UP A TAX LEVEL PLANT AND ALL The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20 1864.

For President in 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For Presidential Electors -George L. Woods, of anon; H. L. George, of Linn; Jan. F. Gazley, of Per Congress -- J. H. D. Henderson, of Lane. Per State Printer -- H. L. Pittock, of Multicomali. Per State of 24 Judicial District -- R. E. Stratt. n.

Proscenting Attarney.-J. F. Watson, of Donglas, for Sudge of 3d Judicial District .-R. P. Boing, of

For Proscentiar Attorney.-Rutas Mallory, of

anon. 4th Judicial District—For Prosenting Attorney. W. Hodgkinson, of Multuourah. 5th Judicial District—For Judge—Jon. G. Wilson.

Waren. For Prosecuting Attorney,-C. R. Meige of Wasen.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Mest Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the

CURRENCY AND TAXES, AGAIN. In our article on "Currency and Taxes" an impe of May 9th, we took occasion to say that the decisions of the courts upon the question of whether under the law of the State axes could be paid to legal tender notes, had been the occasion of grumbling and dissent, from various persons influenced by very different motives. One of these classes, and the principal one, we characterized as those "who. caring very little far the law and less for the patriotism withe courts, thought that out of no or f. J other, or both, these aspedts of the question, they might draw very effective thunter for the next election." We do not now say that when we penned these words we had the editor of the Review in our mind. Neither of the subjects-taxes or currency-is suggestive of that individual. They have no natarul or legal relation with one another. The learned editor may have heard of taxes, and lax-payers may have heard of him, but the rubjects are as distinct as the poles. The payment of taxes is on the ills of life from thich he is presented to be exempt.

In the Review of the 14th instant is an artiole entitled "The Greenback Question," which te devoted to the Statesman's article on "Currency and Taxes," in which the astate editor brings himself fairly within the description of persons "who, caring little for the law, and less for the patriotism of the courts," hope from their, decisions to "draw very effective thunder for the next election." That this is the only purpose of the editor is manifest, from the gross perversions and misrepresentations of our language and ideas. We said that the matter of regulating the payment of taxes asressed and levied by the authority of the State. was a question for the Legislature and not for the courts-a legislative question and not a judicial one." In making this statement we assumed, as we then said, that the power of the State to prescribe the manuer of paying taxes levied by her authority, had been decided in favor of the State, and that in this decision we acquiesced. This we said was a judicial question. We stated the matter plainly, without indirection or equivocation.yet the Review. with an air which would do honor to the witners box of an Old Bailey coart, asserts that we first say Legislative and then judicial, and apply these terms indiscriminately and contradictively to the same question ! We do not answer this staff to convince the editor of the Review, for he has no interest in the subject, or purpose to serve its discussion, except, as we said, to make copperhead "thunder for the next election." But we will improve the opportunity to place the subject more fully be-

thud"?

fore our readers. The law of Congress authorizing the Na-

ciples of a government, divided into legislative and judicial departments, the mere statement e impossible and unreasonable, unless he were

so authorized to collect them.

juste to the pinin regulation of the subject.

uncertain, indefinite, and, as we said, inade-

construed by the courts, whenever parties liti- the work of crushing the Rebellion and pun- now. gant sppcaled to them. For the time being ishing the traitors who originated it, short. It he question was here a judicial one, because is a vote to substitute pence, good order, and what the State law was, what it meant, and prosperity, for war, anarchy and distress. A that a State cannot be corced-and is for what it intended, in this case, as in all others vote for Kelly is a vote to sustain those who of like nature, had to be determined by the falteringly "condemn the action of those States do not involve the pasishnent or humiliation ourse from the best light they had. Under which have placed themselves in rebellion of the rebellious States. That our readers hese circumstances, the courts decided that against the Government," and at the same taxes must be paid in coin. Not that they time loudly proclaim the doctrine of State of the copperhead party was permitted to make aght or ought not to be, or should or should Rights as interpreted by Southern traitors, and ot be hereafter, but simply that the people by openly avow the right of nullification and retheir representatives had so declared for the sistance to United States laws, as set forth in time being. Then, while it is true that the the permicious Kentucky resolutions of 1798question decided in each of the particular cases '99. The last election in this State was a stunhat came before the courts, was as to the par- ning rebuke to those who for party ends apolicular case a judicial one, it is not confusion ogized for treason and were ready to strike or contradiction of terms to say, that the ques- hands with the rebels in arms. It frustrated ion of here or in what taxes "should be paid" is their designs and carried disappointment and a legislative one. Because the subject is in chagrin to their traitorous hearts, while it gave the power of the legislature, and whenever a piedge of earnest sympathy and encouragethey are entisfied that an existing law should ment to loyal men from one end of the Union be changed, they can change it. This power to the other. Since that election, the progress the courts do not possess, and it would be per- of our armies, though slow and sometimes temfeetly irrelevant, inconsequential, not to say porarily checked by disaster, has yet in the foundish, to vote for any candidate for judge on main been encouraging and cheering. We papers which holdly assert that these resoluaccount of his construction of the existing laws have recovered more than half the territory in the subject of the payment of State taxes. first embraced in the Confederacy and annihi-In the selection of members of the legisla- lated more than half their araies, while the ive assembly, the people can regulate this mat. repeated attempts of the rebels to transfer the ter according to their ideas of public daty and war to Northern soil have resulted always in private convenience. The regulation of the hamiliating failure. The Administration which abject is committed to them, and, as the law has accomplished so much under circumstances stands, they have power over it. If they say of so great difficulty and embarrassment, and taxes may be , paid in the national curreacy, which promises soon to give the final blows to the courts will so adjudge, and if they say other. the accursed rebellion, appeals to us for sup-

wise, then otherwise must it be. Again, "does port at this election. A vote for Henderson is he unlearned pundit of the Review nuder. a vote to support that Administration, and through it the Government. A vote for Kelly As to the proper policy to be pursued, we is a vote to support the dangerous schemes of before closing, that the collection and expendi- States-the Joe. Lanes, the O'Mearas, the ure of the public revenue is a means by which T'Vaulte, and the Kellys of Oregon-who ena large amount of money of some kind is kept deavor to hoodwink and deceive the people by a circulation, and thereby given a general artfully drawn resolutions, but invariably

redit and corrency. For this reason we want abandon the cance of the Nation whenever the State of Oregon to so regulate this subject. their votes are required to give it encourageas to give the national currency the benefit of ment and support. the operation. As a constituent part of the The copperhead orators and newspapers American nation-irrevocably bound by its ob. how! over the vast expenditures necessarily igations and wedded to its fate for weal or woe incurred in supporting our armics, they are -we think, on grounds of patriotism, not to ay self-interest, that it is our daty so to do .-- tution to punish rebels or to frustrate their

Such considerations as these may not influence schemes, they magnify our reverses, the beile the Review or the party whose cause it adea. our victories, they ridicule our armies, and cates, but they are none the less cogent with us, they land our enemies. We plead the cause One word as to our motive in writing these of the Government for its own sake-because articles. Beyond the public good and the dis. it is the cause of law, of justice, of order, of

JO LANE.

A LAST APPEAL. We had hoped that we were done with this One week from to-day the voters of Oregon of the question would seem to be sufficient .- will again be called on to declare at the ballot old traiter. When he returned from Wash-The laws of this State regulating the payment how, for the pullicy advocated by one or the lagton, in 1861, to the State he had so sham of taxes, were passed before the introduction of other of the two parties into which they are fully misrepresented, and the constituency the national currency, and consequently with- divided. There is no alternative-no third whose sentiments he had catraged, he should out having it in contemplation. In no one in- candidates to support, and thus dedge the main with dread of arrest and punishment for his stance do they directly declare what kind o issue. The vote then given will, so far as this infamous treason, to the retirement of his patch oney shall be receivable for taxes, whether State can do it, either strengthen the Federal of black mud in the Umpqua hills, and ther t shall be gold, silver, copper, or paper. In Government and weaken the Rebellion, or it loathed by the loyal masses, and gnawed with ne instance-that is the payment of the State will strengthen the Rebeilion and weaken the remorse of conscience and defeated ambition revenue proper-it is fairly implied that they Federal Government. It will thrill with joy avoiding the gaze of houst men, he remained ust be paid by the tax-payer in gold coin, be- every patriot heart and nerve to renewed ef- until the people were about to forget, in eagerause the tax-receiver is required to pay them fort and courage every brave soldier who is ness to crush more dangerous because mor to the State Treasurer in gold coin, which would fighting for the Union, Government, and Free- active traitors, that so vile an one as old Jo. dom, or it will whisper encouragement and Lane had ever existed. But it appears that confidence to every traitor and pirate who is emboldened by the fordicarance which has

In the new state of things, the law became seeking the destruction of our national life. been shown bim, and mistaking contempt for The ultimate issue of this war is no longer indifference, he has lately crawled out to sprew doubiful, and the time is, we trust, not far dis- his venemous treason upon the public. That it was allowed to remain so after the ex- tast when law and order will prevail over three or four speeches he has made lately, he igoncy arose, was the fault, not of the courts. treason and discord, but the time when these shows that repentance has been no part of his out of the legislative assembly, which ought to results shall be effected, depends in a great work in his retirement. An open and avowed nave enacted a law to regulate the subject measure upon the vote of next Monday. A sympathizer with Jeff. Davis and the Confedwith certainty. Yet, in this state of oncer- vote for Henderson, is a vote to give the Gov- eracy from the first, he is so lost to shame that tainty, the law had to be administered, and erament a hearty carnest support, and make he does not hesitate to avew that sympathy

He re-affirms, upon every occasion, his infamous speech of March 2, 1861-the doctrine "peace on any terms," provided these terms may not forget the declarations which this chief upon the floor of the Senate on 2d of March. 1861, forty days after Jeff Davis had left the Senate to assume the head of the rebe government, we make a few extracts from this speech. After auoting-as do the Oregon secessionists in this caupaign-the Kentucky resolutions of 1798-'99, and applaading their sentiment, he says :

Here Mr. Jefferson assets that a State aggrieved shall judge not only of the mode but the measure of redress. Is this treason I if the measure of redress extend to recession, how not the Senator from Ten-nessee [Andy Johnson] do less than denomice the great aposite of liberty-or Mr. Jefferson has been called-a trainer? We commend this paragraph to the consid-

eration of those democratic orators and newstions do not teach secession. Their great light and leader is fearfully wrong if they do not .--

and leader is fearfully vrong if they do not.— But again no says: I think, for the sake of consistency with all my pust professions as a denorm, I not bond to respect the declared will of the systemic states which for reasons atticationy to thussive have accoded from the Union, and established a separate and a dependent Government. Windower has chosen now a we been which compelled them to respect the expression of their soversign with, and I heavily enrobate the policy of attempting to thwart that will under the pretence of "pausiding treason" and "wforcing the lines."

He then quotes Madison and Hamilton, Jef ferson and Webster, in defence of the right of secession and attempts to show that, although Jackson once, held to the doctrine that "coernave already expressed our views, and do not copperhead politicians-the Woods, the Sey- cion" might be tolerated in case of an attempt rish now to repeat them. But we may say, monrs, the Vallandighams of the Eastern to destroy the government, "his opinions afterwards underwent a radical change," and he "would never have struck a blow," he never "would have fired a gun."

> The Democrat and Review are continually quoting these eminent statesmen to show there is no secession in the resolutions of 1798-'99. What can they say to these positions of their acknowledged leader ?

Referring to the arch-traitor who was then at the head of the rebellion, he says;

attends to make a set traiter. Mr. President, I have no works to express my contends for any mouth of apply such a term to such a marcus JEFERS & DAVIS dEFFERST DAVIS a testical. Treasus applies to this He, the purcest and bravest of patricis. He fought for his flag and country when the sewards and pol trooms that now dare villify him were upfing at home. He will live glorious in history when they are earth and forgotten.

Every voter in Oregon ought to read the whole of this speech before election day. may be found in the Congressional Globe for 1861, Part 2, page 1342. It is full of justifieation for the seceding States, full of denial of the right of the government to do anything to prevent secession and disruption, full of laudations of southern traitors, but has never a word of condemnation for the tellwon, nor even an expression of Tegret that the governmerit to which he, of all other men, owed so much was about to be destroyed. It see thes with treason-rank, vile, outspoken treasonfrom end of it to the other, and it is a most re markable instance of the over liberality of our form of governmant, that such a speech, from one largely a recipient of its bounty, was tolerated, and the offender allowed to go unpun

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

At the election now near at hand, the misdi-rected zeal of not over scruppions partizans At the election now under a mark as the rest of not over scruptions partizates will probably lead to offers of vones from many who are not legally entitled to the privilege. It is the duty of the judges of election to denide, where any question is raised, who are entitled to vote and who are not. They are made by the law, the custodians of the right of freemen -justly styled the palladium of our libertiesand it is equally their duty to carefully see that the will of the people is not thwarted by the INDEPENDENT TICKET IN MULTNOMAH. introduction of illegal votes, and to guarantee

to every person who is entitled, the right to the full and untrammeled expression of his choice. The right to yete may be said to be, under

own, forfeited that right. But the manner of exercising that right is necessarily prescribed, guarded and limited by legislation, to prevent its abase.

To the Constitution and laws of the State. therefore, we must refer, to ascertain who can of right claim to exercise the elective franchise. and to whom it is necessary to refuse the privdege.

The Constitution has the following provia ions upon this subject, Art. II, Sec. 2 :

ions upon this subject, Art. II, Sec. 2: In all elections not otherwise provided for low this Constitution, every white mile citizen of two United Sistes, of the age of twenty-one years and up wards, who shall have resided in the State during to six mediation mediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a sitteen of the United States, one year preceding such election, con-formably to the laws of the United States on the sub-ject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all chection authorized by law. Size: 3. No idiot or imame person shall be entitled to the privileges of an election, and the privilege of an obscion, shall be forfeited by conviction of any trime which is pumiabable by imprisonment in the peniten-tiary.

which is punishable by imprisonment in the peniten-tiary. See, 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by rea-son of his presence or absence while in the service of the United States, or of the high sens, nor while a student of any Seminary of learning, nor while kept in any almaborae, or other arylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison. SEC, 5. No soldier, seminan or marine, * shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same * nor have the right to vote.

Sections 6, 7 and 9, prohibit negroes, chinamen and mulattoes, alt who have offered bribes, and all who have been principals or seconds in

duels, from voting. Section 17, says that,

All qualified electors shall vote in the election pre-eluct in the soluty where they may reside, for commy efficient, and in any county in the State for State offi-errs.

Since the organization of the State government, the Legislature has omitted to pass laws regulating elections, and the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature are now in force .-Au examination of these shows that white male citizens over twenty-one years of age, who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such.

"And have resided six months in the Territory (now State] and fifteen days in the county where they offer to yote."

such onth, his vote en by evidence satisfactory to a unjority of the judges that he does not possess the qualifications of an else-

ence be recorded as a "rejected voter," that in case of after contest, if it appear that the particles cered in their decision, he may have the henefit of his vite. If it appear, after a man

the law, the custodians of the right of freemen the law upon this important point, and if, by a to express their decisions through the ballot box study of the subject, all who are entitled to study of the subject, all who are entitled to devotion his crowd of listeners. He explained vote are permitted to do so, and illegal voting away to the satisfaction of every one the slan. is prevented, one object will be attained.

nees of Multioniah county. The copperhead convena Republican form of government, inherent in tion, on the 21st usts, adjourned without making any news foreman who has not, by some act of his nominations, having first endersed the platform of the Albany Democratic Convention, and passed the follow-ing resolution, reported by L. F. Mosher :

ing resolution, reported by L. F. Mosher : Resolved, That while we as democrats are not wil-ling to scorifice our organization or identify, as demo-crats we deem it due to the best interest of all concern-ed, at the coming election to make no nominations for county officers, but in woting will select those whom we deem must explaible and houses, regardless of ques-tions of party policy.

cile or silence the refractory individuals who were not satisfied with their share of the expected spoils, and on Saturday last the procious brood was hatched. Here it

from fifteen to eighteen hundred persons-not less than the former, and possibly exceeding the latter. The Copperheads were hugely dis-gusted, and well they might be, for reasons I will give next week. JOSEPH SAUNDERS, Sec'y.

LETTER FROM GOV. GIRBS.

ROSEBURG, May 24, 1864. ED. STATESMAN-I have met Gen. Lane three times in debate. He boldly advocates the right of secresion, and says in these words. that he would not take back his speech of March 24, 1861, made in the United States Senate, "for a million dollars." The evidence accomplates, showing that the

democratic party of to day is in fall sympathy ness to poker, and his paying greenbacks where he with the rebellion. Should this democration had collected coin, with the very strong suspicious of party succeed in the North, it would not be ig before the "stars and bars" would take

> for the Union ticket as it did at the last election. In haste, yours, &c.

A. C. GIBBS.

MARRIED.

On the 22d load, by Rev. J. D. Driver, in Benton County George Statherry, of Lane county and Must Elizabeth & Lawrence, of Ecuton, On the 2d Inst., by Rev. J. Harrill, Mr. Cyrus P. Gleason, of Chekanias county, and Miss Amanda A. Bonney, of Ma-

of Checkanias county, and Miss Amanda A. Bonney, or As-rion county. At Otympia, W. T., by Rev. Mr. Butledge, Mr. John Dick-son, of Victoria, W. L. and Miss Baaan L. Dickson, Iaie of

DIED.

In San Francisco, May 5, Walter B. san of T. T. Eyre, of

worm to. Say 16. If any person so offering to vote shall like prov-methods, like vote shall be received, unless it to prov-methods, like does not possess the qualifications of an elec-or in which case a majority of said judges are mather-of the innerted Baker. In joint converting, but and below of said backwerk wherever haves. The does not passes the qualification of an other in the does not passes the qualification of an other in the does not passes the qualification of an other intervel dual there. In plot correction, he presentation is the does not passes the qualification of qualification qualification of qualification of qualification of qualification of qualification of qualification q

ALL DAIL, AMPTY.

Fo. STATUSMAN: The Union citizens of Ynohill county had a grand raily at Amity on

der so often repeated by Copperheads concern-ing the Greenbuck decisions-showed the in-justice of imputing to Judges a selfish purpose Certain individuals, whe have professed devotion to the Union cause and party, have combined with the copperheads to bring out a mongrel "independent" licket, with which to defeat the regular Union nomisimilar decisions-said that he was willing and hoped that the Legislature would make them receivable for taxes by statute. He then ad-dressed himself to the particitism of his heavers -he spoke with singular fervor of our glorious country, of its pact history, its present struggle and fotore destiny. His hearers were entranced

by the magic power of his cloquence, while the friends of the Conthieverney slank away to their holes. News had just been received of the splendid

ions of party policy. The copperhead leaders thus extended an invitation o the sore heads who had failed in their desperate ef-fight. The news of this battle, and of its mulforts to carry the Union convention in the interest of one or two obnoxions individuals. The process of incu-lation then commenced, and after a week of diligent cancusing in the whiskey saloous and other dark places of Portland, the managers adroitly contrived to recom-Sanitary Commission. The multitude was variously estimated at

1s: For Sheriff, Robert J. Ladd : Representatives, Amory Hidbrock, E. W. Tracy, Orville Robey : Treasurer, W. P. Doland : Commissioners, H. W. Corbett, John C. Carson : Assesser, J. W. Going : Corner, Dr. C. El-wert : Sourceyor, C. W. Barrage : School Superinten-dent, G. H. Atkinson. Tet us dissect it. Bob. Ladd—whom every body house the deat.

knows-is first. He is the present sheriff, and was a frantic candidate for renomination before the Union Convention. He participated in every Union primary meeting in Portland, and probably did more hard work, and treated to more bad whiskey, during the six months preceding the County Convention, than any other candidate in Portland ever did. But some ugly stories about his fondness for drinks and prone

remarkable for anything but his copporhead notions of "sympathy with the South." He represented Clackamas county in the Legislature many years ago, and was distinguished there for stapidity and blind devo- George tion to regular democracy. In 1862, he ran on the copperhead ticket in Multhomah for County Judge, and

didate E. W. Tracy is a business man, said to have "ne E. W. Tracy is a business man, said to have "no E. W. Tracy is a business man, said to have "no politics, but strong copperined tendencies." He is considered a smart business man and very affable gen: Sporte, by Rev. C. Sporte, all of Linn county.

Base 1 and fifteen days in the county where they offer to vote.
State 1 and fifteen days in the county where they offer to vote.
The entitled to the privilege. By the same law, any person who doubts the right of an other to vote, may challenge.
The following sections point out the course to be pursued in this event:
State, 16. If any person difficult to vote shall be any lefter a finite to the same to the point of the course to be pursued in the scale in the device shall be in any person who doubts the right of a scale scale of the line of the lin

the genuineness of his loyalty, defeated him, and he at once because an independent randidate. He may have ence been thereit by some housest enough to be Sheriff Fellow-citizens : Do your duty ; it is plain. once because an independent calmonics in to be Sheriff Douglas county will give as large a majority Douglas county will give as large a majority that the of an important county, but that idea is pretty thor-oughly dispelled now. O. Risley, who tails the representative ficket is not

was hadly beaten by P. A. Marquam, the Union cau-

tleman, and was put in the middle of the ticket probably, in order that his good name might give respect-

tional currency, makes it a legal tender f debts. Of the power to pass this law, or the necessity for it, it is not necessary now to enquire. It is enough to say that we believe there was the most imperative necessity for it. and that the right is as unquestionably in Congrees as the power to levy taxes, borrow or coin money. To what obligations this law ex-tends and what it includes, is a question of construction. Does the word debts, as used in the law of Congress, include taxes assessed and levied by the enthority of a State? Or is it confined to obligations to pay money arising out of contract, express or implied? This is a Jaky al quastion, to be decided ultimately by the Suprema Lauren the United States .-The law of Congress, as the Constitution of the United States declares, is the supreme law of the land, any State law or constitution to the contrary nouwithstanding. No legislation of the State of Oregon can add to or impair the effect of this law. It is a law and binds as a nw, independent of the State, and by virtue of the supreme power that made it.

But the question of what the law meansas for instance schether it applies to the payment or discharge of mana levied by the State -is a matter of construction, a judicial question, to be determined by the courts-of the State first, and by the Supremo Court of the United States finally. In connection with this view of the case, to prevent misunderstanding, it may be well to mention another case, which also judicial, and must be determined by the same authority. Suppose it were settled that the language of the law of Congress did include the payment of State taxes, then the question would arise, has Congress the power to pass a law prescribing what a State shall rescive in payment of her taxes ! This question has not been judicially determined, so far as we know, and we simply state it and leave its decision to the future. The courts of Illiiois, California, and Oregon have all decided that the act of Congress does not include the payment of State taxes, and that it did not therefore attempt to make the National curcency a legal tender for such taxes. No court hat we know of has decided the contrary .-This is the fudicial question, in the decision of which we said "we acquiesce, indeed we do estion he soundness."

This being the state of the law so far as deed, the question of in what money should Sinte taxes be peid, is in no wise affected by the set of Congress, but remains purely and exclasively within the power and policy of the ate. How then does or can the State exer aise this power of regulating the payment of taxes 7 We answer, by 'aw-by legislative emotiment, passed by the law-making power, the legislative assembly, and not by the judg-ment of its courts or judicial power. And the exercise of this power, or rather how it should be exercised, we called, and we now repeat it, legislative question - a question for the legis. re, and not the courts. To retart its own tion, slightly altered to suit the ces of the case- does whe unlearned adit of the Review understand"!

It would seem impossible to make the matter leaver by argument. To unprejudiced minds. having my knowledge of the elementary prin-

nation of correct principles, we confess to freedom, of right. We regard all party so much of the charge of the Review, as as. schemes and measures with indignation and serts that we desire "to set the decisions" of the disgust. We have but one thought, one aim, Judges "right before the people," and we are sorry to add that we cannot return the compli-ment by imputing to the *Review* any such We would have but one party, and for that landable purpose. To set them wrong before party but one object-to support the constituted the people, in the hope to make "very efficient authorities in putting down the rebellion and thunder for the next election," seems to be the maintaining the Union. If the Union is prepainful labor" and unworthy motive of that served at all, it will be by the main strength of aprincipled sheet. Again, "does the unlearned the Federal Government. Nothing else cap undit of the Review understand"?

Some of our readers may think that we are letions couningly devised by venal doma wasting words in contating these hald and par. gogues, will not do it. Ahuse of the President to prevent their poisoning or perverting the support of the Administration, and through it ninds of the unwary or prejudiced. Such an the Government and its armies and navies can me, with even the limited circulation and do it.

doubtfal credence of the Review, is a moral Mr. Henderson is a gentleman whose charand pulitical agisance, which you must keep acter for integrity and purity has never been onstantly abating with the strong arm of truth, challenged. Unostentations in private life, his and the hammer of rightconsness, or it will very modesty commends him to those with come to get itself believed in some out of the. whom he is acquainted, while his sound logical way corner, to the rula of the poor, misguided arguments and lacid exposition of democratic soul who reads it. Again, and for the last sophistries, convince all who hear him of his time, "does the unlearned pundit of the Review ability. His earnest, pure, and unsellish paunderstand"?

POLK COUNTY.

The canvass in Polk is exciting. The coperheads are making desperate efforts to carry the county. There is no doubt that they have mported a large number of votes, and if free use of money, and auscrupulous frauds and falsehoods are sufficient, they will elect their ticket. In addition to their candidates, and the speakers imported from other counties, we observe that our old friend Fred Waymirethe old Apostle of Democracy - is stamping the county in their behalf. Old Fred used to well posted in politics, when we had mails carried acmi-occasionally on a cayuse herse. and thought if we heard from Washington in three or four months we were doing well -But these days of telegraphs and daily mails are too rapid for bim, and he has fallen as far behind in his politics as he is in astronomy .----

way from Misseuri to Oregon with a wagon, to \$1,065,082.50, which would be increased by and he knows that part of it is flat anyhore .- the sale of goods remaining on hand. The Bat in spite of the elequence and blapdish- most exciting feature of the fair was the sword ments of those few great lights of Polk county, contest. A sword valued at \$1000 was pot up lemocracy-Ben Hayden, McWaller, Old Wint- to be presented to the General who should retley, and Fred Wayning and in spite of the ceive the greatest number of votes for it, each hundred votes which they have attempted to vote to be accompanied with a dollar. Grant

 undred voters which they have attempted in port, we predict that the Union ticket will receive a handsome majority.
UNION MASS MEETING AT DALLAS.
The Union men of Polk have made arrangements for a mass meeting at Dallas on Sature day, June 4th. Judge Williams, Judge Boise, and other distinguished speakers will be present, and bountiful refreshments provided. A cordial invitation is extended to the loyal men in other counties to attend; we hope it will

meet with a cordial response.

save us. Party platforms, composed of reso-

tisan misrepresentations of the Review. But or of Congress will not do it. Sneers at the we think not. Ignoraut, lippent, and unsern, sometimes slow progress of the Federal arms dons journals and journelists are not without will not do it. Carping at every measure of influence-always baneful and permicicus-in the Administration will not do it. Threats of ished, ublic affairs, and they require constant watch. resistance or covert evasion of law will not do ing and exposure, in even the plainest cases, it. Nothing but firm, prompt, vigorous, hearty

triotism has never been questioned. Elevated by his high character above the level of ordi- vass, at Moores' Hall, on Tuesday evening candidates.

We support Honderson because his election entertained that all were surprised at the close joicings in every rebel camp, and exultations in every rebel heart, will vote for Kelly.

IP" The great Sanitary Pair at New York He says " the idea that the world is round is city closed Saturday evening, April 17th, after

SEND US THE NEWS.

Our friends in different parts of the State are quested to send us, at the earliest moment, the result of the election in their respective predincts.

THE LATEST .- We are again shead of all othor weekly papers in the State, with Eastern News by telegraph.

Fellow citizens! this man is the acknowledged leader of the copperheads, and is now stumping the State in support of Col. Kelly and the democratic party ! He is puffed and

lauded by the democratic press of the State ! Can we, then, believe that their professions of desire to maintain the Union, to put down the rebellion, or to punish traitors are anything more than sheer gammon-transparent guil traps to entch credulous cuters? Out upon such hypocrisy !

JUDGE WILLIAMS' SPEECH. Hon. George H. Williams delivered a most effective address upon the issues of the can-

nary politicians, he is beyond the reach of the last. Though the appointment was not known. venomous abuse which is often hesped upon except in the immediate vicinity of town, the Hall was well filled, and the audience so well

will sternly rebake the only party which has that the Judge had spoken over two hours .endeavored to destroy the Union because they The Judge, after showing that there could be were beaten at the ballot-box, and the only really but two parties-one for and the other party whose political victories have caused against the Government-established by sound Southern traitors to rejoice. We are willing argument, the fact that the present copperto forget all differences of former political head party of the State, notwithstanding the opinions in faithful, sincere effort to accomplish opinions of individual members, is a secession the salvation of our beloved country. Those party, and that its success would be aid and who agree and sympathize with us, will vote encouragement to the reliels now in arms with us. Those whose sympathies are with against the Nation. He then related the comthe party the success of which will cause re- mon assertion that the war was begun by the abolitionists for the extinguishment of sinvery. and proved that the Administration endeavor-

ed faithfally for two years to put down the rebellian without reference to slavery, and only all d-d nonsense." That he traveled all the a life of three weeks. The receipts amounted adopted measures against that institution when it became evident that it was a tower of strength to the rebels-indeed was over lenient and tender of that property which was their main reliance.

The whole speech, while conrieons and polite to those whom it handled severely, was replete with terse logical argument and full of unanswerable lacts. If it could be repeated in every precises and at every school house in the State before the election, the democratic vote would be lessened one-half.

"IT Mr. O'Meara' took occasion to say, very unnecessarily, in a speech at Scio on the 14th ustant, that he "thanked God that he had not a drop of loyal blood in his veins," and that he thought the word loyalty "ought to be stricken from the democratic vocabulary."-

There is not an idiat in Oregon so imbecile as to mistake O'Meara for a loyal citizen, and nobody suspects that the democratic party is otherwise than thoroughly dialoyal.

tor, in which case a majority of said judges are notion-ized to reject such voto, and if any person shall take such outh knowing it to be false, he shall be deemed

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