The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 11, 1865.

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

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POSITION.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication from our distinguished Senator, Judge Williams. In the absence of the President's Message, the printed conversation, which was had with Major Stearns, an old friend of the President, accompanied, as it is, with Judge Williams's testimony, is the best authority of what the President believes; and, on the questions treated of, it doubtless foreshadows the views of the Message.

The *Oregonian* will now assail Judge Williams, as it has been assailing the President.—The Union party of Oregon, however, will sustain both the President and our Senator, and let the *Oregonian* go the dogs, where it belongs. The *Oregonian* may cry "democratic antecedents" until it wears its last type to the "shoulder," yet the Union men of Oregon will not hesitate to endorse and sustain the President and our able Senator, as long as they see them sustained by such men as William H. Seward.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1865.

EDITOR STATESMAN—Dear Sir: Enclosed, please find the published report of a conversation with President Johnson. I have had several personal interviews with the President on the subject of reconstruction, and he has expressed to me substantially the same views.

Yours, truly, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1865.—I have just returned from an interview with President Johnson, in which he talked for an hour on the process of restoration of rebel States.

I remarked that the people of the North were anxious that the process of restoration shoule be thorough, and they wished to support him in the arduous work, but their ideas were confused by the conflicting reports constantly circulated, and especially by the present position of the Democratic party. It is industriously circulated in the Democratic clubs that he was going over to them. He laughingly replied: "Major, have you never known a man who for many years had differed from your views because you were in advance of him, claim them as his own when he came up to your stand-point?"

I replied, I have often. He said so have I, and went on: "*The democratic party finds its old position untenable, and is coming to ours.* If it has come up to our position, I am glad of it. You and I need no preparation for this conversation; we can talk freely on this subject, for the thoughts are familiar to us. We can be perfectly frank with each other." He then commenced with saying that the States are in the Union, which is whole and indivisible.

"Individuals tried to carry them out, but did not succeed, as a man may try to cut his throat and be prevented by the bystanders: and you cannot say he cut his throat because he tried to do it.

"Individuals may commit treason and be punished, and a large number of individuals may constitute a rebellion and be punished as traitors. Some States tried to get out of the Union and we opposed it, honestly, because we believed it to be wrong; and we have succeeded in putting down the rebellion. The power of those persons who made the attempt has been crushed, and now we want to restore the State Governments, and have the power to do it. The State institutions are prostrated, and they must be taken up and adapted to the progress of events. This cannot be done in a moment. We are making very rapid progress.

"We must not be in too much of a hurry; it is better to let them reconstruct themselves than to force them to it; for if they go wrong, the power is in our hands and we can check them at any stage, to the end, and oblige them to correct their errors; we must be patient with them. I did not expect to keep out all who were excluded from the amnesty, or even a large number of them, but I intended to let them sue for pardon, and so realize the enormity of the crime they had committed.

"You could not have broached the subject of equal suffrage at the North seven years ago, and we must remember that the changes at the South have been more rapid, and they have been obliged to accept more unpalatable truth than the North has; we must give them time to digest a part, for we cannot expect such large affairs will be comprehended and digested at once. We must give them time to understand their new position.

"I have nothing to conceal in these matters, and have no desire or willingness to take indirect courses to obtain what we want.

"Our Government is a grand and lofty structure; in searching for its foundation we find it rests on the broad basis of popular rights. The elective franchise is not a natural right, but a political right. I am opposed to giving the States too much power, and also to a consolidation of power in the central government.

"If I interfered with the vote in the rebel States, to dictate that the negro shall vote, I might do the same thing for my own purposes in Pennsylvania. Our only safety lies in allowing each State to control the right of voting by its own laws, and we have the power to control the rebel States if they go wrong. If they rebel, we have the army and can control them by it, and, if necessary, by legislation also. If the General Government controls the right to vote in the States, it may establish such rules as will restrict the vote to a small number of persons, and thus create a central despotism.

"My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee.

"There I might try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first, those who had served in the army; those who could read and write, and perhaps a property qualification for others, say $200 or $250.

"It will not do to let the negroes have universal suffrage now; it would breed a war of races.

"There was a time in the Southern States when the slaves of large owners looked down upon non-slaveholders because they did not own slaves the more slaves their masters owned, the prouder they were; and this has produced hostility between the mass of the whites and the negroes.

The outrages are mostly from non-slaveholding whites against the negroe, and from the negro upon the non-slaveholding whites.

"The negro will vote with the late master, whom he does not hate, rather than with the non-slaveholding white, whom he does hate. Universal suffrage would create another war, not against us, but a war of races.

"Another thing. The Government is the freest and best on the earth, and I feel sure is destined to last; but to secure this we must elevate and purify the ballot. I for many years contended at the South that slavery was a political weakness, but others said it was political strength; they thought we gained three-fifths representation by it; I contended that we lost two-fifths.

"If we had no slaves we should have had twelve Representatives more, according to the then ratio of representation by States, not districts, and the State apportions by districts.

"Many years ago I moved in the Legislature that the apportionment of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters.

"The apportionment is now fixed until 1872; before that time we might change the basis of representation from population to qualified voters. North as well as South, and in due course of time the States, *without regard* to color, might extend the elective franchise to all who possessed certain mental, moral, or such other qualifications as might be determined by an enlightened public judgment."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

After putting in type the conversations of the President with Judge Williams and others, to be found in another column, the telegraph brings the following synopsis of President Johnson's first annual Message:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President's Message to Congress to-day says that the resistance to the General Government having exhausted itself, the first question was, whether the territories within the limits of the States which attempted to secede should be held as conquered territories under military authority emanating from the President; but he considers that the military government established for an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the suppression of discontentment, would have divided the people into vanquishers and vanquished, and envenomed their hatred rather than restored their affection. The new theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. States cannot permit treason in the individual citizens who may have committed treason in the attempt to secede and place their States in a condition where their functions were suspended but not destroyed; but if any State refuses to perform its office, there is more necessity that the General Government should maintain its authority, and as soon as practicable, resume and exercise all its functions. On this principle, had he acted and gradually and quietly, by almost imperceptible steps sought to restore the rightful authority of the General Government and of States. To that end, provisional Governors were appointed. All parties engaged in the late terrible conflict, must work in harmony was not too much to ask; that on the one side the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the discords of the past into oblivion, and that on the other hand, the evidence of security in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution. This amendment being adopted, it would remain for the States to resume their places in two branches of Congress, and thereby complete the work of restoration. The President says he has no authority to make freedmen electors; that remains with the States. They can decide whether it is to be adopted at once or introduced gradually with conditions. Good faith, however, requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and property, the right to labor and reap the first return of their labor. The President says that it will be his constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations. He thinks all of them are animated by the same disposition. The accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was an unjustifiable act. Great Britain cannot be justified. She built ships, furnished men and material of war to the insurgents. Justification for this cannot be sanctioned before the tribunal of the world. At the same time he does not advise at present, an attempt at redress by acts of legislation. The future friendship between the two countries must rest on a basis of mutual justice. We have wisely forborne as became the propagandists of Republicanism, but it would be a cause of great calamity to them, and breach a good government, should any foreign power challenge the American people to its defense against foreign interference. He relies on the wisdom and justice of those powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time.

The Union party of Oregon will enthusiastically endorse this Message. It has the ring of the true metal. John Bull is to be brought to terms. Good. The question of reconstruction is treated with the views of an able statesman. In publishing this synopsis, the *Oregonian* says not a word. Afraid to speak, that paper sings dummy and plays the owl. The *Oregonian* cannot conceal its hostility to the President and Cabinet. Its editor is doubtless preparing a huge "essay" to prove that President Johnson is not sound, that he once voted a democratic ticket, and is therefore not to be trusted.

THE OREGONIAN.—The Legislative reports prevent us from paying that attention to the *Oregonian* this week that we intended. We shall make up the neglect in future numbers. We hope, also, by the time the Legislature adjourns, to be able to name the real author of the lies and slanders which the *Oregonian* has been peddling out for the past three weeks.—We expect to be able to name the man who concocted the lie published in the *Oregonian*, entitled, "The State Made Up," and the lie "that the *Statesman* was in favor of breaking up the Union party," and that other lie, "that the *Statesman* favors the re-election of Senator Nesmith." While the *Oregonian* has given currency to these slanders to the extent of its ability, we do not altogether hold that paper responsible for them. It may have a candidate for the Senate, who imagines his prospects advanced by this war on the *Statesman*. With him we will have no quarrel. He can make all the war upon us that he desires. While we think that it will do him no good, we are quite confident it will do us no harm. We have sought no controversy with him, nor his organ, the *Oregonian*. We have told the truth in everything we have stated in this controversy about the State Printing, and the *Oregonian* has admitted it, not only in its columns, but also by its *silence*. We have adhered strictly to the truth in every other matter stated about that paper, and it *has not dared to contradict any statement we have yet made*. And if men can't stand the truth, it is not our fault. Upon the other side, the *Oregonian* has dealt wholly and entirely in falsehood; and of this it has been repeatedly told, and it dare not repel the charge. The following, taken from its leader of Thursday last, is a fair sample of the brazen-faced and outrageous falsehoods with which its columns have teemed. Speaking of our articles published some time ago on the "disbandment of the Democratic party," the *Oregonian* refers to them as follows:

—"its late articles on the 'disbandment of the Union party'"—

putting the words "disbandment of the Union party" in quotation marks, and thereby asserting that we had actually published editorials, not only with that object, but with those very words at the head of the article, as the title thereof. For such a glaring and unnecessary falsehood, there can be no palliation, excuse, or justification, offered by any fair man, and much less by any Union man. In all our journalistic experience, we have never yet found a man so lost to truth and common decency, as to add to a gross misrepresentation of his opponent's views the greater offense of garbling his words and forging new and false titles of his articles, and publishing them as genuine, until we struck this fellow of the *Oregonian*. We have never yet known a Copperhead editor, in Oregon or elsewhere, resort to such base acts to oppose a Union opponent, and we do not believe there is one of them that will. The reputation of truthful gentlemen may be of no consequence to the editors of the *Oregonian*, and we presume that it is not; but with the members of the press up this way a higher standard is maintained.

THIS STORMY WEATHER.—Gentlemen who desire to provide against the effects of this stormy werther with comfortable gloves, flannels, ready made clothing, &c., will find a large variety at the store of Breyman Bros., Moores' Block.

OPENING OF CONGRESS.—Congress has met and organized. Colfax was re-elected Speaker. No members from seceding States have yet been admitted.

NESMITH AND THE "OREGONIAN."

"Regarding Gen. McClellan as an honest man and a patriot I should prefer to see him elected. I think he would be surrounded by more capable and honest advisers than those to whom Mr. Lincoln looks for support and advice. The administration of McClellan would be more in accordance with my views than Mr. Lincoln's has been. It is a shame that a country so abounding in resources should have its men and means wasted by maladministration as ours have been. The futility of prosecuting the war for the purpose of abolishing slavery is becoming more apparent every day; and many friends of the Administration are willing to give up the contest in despair. I desire the election of McClellan because I believe his influence will be more potent for peace or war than that of his competitor."—*Nesmith's Milwaukie Letter.*

And after that letter was published all over the country, the *Oregonian* gives Nesmith the following notice:

"PERSONAL.—Hon. J. W. Nesmith, United States Senator from Oregon, may be expected upon the arrival of the steamer from Oregon City this afternoon. Mr. Nesmith has ever been a warm and energetic supporter of Mr. Lincoln's measures for putting down the rebellion. Having been favorable to the most vigorous war measures, and been willing to go farther, even, in that direction than the President, he may sometimes have seemed to differ with the Administration, but that, if a fault, was one 'leaning to virtue's side.'"—*Oregonian.*

A short time before this notice of Nesmith, the *Oregonian* gave Ben Harding a better notice even than it did to Nesmith. When Hon. J. R. M'Bride returned, the *Oregonian* gave him the cold shoulder—never noticed him at all.

However, there is nothing surprising in this, when we reflect that the *Oregonian* employs three Copperhead editors, keeping one of them to write editorials, and will have none but Copperheads to work on the State printing.—That is the way the *Oregonian* supports the Union party. The Union party might as well have elected O'Meara or Malone State Printer, as little Pittock, for all the good it has done the Union party.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Our Reporter will give something of the debate on this important question. We greatly regret that our columns will not permit us to give the debate in full. In the Senate, Mr. Chrisman opened the discussion against the amendment. Mr. Chrisman is a Union man, and how he could bring his mind up to the point of opposing the constitutional abolition of slavery, after the events of the past four years, we are totally unable to understand. We fear Mr. Chrisman has not read the papers.

Judge Pyle, of Union county, replied to Chrisman in an able and unanswerable argument for the amendment. Judge Grim, of Marion, followed in a splendid speech against the advocates of slavery generally; dissecting the arguments against the Amendment, and showing, from the history and acts of all the Southern politicians in the Democratic party, that it was *slavery* that repudiated the Constitution, and that now neither pro-slavery men or slave-holding States had any right to object to anything that the people chose to do with slavery.

Mr. Curl, of Linn, made a speech against the amendment, on the basis of State rights. Mr. Donnell, of Wasco, replied, begging with the three opponents, for God's sake and common decency, not to disgrace themselves forever by voting against this Amendment. He considered his vote in favor of it the grandest and best act of his life. Senator Frazer, of Polk, closed the discussion with an eloquent appeal for the Amendment, depicting with deeply stirring words the terrible horrors of human slavery. He spoke from actual observation, and his vehement denunciation of the "sum of all villainies" called out a round of applause. The vote was then taken—thirteen in favor and three against—and the result announced in the midst of applause and demonstrations of joy.

In the House, Mr. Thornton, of Benton, opened the discussion with a careful speech in favor of the amendment, of considerable length. He was followed by Mr. Cox, in opposition, and then the discussion became general, interesting and very exciting. We cannot notice all the speeches *pro* and *con*. The discussion was kept up from seven o'clock in the evening until two next morning. Dr. Bowlby made *the* speech of the evening, a report of which will appear in the next issue. Able speeches were made in favor of the amendment by Messrs. Cartwright, Wakefield, Hogue, Gillette, McCartney, Parker, Callison, Tate and McCornack—the speakers frequently bringing down the house with rounds of applause. Mr. McCartney was especially happy in pungent hits at the Copperhead opposition. They will remember him with extreme disgust.

A GROSS AND OUTRAGEOUS FORGERY.—The *Oregonian* has published and commented upon what purports to be a speech of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, the principal point in which was to prove that the financial policy of the United States is in a very unsound and dangerous condition. When we read the pretended speech, we could not believe that it truly reported the Secretary, and we then even doubted its genuineness, never having heard of the Secretary making speeches. Since then, Judge Kelsay of Corvallis has written us a letter ably dissecting the matter, and comparing the pretended speech with the Secretary's letter to Thompson Campbell of San Francisco, and showing fully the published speech is "bogus." (We would publish Judge Kelsay's letter if we had room.) The San Francisco *Flag* has also investigated the matter, and has succeeded in tracing this bogus speech to an anonymous correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. It is evidently a base forgery, gotten up in Wall street to raise the price of gold.

VOTE OF FORT KLAMATH.—The boundary between this and Grant county should be changed so as to include Fort Klamath in Jackson county. Hon. Jacob Wagner, our Senator, passed through town on Tuesday last, on his way to Salem. He informed us that he would introduce a bill to change the boundary between Grant and Jackson counties so as to include in Jackson the waters of Klamath river, Lost river and all their tributaries, branches and lakes.

This bill ought to pass because there are nearly one hundred Union voters at Fort Klamath who have been *quasi* deprived of the right of suffrage at our two last elections. It is at least two hundred and fifty miles from this post to Canyon City, the county seat of Grant county, while it is only about ninety from Jacksonville to Fort Klamath. A large portion of the soldiers at the Fort are volunteers from this county, and cannot vote for county officers in any other.

Give us the vote of Fort Klamath, and we will clean out the Copperhead Anti Johnson Democracy of this county at the next June election by a handsome majority.—*Sentinel.*

We hope to be able to report the passage of the proposed bill, before this paper goes to press. At the last election there were sixty or seventy votes at Fort Klamath, who belonged in Jackson County, and who would have been in Jackson County and voted there, but for the interference of certain gentleman, and would have voted the Union ticket, and saved Jackson County to the Union cause. But another, and entirely sufficient reason, for making the proposed change, is the fact that, as present situated, the people at Fort Klamath are deprived of the benefits of civil law, being too far removed, and separated from the balance of county Wasco, by an Indian country, virtually preventing the transaction of civil business wite the county seat. Fort Klamath, properly belongs to Jackson, and all its business connections and relations are with Jacksonville.

ATTANUM VALLEY.—This valley lies north of the Columbia river, and is said to be a very desirable section for stock raising. The Mountaineer states that arrangements have been made to have the land in it surveyed.

UPPER COLUMBIA MINES.—These new mines are attracting a good deal of attention. The gold is fine, and some claims are paying several ounces to the hand.

New York, Nov. 26.—A complete list of the rebel cruisers and the vessels destroyed by them, has been prepared by secretary of the American Ship Masters Association, and published. Altogether there were 20 of these pirate vessels whose course commenced in June, 1861, by the sailing of the steamer Savannah from Charleston, and ended 6th of the present month, by the arrival of the Shenandoah at Liverpool. These cruisers destroyed and captured 275 merchant vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of nearly a million tons, which they either burned or sunk.

The *Herald* says: A session of the U. S. Circuit Court, with either Chief Justice Chase or Judge Underwood presiding, has been ordered to commence at Norfolk, Va., to-morrow. It is thought by some that his business will be the trial of Jeff. Davis.

LINN COUNTY ALL RIGHT.—The late Charter election in Albany was made a test of strength by both parties. Straight tickets were nominated on both sides, and the town actively canvassed. The Democrats claimed to have the votes, but when they were counted out the Democracy was distanced in the race. The Democrats think they are huge on a "rally" but the Union boys always take them in. We are under obligations to the *Journal* office for a most laughable illustrated extra containing the news.

STEAMING TO THE NORTH.—Capt. Len White has launched his new steamer on the upper Columbia. It is named the Forty Nine, and will ply on the Columbia, from Fort Colville to points North and Eastward on the Columbia some three hundred miles, passing from American into British Territory.

MORE SILVER.—A great discovery of silver ore is reported to have been made in Jackson county. The editor of the Reporter thinks that the ore found is tin ore. A private letter states, "A great discovery of silver here. It is reported that the mountain between the forks of Jackson creek is one solid chunk of silver ore, with here and there a streak of pure gold." Pretty good.

☞Speaking of the *Oregonian's* position on the suffrage question, the Corvallis *Gazette* says:

"The *Oregonian's* position on the negro suffrage question is somewhat singular. It finds fault with others for opposing it, and substantially denies that it has any opinion on either side of the question. We cannot see that the question of enfranchising negroes is a practicable one in Oregon at the present time, and efforts to agitate it and put it in issue are impolitic and unnecessary. If all the other States choose to allow negroes to vote, it is simply none of our business. While it is now entirely unnecessary to discuss the question, we cannot see why men agitate it without taking one side or the other."

☞Resolutions adopted by the National Division Sons of Temperance of North America, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln, the beloved and honored chief magistrate of the United States, was assassinated in the very hour when all good men everywhere had learned to love and honor him for his wisdom, virtue, honesty, integrity, love of humanity, and fear of God: and whereas much of his power of endurance under the weight of a nation's woes, his fidelity to principle, and his purity of character, were attributable to his temperate and abstemious life, furnishing to the world an illustrious example of the value of the cardinal principles of our Order:

Resolved, That the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in everlasting remembrance by all who love liberty and hate oppression. That one of the brightest pages of human history ever written for the admiration and instruction of mankind, will be that which records the temperance, patience, humility, fidelity, forgiving spirit, endurance, hopefulness, integrity, trust in God, heroism, love of liberty, hatred of oppression, confidence in the overthrow of wrong and in the establishment of right, and the pure and blameless life, of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That no State, no Nation, no Generation, has a right to appropriate to itself the exclusive honor of furnishing such a benefactor—that we recognize him as a gift of God to the race of man, and all have a right to cherish his memory, emulate his virtues, and claim him as the model of private and public worth.

OWYHEE QUICKSILVER.—Too bad, but the truth has been revealed by assays in New York. Owyhee Cinabar Yields nothing but iron.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Board of Directors of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company have elected the following officers for the next year: Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, President; S. G. Reed, Esq., Vice President; Theod. Wygant, Secretary. Capt. Ainsworth, prior to the election of Col. J. S. Ruckle, was President of the Company from its organization.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Frank R. Stewart has become editor of the *Oregon Reporter*.

COLORED SOLDIERS' RIGHTS.—Attorney General Speed, in a yet unpublished opinion upon the right of colored troops to the bounty granted to volunteers, decides that a slave owes paramount allegiance to the Government; that he is bound to fight for the Government against the public enemy—against his master, if a rebel; that such service to the Government of itself dissolves the relation of master and slave; that the relation once dissolved can never be restored, and that independent of any Act of Congress or proclamation of emancipation, the soldier of the loyal army is a freeman, and capable of contracting with the Government for pay and bounty, and without respect to color, fully entitled to all the benefits and rewards of the service, and is, therefore, entitled to the bounty offered by Congress to volunteers. This opinion puts the slaves of Kentucky, fugitives from the South and colored soldiers of the free States within the general provisions of the Acts of Congres concerning the volunteers and enlisted soldiers of the national armies.

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.—The New York *Times* asks whether it is not time that something was done to popularize the telegraph? The prices charged for the use of it, it says, are perfectly outrageous. On the continent of Europe one can send a message across the whole breadth of France for a franc (twenty cents), while the shortest dispatch from Albany to New York costs fifty cents. There is no excuse for this. It is the most profitable business in the country. All the lines are making enormous dividends, upon a capital of three, five and ten times the cost of the lines. There is no reason why the public should pay such outrageous prices for the service. The cost of working a telegraph is very small compared with a railroad or any thing else, yet the charges in proportion are much higher. This matter is beginning to command a good deal of public attention, and will command more unless a remedy be speedily applied.

THE FARMER'S BAROMETER.—Take a common glass pickle bottle, wide mouthed; fill it within three inches of top with water; then take a common Florence oil flask, removing the straw covering, and cleansing the flask thoroughly; plunge the neck of the flask as far as it will go, and the barometer is complete. In fine weather the water will rise into the neck of the flask even higher than the mouth of the pickle bottle, and in wet and windy weather it will fall to within an inch of the mouth of the flask. Before a heavy gale of wind, the water has been seen to leave the flask altogether at least eight hours before the gale came to its height. The invention was made by a German and communicated to a London Journal.

RIGBY'S DRUG STORE.—Strangers and visitors in Salem are invited to call and examine W. K. Rigby's fine store in Union block and see what Oregon can do in this line.

OBITUARY.—Death inflicted a deep wound upon this community in taking away Mrs. Ellen Boise. It will be long before her place is adequately filled. Always foremost in acts of benevolence and charity, devoted to religion, society's brightest ornament and most valued member, she will be missed and mourned by the unfortunate, the church, the social circle—by everybody.

The funeral services were had at the Congregational church, on last Friday.

CITY ELECTION.—The following named were elected last Monday: Mayor, Geo. A. Edes; Recorder, P. L. Willis; Marshal, W. S. Barker; Treasurer, Charles Uzafovage. Alderman, 1st ward, Jos. Holman, John F. Miller; 2d ward, A.J. Brown, J.W. Smith; 3d ward B. Strang, J.I.O. Nicklin; 4th ward, Preston Hamilton, Wesley Graves.

MORE ABOLITION STATES.—Both North Carolina and Alabama have ratified the Constitutional Amendment. In the North Carolina legislature there were only six dissenting votes, while in the Oregon Legislature there are seven. North Carolina appears from this test to be more unanimous for freedom than our State.

NEW CONVICTS.—Sheriff Gere, of Union county, brought down two convicts lately, a "greaser" and an American. One is sentenced for a term of three years for horse stealing, the other one year for assaulting a Chinaman.

☞Harry Langen, sometimes called "English Harry," has been sentenced to three years imprisonment from Benton county, for robbery, committed there in October.

BEECHER'S HELL.—The Rev. H. W. Beecher has taken the ground that the infernal regions are only a place of temporary punishment or purgatory. This is causing an alarming increase of sin. Hardened reprobates believe in Beecher, and declare they can stand any amount of "temporary" punishment if they can only have a good time temporally.

Last Call for Taxes.

THIRTY DAYS having expired since my visit to the Precincts for the purpose of collecting the TAXES, every one who has not paid is now liable to costs, which in many instances would amount to more than the taxes. I will yet allow until the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT without making costs, but, *positively*, after which time I will KNOW NO ONE, and charge all the law allows. Besides, I will not wait for you to come to see me, but will be around to see you at your expense. "A word to the wise is sufficient." SAM'L HEADRICK.
Salem, Nov. 27, 1865. Tax Collector Marion Co.

Horse Lost.

STRAYED from the undersigned at Oregon City on the 26th November last, one bay mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, star in her forehead, branded figure 4 on left hip. Seen last 13 miles from Oregon City on the Silverton road. Whoever will return said mare to W. B. Partlow, Oregon City, or to the undersigned, will be liberally rewarded.
Dec. 1, 1865w3pd40 E. W. FOLLETT.

PICTURES! PICTURES!
New Photographic Gallery!

S. E. GRAY, & CO. would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that they have opened a picture gallery (in the rooms formerly occupied by Kenyon), where they are prepared to take

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Photographic Visiting Cards.

And everything in their line from a large size down to Locket Breast Pin pictures. Everything executed in the best style.

Satisfaction Given or no Charge.

Terms reasonable. Up stairs, over Helm & Jackson's Drug Store, State street, Salem.

S. E. GRAY, & CO.,
Salem, Nov. 24, 1865—pd1m39

Notice of Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership as Wholesale and Retail Druggists. The firm will be known under the name and sign of Cox, Ladd & Co.

M. R. COX,
G. A. LADD,
L. C. WICKES.
Salem, Nov. 16, 1865.—w3:39.

MARBLE WORK.
A. J. MONROE.

DEALER in California, Vermont, and Italian MARBLES,

Monuments, Obelisks, Head and Foot Stones,
SALEM, OREGON.

Also, Mantles and Furniture Marble furnished to order. 39m6pd

LOST,

ON Saturday, 25th inst., a package of goods from a wagon, for Scio, Linn county, containing the following articles:
1 pair Green Blankets.
12 pounds Garibaldi killickinick tobacco.
A green paper box containing:
2½ dozen gents' linen shirt collars;
½ dozen gents' linen bosoms;
1¼ dozen ladies' leather belts.
Any person returning the said named articles to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.
F. LEVY, & CO.
Salem, Nov. 27, 1865.—39w3

Notice.

WE TAKE this method of informing our old patrons that we have sold our stock of merchandise to Messrs. F. Bartels and A. Breyman, who will continue the business at the old stand, under the style of F. Bartels & Co. Thankful for the generous patronage we have received at your hands, for the last thirteen years, we take pleasure in recommending our successors for a trial, feeling confident that they will deal justly and liberally with all who may favor them with patronage.
Salem, Nov. 15, 1865 J. H. & I. R. MOORES. 38tf

Referring to the above notice, we take pleasure in informing the public that we have established ourselves under the firm of F. Bartels & Co. to carry on a wholesale and retail business in general merchandise, and hope by good assortments, low prices, and strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of the custom.
F. BARTELS,
A. BREYMAN.
Salem, Nov. 15, 1865.

500 POUNDS OF FRESH FEATHERS
FOR SALE AT BREYMAN BROTHERS.

R.B. DALLAM. C.W. ARMES. G.W. ARMES.

ARMES & DALLAM,
Importers and Jobbers of
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BRUSHES, TWINES, CORDAGE, &c.
And Manufacturers of
California Pails, Tubs,
BROOMS, &c., &c.
Nos. 217 and 219 Sacramento street,
Between Front and Davis,
SAN FRANCISCO.
n34 m3m

Varnishes!

NOBLE & Hoar's American. Coach, Copal, Benzine, Damar, and Shellac Varnishes, at
oct9 MYERS, HUGHES, & CO.

Happiness or Misery;
THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES, on MARRIAGE, and its disqualifications: Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies that result from youthful follies, excess of maturity, or ignorance of Physiology and Nature's Laws.

These invaluable Lectures have been the means of enlightening and saving thousands, and will be forwarded FREE on receipt of Twenty-five Cents in postage stamps, by addressing "Secretary Pacific Museum of Anatomy and Science, Pine Street, San Francisco." [1yls]

☞Letter to be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.

Oil Painting.

PAULINE SHELTON, having taken lessons in LANDSCAPE and HEAD PAINTING of one of the best artists in San Francisco, proposes to give lessons in the same. Specimens to be seen at Montgomery's Picture Gallery. Will also color Photographs in oil or water colors. Salem, June 9.-y

WILLAMETTE ENCAMPMENT, No. 2, I.O.O.F.,

MEETS ON THE FIRST AND THIRD Friday Evenings of each month, at 8 o'clock, in their Hall, in Holman's Block. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
A. L. STINSON, C.P.

A. F. & A. M.

SALEM LODGE No. 4 holds its regular communications on the second and fourth Fridays in each month. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
T. H. Cox, Sec'y. 51tf A. McCALLEY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

CHEMEKETA LODGE, No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening, at its hall in Holman's Building. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
J. Q. Wilson, R Secretary. J. R. MOORES, N. G. 4tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A preparation uniting
PURE OLD ESSENCE OF RYE,
With all the recognized Tonic, Laxative and Anti-Bilious REMEDIES OF ART AND NATURE.

Protective Properties.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fever, Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and the Bowels—Steadies the Nerves and tends to Prolong Life.

Remedial Properties.

Cures Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—General Debility, Depression of Spirits—Consumption—Intermittent Fevers and all complaints arising from bodily weakness. As an Appetizer,
TONIC, FEVER AND AGUE PREVENTIVE
And all Billious Disorders,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters
stand pre-eminent as the
Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age,
and as an
ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER,
they are prescribed and recommended by all Physicians wherever they have been introduced.
The extraordinary and increasing demand for these BITTERS is unparalleled
IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,
and can be had everywhere throughout the civilized world where newspapers are circulated or read.

Almanacs or Pamphlets,
with testimony of their success from the Farmer and the Sailor—from the Merchant and the Physician—and from the Legislative Halls of
OUR UNITED COUNTRY
may be obtained FREE of all Dealers everywhere.

HODGE & CALEF,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, PORTLAND,
97 Front Street,
Sole Agents for the State.

PORTLAND, July 14th, 1865.
MESSRS. HODGE & CALEF:
Gentlemen:—In answer to your letter of even date, referring to the LICENSE LAW affecting "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," I have to say that no License is required, coming as they do, under the head of Proprietary Preparations. This decision is announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. THOS. FRAZAR,
U. S. Assessor Internal Revenue,
Portland, Oregon.

SETH R. HAMMER, Notary Public. WM. S. BARKER
HAMMER & BARKER,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
and Agents for
Buying, Selling, and Renting Real Estate,
Collecting Rents & Debts, Procuring Employment, &c
MOORES' BLOCK, SALEM.

REFERENCES:—Messrs. J. H. & I. R. Moores, Heath & Dearborn, J. B. & M. Hirsch, Salem; Crawford, Slocum & Co., Vancouver; Col. G. B. Curry, Fort Vancouver; Dr. W.H. Watkins, Portland; Hon. O. N. Denny, Dalles City. Nov. 27, 1865tf39

HELM & JACKSON,
State Street, Salem, Oregon.
[In the Building formerly occupied by Kenyon.]
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils,
Dye Stuffs, Fancy Soap, Perfumery,

HAVING largely increased the Stock of Helm & Sons, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country with

Drugs that are Pure,
And as Cheap as can be Bought in this Market.
Also---Constantly on Hand
THE BEST
WINES AND BRANDIES,
For Medicinal Purposes.
Also a well selected Stock of
Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Putty, Varnish, Varnish Brushes, &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions properly compounded.
We solicit the patronage of the Public, feeling confident that we can give general satisfaction.

DR. T. B. JACKSON,

PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Obstetrician, formerly of Macon county, Missouri, tenders his services to the citizens of Salem and vicinity. Office up stairs over Helm & Jackson's Drug Store. nov13y37

WANTED.

A GOOD Cooper, to work in my shop.
J. DUNHAM.
Salem, Nov. 13, 1865.—w3pd

A NEW VEGETABLE DISCOVERY.

IF YOU wish your blood purified, and your system invigorated, go to Dr. J. W. Murray's office and procure a bottle of his valuable Balsam. If you wish the enlargement of the tonsils of the throat cured without fail, go to Dr. Murray's office and procure one bottle of the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing. If you wish your aches and pains cured without fail, go to the original compounder of the Magic Oil, and procure a bottle of the pain soother.

Office on State street, one door west of the Bennett House.

J. L. COOMBS, M. D.
(Late of Corvallis),
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,
OFFICE—Cree's Building, over Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s—entrance from Stark Street,
3m PORTLAND. 37

G. W. GRAY & CO,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
—Corner of State and Liberty Streets,—
SALEM.

The public are respectfully invited to examine our
FRESH STOCK,
JUST OPENED, and NOW OFFERED FOR SALE
As Cheap as any in the Market.

☞The highest price paid for Butter, Eggs, and all kinds of Produce.
G. W. GRAY & CO.
Salem, Nov. 1st, 1865. 36m4pd

NEW DRUG STORE
Union Block, Salem, Oregon.

W. K. RIGBY,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he has openened a
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
where he hopes to merit the patronage of those who may favor him with a call.
He offers to the public, in quantities to suit, at low rates, a general assortment of
CHEMICALS,
DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY, TOILET SOAP.
And such fancy articles as are usually kept in a first class drug store. Please call and examine for yourselves.
Physicians' Prescriptions compounded by competent Apothecary.
Salem, Oct. 1865. 35:ly

For Sale.

THREE HOUSES and LOTS, with good BARNS, &c. Terms easy. Apply to
Salem, Oct. 23, 1865tf:34 E. M. PLAMONDON.

French Window Glass.

STAINED GLASS, and Figured Glass, Gold Leaf, Graining Tools, Camel and Sable Hair Brushes, Diamond Glass-Cutters, &c., &c., at
oct9 MYERS, HUGHES, & CO.

PAINTS.

MIXED PAINTS, for painting Wagons and Carriages, all kinds of colors, in oil and water, for House Painting, at
oct9 MYERS, HUGHES, & CO.

Bed Springs, Baby Carriages,

TRUNKS, VALISES, CRIB BLANKETS, for sale at BREYMAN BROS.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm in Marion county, one mile east of Hall's Ferry, on the road leading to Salem, consisting of

462 acres of Good Land:

part prairie and part timber, well supplied with water, having a dwelling-house, barn, orchard, and other improvements upon it. The quality of the land is not excelled by any in the State. Terms very reasonable. Persons desiring to purchase a home, will do well to call and inspect the premises. T. J. BAXTER.
Salem, Oct. 23, 1865. 34w8

JUST RECEIVED
..AT..
BREYMAN BROTHERS!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
..FOR THE..
Fall and Winter Trade!
SUCH AS
Dry Goods Fancy Goods Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware,

We would call *particular attention* to our late styles of
Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks,
Furs, Nubias, Breakfast Shawls,
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞Our stock has been selected with great care and will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, FOR CASH.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

CALL AND SEE
BREYMAN BRO'S
Salem, Oct. 17, 1865. 33tf

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, for which we will pay the highest market price in cash. BREYMAN BROS.

All You that Want Stoves,
Farmers, Country Merchants, and others,
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

THAT the undersigned have now in store and are constantly receiving, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK, every variety and style of

Cooking and Warming Stoves, Cooking Utensils, Kettles, Pots, Pans, Bakers, Boilers, Stewers, Andirons, Dogirons, Tongs, Shovels, Big Pans, Little Pans, and Milk Pans, Coffee Pots and Tea Pots; Tin Cups, Buckets and Dippers; Stove Pipe of all sizes; Lead Pipe, and Copper Pipe, and Iron Pipe; Sheet Tin, Block Tin, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Zinc; Fruit Cans; Churns; Large Iron Kettles, Brass Kettles and Copper Kettles, Zinc, Copper, Brass and Iron, Wire.

FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.
JAPANNED WARE.
And everything kept in such establishments.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
..AT..
Portland Prices.

We purchase our stocks in New York City, in amounts of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars at a time, get low freights around the "Horn," and can therefore afford to give country merchants and all others desiring good bargains as there are in Oregon.

Manufacturing and repairing of all work in our line promptly done at the most reasonable rates.

Remember the place,
STARR BROTHERS
Headquarters Building, Salem.

MYERS, HUGHES, & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Groceries, Paints and Oils, Brushes, Putty, Alcohol, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Wood and willow ware, Dye-Stuffs, Tobacco and Cigars, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes, &c. &c. Store under the Legislative Hall, Holman's block,
oc9 *SALEM.* 32m6

Rope—Tar—Rosin,

PATENT Axle Grease, Lard Oil, Nut Oil, Polar Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, and Benzine, at
oct9 MYERS, HUGHES, & CO.

BUY GENUINE
DOWNER'S COAL OIL,
At CLARK'S APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner State and Liberty sts., opposite the new Hotel
Salem, Oct. 30tf J. E. CLARK, Apothecary.

Wool Wanted.

WE will pay the HIGHEST market rates—one-half cash, one-half merchandise—for WOOL.
HEATH, DEARBORN, & CO.
Salem, May 22, 1865. 12tf

For Sale at a Bargain.

A HOUSE and 10-acre LOT in the town of BETHEL. A good hill and valley stock range adjoining the site. For terms, enquire of Jeff. Jones, or of Dr. HUDSON, at Dallas. Nov. 6, 1865w4:36

Furs, Furs.

THE highest market price paid in CASH for BEAVER, OTTER, MINK, and COON SKINS, by RICHARDS & McCRAKEN
Portland, October 9, 1865. 33m3