll of his company, stating also the names of persons elected, removed, resigned, suspended, or expelled from the company, and such other information as he may deem expedient; and the clerk of the common council shall, from such reports, furnish to the inspectors of election, before the opening of the polls for chief engineer and assistant engineers, a certified list of all the members of the several companies of the fire department, and none others shall be entitled to vote at such election.

Sec. 12. If any person or persons, during a conflagration, be required by the chief engineer or assistant engineers, or by the fire warden, to assist in the extinguishment of the fire in the manner as directed by such officer or officers, or be required by such officers to assist in the removal of property endangered by such fire, and shall willfully fail or refuse to afford such assistance, any such officer may cause the arrest of [the] person or persons so refusing, at that time or afterwards; and such person or persons, upon conviction for such offense before the recorder, shall be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the fire warden to examine, as often as he may think proper and necessary, all buildings and places within the city, where fires are or may be used, for the purpose of discovering any violation of this or any other section of the ordinances that now or may hereafter be made for the prevention of fires.

Sec. 14. Every fireman, during the time of any conflagration, shall have all the powers of a policeman; they may prevent persons other than firemen (except it be policemen, owners of goods, or owners of property particularly interested in the removal of such) from coming into such portion of the city as may interfere with firemen in the extinguishment of fires; and they are hereby empowered to make arrest for any violation of this section, without complaint or citation.

Sec. 15. It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a dray, cart, wagon, or other vehicle across any fire-hose, unless the same be protected in such a way as to prevent all possibility of injury. For every violation of this section, the party so offending shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or be fined and imprisoned not exceeding ten days, at the discretion of the recorder.

Sec. 16. All fines and forfeitures accruing under this ordinance shall be paid to the fire department for its use and benefit.

Sec. 17. The mayor, chief engineer, assistant engineer, and the foremen of the different companies, are hereby empowered to act as fire wardens throughout the city.

Sec. 18. An ordinance organizing the fire department of the city of Salem, passed January 8, 1861, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed the Council June 20, 1865.

P. L. WILLIS, Recorder.

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Promenade

CONCERT,

and Ball,

At the Legislative Hall,

ON FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1865,

Under the management and direction of

RHODOLPH HALL,

Pupil of Ned Kendall and Leader of Boston