THE OREGON STATESMAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, BY
The Oregon Printing and Publishing Company.

D. W. CRAIG, Business Manager.

TERMS—One year, $3, in coin. Six months, $2.
☞ Remittances may be made by mail at our risk, when mailed in the presence of the postmaster.

U. S. Official Paper for the State.

Latest News by Steamer.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our old patrons and the public in general, that we have

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from the East and San Francisco,

The Largest and Best Assortment,

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of the following articles:

Gents' and Boys' Clothing,

of the BEST and LATEST STYLES:

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Groceries,
Crockery,
Glassware, &c.,

that has ever been brought to this city, and also that we are offering the same

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. 28tf

Brandreth's VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

IT is generally known that my Grandfather was the original inventor of these remarkable pills.

He was a scientific man, and a medical practitioner of the Old School. But becoming alarmed at the mortality that attended the Bleeding and Mineral Practice, he turned his attention to the study of nature and the philosophy of disease, as also to the natural remedial agents which be found to exist exclusively in the Vegetable Kingdom. In his researches and investigations, he became fully satisfied that the life was in the blood; that by whatever name diseases were distinguished, impurity of the blood was the source of all—a simple and truthful doctrine, which, in reducing all diseases to a unit, necessarily established the fact that all were to be treated on the same general principles, viz. by purgation.

Now the grand difficulty consisted in devising a vegetable compound that would invigorate, purify, and cleanse the blood, correct and regulate all the different secretions, and by purgation discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the body, without reducing the strength. After thirty years of close application, he considered his object fully accomplished in the production of these pills, which have now been before the public One Hundred and Fourteen Years, and it is now (1865) nearly 31 years since Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Life Preserving Pills were first presented to the American public—during which time their superior excellence and virtues have been extensively proclaimed by papers and pamphlets, and a rapid yearly increase of the sale of them effected.

To know what will save life, to know what will restore health, is a knowledge not to be hidden, I, therefore, as a man desiring to do my duty faithfully, have dotted down some of my thirty-five years' experience with Brandreth's Pills, which are an effectual assistant of nature, and cause the expulsion of acrimonious humors—the occasion of every sickness. Let us admit that corrupt humors prevent the free circulation of the blood, that Brandreth's Pills take out these humors, giving health for pain, and strength for weakness.

No man is sick save when the principle of corruption gets the ascendency; Brandreth's Pills aid the Life Principle to regain the empire by removing the corrupt humors from the body. Many a time I have seen life apparently at the last ebb, when these Pills were given, and in a few hours the danger was past, and health's flood tide gave the patient renewed life and vigor. Many are the fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters, thus saved.

These celebrated Pills are composed wholly of medicinal herbs, and do not contain any mercury or other mineral, being perfectly harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame; yet sure to search out the cause of sickness, and restore the health if taken according to the directions.

Let no one imagine they are too weak to bear the effect of these Pills, which put no weakness into the frame, but draws weakness out. A few doses will beget confidence, and then the beauties of purgation will gradually become unfolded to our view, which, enforced with Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, is able to cure every disease where the organs are sound, and greatly increase the average of human life.

I have now used on my own person, and prepared and administered, Brandreth's Pills for thirty-five years. I believe they are the best purgative in the world; and with this medical quality they have also a tonic effect. And as I am of the firm opinion that inflammation and fevers are caused by corrupted blood not being timely evacuated, because it regurgitates, so to speak, over the whole body, and thus corrupts the sound blood that should nourish all the members, and actually destroys and paralyzes members or organs that are unsound; and as I know that these Pills have a direct effect to remove all corrupt blood and acrimonious humors from the body—in fact, all humors below the vital standard of health; so I should be guilty of a great sin, did I not do all in my power to propagate the use of a medicine which is possessed of properties so calculated to save and increase the average of human life.

The public servant,

BENJAMIN BRANDRETH, M. D.

Principal office for Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, BRANDRETH'S BUILDING, New York.

W. F. BRANDRETH.

Office at CRANE & BRIGHAM'S, San Francisco.

For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines. 1y

New Firm, New Store, New Goods

BROWN, 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 receiving, the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our line ever offered

THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO!

Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in general; and, rather than keep books, we will NOT REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER.

Please Call and Examine our Stock of

Tea & Grindstones,	Pocket Knives &
Coffee & Nails,	Starch,
Sugar & Axes,	Soaps & Honey,
Syrup & Blue Vitriol,	Clothes Baskets &
Saleratus & Wash-Boards,	Pickles,
Cream Tartar & Brooms,	Rope & Tamarinds,
Tobacco & Cheese,	Coal Oil & Honey,
Cigars & Corn Baskets,	Hostetter's Bitters &
Shovels & Nutmegs,	Oatmeal,
Citron & Wash Tubs,	Dye Stuffs & Farina,
Raisins & Mouse Traps	Meerschaum Pipes &
Rice & Saltpeter,	Spades,
Salmon & Wooden	Wool Pipes & Shot,
Bowls,	Confectionery &
	Clothes Pins,
	Mackerel & Powder,

MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL:

In fact, everything usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery and Provision Store!

GOODS DELIVERED

To all parts of the city, *FREE OF CHARGE.*

Don't Forget the Place:

Oct. 2, 1865. BROWN, COX, & CO.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale a fine FARM of 320 acres, 70 acres in cultivation, good orchard, dwelling house, and outbuildings, situated in Clackamas county, Oregon, near Butte creek, on the road from Silverton to Oregon City. Address HENRY MANNING, St. Louis, Marion co., Ogn. Nov. 27 m3pd

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. 2m6pd

NEW DRUG STORE

Union Block, Salem, Oregon.

W. K. RIGBY,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he has opened 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.
DYE STUFFS.
PATENT MEDICINES

Ayer's Ague Cure,	Cod Liver Oil,
" Cherry Pectoral,	Schenck's Syrup,
" Sarsaparilla,	Swaim's Panacea,
" Pills,	Mustang Liniment,
Jayne's Expectorant,	Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
" Alterative,	Baker's Pain Possess,
" Vermifuge,	Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
" Carminative Balsam,	" Ointment,
" Sanative Pills,	" Ointment for
Graefenberg's Catholicon,	Salt Rheum & Piles,
" Sarsaparilla,	Rosia Salve,
" Bitters,	Mrs Winslow's Soothing
" Children's Panacea Green Mountain Ointm't,	Syrup,
" Dysentery Syrup,	Keating's Lozenges,
Hembold's Sarsaparilla,	Bryan's Waters,
" Extract Buchu,	Devine Lozenges,
" Rose Wash,	McLane's Lozenges,
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,	" Pills,
Hall's Lung Balsam,	Newell's Cough Syrup,
Hoofland's Bitters,	Mrs. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam,
Moffat's "	Watt's Nervous Antidote,
" Pills,	Granger's Headache Remedy,
Sandford's Invigorator,	Toothache Anodyne,
" Pills,	French Patent Medicines,
Jacob's Dysentery Cordial,	Drakes, Hostetter's Sanevain's, and Richardson's
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,	Bitters,
Seeds' "	Sozodont, an elegant tooth
Ball's "	wash,
Hall's "	All kinds of preparations
Scovill's Blood & Liver Syrup,	for the hair,
Winchester's Syrup of Hypophosphate Lime & Soda,	Teeth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs,
Rhodes' Ague Cure,	All kinds of Perfumes and
India Cholagogue,	Toilet articles,
American "	Trusses, Shoulder Braces,
Hamburg Tea,	Letter Paper, Envelopes,
" Plaster,	Pens, Ink, etc., etc.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

And such fancy articles as are usually kept in a first class drug store. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded by a competent Apothecary.

Salem, Oct. 1865. 33ly

A CARD FOR THE

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING TRADE

OF SAN 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 MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing 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 manufacturer's consignment. Our stock of Fall and Winter Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—

Less Than the Cost of Importation!

We also keep the STAPLE 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,

Your Obedient Servants,

BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street.

San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1866. 3m18

A. G. BRADFORD,

Importer and Jobber in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

BRANDYS:

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, & Co.
BRILLIOUIN,
BENNESSY,
PIDET, CASTILLION, & Co.,
BONNIOT, & Co.,
MARQUET.

Old Jamaica Rum,
New England Rum.

SCHIEDAM GIN. OLD TOM.

FINE OLD WHISKIES.

J. H. Cutter,
Old Bourbon,
Old Virginia,
Eureka,
Rye, &
Stagg.

PURE WINES:

Oporto Port, Burgundy Port D. G. & Co. Sherry, Anchor Sherry, Sauterne, Angelica, and California White Wines

CHOICE CLARETS:

LAFITTE,
LEOVILLE, POMARD,
CHAMBERTIN, MILON PANILLAC,
LA ROSE, CANTANAC.

CHAMPAGNE:

CHAS. HEIDSAICK, CABINET, GREEN SEAL and JACQUATAS.

ALSO.

Absinthe,
Curacoa, Vermarth,
Bitters, Syrups, Jamaica Ginger, Essence Peppermint, Tenant's Ale and Porter.

Maurice, Cox, & Co's Ale and Porter.

And all other Case Goods pertaining to the trade.

Merchants and dealers are particularly invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW

BELVIDERE SALOON,

AT THE OLD STAND!

WHERE will always be found the FINEST BRANDS OF

LIQUORS AND CIGARS

that the Market affords. Also, a fine BILLIARD ROOM, containing three Tables, one of which took the premium at the last Mechanics' Institute Fair in California. PLAMONDON & GREEN.

Salem, Oct. 2, 1865. 3tif

H. SMITH. GEO. H. CHANCE.

Smith & Chance,

Surgical and Mechanical DENTISTS,

Griswold's Block, corner Commercial & State streets

SALEM, OREGON.

☞ **All Our Dental Work Guaranteed.** ☜

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For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT, with good barn, &c. Apply to SMITH & CARTWRIGHT

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

MYERS & HUGHES,

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

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.

DRAKE'S

PLANTATION BITTERS.

S. T.--1860--X.

The rapidity with which

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

Have become a "HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY throughout civilized nations, is without a parallel in the history of the world.

OVER

TWO MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

Were Sold in TWELVE Months.

AND

The Demand is Daily Increasing!

RICH and POOR, OLD and YOUNG

Ladies, Physicians and Clergymen

FIND THAT IT

Revives Drooping Spirits,

Lends STRENGTH to the System

Vigor to the Mind,

AND IS

Exhausted Nature's Great

RESTORER.

Its effects, in cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Excessive Fatigue, Sour Stomach, Mental Despondency, &c.

IS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.

It is composed of the choicest roots and herbs, the the celebrated **CALISAYA BARK**, etc, all preserved in pure ST. CROIX RUM. As a gentle Appetizer, and healthy, agreeable Stimulant, it has no equal.

It is sold by all respectable dealers, in every Town, Parish, Village and Hamlet, throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.

☞ None can be genuine unless bearing the private United States Stamp over the cork, with Signature on steel plate label of

P. A. DRAKE, & CO.

SMITH & DAVIS,

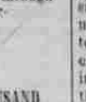
71 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

SOLE AGENTS FOR OREGON.

and the Territories.

Sept. 25, 1865 20

RECONSTRUCTION!



THE BENNET HOUSE, at Salem, so long and favorably known as a quiet and comfortable house for "Boarders," travelers, &c., has this day changed proprietors by the withdrawal of Mr. Hendershott.

The House, after having received a thorough renovation, is now under the supervision and management of the undersigned, who will spare neither attention or expense to make it what a good hotel should be.

My old friends, former patrons, and the travelling community, are respectfully invited to give me a call.

GEO. SMITH, Proprietor.

P. S. The table will at all times be furnished with the very best the market affords, and charges reasonable.

Salem, Dec. 26, 1865.—4m6.

Dr. W. B. SIMONTON,

GRADUATE of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, having permanently located at this city, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Salem and its vicinity. Office and residence at Mr. Butler's house, nearly opposite the Eureka Stable, Salem, Oregon. 14y

m P Deady

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 15--NO. 52. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866. WHOLE NO. 780.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
Of Every Description,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

ADVERTISING.

First insertion, per square of ten lines or less, minion measure, $1 for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Advertising bills when not paid in advance, will be charged twenty per cent. additional, to cover the cost of collection.

☞ A liberal deduction from the above rates will be made in favor of those who advertise by the quarter.

The Oregon Statesman.

MR. STEVENS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, said: A candid examination of the power and proper principles of reconstruction can be offensive to no one, and may possibly be profitable by exciting inquiry. One of the suggestions of the message which we are now considering has special reference to this. Perhaps it is the principle most interesting to the people at this time. The President assumes what no one doubts, that the late rebel States have lost their constitutional relations to the Union, and are incapable of representation in Congress, except by permission of the Government. It matters but little, with this admission, whether you call them States out of the Union and now conquered Territories, or assert that because the Constitution forbid them to do what they did do that they are therefore only dead as to national and political action, and will remain so until the Government shall breathe into them the breath of life anew and permit them to occupy their former position—in other words, that they are not out o the Union, but only dead carcasses lying within the Union. In either case, it is very plain that it requires the action of Congress to enable them to form a State Government and send representatives to Congress. Nobody, I believe, pretends that, with their old constitutions and forms of governments, they can be permitted to regain their rights under the Constitution. They have torn their constitutions into atoms, and built on their foundations fabrics of a totally different character. Dead men cannot raise themselves; dead States cannot restore their own existence as it was. Whose especial duty is it to do it? In whom does the Constitution place the power? Not in the judicial branch of the Government, for it only adjudicates and does not prescribe laws. Not in the Executive, for he only executes and cannot make laws. Not in the Commander in Chief of the armies, for he can only hold them under military rule until the sovereign legislative power of the conqueror shall give them power. There is, fortunately, no difficulty in solving the question. There are two provisions in the Constitution under one of which the case must fall. The fourth article says "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." In my judgment, this is the controlling provision in this case. Unless the law of nations is a dead letter, the late war between two acknowledged belligerents severed their original compacts, and broke all ties that bound them together. The future condition of the conquered power depends on the will of the conqueror. They must come in as new States, or remain as conquered provinces. Congress (the Senate and House of Representatives), with the concurrence of the President, is the only power on earth that can act in the matter. But suppose, as some dreaming theorists imagine, that these States have never been out of the Union, but have only destroyed their State Governments, so as to be incapable of political action, then the fourth section of the fourth article applies, which says, "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." Who is the United States? Not the Judiciary, not the President; but the sovereign power of the people, exercised through their representatives in Congress, with the concurrence of the Executive. It means the political government—the concurrent action of both branches of Congress and the Executive. The separate action of each amounts to nothing, either in admitting new States or guaranteeing republican governments to lapsed or outlawed States. Whence springs the preposterous idea that either the President, or the Senate, or the House of Representatives, acting separately, can determine the right of the States to send members or Senators to the Congress of the Union? To prove that they are and have been out of the Union for all legal purposes, and are now conquered subjects to the absolute disposal of Congress, I will suggest a few ideas and adduce a few authorities. If the so called Confederate States of America were an independent and belligerent, and were so acknowledged by the United States and Europe, or had assumed and maintained an attitude which entitled them to be considered and treated as a belligerent, then during such time they were precisely in the condition of a foreign nation with whom we were at war, nor need their independence as a nation be acknowledged by us to produce that effect.

Mr. Stevens then quoted from Mr. Justice Greer, in the prize cases, all the law on these points. After such clear and repeated decisions, he said, it is something worse than ridiculous to hear men of respectable standing attempting to nullify the law of nations, and declare the Supreme Court of the United States in error because, as the Constitution forbids it, the States could not go out of the Union *de facto*. After proceeding further in his argument, he remarked: "It is obvious that the first duty of Congress is to pass a law declaring the condition of these outside or defunct States, and providing proper civil government for them. Since the conquest they have been governed by martial law. Military rule is necessarily despotic, and ought not to exist longer than is absolutely necessary. As there are no symptoms that the people of these provinces will be prepared to participate in a constitutional government for some years, I know of no arrangement so proper for them as territorial governments. There they can learn the principles of freedom and eat the fruit of foul rebellion. Under such governments, while electing members to the territorial legislatures, they will necessarily mingle with those to whom Congress shall extend the right of suffrage. In the Territories Congress fixes the qualifications of electors, and I know of no better occasion for the conquered rebels and the conqueror to practice justice to all men, and accustom themselves to make and to obey all laws. As to these famed rebels, they cannot at their option re-enter the heaven which they have disturbed, nor the garden of Eden which they have deserted, as flaming swords are set at the gates to secure their exclusion. It becomes important to the nation to inquire when the doors shall be reopened for their admission. According to my judgment, they ought never to be recognized as capable of acting in the Union, or being counted as valid States, until the Constitution shall have been so amended as to make it what its framers intended, so as to secure a perpetual ascendancy to the party of the Union, and so as to render republican government firm and stable forever. The first of these amendments is to change the basis of membership to actual voters. Now all the colored freemen in the slave States and three-fifths of the slaves are represented, though none of them have votes. The rebel States have nineteen representatives of colored slaves. If the slaves are now free, then they can add for the other two-fifths thirteen more, making the slave representation thirty-two. I suppose the free blacks in those States will give at least five more, making the representation of non-voting people of color about thirty-seven. The whole number of representatives now from the slave States is seventy; add the other two-fifths, and it will be eighty-three.

If the amendment prevails, and those States withhold the right of suffrage from persons of color, it will deduct about thirty-seven, leaving them but forty-five. With the apportionment unchanged, the eighty-three Southern members, with the Democrats that will in the best times be elected from the North, will always give them a majority in Congress and in the Electoral College. They will at the very first election take possession of the White House and the halls of Congress. I need not depict the ruin that would be sure to follow. The assumption of the rebel debt, or repudiation of the federal debt, would be sure to follow. The oppression of the freedmen, the re-amendment of the State Constitutions and re-establishment of slavery, would be the inevitable result. That they would scorn and disregard their present constitutions, forced upon them in the midst of martial law, would be both natural and just. If they should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South, aided by the blacks, to divide the representation, and thus continue the republican ascendency. If they should refuse thus to alter their election laws, it would reduce the representatives of the late slave States to about forty-five, and render them powerless for evil. It is plain that the amendment must be consummated before the defunct States are admitted to be capable of State action, or it never can be. The proposed amendment to allow Congress to lay a duty on exports is precisely in the same situation. Its importance cannot well be overstated. It is very obvious that for many years the South will not pay much under our internal revenue laws. The only article on which we can raise any considerable amount is cotton. It will be grown largely at once. With ten cents per pound export duty, it would be furnished cheaper to foreign markets than they could obtain it from any other part of the world. The late war has shown that. Two millions of bales exported at 500 pounds to the bale, would yield $100,000. This seems to be the chief revenue we shall ever derive from the South. Besides, it would be a protection to that amount to our domestic manufactures. Other proposed amendments, to make all laws uniform, to prohibit the assumption of the rebel debt, are of vital importance, and the only thing that can prevent the combined forces of Copperheads and Secessionists from legislating against the interests of the Union whenever they may obtain an accidental majority. But this is not all we ought to do before these inveterate rebels are invited to participate in our legislation. We have or are about to turn loose 4,000,000 of slaves, without a hut to shelter them or a cent in their pockets. The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them from acquiring an education, or from understanding the commonest laws of contract, or from managing the ordinary business of life. This Congress is bound to provide for them until they can provide for themselves. If we do not furnish them with homesteads, and hedge them around with protective laws, if we leave them to the legislation of their late masters, we had better have left them in bondage. Their condition would be worse than our prisoners at Andersonville. If we fail in this great duty now, and when we have the power, we shall deserve and receive the execrations of history and all future ages. Two things are of vital importance. So to establish a principle that none of the rebel States shall be counted in any of the amendments of the Constitution until they are duly admitted into the family of States by the law making power of their conquerors. For more than six months the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery has been ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States that acted on its passage by Congress, which had Legislatures or which were States capable of acting or which were required to act on that question. I take no account of the aggregations of whitewashed rebels, who, without any legal authority, have assembled in the capitals of the late rebel States and simulated legislative bodies. Nor do I regard with any respect the cunning by-play into which they deluded the Secretary of State by frequent telegraphic announcements that "South Carolina has adopted the Amendment;" "Alabama has adopted the Amendment, being the twenty-seventh State," etc. This was intended to delude the people, and accustom Congress to hear the names of these extinct States as if they were alive, when in truth they have no more existence than the revolted cities of Latium, two-thirds of whose people were colonized and their property confiscated and their rights of citizenship withdrawn, by conquering and avenging Rome.

It is equally important to the stability of this republic that it should now be solemnly decided what power can revive, re-create and reinstate these provinces into the family of States, and invest them with the rights of American citizens. It is time that Congress should assert its sovereignty and assume something of the dignity of a Roman Senate. It is fortunate that the President invites Congress to take this manly attitude. After stating with great frankness, in his able message, his theory, which, however, is found to be impracticable, and which I believe very few now consider tenable, he refers the whole matter to the judgment of Congress. If Congress should fail firmly and wisely to discharge that high duty, it is not the fault of the President. This Congress owes its character to set the seal of reprobation upon a doctrine which is becoming too fashionable, and, unless rebuked, will become the recognized principle of our Government. Governor Perry, and other Provisional Governors and orators, proclaim that this is the white man's Government. The whole Copperhead party, pandering to the lowest prejudices of the ignorant, repeat the cookoo cry, "This is the white man's Government." What is implied by this? That one race of men is to have the exclusive right forever to rule this nation, and to exercise all acts of sovereignty, while all other races and nations and colors are to be their subjects, and have no voice in making the laws and choosing the rulers by which they are to be governed. Wherein does this differ from slavery, except in degree? Does not this contradict all the distinctive principles of the Declaration of Independence! When the great and good men promulgated that instrument, and pledged their lives and sacred honors to defend it, it was supposed to form an epoch in civil government. Before that time it was held that the right to rule was vested in families, dynasties or races—not because of superior intelligence or virtue, but because of a divine right to enjoy exclusive privileges. Our fathers repudiated the whole doctrine of the legal superiority of families or races, and proclaimed the equality of all men before the law. Upon that they created a revolution and built the republic. They were prevented by slavery from perfecting the superstructure whose foundation they had thus broadly laid. For the sake of the Union they consented to wait, but never relinquished the idea of its final completion. The time to which they looked with anxiety has come. It is our duty to complete their work. If this republic is not now made to stand on these great principles it has no foundation, and the father of all men will shake it to its foundation. If we have not yet been sufficiently scourged for our national sin to teach us to do justice to all God's creatures, without distinction of race or color, we must expect the still more heavy vengeance of an offended father, increasing his inflictions as he increased the severity of the plagues in Egypt, until the tyrant consented to do justice; and when that tyrant repented of his reluctant consent, and attempted to re-enslave the people, as our Southern tyrants are attempting to do now, he filled the Red Sea with broken chariots and drowned horses, and strewed the shore with dead carcasses.

Mr. Speaker, I trust that the Republican party will not be alarmed at what I am saying. I do not profess to speak their sentiments, nor must they be held responsible for them. I speak for myself and take the responsibility, and will settle with my intelligent constituents. This is not a white man's Government in the exclusive sense in which it is used. To say so is political blasphemy, for it violates the fundamental principles of our gospel of liberty. This is man's Government, the Government of all men. Not that all men will have equal power and sway within it; accidental circumstances, natural and acquired endowment and ability, will vary their fortunes—but equal rights to all the privileges of the Government is innate in every immortal being, no matter what the shape or color of the tabernacle which it inhabits. If equal privileges were granted to all, I should not expect any but white men to be elected to office for long ages to come. The prejudice engendered by slavery would not soon permit merit to be preferred to color. But it would be beneficial to the weaker races. In a country where political divisions will always exist, their power, joined with just white men, would greatly modify, if it did not entirely prevent the injustice of majorities. Without the right of suffrage in the late slave States (I do not speak of the free States), the slaves had far better been left in bondage. I see it stated that very distinguished advocates of the right of suffrage declared in this city that they did not expect to obtain it by Congressional legislation, but only by Administrative action; because, as one gallant gentleman said, the States had not been out of the Union; then they will never get it. The President is far sounder than they. He sees that administrative action has nothing to do with it. If it is ever to come, it must be through constitutional amendments, or Congressional action in the territorial and enabling acts. How shameful that these men of influence should mislead the public mind. They proclaim that this is the white man's Government and the entire roll of Copperheads echo (hiss) the same sentiments, and jealous Republicans join the cry. Is it any wonder that ignorant foreigners and illiterate natives should learn this doctrine, and be led to despise and maltreat a whole race of fellow-men. Sir, this doctrine of a white man's government is as atrocious as the infamous sentiment that d—d the late Chief Justice to everlasting fame, and I fear to everlasting fire.

PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY.—The message of Gov. Bramlette to the legislature of Kentucky indicates progress in some points, as appears from this brief account of the document:—

The governor argues that the adoption of the constitutional amendment would give perpetual indemnity against any attempt to control the suffrage question through the federal power, and recommends its adoption because slavery has ceased to exist, and universal emancipation has made freedom thoroughly national. The question as to what is to become of the negro the Governor leaves to time to solve. He recommends inviting a superior class of laborers to develop the mineral and agricultural resources of the state, and suggests modes whereby such laborers may be attracted there. He recommends each county to organize a military company to support the civil authorities. He says the result of the war has been such as to forever banish the heresy of secession, and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that secession is treason to have the subject forever and finally adjusted. The adjudication should properly be had in the case of the chief of the rebellion, to make it a precedent for all time to come. Of the conduct of Kentucky in the war he says: "Kentucky has furnished to the federal armies, of mostly three years' men, 63,975 white and 25,?38 colored soldiers, and ours was not the loyalty which draws its subsistence from promised profits and its courage from distant danger, but that unyielding devotion to principle which neither the loss of property nor present danger could overcome."

CALCULATIONS OF SOUTHERN POLITICIANS.—"Agate" of the Cincinnati Gazette, asked some of the Georgia politicians why they so confidently counted President Johnson on their side, and this was the answer:—

"We think him on our side because of what he has done, and what we know him to be. Last spring you can form no conception of the utter, abject humiliation of the southern people. We were all prostrate, helpless and abased to the dust, but out of this abject condition Mr. Johnson has partly lifted us. He has made us feel that we have some standing ground, some chance still to battle for our rights; and for this, there has now sprung up throughout the whole South a warm feeling of regard and gratitude. Johnson knows this. He knows that if he continues in this way, he will be able in 1868 to count on the South as a unit for his re-election. There would be no thought of contest, he would be nominated by acclamation. Now, he is a man of strong will and boundless ambition. Of course he wants to be re-elected. He doesn't want to quit the stage as an accidental president. And he knows perfectly well that, with the South as a unit at his back, his enormous patronage will enable him to carry New York and Pennsylvania, and defy the whole black republican pack. Those states will be enough to elect him, and a blind man could see the game, and Andy Johnson has got plenty of nerve to play it."

QUALITIES OF THE BEST VEGETABLES.—There is so wide a difference in the quality of vegetables, that we are frequently surprised, says the Practical Farmer, to see the indifference in regard to the purchase of vegetable seeds for planting and sowing. This is an error which may be readily corrected. No person who desires garden escalents of fine quality need be without the best, if he will only take the trouble to make his selection of seed with a little more than usual care. Somebody has laid down the following criterion to a certain extent, by which the quality of some leading escalents may be determined. We think him right, and commend his views.

In the blood beet we always look for deep color, smooth, handsome form, small top and sweet, tender flesh. In the orange carrot, small top, smooth root, and deep orange color. In the cabbage, short stump, large compact head, with but few leaves. In the cucumber, a straight, handsome form, and hard green color. In the lettuce, large, close head, pleasant flavor, with the quality of standing the heat without running to seed. In sweet corn, long ears, very shriveled grains over the end cob. In the cantelope melon, rough skin, thick firm flesh, and flavor. In the water melon thin rind, abundant and well flavored juice, and bright red core. In the onion, thick round shape, small neck, deep color, mild flavor, and a good keeping quality. In the parsnip, small top, long, smooth root and rich flavor. In a pea, low growth, full pods, large and tender peas, rich flavor. In the scarlet radish, deep color, small tops, clean root, and quick, free growth. In the squash, medium size, dry, fine grained, deep colored flesh. In turnips, handsome form, small tops, and tap root, sweet crisp flesh.

Those who have never seen better sorts than they possess suppose that they are of the first quality, when they may be very inferior, or almost worthless, when compared with the finest varieties.

☞ A gentleman, resident of a city not a thousand miles from New York, had the exuberant fortune of five successive wives. He had buried them, one after another, as death made its demands upon them, and three or four of them happened to be in different places, at quite a distance from each other. Two or three of them were in different towns. To reconcile his sense of sacredness with his sense of order and numerical unity, he started one day on a tour of collection to bury them all in one place. He mounted the wagon himself, and drove around till he had got them all together in one load, and then, as fate would have it, was obliged to drive by the house where the lady of his present address, to whom he had offered himself, was sitting at the open window. Seeing her sitting there, he bowed to her as any gentleman would, as he drove by with his precious load of five coffins with their contents. It was too much for the lady; she declared she never would have him, and to this day has kept her word.

LOST ONE.—Brigham Young is a widower—very slightly. One of his wives, Mrs. Ellen R. Young, died the other day. But he don't feel the loss very keenly, since he has something like sixty wives still left.

George W. Cutter, the poet, died lately.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Gen. Robert E. Lee arrived to-day at the hotel. The Lexington, Virginia, *Gazette* says he has been summoned to appear before the reconstruction committee.

The sub-committee of the reconstruction committee, charged with the inquiry into Tennessee matters, have finished their labors and communicated with main committee. The sub committee examined many persons of the highest character and standing, including Gen. Thomas and Fisk, all of whom express the opinion that formal re-construction would greatly strengthen the loyal sentiment in Tennessee, and for this reason conclude to submit the main committee their report on the bill admitting Tennessee in the Union. The bill is very like that usually framed for the admission of States. The sub-committee rest their recommendation on the ground that the rebellion has so thoroughly disturbed the relations of the seceded States in the Union as to require Congressional action for their restoration, and by the bill submitted they mean distinctly to assert and exercise the right of Congress to prescribe the mode of reconstruction.

The members elect from Tennessee in their petition for recognition, presented to the Senate by Mr. Grimes day before yesterday, unmistakably acknowledged that they deem the formal readmission by Congress necessary, and they are willing to accept the mode proposed by the sub committee, thereby concurring with Congress and acting contrary to the President's views. Nearly all the members, in the manner prescribed by the committee. It is expected reports to that effect will be made to the Senate and House on Tuesday next.

Judge Barrett, the Commissioner of the Pension Bureau, yesterday decided relative to the claim of an ex-rebel soldier for land bounty on the ground that he had rendered military service to the Government of the United States in the war of 1812, that by his participation in the war against the Union he had forfeited his title to any awards for services prior to the rebellion.

Washington Feb. 17.—There is ground for asserting that the evidence taken before the sub-committee concerning the condition of affairs in rebel states is such as to preclude the admission of any of them in the same way as Tennessee during the present session.

The bill introduced by Senator Morril of Maine, placing the government of the District of Columbia in the hands of Congress, is now before the Senate District Committee, and will be favorably reported on. Under the present system it cost last year nearly a million and a quarter dollars, of which amount Congress appropriated half a million to govern the District. There are now five different jurisdictions, beginning with Congress and ending in a nondescript piece of machinery called a law-court, and between these departments and contending jurisdictions, nothing is done properly.

A report was made to-day, by Mr. Blaine, of Maine, from the select committee on the debts due the loyal States by the Federal government including data upon the subject, from all States except California, Oregon and Nevada.

The sum total of the debts as ascertained, is $467