

The following is copied from the last Statesman:

We have been greatly at a loss to know exactly what kind of State Rights the STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRAT adhered to. We now learn from the following extract from an editorial in that paper, speaking of the power of the States to constitutionally abolish slavery, that its idea of State Rights is the same as that entertained by Calhoun, Jeff Davis, and the other nullifiers and traitors:

"We do not believe that thirty-four of the States, even, have the right to declare the slaves of the thirty-fifth State to be free. That matter belongs solely and only to the State itself."

According to this statement of the pure and unadulterated Oregon Democracy, the Constitution of the United States cannot be amended by three-fourths of the States, as in the Constitution itself provided. To this we say "stick a pin there."

We hope the Statesman will keep the pin there, and heed what we say further. To make our views a little better understood, we will add here what our position is in reference to the subject we had under consideration when we penned the extract that paper quotes above: We hold that it is the right and province of each State to declare for itself whether Slavery shall or shall not be permitted in it; that the right belongs solely to the State, and is a matter over which the General Government has no control or discretion whatever; that it is one of the rights which was not ceded to the General Government, and consequently, it belongs exclusively to each State respectively; that if thirty-four of the thirty-five States now in the Union should meet in Convention and declare that slavery should not exist in the thirty-fifth State, such declaration would have no just force or effect, agreeably to the Federal compact and the sovereignty of the State most concerned, unless by its own acceptance of the article of prohibition. The States, in all of their reserved rights, are sovereign, and these cannot be justly arrested from them by the three-fourths or by all of the other States. The issue of slavery is no more to us in this discussion than any other State right. It stands exactly with them, being neither more nor less a sovereign prerogative than they are. If all the States can in Convention declare away the right of a State to permit slavery within it, they can with equal power and reason declare away the rights of that State in every other particular. They can deprive the people of the right of suffrage; of the right to elect their own officers; of the right to keep a well regulated militia, and to keep and bear arms. They can prohibit the free exercise of the people in religious worship; they can abridge the freedom of speech, or of the press, and prevent the people from peacefully assembling to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. They can take away the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects, and against unreasonable searches and seizures; and the right of trial by jury; and they can deprive citizens of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. These peculiar rights of the people of the States, respecting which it is expressly stipulated that Congress shall make no law, stand precisely upon the same basis with the right to hold slaves, and no power, unless with the consent of the State directly concerned, can in any manner affect, curtail or abolish these State rights, except the tyrant's power—that of force.

A perusal of the history of the Constitution and of the instrument itself most fully satisfy every candid, intelligent reader, of the correctness of our views. That instrument was adopted as originally framed on the 17th of September, 1787. That portion of it which especially pertains to the rights of the States, and which expressly stipulates that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited to it by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," was not adopted until more than two years afterwards, in March, 1789, and it is a noteworthy fact that until the ten State rights articles were proposed to be added to the original Constitution by Congress, neither Rhode Island nor North Carolina ratified the instrument, nor entered the Federal Union.

It is apparent that after the original Constitution was put in practical operation by the eleven States which ratified it, the discovery was made that it was deficient in clearly and definitely marking the limits of power granted to the Federal Government. There was fear apprehended by many of the wisest and most patriotic statesmen of that period, that eventually the Constitution as it stood might be perverted from its true interpretation; that it would be so construed, by the advocates of such a system, as to be made the authority for the establishment of a centralized, all-powerful government, which would destroy the sovereignty of the States, and convert them into little better than mere dependencies, absolutely subject to its sway. Hence, to guard against this threatened evil in the strongest and surest possible manner, the ten amendments of March, 1789, were added. They were ratified by the States in regular manner. It is in them that the limit of the powers of the Federal Government is expressly defined, and the sovereign rights of the States, which are beyond the reach of power of the Federal Government, are distinctly asserted.

To show in fact, the very motives which actuated the Congress in proposing these ten amendments, we will quote the probable to them, passed by that body: "The Convention of a number of States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution."

Now, we simply subscribe to the express letter and manifest spirit of the Constitution in our devotion to the doctrine of State Rights. We accept the interpretation of the great founders of the Government, of the acknowledged fathers of the Constitution, as to the relative powers and rights of the Federal Government and the sovereign States. If secession or nullification exists in the Constitution, as framed by its immortal authors, or in the expositions of the true character of our Federal and State Governments, as set forth by Jefferson and Madison, we would sooner be a secessionist or a nullifier, with them, than a "loyalist" of this day, and an adherent of the party which would completely trample down State Sovereignty, disregard and violate the Constitution, usurp the power of a despot, and build up a centralized Government which has no limit save the will or caprice or humor of the Executive. This is our position on State Rights, and we intend to adhere to it.

No Foreign War. The Washington correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., Republican writes as follows: "The big French war that certain hot-heads were so sure of getting up over Maximilian does not appear above the horizon. We shall have no foreign war. If the Government is wise, we shall not draw the sword again in a quarter of a century. We have shown our power, and what nation cares to fight us? With prudence, then, we can at least have twenty years of peace. They will see us out of our present financial difficulties, for by that time the debt will have been half paid off. Mr. Seward still talks peace fully—and holds the reins. No foreign war! Of course not. The policy or bravery of the Administration runs not in that direction. Spain can insult us, England can deride and trample on our flag, France can defy and heap insult upon injury on us—and Mr. Seward, holding the reins, will submit to all these. It is only against our own countrymen that the "best Government on the face of the earth" wages war. It is very fast and very brave in "avenging" any act of our own oppressed brethren for their republican independence, by visiting upon them the most merciless tyranny. It dare not respond to the growls or aggressions of the British Lion; it cowers beneath the sloop of the French Eagle; but it has the boldness to crucify upon the Southern Cross all of its own blood who refuse to bow in slavish submission to its despotic, barbarous decrees. No foreign war! Certainly not, so long as Mr. Seward holds the reins. And especially no war with France. Brother Despot has no need to war against each other. They can more satisfactorily employ their tyrannous energies in a war which shall destroy a Republic, as in the case of Mexico. There is a certain Monroe Doctrine which ought to be a serious obstruction to the Federal Government in its work of aiding France to tear down that neighboring Republic and to establish a European Monarch as Despot over that people, but Mr. Seward, who holds the reins, drives over this Doctrine with as little compunction of conscience and as much self-complacency as the Carina Catherine used to drive her drosses over the writhing body of one of her prostrate subjects. Curran spoke of the infamous woman who humbled herself that she might be exalted. The figure exactly fits the present Administration. If there be any National honor in the Washington Government, it is akin to that which exists among thieves—it is predatory upon the liberties and rights and interests of the good in our own country, or in Mexico, and only kept between the confederates who share the plunder—Louis Napoleon, Maximilian and the rulers at Washington. But the injury stops not here—the compact between these confederates reflects deep dishonor upon the people of the United States, and places them in the pillory of shame before the world, as a people who have permitted their servants to become their masters, and submitted tamely to the repudiation and violation of their own boasted, time-honored, and justly founded Monroe Doctrine.

SLENDRE BROCK.—W. C. Myer, of Jackson county, passed through Albany early in the week, on his way to the State Fair, at Salem, with his splendid horse Coburg and six magnificent colts. Coburg stands about 17 1/2 hands, and weighs in good condition 2,200 pounds. He has the body, bone and muscle, of the largest English draught horse, but is almost as clean-limbed as a racer. He is handsomely proportioned, has an exceedingly fine, glossy coat, and is gentle as a pot spaniel. The colts are all only a year old, but are large, very large for their age, and they have the movement and appearance of three year olds. One of them is certainly the finest colt of his age and class we have seen in Oregon, and we learn that on his way down Mr. Myer sold him to a person in Roseburg for \$600, to be delivered after his exhibition at the State Fair. Our stock raisers and farmers can see the colts and their sire at the Fair, and it will be a pity if some of the youngsters are not retained in this county or Valley.

THE DAILY MAIL.

In the last Statesman there appears the following: "The STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRAT vents a little of its ancient animosity to Judge Williams, in its issue of the 16th inst., by throwing upon him the entire blame of the stoppage of the daily mail, check, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company, or person, to circulate as money."

"Nor shall any bank, company or institution exist in the State, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation, any bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company, or person, to circulate as money."

This provision of our State Constitution is certainly strong and explicit enough against the admission of an institution of the kind proposed in the State. It distinctly says no bank shall exist in this State which issues paper to circulate as money. The proposed National Bank will issue paper to circulate as money. Therefore, if permitted to exist in Portland or anywhere in Oregon, it will exist in direct violation of the Constitution. Yet the Statesman is gratified at the prospect of such a bank being established in Portland. It follows that that paper is gratified to learn that the State Constitution is to be disregarded and violated. Yet it professes to be a supporter of the Constitution and laws. We have long been made aware that the Abolition theory of obedience to the Constitution and laws meant only so much of either as they themselves chose to obey, and that while any infraction of the particular clauses or acts they subscribed to by any who opposed them in political sentiment was treason, they had a perfect right them selves to violate all clauses and statutes which conflicted with their Higher Law, their pockets, or their ideas; and consequently, we are not surprised at this joy on the part of the Statesman in this instance. So thorough an Abolition organ is in duty bound to rejoice at any infraction of either the Federal or State Constitution which will redound to the benefit of its party, or hasten the ruin of the country; and we bear willing testimony to the fact that, for years past, the Statesman has never failed in this duty, without we refer to its very recent opposition to Negro Suffrage. With its party it advocated the nullification of the Legal Tender Act of its own Congress, and defended the Specific Contract Act of its own State Legislature. With equal pleasure and thorough consistency it now welcomes an infraction of our State Constitution by application of an act of Congress. We grant that it is a kind of retributive justice, and if two wrongs can make a right, the thing is eminently fair and proper. Thus: 1st, Oregon nullifies a law of Congress, and passes a Specific Contract law which actually declares legal tender notes not a legal tender for the payment of debts. In the language of the day, let us say here, Bull by Oregon! 2d, by virtue of a law of Congress, parties establish a bank in Portland, although the Constitution of Oregon declares that no bank shall exist in the State. We have applauded Oregon's nullification in behalf of her Abolition rulers: "Let justice be done," &c.—therefore, now we must add, Bull by Congress! In behalf of the parties who commit the infraction, and the Statesman, which rejoices thereat. Here are two wrongs, that is certain; but will any doubt these always constitute a right agreeably to Abolition ethics? We establish, of course, the bank will be established, but we have no fear that it will be permitted to "exist" very long after the Democratic State Administration comes into power next year. Democrats maintain and obey all of the Constitution, and all laws made under it, not simply the particular clauses and statutes which temporarily benefit their party.

Old Mails.—By the large bank of mail matter which came by last Tuesday we received a large quantity of exchanges, letters, &c., most of them of very stale date, however. Among the lot was a "Portland Correspondence" letter of Sept. 9th, and there were copies of the Mountaineer, Emerald Advertiser, as far back as August 25th, of the Walla Walla Statesman and Idaho World, to late August and early September—the first of either which we have received. Also, California papers of August. Of course, the news they brought to us, was very stale. We hope our Portland friend will try again, and send his correspondence by Express.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Last Tuesday morning a dispute occurred between Aaron Chamberlain and a man named Miller, at Chamberlain's farm, on the Luckiamute, about some cattle. Finally they came to blows, and Chamberlain threw a piece of board at Miller. The latter was not struck by it, but at once advanced on Chamberlain, and dealt him a severe stab in the left breast with a knife, penetrating the cavity of the chest on the left side, and inflicting a serious wound, which may prove mortal. Miller was arrested and taken before a magistrate. No further particulars have reached us of the affair.

A GREAT ACCOMMODATION.—The opposition steamer Echo on her last Tuesday's trip here brought six large mail bags from Portland, filled with State and California and Eastern mail matter which had been deposited in the Portland office from up country sources and Ocean steamers. The Captain of the Echo performed this good service for our citizens without charge, and simply for their accommodation. For it merits the thanks of the whole community.

LIKELY TO STOP.—We hear that the California Company will withdraw their Stages from the Oregon route immediately after the State Fair, unless they get a renewal of the mail contract. This will be a serious deprivation to our people, but no blame can be urged against the Company if they do so. They have acted most handsomely throughout this time of mail stoppage.

A NATIONAL BANK IN OREGON. It is stated that a National Bank is soon to be located in Portland. National Banks have for their assets U. S. bonds, and issue only a paper currency. The Constitution of Oregon says, in Article XI, Section 1st:

"Nor shall any bank, company or institution exist in the State, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation, any bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company, or person, to circulate as money."

This provision of our State Constitution is certainly strong and explicit enough against the admission of an institution of the kind proposed in the State. It distinctly says no bank shall exist in this State which issues paper to circulate as money. The proposed National Bank will issue paper to circulate as money. Therefore, if permitted to exist in Portland or anywhere in Oregon, it will exist in direct violation of the Constitution. Yet the Statesman is gratified at the prospect of such a bank being established in Portland. It follows that that paper is gratified to learn that the State Constitution is to be disregarded and violated. Yet it professes to be a supporter of the Constitution and laws. We have long been made aware that the Abolition theory of obedience to the Constitution and laws meant only so much of either as they themselves chose to obey, and that while any infraction of the particular clauses or acts they subscribed to by any who opposed them in political sentiment was treason, they had a perfect right them selves to violate all clauses and statutes which conflicted with their Higher Law, their pockets, or their ideas; and consequently, we are not surprised at this joy on the part of the Statesman in this instance. So thorough an Abolition organ is in duty bound to rejoice at any infraction of either the Federal or State Constitution which will redound to the benefit of its party, or hasten the ruin of the country; and we bear willing testimony to the fact that, for years past, the Statesman has never failed in this duty, without we refer to its very recent opposition to Negro Suffrage. With its party it advocated the nullification of the Legal Tender Act of its own Congress, and defended the Specific Contract Act of its own State Legislature. With equal pleasure and thorough consistency it now welcomes an infraction of our State Constitution by application of an act of Congress. We grant that it is a kind of retributive justice, and if two wrongs can make a right, the thing is eminently fair and proper. Thus: 1st, Oregon nullifies a law of Congress, and passes a Specific Contract law which actually declares legal tender notes not a legal tender for the payment of debts. In the language of the day, let us say here, Bull by Oregon! 2d, by virtue of a law of Congress, parties establish a bank in Portland, although the Constitution of Oregon declares that no bank shall exist in the State. We have applauded Oregon's nullification in behalf of her Abolition rulers: "Let justice be done," &c.—therefore, now we must add, Bull by Congress! In behalf of the parties who commit the infraction, and the Statesman, which rejoices thereat. Here are two wrongs, that is certain; but will any doubt these always constitute a right agreeably to Abolition ethics? We establish, of course, the bank will be established, but we have no fear that it will be permitted to "exist" very long after the Democratic State Administration comes into power next year. Democrats maintain and obey all of the Constitution, and all laws made under it, not simply the particular clauses and statutes which temporarily benefit their party.

PITTOCK IN PICKLE.

Pittock is owner of the Oregonian; also is he State Printer, by the form of an election, but chiefly by the cleverness of Judge Boise and the favor of the Supreme Court. But he is State Printer to all intents and purposes. And, being State Printer, Pittock is in a pickle. This may be alteration, yet it is fact.

As a matter of course, Abolition officers never do wrong, never commit anything like dereliction of duty, or malfeasance in office, and never default the State. But if a Democratic State Printer should do what Pittock's own party contemporaries charge him with having done, all the virtuous and therefore indignant Abolitionists in the State would shriek and clamor and charge, and cry out: "How long are the people to endure such rascalities?" "Shall not the guilty transgressor be severely punished?" "Are the people forever to be swindled?" "Will his party dare to screen him from justice?" "Dare his party organs fail to denounce him?" And then the flaming heads in the Abolition organs: "Assounding Disclosures—The State Printer a Swindler—Rascally Device to Defraud the People—The Villain of a Copperhead Official!" These and other similar means would be taken to impress it on the dear people that the State Printer and grossly sinned, and that his whole party were responsible for his bad conduct officially. In this instance, however it is Pittock, the Abolition State Printer, who is in grief, and of course his party is not at all responsible for his malfeasance in office.

It items from the records of the Supreme Court at its late session, from an official report to it of Secretary May, and from statements in the Mountaineer and Statesman, that Pittock has engaged in a bit of speculation quite profitable in cash, but not leavened with one particle of honesty, and utterly in disregard of his duty as State Printer, and his official oath as well. About nine months ago the Secretary of State furnished to him the copy from which to print the Laws of Oregon. The work ought to have been performed in four or five months at most. It is not performed yet. Thus the Judges, the Bar, everybody in authority in the State, who ought to be provided with a copy of the laws in order to clearly and correctly perform their respective functions, are left without this necessary guide. But if Pittock was unable to publish the laws in time to furnish the Courts and others, according to law, he did very readily manage to print and issue in pamphlet form, some eight hundred copies for sale to everybody who wished to buy. There was a serious difficulty in these copies, however—they could not be recognized as the true and genuine statutes, because they were not officially issued by the State Printer and officially acknowledged by the proper State authority. Thus, while perhaps exactly similar, in every important feature, to the genuine State copies to be issued, the Courts could not recognize them as such, or rest their reading or interpretation of the laws upon them. Still, lawyers and even Judges bought the unofficial copy, in the absence of the official one, and this was not only toll, but wheat, middlings, shorts, bran and all, to Pittock's mill. As the fellow who stole the brushes ready made could sell them cheaper than his rival who stole the material but made the brushes himself, so could the State Printer's friend behind the curtain afford to sell the Laws cheaper than any rival, because he was supplied with the book ready made.

Pittock's innocent transactions were not confined to this Law Book speculation. He alleged as the reason for not timely furnishing the Statutes that he could not procure paper upon which to print them. It stated that an officer of State furnished him with paper, and that, instead of appropriating it to the legitimate purpose, he used it to print these very unofficial, speculation copies. Further, that he entered into another equally virtuous transaction, by which he made out of the State, and for Pittock the individual, the difference between \$16 and \$17 60 per ream on 134 reams of paper, bought on account of the State. He will be an "arrant Copperhead," and "unfledged rebel" who will essay to question the integrity of the State Printer in these innocent operations, as a matter of course; yet we fear that that immaculate official will be severely condemned for his great zeal in promoting the interests of an Abolition officer—by mere accident, himself—and thus serving his State as he has done. Pittock, State Printer, had better beware, or he may be awarded another alternative position, in Portland—Pittock, State Printer.

THE MAILS.—Nothing seems to have been done yet towards affording mail facilities to the people of Oregon, by the Postmaster General. We are dependent entirely upon the kindness of the Stage Company and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agents for mail favors. They generously carry the packages of Oregon newspapers to the various points along the great central route through the State, and but for this accommodation we would be unable to supply a large number of subscribers. We especially tender our thanks to the Drivers between here and Salem and Eugene City, for favors since the mail was stopped by order of the Government. Also, to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Agents here and at Salem, and to the Postmaster at Eugene City, Corvallis, and Salem, for similar favors.

GEN. LEO IS A HEMP-DESERVING TRAITOR.—(Oregonian.) Gen. Robert E. Lee is a professed Christian, widely esteemed a man of rectitude and personal honor.—[New York Tribune.] Which is to be believed by their own party—the Oregonian editor or Horace Greeley? The Oregonian condemns us for thinking of Gen. Lee as Greeley thinks of him: "What has it to say about Horace?"

SANTIAM QUARTZ.—In a quartz mill in Portland lately, 884 tons of rock from the Union lode, Santiam mines, were crushed, and yielded gold and silver at the rate of \$100 per ton. It was average, not selected rock. There are still richer claims than the Union, we are informed by disinterested parties who have thoroughly examined the whole Santiam mining district.

POLK COUNTY.—The official statistics of Polk county for the present year show as follows: Property valuation, \$1,035,175; legal voters, 947; poll tax, \$704; military tax, \$974; property tax, \$5,882 42; total State tax, \$7,350 48.

STUOGLING.—Inspector Barbank, of Man, lately seized two trunks at that place, on their way from Victoria to Oregon, which were filled with smuggled goods—silks, opium, &c.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—Proposals to erect poles are advertised for by the American and U. S. Telegraph Company, from Susanville, California, to Idaho City.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES. DATES TO SEPTEMBER 22.

Stamboul Explosion and Loss of Life. Pithsburg, Sept. 22.—A terrible accident occurred this morning, caused by the blowing up of the town boat Nimrod. Captain McCornick was instantly killed, and the steerman blown down, receiving fatal injuries. The engineer and his boy are missing, and are supposed to be lost. Several others were seriously hurt. Part of the boiler was blown a distance of one hundred yards. The Nimrod was owned by the New York Oil Company. She is a total loss. Cause of the explosion unknown.

Ireland and the Fenians. New York, Sept. 22.—A Dublin letter to the London Daily Telegraph says there is a probability to believe that the Government is giving Fenianism considerable attention. There are indications of considerable official activity on that subject. The extent of the organization especially in County Cork, is known to be very great. It is believed that arms in formidable numbers are in the hands of these men. Their arms are said to have come from Ireland and the Fenian towns above, receiving fatal injuries. The engineer and his boy are missing, and are supposed to be lost. Several others were seriously hurt. Part of the boiler was blown a distance of one hundred yards. The Nimrod was owned by the New York Oil Company. She is a total loss. Cause of the explosion unknown.

A letter from an American Fenian to the Dublin Freeman, contains the following interesting story: The Fenian is an organization commenced about seven years ago for a very different object than that of freeing Ireland from the British yoke. A Fenian writes to the Dublin Freeman, and declares that the United States authorities must not tolerate Fenians, but sanction them, and the Fenianism of the Society are framed at Washington, and sent to the Government, and are sent through the mails free throughout the Union.

General News. New York, Sept. 22.—The Episcopal Convention of Virginia has published an address urging a revision of the Church's constitution. The general session will be held at Mobile, Nov. 1st. The Atlantic and Pacific steamship companies have been consolidated, and are paying the former \$4,500,000 for their steamers. The route to California is proposed. It is rumored that Juarez will leave Mexico, and make his residence in Philadelphia. He has issued a protest against Maximilian, and declares himself a full-blooded Indian. A great fire occurred in New York on the 19th. The loss was between four and five millions. Baltimore, Sept. 18.—The annual meeting of the U. S. Grand Lodge, Odd Fellows, took place this morning, Grand Sir Isaac M. Venable, presiding. Representatives from nearly all the States and several of the British Provinces were present. It is the first time for several years that delegates from all parts of the country met together. There was much friendly feeling evinced.

Southwestern Items. Madison, Sept. 15.—The Missouri Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Harrison C. Robert for Governor. The platform endorses the restoration policy of President Johnson, and the suffrage in that State, and the suspension of the habeas corpus. New York, Sept. 18.—The President pardoned Duff Green and fifty others to-day. Cairo, Sept. 19.—Memphis will soon cease to be a military post. It is thought to be the best place for the New Orleans Delta says that J. M. Wells has been appointed Provisional Governor of Louisiana, and says the Convention can be held, members of Congress, State officers and Legislators can be elected, and U. S. Senators chosen ready for the ensuing Congress.

Pacific Coast Dispatches. San Francisco, Sept. 23.—Gen. McDowell has ordered all Indian prisoners to be sent to Fort Wright at Nonesuch Reservation. September 27.—A successful performance of the feat of walking a tight rope was given at the Cliff House to Sol Rock, to-day. About 5,000 witnessed it. On the first trial one of the ropes parted and broke, being held by the pole, and the rope. He climbed to the rock, a boatman secured his pole, and Cooke started again. This time he succeeded. The Pacific squadron is to be augmented by ten heavy armed vessels and two ironclads.

A PRIVILEGE ACT.—We clip the following from the last Statesman: In speaking of the stage accident, THE STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRAT says: "During the day the bodies of Mr. Adams, and the members of that Order also took care of some of the wounded, who were of the Fraternity. This is hardly just to the Odd Fellows. The members of that Order rendered every assistance in their power to all the injured person, without distinction. Besides, with the exception of Mr. Adams, there was not a single Odd Fellow on board at the time of the accident. The Statesman would convey the impression that we sought to cast a slur upon the Odd Fellows, for their conduct upon that occasion. It knows well enough that a fair construction of our language will justify no such conclusion. Our language, fairly interpreted, is a commendation of the members of that Order, and so we intended it. We mentioned the fact that some of the injured persons were brethren of the Order simply as a matter of information. And we said just what was true—"the Odd Fellows took care of some of the wounded." They did not take care of all, because there was no occasion for them to do so. That duty justly and naturally devolved upon others, and they performed it. The Statesman has stooped to very low business in its attempt to pervert our language into a covert slight or attack upon Odd Fellows. But we think we recognize the small grail which buzzed about its vices. The miserable insect loses no opportunity to inflict its sting upon any it can. It simply hurls itself, not others, certainly not us."

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