IS IT A NATION, OR A LEAGUE BETWEEN SOVEREIGN STATES?

The Dest Statesmon, in reply to a fact which we stated by a previous issue, says;

The Democrat is mistaken in saying that Washington and Madison regarded this as a Federal or leagued theremment. Their apinions declare their belief that it is a National Government—a Government of the peo-

All this is mere assertion, and we shall now proceed to show from the best official and authentic authorities that it is the Statesman, and not us, who is mistaken—State Rights Democrat.

There is nothing so liable to mislead the nind as the indiscriminate use of general terms or general names. When we say that Washington and Madison did not believe the United States Government to be a " Federal or leagued Government," we desire to be understood that they did not believe that it was a mere league between States independent of the general head, but that they did believe that it was a National Government in the sense that it acted directly upon the whole people of all the States of the Union, and directly upon each individnal of any such States, in the matters which the Constitution had committed to its care and

We apprehend that there will be no difference between the editor of the Democrat and the Statesman as to the precise point in issue, as we understand him to favor the resolutions of 1798 and 1799, to their entire extent, and to hold the position that the States are independent sovereignties, and that the Government of the United States is but a league between these sovereignties, as such. and not a government having direct relations and connections with the people of the several States.

We think that both Washington and Madison have given their testimony in favor of the position we have more minutely stated above, and against the position of the Democrat, as so stated, without reference to the use of such general terms as "Federal," "National" or General" Government.

As to the views of Washington, we take the following extract from his official letter as President of the Constitutional Convention, directed to the "President of the Congress," which accompanied the Constitution after it had been duly signed, and dated Sept. 17, 1787. (Page 225, vol. 2. Dr. Spencer's History.)

"In all our deliberations on this subject [the Consti-tition] we kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the con-solidation of our Union, in which is involved our pre-perity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence."

The letter from which we take this extract was drawn up by Washington himself, a few days before the close of the Convention, as its President, was adopted by the Convention, of which Madison was a member, and signed and published by Washington, as the chief officer of the Convention, by authority of the Convention. We doubt much if stronger testimony could be produced, as the letter not only declares the idea of a consolidated National Govcrament of the people, but it uses the very word "national." It declares " the consolida tion of the Union" to be " the greatest interest of every true American." He refers to persons, the people, "every true American." when expressing this idea, and rays nothing of the States. "We, the people," is the language of the Constitution which Washington and Madison helped form ; but " the sovereignty of the States" is the language of that slave-code Constitution formed by Jefferson Davis.

The Democrat quotes the following from Washington's Farewell Address:

These catrusted with its administration [mght] to conduc themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the juvers of one department, to encreach upon another. This spirit of carroachment tends to consolitate the parsers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism."

We fail to see any connection between it and the question under discussion. It is rimply advisory to those administering the different departments of the United States Government to attend to their own departments, but it raises no question between the General Government and the local State Governments.

We take the following from the same address. which does bear on the subject under discussion : " The unity of government which cons itutes you one people, is also now dear to We direct particular attention to the words, " unity of government" and " one peopile." Again, from the same address : "To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a government for the whole is indispensable. No alliance, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute." Alliance and and league are synonymous terms when applied to nations; and in this extract Washington flatly repudiates the Democrat's opinion, by saying " No league, however, strict," will do. stronger or more solemn words than are contained in this ever venerated Farewell Address were needed to convey to posterity the steadfast and unfaltering devotion of the Father of his Country to the great principle, that the Government of the United States is one formed by the people and for the people, and not by the States, it is contained in his last speech to the National Congress, on the 7th of December. 1796. Washington concluded that last Bolal address with the following words:

"The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the representatives of the purple of the United States, naturally recalls the period when he administration of the present form of government monurcel; and I caniford omit the congains to congrat-date you and my country on the success of the experi-ment; nor to repeat my fervent supplications to the Su-presse Rober of the Universe, and Sovereign Artistar of sallions, that his providential care may be extended to the United States, that the virtue and happiness of the supple may be preserved; and that the Government which they have instituted for their protection may be perpetual.

Mark the words, "the Government which they the people] have instituted for their protec-ion," and not a word about a Government

formed by sourreign States.

In order to damage the influence of that last speech. Thomas Jefferson, who was an oppo-ment of Washington's views on this question, states in his Works (vol. 7, p. 99) that at that date Washington was evidently failing in ener-gy and shility, by reason of old age. But Jef-German never paramaded any one to believe that; and the people, who have always regarded Washington as the Father of his Country, rered his words of that day as having someg of even more than homan wiedom in

a in dispute, we have but little space in is form to present them. We present some ideace, and will farnish farther proof here-

reach the question; they do not say who it is that delegates the powers; they do not answer Here is the opening paragraph of that same 45th No., and it does bear upon the question :

not the Democrat and its party " lost sight of the people altogether?" Madison says that the people made both Governments; that the people is the "common superior;" and that now these Democratic gentlemen " must be reminded of their error."

The Democrat quotes several paragraphs from the 38th No. of the Federalist (written by Madison), to show that the people did form he General Government, but formed it as citzens of independent States. He said that such was the view in one relation to the States; but in the very same number, a little further along than the Democrat dured quote, Madison uses the following language :

Oss far the National countenance of the Government in this side seems to be disfigured by a few Federal features. But this blemish is perhaps, many-diable in my plan; and the operation of the Government on the cople, in their individual capacities, in its ordinary and most essential proceedings, may on the whole, designate it in this relation a National Government.

his celebrated letter to Edward Everett, dated ble. To prevent any such a dire calamity as countries. August, 1830, on the subject of pullification. He commences that letter by referring to the and forever destroy the nation than any militaresolutions of 1798 and 1799, and then speak- ry force which the democracy could ever hope the most coffee, with my crop of wheat, or my

**11 was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government (the old Confederation), for which it was substituted, was formed. Not was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community, is the manner of a consolidated government. It was formed by the States—that is, by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest wereign capacity—and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State Constitutions. Being thus derive if from the same source as the Constitutions of the States it has within each State the same authority as the Constitution of the State.

mind of the reader at rest as to the fact that Madison did believe the Government of the United States to be a Government of the neople, formed by them, and for them. And when e says that the Constitution was formed "by he States," we are compelled to believe that he referred to the mere machinery through which the people expressed their voice, and not to the contracting parties. All other views, save the one we have affirmed, are negatived by Madison, when he declares in this letter that the Constitution was formed, not by the Govraments of the component States," as was the old Confederation. " for which " the new Government " was substituted."

ONE HUNDRED AND PORTY IN COUNCIL. The Democratic State Central Committee net the other day in Portland, and resolved to call their State Convention together at the same place. In the apportionment of represent tled to one member to commence with, and to

in the Convention.

crats in council! "Ye gods and little fishes!" the Convention was called to meet at Portland. (supposing even that there are one hundred his own words.) and forty simon-pure, unwashed Democrats in We want to see both of these amendments good joke. It is simply a Copperhead farce. with no more of dignity, sense or propriety. than the Chinese trick of making a great sound tion with the idea of strength. It is nothing act security for the future. more than an open confession of weakness. want of ananimity, and worse than al, want bandanners" in the breeze, and whistle to keep then appeal to the people to sustain the right. you please, gentlemen; anything for votes."

and it will fail in Oregon.

authentication of evidence from State officials. Those transmitting documentary evidence here will bear this in mind : "Affidavits Plaindealer.

SALARIES REDUCED .- The Idaho Legislature has passed a bill repealing the law by which the Territorial officers were allowed compensation in addition to that paid them by the General Government. The pay of the Terrinum, and to this was added \$2,500 that came out of the Territorial treasury. We have understood this to be a democratic move to freeze out Judges Smith and Kelly, who are obnoxous to some parties up there.

SOMEBODY OUT IN THE COLD .- In the prosectus for the new Democratic paper at Portend, it is stated that there are but "three" Democratic papers in Oregon. According to the four (Democrat, Revier, Reporter and Courier) is to be ruled out. Is O'Mears to be put overboard because he will not indores President Johnson !

the 45th No. of the Federalist to sustain his THE REBEL WAR DEBT AND THE LOSS IN SLAVES.

"Resuming the subject of the last paper. I proceed to inquire whether the Federal Government or the State towers ments will have the advantage with regard to the profile claim and support of the people. Notwith standing the different modes in which they are appointed ed. we must consider them both as substantially dependent on the great body of the chizens of the United States. The Federal and State Governments are in fact but different spenis and trustees of the people, constitution sent to have lost sight of the people slogether in their reasonings on this subject, and to have lost sight of the people slogether in their reasonings on this subject, and to have lost sight of the people slogether in their reasonings on this subject, and to have lost sight of the people slogether in their reasonings on this subject, and to have lost sight of the people slogether in their reasonings on this subject, and to have lost only as nutual rivals and country. We miss, but as uncortrolled by any common superior, in their efforts to usup the nuthorities of each often. There are no must here be reminded of their revor."

We think that extract very portional. Has and indebteness named above, incurred by the lise its own tea and coffee, or do without them

that, a calamity which would more certainly ng of the Constitution of the United States, to muster, every Union man must stand faith- crop of wool? and not, where can I buy the fully and stendfastly to his post of duty. Reevery overture, and wage ceaseless war upon him first convert his crop into money. If he has until he dishands his army forever.

To prevent the payment of the reb war debt or any portion thereof by the United country, it always goes to the manufacturing States, Mr. Wilson, of lowa has proposed the towns-his cotton and wool to the manufacturer following amendment to the constitution of the

United States:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre

Be it Resolved by the Secate and House of Representatives, two thirds of each house concurring therein, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of said Constitution:

ARTICAL No tax, date, or impost shall be laid, nor shall any appropriation of money be made, either by the United States or any one thereof, for the perpose of paying, either in whole or in part, any delt, centrally of the States, or the people thereof, for the pripose of paying, either in whole or in part, any delt, centrally any one or more of the States, or the people thereof, for the pripose of adding the rebellion against the constitution and laws or the United States.

The vote on this measure in the House was:

Ayes, 140; Nays, 11. The names of the above democrats who wanted to help pay the rebel war debt, and pay the rebels for their treasonable effort to destroy the nation are as follows: Brooks, Dennison, Eldridge, Gridor, Harding, of Kentneky, McCallough, Nicholson, Ritter, Rogers, Shanklin and Trimble.

Let Union men remember those names, and we will see whether any democratic paper ever who raises corn in Hinoir, and the man who denounces their vote on this measure.

To prevent the payment of any claim for losses by the emancipation of slaves, by any business that far away from each other. atives to their Convention, each county is enti | possible future democratic administration, Senator Williams, of our own State, has proposed couraging home manufactures arise from the an amendment to the Constitution with an additional member for each fractional similar to the above, forever prohibiting the products of our own industry at home, and accothirty-eight, McClellan's rote to be taken as United States from paying for any slaves mulates and invests it in new towns and cities. the basis of representation. This arrangement emancipated by the war, during the war, or by and in productive farms and factories. It abolt will give a total of about one hundred and forty any proclamation or public law; and prohibit- ishes the losses consequent on expensive transing Congress from making any appropriations. portation, and the wages of thousands of mere or any State Legislature making any appropri- middle men. An exchange states the advant O-n-e h u-n-d-r-e-d n-n-d f-o-r t-y Demoations, or levying any taxes or imposts, to pay ages of home manufactures as follows: but won't the " fluids" seffer! It is well that for the loss by any such emancipated slaves .-(Our exchange containing Senator Williams' But would not a less number of the faithful proposition has been mislaid, or we would give

Oregon) have been able to sufficiently repre- put in the Constitution of the United States. sent the Oregon Democracy in Convention? before a single seconded State is again admitted This one and forty dodge don't amount to a to the floors of Congress. We can procure no indemnity for the past, although it would be but simple justice to the Union, but in the name of God, humanity, and the peaceful preupon gongs and drums to impress the opposi- servation of our rights and liberties, let us ex

One word more. We labored earnestly, as everybody knows, to prevent the late special of correct principles or a safe platform. It is session, for the reason that, first, the vote of exactly the same dodge that the Democracy Oregon would not be needed to decide the fate tried last Fall in Ohio and New York. An of the Constitutional amendment abolishing immense Convention, with great sound and im. slavery; and, second it would be but a reason mense parade, and in the noise, blurter and able, justifiable and very just party police confusion, everything like an open avowal of to keep the question before the people. political principles was "smonged," and a string and thus compel the democratic party to of wishy-washy, meaningless resolutions were defend slavery, and drive it into hopeless hurried through, and sent out to the world to ruin. Here are two other amendments, vitally deceive voters. The Oregon Democracy in. affecting the future peace and presperity of our tend to try the same trick to deceive the people country. Let us make them party issues, and of Oregon. They will make a great noise, beat compel the treason sympathizing democratic their wheery old Democratic drams, have a party in Oregon to oppose them. Let us street parade, doubtless, wave their "raller drive them on to their own real ground, and

their courage up. to the tune of "Anything ARTEMUS WARD .- Charles F. Browne, the great American humerist, who was smothered The trick failed both in Ohio and New York, by coal gas, lately, at Worcester, Massachusetts, was a printer, having learned the art of IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DECISION - The Sec. his brother, in Norway, Maine. His mother, against President Johnson and his policy. and Contreller of the Treasury has just render- whom he had made comfortable, is still living ed the following decision with respect to the near that place. Mr. Browne first attracted says: the attention of the country while serving in the capacity of local editor of the Clereland

taken before a notary public, after the first of A PRIVATERIL.—Spain has blockaded Chile October, 1865, must have a certificate of the and otherwise commenced war upon the Chil-Secretary of State, or of a clerk of a court of enos, for some imaginary offense. To get oven record to the official character of the notary." with the Dous. Chile has authorized "privateering,' and last week a naval captain arrived

the proper citizen was invited.

PROTECTION.

The Government of the United States having Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, in his inauga- incurred a large debt to suppress the rebellion. "The powers delegated to the Federal Government to the real address, expresses a hope that Congress will real address, expresses a hope that Congress will become a question of the highest financial to the real address, expresses a hope that Congress will be will become a question of the highest financial to the real address, expresses a hope that Congress will be come a question of the highest financial to the real address, expresses a hope that Congress will be come a question of the highest financial to the real address, expresses a hope that Congress will be come a question of the highest financial to the real address, expresses a hope that Congress will be come a question of the highest financial to the real address. These are Madison's words, but they do not see fit, at some future day, to make provision cial importance how Congress can best promote for the compensation of those whose slaves the prosperity of the country, and commence were emancipated by the war. The Legisla- the task of relieving the nation of its debt. ture of Virginia has ordered a statement to be Free-trade has been and is yet an old Demostates that form the General Government. prepared giving the number of slaves lost or cratic hobby, but a very grave error. The hisemancipated in each county of the State, with tory of the world teaches that the "free tradthe view of presenting a claim to Congress there- ing " nations, where they practiced real " free for. It is also ascertained and believed that trade," have always grown poorer. If we

We think that extract very pertinent. Has in every other place where it is possible in that cuttery, copperware, etc., just as cheaply and way to procare influence and votes to restore just as well in the United States as they can be the democratic party to power and the control manufactured in foreign countries. If we have of the national government. If the scheme not yet got the mechanics and manufacturers can be made to work, and the people of the or enough of them, it is plainly our duty as a United States can be deceived, cajoled, or bui- nation to adopt such legislation as will induce lied into the support of the democratic party, them to come to this country with their fami so that it shall have a democratic President and lies, their labor and their wealth. We would a democratic Congress, this mountain of loss not favor a law that would compel Oregon to

traitors of the South, will then be brought be- c pay such prices as would render the con fore that democratic Congress, and it will be st. ption of such articles an impossibility with funded and paid with the interest bearing the day-laborer. That would be plainly unbonds of the United States, and our national rea table, as Oregon can raise neither tea not indebtedness increased from the three thousand coffee, and cannot therefore in any way com millions incurred to put down these traiters, to pete with foreign countries in such articles not less than twenty thousand millions, virta- We would not favor a law that would compe ally paying sixteen or seventeen thousand mil- the ladies to do without their fine furs and lions of dollars to the traitors for getting up a feathers, which come from Russia and Arabia. rebellion and for murdering three hundred but we would tax them very heavily as articles thousand Union men. It will take several of mere luxury. The true rule is to protect This is plain enough. Madison calls these years to accomplish this scheme; but the signs the production and manufacture at home of all federal or league features "blemishes." But of the times all indicate that the democracy of those articles which we can as reasonably and the most authoritative statement ever made by the South aided by their sympathizers in the cheaply produce as foreign countries, having James Madison on the point at issue is made in North, have resolved to accomplish it, if possi- due regard to the cost of transportation between With the farmer, the vital question is, where

can I buy the most iron, or the most cloth, o most of these articles for so many dollars in sist the enemy at every point. Repulse him at gold? If the farmer buys with money, he must no home market, he must send it abroad to find a market; and when he ships it out of his own and his floor and bacon to the operatives. The farmer loves the cost of the transportation, and again he is compelled to pay the cost of transporting the manufactured article back to him. Now both these losses in transportation would be avoided if a proper tariff protected and encouraged manufactures at home. If we hire our manufacturing done in England, we must send the bread there to support the operative. and pay him for his labor. And between the man who raises bread in the United States and the man who eats in England there is a vast army of commission men, common carriers, brokers, shippers, etc., all of whom must be paid for the mere business of taking the products of one man's labor and giving it to the other; and they all make money out of the man who is separated from his consumer, and to the extent of their wages they make the producer poorer. Free trade between the man makes spades in England is but a conning device to keep both men poor as long as they do

The great advantages to be derived from enfacts that such legislation keeps the profits and

When we advocate the devotion of more care and at tention to maintifacturers, we ask our people to do that which will enlarge villages into cities, and expand smal cities into immorse custors of population and tool ness. In such a movement as this every class of the community is directly interested. It gives the farms better home market for his predice, the trade-man increased demand for his posts, the real estate own ampler return on his investment, and, in fact, all and or civilized craftsmen the means not only of make

kinds or civilized craftsmon the means not only of making a good living and accumulating a competence, but of reating any siteenful fortunes.

Let a cuttom factory or an iron foundry be put in full operation at a country silizar, and immediately the village accounts a town of very decided importance. Let a be beauted in any suitable part of a town like Philadelphia, and immediately every house in the neighborhood acquires an increased value, on account of the demand for dwellings by the operatives. A commercial city may be squeezed into a very limited space, as in the case of New York, while a manufacturing city in scrinkly rountres a great deal of "town and verye in an verye activative monitors agreed deal of "town and verye are activated." itally requires a great deal of "room and verg rough." The operatives employed in the latter live is miorable dwellings, while the sailors, the long shor Notwithstanding all this, we see that the De-

mocracy of New York city have organized a "Free Trade League," with the avowed object of influencing Congress to reduce the tariff on all foreign manufactures. We shall watch their movements with interest.

WHICH IS THE DEMOCRATIC ORGAN? Of the President's message, the States Rights Democrat says :

We give this important paper in full, as we find it in the papers of the State. We have not space to recise it as we wish. It is uncanded, specious, demn-gogeted, and very manifestly and denoratic. It ends like the studious efficient of an aspiring, grasping, ansempaleus, pablic effect, who wished to back with the people multi-fie could estar absolute power, which be would use and above to the fullest limits.

There can be no misunderstaning about the position of the Democrat. It is emphatically On the same subject, the Democratic Review

It is a different and better document than we infer

It is a different and belter document than we infer-red from reading the symposis given by telegraph some weeks since. The message discusses many questions of serious moment, with much ability and without re-serve. It says some things to which objection might be taken, but to the substance matter of the vital questions of the day, it addresses itself in a very ac-ceptable massiver. We might object to the manner of stating the relations and character of the State and Federal governments, but do not now care to do so.

About that, also, it would seem that there at San Francisco, duly authorized to purchase could be no mismolerstanding. The Review

and fit out a privateer to prey upon Spanish is evidently on the side of President Johnson and his policy. It even waives several things CHREEY .- A certain Hon, Mr. Jones has that "we might object to," in order to seem to torial Judges, for instance, was \$2.500 per an. introduced a resolution into the Legislature of endorse the message. It declares the message California asking the President to invite some to be "very acceptable." This is all right, and "citizen of the Pacific coast" into the Prest. we rejoice to have lives to see a democratic dential Cabinet. Jours ought to have named paper coase calling Johnson "a boorish tailor," himself in the resolution, in order to be sure and carnestly renounce its errors and esponse the cause of the Union and the policy of the Union President. But here is the rub. Both PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY .- A the above named papers claim to be democompany has been organized in California, on- cratic papers, and that in no event or any cirder the above name, with a nominal capital of counstances will they admit that they would \$500.000, for the purpose of transporting sustain an "abolition Administration." They freight to all points in California, Nevada and Idaho.

Bergesiso.—The Albany Journal states that Dr. Views; and now we would like to have some management and the world like to have some contractions which of the above parameters and now we would like to have some Ballard, State Senator from Linn, is expected back pers is the frue democratic organ.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

New York, Dec. 20, 1865. ED. STATESMAN: The assembling of Congress, and its probable action upon important measures, was anticipated with a great deal of interest in all circles, but its session so far has been characterized by no other act so important as deferring admission to members elect from the lately secoded States. It is an established fact now that reconstruction," so long anticipated, will be seomplished in such a way that no future misunlerstanding can arise, and the States that are being reconstructed are kept out in the cold, no doubt, from the good intention that the Union henceforth shall be without flaw. While prudent many who desire that reconstruction shall be thorough, ample, and speedy. Many earnest Unionmen view without fear the return of the Union men view without fear the return of the South to full participation in government affairs, and question if such a course is not necessary to that national cordiality all parties desire. After the holidays, work will commence in earnest, and until then, nothing will be accomplished.

For nearly a month past the health of General Hooker has been bad, and different rumers have prevailed that he had suffered from strokes of naralysis and from strokes of congestion of the

paralysis and from attacks of congestion of the train. Certain it is that the General has been ill and confined at home, but I learn that he can now walk, though he has not yet recovered the use of his arm upon the affected side. Hooker's marriage appeared to be a most for-

tunate and happy affair. The bride is rich and handsome, and as she is about forty years of age, as I have been assured by one who knows, she was a most proper mate for the General's years and laurels. It is to be hoped that his indisposi-It is to be hoped that his indisposi-

tion is but temporary.

New York has experienced its Thanksgiving, and is now preparing for Christmas. The President's proclamation secured a general observance of the seventh day of December. I had the of the seventh day of December. I had the good fortune to visit the government hospitals at David's Island, on the occasion of a dinner given to the immates the last day of November, by the ladies of New York. This was intended as a Thanksgiving occasion for the wounded men, for whom the ladies of this city have ever felt and manifested the most sincere sympathy. David's Island is shown the same and the sum of the second thing the same and the most sincere sympathy. David's ple, in dodging the truth, in dedging principle, in dodging the same times a good fund the good for the good for the democratic party, or any party. The South must rely upon its own strong arm and be prepared for any and every conergency."

I will give the words of another prominent democratic party, in dedging the truth, in dedging principle, in dodging the truth, in dedging principle, in dodging the same times a good fund the good for the party of any party. The South must rely upon its own strong arm and be prepared for any and every conergency."

I will give the words of another prominent democratic party, or any party. The South must rely upon its own strong arm and be prepared for any and every conergency."

I will give the words of another prominent democratic party, in dedicate party. Inanfested the most sincere sympathy. David's Island is about fifteen miles up the East river.—
The last of November was a delightful, clear day, and we sailed on a government steamer provided for the occasion, past the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Blackwell's Island, and the beautiful islands and shores beyond, some parts of which were frowning with fortifications. Our course was through Harl Gate, beyond which lay David's Island, with its extensive hospital build-ings. It was interesting to one who had not seen the war in its actual progress, to visit such a place the war in its actual progress, to visit such a place as this, and converse with the sick and mained as this, and converse with the sick and mained soldiers, representing as they did every branch of the service, men who had rode with Sheridan, marched people the necessity to work to be happy." The fellow seemed in earnest about it, and seemed to fully comprehend the fact that the negroes would be often unwilling to work.

The day passed pleasantly, and the invalids

were treated to a genuine thankegiving dinner, turkey, pumpkin-pie, and all. The ladies of New York have, some of them, done noble work in its

espitals

There was a genuine Thanksgiving in Connection that offered a seat to your correspondent, where he enjoyed one of those pleasant reunions of families peculiar to New England on the re-currence of its annual festivals. There was a skin of snow on the ground to make in-deer life acceptable, and a bountiful board spread, surrounded by old friends. A Thanksgiving in Oregon is not an unpleasant affair, but there is semething lacking of the old associations that give force to the celebrations of longer settled mmunities.

I was astonished at the growth of many places have visited, and especially surprised at the outrast offered be ween the rocky fields and

er and impulse left in the nation after such a desuniversal litching in the public mind for a chance to pay back some recent obligations incurred to say back some recent obligations incurred to ward those two "friendly" powers. They both know by this time that while our Government is "Throughout the future the Government to pay their section." During their lifetimes the contract per special contracts per special contract

the rendezvous general for tokes from our State, and there quite a number of Oregonians can all counting, safe-keeping, and transportation of ways be met. I learn from Idaho that Chief Justice M'Bride is coming on this winter, and from These nates are now intended by Mr. Mo-

Williams does not look at the matter in that light.
Congress has a bill before it for the sale of the
mineral lands, and the matter is to receive great
attention. Any legislation relating to this matter
is of the utmost importance, and though there is
a great disposition to increase the recenue by any
and every reasonable means, still it is doubtful if
any action can be had on the matter against the
mitted protest of all the mineral-bearing States
and Territories. I am inclined to think matters
will remain much as they are.

unothing can prevent the circulation of goldhack notes among the people of the Pacific
States. They will, it is certain, be sought afiter, being more portable, more easily stored
away, and therefore more convenient for defence."

At the residence of Mr. B. Schooling, Harrisburg Preclient, Lane county, January 19, by Rev. C. II. Wallace, J. A.
Sims, and Miss leyphen B. Schooling.

DIED.

At the residence of his sent, near St. Pan's Mission, Januaway, and therefore more convenient for defence."

This is the whole subject in a nutshell.

What can be better? The Pacific States have
no paper circulation. Their State laws forbid
the crection of banks of issue within their lim-

of the most important receive any consideration. Owyhee is probably the favorite region, especially in the light of new discoveries, but people now are determined to wait for returns from companies aiready at work there, before they proceed to greater investment. The general opinion seems to be that dividends should be received from the mills now in operation, before more money is invested. Should the next season show success in mining operations, there will be a rush for mining property equal to anything in the petroleum line. But petroleum has been a humbug. One good company has been counterbalanced by at least a dozen logus ones, and these speculators

The White Heuse is to be refitted, and Mrs. Lincoln to receive \$25,000, both of which facts frecall to mind here circumstances that it will do no good to publish, but which have forfeited to one person the good will of a nation that would have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she bore, if she have idolized her for the name she have

BUCHANAN'S BOOK .- The Albany Demo-Journal, to the Statesman, as "standing mat-

Bachanan has committed a foolish waste of time, and toil, and money, in writing and publishing a book to viminate his course as President just before and after the breaking out of the redshillon. It is not worth while to argue a case after a vector in and the punishment (natversal condemnation and contempt) inflacted. Benedict Armold's ghost images as well astempt to reverse the world's decision as James Bochstan.

THE DEMOCRACY OVERHAULED.

En STATESMAN: As the record of parties is becoming an object of interest, I presume the record of some of the leaders of the demo eratic party will be regarded with attention .-There being democrats who by misrepresenta-tion attempt to fasten upon the Union or Re-publican party, the inaugurating the late rebelon, an investigation of the facts will prove the falsity of such charges. I maintain that the democratic party is responsible for the war, and from all the consequences resulting from and attending it, and also for the vast expenditure of blo d and treasure which has become necessary to bring it to a successful end. And had the democratic party controlled the desti-nies of the country for the last four or five men recognize the necessity of caution, there are years, to-day the world would have witnessed a dissevered Union, with, in all probability, military chieftains rolling with an iron hand a

once united and happy people.

For many years distinct had been a leading idea of the Southern democracy. At Charleston that idea was sought to be made an accomplished fact, and the proceedings of that convention prove conclusively that disunion was the only end and aim of the Southern democ No man conversant with the history of rnev. parties, and of the Charleston convention will presume to assert that had the that convention been governed by principle, by honor, and by patriotism, war would not have ensued. All men know that a united de-The bride is rich and shout forty years of age, by one who knows, she and thus have destroyed the hopes of a faction

for a pretext for rebellion.

John C. Breckinridge, the nominee of a faction, in a speech at Frankfort, Ky., in 1860. said: "The democratic party was a good thing

party, in dodging the truth, in dodging princi- and now find that the Walla Walla Statesman ple, in dodging the constitution itself, that has brought the trouble upon the country and the

The arms around the pillars of the constitution and involve all the States in a common rain." The foregoing extracts are but as a drop in as much as the transformation of that bare

the ocean, compared with the proofs that might be addoxed, to fasten upon the democratic be commenced now. It is the wide awake enparty its complicity with the rebellion that has brought so much wee and misery upon us; and now should they attain to power, should they gain the ascendency in the administration of government affairs, what should be expected of Carpenter, the painter, in his "Recollections that party, after having given enunciation to of Abraham Lincoln." published in the New the principles contained in the foregoing extracts from their leaders? Now, Mr. Editor, dent, fornished by Hon. H. C. Deming, of being satisfied that the democratic party has accepted the motto, "My party, right or wrong, thick and thin, the whole hog, from "On one occawrong, thick and thin, the whole hog, from snout to tail, including the hair, hoofs, and the entire animal;" I prefer to cote for men who religious subjects, and Mr. Lincoln made this have stood by their country in its time of peril. impressive remark: 'I have never united my-STEPHEN STAATS. self to any church, because I have found diffi-

"Gold-Backs" versus "Greenbacks."—
The Secretary of the Treasory is a man of Corristian doctrine which characterize their contrast offered be ween the rocky fields and stabbern hill-sides of New England and the rich lands of Oregon. The Atlantic States are more favored in opportunities, but to view the success and wealth that attend them, one is reminded of when time shall have made them great homes of manufacture, science, and art, as well as of agriculture. Our valleys are far superior to any soil in Now England, and our hills and menutains passess and and our children will be falled. Not to be defeated in Now England, and our children will be falled. Not to be defeated in giving a homegeneous sational financial policy of the Union, Secretary the nice will come when our resources shall be fully developed, and our children or their children will then see a state of prosperity we can but imagine. time will come when our resources shall be fully developed, and our children or their children will then see a state of prosperity we can but imagine. New York city delights in displays. Within a month, the metropelitan police force have paraded, all of her volunteer regiments have had a grand review, mustering near 10,000 muskets in over twenty regiments of well equipped and disposa. We are in favor of the "gold backs." We are in favor of the "gold backs."

The see as tate of prosperity we can but imagine. McCulloch has resolved to try to win our people with all my heart and with all my ades, and almost every day some minor display Specific Contract men. We say to the firm self, dwelling in the great parental mansion of of Messrs, Bankers, Brokers, Importers, and God; they still belong to me as I to them. or and impulse left in the nation after such a des-olating war, and the lesson is not thrown away upon England and France. There is an almost keep your "Specific Contract pet. Speaking am I in theirs. As I mourn for their loss, per-

know by this time that while our Government is striving to preserve, if possible, friendly relations abroad, the American people are willing to have a broad with either of them. Peace is necessary

The national banks will issue their notes in to us, of course, but it is astonishing to the world such a conflict in such a consect America come out of such a conflict in such and the people, and to sup is it different now? They have gone on a an independent state of mind. By the by, the position of affairs has taught a lesson to some folks nearer home.

The hortest parallel of the mind a convertible circulating mediation of affairs has taught a lesson to some higher world in the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of the infinite universe of God, what difference the mind of position of affairs has taught a lesson to some folks nearer home.

The last steamer brought several Oregonians. The office of Messrs Tiltons in Liberty street is the rendezvous general for folks from our State, the rendezvous general for folks from our State, coin, and affarding those facilities in handling, the rendezvous general for folks from our State, counting, safe-keeping, and transportation of the Father, like loving brothers who inhabit separate rooms? Have we therefore ceased to be brothers?—Rowan.

other surces that a certain copperhead limb of the law is to apply for the judgeship which M Bride seems about to vacate. It really is a pity Judge operations of the National Treasury, to be storer and Dressing. You cannot be bald or grey, and cannot retain Judge M Bride in that position, as he is honest enough to answer the nurpose, which is honest enough to answer the nurpose, which seems about to vacate. It really is a pity Idaho cannot retain Judge M Bride in that position, as he is homest enough to answer the purpose, which is saying much. Thear from there that the Union the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and to be easily and the payment of duties, and the payment of duties are payment of duties, and the payment of duties are payment of duties, and the payment of duties, and the payment of duties are payment of duties, and the payment of duties,

is saying much. Their from there that the Unionists have made it up with this "peace democrat" to run together, but I am hardly able to
believe it. The man is an atrocious copperhead,
in the most extended meaning of the term. After
cursing Lincoln while he lived, they now say he
is the candidate of many Lincoln men for this position. It is quite consoling to know that Judge
Williams does not look at the matter in that light.
Congress has a bill before it for the saile of the
mineral lands, and the matter is to receive great

will remain much as they are.

Speaking of mines, very little is doing here in the way of selling mining property. New York city is flooded with mines for sale, and only a few of the most important receive any consideration.

In or paper circulation. Interesting the first the erection of banks of issue within their limits. The legal tender notes have gone there to pay Government employees, but are worth of the most important receive any consideration. the "gold-back notes" will gravitate thither in oliediance to a natural law, and once there they will circulate among all classes, and af-ford such facilities for transfers of money as to this time have been almost anknown in the

Деати From Нурворнома.—Тhe Miami (Kansas) Argus of October 28th relates the following:

One good company has been counterbalanced by at least a dozen bogus ones, and these speculators can rulu anything they attempt, in time, and not a very long time either.

Our good President certainly is a very happy man. Everybody more or less agrees with Johnson's policy, and his administration so far is distinguished by the firmness with which he carries out very reasonable and patriotic views, and the general favor with which all parties and sections regard him.

The White Heuse is to be refitted, and Mrs.

The White Heuse is to be refitted, and Mrs.

would try in the hardest manner to swallow crat is now publishing Buchanan's apology for treason by piecemeal. In reply to it, we think mencad, and so intense was the saliva that at of keeping the following, from the Louisville times it would seem to choke him, and a wild. convulsive contertion of the armpnerves of the body was visible. The sympconvulsive contertion of the muscles and toms were about the same throughout Saturday and Sunday, when the spasms became more frequent and more terrible. They lasted until near six, when the little sufferer sank

SENATOR NESMITH'S POSITION.

As we have given largely in our columns of the views of Senator Williams and Representative Henderson, it will doubtless be interesting to the people to hear from their other Senator. We take he following extracts from a letter from Senator Nesmith to a gentleman of this place, under date of Washington, Dec 10th :

"You have read the President's Message. How do you like it? I think it the most admirable paper of the kind I ever read—perfectly adapted to the present condition of our affairs. I shall stand by and give it and its author my hearly and cordial support. His policy, in my opinion, is such as to commend itself to every honest man and patriot who desires to see our country restored to tranquillity under a great, homogeneous, and pressperous free government. prosperous free government.

"The question of negro suffrage is one with

The question of negro suffrage is one with which Congress has properly nothing to do in the Suites, and they only can regulate it. I shall vote for the admission of members from the late rebel States regardless of the action of their States apon that question. If they will repeal or nullify their accession ordinances, repudiate their war debts, abolish slavery, and send loyal members to

debts, sholish slavery, and send loyal members to Congress, in God's name what more can one ask?

"I would not vote for negro suffrage in Oregon, and will not insist upon others doing it within their States. There are, however, some radical people here who are absorbed with the single idea of slevating the negro, which is all well enough in its way, but it is not the most important question which now affects the nation.

"I want to see, first of all, perfect peace restored, our financial condition improved, and our national credit upon a sound basis, by reason of a reduction in the public debt; our internal resources more fully developed, and our commerce reinstated. When that is done, and even in the mean time, I am willing to do all that reason and justice demand to ameliorate the condition of the African race. I cannot believe, however, that it is now the paramount question which demands all y upon the is now the paramonal question which demands all of our energies to the exclusion of everything and be pre-

PLANT TREES .- We have intended making a paragraph on this subject for some time past. has said the thing for us :

ple, in dodging the constitution itself, that has brought the trouble upon the country and the party that is experienced to day."

These words were spoken by the Hon. Joseph Lane, on the floor of the United States Senate in 1860. All will admit that Gen Lane has been an experienced leader in the democratic party, and his utterances with reference to that party have always met with a hearty response in the minds of the Oregon democracy, and I hope he will not be read out of the party for giving expression to the above sentiment.

I will give one extract from a democratic speech which will give democrats a text for a superior of the sentiment.

To the above, we can only add that the city anthorities will, we been, devise some plan to

Scarcely anything will add to the beauty or interest of our city, or the value of real estate, be commenced now. It is the wide awake en-

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S CREED .- Mr. F. B.

culty in giving my assent, without mental res-

se with the I lament are still in existence; the

county, and Mass Elizabeth Melvin, of Marion.

At the residence of L. Vaughn. Esq., in Washington county, January 70, by theo. C. Day, J. P. Mr. Sleuben Cammins and Corrina Weeks.

At the residence of Mr. H. K. Schooling, Harrisburg Precinct, Lane county, January 9, by Rev. C. R. Wallace, J. A. Sims, and Miss Leysheni B. Schooling.

THE undersigned are agents for the following cele-RAVEN & BACON, NEW YORK W. P. Emmerson, Portland, Me. Orders promptly filled. BREYMAN BROS.

A CARD FOR THE FALL & WINTER CLOTHING TRADE OF NAN FRANCISCO

BADGER & LINDENBERGER. Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery Street, Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!

WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MER-CHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Farnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufactu-rer's consignment. Our stock of Fail and Winter Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the massally low prices— Less. Than the fout of Imagination!

Less Than the Cost of Importation!

We also keep the "TAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.

We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.

Good Articles and Low Prices! Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully.

A, and sen to a control of the contr Sun Francisco, Jun. 23, 1966.