f our own people, not even for the or-

the Union, but has left the care of their education to the much more competent control of the States or communities, or private associations and of individuals. It has never deemed itself authorized to expend public money for rent or purchase of homes for the thousands, not to any millions, of the white race who are honcestly toiling from day to day for their subsistence.

A system for the support of indigent persons in the United States was never contemplated by the authors of the Constitution. Nor can any good reason be advanced why, as a permanent establishment, it should be provided for one class or color of our people more than for another. Pending the war, many refugees and freedmen received support from the Government, but it was never intended that they should benceforth be fed, clothed, educated and sheltered by the United States. The idea on which the slaves were assisted to freedom was, that on becoming free they would become a self-sustaining condition. Any legislation that shall imply that they are not expected to attain a self-sustaining condition must have a tendency injurious alike to their character and their preserity.

ity. appointment of an agent for every conn-The appointment of an agent for every county and parish will create an immense patronage, and the expense of the numerous officers and their clerks, to be appointed by the President, will be great in the beginning, with a tendency to increase.

The appropriations asked by the Freedmen's Bareau, as now established, for the year 1866, amount to \$11.745.000. It may be safely estimated that the cost to be incurred under the

pount to \$11,745,000. It may be safely estated that the cost to be incurred under the ading bill will require double that amount—one than the entire sum expended in one year der the administration of the second Adams.

If the presence of agents in every parish and county is to be considered as a war measure, opposition or even resistance might be provoked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction voked, so that to give effect to their jurisdiction troops would have to be stationed within reach of every one of them, and thus a large standing force be rendered necessary. Large appropriations would therefore be necessary to sustain and enforce military jurisdiction in every county and parish from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The condition of our fiscal affairs is encouraging, but in order to sustain the present measure of public confidence it is necessary that we practice not merely customaty economy, but as far as possible severe restraint. In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceeding being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It

provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. It does not appears that the lands to which this section refers may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it.

If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation even, it cannot be appropriated to public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government.

There are still further objections to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief. It will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension. Undeubtedly the freedmen abould be protected, but they should be protected by

be protected, but they should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His conthe United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his services from planters, from those who are constructing or repairing railroads, or from capitalists in his vicinity or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his abcde, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where labor is more extended and better rewarded.

It is carueally hoped that, instead of wasting away, they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain they can attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection the query presents itself whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire core, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers or taskmasters, who, appointed at Washington, are to be located in every county and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refugees. Such a system would inevitably tend to such a concentration of account in the Executive as would enable him so to control the action of a numerous class and use them for the attainment of his own po-

processary and proper to retain within its borders all the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate apply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of labor will be regulated there-

and the wages of labor will be regulated thereby.

There is no danger that the great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the labor; perither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themeelves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that, as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbrarance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry, and they will feel and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self enstaining, and capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools.

I cannot but add another grave objection to the bill. The Constitution imperatively declares in cannoction with taxation, that each finite shall have at least one representative, and fixes the rule or the number to which in faura times each State shall be entitled. It also provides that the Senate of the United finites shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds with peculiar force that as fixes, without its consent, shall be deprived of its suffrage in the Senate. The original Act was necessarially passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were than contumeriously engaged in the rebellion. New the case is chaused, and

edge in the perfecting of measures immediate ly affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection arged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard.

The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there can be no taxation without representation. Great burdens
are now to be borne by all the country, and we
are now to be borne by all the country, and we

The U S Laws and Resolutions are published in the

States man by Arthority

other raper in the State, and is the Law
mation's side." Let us see. At the Cincinnation's side." Let us see. At the Cincinnation's side." Let us see. At the Cincinnation without representation. Great burdens
are now to be borne by all the country, and we
state and is the Laws
mation without representation. Great burdens
are now to be borne by all the country, and we
state and is the Laws
mation's side." Let us see. At the Cincinnation's side." Let us see. At the Cincinnation's side." Let us see. At the Cincinnation without representation. may best demand that they shall be borne without a murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the peo-

I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge, each Horse for it-self, of the election returns and qualification of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to put out, in time of peace, any State from the represen-tation to which it is entitled by the Constitu-

At present all the people of eleven States re excluded. Those who were must faithful

see, for example, should not fully enjoy her constitutional relations to the United States. The President of the United States stands toto be his duty on all proper occasions to pre-sent their just claims to Congress.

There always will be differences of opinion

tioned under existing constitutional or legal tests, it is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from disquiet and complaint.
It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a

of the country, no matter how much the latter

may predominate.

The course of immigration, development of industry and business, and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the

can people the idea is inherent and ineradica-ble, that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored to

as though they had not been fully restored to the United States. If they have not, let us at once set together to secure that desirable and at the earliest possible moment.

It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment most of these States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed to be entitled to enjoy their Constitutional rights as members of the Union, reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country.

I feel not only entitled but bound to assume that with the Federal Courts restored in the several States, and in the full exercise of their

several States, and in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all class-

become a law, unless upon deliberate consideration by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public lodgment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

INDIAN FIGHT.-Camp Lincoln. Arizona. Feb. 15th, eig San Francisco March 19th—A party of Company A. Arizona Volunteers, un-der Lieut. Gallegos, which fleft here on the 11th. inst., returned, reporting great slaughter of Apaches. After traveling two nights and restiog by day, they found Apaches' signs, and scoots were sent out from the main body to when found they returned and the whole body moved within sight of the Apache fires, but occupied a sceluded position until two o'clock in the morning, when the command was form-ed into three divisions, and moved in front of certain caves where the savages were sleeping. They were arranged one above another some thing like Cosana Caves, and when the attack was begun at day-break, the fight became desperate. The Apaches were taken by surprise, their dogs not even hearing the approach of the troops, so stealthy was their march. The Indians declared that they would not surrender, and one who calls himself Capt. Constantly, defied the troops from an elevated and secure position whence they could not dislodge him. All of the caves that were accessible were filled with dead and wounded. camp, and twelve prisoners, to squaws and ten children werere captured. One of the latter has since died. Seven of the volunteers were wounded, but not dangerously.

Washington Co. Union Convention —Pursuant to call of the Union County Committee, of Washington county, a convention was held at Hillsboro, on the 17th instant, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this county in the Union State Convention, to be held at Corvallia, on the 27th inst, for the nomination of a Union State tickot.

Col. T. R. Cornelius was elected temporary chair man, and H. C. Raymond, Secretary.

D. O. Quick, R. M. Porter, and David Lennox were appointed Countities on credentials.

Committee's report was adopted, and committee discharged.

charged.

The temporary officers were, by vote, made the permanent officers of the convention.

Convention proceeded to elect, by ballot, delegates to the State Convention.

D. O. Quick and R. M. Porter were appointed tel-

nellus. A. Hinman, G. M. Raymond, W. A. Miller and Hyer Jacksen as said delegates. On motion it was. Rasolved. That the delegates from this county are instructed to use all bonorable measures in their pow-est te seeme the nomination of Hon. Whom Bowthy as candidate to represent this State in the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress.

esentatives of the U.S. a notion, it was a notion, it was a notion, it was resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolved, That the Secretary furnish a copy of these nations of the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for publication in the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for publication in the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for publication in the Secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of these resolved for the secretary furnish a copy of the secretary furnish and the secretary furnish a copy of the secretary furnish a copy o T. R. CORNELIUS, Ch'n.

Consection.-In the O. S. N. Co.'s advertise ent as published by us last week, the price for

SALEM: MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1866 The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best

NOTICE-The business department of the States mon Office is under the wanagement of D. W. Chaic, who is alone authorized to transact the business o

THE VETO MESSAGE. President, for the reason that it a far better passing through free States. The Democracy vindication of the policy and acts of the Presi- of the South, the Jo. Laneites of Oregon, and dent than we have been able to furnish. We a few such, "seceded" from the Democratic during the war, not less than others, the State need not ask the consideration of our readers. Convention, and nominated Breckinridge and of Tennessee, for instance, whose authorities or the attention of the members of the ensuing Lane; and the majority named Douglas as their were engaged in rebellion, was restored to all Union State Convention, to this important standard bearer. In the election which fol her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a

State paper. Every Union man, and, in fact. lowed, Abraham Lincoln, nominee of the Reevery man of all parties, who takes an interest
publican party, was elected President, and trayed people before the war was prought to a termination. They had placed themselves in public affairs, will read this message with Breckinning himself, as Vice President, de relations with the General Government, had more than usual interest. It is a decument of clared Lincoln constitutionally elected. At this I know no reason why the State of Tennes- blunt logic with which every position is main editor of the Democrat say ? Speak out. Did in either branch of Congress. It would seem out of Congress will ever make a reasonable of the Union had no power or right to "coerce"

ident believed that he could maintain order the Southern Democracy, and repudiated Dougand protect the freedmen by the State militia. las and the Northern Democracy. The Southrepresentation must be attended by a spirit of who were well known to be none other than ern Democracy kept up their organization aftdisbanded rebel soldiers. With such statements | er secession, and nominated and elected Jefferas these, we are not all surprised that many son Davis to the Presidency of the Southern course of measures which will unite any large as these, we are not all surprised that many son Davis to the Presidency of the Southern section of the country against another section good Union men should have felt mortified and Confederacy. The Northern Democracy kept indignant We did not believe that the tele up their organization, and nominated McClellan graph was truthfully reporting the President, for the Presidency; but you repudiated the now in operation, using the land and naval its lender and standard bearer? If your Presforces of the United States, or, in other words, ident has faltered and got into Fortrees Monthe soldiers of the regular army who raided roe, do you not ret hang on to the doctrine that

functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, he easentially protected against unconstitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already armed with the power conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretotore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection and to overcome obstructions to the laws.

I return the bill to the Senate in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country will not become a law, unless upon deliberate consideration by the people it shall receive the same time by an enhanced and a new man every two years. Most of the by sending a new man every two years. Most of the sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the power sending a new man every two years. Most of the sending a new has leave the years. Most of the sending a new has leave had by earlied to furn they sentiatives in the lower House, which he business of legislation. For instance, schuler Colfax has represented the numbers from the diam twelve years. Dorig this time he has become speaker of the House, and gained an extensive influence, which he members from other the beant strained in Congress for years, and have become the roughly acquainted with the business of legislations. For instance, schuler for its district of the business of legislations. For its district of the business of legislations, For its district of the business of legislations. For its district of the sentatives in the lower House, and have becomes thr

ties which he is expected to perform he is discarded and a new man sent in his place. At least such has been the policy pursued show the formation of the State Control in admitted that, in matters pertaining to the general interests of the State, Hon. J. it. Mchride was a faithful and efficient Representative at the National Captol; but on account of sectional jestoucles, growing out of the mint and other local matters, he was set as de at the end of two years. This deprived the State for the time being of the benefit of the knowledge he had acquired in reference to the business of legislation, and the personal inflower which he had grained with the older members of Congress.

Fortunately the Union men of Oregon selected a successor who has proved to be able, active and efficient. Between the interests of his constituents. Being an old Oregonian, and a new man of the expendituation and the went few the collection, and specific to the propose to deciring the people in regard to their true character and inclose we have every few the same black, bifure, sauseous pill, with a very clamsy attempt at sugar-config—the matter the clection, and appear to the opening of the present Congress in a requainting himself with the public men of the nation, and in bocoming better propared to represent the interests of his constituents. Being an old Oregonian, and a having made the expendituation and gained the confidence of the Representatives of other States, he is just now in a position to be very useful to bis constitue.

The confidence of the reference to fine friends, it is graiflying in the extreme to note the determined by retaining him to his present position another term is quite clear, but whether Mr. Henderson would be advanced by retaining him to his present position is not generally known: The only expression we have ever heard or seen on this subject is contained in a private letter to Dr. Wm. II. Hauchett, of this place.—Oregon State Joursal.

Mr. Henderson intimates in his letter to Dr.

Mr. Honderson intimates in his letter to Dr. Hanchett that he is willing to become a candi date again, if such is the desire of the Union headed monster of secession and rebellion in party. We have a letter from Mr. Henderson making the same statement. We most heartily indorse all the Journal says about Mr. Hendertil we adopt this policy.

Very true. Guess you haven't had anything their entire stock at cost. Give thom a call.

the Dalles, per head, was printed \$4-it should to do with electing anybody for several years.

Lincoln House —Gen. Cedin has sold this bare been \$3.

THE POSITION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The position of the Democracy, a party which always endorses right and justice it makes no difference whence it comes, and applauds a gallant deed it matters not by whom done, is not a new but a natural one. It is an ever, by the nation's side. A President may talter, but that party cannot.—State Rights Democrat. "The position of the Democracy is not a

new but a natural one. It is, as ever, by the

solved that Congress had no power to " legislate slavery into a Territory," and Buchanan was elected upon that platform. In 1860 the party went down to Charleston, and there split into two contending factions—the majority offering the old Cincinnati platform without alter-We take great pleasure in laying before our ations, the minority demanding " protection to readers this week the late veto message of the slave property in the Territories and while more than usual interest. It is a document of clared Lincoln constitutionally elected. At this extraordinary ability, and it is no wonder that and as they were not included in the Eman-cipation Proclamation, they by their own act have amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State.

It is a document of clared Lincoln constitutionally elected. At this extraordinary ability, and it is no wonder that it is the slave States from the Union, and set up the snanswerable." It has been suggested that Southern Confederacy. Now, what did your ish slavery within the limits of their State. tained smacks of the self-made man, Andy you not say that there was no power in the Johnson. Since its reception here, we asked Government to prevent this " secession ?" Did wards the country in a somewhat different light from that of any member of Congress chosen from any single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States led thought of it. "It is unanswerable," was the prompt reply. And that is so. No man in or in either branch of Congress. It would seem out of Congress will see the states are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem out of Congress will see the states are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem out of Congress will see the states are not at this time represented prompt reply. And that is so. No man in or cratic paper in Oregon that the Government reply to it. Can Union men find anything in these States back into the Union? Did you this message to disagree with? If so, what is not agree with James Buchanan, that our Fedin the community, and individuals may be guilty of violations of the law, but these do who were so wonderfully stirred up about the not constitute valid objections against the right telegraphic report of it, have not been able to we not state your position training against the right telegraphic report of it, have not been able to we not state your position training against the right telegraphic report of it. of a State to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members.

The work of a state to representation. It would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members. The property of it, have not been anise to we not state your position truly and tarry?

And did you not oppose the war against the they have aught to allege. rebellion from the day of the President's first But I hold it my duty to recommend to you in Now, one word about that telegraphic report call for troops to overthrow the receimen unin the interests of peace and interests of the whole affair. The meagre telegraphic it was overthrown? Did you not denounce Union, the admission of every State to its report of the veto message which was sent out each and every act to suppress the rebellion. Union, the admission of every State to is share of public legislation, when (however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been) it presents itself in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questionable or legal or legal.

The veto message which was sent out cannot be report of the veto message which was sent out cannot be questionable or left the reader in doubt whether the Presult of Loyalty and harmony, and in the persons of Representatives whose loyalty cannot be questionable or legal or legal or disjoint or legal or and therefore advised our readers to read the McClellan nomination, and have generally. telegraphic reports against the President with throughout the past year, repudiated all the Union as those of any other part of the land. cantion. The printed message has fully just:

But if they are all excluded from Cengress—if fied what then seemed to be meddling advice. Conventions. You have never yet repudiated in a permanent statute they are declared not to be in foll constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and sentiment against the Government.

Under the political education of the American protect freedmen with the rebel militia, he and also according to the record and and protect freedmen with the rebel militia. he naturally, and also according to the record and declared that he could do so under and by virtue " political succession," belong to and with the of the provisions of the Freedmen's Bureau Southern Democracy, with Jefferson Davis as with Sheridan, marched with Sherman, sieged the States are so far independent of the Union with Grant, and fought the rebeis everywhere. as to retain the right of secession, as claimed We have not yet heard of a single Union by John C. Calhoun and Jefferson Davis?

CONSISTENT OR INCONSISTENT.

The copperhead organs are continually re minding us that there is the only true, consistent and national party; that they follow prin OUR REPRESENTATIVES-OREGON INTER- ciples, not men; and therefore they are all As long as the population of Oregon entitles her to influence in Congress; and that influence is dimmished by sending a new man every two years. Most of the follows: agreed, harmonious, and advocating the same

the Radicals will compromise their late differences opinion. It will never do for Democrata trust Johnson. He is neither honest nor firm.—Alba opinion. trust Johnson. He is neit

The Democratic Review makes the following pathetic appeal to its demoralized and scattered

Democrats must be the victims of both parties, unless they light to one, then in the name of the mercit fied, let them take sides with the President, who, b The Eugene City News. a copperhead concern lately started, responds to the Review as follows:

follows:

We don't propose to take any stock in the concern.

Andrew Johnson has been guilty of too many oscipations and acts of tyranny for Democrats ever again to confide in him—acts for which he can never

enough. Will the Herald, or any other of the copperhead papers, tell us in plain English what the Charlesten Convention ? Let us hear.

INTERIOR OF OREGON .- Hon. B. F. Pengra. son, and also the impolicy of making a change Sup't of the Oregon Central Military Road, has at every election. If Mr. Henderson is not so placed us under many obligations for a copy lected by the Union Convention, we sincerely of his complete and valuable report of surveys hope that it will take this matter into serious and explorations from Eugene City to the consideration, and select one of our ablest and Onyhee country. The report contains a vast best Union men, not only intellectually, but an fund of information, pleasantly and clearly deupright, pure minded, noble man, of spotless tailed, with regard to what is known as the reputation, and then let the Union party keep "high, lake basin" part of the interior of the him in Congress for several terms, so that the State. It brings to light that part of the State interests of the State will be promoted and de- of which there has heretofore been but little veloped by his labors and experience. Oregon said and less known, although Fremont ex will never have any influence in Congress un ploted part of it as long ago as 1848. From the description of that section, we shall expect Let the Democratic Conventions make good selections that at no distant day it will become the homes andidates, and then it the people raily—every one of vast numbers of shepherds, herdamen and agriculturists, as the report shows the country them—the whole tiese will be carried, both here and suppose the State—Daily Heraid.

But if the people don't rally? Ah! that to be as well suited to these employments as "if;" it will always defeat your kind of De. Salt Lake Valley. The above named compamocracy. The Union boys have a song called up possesses, by grant of Congress, three sec-"Rally around the Flag, boys," and they ul- tions of land per mile for the entire length of ways rally to that appeal. You Democrats its road, from a point near Eugene City to the neglected to " rally around the flag," when that southeastern boundary of the State, and these dag was assailed by traitors, and now you have lands are sure to make the stock of the compano right to ask the people to rully to your sup- valuable, saying nothing about the tolls income port; and consciously having no right, it is no of the road, which will at an early day be wonder you put in that " if."

The Democratic party hast nothing to do in election Art Cost.—New is the time, if you want good Albany Democrat.—Goods, at these sets the sets of the

EASTERN NEWS.

the new proposition to guarantee the \$50,000. The new proposition to guarantee the \$50,000. The help the new proposition to guarantee the \$50,000. The help the new proposition to guarantee the \$50,000. The help the new proposition to guarantee the \$50,000. The new proposition to guarantee the second to guarantee the proposition to guarantee the second to guarantee the second to guarantee the guarantee the second to guarantee the g assist a neighboring Republic, struggling against the machinations of Imperial despot

An important case is before the Supreme An important case is beautiful and other detachments of trough case of Bowles and Milligan. Knights of Golden Circle, convicted at Indianapolia Military Commission, sentenced to death, and subsequently pardoned. This involves the legality of the military trials in States where civil Courts are in full operation.

Over two hundrd Quakers are emigrating som North Carolina to Indiana, because of

from North Carolina to Indiana, occasion who persistent persecution in the former State. I large number have pessed here already. Washington, March 17th.—The President as directed that forty thousand colored troops a mustered out during the next month. The Senate is not in session to day and the House

is only open for general debates.

The Nashville papers contain a letter from Gov. Brownlow to Wm. D. Kelly, men her of Congress, dated the 8th, wherein he says when Richmond fell and surrendered, the rebels, and nany who sympathized with them were very espectful to Union men, and often obsequi os. Guilty culprits, they evidently feared rrest and punishment, and felt that to be let lone and allowed to live, was all they had a ight to expect; but since pardons had been so multiplied and no man been punished, they have everywhere become impudent and defiant, until, in most counties in Middle and West Tennessne it is disreputable to have been Union man, or, as a southern man, to have erved in the Umon army, and matters are growing worse. Reconstructed traitors are openly cursing loyal men; threatening them with shooting or hanging, boasting that they have the President on their side, while we all feel that the President's policy is ruinous to us. The most popular men in the largest portion of Tennessee to-day, are men most distinguished for their hostility to the North and what they are pleased to term a radical Congres. nd they are the class of men selected to fill offices, as the late county elections show. The same is true of the entire South, only to a greaer extent. Many of them are expecting the President to disperse Congress with bayonets of Cromwell dispersed the Long Parliament. The southern heart is being rapidly fired to deeds of war, and all this and more, as I be eve. has been caused by the mistakes of the President. His plan of trusting the rebels with State governments, has had an effect ex-netly opposite of what he intended, and has rouned the prospects of the Union men, and they feel there is no safety for them, unless ongress protects them.

The mail service in the Pacific States for

the next four years, the contracts for which were closed last Wednesday, 14th, number, in alifornia, 99 routes; in Nevada, 10; regon. 21; in Washington Territory. 16: daho, 7: in Utah. 25; in Colorado, 21; in Arizona, 11, and in New Mexico, 8. competition throughout was greater than at

those now paid. Chicago. March 17.—Gov. Cox. of Ohio. having issued a warrant for the arrest of two sitizens of Clinton county. Ohio, upon the renisition of the Governor of Louisiana, a writ of habeas corpus has been invoked, and the question will be taken to the courts whether Louisiana is a State in the Union, whose requisition shall be honored. The parties ar ed are charged with larceny in working an abandoned plantation. Chicago, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was

enerally celebrated in Canada and the States without disturbance anywhere, as far as heard on. Reports have been received from all the principal cities. The celebration at Montreal was immense. The Governor General being called upon, made a speech, accepting the compliment as demonstration of loyalty to the crown, and a protest against the schemes of wicked men who would disgrace the name of Irishman by a wanton attack on a peaceful. prosperous and happy country. At New York pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop leClorky, and an address pron unced by

Bishop Lynch, of Charleston. The weather is intensely cold. The following was to-day laid before the had changed his views since that tin House of Representatives, dated Treasury Department. March 17: I have the honor to ac knowledge the receipt of a resolution from the House, dated the 5th inst., requesting a statement of the amount of money now in the Treasury, including all sums in the hands of Assistant Treasurers, National Bank and oth er depositaries, designating the amount in each separately. I transmit herewith a communi tion from the Sub Treasurer of the United States, by which it appears that the available balance in the Treasury, according to the re-turns to the 10th inst. is \$123.423.885, consisting of coin \$57.799.921, and of currency. \$65.622.964; at the same time \$217.803.058 was on deposit in the National Banks.

Неан МсСеплоси HUGH MCCULLOCH.
This letter was addressed to Speaker Colfax.
Chicago, March 17.—The Massachusetts Legislature on the 15th inst, adopted the reso ution on the state of the country, after two

weeks' discussion.

Mr. Sumner's friends defeated the resolution thanking Mr. Wilson by name, for his course on the Constitutional Amendment, which would be a rebuke to Mr. Summer, and the resolution was adopted thanking the whole delegation for their firmness in resisting the premature ad-mission of the Southern Representatives at the risk of losing, by legislation, all we have gained by the war.

Another resolution declares that the Presi-

dent's attack on Mr. Sumner was unwarranted. and an unjust reflection on Massachusetts. The resolution offered by Mr. Denny of Boston, expressing an earnest desire that any unwise words that may have fallen from the ips of men in Congress, the Cabinet, or even from the President himself, shall not be allow ed to prevent that unity of action necessary adaption of such measures as shall se cure to all, their civil and political rights, and prosperity to the whole country; which was

rected, ayes 55, noes 99.

The Albany Argus shows from the records of the Legislature the present session, that re peated attempts to indorse President Johnson have never received the vote of a single Republican member. It says :- We place these facts on record for the future reference.

Chicago, March 19 .- General Pope has ritten to the War Department concerning his plan of establishing military posts from Minne-sota to Montana. He says that he intends to place a large garrison at Wadsworth and also to at Fort Beenton and Fort Union at the month of the Yellow-Stone river. There will also be a post at the crossing of Powder river, nearly due west of Powder hills, and two other posts due west of Powder hills, and two other posts. etween there and Virginia City. Montana. This arrangement will give a direct and good route from Southwest Minnesota to Montana via Sioux Falls. Fort Riley. Black Hills and the valley of the apper Yellox-Stone river. The posts thus established, will be instructed to fornish all assistance in their power to emi

Gen. Grant at the mouth of Platte river by ice. Total loss. She was the first Montana

The St. Louis Republican has the parties lars of a terrible trogedy in the Overland coach bound cast, between Alkali and Cottonwood stations, during the night of Tuesday, March 13th. It appears that a ruffian named Penschild, a fugitive desperado from Monta-na, Carmed lest one of his fellow passengers, W. W. Barlow, from Denver, Deputy U. S. Marshal was preparing to arrest him, attempt ted to murder the whol- party while sleeping. One passenger was killed and two wounded before the situation was fully understood, when Barlow shot Henschild and ended the

tragedy. New Orleans, March 19-All the newly elec

functions have been temperarily suspended as Washington, March 16.—Robert Dale Owen appeared before the House committee on formal appeared by the President's proclamation. J. A. Rosier has been installed Mayor pro tem by content of Gen. Carly

State Convention for Governor.

New York, March 20 - The Herald's spec ial Toronto dispatch from Ottawa, says that a battery left there for the frontier on Saturday, and other detachments of troops for the front be unabated. Everyhedy now believes that the Fenjans mean to make a desperate attempt to obtain Canada as a base. Very little de pendence is placed on the American Govern-ment's professions of neutrality. The authorities feel that they can expect no sympathy from the United States, and must help them

selves if they would maintain peace.

The published statements show that 10 000 regulars and 1,000 volunteers are under arms. and 1.500 more men are drilled and armed but not under pay. Washington, March 20 — The bill for annu

al inspection of Indian affairs, which passed the Senate yesterday, gives the Indian legal protection by conferring upon Indian agents powers of a magistrate, and makes the In dians competent witnesses before them and in the United States courts. Heretofore the agent has had power to appoint traders, and could thus force the Indians to trade with whom

By this bill any one of good character can trade by giving bonds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House, Holbrook, delegate from Idaho, introduced a bill to establish a post route from Idaho City to Rocky Bar, and to create the office of Surveyor General for that Territory.

Henderson, of Oregon, presented a joint reso-

ution from the State of Oregon for establish ing a port of entry at Portland, and also for daily mail from Portland to Idaho. Referred. In the Senate, Wilson of Massachusetts, in-

troduced a joint resolution, appropriating \$50,gical history of the late war.

Poland, of Vermont, introduced a bill fixing gives \$5.000 each to the Judges of Massachu etts, southern New York, eastern Pennsylvania. Maryland. East Virginia, eastern Lousiana, northern California, Oregon and Neva

in, and all others \$4 000 each.

Stewart, of Nevada, offered the following reamble and resolutions, which were referred the Joint Committee : Whereas. In consideration of the present

distracted condition of the country; it is emineutly proper that all legal and constitutional means should be employed for the removal of all hostile feelings growing out of the late unhappy cival war, and Whereas, One of the most prolific sources

of unfriendly sentiments is a conflict of opinon on the subject of negro suffrage, and Whereas, It is now evident there is no probability whatever that Senators and Representatives from States lately in rebellion will be permitted to occupy seats until such States ave complied with certain fundamental conlitions, a part of which are here recited, and

Whereas. It is unreasonable to expect the establishment of harmony and good feeling as long as the people of eleven States are pre vented from resuming their full relations to the Government; therefore

Be it resolved. That the people of said

States shall be recognized as having sumed their relations when they shall have amended their constitutions so as to do away of race or color, and provided for the exten-sion of suffrage on conditions applicable to all inhabitants, and
Resolved. That with the acceptance of

hese conditions general amnesty shall be pro-Resolved. That all other States not above

specified, be respectfully invited to neorpor ate similar principles in their State constitu Stewart in presenting the above, said be

wanted the people of the South to have an op-portunity to act on this subject before Congress under akes to settle it for them. He said the propositio accorded with the President's let o Governor Sharkey, last August, and he had no reason to believe that the President Washington, March 17 .- The House sat till near midnight last night; and finally rejected the treasury loan bill by a close vote of two majority. Ayes, 66; noes, 68. A reconsideration will be attempted on Monday. Du-

ing the debate, preceding the final vote, Mr Hooper explained that the object of the bill was simply to give the Government un extension of time to meet its obligations about to fall due. He wanted the fact to go to the country that we are in a healthy financial condition, able to pay every dollar we owe.

Mr. Morrill said the finances of the country are not yet out of peril. The worst and most

dangerous time is yet to come, as was always the case after a period of great inflation Gentlemen had said we had not a redundant corrency. The circulation now affoat amount-ed to \$944,000,000, equal to \$30 per capita of the population. No one could deny that it was too much.

Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in a speech

postwell, of Massachusetts, in a speech yesterday said the Secretary without any fur-ther legislation had power to retire one hun-dred and eighty millions of currency before the first of December, which he claimed would reduce the premium on gold to five per cent. The only matter of interest in the Senate vesterday was the conversion of Senator Stew

art, of Nevada, to radical ideas. After Stewart's speech, in which be announced himself a new convert to the necessity for the colored suffrage. Senators Yates and Wilson tendered millar welcomes. Wilson saying, "there is no loubt but that Mr. Stewart's proposition will be favorably considered both by the Senate and Conness, of California, introduced the fol-

owing, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy Cooper F. furnish Congress with the report of Naval observation on the survey of the proposed routes of the railroad in Central America, specifying Demnis TJ of the railroad in Central America, specifying the relative merits of the Hondoras, Tehnante pec, Nicaragua and Panama lines. Also in formation whether the Isthmos of Darien had been satisfactorily explored.

Williams, of Oregon, introduced a bill for equalizing bounties on the basis of \$13 per mouth, the bounties heretofore paid to be decided as the expected in company to be

ducted and the proceeds in common to be specially assigned for this purpose. Referred to the military committee.

The House concurrent resol tion providing

establishes five districts: 1st, Nevada and California; 2d, Oregon, Washington and Idaho; 3d, Colorado, Utah and Mexico; 4th. Kansas and South Dacotah; 5th. Minnesota, Northern Dacotah and Montana. It provides for the appointment of five inspectors by the President, to hold office for four years; each of sant my and by a citizen, annually appointed. The board so organized are to make an annual inspection of all treaties in their respective disriots, and appoint their successors.
Chicago, March 21.-Yesterday's proceed-

ings in Congress were brief and onimportant. The House passed the bill reported last week from the Judiciary Committee to amen) the habous corpus act of March 3d. 1863k so that officers of the army shall be protect d against vexatious prosecution. Yeas 112: nays 31. The President has approved the act in relation to the court of claims. It repeals the fourteenth section of the act establishing that tribunal, which section provides that no money shall be paid out of the treasury for any claim passed upon by the court until after appropriation is made therefore.

DROWNED -A little child of Mr. John Brown, ted officers were to day installed except Mon- aged two and a half years, was drowned yester-roe, the Mayor, and Nizon, Alderman, whose day afternoon in the ditch near the Brewery. NOTICE.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

WE will sell our entire stock of merchandise

AT COST!

account of making a change in our business. All mons knowing themselves indebted to us will please to forward and

## Settle the Same IMMEDIATELY! s. MITCHELL & CO.

Salem. March 26, 1866 -m3

Notice to City Tax Payers. OTICE is hereby given to the tax payers of the City of Salom, that the assessment roll of said that has been placed in my hands for collection. All axes not paid prior to the 1st day of May, 1860, will have five per cost added, for collection.

Office at Uzafovage & Wright's Store, on Commercial Street.

W. S. BARKER,

d Street.
Per Tiros H. Rrysotos.
Depoty-Tax Collector.
Selem March 22, 1895.
2w4



## HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REPLECT.

lake sure of health. "Fint how?" you ask. Ve answer, 'tis au easy task, Strengthen the STONACH, and sustain The NERVES, the servants of the brain

The Nerves, the servants of the brain. The Liven keep in active play, and regulate, from day to day.

Each organ sid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refeels the issuer man.
And like a watch that a kept in chime fly constant care with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the sperits, ton.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This victory or or Disease be won!"
"HOSTETER'S BITTERS," we reply.
As a means of regularing the disordered and encebied system, regularing every function of the interall organs, reviving the depressed spirits, ivigoating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicant preparation either of the past or the present time as been so completely and so universally successul, as.

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Against the vapors foul prepare, That fever taint the heavy air. Drink not unnixed the water found Drink not unmixed the water found in prairies, woods or marsky ground. If sedentary toil you ply, Nature you must assist—or die—For when delarred from exercise, For artificial and she cries. Medicine's grand purpose and intent is threatened evil to prevent: And if you'd be relieved or spared From ills that crush the waprepared, Hostetter's Hitters use—for note, They are the surest antidots.

To set at defiance the minsma of unhealthy soils, the bison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work rooms, end factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary cuphayments, it is only necessary to be orearmed with Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters.

Dyspepsia's pengs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind—
Agnes, that as they go nod come
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysinteric pains.
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Billous complaints, those tedious ills. Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills: Dread diarrhea, that cannot be Cared by destructive mercary; Slow constitutional decay That brings death nearer day by day,

Nervous prostution, mental gloom,
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these, though mineral nestroms fail—
Means of relief at least, we had,
Hosterran's Birtens—medicine sure,
Not to precess, alone, but care.
In dyspepsia, fever and agin, bilions complaints,
nestitutional and nervous debility, constipation, see astitutional and nervous debility, consupation, as Success spasses, and in all complaints of man or w an, proceeding from cusual or innerent weakness

Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. To wanderers on sea and land, From Polar shore to Tropic strand,

And dwellers in great cities too: To soldiers in camp, fort and field, Who need against discuss a shield To miners Chiforma bound, To intere California bound,
And tillion of steet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold.
To young and middle aged, and old.
To those in health, who would enjoy,
Heaven's best gifts, without alloy;
To all the strengthiese, weak and pale,
Who drop, yet know not what they all
Hostetter's litters we present,
As Health's most potent element,
there is any value in the

If there is any value in public opinion, or any reight in medical testimony, the very best and safest onic. Corrective and Alternive now before the

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of th HODGE & CALEF,

Wholesale Druggists, 97, Front Street, Portland, Oregon. Sale of Mining Stock.

THERE remains unpaid of assessment No. 1 and Feb. 7, 1866, on the capital stock of the tiam Gold and Silver Mining Company, the fell Sha NAMES

4 7 Hendee D.H. own, James 719 2) Hendee Maria | 150 | 1 2 | Hendee Maria | 3 | 160 | 1 2 | Hirsch Sol | 5 | 161 | 1 7 | Hirsch Sol | 5 | 163 | 1 2 | Harkett H | 5 | 164 | 1 2 | 166 | 1 2 | Jessup S R | 167 | 1 2 | Jessup S R | 167 | 1 2 | Jessup S R | 166 | 3 S | McAfee J W | 71 | 5 | 9 | 118 | 4 | 2 | 678 | 4 | 9 | Mariball Wm | 822 20 25 Tracy E W | 823 10 | 22 | 662 | 3 6 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher E A | 378 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Thatcher S I | 200 | 5 | 11 | Th Durbin S & I

Pursuant to law, and in compliance with an order of the Board of Directors, so many shares of satisfaces of the above-named stock as may be recessary therefor will be sold at public action for gold or silver coin, at the office of said Company, at Salem, Oregon, on the 26th day of April 1869, commencing at the hour of cleven o'clock a nof said day, to say the definquent assessment of said day, to say the cents of advertising sale expense of sale.

P. L. WILLIS, Salem, March 24, 1866w3

Salem, March 24, 1866w3

Salem, March 24, 1866w3

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the pasture of L Yanche, a cream-colors horse, with flax mane and laif, star in the fave and in good order. When last seen was in courses with three colts. A suitable reward will be paid as any person retarning or giving information of the horse 10.

Salem, March 26, 1896—4w;

Lost. -810 Reward.

A BOUT a week since, a seriel HORSE, with Stail. Any one finding the same will receive the above reward, by basing him with me.

D. KRONENHERGER.
Salem, March 23, 1866—fif.

THERE will be a public examination for the band fit of persons dealring Teachers' Certificates, less on the first Monday in April, 1866, at the court house on the first Monday in April 19 in Dallas, Polt county, Oregon J. A. APPLEGATE.

New Boot and Shoe Store THE undersigned has just received DIRECT FROM THE EAST, and offers for sale, GESNER'S BUILDING, a few duces believed Books, Shoes, Ladies and Gents Gutters, Chidees shoes of all descriptions, which will be said cheep, or cash or cuttury produce. Please call tail same the goods before purchasing elsewhere.

he goods before purchasing showhere.

A L BUCKINGHAM.
Salem: March 10, 1846.—5w3