The Oregon Statesman.

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WHO SHOULD CONTROL THE NATION.

It was during the darkest hours of the Revolutionarp war, that Gen. Washington, in making his orders for the protection and safety of his noble little army of patriots, directed the officer of the watch to "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." It is not now the darkest hour of the last great trial of our Federal Union, but it is sufficiently important to require the order, that *none but Union men* should be placed on guard duty, about the portals or in the halls of our government. It was but a little time ago, especially about the time General Lee was advancing upon Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, that we heard prominent and leading Democrats declare that "the Union has gone up," "the Southern Confederacy is now an accomplished fact," and so on until their rejoiced and satisfied souls were entirely and fully relieved of the exuberance of good feeling with which such thoughts oppressed them.—Others, more reckless, might have been heard declaring that, "now we have no country," and all the members of that party, without distinction came to the conclusion that the Union was of no particular value, unless it was perpetuated by some kind of a Democratic compromise with slavery. Many of these ardent Democrats were like Beriah Brown, their adviser: "They didn't want to be citizens of this country," and would rather go to Mexico and live among the "greasers" abject subjects of a mushroon prince from the old world. Many such in Oregon contemplated an early move to Mexico, and a final shaking off of dust against the land of their birth. Money was freely contributed, a tax of a dollar per head levied upon the members of a certain secret Democratic society, to sent an agent down to Mexico and "spy out the goodly land," and one A. J. Babb, a leading Democrat of Lane county actually went down to Mexico, as is generally believed the duly accredited agent of the sturdy Oregon Democracy to the court of his royal highness, Duke Gwin, the spurious Prince of Sonora.—We hope our (Democratic) "Southern brethren" will not deny these matters at the next election. We will just put them on record now for convenient reference. Such facts don't show a very ardent love for this countr/; not a very trustworthy patriotism. It would seem impossible to find any one born, reared and educated under the protection of the stars and stripes, who could ever contemplate the idea of quitting their native land forever. Sir Walter Scott forcibly puts this question:

> Lives there a man with soul so dead
> Who never to himself hath said
> This is *my own, my native land.*

And immediately follows a reflection for Mr. A. J. Babb:

> Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
> As home his footsteps he hath turned,
> From wandering in a foreign strand?

And for this whole class of Mexican Democrats the poet adds:

> If such there be, go mark him well;
> For him no minstrel raptures swell;
> High though his titles, proud his name,
> Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
> Despite those titles, power and pelf,
> The wretch concentred all in self,
> Living, *shall forfeit fair renown,*
> And doubly dying, *shall go down*
> To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
> *Unwept, unhonored and unsung.*

And now where are these fellows who had "no country," the chivalrous gentlemen who didn't want to be citizens of a country where Lincoln was President. Where are these sturdy Democrats which the *Revieo* had to *advise not* to go to Mexico, and at least, to make ample investigations of the country before they started? Where are the politicians whose party alone could save the nation by a "compromise"? Where are the men who canvassed over in Polk, and elsewhere establishing secret societies, and collecting a dollar a head to send "two agents" to Mexico? Are you gentlemen yet willing to abide the issue you have made? Do you believe you have a country now? and, if so, who has give you the country again? If a country, an undivided indivisible country, a land where "Union *and* liberty, one and inseperable," has been given you, has it not been restored by the courage and patriotism of a Union party President and his brave soldiers? If you have a country again, was it not that sacred good man, whom you reviled above all others, and his faithful soldiers and supporters, that have given you back that country and its government, even freer and purer than when it came from the hands of Washington and Jefferson?

But these gentlemen will not abide the issue they have made. They insist no longer that they have "no country," and thus by ceasing this treasonable cry they really and virtually admit that the *Union party has saved* the country. They not only cease to decry their native land, but a change more extraordinary even, in so short a time, is quite manifest.—They not only thus admit they have a country now, and that the Union party saved it, but they come forward with indecent haste and impudently offer their services to govern *this* (which to them) was no country a few months ago. They are now anxious to share the burthens of the country—especially the burthens of office. To be sure they hate the Abolition government, hate its Abolition laws, and especially the Constitutional Amendment, as the devil hates holy water, but they are now willing to withdraw this opposition, at the command of their new born patriotism, and cheerfully relieve Union men of all the toils of office, and not go to Mexico. Is this just? and will Union men permit it? And is it possible that these men, who have stood by with folded arms and sneering lips while the great struggle for national life was going on around them, now have the graceless assurance to come forward and attempt to dictate the policy or control the legislation of the State or nation? Will these men who cried out for a disgraceful peace and dishonorable compromise, while the traitors were murdering in cold blood the Union soldiers at Fort Pillow, and starving the helpless prisoners at Andersonville, and while Jeff Davis was plotting the burning of Northern cities and the poisoning of hundreds of thousands of women and children at New York, and the foul assassination of a merciful and humane President, now come forward, after the Union party has overthrown the enemy and secured an honorable and lasting peace, and presume to say what ought or what ought not to be done?—Will these Democratic gentlemen, of such pure hands as to decline to have anything to do with the "Abolition war," and who used the liberty guaranteed them by magnanimous government to villify and traduce that government, and to stir up sedition and strife in the rear of the Union armies, and to endanger and sacrifice the peace of society and the welfare of the State—will these men *now*, after the war is over and ended despite of their guerrilla opposition, in the hour of victory, and when the existence of the nation and the perpetuity of its glorious Union assured, and when the stars and stripes which they declined to exhibit on the national anniversary, now floats over every foot of soil within the Republic, *now*, when all their efforts to divide and destroy have been defeated, come forward and attempt to dictate the policy to be pursued in governing the "Republic without a slave." Certainly, consistency, modesty, and considerations of propriety would suggest that such persons should take a "back seat" for a short time; should enter upon a "state of probation" for a proper period, and surrender the control of the affairs of the country to those who have struggled to save it, who have fought its battles and maintained its institutions and protected its honor. That "Union men should control the Union" we believe to be for the present the fixed determination of the American people, and while we would abridge no man's privileges, nor trench upon the rights of any, we hope to see the propriety and consistency of this course recognized all over the Union.

The country is not yet saved—at least the peace of every section and the liberties of all its people are not yet secured beyond peradventure. The enemies of the government have only changed front. What they failed to secure by open warfare they will now attempt to secure by political strategy. Failing to perpetuate slavery and aristocracy by the sword, they will now attempt to secure the slave and maintain the old aristocratic class-rule, by entrenching themselves behind *their* doctrine of States' rights. The Southern politicians are already hastening their States, so as to get a recognition in the Union at the earliest day possible, and thus get rid of the surveillance of President Johnson. They have not accepted the overthrow of the military power as the end of the contest. And with these Southern leaders, the Northern Democracy is in the most hearty sympathy. And while they are thus united to restore the old order of things, if possible, every instinct of patriotism demands that the friends of the country stand firmly united together. An exchange forcibly remarks, "to dismember the Union party now is to invite the return of chaos and hold out temptations for another revolution which will secure to the Southern traitors and Northern Copperheads, by political frauds, all that they sought and failed to gain by armed rebellion. It would give them the majority in Congress, disarm the President entirely, confer the elective franchise upon every rebel officer, open to the leaders the doors of office, give them the next President, sole control of all the Southern States, and end at last in fastening upon the loyal States their *pro rata* of the Confederate debt, which amounts to three thousand millions."

And who is the enemy that succeeds at the next election, if the Union party is defeated in the States and nation? The same paper continues: "The same precisely that we have been fighting for four years. He has not in the slightest degree moderated his principles. He still insists upon it that the war was wrong from beginning to end, and that the South was right; he is as much a secessionist to-day as on the days that he exulted over the surrender of Sumter and the defeat of Bull Run. Give him his way, and he would strike from the pension list every wounded Union soldier, and destroy every monument erected to our patriotic dead. He would, in the name of the resolutions of '98—'99, repudiate the national debt, and pay the debt of the rebels. He would ignore the war bonds in every loyal State, trample the emancipation proclamation under foot, and tax the whole country to pension and build monuments to every Confederate thief of distinction."

Then we say, let Union men stand shoulder to shoulder, and firmly maintaining the right, determine that Union men, and that Union men *alone*, shall continue to control the affairs of the nation.

OREGON CENTRAL MILITARY ROAD.—From recent letters from the exploring and surveying parties on this road we learn that the country contains a far greater amount of valuable land than the most sanguine friends of the road had anticipated. Many exceedingly fertile and beautiful valleys, together with immense tracts of the finest grazing land, has been found on the line of the road. This proves a two-fold advantage to the Company: first, in the intrinsic value of the land (three sections to the mile of road), which will become the property of the Company; and, second, in the large population which will be attracted by these valuable lands to settle along the road, thus creating a permanent and increasing commerce that will always use the Company's road, on this great central highway to the mines of Idaho. These facts give a permanent value to the stock of this Company and make it a desirable investment.

DAVIS' DISAPPOINTED EXPECTATIONS.—The Woonsocket *Patriot* relates a conversation that occured in the Simthsonian Institution in Washington in 1854, when Jeff Davis predicted that the Union would soon be divided into two republics:

"Where will the division or boundary line be?" interrogated Prof. Jewett, the librarian, to whom the conversation was addressed.

"The line separating the slave and free States," answered Mr. Davis.

"Then," said the professor, "you expect to claim the National Capital."

"Of course," was the reply, "and this very Smithsonian Institute will be within the Southern republic."

"But," asked the professor, "how will you bring about such a division of the country?—Do you think the free States will agree to it without a resort to arms?"

"Sir," said Jefferson Davis in his sententious manner, "the North will never fight us on that question. There will be no bloodshed. When the South says she will secede and become a distinct nationality, the north will be glad to let us go, and peaceably. It will be a bloodless revolution.

WELL REPLIED.—The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis*, an old secession sheet, said lately:

"Civil freedom has been assassinated while it slumbered in fancied security; justice has been made a mockery; liberty has been outraged, usurped, betrayed; and every tradition of the people insulted and spurned."

Whereupon the *Union Vedette* replies:

"Talk it as it is, and say treason has been squelched, traitors punished, the right to dissolve the Union been denied, and the old way of allowing slave drivers to whip the North into every measure they pleased has been arrested. That's just what has been done, and 'that's what's the matter with the likes of you!'"

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

A recent issue of a copperhead sheet contained the following extraordinary and inexplicable attack upon one of the most upright judges that can be found in any State of the Union:

> In at least one district of the State, we believe fully one-third of the citizens thereof shrink from entering its courts, firmly believing that the natural infirmities of the presiding judge—his intolerance of differing opinion, extreme prejudice and implacable resentment, render it difficult, if not impossible, for him to do justice to an enemy—especially in times of high party excitement, like the present. And this judge roughly rides over the time-honored precedents, and tramples upon the remedy the law intended to provide for such a state of things, by publicly proclaiming that he will grant no change of venue, on the sworn affidavit of a party that he believes he cannot have justice, unless he—the judge—feels that he is so prejudiced that he cannot render justice.

Judge Boise is the man at which the above thrust is made; and the matter is noticeable only on account of the manner in which the attack is made, and its author. As a matter of fact the charges in the article are entirely without any foundation whatever. So far far from the truth is the statement that "this judge" has proclaimed a rule that he will "not grant a change of venue, unless," &c., that no rule of any kind has been proclaimed, and in at least one case that we know of, a change of venue has been tendered the defendants upon making the formal affidavit required by the statute. Instead of any one shrinking from the courts of Judge Boise, we are well satisfied that he enjoys more generally and fully the confidence of citizens of all parties, than any other judge which has ever honored the bench in Oregon, since the organizations of the State courts; not that Judge Boise is pre-eminent above his associates of the Supreme Court, but that he is more widely and generally known. The gentleman who penned this insidious attack upon Judge Boise, may not be so familiar with "time-honored precedents," as to make him a competent judge of what ought to be done in all cases. If a criminal arrested for murder, can, upon his own motion, swear the right of trial away from the people in whose midst he committed his crime, we then hold our lives and property, not according to law, but at the will and pleasure of the desperadoes of the country. What cares the man, arrested for murder or robbery, for his oath? He will swear to anything to get his case removed may be to a county where the sheriff is his friend, or that delay and removal for trial may afford means of escape, and for many other reasons entirely inconsistent with the certain and speedy administration of justice. Beale and Baker made their affidavits that Judge Boise was prejudiced against them, and they could not get a fair trial; when the truth was, the judge was totally unacquainted with either of the men, and could not identify the men at first sight; and at the end of their trial they both admitted that they had received a fair trial. But if the advise of these gentlemen of the *Arena* had been followed in that case, it would have been sent to Polk county and tried before some other judge, and with no other result than adding three or four thousand dollars additional taxes to the bill for this county. In the matter of a change of venue in criminal trials, Judge Boise but follows the practice established in this district by Judge Williams, which is founded on the "time-honored precedents" prevailing in all civilized countries for the past five hundred years.

We can see no other purpose of this article in the *Arena* than to create if possible a little prejudice against the gentleman at whom it was aimed, and to that end it was worded with much more circumspection and moderation than is generally observable in that paper. But it will entirely fail in its purpose. Judge Boise is too well known; and this poisoned arrow will fall harmless at his feet. He enjoys an enviable reputation for integrity and ability; and before we would see one such fearless and impartial judge stricken from the Supreme Bench, we would gladly lose a dozen Governors and Senators. With an incorruptible steadfast judiciary our rights and liberties are always safe.

THE CHOLERA PLAGUE.

From the late telegraphic and other news, we learn that the cholera has again made its appearance in the far East. Some time ago, we stated that a great plague had appeared at St. Petersburg, Russia, and which, from the number of deaths caused by it, had created a great panic. After running a course of several months, and without producing any remedy, this plague turned westward from St. Petersburg. From more recent intelligence from that part of the world, we conjecture that the plague of St. Petersburg was nothing more than the development of the old scourge of the East—epidemic cholera. Dispatches from our American Consuls in Russia, and likewise in India, to the Government of the United States, express the opinion that the cholera is again upon the highway of empire and civilization, making its way westward, and that in a very short time it will reach the United States; and advise the Government to take such precautionary measures as will prepare our great cities for its advent, and render its unwelcome visit as harmless as possible.

A few facts relating to the history of this most extraordinary disease, will not be uninteresting to the general reader. From a late author, treating on the subject, we extract the substance of the following. Cholera is probably the most fatal disease known in the annals of medicine. It is generally believed to be of Eastern origin, having first made its appearance in the delta of the river Ganges in India. An English writer says: Its approach was discerned afar off, as distinctly as a storm is discovered by the rising clouds from the horizon in the direction of the wind. The disorder began to rage with terrible severity in India.—From India it can be distinctly traced to our own (English) shores; towards which it approached with slow and halting, but with sure steps, in a north-west direction. From India it spread to Persia; from thence to Russia;—and across through Poland to Germany; and at length it was found at Hamburg. It had been predicted before that time that the distemper would at length reach Great Britain. The English Government sent two eminent physicians into Russia to meet it, and to investigate its nature, in the fearful anticipation that its course across the earth would continue progressive; and accordingly at the expiration of fourteen years, it did reach England, as had been foreseen and fortold.

Crossing the Atlantic, it invaded America; turning at the same time, in a southeasterly direction, it ravaged France and Spain, and the north coast of Africa and Italy. Moving thus onward, as it did, in defiance of all natural or artificial barriers, under opposite extremes of season, temperature and climate, in the teeth of adverse winds, over lofty mountain chains, across wide seas, through "hot, cold, moist and dry."

In their general course and character, the three epidemics of 1831—'32, 1848—'49, and 1853—'54, manifested a strong mutual resemblance. Each had a period of invasion—then a pause—anh then again a subsequent fiercer outbreak, determined apparently by atmospheric conditions. All three fell with unequal severity upon different parts of the country;—and the parts which suffered the most and the parts which suffered the least, were, with few exceptions, the same in all. In each epidemic the mortality was the highest in the months of August and September. More persons died in 1849 than in 1832, and fewer in 1854 than in 1849. At its second visitation, seventy thousand persons died of cholera in England.

As an epidemic, it has never proved very fatal on the Pacific coast, and has therefore never been feared; but to the emigrants on the Plains, in 1852, it proved a scourge a hundred times worse and more dangerous than all others.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S CLAIM.

YONCALLA, Ogn., Aug. 6, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Were I one of the Commissioners, I would *refuse* to consider the claims of the H. B. Co.'s, as based upon the Memorial of which you have sent me some copies. It is full of misrepresentation, if not of downright falsehood.

The Company never had, nor never could have had an *exclusive* right to anything in this country, under the joint occupation that subsisted prior to the 15th of June, 1846. Under that arrangement, neither Briton nor American could acquire a right to the soil, nor an exclusive right to anything else—both parties were "squatters" on lands to which the Indian title still existed. Nor does possessory rights in such case extend beyond the spot actually built upon and enclosed—all outside of enclosures is perfectly free to any one white or red. This is the law of the neutral ground along the border everywhere—even on our own undisputed domain, the squatter held only what he enclosed until Congres, by pre-emption laws, extended his claim to a definite area, and, in case a place or spot was abandoned by one occupant, either building or enclosure might be occupied by the next comer.

As far as I know, no one acting by authority of the United States has ever disturbed the H. B. Co. in its possessions; has ever interfered with its navigation of the Columbia; with its trade; or prevented its animals from grazing on the common. It has, in every case, abandoned its posts south of the 49th parallel voluntarily.

The year 1865, I believe, terminated its license under the British crown, and its sojourn in Oregon being but temporary from the first, its improvements have all been temporary also. Vancouver, the most valuable of its possessions, was an ill arranged map of old tumble-down buildings of rotten wood at the date of the treaty. Some of them were propped up to prevent them from falling, as far back as 1843. Of Fort Umpqua (to my knowledge) what remained of it, after the fire, was rotten and worthless. For three years before it was abandoned, the improvements, with a section of land attached, only brought a rent of $100 per annum—a positive proof of value as the improvements paid a rent of only ten per cent on $1,000—yet I see by the Memorial, the Company values Fort Umpqua at £5,000!!!

I entertain high respect and esteem for many of the gentlemen of the H. B. Co. I have no prejudice against them, but this claim is preposterous. Except the annoyance suffered from soldiers quartered near its posts, the Co. has had nothing to complain of, either from the American Government or American people.—It abandoned none of its posts until they ceased to be profitable. The improvement left was of no further value to it—of no value whatever to the United States.

The Company's improvements I do not believe cost one tenth of what is claimed for them, and when the Company abandoned them, they were not worth one tenth of what they would have been if new, and the changed circumstances of the country requiring no such structures, they were of no value whatever.

I am, therefore, of opinion the H. B. Company is not entitled to any compensation from the United States for their possessory rights south of the 49th parallel, except where military posts have been established at its places of trade, and this should not exceed a fair consideration for the use of the premises occupied up to the expiration of their license to trade on this side of the continent. As I understand it, the right of the H. B. Company to trade outside the waters of Hudsons Bay, was by license expiring every twenty years. This Company could claim no more from our government than was granted to it by its own. It is a well known fact, that up to the time its license expired, in no case had the Co. been ousted by the United States from any of its possessions, or prevented from the full enjoyment of any right it had under the treaty of joint occupation.

Very respectfully yours,
JESSE APPLEGATE.

A. C. GIBBS, Gov. of Oregon.

FOREIGN.

The election returns of the 19th in England shows 745 members returned of whom 334 are liberal. A gain of two.

D'Israeli has been making a speech in which he expressed his conviction that the result of the election wouldn't diminish confidence in the conservitive party. He asserted that the conservatives in Parliament would be superior to those elected in 1859. When the House falls into its position and is weeded of those liberal members against whom corrupt practices have been charged, he believed the political situation would be identical with what it was two months ago. Concerning the power and strength of the government, he contended that the returns of so large an opposition party was fully as much as could have been expected.

The cholera had broken out in Birmingham. Large numbers of people are said have been attacked.

The Spanish notes, relative to the recognition of Italy, will contain no condition or restriction of an essential character, and progression is sure. Meetings will soon be held at Madrid to determine what course to pursue at the next election.

There was an earthquake on the 16th of July at Capena, Italy. Several lives were lost, and there was great damage to property.

In France, the late elections which have taken place are favorable to the government.

The Italian Government has received a special dispatch from the British Cabinet recognizing the Kingdom of Italy and expressing a friendly feeling toward it.

Spain and France have exchanged treaty ratifications for reducing the customs and tariff.

The cholera in Alexandria was subsiding.

The weather in England has become inclement, much rain falling.

New Yorh, Aug. 13.—The Warsaw *Journal* announces that the plan for a telegraph line between Russia and America has been approved and signed by the Czar. The Russian Government undertakes to complete the line as far as Nicoladewski, the remaining portion to San Francisco being in charge of an American company. The capital of the latter amounts to $10,000,000; bonds, representing $8,434,600, have already been issued. It is intended that this route shall be finished in five years.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Thos. Nisbet, brother of the late James Nisbet, who was lost on the Jonathan, has received a letter from a gentleman at Crescent City, notifying him that among the papers found on the body of Mr. Nisbet, was a will written in lead pencil, and evidently written after the ship had struck.—The will makes his brother sole executor. This is an unusual instance of self-possession and thoughtfulness in the hour of deadly peril.

NOT DISCHARGED.—The Walla Walla *Statesman* states that Ferd. Patterson has not been discharged from custody, although the Democratic special grand jury refused to indict. Judge McBride has ordered the sheriff to hold on to him until the session of the next regular grand jury.

THE FIRST WORD FOR THE "OREGON AGRICULTURIST."

ED. STATESMAN: Will you permit me to appear in the columns of your excellent paper once again? My democratic friends say that I have a constitutional itching for newspaper notoriety, hence I have been "scribbling" on all subjects for a long time past. Well, as they are never known to tell a *fib*, I had better confess judgment, and let the community pass sentence on me. But, as my subject this time is a harmless one, I hope to offend none. My text is this:

AN OREGON FARMER'S PAPER.

I see you propose to issue an agricultural paper in Salem shortly, to be called the *Oregon Agriculturist*. Now, that is the very project I have been thinking about for some time past, hoping that some one would take the matter in hand. We all recollect that an agricultural journal was started at Portland some years ago, and that it labored through several years of existence, and that it *died*. This was not on account of any lack of talent, energy, or zeal.—But there seemed a strange sort of apathy on the part of the very ones who ought to have given the paper vitality and strength, by subscribing liberally, and *paying*, as well as *writing*, for it. Too many persons, when once a paper is under headway, look upon it as a sort of thing having inherent vitality; and, if they subscribe for it at all, think that act is very meritorious, and hence they often *neglect* to pay for months and years, and sometimes *never pay at all!* Now, printers, editors, and publishers are just like other men—they eat, drink, marry, and wear clothes, if they are so lucky as to get all these good things—especially wives. Their capital, time, and also a great deal of anxiety are in requisition in their enterprise, and they do not wish to fail in business.

As to political, religious, scientific, or other publications of the day, I am not now writing. I mean to come right out, and say to the farmers, gardeners, and stock raisers of Oregon, that it is a sname to *them* that no agricultural work is published in this State. It is not the fault of editors and publishers, for some of them would be perfectly willing and ready to go into such an enterprise, if they could be assured that the paper would be well sustained. The internal affairs of Oregon are widely different from what they were some years ago.—Now, numerous and rich mines are discovered all along our mountains; roads are being constructed through the heart of our country, the tide of emigration is setting hard to our State, stock bears a fine price, and there is an assurance that agricultural products will henceforth command very fair prices in Oregon. The cheapness of our rich arable and timber lands, our climate and locality, are attracting the attention of people afar off, and very soon Oregon will number thousands of people, where she now counts only hundreds. The wool business is assuming a fixed condition, and the sheep-raisers have waked up to the importance of this staple of Oregon. Now, there is need of a farmers' paper here, that will advocate all these growing interests, that will open its columns to the producers of Oregon, and take a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of all its friends, and, incidentally, of our whole country and her best interests. And are there not men enough already here, who would at once subscribe and *pap down* a sufficient sum for a well and ably gotten up agricultural paper amongst us? We know that farming, gardening, and fruit-raising must all be learned anew here. Then, a "medium" is required, through which the "experience" of farmers may be made known to all others as to the best modes of culture. Oftentimes one single article from the pen of a hard fisted farmer, tho' he might not write as fluently as a Jefferson, might be worth to Mr. A. Mr. B, or me, twice the amount of our yearly subscription to such paper.

It is not worth while for me to "scribble" much more on this subject, but I will just say to the Farmers, Stock raisers, and Orchardists of Oregon, come right up to the work, and sustain the *Oregon Agriculturist*—sustain it with material aid, and with your communications, right along. And to its publishers, I would say, *go ahead!*—for I have had good chances to know the sentiments of many farmers and others in the Willamette valley this year, in relation to such a paper, and am satisfied you will be supported.

DAVID NEWSOM.

August 24, 1865.

FROM CRESCENT CITY---MORE BODIES FOUND.

Jacksonville, Aug. 24.—The following is an extract taken from a private letter to the Oregon *Sentinel* for publication, which gives a statement of all the bodies found near Crescent City from August 17th to 20th:

No. 42.—A white woman, apparently about forty-five years old, five feet eight inches high, rather fleshy, light brown hair, long and mixed with some white; had on a dark woolen dress, ribbed, the bottom embroidered with red and black buttons with white set; gold ring mended on inside with a piece of silver.

No. 43.—A white man, from thirty-five to forty years old, five feet four inches high, hair worn off head, black goatee, face could not be described, gold teeth; had on purple cassimere pants, pegged boots, one half-soled; one gold hunting watch with vest chain attached, one gold lady's watch with guard and chain attached, one silver watch, four Brother Jonathan checks for trunks Nos. 5, 34, 81 and 84. Coin in pocket amounting to $20 75. Had on also a black cassimere vest and white overshirt.

Found four miles below Trinidad the body of Isaac Weil, brother of David Weil, of Portland; also a young lady supposed to be Miss N. Shriser. Found at Gold Bluffs, a white man, six feet two inches high, would weigh about one hundred and eighty pounds; has got no other description.

The supposed killing of a man near Klamath river, who came ashore on a piece of the Brother Jonathan is untrue.

Crescent City, Aug. 20.—To the editor of the Oregon *Sentinel*: I was witness to the finding of a body of one of the passengers of the Brother Jonathan on the 15th inst., near Chetco, in Oregon, a few miles above the boundary line. He was a full sized athletic man, with dark red hair, goatee and whiskers under the chin; features large, round and rather heavy. He had on only a knit gurnsey shirt, drawers and pants and a life preserver. In his pockets we found a comb, a ten dollar gold piece and two small papers much worn and torn. We also took from his finger a gold ring, with the device of a double heart and inside of it engraved the name Irwin. One of the papers was an inventory of men's and women's clothing on board the steamer Golden Rule with the cost of each article, amounting in all to $347,-25. The only name on this list was that of Catharine Irwin. The other piece of paper was folded within the first and was torn on the side and bottom; it was perfect on the top and contained this writing: "John B. Ferguson, Southeast corner of Howard and Thompson streets, Philadelphia."

The items for which Mr. Ferguson was indebted to John Irwin did not appear, but were torn off. The body with the articles found were left in possession of Mr. A. F. Miller, who lives at the mouth of Chetco creek. Mr. Miller would proceed to bury the body as soon as a coffin could be made. The steamer Golden Rule, you will remember, was in the Nicaragua line and was lost on the Atlantic side. I have a full copy of the inventory of clothing, and I also made a heavy pencil sketch of the features of the deceased which I will send to any relatives desiring them. I shall communicate these facts to Mr. J. B. Ferguson, of Philadelphia. Perhaps if they are published in the Oregon papers they may lead to the identification of the person.

Yours, very respectfully,
SHERMAN DAY.

No. 57, Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

☞Gen. Ewell is among the latest applicants for Presidential pardon. He states as an excuse for his rebellious conduct, that Northern Copperhead newspapers and public men did and said so much to encourage the dissolution of the Union, that he, among many others, thought it would be useless to stem the current of rebellion, and so he floated with it.

Democratic Editors are expected to pray for Gen. Ewell.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 5.—Clark's cotton factory of Petersburg, Va., has been destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000; insured.

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 4th says yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana, and the proportion of deaths was greater than usual.

The army worm is threatening entire destruction to the cotton crop in Galveston county, Texas.

The *Herald's* special says a call for a National Convention, composed of three delegates from each Congressional District in the country to devise measures for securing voting privileges to colored people, is being extensively circulated, and signed in Portsmouth and other places in Eastern Virginia.

The *Herald's* Galveston correspondent says that Provisional Governor Hamilton reached that place July 21st. On the 25 inst, he issued a proclamation to the people announcing his appointment by the President, and foreshadowing his course of procedure in the performance of his duties. He mentions no time for election or convention, but says that will be held as soon as practicable. He notifies Texans of the delusion under which many of them are laboring that slavery still exists, informing them that slavery is effectually dead and that if they fail to treat the negro as less than a freeman, their representatives will in vain seek admission to Congress.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The Secretary of the Interior Department and Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, with other officials, have under advisement the plan of adjustment of the relation with tribes in New Mexico. It is represented that certain propositions from the Society of Friends have been received by this Department, which points to certain reforms in Government legislation now in vogue in the Indian country, and which asks the privilege of aiding the re-adjustment proposed. It is said that Secretary Harlow left last evening for Philadelphia with a view of personal consultation with the Society.

New York, Aug. 8.—The *Tribune's* correspondent from Richmond says evil spirits have been let loose upon the United States since the the unceremonious and justly deserved fate of the late election was pronounced—joining men and citizens together to waylay and assault every colored man they meet, while older heads universally adopt the plan of fighting our soldiers, and at the same time hissing out their bitterest denunciations on the negro. The most stringent orders of General Terry are inadequate to meet the growing abuse.

Senators Foster, Doolittle and Ross, sent to investigate Indian affairs in New Mexico and Colorado, have returned from the plains.—While absent, they investigated the Sand Creek affair, and informed the Indians interested, that the Government disapproved of Col. Chivington's action. They invited the Indians to meet them in council at Cow Creek, near Fort Larned, Septemper 10th, and arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated.—Col. Sam'l Tappan of the 1st Colorado cavalry accompanied the Senatorial delegation.

The *Times'* special dispatch says the President is in good health.

A military commission is trying cases of prisoners confined in the old Capitol prison.

The receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday were one and a quarter millions. The Treasury has enough funds to pay all indebtedness of the army.

The *Republican* says that Mexican armies, large and efficient, hold undisputed possession of a great portion of the territory of the country, while guerrilla bands still roam through every section.

New York, August 10.—The *Commercial* says, Mrs. Douglas' appeal to the President for the pardon of H. V. Johnson, who was on the ticket with her husband, as Vice President, has proved successful.

The *Post's* Washington special dispatch says advices received by the State Department today, from the American Consul at Malta, states that the cholera was raging there to a fearful extent. Communication with neighboring islands is suspended.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Mosby was arrested last night in Alexandria, and is still held in custody.

New York, Aug. 14.—Provisional Governor William Marvin, of Florida, issued a proclamation to the people of that State August 3d, informing them of the necessary steps to be taken to restore civil government, and the days for the election of delegates to the convention.—The time for its assemblage has not been decided upon. It will be named as soon as the proper time shall have been given for the people to take the oath of allegiance.

New York, Aug. 15—Great excitement prevails in financial circles to-day. A number of failures are reported; among them that of Graham & Co., and Ketchum & Son; the latter firm have ever issued gold checks to the amount of $2,000,000 and left for parts unknown. Stocks have fallen off 5½ to 3½ per cent.

New York, Aug. 14.—The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says six weeks or more ago, General Lee left this city and proceeded to the village of Cartersville, Buckingham Co., on the south side of James river, forty miles from Richmond, where he is living in seclusion, scarcely answering the myriads of letters addressed to him. He resides in a small cottage, the property of Mrs. Cox, adjacent and belonging to which are some four acres of land, which he finds some recreation in cultivating. General Lee is unusually retired. It is possible he will rarely if ever emerge from his seclusion.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says grave difficulties are arising between the citzens of Mecklenberg county, Va., and the freedmen, heretofore living as slaves.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The General commanding the Department of Texas is enjoined to a strict and faithful observance of the instructions heretofore issued, which require him to forbear from any show of intervention or war between France and the sovereign power of which Juarez continues to be recognized as chief.

Portland, Me., Aug. 15.—The Democratic Convention to-pay, unanimously nominated J. Howard of Portland for Governor.

New York, Aug. 17.—Preston King yesterday executed bonds as Collector of the port of New York, and will enter upon the duties of his office on the 1st of September.

The *Herald's* Quebec correspondent says the Canadian debt exceeds seventy-five millions of dollars. Political affairs are represented to be in a very critical condition.

Memphis, Aug. 17.—A shock of an earthquake was felt this morning, shaking buildings, tumbling down chimneys and upsetting loose articles. The shake was stronger at Holley Springs, Miss., and Lagrange, Tenn. It lasted about ten seconds. No particular damage was done as far as known.

New York, Aug. 15.—The State Department has been informed that Spain having failed in her efforts to subjugate St. Domingo, now demands an acknowledgment that she went there to take possession at the request of the people. The Dominicians refused to make so humiliating an acknowledgment, and per ports have been declared blockaded.

THE PLAGUE.

San Francisco, Aug. 23.—The Collector of Customs has received a communication from the Assistant Secretary of State, enclosing a dispatch from the United States Consul at Port Mahon, dated May 31, in which he says that he has learned from various sources that the Russian Plague is extending westward more rapidly than is generally supposed. Some of the faculty pronounce it contagious; others do not. The Consul suggests that all cargoes arriving in the United States from Russian or Turkish ports be subjected to a rigid scrutiny before landing, especially bedding, clothing, rags, etc. The disease is said to be the same as that which visited London over a century ago. Mayor Coon has taken all the necessary precautions to guard against the introduction of the Russian Plague and all other infectious diseases into this city, though so far as the plague is concerned, little precaution is necessary, as further investigations have shown that first reports regarding this disease were greatly exaggerated. The Health Officer has instructed the pilots to keep close watch for all diseases of an infectious character in vessels which they board; and as for vessels from Russian ports, there is not on an average more than one arrival in six months at this port.

By the arrival of the bark Mermaid, twenty-one days from Shanghae, we have files of papers from that city to July 20, and Bombay advices to May 23d. Chinese news presents no feature of interest. The papers were calling attention to the necessity of preparing for the dreaded advent of the Russian Plague by cleansing the cities. The Bombay *Gazette* says that the losses in that city consequent on the cotton bubble, amount to not less than one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Ruin is wide spread and overwhelming. A formidable list of failures in commercial circles is reported.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

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

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

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

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS.

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

The interest amounts to

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

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

ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

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

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE

Less than $300,000,000 of the loan authorized by the last Congress, are now in the market.

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

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

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

March 25, 1865.

ADDENDUM.

PER OVERLAND TELEGRAPH: PHILADELPHIA, May 17th, 1865.

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

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

$10 Reward.

STRAYED from the undersigned about the beginning of last July, a light, blood bay horse, about 5 years old, about 15 hands high, heavy forelop, and has a very nice carriage, no marks or brands visible. I will pay the above reward to any one who will return the said horse, or give me any information so that I may get him.

Salem, August 28, 1865. 26w3 F. LEVY.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE

OREGON AGRICULTURIST.

SUFFICIENT encouragement having been offered, there will be issued from the *Statesman* Job Office, on or about the first Monday of October next, a semi-monthly Agricultural journal, with the above title, and of the size of the *Oreg