THE STANDARD

AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES

AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS. MESSRS. PHELAN & COLLENDER

of the above tables, manufactured exclosively at their establishment.

At the Billiard Congress of 1843, composed of all the first-class players of America, it was manimously resolved that tables of our manufacture should be used at all matches for the Championskip, as the best and only reliable Tables. These Billiard Tables have received the angualifical approval of the best players and most conjectent judges, who have universally pronounced them unequaled for general excellence and durability.

Seven distinct patents for improvements in Billiard Tables have been granted to us by the United States Patent Office, and we have lately obtained a patent from the French Government, for our improvements in Billiard Cashions.

We employ, in the construction of our tables, a variety of machines specially made for the purpose, by means of which we are enabled to insure a scientific and mee maincal accuracy hitherto anknown in Billiard many facture.

Having a long experience and thorough knowledge of all the appliances of Billiards, and constantly on hand a large stock of the best and most thoroughly sensoned materials, we are prepared to famish every-thing required in the Billiard line with unprecedental lineatch.

ment Billiard Player, M. Berger, has pub

displatch.
The eminent Billiard Player, M. Berger, has published the following opinion:
"New York, 2d August, 18 1.
"On the eve of leaving the United States, I am happy to declare to all unateurs of Billiards that, after a tour of cleven mouths through the pricipal cities, I have been emabled to judge in a satisfactory manner of the amperiority of the Billiard Tables manufacture is so superior that I am happy to introduce their style of cushion into France. They have united to their manufacture of American Billiara Tables that of the French Tables, of remarkable excellence and beauty. For these reasons, I am happy to make this declaration.

BERGER, CLAUDIUS.

Prof. of Billiards, Paris."

M. E. HEGHES, 730 Montgomery st. San Francisch.

M. E. HCARES, 730 Montgomery st., San Francisch, al., is our ONLY authorized agent for the Pacific ast, to whom all orders should be addressed. PHELAN & COLLENDER. J. E. CLARK,

APOTHECARIES HALL, Dealer in PURE

DRUGS & MEDICINES. Corner State and Liberty streets, opposite the new Hotel (formerly the Mansion House),

CONSTANTLY in receipt of Genuine PATENT Medicines direct from the manufacturers: Pure Chemicals, Fresh Herbs,

SYRUPS and TINCTURES of our own compound-ing, from good materials. All articles warranted full Particular Attention Given to Preparing

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS Family Medicines

In a Neat, Accurate, and Expeditious manner. Store Open All Hours, Day and Night. J. E. CLARK, Chemist and Apothecary, 35m3

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE JOHN W. GILBERT,

Boots, Shoes, and Leather, SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, & Findings of Every Description:

Commercial street,
Has on hand the UNION BLOCK, SALEM.

Largest and Best Selected Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES

BENKERT'S Dress, Quilted, and Plain Double Sole Boots;
MEEKER & PENDLETON'S Single and DoubleSewed Boots;
SEIBERLLOH'S Single and Double-Sewed Boots;
GODFREY'S

MEN'S and BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots and Shoes, from the best shops in New England. Ladles', Misses', & Children's Boots, Shoes, and Galters, NEW

MARX and DVIN Coll and by Boat and Stone,

Ladies', Misses', & Children's Boots, Shoes,

A complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and American Call and Kry Shine,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stock of

Prome law of Notes and Stone,

A Complete Stone,

BERDY, and the Stone,

A Complete Stone,

BERDY, and the Stone,

A Complete Stone,

A Complete Stone,

BERDY, and the Notes and Stone,

A Market Stone,

A Market Stone,

A Market Stone,

A Complete Stone,

BERDY, and the Notes and Stone,

A Market Stone,

A Complete Stone,

A Complete Stone,

BERDY, and a stone,

BERDY, Surgical and Mechanical DEINTISTS, and or weakers freely harmin any reversity or other control of the control o

Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 15-NO. 45.

Latest News by Steamer.

JUST RECEIVED. Direct from the East and San France The Largest and Best Assortment,

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing, of the BEST and LATEST STYLES

Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Groceries,

> Crockery, Glassware, &c.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest. Call early and satisfy yourself. All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which we will pay the highest market price.

S. MITCHELL & CO.
Salem, Sept. 11, 1865.

New Firm, New Store, New Goods BRWON, COX & CO. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Wines and Liquors, Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware, YANKEE NOTIONS, .

Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c. Center Store, New Brick Block, SALEM, OREGON.

We have now on hand, and are now re-ceiving, the LARGEST and BEST SE-LECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our

THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO! Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER. Please Call and Examine our Stock of

Tea & Grindstones, Pocket Knives & Coffee & Nails. Starch. Sugar & Axes.
Syrup & Blue Vitriol,
Saleratus & WashSaleratus & Wash-Pickles,
Rope & Tamarinds,
Coal Oil & Honey,
Hostetter's Bitters & Boards. Cream Tartar & Tobacco & Cheese. Oatmeal. Cigars & Corn Baskets, Dye Stuffs & Farina. Shovels & Nutmegs, Meerschaum Pipes & Citron & Wash Tubs, Spades, Citron & Wash Tubs. Spades, Raisins & Mouse Traps Wood Pipes & Shot.

Wooden Salmon & Mackerel & Powder, MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL:

First-Class Grocery and Provision Store GOODS DELIVERED To all parts of the city, FREE OF CHARGE.

MARKETS.

NEWMAN & CRUMP.

SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1866. [OFFICIAL.]

By striking out all of paragraph "forty-nine,"

PARSED AT THE Second Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to pro-vide Internal Rovenne to support the Govern-ment, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June thirtieth, eight-eon hundred and sixty-four.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

con hundred and sixty-four.

(Combust.)

the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be published in some newspaper within the county where the said distraint is made if there is a newspaper published in said county, or to be publicly posted posted up at the postedire if there be one within five miles nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, and in not less than two other places, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and in not less than two other public places, which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and in not less than two other public places, which time shall not be less than ten nor more than ten nor more than ten nor more than ten nor more than the place of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distraint. And in any case in which any person, bank, association, company, or corporation resulred by law to make return to the commissioner of internal revenue shall refuse or negative. any person, bank, association, company, or corporation revulred by law to make return to the commissioner of internal revenue shall refuse or neglect to make such return within the time specified the amount of circulation, deposit, and capital, or either, shall be estimated by the proper assessor or assistant assessor, and shall be certified by him to the commissioner. And in all cases which the person, bank, association, company or corporation required by law to make payment of taxes to the commissioner shall neglect or refuse to make such payment within the time required, the commissioner shall certify the amount of tax due by such person, bank, association, or corporation, with all the penalties, expenses and additions accruing, to the collector of said district, who shall collect the same by a distraint and sale, as in other cases. And the same proceedings may be had to enforce the collection of taxes which have already accrued and which still remain unprid.—And if any person, bank, association, company or corporation, liable to pay any duty, shall neglect or refuse to pay the same after demand, the amount shall be a lien in favor of the United States from the time it was due until paid, with the iterests, penalties und costs that may accrue in addition thereto, upon all property and rights to property; and the collector, after demand, may levy or by warrant may authorize a deputy collector to levy upon all property and sights to property belonging to such person, bank, association, company or corporation, or on which the said hen exists, for the payment of the sam due aforesaid, with interest and penalty for non-payment, and also of such further sum as shall be sufficient for the fees, costs, and expenses of such levy. And in all cases of sale, the certificate of such sale by the collector shall have the same effect as is prescribed by the one hundred and nineteenth section of the eet to which this is an fect as is prescribed by the one hundred and nineteenth section of the ect to which this is an amendment. And all persons and officers of comamendment And all persons and officers of companies or corporations are required, on demand of a collector or deputy collector, about to distrain or having distrained on any property, to exhibit all books containing or supposed to occutain evidence or statements relating to the subject or subjects of distraint, or the property, or rights of property liable to the tax of distraint as aforesaid Provided. That in any case of distraint for the payment of the duties or taxes aforesaid, the goods chattels or effects so distrained shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if prior to the safe payment of the amount due or tender there-of shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expense of re-

gether with such fee for levying and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expense of removing, advertising, and keeping [the] goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be prescribed by the commissioner of internal revenue, but in case of non payment or tender as aforesaid the said officers shall proceed to sell the said goods chattels or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sale the amount demandable for the rese of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the Confectionery & Clothes-Pins, sees of distraint and sale, and a commission of five per centum thereon for his own use, readering the overplus, if any there be, to the person whose goods, chattels, or effects shall have have been distrained: Provided, further, There shall be ex-empt from distraint the tools or implements of a trade or profession, one cow, arms, and provisions and household furniture kept for use, sheel books and apparel necessary for a family."

That section therty-eight be amended by strik-ing therefrom the words "thirty-five," and insert-Don't Forget the Place: BROWN, COX, & CO.

ing therefrom the words "thirty-five," and insert-

Delivered on the occasion of the installation of the officers of Salem Lodge No. 4. Free and Accepted Masons, St. John's Day, Decem-ber 27, 1865.

Worshipful Master, Brethren and Friends:

It has been enstomary, from time immemorial, for Masonic Lodges to install their officers upon the anniversary of St. John's day. On the present occasion, our families and friends have been invited to witness the installation of the officers of Salem Lodge, and the Brethren have courteously invited me to deliver a brief address.

ble in the inner courts of the temple of Mason-ry, no remarks of mine could equal in interest the important lessons and subline illustrations th which they there receive; but to tho who have not been so privileged, a few remarks respecting the "mystic tie" may not be considered inappropriate.

Our views of Masonry will, of course, he influenced by our views of the nature and antiquity of the institution; we therefore present you at present with some remarks upon that table.

of lodges of Freemasons is no doubt of modern origin, but the principles of the order were co-

eval with the creation, and formed a part of the primitive patriarchal revalation made to man, in the infancy of the world. man, in the infancy of the world.

When idelary spread over the earth, and the natives forsook the practice of primitive virtue, the worshippers of the true God were often in danger of personal violence; hence they were accustomed to meet in secret, that the vestal fire of truth might be kept alive. The history of Lot in Sodom, as given by the Sacred Writers, and the instance of Socrates, in Profane History, will suffice to show the danger in ancient times of opposing the idelatrous views and customs of the world.

We find, therefore, in the records of ancient history accounts of secret institutions, called

history accounts of secret institutions, called Mysteries, which however corrupted in after times, were evidently intended to preserve by symbolical ceremonies the knowledge of the one true God, of the soul's sumortainty, and of the necessity of practical virtoe. The princi-pal mysteries were those of Mitaras, in Persia, of Osiris and Iris, in Egypt, of Elensis, in Greece, and the Scandinavian and Druidical

rites of Northern Europe. Traces of similar institutions have been found in barbarous naions, es in Mexico, and among the North American Indians.

The mysteries of Mithras were instituted by Zoroaster, who reformed the doctrine of the Magii, and established a theology which was adopted by the Persians, Chaldeaus, Parthi-

ans. Medes and other nations. These myste-ries were divided into seven degrees, and the the consisted of very rigorous trials, when the obligation of secrety was administered, and the candidate was made acquainted with the sacred words, and received the appropriate investiture with certain astronomical allusions. and was instructed in the secret doctrines, in-cluding the history of the creation.

Egypt was the cradle of all the mysteries of

Paganism. The public doctrines of the priests were taught to the people, but their secret once were confined to the initiated. The mysteries of Isis were the first degree, the initiation to which was sufficiently imposing, and the obligation was to strictest secrecy, order penalty of the vengeance of the gods. The second degree were the mysteries of Scrapis, mentioned by Apuleis. The third degree were the says terms of Ostris, in which the legend of the murder of Ostris, by his brother Typhor, was represented, and the god was personated by the candidate. The river Nile being the great source of mational prosperity, and its annual risings being heralded and determined by as tronomical occurrences, these mysteries blended these astronomical facts with religious doctrines in symbolical language. Thus, Osiris was the san; Isis the moon; Typhor the symbol of winter, destroying the fertilizing power of Isis were the first degree, the initiation to bol of winter, destroying the fertilizing power ower of the Lion, the renewal of the sun's

nge of Noah.

The priests of the Dionysian mysterics established a society for builders, called "the fraternity of Dionysian Architects," to whom was conlined the privilege of creeting temples and public buildings. There is some evidence that this order was in Tyre at the time of the that this order was in Tyre at the time of the building of Solomon's temple, so that it is not ontensonable to suppose that the Dionysians were sent by Hiram, King of Tyre, to aid King Solomon in building the temple. To this union of ancient mysteries with the true knowledge of Jehovah, and acquaintance with Jewish rites, is to be attributed the origin of the present form of Freemasonry. Certain it is that no other theory can so fully or so beautifully explain its emblems and legends.

The Essenes were a s cret order of philoso-The Essenss were a screet order of philoso-phers rather than theologians among the Jews, from whom it is thought Pythagoras derived most of his knowledge and the nystic ceremo-nies of his school of philosophy. Some Ma-sonic writers have attributed to Pythagoras the spread of Freemasory in Europe, while others attribute that event to the frequent communi-cations with Palestine, in the earlier ages of

the control of distilled spirits all the railes and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the removal of distilled spirits all the rules and the rules and

WHOLE NO. 773 art ; but scientific, or speculative. The tem

poral uses of the art have been symbolized to the sacred uses of virtue, which are eternal; and we are taught to build up living stones in

the heavens."

Based upon the fundamental principles of religion and virtue, which were revealed in the carliest age of the world, and which, though corrupted by heathenism and superstition, still form the basis of a true human character and of Christian hope, it is not possible for a Mason to live up to his principles without being a good

to live up to his principles without being a good man.

To reverence the great name of the Supreme Architect of the Universe is one of the first lessons of the craft. A profane Mason, therefore, is an inconsistency. He who takes the name of his Maker in vain is not a Mason in spirit and truth.

To trust in God on all accasions of trial and difficulty is another fundamental principle, and should lead us to a sincere and true faith, unswerving as the needlo to the pole, amid the changes and vioissitudes of our mortal life.

A belief in a future state of rewards and panishments is essential to become a Mason, and the evergreen drapped into the tomb of a brother exhibits our hope in the resurrection of the dead.

the evergreen dropped into the tomb of a brother exhibits our hope in the resurrention of the dead.

We are taught also to carcumseribe our passions and desires by the compass of temperance; to act on the square in all our dealings; and to stand erect on the plumb line in the cause of truth and virtue.

Let us then endeavor to make these grand principles the guide of our lives; and above all, let us cultivate that clarity which is so conspicuous in the harmony of our order, and which an inspired apostle declares is the bond of perfectness.

May the Supreme Architect direct us in our lives and labors, so that, having spent our years in harmony and peace, we may be admitted to that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens! So mate it he!

In conclusion, allow me to express my fraternal regard to the members of this lodge, and assure them of a hearty co-operation in their principles and work. May your mobtrasive and ever unseen, work, like charity itself, diffuse a benign influence all over society, and be felt in many hearts! So mote it be!

SPEECH OF HON. J. C. CARTWRIGHT, ON

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. N THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. EVENING

Mr. Speaker, in approaching this question, I do so with a great deal of distrust of my abil-ity to treat this important subject as it justly deserves, although I am aware that it is entire-

ity to treat this important subject as it justly deserves, although I am aware that it is entirely unnecessary for any member upon this floor to advance a single argument in favor of the adoption of this resolution, for it is well known what sentiments the House enfertain concerning it; yet if there had been nothing said against its adoption. I should have felt it my duty to have raised myself from the seat which I occupy in this House and spoken, not only for my own personal gratification, but also for the constituency whom I, in part, have the honor to represent.

The Congress of the United States have made to the several States a proposition to so amend the organic law as to abolish slavery in the United States forever, and that proposition is here submitted for our ratification. I should consider it a serious dereliction of a solemn duty were I to suffer this measure to pass without a single remark in its favor from me, as a representative of the loyal citizens of Marios county. For my own part, I am exceedingly happy to have the opportunity to night of standing here and with my voice to give the institution of slavery, as it passes forever from our view, one final, larewell stroke. (Applause.) Sir, I am surprised at the reasons urged by the honorable gentleman from Josephine (Mr. Cox) as influencing him to rote against this resolution. I most assuredly agree with the honorable gentleman when he says that the fate of unborn millions will be affected by this Amendment; but I cannot understand how he should enpose that they would be affected in the manner which he so felicitously describes. It is true that our action here to night will very materially affect the condition of over four mil ing for the rising of the river. Many of their symbols have been preserved. Thus, a point within a circle was the symbol of the Deity surrounded by eternity; the globe was the symbol of the supreme and eternal God; a serpent with the tail in its mouth, an emblem of eternity; a palm tree, of victory; a stall, of authority; ao ant, of knowledge; and a blazing star, of pradence.

The Eleasman mysteries of Greece, as well as the Dionysian, were merely the Egyptian rites modified in accordance with the Greecan mythology; and the Drindical rites had a similar origin, although some have attempted to show some connection between them and the Arkite worship, in commemoration of the deluge of Noah.

The priests of the Dionysian mysteries established a seniety for budders, called "the fraternity of Dionysian Architects," to whom he allow me to ask what there is wrong alout that? Is not slavery an evil? Has it not al-ways been a wrong? Is it right for one man to deprive another of his liberty when he is without guilt? Is it just for one man to com-

without gold? Is it just for one man to com-pel another to labor without compensation? Is there any Christanity, humanity, or justice in it? Sir, I know that slavery is wrong, it has always been wrong, and no man whose moral sensibilities have not been blunted by a permi-cious education can claim that it is right. He may talk about the divinity of the institution, but when he comes to consider it in the true light of justice, he must admit that it is totally repugnant to all the insidest attributes of the human head. It is a burning, shameful wrong that has stained our fair land too long. Then let us abolish it, that our country may be free indeed. What have been the effects of the institution

BOOK AND JOB PR

It has tied them to the w pertantly to defend themselve pertantly to defend themselve recoil in horror, and we are with rage when we contemplate that loyal American citizens a prison pens at Belle Isls. Lil Andersonville. It has devote portion of our land, and kept in portion of our land, and kept in preserve millions of our fellows.

has not been submitted to the people," a there was not the proper number of a in Congress when the amendment was p—has the honorable gentlaman been during the last few years? Does he in that the sentiments of the whole people when orinitalizably expressed since the cipation Proclamation was issued, an ever they had an opportunity. Why does honorable gentleman think of the tiquibbles which have always been used advocates of this legalized infamy, were fo call upon the honorable gentlem oppose the adoption of this Amendment responsible for the results of this mevil, I would ask them to reinstate the soldiers who bravely fought and willing their blood on the many ensanguines fields of the war for the Union. I wo them to call the martyred and immost them to call the martyred and immortal coun from his grave, and our Blustrious B from the client and shadowy republic of dead. "Do this, thou thrice-damped spir slavery," and then thou will return to us he tithe of that of which thou hast robbed [Applance]

Josephine will permit me. I will on say that, if an intelligent Chinaman laws, and the Union, I would as soon vo him us the man who argoes and acts a the interests of the Union. [Applanes, I further aver, that if a man is in favor. color may be, that man is better entitled and more competent to represent an intelligent constituency than any one who opposes the Government. These, sir, are my sentiments in that regard. And when the State of Oregon shall have adopted the Amendment presented in the resolution now before the House, she will then have completed for part in the glorious work of the abolition of African slavery in the United States forever, and we shall have the inexpressible delight of seeing our young and savereign State stand forth arrayed in the beautiful garb of freedom, with the sandals of liberty upon her feet, and the brightest star in the Union glittering upon her tadiant brow, ready to take her seat in that stately codstellation of redeemed, federate, free and happy States. [Applause.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The following remarks were made in the Senate a few days ago by Mr. Prazer, Senator from Polk county, in favor of the bill provid-

Semate a few days ago by Mr. Frazer, Senato from Polk county, in favor of the bill providing a new school system for the State:

Mr. President: I know not what importano other Senators may attach to the bill now open its final passage, but, sir, as for myself. I consider it second only to the resolution ratifying the constitutional amendment. Not because presented the bill, for I assure you, sir, I desire no such glary or harmony as may attach to any member for being the author of more successful bills than any other Senator. Be I do desire to make a record which may prove that whon ever occasion required my voice an vote were found in favor of every measure which had a tendency to improve the educational status of our State. I hold, sir, that the department of instruction is more ist mately connected with the material interests of this State than any other. The State herete fore (and justly too, perhaps.) at a heavy expense, has been placed on a military footing Are not educated, intelligent, patriotic met quite as efficient as a means of defense as its olad fleets, batteries, military encampments also metal. I ask you, sir, if the money the expended will be to a better purpose than if had been for public schools? While it mak any better returns to the State? The people are willing to contribute munificently for the support of the institution, for the building of penitentiary, for giving liberal bounties to it volunteers, for ionning its credit for the parpose of forwarding internal improvements. the people are willing to be taxed for the laudshie purpose of education in an anner which they contribute support to the Government in appreciate will the thousands of children in this State, and are growing up, not attending any access when they declared manner which they contribute support to the Government in appreciate eithe our sacrifices, or the value of the inheritance we have them. The real wealth of the State are growing up to did the state in the real walls of the State and the inheritance we leave them. Th