

The World would be the better for it.

If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory;
If wit in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story;

For more than two centuries the traffic in
intoxicating liquors has been licensed and
regulated by law;

regulate its own internal traffic, according
to its own judgment, and upon its own
views of the interest and well being of its
citizens. I am not aware that these princi-
ples have ever been questioned.

Chief Justice Taney: "Every State may
regulate its own internal traffic, according
to its own judgment, and upon its own
views of the interest and well being of its
citizens."

By a law of Congress for 1834, it is made
the duty of all Indian Agents to search
boats, stores, and packages suspected of hold-
ing spirituous liquors or wines in the Indian
country;

Mr. Justice McLean: "The acknowledged
police power of a State extends often to the
destruction of property. A nuisance may
be abated. It is the settled construction of
every regulation of commerce, that no per-
son can introduce into a community malig-
nant diseases, or anything which contami-
nates its morals, or endangers its safety."

Mr. Justice Catron: "I admit it is inevitable
that, if the State has the power of restraint
by licenses to any extent, she has the discre-
tionary power to judge of its limit, and
may go to the length of prohibiting sales
altogether, if such be her policy; and that
if this court could not interfere in the case
before us, neither could we interfere in the
extreme case of exclusion."

Mr. Justice Daniel entirely concurred in
the decision of the court, but protested
against the doctrine that the State can not
control the sale of an imported article by
the importer, or in the original bulk or quan-
tity.

Mr. Justice Woodbury: "There is no
contract, express or implied in any act of
Congress, that the owners of property,
whether importers or purchasers from them,
shall sell their articles in such quantities, or
at such times as they please, within the re-
spective States. Nor can they expect to
sell on any other or better terms than are
allowed by each State to all its citizens. I
go further on this point than some of the
court, and wish to meet the case in front,
and in its worst bearings. If these laws
were in the nature of partial or entire pro-
hibition; if to certain articles within the
limits of a State, as being dangerous to
public health or morals, it does not seem to
me that their conflict with the Constitution
would be clear. Whether such laws could
be classed as police measures, or regulations
of their internal commerce, is of little conse-
quence, if they are laws which, from their
nature and object, must belong to all sov-
ereign States. Call them by whatever
name, if they are necessary to the well be-
ing and independence of all communities,
they belong to the reserved rights of the
States. The States stand properly on their
own powers and sovereignty, to judge of
the expediency and wisdom of their own
laws."

Mr. Justice Grier: "It is not necessary to
array the appalling statistics of misery,
pauperism, and crime, which have their or-
igin in the use or abuse of ardent spirits.
The police power, which is exclusively in
the States, is alone competent to the correc-
tion of these great evils, and all measures of
restraint or prohibition necessary to effect
the purpose are within the scope of that au-
thority. If a loss of revenue should ac-
cruer to the United States, from a dimini-
shed consumption of ardent spirits, she will
be the gainer a thousand fold in the health,
wealth, and happiness of the people."

This decision gave universal joy to the
friends of Temperance throughout the
country. Has it any bearing upon the
MAINE LAW? It certainly has. "There is
but one particular feature," says a distin-
guished legal writer, "on the face of this
law, which did not present itself in the great
Massachusetts case. The laws of Massa-
chusetts had not contemplated the seizure
and destruction of property. Yet the right
to destroy, as included in the general power
of self-protection, is clearly presented.
The laws," says Justice Grier, "seize the in-
fected cargo and cast it overboard, not from
any power which the State assumes to regu-
late commerce, or interfere with the regu-
lations of Congress, but because police laws
for the prevention of crime, and protection
of the public welfare, must of necessity
have full and free operation, according to
the exigency that requires their inter-
ference."

"There is nothing novel in the destruction
of private personal property, for the public
good, from the entire cargoes of Smyrna

figs to boxes of rotten oranges. Counterfeit
money is private property. Dogs are pri-
vate property. Obscene books and pictures
are private property. The implements of
gambling are private property. Yet all
these things are notoriously destroyed, with-
out the least regard to the sacrifice."—L.
M. Sargent.

By a law of Congress for 1834, it is made
the duty of all Indian Agents to search
boats, stores, and packages suspected of hold-
ing spirituous liquors or wines in the Indian
country;

Said Gov. Hubbard, of Maine, on a late
occasion: "He would not discuss the con-
stitutionality of the law. He would only
say, that if men can legislate for the extir-
mination of this greatest of all evils, which
reduces the form divine to a condition
worse than that of savages," the constitu-
tionality of the Maine Law and of all
prohibitory statutes for the good of the
people, must be viewed as settled, and not
again to be agitated. The safety of the
people is the supreme law."

The Boston correspondent of the Chris-
tian Inquirer says that "the anomaly exists
in Boston of a church without a single wor-
shiper, residing in the city, of the faith of
those who built it. It is believed that not
a single Quaker now resides in Boston.—
Diligent inquiry of the Friends and of
others has failed to bring to light a living
Quaker as a resident of Boston for several
years."

The Van Buren (Arkansas) Intelligencer
of the 30th ult., says: "It has been math-
ematically proven and practically demon-
strated, that the Arkansas river will no more
be fit for navigation. The banks have fallen
in to such an extent as to widen the bed
of the river immeasurably, requiring a
larger volume of water than usually comes
down in ordinary rises, to furnish its thirsty
banks and to fill up the bed. The only de-
pendence now is the railroad."

The hard times experienced by the mid-
dling and poorer classes in New England,
the past year, the result of monetary difficul-
ties and the exorbitant prices of all the
necessaries of life, has caused many to turn
their eyes in the direction of the Great
West; large numbers have already started,
and many others are preparing to start, for
that portion of our country. So far, this
spring, the emigration from New England
in that direction appears to be greater than
was ever before known.—Boston Traveler, 18th.

The editor of the Cairo Times says:
"We beg leave to decline noticing Barum's
autobiography. We can give no counten-
ance to a knave who has made money by
rascality all his rotten life, and now pub-
lishes his rascalities to the world. There is
unmistakable evidence in the book that
'his blood has crept thro' scoundrel's veins
e'er since the flood.'"

The Rochester American says that
a large number of persons of foreign birth,
keepers of doggeries, contemplate leaving
that city in consequence of the passage of
the Liquor Law. They intend to go to
Canada.

And we advise those rascals, before
they leave those places which are to know
them no more forever, to take a drink and
join in the song—
"True patriots we, for he it understood,
We leave our country for our country's good."

The mistress of the Ladies' Repository
says, "Kisses, like faces of philosophers,
vary. Some are as hot as coal fire, some
sweet as honey, some mild as milk, some
tasteless as long drawn soda. Stolen kisses
are said to have more nutmeg and cream
than other sorts. As to proposed kisses
they are not liked at all. A stolen kiss is
the most agreeable. We have been kissed
a few times, and as we are not very old, we
hope to receive many more." An Ex-
change impudently inquires: "At what
hour may the lady be found in her office."

There is a woman in Cincinnati, (says the
Times) who keeps a grocery, attends faith-
fully to a fat pair of twins, does her own
housework, and yet finds time to give her
lazy husband a sound thrashing three or
four times a week.

Patch says, that although ever so
many parallels are constructed before Seta-
topol, yet it is a prize without a parallel!

Mrs. Stowe burnt in effigy and her Sister
insulted.—A Specimen of the Manliness
of Virginia Collectors.

Within the past few days the University
of Virginia has been the scene of incidents
hardly creditable to the chivalry of the Old
Dominion. Miss Beecher, an able and ac-
complished lady, the sister of Rev. Henry
Beecher and of Mrs. Stowe, visited the
vicinity of that institution. Her presence
was soon known, and she was treated to a
mock serenade, and Mrs. Stowe was burnt
in effigy! How have the mighty fallen!
George Washington, I well remember to
have read, addressed a negro postess in
terms of respect, as "Miss Phillis," and
raised his hat to the negro man to whom he
would not yield the palm of politeness.—
The present generation of young men are
far wiser and more chivalric. The autho-
ress of the most affecting and truthful story
of the time is burnt in effigy in Virginia,
and her sister insulted, because she is her
sister. Sic transit gloria mundi.

We have heretofore announced that his
Serene Highness, Genl. Santa Anna had
left the Capital and taken command in per-
son of the Government troops operating in
Michoacan and Guerrero against the
Revolutionists. We are not informed of
the strength of his army. The Alvarez
party had an army of 4500 men and eight
pieces of artillery, under the command of
Genl. Comonfort, one of the earliest friends
of Alvarez, and a prominent and influential
leader of the Acapulco insurrection. The
two opposing armies were in presence of
each other at last accounts, about fifty miles
from Acapulco, and a battle was daily ex-
pected. The important State of San Luis
Potosi is reported to have pronounced in
favor of the Revolutionists. If so, there are
now three entire States, Guerrero, Michoacan
and San Luis Potosi, in open rebel-
lion against Santa Anna, besides a number
of towns in other States. Col. Wheat, well
known in this city, had reached Acapulco,
and been appointed Brigadier-General of the
Artillery in the Restoring Army. He was
to proceed immediately to Comonfort's
camp, to take command of his division, in
time for the battle that was about to take
place with Santa Anna's troops. Upon
the issue of that contest will depend the
fortune of Santa Anna. If victorious, he
would probably crush the Revolution; if
beaten, the gates of Mexico would be shut
upon him—a general rising would take
place, and he would be forced, for the third
and last time, to fly—an exile from his
country.—S. F. Herald.

The Panama Star of May 17th says a
survey has been held upon the steamer
Golden Age, as she lies upon the beach in
Ancon Bay. She is found not to have re-
ceived any damage that cannot be repaired,
and a large force is at work on her day and
night, so as to lead to the hope that she will
very soon be able to resume her place among
the fine steamships of the Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Company. On the 29th of May, the
Golden Age was still in the harbor of
Taloga, undergoing repairs. On the oc-
casion of Queen Victoria's birthday, the
28th, the Golden Age fired a salute, and
Commodore Watkins visited the British
steamship Lima, on board which the anni-
versary was celebrated in a spirited man-
ner by the British officers and citizens of
Panama.

M. Goddard recently made a balloon trip
from New Orleans to Vicksburg, a distance
of 400 miles, in a few hours. On the way
he stopped at Fort Gibson, and landed three
of his passengers. This looks like traveling
in the air, in good earnest.

Men's feelings are always purest and most
glowing in the hour of meeting and farewell,
like the glaciers, which are transparent and
rosy-hued only at sunrise and sunset, but
throughout the day gray and cold.—Jean
Paul.

How few of us realize that as we rise each
morning, and commence our various avo-
cations, that we are one day nearer our final
home.

Better that we should err in action than
wholly refuse to perform. The storm is
much better than the calm, as it declares
the presence of a living principle. Stagna-
tion is something worse than death. It is
corruption also.

A speculator who buys largely of
the producers, remarked to us, that the first
thing he looked for when he went into a
man's house to purchase was a newspaper.
If he saw none, he was sure of a good bar-
gain.

The parent who would train up a
child in the way he should go, must go the
way he would train up his child.

Books and Stationery.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES POPE, JR.
WEBSTER'S Dictionaries, all sizes, from
primary school to 8vo. dictionaries.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary;
"Progress of America," by McGregor;
"Shady Side," "Queechy," and Uncle Tom's
Cabin;
T. S. Arthur's works; Charlotte Elizabeth's do.
Dr. Spring's do.
Peters—Milton, Young, Thomson, Cooper,
Oswald, Falck, and others.
Atano—Downing's Fruit Culturist; Thomas' do.
Youatt on sheep; Do. on horses.
Allen's American Farm Book; Do. domestic
animals.
Rural Architecture, Rural Homes, &c. and
Sauders' New Readers—1st, 2d, 3d, 4th & 5th.
McGuffey's Readers.
Sauders' Spellers; Elementary do.
Thomson's Arithmetics; Book-keeping, Copy
Books, &c.
Also—Faber's Pencils, Gillott's Pens, Blank
Books, Envelopes, Foolscap, Note and Letter Pa-
per, Wafers, &c. AT Wholesale and Retail.
Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1855—ly

Medicines for Sale, By
CHARLES POPE, JR.
SANDS' Sarsaparilla, Peck's Wild Cherry Bit-
ters, Bateman's drops, Brandreth's pills, Lee's
pills, Perry's vermifuge, Opodeldoe, Gum Cam-
phor, Gum Arabic, British oil, Lobelia, Hot drops,
3d preparation, Roman eye balsam, Dalley's pain
extractor, Lushbaum, Pargoreo, Oil of Peppermint,
Essence, Composition Powders, Carter's
Pulmonary Balsam, Sulphur, Epsom Salts, &c.
April 21, 1855—14f

Hardware
FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR.
BRASS and Iron Butts, Screws, Locks and
Keys, Latches, Hammers and Hetelets, Axes,
Drawing-knives, Hand-saws, Curly Combs, Wood
Brushes and Cards, Gun Locks, Gun Caps, Wood
Cards, Chest Handles, Planes, &c.
April 21, 1855—14f

Groceries
FOR SALE BY CHARLES POPE, JR.
SUGAR, Salt, Coffee, Tea, Syrup, Chocolate,
Starch, Saleratus, Cream Tartar, Salt Soda,
Carb. Soda, Pepper, Spice, Alum, Borax, Cop-
pers, &c. April 21, 1855—14f

Great Distress among the Army of
Sevastopol!
Dreadful scarcity of Provisions!—Oregon Gran-
aries full and overflowing!!

CHARMAN & WARNER,
Agents under Provisions for fastening the lean
kine.
Do not suppose that Charman & Warner's
establishment did not do all that could be
done for the "Spectator." We are happy to inform
all of our old friends in particular, and our new ones
in general, that we are still alive and kicking at the
old stand, where we still make it our particular
business to furnish friend and foe with just such
dainties in the line of provisions, groceries and
confectionery as would make even an anachorite's
heart swim, his soul stand on tip-toe, and make him
wish his throat as "long as a fence rail," so he might
protract the pleasure afforded by swallowing some
of our nice things.
Do not forget our old stand and get into the
wrong place, but be sure you are "all right" when
you are striking a bee-line towards the house of
CHARMAN & WARNER.
Oregon City, April 21, 1855—ly

Reading for the Million.
S. J. MCCORMICK
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE FRANKLIN BOOK
STORE, FRONT-ST., PORTLAND, OREGON,
A Choice selection of Popular Books, News-
papers, Magazines and Fancy Stationery.
Among the books on hand will be found works
on Temperance, Agriculture, Horticulture, History,
Poetry, Biography, Medicine, Religion,
Science, School Books, Romances, &c. &c.
If Subscriptions received for Harper, Graham,
Goodley, Leslie's, or Putnam, at \$4 a year, post-
age free.
If Subscriptions received for any newspaper
published in any part of the Union.
Remember the Franklin Book Store and News-
paper Agency, Front street, Portland Oregon.
A priced catalogue will be published early
in April, and will be sent to any part of the terri-
tory free on application.
"Statesman" copy—1 mo.

New Volumes of the Four Reviews
and Blackwood.
COMMENCE with North British for Novem-
ber, 1854, and the other Reviews and Black-
wood for January, 1855.
Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or
Blackwood, \$3 a year. Blackwood and one Re-
view—or any two Reviews, \$5. The four Re-
views and Blackwood, \$10. Four copies to one
address, \$30.
Postage on the four Reviews and Blackwood to
any Post office in the United States, only 80 cents
a year on each Review and 24 cents a year on
Blackwood.
New York, published by Leonard, Scott & Co.,
79 Fulton street—entrance 54 Gold street.

G. ABERNETHY & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
OFFER for sale the following goods just re-
ceived from New York and Sandwich Is-
lands, per bark C. Devens and Ocean Bird.
50 Tons S. I. Salt, 15,000 yards new style
92 bags prime coffee, points
10 tons fine salt, 10,000 " br'n. dominos
100 kegs brown sugar, 3,000 " bleach'd
100 " syrup & mol-
lasses, 100 lbs. linen thread
5 barrels whole oil, 1,500 yards hickory
20 doz grain shovels, 2 doz umbrellas
20 " grass riddles, 500 lbs. boots & shoes
5 reaping machines, 30 doz. slates
3 thrashing do., 30 " draw'g knives
12 straw cutters, 10 " coffee mills
120 reams wrapping paper, 15 jack planes
150 lbs. Mass. twine, 10 doz. buck saws
10 doz. Collins' axes, 150 fancy cloaks
10 " hoes, 25 kegs saleratus
5 Smith's bellows, 10 cases " Lucke's
19 dozen mill saws, tobacco
10 best quality, 10 " Cornucopia"
10 coils bed cord, tobacco
10 coils rope, 100 lbs.
100 lbs. cream tartar, 1 pr. 4 ft. mill burrs
100 lbs. borax, 25 jack planes
100 lbs. soap powder, 5 doz. cross bars
25 lbs. M's new'galk, 25 lbs. M's new'galk
1,000 " gingham, 10 " awd
Together with a large assortment of dry goods,
clothing, medicines, iron, steel, blacksmiths' tools,
chairs, bedsteads, chairs, and other articles previ-
ously on hand; and all of which are offered for
sale for cash, produce, or on short time to approved
customers.
Oregon City, April 21, 1855—14f

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses.
50 Barrels of New Orleans sugar per clip-
per ship "Hullay."
50 doz. of New Orleans molasses per clip-
per "Herald of the Morning."
The above articles I shall receive about the 15th
of May, direct from New York, and will close
them out at low prices.
JAMES O'NEILL
ap21f

COARSE & FINE SALT—I have in store
25 tons coarse and fine salt, to be sold very
cheap.
JAMES O'NEILL
ap21f

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE stock of Dry Goods and Hardware of
T. JOHNSTON & Co. will be closed out at
cost prices. Previous designs of buying "dear,"
will do well to call on the subscriber.
JAMES O'NEILL
ap21f

LARGE assortment of household furniture
for sale by [ap21] THOS. JOHNSON.
PAPER Hangings, a new lot, for sale by
[ap21] T. JOHNSON.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALAN MCKINLAY & CO.
General Commission Merchants, and whole-
sale and retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, &c., &c.
George T. Allan,
Archibald M'Kinlay,
Thomas Lowe.
Oregon City, May 5.

ALAN MCKINLAY & CO.,
Scotting, Umpqua, Oregon.
ALAN MCKINLAY & CO.,
Oregon Territory.
Champo,
May 5.

JAMES O'NEILL,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Provisions & Hardware,
No. 1, Main Street.

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.
GEO. ABERNETHY, THOMAS POPE,
HELM CLARKE, JAS. R. ROBE.
April 21, 1855—14f

CHARLES POPE, JR.,
DEALER in Hardware, Groceries, Dry Goods,
Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Medicines, Books
and Stationery.
Main-st., Oregon City, April 21, 1855—14f

JOHN R. MBRIDE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Lafayette, Yamhill County, O. T.

WILL faithfully attend to all business en-
trusted to his professional care.
April 21, 1855—14f

JOHN P. BROOKS,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in Groceries, Produce,
Provisions, &c. Main Street.
A General Assortment kept up of Selected Goods.
Canemah, April 21, 1855—14f.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
Between Oregon, California, the Atlantic
States and Europe.
HAVING made advantageous
arrangements with the United
States and Pacific Mail Steam-
ship Companies for transportation, we are now pre-
pared to forward Gold Dust, Bullion, Spirits,
Packages, Parcels, and Freight, to and from New
York, N. Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, and
principal towns of California and Oregon.
Our regular Semi monthly Express between
Portland and San Francisco, is dispatched by the
Pacific Mail Steamship Co's steamship Columbia,
connecting at San Francisco with our semi-monthly
Express to New York and New Orleans, which is
dispatched regularly on the 1st and 16th of each
month by the mail steamers and in charge of our
own messengers, through to destination.
Our Express from New York leaves regularly
on the 10th and 20th of each month, also in charge
of our messengers.
Treasure insured in the best New York com-
panies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of
shippers.
OFFICE—New York, No. 16, Wall st.; New
Orleans, No. 11, Exchange place; San Francisco,
No. 114, Montgomery street.
JAMES O'NEILL, Agent.
Oregon City, April 21, 1855—14f

Steamer Portland,
CAPT. A. S. MURRAY.
WILL run daily between Portland and Ore-
gon City. Leave Oregon City at eight
o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Portland at two
o'clock, p. m.
For freight or passage apply on board,
April 21, 1855—14f

U. S. MAIL LINE.
Oregon City and Portland Daily Packet,
JENNE CLARK,
J. C. AINSWORTH, MASTER.
WILL run daily (Sundays excepted.) in the
above-named tonnage, leaving Oregon City
every day at 8 o'clock, a. m.
Returning, will leave Portland at 2 p. m., touch-
ing at all intermediate points.
For freight or passage apply on board.
April 21, 1855—14f

Who Wants the Silver Cup?
WE will give a SILVER CUP, or \$25 in
GOLD, to the owner of any Reaping
machine who will, at a public trial of reapers, in
presence of regularly chosen and disinterested
judges, produce a larger quantity of work in
better work than Burritt's Convertible Reaper.
Said trial to occur during the coming harvest,
and not more than one reaper of any one kind to
be introduced as competition. Time and place to
be agreed on with parties entering for the trial.
Below we give a notice of this machine and
some of the advantages claimed for it.
At the trial of reapers in the harvest field in
Geneva, New York, in July last, by the judges ap-
pointed by the New York State Agricultural
Society, nine reapers were entered, and each re-
quired to cut about three acres of wheat and two
of barley much lodged and tangled, the straw soft
and tough, on rough and uneven ground. Every
facility was afforded for a full and impartial trial,
and examination as to draft, construction and per-
formance; and the first prize was awarded to
Theo. D. Burritt for the Best Grain Reaper.
The judges, in the report, say: "T. D. Burritt's
machine performed its work in the most admirable
manner; the gavel was well laid, the workman-
ship and materials excellent." It has no extra
wheels or pinions beyond what are simply neces-
sary; no reel to beat down and waste the grain,
no band wheels, pulleys, belts, straps, or harness
to get out of order; simplicity and strength for
doing work all day and every day have been the
leading objects.
1st. It cuts grain of all kinds, in all conditions,
without clogging, and may be worked either by
horses or oxen.
2d. It cuts at any height required by a few
moments change.
3d. It discharges the grain in the rear, if pre-
ferred, like Hussey's, or at the side, like McCor-
mick's. This change is made by the grain in
laid in better condition than by any other machine.
4th. It has a balance wheel, which gives a quiet
and uniform motion to the machine.
We have a few of these reapers for sale. They
will be ready for exhibition on and after April 20th,
and the attention of Farmers is solicited to THE
BEST REAPER OUT.
Also, 1 Eight Horse Thresher; 2 Two Horse
Threshers; 12 Straw Cutters; 3 Fan Mills.
GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.,
Oregon City.
April 21, 1855—14f