timating incomes under this section: Provided, That only one deduction of six hundred dollars shall be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except in cases where such separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual estate, gains, or labor of wife or child: and provided, further, That net profits realized by sales of real estate purchased within the year for which income is estimated, shall be chargeable as income; and losses of real estate purchased within the year, for which income is estimated, shall be deducted from the income of such year.

Sec. III. And be it further enacted, That in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person, all national, state, and municipal taxes, other than the national income tax, lawfully assessed within the year upon the property or sources of income of any person, as aforesaid, from which said annual gains, profits, or income is or should be derived, shall be deducted, in addition to six hundred dollars, from the gains, profits, or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether owner, tenant, or mortgagor; also the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, including senators, representatives, and delegates in congress, above the rate of $500 per annum; and there shall also be deducted the income derived from dividends on shares in the capital stock of any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slackwater company, and the interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any such corporation or company, which shall have been assessed and the tax paid, as herein before provided; also the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family; and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person, or by his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person. In estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person, the interest over and above the amount of interest paid upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness, bearing interest, whether due and paid or not, if good and collectable, shall be included and assessed as part of the income of such person for each year; and also all income or gains derived from the purchase and sale of stocks or other property, real or personal, and the increased value of live stock, whether sold or on hand, and the amount of sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay, and grain, or other vegetable or other productions of the estate of such person sold, not including any part thereof unsold or on hand during the year next preceding the first of December, shall be included and assessed as part of the income of such person for each year, and the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, other than the companies specified in this section, shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person entitled to the same, whether divided or otherwise.—In estimating deductions from income, as aforesaid, when any person rents buildings, lands, or other property, or hires labor to carry on land, or to conduct any other business from which such income is actually derived, or pays interest upon any actual incumbrance thereon, the amount actually paid for such rent, labor, or interest shall be deducted; and also the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs, not exceeding the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years, shall be deducted, but no deduction shall be made for any account paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: Provided, That in cases where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States, shall not exceed the rate of $600 per annum, or shall be by fees, or contracts or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall have accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the person to whom the same shall have been paid, in such manner as the commissioner of internal revenue, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe.

(To be continued.)

[For the Statesman.]

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE FLAG---REPLY TO THE "REVIEW."

A party did so assemble on the last anniversary of our National Independence at Butte Disappointment in Lane county. A person passing by stopped awhile, 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 among us; they wont let us have a Democratic flag, and so we wouldn't have any.

The above is an extract from a letter of mine published in the *Statesman* of July 17th, and republished in the *Review* of July 22d, and the editor of the *Review*, in commenting on it, seems to deny the truthfulness of the statements contained therein. He says: "How this far-seeing Republican has obtained his information, is more than we can tell." I will tell him. I got it from a person of unblemished character for truth and honesty; the person who had the conversation with his "protege"—this intensely loyal and patriotic Democrat—the latter living now in Lane county, but formerly a resident of Polk; and were I as anxious to see his name in print as the editor says I am mine, perhaps he (the editor) would be brought to a realization of the fact, that cautiousness upon the minds of his pupils, has not been impressed with sufficient earnestness to prevent an exposure of the secret workings of his bogus Democracy. He says: "Somebody has either sold you, or you told a willful lie; either horn of the dilemma is bad enough." Now, I prefer to choose neither horn; but persist in the truthfulness of the statements contained in my letter, with reference to the conversation had; and it can also be substantiated by the sworn testimony of as good men as Oregon affords. Again he says: "We have the largest and best flag in Lane county, in our sleeping apartment." Perhaps he has; and perhaps he hopes it may sleep the sleep of death, which, from his past policy, one would suppose he had wished the national government. Now, the *Review's* well known character for misrepresentation and abuse would precludes the necessity of replying to anything contained in its columns; but in justice to my "informant" and myself, I have written this much.

STEPHEN STAATS.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AGAINST THE CATHOLICS.

We give place to the following report of the proceedings of a "mass meeting" held in Pittsburg, in which the principal actors and speakers were delegates to the Old School Presbyterian Assembly, holding its session in that smoky city, of which meeting Judge Leavitt of Cincinnati acted as chairman:

Resolved, That the fearful growth of the *Papacy*, both as an ecclesiastical and civil power in this land, is well calculated to awaken the fears and arouse the mightiest energies of the entire Protestant community, and calls imperatively for the adoption of measures at once timely and adequate to the emergency so that we may under the divine blessing be enabled to counteract the secret and malign influence of the man of sin, and present an unbroken front of the army of truth against this system of corruption, which is hourly girding itself for the approaching conflict.

Resolved, That it is our candid judgment that the *present war is our auspicious moment* to inaugurate such a measure, and that while we would not presume to dictate, we would most respectfully request the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, now in session in this city, to put forth a suitable deliverance upon these important subjects; and to take steps to have such action concurred in by other branches of our American Protestant Church, so as to bring about the formation of a great *National Protestant League*, which, by its constitution, shall be fully up to the urgent demands and necessities of the times.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, be appointed by this meeting to present this subject to the General Assembly, and to be associated with a similar committee, to be appointed by that body, in devising plans by which a general and concerted movement of all the Protestant forces of the land may be brought about and a bold, vigorous and continuous protest, by word and act, shall be enunciated against both Infidelity and Roman Catholicism, the arch enemies of truth in the midst of the professing Church of God, and arch traitors to civil and religious freedom throughout the world.

LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.—Among the State Archives recently captured and brought back to Nashville, is the following letter:

RICHMOND, June 27, 1861.

To his Excellency, Isham G. Harris, Governor of Tennessee: I received this morning a telegram from General Beauregard as follows: "I am informed that Etheridge and Johnson went from Washington on Monday morning ten thousand (10,000) arms to East Tennessee via Cincinnati and Lexington, Ky."

It will be necessary for you to keep a close watch and seize these arms the moment of their entrance into Tennessee. A strong force will possibly be required, if the traitors are organized, to aid in their seizure. Hoping that all the vigilance may be used that the case requires, and a successful seizure may be made, I am, most respectfully, yours, etc.

JEFF. DAVIS.

☞ The County Assessor of Clatsop county furnishes the *Gazette* the following statistic: Number of legal voters, 327; number of inhabitants, 934; population of Astoria, 390; number of sheep in the county, 1,800; number of cattle, 1,600.

The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 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 "UNION SAVERS" (?) "ON THE SHRIEK" AGAIN.

The Democracy delights in sensations and inconsistencies. No lie is too patent, or humbug *too* transparent, but it will be readily believed and acted on by the devoted disciples of political Munchausenism, *alias* modern Democracy. Democratic editors seem to have forgotten long ago, that the men who control the policy of this country, are moved by principles, ideas of right or wrong, and *not by their fears or prejudices*. Children may be controlled or influenced by appealing to their fears; and bigoted fools may be converted by skillfully working on their prejudices, but the conquest in either case is short-lived and fruitless.

The latest sensation is "The Social and Religious War," based upon some resolutions adopted at a meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., and which we re-produce in another column. These resolutions were first published in Oregon in the *Reporter*, and then in the *Arena* with accompanying remarks, predicting that the Protestants having got up the war on the South and killed off slavery, were now about to precipitate another "Social and Religions War" against Catholicism and Infidelity. However well the remarks of the *Reporter* and *Arena* may be received by the Democracy of Oregon, on the subject of the resolutions, they would be exceedingly distasteful to the Democrats of the Atlantic States. From observation, we know it to be a fact, that the strongest Presbyterian sections of Pennsylvania and Ohio, are also the strongest Democratic portions of those States. And we believe that the same relation will be found to exist between Presbyterianism and Democracy in other States; not because Presbyterianism teaches Democracy, but because this Old School Church has steadily refused to recognize slave holding as a sin. Judge Leavitt, the chairman of the meeting which adopted the resolutions referred to, has been a life-long Democrat, being appointed U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio by General Jackson. He has not only been a Democrat, but a tool of the slave power, going so far in one instance as to refuse the writ of habeas corpus to a free negro, who was claimed as a slave, but who was in fact and had been always a free man, solely because the application described the petitioner as a "free man of color," although it made out a *prima facie* case.

For this reason alone, our Democratic cotemporaries are exceedingly unfortunate in charging the commencement of the "Social and Religious War" upon members of their own household of faith. (This results from their ignorance, however, of the current history of the country, and not from design, and is therefore to be forgiven, in order that they may charge it to some "Puritanical Church.") These Democratic gentlemen are not aware that these Old School Presbyterians, long ago voluntarily appropriated to themselves the task of overthrowing Catholicism in America, and claim honor for what they have done. The "Kirwan letters" written a few years ago, for the purpose of exposing what is claimed to be the ulterior designs of the Catholics upon the "common school system," was the production of an eminent D. D. of that "Old School Church." All the great oral controversies or discussions between Catholics and Protestants in this country, have taken place with Old School Presbyterians, with the single exception of the great controversy between Bishop Purcell and Alexander Campbell.

So far then as this new "Social and Religious War," with which these Democrats would frighten the Catholics all into their ranks, has gone, it has proceeded almost exclusively from the pre-eminently conservative church, and is therefore not to be laid to the charge of the Abolitionists, Puritans or Methodists.

But there is another difficulty which these editors ought to explain in to make their sensation "go down." They ought to tell us for the benefit of which particular Protestant Church this new war is to be waged. After the Catholics are cleaned out, what member of the Church Confederacy is to receive the spoils? Which Protestant church is to have all these Catholic church and cathedral buildings? and which these extensive and well appointed school and seminary buildings? A Democratic "Daniel" come to judgment and tell us!

A little reflection shows you at once that this "social and religious war" is another democratic humbug; a veritable scarecrow, scarcely well enough prepared to conceal the straw with which the dirty rags are extended.

But there is another view of his last "shriek on the retreat," which we will notice.

Our readers will all remember with what vehemence the Northern democracy appealed to everybody to "save the Union," in the canvass of 1860. To have believed their protestations of patriotism one would have supposed that "the Union and the Constitution as it is," was the only thing they really desired on this mundane sphere. But mark the sequel. Instead of adhering to the principles of the Constitution, and laboring earnestly and honestly to maintain and defend it from all its enemies, these democrats, as soon as the Union and the Constitution was assailed by the secessionists, immediately set up a howl for "compromise, compromise"; and actually proposed to give up and abandon the Constitution as it was, in order to keep peace with the slaveholders. A great deal of love for the Union, that; proposing a policy of compromise, cowardice, and timorousness, that would sooner or later, yielding to every threat of the disunionists of the South, have abandoned every principle of a free and independent government.

Are now, so it is with this great "social and religious war" humbug. These democrats, instead of adhering faithfully and honestly to the principles of the Constitution, on the subject of religion, and virtuously refusing or discarding any political alliance or connection with any church or sect, will commence (if they are not already at it) pandering to the prejudices of the powerful Catholic organization of the United States, in order to get its votes and influence, and all the time continue to howl beyond measure or endurance, beware of the Protestants! beware of the Puritans! beware! beware! they are making war upon the Catholics." The whole truth is, the Protestant churches will continue their moral and intellectual warfare on the Catholics to the end of time, just as the Catholics war upon the Protestants, but this is no affair of the government or of political parties. But the Catholics, having a large number of votes and considerable influence, and, withal, being of such a make-up as to be easily influenced by a democratic clamor, the democrats have cunningly seized upon their weak point, and are now raising this hue and cry in order to frighten all Catholics into the democratic ranks. Editors who will pursue such a course cannot be considered in any other light than as disturbers of the public peace, and morally and really a hundred times more culpable than the rowdy that creates a riot.

CASH, CAPITAL AND TREASURY NOTES.

Speaking of the value of Seven-Thirty Bonds, Jay Cooke says:

The Englishman's £20,000 in consols are mortgages, each and all, upon every noble man's estate, and every spinning jenny in Great Britain—upon every coal mine and every ship—a mortgage of record upon every mug of beer held in the fist of a working man throughout the Kingdom—a mortgage signed, sealed and delivered on the whole life, aye, on the death and burial of people of all England. It is the nationality of this promise to pay, backed by the most vigilant, distrustful and thorough system of taxation, for the enforcement of which the whole power of the government, military and civil, is pledged, that makes British consols the equivalent, practically, of British guineas—that makes the four thousand million dollars of British debt an addition of four thousand millions of money to the capital the kingdom otherwise possessed at the beginning of this century.

It is precisely so with the war debt of the United States. Seven Thirties are available for any enterprise to which unoccupied lands, undeveloped mines, unestablished arts and unseized commerce invite Americans. They are cash capital, literally, absolutely and without figure of speech. Practically they are cash in the bank and in the pocket. The artificial measures of their value which stock exchanges have succeeded in instituting, at times nominally gave fluctuation to their worth as they lie in the bureau drawers of farmers. But in reality the depreciation of Wall street does not whittle off the thousandth part of a hair's breadth from that worth. Those farmers know that they are a first bond and mortgage upon all the United States, and on all the people of the United States, upon their children and children's children. But whether three per cent. above par or one per cent. above par, holders of this war debt of $3,000,000,000 can any day and any hour, from San Francisco, to New York, and from Portland to New Orleans, convert it into cash.

Some time ago we remarked that the Treasury Note was the best money in existence, because it was the promise to pay something by the United States Government, while gold and silver coin, although a legal tender *now*, was not a promise to pay, and the day might come when the superfluity of these metals would render them valueless as a currency, and then their *legal tender* incident could be taken off by act of Congress; but no such act of repudiation could ever happen to the written obligation of the Government to pay money. A Democratic putty-head, commenting on this remark, thought it exceedingly stupid. The trouble with him is, he don't know the difference between gold and silver, money, and capital. We are contented to put Jay Cooke's opinion against that of any Copperhead, on the value of "greenbacks."

COLFAX AND THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.—In a public speech at San Francisco, Mr. Colfax told the people of that State very plainly that they ought to adopt the national currency as the standard dollar, and become a homogeneous part of the United States of America.—We are more polite and better mannered up here in Oregon, and therefore did not put our visitor on the witness stand, as they did in San Francisco; but if we had, he would have told us no doubt that Oregon would never prosper as our resources would indicate we should, until we learned to take Uncle Sam's promises at their face. The following are his remarks referred to:

Let me here say, parenthetically, that I have been appealed to, both through the press and by many honored individuals, to express my views on certain questions relating to your State affairs. As a stranger among you, but little acquainted with your local politics, it would ill become me to expouse either side in such matters. I believe this people of this State are well able to manage such matters themselves. On matters connected with the national currency, every one acquainted with my course in Congress knows that I favor the adoption of that currency throughout the country; but it would be both presumption and assumption on my part to urge my views upon you in detail on such an occasion as this, when the question itself is one of the issues of the canvass. I can only say, on general principles, you should welcome everything that will make capital cheaper and more abundant among you; everything that has a tendency to reduce the rates of interest on money, encourage manufactures and internal improvements, and make California homogeneous with all other States in the Union, should be encouraged and adopted. Less than this I cannot say in reply to those who have applied for my opinion; more I do not feel disposed to say. Others, I am aware, hold different views on the subject; I am not to dispute with them.—I once heard of a gentleman who had filled the gubernatorial chair of Alabama, who said that he went into that position with very little opposition, but went out of it without any opposition at all. I do not wish my career in California to be as his; I came here as I believe, with the good wishes and confidence of all the loyal people, and I do not intend to betray that confidence or forfeit their good wishes by presuming to instruct you on your own affairs.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.—The Sacramento *Union* correspondent says, that Dr. A. G. Henry, Surveyor General of Washington Territory, was to have been appointed Indian Commissioner by President Lincoln, but the death of the President left the matter in the hands of his successor, who was willing to carry out the intention of Lincoln, but left it to Secretary Harlan. That functionary, like the rest of the Washington officials, has no special desire to recognize any claims not rammed home upon him, so the Pacific coast has no representation in the Administration here. A man by the name of Cooley, of Iowa, has been appointed to this position vacated by Dole. Of his special fitness for the place we know nothing.

TIME TO PRAY.—The Copperhead papers are abusing President Johnson for not giving Mrs. Surratt four or five days grace to pray. Apropos: How much time did the same papers give Honest Abraham Lincoln to pray? How much to the poor starving Union prisoners who happened to stagger too near the bars of their cage for a mouthful of air? How much to the prisoners at Fort Pillow? Oh, the accursed murderers! The conventicle of hell is good enough for traitor assassins to pray in, and it is a pity that the congregation is not larger.

INDIANS AND THE TELEGRAPH.—The Indians on the Plains seem to have determined to destroy the Overland Telegraph. As soon as it is repaired at one point, they destroy it at another; so that for nearly two months we have had scarcely any overland news.

☞ The Walla Walla *Statesman* says that the next Legislature of Washington Territory will stand as follows: Council, 7 Union, 2 Democratic; House, 32 Union, 7 Democratic. A poor show for Democracy truly.

☞ It is said that Messrs. Moore and Fogus have actually effected a sale of their mining interests in Owyhee to a New York firm for $1,000,000.

DEMOCRACY INVITES IN THE ASSASSINS AND TRAITORS.

3d. Is the editor of the *Arena* in favor of allowing men who trained under the flag of Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy, and who labored to dissolve the Union by establishing the Southern Confederacy, the right of suffrage in Oregon at the next election?—*Statesman.*

3d. The editor of the *Arena* is in favor of allowing every white male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have complied with the requirements of the Constitution of Oregon, the right of suffrage in Oregon at the next election.—*Arena.*

There is an issue, loyal men of Oregon. You now understand plainly and authoritatively from a Copperhead newspaper, that the next election in Oregon is to be carried for Democracy by the votes of disfranchised traitors from Missouri, guerrillas, bushwhackers, "road-agents," assassins, Fort Pillow murderers, starvers of Union soldiers at Andersonville, and all the riff-raff and hell-broth that can possibly be spewed out of the defunct Confederacy and sent in this direction. Oh, glorious Democracy! to this vile end you have come at last! Failing even to get a respectable vote, and being badly defeated at every election since the breaking out of the rebellion, upon the ordinary and honorable mode of conducting political contests (saving the "Polk county importation") the Democracy proposes to ignore the propriety of deciding such contests by the votes of law abiding citizens, and at once appeals to the perjured traitors and uneasy rebels of the late Confederacy to come into its ranks to over-ride the law and order men of Oregon. Let it be said no longer, that modern Demonracy is not in direct collusion with rebels and secessionists. Let it be said no longer that this self-styled Democracy would not have helped secession and rebellion by men and means, or precipitated it here with all its horrors, if not prevented by superior force.

These fellows not only "love the treason" but they also *love the traitors*. Their darling Confederacy having gone down to an infamous memory, they now seek to make the most of its effects, and perpetuate the likeness of the beast by inviting to the ranks of Democracy, those who have failed in the crime. Let it be distinctly understood, that the Democratic leaders, speaking by the Oregon *Arena*, now offer to shake hands with the blood-stained murderers of Fort Pillow and the more than bloody fiends of Andersonville and Libby Prison, and receive their votes. Political influence obtained in this way will most assuredly forever damn any man or any party that will seek it. Righteous heaven will certainly frown down and utterly destroy any political organization which attempts success by such means. What would you think of the professed Christian church which would employ a gambler for a minister? Or the philanthropic society which would elect slave-drivers to honorary membership? And yet not more reprehensible in morals or dangerous to society would such practices be, than this move of the Democracy to gain political influence by the votes of secessionists and rebels. We call the attention of the law abiding men of the Democratic party, men who really do prefer the peace and prosperity of Oregon, to the fruitless results of a party triumph, to this determination of their leaders to welcome the "rebel vote" to their ranks, and ask them if such a course meets their approbation. Do you want it said that *all* the *rebels* and "*secesh*" vote your ticket? Do you want it thrown in your face that your ticket suits *secessionists* better than any other ticket? Do you want a Fort Pillow murderer, or a keeper of Libby Prison, or a starver of Union men at Andersonville to walk up to the polls and slap you on the shoulder as "hail fellow, well met"?—We think not. We think your self-respect will not permit you to endorse such a movement of your leaders. We think you will hardly desire to be classed with the men who have deliberately violated the laws and Constitution of the country, and precipated it into a bloody and fruitless rebellion having no justification whatever. You would not have endorsed the Polk county importation business at the last election had you known it. But the matter was charged and proved upon your party, and you have to share in the disgrace of the matter. Now, if you do not desire to be included in a "deeper damnation" at once set your face against the policy of your leaders in this "rebel vote" business. Let them know that you will not go with a party which champions the policy of inviting lawless men to Oregon to influence our elections. Bear in mind the condition of affairs in Idaho where the officers of the law are shot down in cool blood without cause, by secession desperadoes, and where stage loads of passengers are murdered for their honest earnings. Remember that the Idaho Democrats invited and aided the "rebel vote" to stay in that Territory to carry the last election. It did stay; and now they have robberies, burnings and murders on every hand. And such a state of affairs is the *natural* and *inevitable* consequence and results of the policy pursued by the Democracy in Idaho. Thinking, considerate men who have the welfare of society at heart, *must bear in mind, in shaping the policy of the State*, that a great revolution has been going on in the country for four years; that the foundations of society have been turned up, and that per consequence, the vicious, lawless, bad men of society have been turned loose as it were. Now, instead of pandering to the influence of these ruffians and law-breakers, it is the duty of all political parties to adopt a policy that would restrain them. We ought not invite such men "into our party," and tell them that they "are all right."—We ought not to tell them that their votes are needed "to straighten matters up"; *for just so certain as you do*, that class of men will lead in your political conventions, and growing important by the consideration they thus receive, they will dictate to civil men, and going from one degree of insolence to another, they will over-awe your elections by the revolver and bludgeon, stuff your ballot boxes, and inaugurate a reign of terror, to be overthrown only by a vigilance committee which respects nobody or anything but the preservation of society.

We draw no fancy picture. We have had such a state of affairs enacted at San Francisco, Washoe, Idaho and Walla Walla. We appeal to the recent past for the truth of our assertions. We know whereof we speak.—Horse-thief gangs, composed exclusively of secessionists, have been ferretted out in Oregon. The foundations of society are not yet settled on the Pacific; and while revolutionary Mexico furnishes an asylum and city of refuge to ety abominable and unclean spirit, we may expect desperate characters "to take the chances" of seizing a fortune by murder and robbery, and then making off with it to Mexico. All these matters are weighty considerations in deciding what class of emigration we ought to encourage.

No one can be more earnest in encouraging the emigration of law-abiding citizens to Oregon than we are. Our columns afford many proofs of a hearty welcome to all such; and a similar policy will be continued. But we are not one of those who desire political success at the cost of all else. There are higher purposes in life than success at a county or State election. We envy not the heart or reputation of that man

Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin,

and such we consider all those who would secure a triumph at the next election by using the "rebel vote."

☞ A democratic cotemporary asks the following questions:

1st. Has the Legislature of the State of Oregon a right to exclude from the voting franchise any person who is now entitled to it, so long as the constitution remains unchanged?

2d. Is not every man who has fought in the rebel army, and who has availed himself of the President's amnesty and pardon, a citizen of the United States and is he not entitled to the same rights in Oregon, under the law, as a citizen of the law, as a citizen of a loyal State, who has never been in the rebellion?

3d. Has the Legislature of Oregon the right to presume any man a traitor, until he is shown to be such by a competent court?

To the first question we answer, no! The second question involves two very grave questions, which we shall not attempt to decide, especially not for the gratification of the man who puts them. (His late conduct toward us does not put us under any obligations for the sake of courtesy.) Whether either the United States government, or the State governments, will recognize the right of a rebel to vote upon simply taking the amnesty oath of May 28, is not decided. The oath referred to says nothing about any rights "reserved," except rights of *property*. It is very certain that the amnesty oath did not help the rebels at the late election in Missouri. This is one of the questions which is perplexing the administration in the reorganization of the rebellious States. We are not disposed to give the democracy any advantage of the amnesty proclamation, and should construe it against them, until the courts shall have decided that by taking the oath referred to the rebel is restored to all civil and political rights.

As to the third question: We think that the Legislature of Oregon has the right to *recognize the fact*, that the President and Congress of the United States has declared certain men rebels, traitors, and outlaws. You might as well insist that President Johnson should first catch every rebel, try him by a competent court, and convict him of treason, before he could be asked to take the amnesty oath to save his property. You may just as well ask what right has the President to *presume* any man a traitor, until he is shown to be such by a competent court; and we suspect that is what you do ask, for according to your politics the rebels are not guilty, of any crimes. The President of the United States has assumed that certain persons were engaged in the rebellion directly, and that others were engaged in it by implication, and that all of them had thereby forfeited their rights; and the Congress of the United States has sustained the President in that policy. The pundit of the *Arena* proposes to stick to the letter of the law, like Shylock to the bond, no matter if like Shylock he would destroy the law and overthrow the State. We think that State Legislatures will be actuated by higher motives than quibbles. We think that they should not strain at a legal gnat and swallow a rebel camel. The Lord knows that the State of Oregon has done little enough towards suppressing the rebellion not to attempt now to ignore the United States government and its acts, by ignoring the past existence of the rebellion, and the present existence of unpardoned traitors. We are in favor of recognizing the rebels as traitors, by virtue of the acts of the President and government of the United States toward them.

We are asked a question on negro suffrage. The position of the *Statesman* is well known on that question, and we shall not repeat it here. Democrats had better explain their own position, since the sudden change of Ben Wood and the New York Democracy, before questioning others.

THE BROTHER JONATHAN CALAMITY.—We publish in another column some details of the most saddening calamity which has ever happened on the North Pacific. No words can express the public and private grief at such an event. It is particularly distressing in this instance. We shall keep our columns open to the last moment, before press hour, for further news. We clip the following notice of some of the lost from the *Oregonian*:

The most painful affliction is that felt by the husband and father for the loss of his wife and children as in the case of Capt. N. C. Brooks of the bark Cambridge, who was waiting with his vessel to be rejoined by his family, before proceeding on his voyage to Honolulu. They had left here when last in port upon a visit to the father of Mrs B. in California, and were coming to again form the family circle in the cabin of the *Cambridge*, but are lost forever on land and sea to the generous and kind hearted father. The grief of Captain Brooks must be great, and he has our deepest sympathies in this his dark hour of affliction. Mr. James R. Richards, senior and San Francisco partner in the firm of Richards & McCraken, is lost. He was coming hither to join his wife and children, who are expected on the bark A. A. Eldridge, from Honolulu, now due. Who shall describe the sorrows of a mother's heart in this instance, when she is informed that instead of meeting him here, she will be alone with the orphan little ones, widowed and distressed; although among the warmest of friends yet the one held most sacred is gone. Mr. Crandall, of the firm of Crandall and Towle is also among those who were not saved. He was a most excellent citizen, and his fate is deeply regetted by all who knew him. His sorrowing wife and four children, left in this city have the most tender feelings of the sympathizing. Mr. Isaac Weil, a worthy young man about 21 years of age, native of Bavaria, who has been with us a few years, was also a passenger on the ill-starred vessel, and is not among the saved. He leaves brothers in this city to mourn his death. Miss Mary Berry, niece of Mrs. S. N. Arrigoni, had made a pleasant voyage from Europe to San Francisco, on her way to join her relatives in this city. She, too, is lost.

ANOTHER VISITOR FROM THE EAST.—Senator Nesmith has handed us a letter received by him a few days ago, from the Hon. J. M. Ashley, chairman of the House Committee on Territories, and dated Salt Lake City, July 17. Mr. Ashley states that he will immediately leave that point on his way to Montana and Idaho, and thence down the Columbia to Portland, extending his visit to Olympia; and returning thence through Oregon to California; and thence through Nevada overland to the States. Mr. Ashley is charged by Congress with the duty of looking into the condition of the Territories during the vacation. We extend him a hearty welcome to the Pacific.—(Mr. A. not being a secessionist or "road agent" will not be welcomed by the Democratic papers.)

☞ There are 20,000 Poles in Western Europe who wishes to emigrate to America. They are a portion of those who were defeated in the Polish rebellion. They will apply to our Government for a grant of land on which they can colonize. Nearly all of them are needy, and money is being raised for for them in the Eastern States.

INDIAN FIGHT ON THE PLAINS.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 3.—We have just received the following from Sweetwater Bridge: I have just returned from Platte Bridge. The line is cut from about five miles west of Platte Bridge, and about half of the wire has been taken off or destroyed. The Platte Bridge operator says 28 poles are cut down. I think the line can be put in tolerable working order by to-morrow night, if there is wire enough there to repair it. The fighting commenced on the 25th ult. The Indians numbering about fifty attempted to take the herd of stock from the Post, but were repulsed, the troops charging 3 times and killing many including one of their head chiefs. On the 26th the Indians made their appearance in large numbers, estimated at from 1,000 to 3,000. A train of 40 wagons with an escort of twenty-six men, on their way from Sweetwater to the Platte, consisting of the Eleventh Kansas, were attacked to-day by the Indians, four miles from the Platte in plain view of the Post. Two hundred troops from the Post were ordered to charge the Indians, and rescue the train. At the second charge the Lieutenant's horses becoming unmanagable and took him in their midst, where he was killed and horribly mutilated.

In the first charge 3 men were killed and 8 wounded; in the second charge one man was killed and two wounded; in the escort of the train only three escaped. The wagons were set on fire and the bodies of the escort were burnt by the Indians. On the 27th very heavy fighting occurred, in which the Indians were worsted. The fighting this day was just across the ravine from the Post. The total casualties thus far are one Lieutenant and 27 men killed and 9 wounded. No correct estimate of the Indian loss could be formed, but it was heavier than ours. On the evening of the 27th the Indians divided and retired, the largest portion going north with their wounded, and the remainder south. A note was found near Lieut. Collins' body, written in a female hand, which stated that the war party was composed of Camanches, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Sioux and Black-Feet, and that they besieged the fort for four days, and that they soldiers had killed one of the leading Indian chiefs, and this note was supposed to have been dropped by some prisoner in their hands. MOWBERY,

Operator at Sweetwater Bridge.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.—The Chicago *Voice of the Fair* has the following in its "Fair Gossip."

Our lady readers who have not seen the wives of Gen. Grant and Sherman will no doubt be interested in knowing how they looked, and what they wore at the grand reception, on Saturday, when both of these ladies were on the platform with their distinguished husbands.—Mrs. Grant was dressed in a plain traveling attire, having but just arrived from the cars. She wore a straw hat, with green trimmings; a traveling mantle and dress of drab, and a short black veil over her face—altogether a modest, unassuming attire. She is of medium hight, not exactly slender, and has an exceedingly cheerful countenance. She and Mrs. Sherman are about the same size and age—probably about 35 years. Mrs. Sherman wore mourning, having lost a son some months since She is graceful and easy in her manners, and has a pleasant face. Neither of these ladies are handsome, but both are very ladylike, modest and and unpretentious, just such women as men of good common sense would select for wives.

Everybody who has seen Gen. Grant remarks how much he looks like the pictures that have been published of him—only that he looks somewhat older, having some prominent wrinkles on his face, apparently the marks of time and care. But what a plain, honest, manly physiognomy he has, and how his characteristic quality of firmness sticks out on his facial features. When he makes up his mind to fight it out on that line," he will do it, you may wager your head.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO A CHURCH COUNCIL.—The following dispatch from President Johnson was read in the Council of the Congregational Churches, at Boston, June 20:

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1865.

To Governor W. A. Buckingham, Moderator of the National Council of Congregational Churches, Boston: I received with profound thanks the dispatch of your Council. In the arduous and embarrassing duties devolved upon me I feel the need of the co-operation and sympathy of the people, and of the assistance of the Great Ruler of the universe. These duties I shall endeavor to discharge honestly and to the best of my judgment, with the conviction that the best interests of civil and religious liberty throughout the world will be preserved and promoted by the success and permanency of our country. Let us labor to that end, and that mision upon which the people have been sent among the nations of the world will be accomplished.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE MIDDLE FORK MINES.—Letters received per last stage from Canyon City confirm all previous reports, and leave no room to doubt that a mining district of even greater extent and richness than that of Boise has been discovered almost at our doors. Private letters from Canyon City state that the camp is almost deserted, every loose man having left for the new discovery.—*Mountaineer.*

☞ W. Carey Johnson, Esq., of Oregon City, counsel for the United States in the matter of the claims of Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies against the Government, has gone to Victoria to attend to the taking of testimony in relation to the claims.

☞ The people of the Dalles are agitating the project of a ship canal around the Cascades of the Columbia river.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Salem, August 1st, 1865:

Adkins, John R	Houston, Chas G
Allen, Miss S E V	Hobert, Mark
Appleby, Wm	Hurford, J E
Aroup, John	Hungate, J B D
Aaltimore, John	Jewett, Washington
Barsolen, Alphonse	Johnson, Miss Sarah E
Barnes, Miss Martha	Judd, Stephen
Baldwin, Jas T	Kellums, Wm
Baird, C C	Kelso, Wm G
Barker, John	Laycock, Miss L
Beale, T J	Lee, John H
Biner, Walter C	Love, Robert
Boise, Jacob	Lucas, John
Bowen, A A	Majors, Mrs Jane
Boon, W W	Major, George
Bragraw, Jacob	Macy, Jesse
Butler, Miss Sarah	Marquis, Jas W
Buley, Josh M 2	Martin, Miss F Emma
Center, Samuel	Massey, S C
Chattuck, Erasmus D	McDonald, Mary Jane
Chappel, Wm	McConlogue, Wm A
Cox, J W	McCormick, Malcom
Cornelius, G R 2	McClain, Wm A
Cox, James	McClain, J W 2
Cook, Isaac	McAroy, David
Cain, Samuel	McKinsey, Mrs Eliza
Cornell, Miss Samantha	Millican, Harvard
Cox, Miss Julia	Myer, Percilla
Cooper, James	Neal, Miss Margaret
Colwell, Wm	Northcut, E J
Cross, James	Northcut, Mary
Curtis, Miss	Otis, Theodore
Daily, Wm J 2	O'Kelley, Mrs Gofelia
Dairr, Wm	Osborn, Willie
Dailey, A J	Olds, Luther
Deardoff, James	Orr, Wm
Dexter, Henry J	Ozmont, G W
Dewsey, P M	Perkins, Wm A
Denney, A M	Pugh, Sarah J
Divine, Miss Belle	Pool, Ursala
Dodson, John	Roundtree, T T 3
Downer, Amr	Robinson, E J 2
Donaldson, Mary E	Robinson, P
Durand, Wm	Rabie, Wm
Edgerr, George	Sargent, Mrs Julia
Ellamson, Tom J	Sears, A E
Fales, Nathan	Sears, Miss Mellie
Farrell, G W	Scott, Thomas
Teader, Wm H	Shibley, James
Fergerson, W	Shepard, Mary D
Foley, Lemuel	Smith, C L
Gast, George	Smith, C H
Gaither, S	Smith, Eliza
Gill, M C	Steal, W M
Goodchild, Elizabeth	Still, James
Greiner, Peter	Sourlie, Mondeur
Gray, W O	Strohm, Christian
Hamilton, G W	Thomas, Henrietta
Hines, W	Taylor, T
Higbie, James	Tucker, W
Hawkin, Wm	Walter, Mr
Hamilton, Miss A L	Watt, Samuel
Hamilton, Lucinda	White, Theodore
Harper, Charles	Williams, Joel P
Hamilton, J R	Williamson, Mrs Ann
Henry & Sons	Wood, S A
Hillard, G	Wood, David A
Houston, Mrs Matilda	Young, Miss Eliza
Howard, G B	Zackary, John
Hamin, D J	
Horn, James	

J. T. HAMILTON, P. M.

[For the Statesman.]

INVOCATION.

Oh, Time, thy work is not to save,
Yet gently roll thy noiseless wave
Along the blackened track of war,
And heal the battle's scath and scar.

Roll gently, Time, thy billows roll
Along the surging, troubled soul;
Like lulling music in thy flow,
Sweep softly o'er the throb of woe.

Come sweetly now with mystic art
To bind the mangled, broken heart;
And plant some fragrant flower there
To gild the shadow of despair.

Oh, come! as unseen fairy fair,
To steal away our load of care,
And o'er our sorrow for the dead
Calm Resignation's mantle spread.

Droop now, thy dusky raven wing,
And o'er the past its shadow fling