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NOTICE.—The business department of the States wan Office is under the management of D. W. CRAIG,

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN AND THE CON-GRESSIONAL PLAN(?) CONTRASTED.

The admission of the States lately the theater of the rebellion to the privileges and rights of representation in Congress, is now the ques-There appears to be about three parties. The Democrate insist that the Southern representatives should be admitted at once, without taking test-oath, or any other conditions. The dicals insist that the States lately in rebellion are out of the Union de facto, are no longer States, are not now entitled to representation, and if they get into the Union again, it is only by the grace of Congress, and must come in as new territories. President Johnson and all these who support him say that these States are new in the Union, have never been out, and annot be got out, either by their own acts or by the act of Congress, and that the rebellion aving been suppressed by force of arms, the rights of the State resided in the loyal people of that State, and such loyal people having reorganized a State Government, "republican in form," are now entitled to representation on the floors of Congress, whenever they send loval citizens of the United States to represent them. The principal discussion is between the friends of what is called "the President's plan" and those who indorse "the Congressional plan (1)." In this article, we desire to set forth fully and fairly the claims of the two plans last named, recognizing the friends of each as Union men, while leaving the Democratic plan out of the discussion entirely, as being the dectrine advocated by those who opposed the war to maintain the Union. The President's plan goes upon the plain

principle that, when a State is admitted into the Union or Government of the United States. it becomes an integral part of that Union, and cannot renounce its allegiance to the Union. nor escape its duties, obligations and liabilities to the Union in any way but that of successful revolution by war. That no not of secession, ordinance of the State Legislature, convention of the people, or even a direct vote of the people of the State, can ever sever the legal and constitutional ornnection and relation between the State and the Union. As the countepart of this proposition, it follows logically that no act of Congress (the representative of the Union Government), or even a vote of all the people of the Union, can legally or constitutionally exgel a State from the Union, or sever the consection or relation existing between the State and the Union. This relation exists by virtue of the fundamental, organic law of the Union the Constitution of the United States. As States, each State of the Union is the equal of every other State. Delaware, the smallest, is as much a "State" as Pennsylvania, the keystone of the arch. The Constitution expressly provides for the admission of new States, but it leaves no door for any State to ever depart from the Union. It also provides that " the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government;" se that should foreign power, internal faction or domestic violence, substitute, or attempt to substitute, any other form of government, it would be the p'ain duty of the United States Government to interfere, and restore or mainthat State. And for the faithful execution and intenance of this provision of the Constitution, the President is as much bound by his oath of office as for any other provision in that

These considerations bring us to the close of the late rebellion in the Southern States, and to the duty of restoring republican forms of government in the States attempting secession. In the absence of any rule or regulation Inid down by Congress upon the proper mode of restoring such State Governments, the President and his Cabinet devised such a plan as they deemed best for the interests of the nation. (We here call attention to the fact that Congress neglected for more than four years, and atil the President had put in operation his olan, to prescribe or enact a single rule or regplation on this question of "reconstruction.") The President's plan was very simple, consisting of the appointment of a Provisional Governor, with powers to call State Conventions of the people by elections, appoint judges of elections, and prescribe oaths of loyalty and allegiance. With these State Conventions, when in session, the President and his Cabinet have used their personal and official influence to prooure the acoption of certain things, to-wit ; the total abolition of slavery, the ratification of the anti-slavery amendment, the repudiation of the ordinance of secession as a nullity, the repudiation of the rebel war debt, and such legislation as would secure all persons without distion of color to their civil rights. These things done, and State officers elected in purce of these proceedings, the President and de Cabinet assume that the work of restoring epublican forms of government, in the several tes where the rebellion had left only an-

archy, was then completed.

At this point in the history, Congress meets the 4th day of December last. Although the President had restored civil governments in all these seconded States, he had no power to slace members of Congress from them in the calls of the National Congress, and therefore of that matter, as it was his duty to do, entirely with Congress. But we may add here. as the fall completion of his plan, that the President did desire that these States should be allowed representation in Congress by loyal men. On this point his language to Gov. Cox is: in fact loyal, and CAN GIVE SATISFACTORY EV-IDENCE OF IT." We italicies these words, he cause the President has been equadalously misrepresented by the radical press on this point. The Precident would not stop with merely ading the test outh to Southern members, but he would go even further than the rule pre-scribed by Congress, and require members from the South to give satisfactory widence of their loyalsy. His position is, simply, if the South-ers members give satisfactory evidence of their loyalsy, admit them: if they cannot do this, and them book, and let the States cend up oprecentatives, and keep on doing the self loyal members are sent. He sake a Tennessee members may be admitted.

from Georgia. His rule is simple-it is not his rule—it is the law of the Constitution. It applies alike to each State, and to every Southern member. It secures loyal representatives every time. It is definite, ascertained, and known to all. It is the same to-day, next year, and for every succeeding Congress. In all honesty and candor, is it not reasonable, right.

LETTER FACTA HOSA. W. L. ASTORIA, March 12, 1866.

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Ed. Statesman: On reaching home from San that transpired in California, made onto 101; and laid it sway to be published to the world in case editorial in the Flag of Feb. 12th, in relation to the robbery of my trunk of \$20,500 on board the stemmer Oregon, during her passage from Astoria to San Francisco. The article you copied into the honest, patriotic, and law abiding people, among whom I have lifed for more than assentiated.

nembers of Congress. Thaddens Stevens, of the House, declares their position as follows: These States lately in rebellion must come n as new States or remain as conquered provinces." That is explicit and right to the point. According to this new doctrine (first promulgated by Charles Sumner, of the Senate, in an rticle in the Atlantic Monthly, about two rears ago), there is no longer such a State as een stricken from the flag. Need we say that this is the exact counterpart of secession. Jefferson Davis claimed the right of secession, and eleven States, acting on that doctrine, secoded, and the Government battled them for four years to annihilate that doctrine, and keen hose States in the Union. Now, at the end of the war, Sumner, Stevens & Co. propose to do for these States what four years of awful war could not secure for them-expel them from the Union. Away with such heresy!

This radical plan proposes to ignore not only be existence of eleven States of the Union, and their votes in making the anti-slavery amendment a part of the Constitution, but to gnore all that the President has done, and oses enabling acts, just as was given to all the new Territories, so as to force unqualified negro suffrage, by act of Congress, on the whole South, while at the same time it is not tolerated in any of the free States. This doctrine is just as much revolutionary and destructive of the Contitation as the doctrine of secession, and can not be compromised with.

But we are told that this radical doctrine is ot the "Congressional plan" of reconstruction. Very well; then what is the "Congressional plan ?" If you demur to the President's We have been denounced by professed Union men and Union papers for defending the Presulting alongside the wharf. If so, the detectives would have searched the ship and passengers in ident's plan, and we have had that great majority in Congress held up as a scarecrow, that we should not dare to question their wisdom. We have seen Congress indorsed here and there by eloquent resolutions, and now we want to know the "why and wherefore?" What is the know the "why and wherefore?" What is the lar."

The two sacks of gold coin that were taken know the "why and wherefore!" What is the plan of Congress? Who has declared it? Show us the words of Congress. Give us sealing wax, and marked, one \$12,500, and the other \$8,000,—the amount of money they contained. Besides these, I had in my trunk two

ner had his plan written out, and submitted it ple of Oregon, who love truth and honesty, in the shape of a bill; but Congress has not "Away with him! Crucify him! Crucify him!" in the shape of a bill; but Congress has not agreed with Sumuer, and is now quarreling for the President. Neither this Reconstruction Committee nor Congress have yet determined whether they will recognize the present restored State Governments of the South or not. Three months' conference has not enabled them to determine any condition of circumstances upon which they will agree to admit loyal members of the Southern States. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, in this resolution. Will Congress admit Southern members this year, next year, in ten years, or when? Must the Southern States adopt negro suffrage, repudiate the rebel war debt, or what is required of them? The country is becoming impatient at this state of affairs, and it is no wonder that President Johnson should make a violent speech. Secretary Seward told the truth in his New York speech, when he declared that this Reconstruction Committee had "stopped the wholes of legislation for three months when upon the very eve of a happy consummation of the whole const," as the snugglers in San Francisco said over and over again, why did Ir port the money to the Government as on hand, and charge myself with it? If, being measured and charge mysel francisco said over and over again, why did I relegislation for three months when upon the very
eve of a happy consummation of the whole
question, and then, instead of giving us a plan
question, and then, instead of giving us a plan
to crush ms. I was mean enough to violate a solto crush ms. I was mean enough to violate a solto crush ms. I was mean enough to violate a solwho hoped the gentlemen would make the refcon anth in committing robbery, why did I not
erence. Mr. Wentworth said he would scarce

LETTER FROM HON, W. L. ADAMS.

sheet of paper for that purpose. It was while I was writing this letter that I suppose the robbery was committed. My room was entered by the door (I had the window fastened), the thief an locking it, and locking it again when he left. My trunk was opened, as the detectives said, from the marks on the bottom, by means of a bowie-knife. I now believe, from what I have seen, that if I had come suddenly upon the thief or thieves while they were in my room (as I often wished I had done when I first discovered the robbery) that I should have been murdered, and that money in abundance would have been furnished it San Francisco (if what was in my trunk wouldn't have answered the purpose) to have effectually covered up all traces that would have led to the detection and conviction of the murderers. The detectives and others often said to me, "What a pity you didn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the continue of the said to me, "What a pity you didn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as then you could have storned as the couldn't discover the robbery before you reached the wharf, as th Virginia or Tennessee; eleven States have I now believe, from what I have seen, that if I had reached the wharf, as then you could have stopped the steamer out in the stream, and notified the poice, who would have been able to recover the money." I said "Yes, yes, what a pity!" and I often wondered at my own stupidity in not having ex-amined my trunk carefully before the steamer landed. The only reason that I could give anybody for not having done so, was, that my trunk appeared all right, and the thought of a robbery never cutered my head. I never tried at that time to lift the trunk, as it weighed I suppose over two hundred pounds, and was too heavy for me to lift. If I had suspected that any one had disturbed it, would have unlocked it, and carefully examine its contents, rather than to have satisfied myself that it was all right by merely lifting it. I had two that it was all right by merely lifting it. I had two men carry it off the steamer, and from the fuss they made in carrying it one would have supposed that it still contained two hundred pounds weight or more. I new regard it (and so told prominent men in San Francisco) as a providential thing that I did not discover the robbery before leaving the steamer, as I verily believe the police would not have found a dollar of the money on board the ship. I believe that the money would have been quietly anchored over one side of the plan. then give us "the better writ." We are hoard the ship. I believe that the money would have been quietly anchored over one side of the anxious to know what the plan of Congress is. vessel in the bay, and that it prohably was so an-

the "thus saith the law." The Oregonian declared that "Congress had no chimerical theory of reconstruction," but that "its plan rests on sound practical principles." This may be so, but we are excusable if we demand to know what these "sound practical principles" are! In our last issue we asked the Oregonian to state them—to give us the words of Congress—but it does not attempt to the Oregonian to state them—to give us the words of Congress—but it does not attempt to the Oregonian to state them—to give us the words of Congress—but it does not attempt to the Oregonian to state them—to give us the words of Congress—but it does not attempt to the Oregonian to state them—to give us the words of Congress—but it does not attempt to the Government, and to other men who had sent down money by me, amounting to about \$27,000. explain.

It may be a humiliating confession, but we prefer to stick to the truth, when we declare by me, and put up as I have already described, to that Congress has no plan of reconstruction.
Immediately upon the meeting of Congress, a joint committee of fifteen was raised, and the whole question of reconstruction referred to that committee. Then commenced the speech making. This committee sent its members all over the country. They returned. Nothing was reported—no plan of reconstruction referred to the truth of which I have made oath. The four made was reported by charles Parker (Post Massacks of gold were carried on board the steamer or present a succe of passengers haggage and freight complete was reported. A Woodraff, and made made was deconstructed by charles Parker (Post Massacks of gold were carried on board the steamer or present was ance of passengers haggage and freight complete was made was deconstructed by charles Parker (Post Massacks of gold were carried on board the steamer or present was ance of passengers haggage and freight complete was made to creat Massacks of gold were carried on board the steamer of the passacks of gold were carried on board and made was already stated under oath. Yet from the very monent I amount and extended the post of the four made was reported—no plan of reconstruction was submitted. Thus matters stood until the President's veto message was sent in, and then Thaddens Stevens, the chairman of this reconstruction committee, after the expiration of more than three months of precious time, reported the following resolution, on Feb. 20th, as the action of that committee:

Resolved, That, in order to close agitation on the question which seems tikely to disturb the action of the black assassins upon my track. I was unet on the black assassins upon my track. I was unet on the black assassins upon my track. I was unet on the black assassins upon my track. I was met on the streets in San Francisco by suspicious looking roughs, who familiarly called me by name (though I had never seen them before), and in the most If Congress has any plan of reconstruction, it is embraced in that—resolution. Do you see any particular plan there. That is the sum circular plan there. any particular plan there. That is the sum circulation about my character-statements as worth over \$300. Cotton is taxed 5 cotton to total which that great committee has reported; false as hell, and which I had reason to believe per pound, payable not by the planter, and where are the "sound practical princi-cipled and whisky scaked tools of smugglers and thieves who live in Astoria. Do the honest pro-

pert the money to the Government as on hand, and charge engastron, and then, instead of giving us a plan of reconstruction, had given us an obstruction."

The telegraphic proceedings for March 9th shows that Sumner, the greatest radical, and Saalsbury, the vicest copperhead, are now voting together on the reconstruction question.

The present condition of Congress may be judged by the following telegram:

Cursago, March 11.—The New York Times (Union) says that it is generally nodershood that the Reconstruction Committee have whondowed all hope of getting any proposition to amend the Constitution that reads the Treatment, justice in Oregon that heliaves it. There isn't a third on the coast that believes it. There isn't a third on the coast that believes it. There isn't a sunggler, and so Congress may be wait in its great controversy with the Fresident, justice can be proposition to amend the Constitution through the Senate, if Congress does not have a care, it will go to the wait in its great controversy with the Fresident, justice can be proposition to amend the Constitution through the Senate, it will not do anything. Rembers cannot agree as polley, and so Congress flows its wards reain.

What should this teach Union men! Stand by the President. He has a well-defined policies were considered and reaconable policy—and it is our duty to support him in carrying it out. our duty to support him in carrying it out.

Lax.—The Line Co. Union Convention has appointed the bark Convention. J. H. Fester.

Bond, Wm. McCoy, James Marks, C. T. Finiappon. W. C.

Challer, B. W. Bellone, J. M. Blinit, Joseph Lame. W. R.

and in principles villain in Gregon and California, who has metamorphosed himself into a kinta to bark on my track, for a drink of whinky, for move, or to gratify his malice, delicers in his heart of the has such a thing; that I have been reobject, and he knows, if possessed of common segurity.

why I have been robbed, and why a black and foul

and for every succeeding Congress. In all honesty and candor, is it not reasonable, right and just? It is scarcely necessary to add here that this plan and theory is the same as that upon which the entire war against the rebels was carried on for four years, and until a triumphant and glorious victory was achieved. It is the exact idea maintained and advocated by the Lunion party from its organization down to the present time. It is the same view taken and enforced by the lamented Lincoln. We do not care to waste words on this point, but we dofy any enemy of the President to produce a single line of testimony to prove that ever Abraham Lincoln, or the Union party, ever held any other dootrine than the one now maintained on this point by President Johnson.

We now come to the plan of the radical members of Congress. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Hones of Congress. Thaddeus Stevens, of cluded to go to the fire and write a few lines to my control to the congress of the control to the congress of the congress. Thaddeus Stevens, of cluded to go to the fire and write a few lines to my control to the congress. Thaddeus Stevens, of cluded to go to the fire and write a few lines to my control to the congress. Thaddeus Stevens, of cluded to go to the fire and write a few lines to my control to the congress. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Hones of Congress. Thaddeus their control to the congress of the congress of the congress o cluded to go to the fire and write a few lines to my wife. I went to Purser Dorsett and procured a tions, any farther than to be able to vindicate the sheet of paper for that purpose. It was while I right and advance the interests of the honest was writing this letter that I suppose the robbery was writing this letter that I suppose the robbery was well and heads, incomplishe integrables the suppose the robbery was well as a possible poss

toward me. he exhibited the workings of the soul of a great and magnanimous man. I am also indebted its Assistant Trensurer CHREEMAN, a good and hones man, to J. H. Chit, and a number of others. Beside these men, I was befriended to an extent that I consever forget, by Gor. Gibbs. H. C. Victors, and W. C. Jouxson, from Oregon. The Flog was the only paper that dared or vished to do me justice. It is the only paper in San Francisco, I was often told, that dures take a giant ball of corruption by the horns and put a knift to his singly throat. Let the good people of Oregon, who wisk to do me justice, also bear in mind the noble characters whose pure hearts revolted at seeing an innocent man sacrificed by cold bloode and mercenary villaiss.

W. L. Adams.

Galveston, Texas, March 8.-The convention laid on the table a motion to make white inhabitants the basis of representation. A -26 against 44. A notion to leave it optional with the legislature to fix the basis of representation was lost-26 to 38. An ordinance establishing a quarantine of 20 days for all Texas ports was passed as a preventive against

Chicago, March 10.—The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate, on Wednesday, 7th inst., information relative to the construction of a telegraph from New Orleans to San Francisco, and from St. Paul to Portland, Oregon The applicants ask that protection with sub sistence and transportation as far as possible be supplied by military commanders at posts on the route, in compensation for which, they propose to transmit Government messages free. The Secretar says the applications referred to General Grant, who recommends protection but not subsistence or transportaon. The Secretary further says the war de partment does not assume authority to grant

the right or title to construct lines, and templates nothing more than to furnish such protection as may be without prejudice to the service, leaving parties to obtain charters from

competent authority.

The Union Pacific Railscad will be opened to Fort Riley, 134 miles, on the loarth of July with a special celebration of the event. The Leavenworth branch, joining the main line at Lawrence, will be completed during May. It was expected they will soon commence the branch from Fort Riley down the Neosho val

estimony of General Lee, who says he never took an oath to support the Confederacy, hav

ing always purposely avoided it.

The Arlington estate has been ordered to be divided into lots for lease to freedmen and on der possessory title of the United States which

has purchased the same for taxes.

The Attorney General, who is making a list of pardons, in answer to an inquiry of House, will show about 15,000 parcons, mostly

under the \$20,000 clause.

Washington, March 11.—Mr. Garfield has been instructed by the Ways and means Committee to report in part the changes in revenue law already agreed on. The tax on in comes has been fixed at 5 per cent on all over \$1,000. The tax on schedule has been thrown off, except on billiard tables and carriages worth over \$300. Cotton is taxed 5 cents monthly by the manufacturer or exporter. The tax of \$1 per barrel on crude petroleum is removed, as is also that on transportation The tax on whicky has not been changed.

ready Tuesday to again report the civil rights' bill. A provine will be added which will make the bill explicit on the subject of suffrage.

Washington, March 11.—In the Senate, M. Grimes offered the memorial of the Iowa Leg-islature, asking for the speedy trial of Jeff Davis, which was referred to the Judiciary

The House Judiciary Committee will b

In the House, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered resolution that the Library Committee in quire into the expediency of purchasing the portrait of Joshua R. Giddings, now on exhibition in the Capitol. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, demanded the ayes and noes, with the following result-Ayes, 78; noes, 53.

hours as a day's work for all Governm players, which was read twice and referred to Mr. Spaniding, of Ohio, introduced a joint

resolution, declaring that the Act of June 30th, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt United States notes and certificates of indebt

dupes, who may get themselves into diffi

Chicago, March 12th.-The New York Legislature rated down the resolution favoring the eight hour movement. The same body

idopts resolutions by a strict party vote that of re-admission of sotuhern States and to fix House refused to receive the communication the qualifications of members, and that whatsnever differences may exist between Execu- Carolina. tive and Legislative powers in measures necessary to attain the great ends, which peace should yield, we are of opinion that there should not be such a diversity either on general results or method of attaining the sashould produce hostility or sever political rela-tions. The New York Herald says these resolutions are not to be attributed to either the Weed or Greeley faction, but an independent movement.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention excites much comment, and is generally approved by the party press of State and New York. The Herald bold and startling, placing the party in direct antagonism with the administration. The New York Tribune says it will be Gettysburg over again, and applauds the Convention for its boldness, but has fears for the result. The World says the Convention was careful to f the facts which the resolutions convey by implication, he correct, that co sistency his past record requires Johnson to renounce his present policy. This resolution puts its left arm around President Johnson's neck and calls him brother, while with its right it thrusts a dagger under the fifth rib. Chicago, March 12.—The Columbia, Geor-

gia. Enquirer, publishes the following disputch from ex-Governor Johnson, dated Washington. March 10:

Dear Sir-I had a short interview with the President, Secretary of War and General Grant, relative to the removal of colored troops. I was assured by Gen. Grant that as troops. I was assured by Gen. Grant that as soon as he could substitute other troops they should be removed, and that in fact such order had already been issued. Yours trul J. J. Johnson.

J. J. Johnson. New Orleans, March 11.—John F. Monroe Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected over Moore, Union, by 316 majority. Threef the four Recorders are Democrats; the fourth is a Unionist.

Washington, March 14.-A man, suppos to be Quantrel, the notorious guerilla, has been arrested in New York, and brought here, and persons have been sent for to identify him. Washington, March 13 .- The Senate cor

sidered the bill admitting Colorado into the Union. Mr. Trumbull advocated the bill saying the people had been invited to form a State Government. He said the enabling act expired with the first refusal to organize under it. Mr. Doolittle said the population did not exceed 25,000, having decreased since 1861, and he did not think Congress bound by the enabling act. Mr. Sumner withdrew his amend ment for unrestricted suffrage in Colorado. vote was ordered on the third reading of the bill, which simply recognizes Colorado as a State in the Union. It was defeated, ayes 14

The House passed the civil rights bill as amended, ayes 119, nors 18; and resumed the consideration of the fortification appropriation

noes 21.

Chicago, March 12 .- The most extravagant reports continue to prevail as to the extent of Fenian preparations for an attack on Canadian soil. Gen Sweeney has 25,000 men in regular military organization and ready to move, with immense supplies stored at Burlington. Og densburgh. Plattsburg and Sandusky. These reports, however seriously regarded in Canada only occasion smiles on this side at the expense of our provincial neighbors. Chicago, March 13th.—A Canadian cor-

respondent gives a plausible theory for the military hubbub; asserting that it is based on no real sense of danger, but is managed so that opposition may be silenced and the confederaon schems carried next month in Parliament The alarm being sounded so soon after the meeting of the Governors in Montreal, is sig nificant. It is the belief that the whole this is for political purposes and is hourly taking hold of the public. If this is their object, it will in all probability be successful, for all par-ties seem to have forgotten their differences and united for defense.

Boston, March 14.—Jared Sparks, the his

orian, and ex-President of Harvard College died at Cambridge this morning of pneumo

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Schenck succeeds tin having incorpora of agents for the same. ted in the appropriation bill an amendment providing for \$5,000, for the erection at West bill which set apart three unifor acres of pab prohibiting him from doing this lest it might Washington, March 6 -- In the Senate Mor-

York and West Indies.
The bill to reimburse to Missouri expenses for equipping troops, passed,
House took up the bill to aid the construcGarrett Davis made a speech in the Senat

twice read and referred to the committee. Schenk's amendment to the military appro-

priation bill forbidding the appointment of ca-dels from the late rebel States until those States have been restored by action of Congress, was adopted after a lengthy debate-89

to 39. The military bill then passed.
Washington, March 6.-The President's message, transmitted to both houses in answer to a resolution of January 2d calling for copies of all messages, acts, ordinances, resoons or legislation, qualification of voters in to throw light on the political condition of the lately rebellious States, is voluminous. He says an answer was delayed by the absence of He explains that Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, did not take the prescribed oath, but the omission was accidental. A dispatch to Governor Perry, of South Carolina, dated November 6th, declared that the Presi dent was not satisfied with the action of the convention, and that the legislation was inadequate. An act was necessary declaring all insurrectionary action aulawful and void. On November 9th, the Secretary telegraphed again that the early adoption of the amendment was deemed important by the President, who also regretted that neither the Convention nor the Legislature had pronounced the State debt incurred in aid of the rebellion, null and void. The State seemed to decline the acceptance of the Constitution on Dec-The Secretary again telegraphed that the State had repudiated the rebel debt. Gov. Perry declared that the State had passed the Constitutional amendment, and he hoped the doors would be opened to the members from South Carolina. On Nov. 27th he telegraphed that the Convention had adjourned, and, there fore, could take no untion relative to the rebe-On Dec. 10th, Governor Perry announced that the governmen of South Carolina was complete, and that the people were loyal, and he asked the Government to withdraw the U.S. troops.

It is too early to speculate as to the majority

Howard Congress. There

report in the upper House of Congress. There is a very decided objection to it on the part of many Union men. No day was fixed for its consideration, as their is great auxiety to dispose of the finance and appropriation bills. It is hoped these will not be called up, before the middle of next week. Among the testimony submitted and accompanying the report, is the exidence of Major General Thomas. He says he has studed the condition of Tennessee, and his opinion is that if protected by a similiar Union force, the loyal centiment would gain complete ascendence in a short time. He don't think it would be safe at this time to remove the troops, withdraw martial law or restore the habeas corpus to the full extent. East Tennessee is perfectly safe. Middle the United States. The union sentiment is daily approaching a good loyal standard, and he thinks the feeling will go on improving the thinks the feeling will go on improving the first protection from Governor Worth, of North.

The horizontal protection for thinks, the next of the same than by dailoyally to the United States. The union sentiment is daily approaching a good loyal standard, and he thinks the feeling will go on improving the feeling will go on improving the same and the results in the results and the feeling will go on improving the common to the same and the same in the same of the same and the same of the same and the same in the same of the same and the same of the same and the same in the same of the same of the same of the model of the same of the model of the same of the same of the same of the model of the same of the model of the same of the sa middle of next week Among the testimony

Carolina, announcing the acceptance of lands donated for an agricultural college. The not recognizing any government in North

Washington, March 7 .- In the Senate Wilne, as sary to protect officers of the army from ar rest by civil process for acts done in obedience to orders

Sumner, of Massachusetts, addressed the Senate at length against the constitutional amendment fixing the basis of representation He said the same sentiment which made the abolition of slavery a cause of gratitude, should make us repel a ith indignation this device to crystalize and organize by law the dis-franchisement of a whole race. It was with infinite respect he differed from valued friends about him, but he could not do otherwise.

Doclattle, of Wisconsin, followed in favor of

representation according to the constitution. The amendment was not necessary to prevent praise the President only for things he did an undue proportion of Southern representa-previous to the beginning of the great work of tives, for the South had lost terribly during previous to the beginning of the great work of tixes, for the South had lost terribly during reconstruction, on which his fame will rest if the war. She had lost a half milion of whites, Captains E. F. COE. C. FELTON, J. H. GRAY, and THOS. STUMP. reconstruction, on which his large will be wrecked, so cossful, and by which he will be wrecked.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up and read a second time, and made

the special order for Munday next, Washington, March 6th .- The House Com mittee on the Pacific Railroad has reported a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland. Oregon, or to the navigable waters of the Colum-

bia, in Oregon. The grant is twenty sections per mile for one hundred miles northward, and for one hundred miles southwar from the line between California and Oregon, and ten sections per mile for the balance of the line. Washington, March 8.—The Tennesse question continues to be the leading topic in Congress. In relation to the resolution re-ported on Monday, a delegation of Congress.

ien, supporters of the President, waited or him last evening, and received definite assurance that the resolution could be combatted and would be vetoed if passed. The President said he could not sign away his own citizenship by approving a resolution that declares. Tennessee is out of the Union, and needs the action of the law making power to get back Lively times may be expected when the ball fully opens—compensating for the quietness of the past ten days. All rumors about healing the breach between the President and Congress are fictitious. He may have sent private letters, as reported, to vens, regretting his personalities, but no olive-branch appears on the political horizon. May nard and Stokes, of the Tennessee dele

gation, approve the Congressional plan. Stokes made a speech in Nashville the other Stokes made a speech in Nashville the other over and leavy cattle, per head stokes that Congress should not admit the Southern representatives without mature deliberation, and was right in demanding the Horses and males 300 deliberation, and was right in demanding the Southern representatives without mature deliberation, and was right in demanding the Horses and males 50 test oath, and in taking time to examine the condition of Southern States. He said it seems to be regarded as a great outrage that Congress did not let members right in, regardless of all questions, to draw pay and begin to legislate for the whole country, when half of these members elect had been in the rebel ar-"If I were in Congress ould vote against the repeal of the test oath till I froze to my seat. The Union men of Tennessee are particularly stiff in this matter because they are determined that none but original Union men shall vote in the State They have the power to their own hands and mean to hold it, although they exclude from suffrage the rebels pardoned by the President. If a division between the President and Congress should come on the pending resolution the Unionist now in power in Tennessee would

be pretty sure to be against the President "
Both Houses of Congress have passed a
resolution completing the transfer of Berkley and Jefferson continues from Old Virginia to West Virginia. Meanwhile the Richmond Legislature has appointed Commissioners to visit the Wheeling Legislature in behalf of reunion, or at least to endeavor to negotiate for the assumption of part of the old State debt.

The House Sel et Committee of Freedmen

this morning reported a new Freedmen's Bu reno bill It continues the act under which the present bureau was organized for three years; allows the appointment of two additional Assistant Commissioners, under direction of the President, and when the same shall be necessary, divides the various districts into sub-districts, and provides for the appointment

Point of a memorial tablet, and for insertion it lands in Mississippi, Alabama. Florida, on the rebel guns the names of battles in Louisiana and Arkansas, for sale to freedmen which they were captured. The immediate necessity for this special appropriation was it provides that the present occupants shall not be disturbed for three years from the date etter to the Superintendent at West Point, of General Sherman's field order, unless provision be made for them with their written cound the feelings of the Southern students consent and the approval of the commission-Washington, March 6.—In the Senate Mor-rill, from committee on coorderee, reported a bill to establish a telegraph line between New York and West Indies. till the ordinary course of judicial proceedings shall be restored, and the States shall be rep-

tion of the Southern Pacific Railroad. It was the other day declaring that we might see in this land two bodies, one composed of South ern Representatives and Senators and Demo cratic and conservative members from the North, and the other of Republican members alone. Each of these bodies would claim to be the Congress, and the President would be obliged to recognize one or the other. As the former body would be a majority, why would not the President resoguize it as the lawful and legitimate Congress of the United States believed Jackson would have Davis said he done this, and he hoped Johnson would invite elections, and any other information tending the Southern members elect to the city to unite with the other men he had designated, and recognize them as the Congress.

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March 19, 2866—193.

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