be dismissed from office, and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the government; and one half of the fine so imposed shall be for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer, who shall be ascertained by the judgment of the court; and the said court shall also render judgment against said collector or deputy collector for the amount of damages accruing to the party injured, to be collected by execution. And each and every collector, or his deputies, shall give receipts for all sums by them collected.

Sec. 37. And be it further enacted, That a collector or deputy collector, assessor, assistant assessor, revenue agent, or inspector, shall be authorized to enter, in the daytime, any brewery, distillery, manufactory, building or place where any property, articles, or objects, subject to duty or taxation under the provisions of this act, are made, produced, or kept, within his district, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining said property, articles, or objects, or inspecting the accounts required by this act from time to time to be made or kept by any manufacturer or producer relating to such property, articles, or objects. And every owner of such brewery, distillery, manufactory, buildings, or place, of persons having the agency or superintendence of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer, or to suffer him to examine said property, articles, or objects, or to inspect said accounts, shall, for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars: Provided, however, That when such premises shall be open at night, such officers may enter while so open in the performance of their official duties.

Sec. 38. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any assessor or assistant assessor, or any collector or deputy collector, revenue agent or inspector, in the execution of this act, or of any power and authority hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly rescue, or cause to be rescued, any property, articles, or objects, after the same shall have been seized by him, or shall attempt or endeavor so to do, the person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, or double the value of property so rescued, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court: Provided, That if any such officer shall divulge to any party, or make known in any manner other than is provided in this act, the operations, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacture or producer visited by him in the discharge of official duties, he shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section thirty-five [thirty-six] of this act.

Sec. 39. And be it further enacted, That in case of the sickness or temporary disability of a collector to discharge such of his duties as cannot under existing laws be discharged by a deputy, they may be devolved by him upon one of his deputies; and for the official acts and defaults of such deputy the collector and his sureties shall be held responsible to the United States.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed, the deputies of such collector shall continue to act until his successor is appointed; and the deputy of such collector longest in service at the time immediately preceding shall, until a successor shall be appointed, discharge all the duties of said collector; and for the official acts and defaults of such deputy a remedy shall be had on the official bond of the collector, as in other cases; and if two or more deputy collectors, appointed on the same day, the one residing nearest the residence of the collector at the time of his death, resignation, or removal, shall discharge the said duties until the appointment of a successor. And any bond or security taken from a deputy by such collector, pursuant to this act, shall be available to his legal representatives and sureties to indemnify them for loss or damage accruing from any act of the deputy constituting or counseling to the duties of such collector.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, or their deputies, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, to collect all the duties and taxes imposed by this act, however the same may be designated, and to prosecute for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may be forfeited by virtue of this act; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures which may be incurred or imposed by virtue of this act shall be sued for and recovered, in the name of the United States, in any proper form of action by any appropriate form of proceeding, qui tam, or otherwise, before any circuit or district court of the United States for the district within which said fine, penalty, or forfeiture may have been incurred, or before any other court of competent jurisdiction; and where not otherwise and differently provided for, one moiety thereof shall be to the use of the person, to be ascertained by the judgment of the court, who shall first inform of the cause, matter, or thing whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture was incurred: Provided, That in case of any suit brought upon information received from any person, other than a collector, deputy collector assessor, assistant assessor, or inspector, of internal revenue, the United States shall not be subject to any costs of suit, nor shall the fees of any attorney or counsel employed by any such officer be allowed in the settlement of his account unless the employment of such attorney or counsel shall be authorized by the commissioner of internal revenue, either express or by general regulations.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That if any person, in any case, matter, hearing, or other proceeding in which an oath or affirmation shall be required to taken or administered under and by virtue of this act, shall, upon the taking of such oath or affirmation, knowingly and willfully swear or affirm falsely, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to the like punishment and penalties now provided by the laws of the United States for the crime of perjury.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That separate accounts shall be kept at the treasury of all moneys received from internal duties or taxes in each of the respective states, territories, and collection districts; and that separate accounts shall be kept of the amount of each species of duty or tax that shall accrue, so as to exhibit, as far as may be, the amount collected from each source of revenue, with the moneys paid as compensation and for allowances to the collectors and deputy collectors, assessors and assistant assessors, inspectors, and other officers employed in each of the respective states, territories, and collection districts, an abstract in tabular form of which accounts it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually, in the month of December, to lay before congress.

Sec. 44. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner of internal revenue, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be, and is hereby, authorized, on appeal to him made, to remit, refund, and pay back all duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, and all duties that shall appear to be unjustly assessed or excessive in amount, or in any manner wrongfully collected, and also repay to collectors or deputy collectors the full amount of such sums of money as shall or may be recovered against them or any of them in any court, for any internal duties or licenses collected by them, with the costs and expenses of suit, and all damages and costs recovered against assessors, assistant assessors, collectors, deputy collectors, and inspectors, in any suit which shall be brought against them or any of them by reason of anything that shall or may be done in the due performance of their official duties, and also compromise such suits and all others relating to internal revenue. And all judgments and moneys recovered or received for taxes, costs, forfeitures, and penalties shall be paid to the collector as internal duties are required to be paid; and all sums of money which the commissioner is authorized to pay by virtue of this section shall be paid by drafts drawn on collectors of internal revenue.

Sec. 45. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of distraint and sale of goods or chattels for non-payment of taxes, duties, or licenses, as provided for, the bill of sale of such goods or chattels given by the officer making such sale, to the purchaser thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the regularity of his proceedings in selling the same.

Sec. 46. And be it further enacted, That if, for any cause, at any time after this act goes into operation, the laws of the United States cannot be executed in a state or territory of the United States, or any part thereof, or within the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the President, and he is hereby authorized, to proceed to execute the provisions of this act within the limits of such state or territory, or part thereof, or District of Columbia, as soon as the authority of the United States therein shall be re-established, and to collect the taxes, duties, and licenses, in such states and territories under the regulations prescribed in this act, as far as applicable; and where not applicable, the assessment and levy shall be made, and the time and manner of collection regulated, by the instructions and directions of the commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 47. And be it further enacted, That the officers who may be appointed under this act, except within those districts within any state or territory which have been or may be otherwise especially provided for by law, shall be, and hereby are, authorized, in all cases where the payment of such tax shall not have been assumed by the state, to perform all the duties relating to or regarding the assessment and collection of any direct tax imposed, or which may be imposed by law.

(To be continued.)

"IN MEDIO TUTISSIMUS IBIS."—The other day—it was Sunday—soon after the assassination of our martyr President, there were found suspended near a certain pulpit two flags draped in mourning. This at old Tappan Town, in the county of Rockland, and in the ancient Orthodox church of that place, not twenty rods from the old "Seventy-six House," where Andre was confined, tried and sentenced, and not a half mile from where he was executed, buried and, long after exhumed.

"Dem vlags must coom down," said one of the not over loyal members of the congregation. "No bizziness in church; no bolidicks ought to go into der church."

"It is not politics," said a loyal overhearer, "it is a token of grief and respect for our dead President."

"It's bolidicks all der same," was the reply; "mus' coom down."

"Let 'em be dis time," said a brother Dutchman in political accord with the objector;—"Boot' bi killed, too!"

"Is he?" said the old Copperhead; "den let der vlags stand."—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE ACCEPTED POLICY OF RESTORATION.—The last important act of the late President was to fix upon a definite plan for the restoration of loyal governments in the States rescued from the rebellion. The plan had the full approval of the Cabinet and of Gen. Grant, who sat with them by invitation, on Friday, the day of the assassination. The plan contemplated the immediate organization of loyal governments in the late rebel States, and was so eminently practical as to promise rapid accomplishment. It was in substance "Mr. Lincoln's plan," as previously tried in Louisiana and Tennessee, with such modifications as should meet varying circumstances elsewhere. The newspapers from the East contain the gratifying intelligence that President Johnson is following up and faithfully executing the wise plans of Abraham Lincoln.

THE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.—These red devils still keep the telegraph torn down. The principal tribes known to be hostile and at war with the United States, are Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kioways, Comanches and Apaches. The Chippewas are also making hostile demonstration in Minnesota, and the late outrage on the Little Blue was committed by the Pawnees.

The leading warriors of these tribes declare their bitter and relentless hostility to the whites, but say that, if paid a sufficient sum, they will remain quiet for a time.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.—The telegraph is still down on the Plains—caused by depredations by the Indians.

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 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.

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

Our Democratic cotemporaries have generally settled down to the conclusion, not however without manifest reluctance, that they must defend that (by them) undefined doctrine called "States Rights." This was the old hobby, which, appealing to State pride, got up the little flurry at Charleston in 1832, and which was so handsomely squelched by that noble old Roman, General Jackson. And this also was the serpent's egg, which being surreptitiously spawned upon the body politic, during the reign of J. C. Calhoun in the Democratic party, was industriously incubated by the pro-slavery leaders of the same party until it hatched out the terrible rebellion of the South. It cannot be denied, but that it was the doctrine of "States rights," as taught and explained by the Democracy, which formed the platform on which the Southern rebels and traitors rallied, and attempted to justify and legalize the bloody revolution which they precipitated upon the Southern States. Slavery was the pretext which was manipulated to unite the masses of the South, and fire them on to rebellion; but imperiled "States rights" was alleged as the legal position on which the rebel leaders founded their right of secession. Giving the rebel leaders all the support which they could by any possibility have manufactured out of the Abolition ghost (as it existed before the war), and they would have miserably failed to induce the Southern people to take up arms against the old flag, if they had called their movement a rebellion. They were shrewd enough to know this, and hence they fell back upon the Democratic sophism, that the *States* created the General Government, and that they existed before the General Government, and that they were independent of and sovereign to it, and that, therefore, they had the right to secede.—Or, as the resolutions '98 and '99 express it, "the *States* are the judges of infractions of the Constitution, and the mode of redress," and that, therefore, if a State judged that the Constitution had been violated and its rights assailed, and that its proper redress was to withdraw from and break up the Union, it then had the right to do so, and the General Government was powerless to coerce or bring it back into the Union.

With this false reasoning, backed up by Democratic platforms, the Southern leaders quieted and satisfied the loyal masses of the South, as to their legal right to secede and have a Southern Confederacy independent of United States. If this reasoning of the rebel leaders, supported as it was by the platforms of the Democratic party, is false and dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the country, it ought to be discarded by every man who desires that we should have no more bloody rebellions. We assert that it is false, and that the doctrine of "States rights," as taught by our Democratic cotemporaries in Oregon, *is* dangerous to the peace and perpetuity of the American Union—that it is nothing more nor less than the right of secession covered up in "glittering generalities."

It makes no difference how many National Democratic Conventions, or how many Democratic statesmen have endorsed the resolutions of 1798—'99. They are still an error, and the Southern rebellion is the proof of it. The convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860, did not endorse the Democratic doctrine of "States rights," as the Jacksonville *Reporter* would make its readers believe, and much less did it endorse the resolutions of '98 and '99;—but that convention endorsed the rights of the States as expressed in the Constitution of the United States, and as understood by all Union men who have adhered to and sustained the Government in putting down the rebellion.—No man who conscientiously believed in the resolutions of '98 and '99 could conscientiously sustain or aid the President in making war upon the rebels; and hence it was that the Northern Democracy which opposed the Union party, were betrayed into opposition to the Government itself, and placed on the side of the Southern rebels, simply because they adhered to the erroneous and treasonable dogmas of those resolutions, and the doctrine of "States rights" which those resolutions assume to declare.

We regret that Democratic editors will take no warning from the past, or learn anything from that "inexorable logic of events" which has swept their theory of "States rights" into the abyss of oblivion and traitors. We regret that they should essay to longer preach and teach false doctrines to the people, about our political system. If there is anything which this war has settled and disposed of, never to be mentioned again, except as an obsolete and treasonable error, it is that doctrine which teaches that the General Government was formed by the States, and dependent on the States. The Eugene *Review* says:

> A State has either rights or she has none. There are no conveniences to be considered. If the States are the offspring of the General Government, it is the supreme power, and all powers not delegated to the States must belong to the supreme power. But this is not the case. The States existed before the General Government was formed, which, consequently, is the being of the States and dependent on the States for its existence while the States are not.

It is certainly remarkable, that any one aspiring to the position of political teacher, as does the editor of the *Review*, should put forth such ideas about our political system. If the editor of the *Review* would take the trouble to read the Constitution of the United States, he might learn something on this point. When the framers of our Constitution commenced their labors, they laid the corner stone of the United States Government, in a preamble, consisting of the following memorable words:—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Is there any reference in this to States? None. It was, "We, the people," and not "the States," which formed the General Government of the United States. It is true that "States" existed before the General Government, but it is also true, that "*We, the people*," existed still before the existence of States. We contend, then, that the General Government is not the offspring of the States, but a National Government, formed and created by "We, the people,"—the whole people of the United States.

Are the States, then, the offspring of the General Government, as the *Review* would claim that we assume? By no means. The State Governments likewise are the offspring of "We, the people." Neither the people of United States, nor the people of any other States, owe their rights or privileges to any government. They are from the Creator of all. Our ancestors chose to organize two governments to protect and preserve their rights. To one general government they, as a whole people, and not as States, delegated certain powers, in order to protect and promote the general welfare of the great nation thus formed, especially in the regulation of affairs with foreign nations. These powers are clearly defined in the Constitution. To another government, called the State Government, the people of the State have delegated the powers necessary to manage and regulate its domestic affairs, and no reference is made to foreign affairs, or matters which concern the inhabitants of the other States of the Union.

Although the General Government was formed, and may be altered or amended, thro' the medium of the State Governments, yet it is the people after all that ratifies or amends; and the formation, alteration, or amendment goes back to *the people*, who are the source of all power and government in the United States.

If we admit the dogma, as asserted by the *Review*, that the General Government "is the being of the States and dependent on the States," then we admit the right of secession, the right of any State to withdraw from the Union at pleasure, or refuse any longer to be considered a part of the Union. If we admit this, we must admit that the war to put down the rebellion was a monstrous wrong; that Abraham Lincoln was a tyrant, and all the Union soldiers murderers. This cannot be admitted.

THE CATHOLIC AGAINST PROTESTANT EDUCATION.—We find the following in a notice of the Catholic school at Portland, by the editor of the Jacksonville *Reporter*, in his correspondence:

> And a Catholic education has this advantage over all others: that it cultivates the *heart* and the *affections* as well as the intellect and dispositions. The tendency of the American mind—ever since Dr. Franklin a day—has been to *materialism*. There is nothing of *reverence* (in the *Yankee* mind at least) for anything but wordly success. Virtue, faithful service, devotion to convictions of duty—all these, according to our modern Godless philosophy, are but things and theories for abstractionists. The spirit and influence of Catholic teaching are against this sort of thing—Hence it is that Catholic education and Catholic literature cannot help benefitting America. We think, too, that America will benefit Catholicity. Not its creed, of course, for that is unchangeable; but its practices—or rather, the habits and practices of its ministers. In our opinion, Catholicity and American democracy will mutually benefit one another.

It is not proper to permit such a thrust at at all Protestant schools, and Protestant teachers and scholars, to pass unnoticed. We presume that Catholic education, like Protestant education, will produce its best fruits where it is unembarrassed, and in those countries where it is the education of the State, and the only system tolerated. Judged by this standard, what are the fruits of Catholic education in Spain, Mexico, Chili, and Italy? The Spanish *heart* and *affection* is but another name for blood-thirstiness and treachery. Under a Catholic system of education, Spain produced the horrors of the Inquisition; and although it sent hardy navigators to the New World it sent them only for *gold*. Under the Catholic system, Spain has retrograded from a first class power to an insignificant fourth rate nation—and it does not now possess a single railroad, nor any other signs of an existence in the nineteenth century. How about Mexico? The Catholics have always controlled both the schools and churches of the nation, with unbounded wealth besides, and what is the result? Constant civil war for forty years, brigandage, guerrilla robbers, and cowled priests. How about Chili? Any better than Mexico or Spain. The priesthood itself has become notorious for licentiousness and all manner of debauchery. How about Italy? Alas! the heavens above are pure only because of their distance from Italians. And these are countries where the Catholic system of education has been patronized to the exclusion of all other systems. Catholic literature has been the only reading permitted in those unhappy countries.

Now what fruits has the Protestant system of education borne in the United States, because this is the only country where there is a free and independent Protestant system of education. Does any American need to be pointed to the glorious fruit of our free schools? Does the Catholic foreigner who edits the *Reporter*, and finds an echo in the *Arena*, need to be pointed to the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, novelties in the history of the world, yet, nevertheless, the outgrowths of our American (a Yankee, if you prefer it) education. Does not there glories of our own land and education bespeak no cultivation of the *heart?* Is there no "virtue, faithful service, and devotions to convictions of duty," in that education which prompts men to go to the battle field and gather up friends and foes alike and minister to their wants; or which prompts ladies of the highest rank and education to seek out the suffering soldier in the military hospitals; or which prompted the women of America, from the palace in the city to the log cabin in the forest, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to pour out the labor of their hands and the contributions of the purse, to relieve the sick and wounded of the great rebellion, *all the time for the last four years.* Is there no *heart* in all this? no *affection?* no *devotion to convictions of duty?* Take back your insult to American teachers and their precepts, thou foreign ingrate! The Sanitary and Christian Commissions may be justly claimed as the crowning glories of our system of education; but in them, we believe it may be asserted as a truth, that no Catholic teacher or Catholic Priest has ever taken any part. They doubtless have their reasons. We hope they are sufficient. We do not wish to draw any invidious comparisons; but we will certainly not permit any democratic paper to draw them against Protestant schools, without denouncing the insult.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.—This company has been re-organized, and the following gentlemen are new directors:—Alpheus Bull, Wm. E. Barron, Thos. Bell (of Barron & Co.), and C. Temple Emmett, all of San Francisco. The new directors are all Englishmen and men of great wealth, and able to push the road through. The work is to be commenced this fall, according to California papers.

FORT KLAMATH.—J. W. P. Huntington, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, starts this morning for Fort Klamath, whither he goes for the purpose of making a treaty with the Snake Indians.—*Mountaineer.*

THE "ARENA" AGAINST THE SUNDAY LAW AND THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The "great politician" who presides over the destiny of that immense myth, known in the courts as the *Arena*, floundered through a couple of columns of confusion last week, and finally exhausted and lost himself in the vastness of his disquisition—on the Sunday Law. Having been brought to a realizing sense of the existence of a Sunday Law in Oregon, by a punishment for its violation, he seeks the retreat of his editorial den, and there, with the courage and quietude of a church mouse, bravely *waits* to see what the *Statesman* will say; and having seen that, he frisks out cheerily and fires off his pop-gun at the Methodist Church. Foolish man, does the Methodist Church care for you?

> The Methodist Church—and we are sorry to so speak of an organization we were educated to respect and which contains many estimable men and ministers—has now become a quasi political organization! Politicians pander to its influence and receive office at its hands. Its ministers, in the main, are filled with the corruptness of demagogues, and the cunning and intolerance of Jesuits. That Church procured the Sunday Law, and that Church, speaking through the *Statesman*, thus spits contumely upon the liberal spirit of our laws, and insults the dignity of our courts and the intelligence of the people.

The above extract from the *Arena* is the sum and substance of its article on the Sunday Law. He thinks he will make everybody mad at the Methodists, and that then the Union party will fall out with the Methodists, and that everything stable and unstable will "bust up," and thereby the Democratic party will carry the next election. He does not know whether he is in favor of a Sunday Law or against one, and dare not choose.

Sunday Laws exists in every State of the Union, and are necessary to maintain quiet on that day of rest, and at a time when most people desire to attend Church, undisturbed by noise or confusion. The Sunday Law was not intended to make Christians of anybody, but a mere police regulation to maintain quiet and decency, while religious people attend their devotions. It is also proper that the law should recognize this sacred institution for many reasons, which will suggest themselves to every reflecting mind. We think the present law might be amended and improved, and it will doubtless be done.

To the uncalled for attack upon the Methodists and their church, there is no need of making a reply. An organization that has started from nothing in numbers or means, and marched straight along for a hundred years, and now numbering a million and a half of members in the United States, including in its ranks many many of the greatest and best men of two centuries, is not likely to be annihilated by the editor of the *Arena*. But it comes with bad grace, for any man claiming Oregon as his home, to attack in this manner, the pioneer church organization of the Pacific, the Missionaries of which braved all the perils of savage tribes in a wilderness remote from civilized communities, and there organized American society, opened farms, laid out towns and cities, and founded an institution of learning at which this editor of the *Arena* himself received an education.

DRAWING CONSOLATION FROM DEFEAT.—The Democratic editors are wonderful philosophers. Entirely down in the lowest ditch, they now lift up their voices as merrily as grasshoppers on a June morning, and thank their stars that the Abolitionists are now out of business. One Democrat expresses himself as follows:

> We the desire of the rebellion we confidently anticipate the decease of its twin, Abolitionism. * * * With no bondmen to rant about, silence will prevail in the cubicals of the Abolition legislators. Sumner will have to round his classic periods with reference to some other subject than the wrongs of negro, with no opportunity to enlarge upon the heinousness of men selling their children."

That is entirely true. The fellow, with equal truth and propriety, might have added, that when an epidemic has abated, the business of the doctors is diminished. We never heard anybody abuse the doctors for abating the pestilence, as Democratic editors now abuse the Abolitionists for abating slavery.

But while these valiant Democrats are on that string, they may as well take into consideration the fact, that the "military success of Lincoln" has likewise put an end to *their* business. We can easily remember the time in Oregon, when the Democracy rejoiced in successive victories, and found its chief business in hounding and blackguarding free-State men and particularly the Abolitionists. But the "military success of Lincoln" has furnished an obscure ditch for the burial of these doughface Democratic apologists for slavery. The Abolitionists have finished *their* business decently, and can now take down the old sign; while the apologists for slavery find their political stock in trade turned to rags and ashes in their hands. The Abolition leaders are out of business, to be sure, but then the Democratic leaders are still worse off—out of both business and character, and suffering from disgraceful defeat. The Abolitionists rejoice in triumph—the Democrats sorrow in defeat. The Abolitions have labored to some purpose, as the corpse of the dragon testifies; but the friends of the dragon—where will you find another such monster, on so scaly, so obscene, and so hideous, on which to bestow your sympathies? But don't despair, "Southern brethren," the world is not likely to become over good. You will no doubt find congenial employment, if you don't attend a Methodist camp meeting soon, and heartily repent of your sins—

> "For Satan still some mischief finds,
> For idle hands to do."

Having defended the slaveholders' rebellion, even to the last gasp, winked at the starvation and murder of Union soldiers, counseled the assassination of the President, and furnished an instrument to do the awful deed, it is not probable that the old devil will very long neglect this modern, humbug, counterfeit Democracy without furnishing it business, if it persists in maintaing that name and organization which has become synonymous with secession and rebellion.

DISTRUSTING EACH OTHER.—The Lane correspondent of the Jacksonville *Reporter* winds up a long article against the *Review*, with the following caution:

> The *Review* has just one object in view—namely, to pay its publisher. It is said to be in the interest of Nesmith and the Salem faction for the United States Senatorships. I do not know how this is, but its recent puffs of Nesmith squint strong in that direction. I say, let the Democrats of Oregon watch the *Review*. "It will bear watching."

When O'Meara gets his paper started at Albany, he will repeat the same warning and apply it to both the *Review* and *Arena*.

NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—A telegram has been received at Fort Vancouver from Sacramento, which states that the Military District of Oregon has been changed into the "Department of Columbia," and Gen. George Wright, who long commanded here, has been assigned to this Department with his headquarters at Vancouver.—*Oregonian.*

☞ Mr. Babb, the Copperhead agent who lately visited Duke Gwin's Mexican dominions, has returned. We have not learned whether he found a suitable place for the rebel flock to emigrate to or not.—*State Journal.*

THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT.

Four years ago the world might have refused to credit the circumstantial and corroborated evidence of a deliberate plot to introduce the yellow fever into cities of the North, but we have seen and heard the horrors of Libby prison and Andersonville, the conspiracies to murder women and children on railway trains, to fire crowded cities, and to assassinate the President and his counselors. We know not whether to call this a more or less fiendish purpose than the others, but we cannot effect to doubt its existence merely because it implies that the men who served the rebellion are devils.

The evidence shows clearly enough the main features of the plot, though the main actor in it Dr. Blackburn, has escaped into "neutral" territory. During the recent yellow fever epidemic in Bermuda, this Dr. Blackburn took passage for that island. He was a Southerner, fromerly a resident in Natchez, Mississippi.—After his arrival, he attended several yellow fever patients at the Hamilton Hotel and at a Mrs. Slater's. Some of them died under his care. He collected their bed clothing—including a large quantity of woolen clothing which, in one case at least, he had ordered to be piled upon the patients in order to receive the infection, packed it in trunks, and sent it to the house of Edward C. Swan, to be kept by him till an opportunity offered to sent it North.—Blackburn himself then left for Halifax.

It became known to the authorities of Hamilton that this infected clothing was in possession of Swan, and they caused his arrest. On the preliminary examination, the above facts appeared. It was shown also that the Health Officer found these trunks in Swan's possession, crammed full of clothes that had manifestly been used by yellow fever patients.—Swan himself testified that Blackburn had delivered these trunks to him. Another witness swore that Swan had told him he received the trunks to be sent North, in order to communicate the yellow fever. Still another witness sword that Blackburn had told him he had delivered the trunks to Swan for that purpose, and the wages for the service were variously stated at $500 in the whole, and at $150 a month while Swan was engaged in the business. And Blackburn told Swan to call on the officers of the Confederate Government for money.

And thus another hellish iniquity is connected with that Confederacy which Northern Democratic papers have apologized for during the past four years; and which would have become successful if the Democratic doctrine of State sovereignty had been recognized.

KEEP THEIR RECORD BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—Let nothing prevent Union men from keeping the record of the Copperhead editors before the people. We have charged, and intend to repeat the charge, that the editors of the Democratic papers in Oregon have been, and are yet, in criminal sympathy with the leaders of the rebellion. We tell you, Democrats of Oregon, that your papers have misled you, and they will betray you again. They follow false lights, and if you follow them you will all fall into the pit together:

As an evidence of the sympathy which the *Review* indulges for that grand instigator of the crimes of rebellion, we copy the following eulogy of Jeff. Davis, approvingly published in the last No. of that paper, and copied from a secession paper in Mexico. Read the insulting praise of the arch traitor which the *Review* dares to flaunt in the face of a loyal community:

> The capture of Jefferson Davis, the head of the great revolutionary movement for the liberties of the Southern people, is an event which has not taken us by surprise; but the contemplation of the doom that awaits him, brings unalloyed sorrow to our inmost heart. That a man of his spotless character, masterly intellect and great military genius should receive a felon's doom amid the jeers and taunts of his brutalized conquerors, is indeed a melancholy fate. Yet, in spite of the perjury employed to connect him with the murder of Lincoln, impartial history will rescue his memory from the infamy by which it is sought to be surrounded, and place his name among the list of martyrs who have died for their country's liberties. We have no less admiration for the man because he failed in a glorious cause. In every station in life—as a soldier, Governor, Senator, Secretary of War—he proved himself equal to the emergency; and it was only in his exalted effort to preserve the liberties of the Southern people that he was not successful. The State papers emanating from his pen while at Richmond mark him as a scholar, a statesman and a gentleman. The name of Jefferson Davis is

> One of the few, the immortal names,
> That were not born to die!

A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR PLAYING FOR NEGRO VOTES.—John Mitchel, the apostate Irishman, who edited a Democratic paper at Richmond during the rebellion, and acted as Jeff. Davis' mouth-piece, has now gone to New York and taken charge of the Democratic *Daily News*. If this is not "in the eternal fitness of things," we have no idea what would be. But listen to the doctrine he promulgates to the Northern Democracy:

> "Swell-head" Republicanism, grown now to burst, is groaning under the inflation of its shoddy gains, mistakes in counting on the votes of Southern negroes. Reaction will follow the partial revolution that may be supposed to have taken place for the moment between the black man and the white. The tutelage in which the factionists of the North hope to hold the Southern negro will give way to the daily influence of his interests and his association. The intellectual superiority of his white neighbors will, in the very nature of things, command the vote of the emancipated slave by and by, and anticipate the time when he can, by an independent act of his own mind, grasp the fact that he is of necessity a member of that political brother hood of labor, the Democracy.
>
> As a partisan, we should look forward to the practical effect of negro suffrage as an enormous gain to the volume of the vote of the Democratic party.

John is smart enough to see that the negroes are going to vote down in Dixie, and therefore he wisely trims his sails to have them vote the Democratic ticket. Just as we predicted some time ago. Democracy is going for negro suffrage, because Democracy needs votes.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DOCUMENT.—A dispatch, dated at Washington, June 3d, has the following, which throws much light on the evidence published in the assassination trials:

The *Star* says that a paper in cipher, found floating in the docks at Morehead City, N. C., on the 3d of May, has been turned over to the Government officials. It has been literally translated, and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Dear John: I am happy to inform you that Pet has done his work well. He is safe and old Abe is in hell. Now, sir, all eyes are on you. You must bring Sherman. Grant is in the hands of Old Gray ere this. Old Shoes showed a lack of nerve in Seward's case, but he fell back in good order. Johnson must come. Old Crooks has him in charge. Mind well that brother's oath, and you will have no difficulty. All well. Be safe and enjoy the fruits of our labors. O. B. NO. FIVE.

A PROPOSITION TO ASSASSINATE LINCOLN.—A citizen of Chicago, who was a member for some time of the K. G. C. Lodge, in that city, writes as follows:

CHICAGO, April 18, 1865.

Eds. Chicago Tribune: There is one fact which I think should be known. Last fall, while a member of the Sons of Liberty, in this city, I heard and instantly reported to General Sweet, which reports were forwarded to the War Department at Washington, a distinct proposition made to raise $50,000 to send a man to Washington to *assassinate President Lincoln*, and I have not a particle of doubt the plan originated with and was executed by the "Sons of Liberty."

Vallandigham, the great leader of the Northern Democracy, was the Grand Commander of the "Sons of Liberty."

COTTON MILL TO BE ERECTED AT CLINTON.—The Oakland *News* of July 1st says:

The machinery for the cotton mill about to be erected in this State by W. H. Rector, has been landed at Captain Michelson's wharf, and we understand that Clinton is to be the favored locality for its erection.

DEMOCRATS WON'T CELEBRATE UNDER THE FLAG.

MONMOUTH, Polk county.

ED. STATESMAN: All men should take notice of the progress of political parties in these days of our nation's trial; all men should weigh well the principles actuating those parties; all men, when called upon to give countenance or support to political organizations, should be well assured before they act, that the principles and tendencies of the party with which they intend to operate have for their object the best interests of the community and the welfare of our country; that they are actuated, not by a controlling desire for office and power, but by a deep solicitude to advance our country's interests in her progress towards freedom, civilization and unity. Now, what could be thought of a party that would assemble on the Fourth day of July—that day ever memorable in the mind of an American citizen—and, pretending to celebrate our nation's birth and rejoicing over the glorious events of that day, at the same time refuse to spread to the breeze the bright folds of our country's flag? that flag without which, and the memories and recollections connected with it, the Fourth day of July would have no significance. A party did so assemble on the last Anniversary of our National Independence at Butte Disappointment, in Lane county. A person passing by stopped a while, and during a conversation he had with an acquaintance, inquired: "Why don't you have up a flag?" and, for a reply, received: "O, this is a Democratic meeting; we are all Democrats here; there aint a Republican amongst us; they wont let us have a Democratic flag, and so we would n't have any."—Now, if this meeting was a true representative and exponent of the views, feelings, and principles of Democratic party, they are to be pitied—pitied that they have become so lost to all sense of patriotism, that they are unwilling to do honor to the emblem of our nationality.

STEPHEN STAATS.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST APPEARANCE.—We shall never forget the story told us many years ago, by President Johnson himself, and his debut in public life. He was, he said, an inexperienced boy, just from the tailor's bench and the backwoods of Greenville. The people had sent him to the Legislature to represent them, and though awkward and diffident, he had all the desire in the world to do the country some service, and make a creditable figure. There was a general land bill under discussion, and he thought he would try his hand on it, as about the simplest and most interesting occasion for his maiden speech. He got up (using his own words in the main) and slathered away right and left for about an hour, at the public domain, and sat down thinking that he had done pretty well. There was a member from the county of Knox by the name of Churchwell, father of one of the last members of Congress from Tennessee, and reputed to be a bastard son of Judge Campbell, a politician of the same State, who was the Secretary of the Treasury under Madison and Minister to Russia under Monroe. Churchwell was very aristocratic, considering his origin, with an amount of bombast and "swell" and "ruffle" about him, and represented the moneyed and landed interests, just as Johnson represented the poorer class. No sooner had the latter sat down than the former arose. His manner was more than offensive. He inveighed with great insolence against all tailors, and especially the tailor from Greenville. What did they know about public land? His colleague might mend his coat but not his bill, of which he possessed as little interest as knowledge, for he was a mere bird of passage, here to-day, and there to-morrow, and so on.

Johnson let him finish his violent harangue, and then he rose to reply, the house and galleries were crowded with persons who had heard of the turn taken by the debate, and came up to enjoy the sport. The first portion of his reply was confined altogether to argument. Johnson says he stumbled along as best he could over the ground, and made perhaps rather a poor out of it. But, by and by, he reached the personal part of the business, and here felt at home. He warmed up with his theme as he proceeded, dissected the attire, manners, the appearance of Churchwell, from his shirt collar to the toe of his boot, and finally raising his voice to the highest pitch of earnestness and vigor, concluded thus: "It is true, sir, that I am a tailor, and I here announce that I am a good tailor, and would spoil no man's garment as the gentleman would spoil this bill. I am also a bird of passage, and may be here to-day and there to-morrow. Yet I am as interested in the land I pass over as any stick-in-the-mud who never flies at all.—And finally, sir, there is one comfort, tailor as I am, and bird of passage as I may be, that I take to my heart; and that is, that I have lived to gaze into the face of an honest man and call him 'father,' and that I do not owe my existence among men to the lust of an illicit bed." The shock was tremendous, and Churchwell was never able to run for office more. He never forgot Johnson or tried to wiggle out of the terrible difficulty, and disappeared soon after altogether from political life.

OIL DRIPPINGS.—We do not hear so much about petroleum now as we did a few months ago; yet that there are vast interests still involved in its obvious from the fact that the aggregate capital paid in, and still open for subscriptions, of the several oil companies whose certificates are on file at the office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, amounts to three hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

As an instance of the recent vicissitudes among oil speculators, we may mention an incident the parallel of which is often met with in the annals of petroleum. Some twenty years ago, a gentleman residing in the suburbs of this city invested eight thousand dollars in a tract of land in Western Virginia. His son went to the spot, cleared a farm, and, on the breaking out of the war, joined the rebel army. He was killed in some minor skirmish, and in the course of military operation the property in question was again included in the Federal lines, and, of course, reverted to the original owner. This gentleman, having for twenty years paid taxes on his distant property, without deriving a cent of profit therefrom, became tired of owning such an unproductive estate, and, against the entreaties of his family, who thought there might be something valuable under, if not on the soil, sold the tract for five thousand dollars—three thousand less than he had paid for it. The purchasers proved to be shrewd speculators, who were aware of the value of the property. The oil indications which they discovered, they quickly made known to the public, and in one month after the sale, the land they obtained for five thousand dollars, was declared to be worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The chagrin of the unlucky seller and his disappointed family may be imagined.

Those interested in oil matters in Western Virginia confidently assert that the oil-yielding cababilities of that district are fully as great as those of the Pennsylvania Oil Creek regions. During the early part of the rebellion the rebels destroyed the oil works about one well known district, and so, for a time, arrested the production in that section of the country.

Ohio is esteemed as a rich oil country. As long ago as 1861, wells were sunk on the Grand river to the depth of three hundred feet, and water spouted up ten or twelve feet. There was also the usual emissions of gas, and everything to show that oil existed; but the financial difficulties of the time led to the abandonment of these promising well.—*N. Y. Evening Post, May 26th.*

☞ The reward of $100,000 offered for the arrest of Jeff. Davis, is, by order of the War Department, to be divided among the soldiers who captured him. They will probably receive $500 apiece.