The Oregon Statesman.

SALEM:
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UNION STATE TICKET.

For Congress,
R. MALLORY, of Marion County.

For Governor,
G. L. WOODS, of Wasco County.

For Secretary of State,
S. E. MAY, of Jackson County.

For State Treasurer,
E. N. COOKE, of Marion County.

For State Printer,
A. W. McPHERSON, of Linn County.

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TO JOHNSON UNION MEN.

Stand firm to your principles and loyal to your President. It is of but little moment what Congress does against the President, so long as he adheres immovably to the principles he avows in his messages. He is right, the people will sustain him, and he will triumph in the end. It is not to the present Congress that the people will look to the perfect and sure settlement of the questions before the country. The people have not yet voted upon the questions which now separate the majority in Congress from the President and Cabinet. When they do vote, the President's policy will be sustained. The members of the present Congress were elected during the excitement of the war, and to *prosecute the war*. The members of the next Congress will be elected after the war has subsided, and to *prosecute peace*. We are not surprised that differences should honestly occur between loyal men. Our platform recognizes this state of affairs in the second resolution, which says:

"As to the best plan of restoring the late *revolted* States to the exercise of all their functions in the Union, and the legislation necessary in relation to freedmen, loyal men may honestly differ.

Union men do differ, and they differ honestly and conscientiously; and the man that is not willing to admit this much is much more of a partisan than a patriot. We think these differences of opinion will be settled in the spirit of patriotism, inside of the Union organization. That is our desire, and we are sure it is the wish of all those Union men who think with us. But if it should ever become necessary to form any new party to support the Executive arm of the Government, it is only men of unquestioned loyalty—men who were true as Johnson was true, when the battle raged fiercest—that can originate or lead such a party. The *Mountaineer* aptly puts it in these words:

It does not follow, because conscientious men cannot sustain those who, contrary to all their previous professions, now assert that there are eleven States out of this Union, that we must put in power those who did all in their power to help them out, merely because they now say that they are *in*. * * * Whatever change in the organization of parties the future may bring forth, one proposition may be laid down with certainty, that while this generation lasts no political combination can be formed which will result in the elevation to place of those who had been notoriously unfaithful in the supreme hour of the country's peril. For the foundation upon which that proposition rests we search no further than the common sense of the great mass of the people. They will never be so short-sighted as to place men in power who but a year ago lacked only the courage or the means to become their mortal enemies. As a natural consequence of the great crisis through which the country has passed, personal considerations hereafter will constitute a most important feature in all our political contests. Venemous Copperheads will never receive a loyal vote, no matter what side they may espouse. We admit that this term of reproach has not always been used with discrimination. Men have been called Copperheads simply because they did not indorse everything that was done from the beginning to the end of the war. Who the venemous Copperheads were everybody knows, and can point them out. They were those who mourned over every Union victory, rejoiced at every rebel success, and sided plainly and emphatically with the rebellion and against the Union. Their position is that of the Tories during the Revolution. They have made their own bed and will have to lie thereon. If they should resolve to atone for their past treason by pursuing a loyal course, it will be regarded in the light of amendment, and that is all. Their place is in the rear, in penitential attitude, striving with all their might to make up for their manifold sins and transgressions. There is no chance for leadership for them, so long as the present generation retain their senses. There is no boiling of the pot which can bring them to the top. It will be for them so long as life continues, to discharge their duty, should they so resolve, to their country, in silence and without hope of reward or preferment.

The O'Mearas and Fays can never lead loyal men—*never*. They are the natural enemies of loyal men. All their sympathies, habits and thoughts are against the men who have battled for the Union; and they are more bitter at heart against President Johnson than any other man in the nation. In times of great excitement lik the present, it often happens that men are of quite as much consequence as platforms; and, as if in consonance with this view, we have been frequently inquired of as to the views of our candidates. We have replied, as we reply here, that we think our chief standard-bearers are all right. It will doubtless become the duty of Oregon's Congressman to vote upon some, if not all, of the questions now agitating the country; and we believe that our nominee will vote to suit Union men. We sincerely believe that. If we did not, we would not say so. His antecedents inspire this belief, and when he takes the stump he will personally satisfy the people on that point. Our advice to Johnson men, then, is, stick to the Union State ticket. Don't be humbugged by Copperheads professing to be friendly to Johnson, because they are not. Stand by the President and the whole State ticket, and don't be discouraged or driven off by the course of any Union paper which chooses to denounce the President and his friends. Assert your rights in the Union party; that is the place to settle the question. President Johnson did as much to form the Union party as any man in the nation, and he now faithfully adheres to its platform and principles. You do the same, and do not fail to make your presence known in your County Conventions and on the county tickets.

Our ticket is in the field, and by the delegated authority of the Union party of the State. * * But what is the true and only sane course for Union men to pursue? —*Oregonian*.

Our ticket is in the field, and what is better, will be elected by an overwhelming majority. The *Oregonian* asks what is the true course for Union men to pursue. We say, support the ticket; maintain the unity and strength of the party. Do not denounce one man because he believes with Congress, or another man because he favors the President. The *Oregonian* seems disposed, not only in its editorials, but more in its selected articles, to try to drive every man, who thinks the President is right, out of the Union party. That paper misses no opportunity to misrepresent and ridicule the President, knowing at the same time that the Union party embraces several thousand as good and true Union men as ever breathed, who believe that the President is a Union man and a patriot, tried and true, and that he has not nor never will desert the cause of the Union. We hope the *Oregonian* will take this matter into serious and reasonable consideration, and endeavor to support our State platform in truth and in the right spirit.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The bill has been passed into a law over the President's veto. We are not sufficiently informed as to the details of the bill to know whether we can entirely approve it. The President's principal objection to it was the policy of legislating for a section of the Union not represented in Congress.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—Seth R. Hanmer, of Moore's Block, has been appointed Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California and Missouri.

THE "JONES FAMILY."

The people of Oregon will now learn all about that secession, Oregon, rebellion organization, known as the "Jones Family." A large number of documents have been secured, and much evidence laid away, to show that the O'Fay and O'Meara Democracy have, during the past four years, constantly held and maintained the hope that something would turn up that would enable them to rise up here in Oregon with arms in their hands, raise the flag of Jeff. Davis, and commence war upon Union men, and involve the State in all the horrors of civil war. The *Oregonian* says:

The following is a true copy of a letter which we have seen. The original was picked up on the street here two or three days since, and is still preserved. The writer of the letter is well known here and throughout the State, as one of the soundest of our Confederate Democrats. We know nothing about the person to whom the epistle is addressed, further than that he is affectionately called "Dear Mac," whoever that may be:

ROSEBURG, March 19, 1866.

Dear Mac.: Being a subjugated "cuss," I have, of course, nothing to do with politics, but I have a suggestion to make that may be of use to us.

I want Chadwick to go to Congress. Of course he is not my style—that you know—but he will sustain Johnson and help us to get back into the Union. I cannot, in a short note, tell you all the reasons, but I will suggest a few.

1st. He is the most available candidate. He has not been *strongly* identified with any party, and therefore has no enemies. He has not seen Jones. He is not a Good Templar, but keeps himself decently sober.

2d. We cannot elect one of *our* kind, and the Congressman from Oregon don't amount to a hill of beans anyway; and

3d. As a corrollary to thes propositions, if we can get a *Simon-pure* for Governor, and an *available* candidate for Congress, we can secure the State, and that we do most sincerely desire.

I suppose that you hold the same position that you always held, and I offer these suggestions in confidence. Page "won't do." Fay is too much mixed, and the southern part of the State ought to have the Congressman *once*.

These ideas are hastily put together, but you understand the points that I am trying to show you.

Thanking you for your kindness to me while in Portland, I remain your obedient servant,

L. F. MOSHER.

This letter establishes several points: first, that the Democrats have a secret oath bound society, called the "Jones Family;" second, that Mosher (son-in-law of Jo. Lane and brother-in-law of one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket) is a member of the "Jones Family;" third, that Chadwick and his wing (the Jo. Smith wing) are not trusted in the camp of the "Joneses"—the *sanctum sanctorum* of Oregon Democracy; fourth, that rebels of this State were prepared to give away the Congressman, in order to win, and get a *simon pure*—a member of the "Jones Family"—for Governor of Oregon. Why was this *simon-pure* "Jones" Mosher so anxious to secure the Governor? That the Democracy might "*secure the State*." Union men of Oregon, law and order-loving men of Oregon, there is a great deal in those three words, "secure the State." They are but the surface indication, the outcropping, the secret talisman of Governor's vetoes, his command of the militia, his disposal of the public arms, his appointment of the militia officers, his direction of the military funds, and, if need be, the arming of every rebel "Jones," every rebel from Price's army, and thus "secure the State" by menace, bullying, threats and "Jones" guerrilla warfare, that would drive Union men from the State, and make this the home and undisputed paradise of the rebel bushwhackers of Missouri. Union men of Oregon, if you ever worked for a candidate, now is your time to work for George L. Woods, Union nominee for Governor. Kelly may be a "*simon-pure* Jones"—at least, Union men cannot afford to take any chances on him. In point of statesmanship, Woods is in every respect the superior of Kelly. He is a Union man to the core, and has got the backbone to stand up to his convictions of right, and to the Union party, if it takes his scalp off. Kelly, if not a "*simon pure* Jones," is at least in the hands of such men as Mosher, Fay and O'Meara, and ought to be overwhelmingly defeated.

"TREASON ODIOUS."—President Johnson deserves letters patent for his plan of making treason odious. A day or two since, A. H. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, appeared at Washington, and on his arrival was immediately closeted with "Moses" Johnson, and made the special guest of the White House and the confidential adviser of Johnson. It is supposed that loyal men are now, almost without exception, denied the high privilege of conferring with his Excellency, and that men of the Stephens stamp are alone consulted by him about matters of state. Treason is made odious by honoring traitors and neglecting the counsels of loyal men. —*Oregonian*.

We cannot forbear to remark against the style of politics embraced in the above. Stephens goes to Washington, secures an interview with the President, just as any other man does. Fred. Douglass was there not long since, had a long interview, and was honored with the publication of the conversation between himself and the President. Johnson is the President of a republic, and not the King of a privileged few. It is his duty to listen to the statements, complaints and suggestions of men of all classes and sections. How else is he to know anything about the people? The *Oregonian*, in the statement above, as in every statement about the President, draws on its imagination, and "*supposes*" a great many bad things of the President which have no foundation in fact. If it would be a little more patriotic and less partisan, indulge a little charity and restrain a great deal of vindictive feeling, it would serve the cause of peace and Union much better. A temporary triumph over the President, secured by such uncalled for misrepresentation, will avail nothing. The "Truth is mighty and will prevail." If these men, who are now so anxious to shed the blood of a fallen foe, had gone to the front and bared their breasts to the storm, as did Andrew Johnson, when that foe was on his feet, defiant and hurling destruction upon the Union armies, they could be listened to now with more patience. When we reflect that neither Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Cox, Logan, or any of the gallant soldiers who risked their lives against rebel bullets to maintain the Union, now favor the war upon their fellow-soldier, Andrew Johnson, we must conclude that it is not all patriotism that seeks to put down the President. We earnestly desire to see Jeff. Davis and the chief conspirators brought to trial and punished for their great crime; but to take counsel of vengeance only, and refuse to hear any man from the Southern States, is not the way to restore peace, is not the way to establish loyalty, is not the spirit of Christianity, and no patriot of any courage, and much less any Christian, would advise such a vindictive course.

HIS CLAIMS.—A delegate to the copperhead State Convention at Portland, hailing from southern Oregon, while on his way to the Convention fell in company with a delegate to the Union State Convention, and mistook him for a brother copperhead. He descanted freely on the relative merits and soundness of the various copperhead aspirants, Fay, Chadwick, etc., and finally wound up by asserting *his* claims for something, based on the ground that he had "lain out in the swamps for the party; had *fought* and *bushwhacked* for the Democratic party; had been in the rebel army at the battle of Pea Ridge," and he defied any of them to show a "better Democratic record than that." He should be nominated for Congress; every *simon-pure* copperhead in Oregon would vote for him. "Of such are the kingdom of—copperheads."—*Eugene Journal*.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

It cost the entire State of Oregon, when in the hands of the Democratic party, under Governor Whiteaker, at least twenty thousand dollars less per annum to run the entire machinery of the Government then it does the city of Portland to administer its municipal affairs, now that it is in the hands of the dominant party.—*Daily Herald*.

That is just as good an indication of "Pike county" Democratic progression as is needed. Can this new light in Portland tell what the State of Oregon did under the administration of Whiteaker? How much aid did the State render to the United States in protecting our hardy pioneers from the scalping-knife of the merciless savage? How much did the State expend in taking care of the unfortunate insane? How much did it expend for State buildings or ground for the State Penitentiary? Under the plea of economy, the Democratic party always set the State—every State or town it has ever ruled—down in the "slough of despond," and there it "sot," until some more progressive party took it out and gave it a decent push on the road to honor and prosperity. The Democracy have always opposed internal improvements, and worse yet, opposed public schools for the poor. If the *Herald* had been in Portland last year, it would have opposed filling up the mud holes in the Emporium, simply because somebody would have to pay six bits or so, taxes. That is his kind of Democracy; and if it was allowed to rule, Portland would be a mud hole forever. He goes on the principal that a farmer ought to build a brush fence, or do without a fence au watch the "craps" with the dogs, instead of building a decent and substantial rail fence, simply because the rails might cost something, and somebody would have to work a little to put them up. When the cholera comes along this next summer, he will oppose cleaning the streets of Portland, because, in the end, taxes must be collected to pay the expense. The Democratic idea of a Government consists in office holders only, while the people of a State are never to use their power to govern, to promote education, benevolence, or the development of the material resources of their country. The people have learned better than that, and believe that they have the right to use their State or municipal powers to promote their interests.

THE WOLF AND SKUNK.—We have read a fable in some of the old books which runs about as follows: A wolf caught a skunk and was about to slay him, when the skunk said, "Don't kill me; I'm a wolf." "You a wolf! Let me hear you bark." "I can't bark right, because I have a bad cold." "But your clothes don't look like a wolf's." "Oh, mine were stolen; these are my big cousin's." "But you haven't a wolf's ears." "Because my ears were trimmed." The wolf, half convinced, was about to leave, when he suddenly stopped, snuffed the air, and exclaimed: "You may bark like a wolf, wear the clothes of a wolf, and show the ears of a wolf, but no wolf ever had such a *bad smell* about him as you;" and so the poor skunk was killed.

In reading over the platform and proceedings of the late Democratic Convention at Portland, together with the ticket nominated, we were forcibly reminded of the above fable. The Convention has endeavored to create the impression that it is a *Union* organization, and in favor of President Johnson's policy; and although it may excuse its "bark" (the ring of the true metal), by feigning a bad cold, and credit its stolen clothes to its big cousin, and confess that its ears have been cropped for past crimes, yet the ticket nominated gives the whole concern such a terribly *bad smell* that nobody will believe that there is a particle of Unionism, Johnsonism, or any other virtue in it; and so the thing will have to be killed as a lying "*skunk*."

UNFAIR.—The Democratic candidate for Congress has taken a very discourteous and unfair course towards Mr. Mallory, in the matter of appointments. After Mr. Mallory was nominated, Mr. Fay met him at Albany, then on his (Fay's) way to the Democratic Convention at Portland, and asked Mr. M. how he intended to conduct the canvass. He was told that the Union candidates would not commence the canvass until after the Democratic nominations, and then it was expected that joint meetings would be agreed upon. Mr. Fay, well knowing this understanding and expectation, and being himself the Democratic candidate, he goes to work and arranges all the appointments to suit himself, without the least notice to Mr. Mallory of his intentions and movements. Common politeness, and a disposition to have a fair and thorough canvass, would have prompted an invitation to the Union candidates to join in arranging the appointments.

BRIDGE ITEM.—Wm. J. Herren has been appointed Commissioner to superintend the letting out and building of two bridges on the road leading from North Salem to Howell Prairie, by way of English's mill.

☞ Gill, the insane man who was around here lately, has been taken up in Portland, and sent to the Insane Asylum.

THE UNION AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Ed. Statesman: I see it stated in certain Democratic papers that there is a division in the ranks of the noblest party in the Union—yes, that the Union party is divided. Can this be so? This party has been the means of saving our Government. It holds to the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson. It has just been the means of overthrowing the greatest curse that has ever afflicted America. It holds to the doctrines of our murdered President, now in heaven. This party stood faithful, while the so-called "Democratic party" failed to do so. Can it be divided? No, never! The Union party is still undivided.

Which party stood by the Government in its greatest danger? Which abused the Government and apologized for treason? Which called Lincoln a tyrant, a traitor, a thief and a villian? Which cursed our noblest men for supporting the war for crushing out the rebellion? Which did all those men in armed rebellion believe to? Which had sympathizers with treason for its leading men? Which party was it that, while pretending to be the Jeffersonian party, went in direct antagonism to Jefferson's anti-slavery views as found in his own writings? Which party then, ought we to trust? —the one that stood by the Government when it most needed aid, or the one that abused it in its greatest struggle?—that which gave a hearty support to our Union defenders, or that which cursed the war and called it a failure?—the one which elected the martyr Lincoln to the Presidency, or the one which heaped the most cowardly and lying abuse on his honored head? Which party, then, ought we to trust?—the one that denounced treason, or the one that apologized for it? Let us remember the Democratic party has in it all who rejoiced at Lincoln's assassination. The Union party is made up of men who have withdrawn from all parties which held not to the principles of the founders of our nation, and for this reason is the party that we ought to trust. Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Jackson would belong to this party if they were living; in fact, they are the authors of the principles of the Union party. The Union party will not be divided, for this country was never better governed than since under Union rule; in fact, the Union party has governed the country much better than it was ever governed before; and no one can watch the course of the Union party carefully without sooner or later arriving at the conclusion that it is the *right* party.

Now, therefore, we Union men will not let our party be defeated by getting it divided into factions; for the time will never come when the great party shall be split up, unless (like the Democracy has done) it abandons its ancient principles, or abuses its country, for it is the party that we ought to trust.

Arise! O Union party great,
Float new thy colors on the breeze;
Our success hangs now in thy fate,
Our joy upon thy victories.
For thy success to God we pray,
And ask that thou mayest never fail;
But on each dark and stormy day
May rule triumphant over each gale.

DANIEL B. TURNEY.

SALEM, April 10, 1866.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The President sent a message to Congress to-day recommending a modification of the Test Oath.

Secretary McCulloch and Postmaster General Dennison also sent a communication to the Senate asking such modifications as will enable them to appoint persons in the South They say several persons are now acting under appointment who cannot take the oath, and therefore no salaries are paid to them.

Secretary McCulloch, in a letter accompanying the President's message recommending a modification of the test oath, says, when the appointments were made it was difficult to find competent officers in many of the Southern revolutionary districts who could take the oath, but so important did it seem to the President and Cabinet for the purpose of equalizing the public burdens, that the revenue should be established throughout the late rebellious States with as little delay as possible, and that the unpleasant duty of collecting taxes from an exhausted and rebellious people should be performed by their own citizens; that the Secretary of the Treasury did not hesitate to recommend for appointment, persons of whose personality there was no question, but who might either willingly or unwillingly during the progress of the rebellion have been so connected with the insurgents or the Confederate Government as to be unable to take the oath of office. No one could have regretted more than the President and Cabinet the necessity which existed for this course, but there seems to be no alternative and it was confidently hoped that under the circumstances of the case, it would be approved by Congress.

The Postmaster General says the test oath has been the greatest hindrance to his duties, and suggests the word voluntarily be inserted in the oath. This would enlarge the class of persons who could qualify and would be in harmony with the general provisions and purposes of the oath. He says it may be interesting to know that of 5,259 mail routes in operation in the disloyal States at the breaking out of the rebellion, only 757 have been restored, and out of 892 postoffices in these States, only 204 appointments of postmasters have been made; of the whole 177 only have been qualified for office being males, and 430 being females.

The committee on Ways and Means will report on Internal Revenue bill next week, on the basis of reducing taxation $50,000,000. In making reduction the committee have as much as possible made exemptions of raw material, entering into general consumption.

Chicago, April 7.—The United States Senate yesterday passed the bill to supply the deficiency of land granted to the State of Oregon, to aid the construction of the Military Road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State.

Buffalo, April 7.—Dispatches from Boston, Philadelphia and other cities report the firing of salutes by the Republicans in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Senate.

St. Louis April 7.—The steamer Majors, Effie Deans, Nevada, Fannie Ogden and Frank Bates were burned at the levee this morning. Loss $225,000 on the boats, and $300,000 on the cargoes. The boats belonged to the Northwestern Fur Company, and were heavily laden with supplies for trading posts.

Washington, April 7.—Raphael Semmes of pirate Alabama notoriety, was released yesterday by order of the President on his original parole, under the Sherman-Johnston arrangement.

Washington, April 7.—The President by a circular, instructs the heads of departments to give preference to discharged soldiers in all clerical appointments or promotions.

Chicago, April 9.—Much suffering and destitution are reported in Georgia and Alabama. Gov. Jenkins has issued a proclamation calling upon capitalists to come forward or the people will starve.

The Huntsville Alabama *Independent* says several cases of actual starvation have occurred in that country and publishes a statement of the Probate Judge of Marshall county, that a careful census shows 2,180 persons, white and black, absolutely helpless from age, sickness and infirmity, and families representing 2,000 persons are dependent upon their living to work, but are unable to earn a living off the residue of the people in Marshall county. There were not more than 20 with means more than adequate for their wants.

The Wisconsin Senate, last Saturday, instructed the committee on Federal Relations to report a resolution requesting Senator Doolittle to resign.

Nashville, April 8.—The Tennessee Legislature assembles to morrow, with a radical majority of 6 members, being 4 more than a working quorum.

The Radical caucus voted to refer all credentials and admit only those elected as new members and excluded holters re-elected, on the ground that the latter come back under a pledge to bolt again, and are therefore in rebellion against the State government. Exciting questions will thus claim the immediate attention of the House.

Mr. Maynard, when lately stumping Connecticut, said Tennessee would give negro suffrage before Connecticut, and prospects are in favor of its being done.

Chicago, April 9.—Gov Oglesby has issued his proclamation for the observance of the 15th of April, being the anniversary of President Lincoln's death, as a day of fasting and prayer. The anniversary falls on Sunday, but it is a precedent for its annual observance in Illinois hereafter.

New York, April 9.—The *Tribune's* Washington special dispatch says, it is generally expected that the President will, in a few days, release Jeff. Davis and C. C. Clay on parole.

Six white men, charged with instigating the negro riot at Alexandria, Va., have been convicted and sentenced by a military commission. When the criminals left Alexandria for the Albany penitentiary, female sympathizers in a large crowd assembled and cheered them off.

St. Louis, April 9.—The total loss of the steamers and cargo by fire, last Friday, amounts to about half a million dollars. The insurance is about $100,000.

New York, April 9.—The steamer New York has arrived from Aspinwall with California mails and treasure.

Fifteen negroes attempted an insurrection at Panama on the 26th of March, and were surrounded by the troops and shot down like sheep.

Flowers contributed by colored women were to-day placed on the desks of the 33 Senators who supported the Civil Rights bill, with a card attached: "We exercise the civil right to express our gratitude with its most emphatic topography."

The *National Intelligencer* solemnly warns the people that at a very early day the country will be startled with a sudden advance step in progress of a revolutionary scheme, unless the traitors be in the meantime discouraged by proper demonstrations of constitutional loyalty.

Newark, N. J., April 10.—The township election in Essex county, yesterday, resulted in Union success. The Democrats carried only three towns. The Board of Freeholders, which last year was a tie, has now 10 Republican majority.

Chicago, April 10.—The eight hour bill which was before the Ohio Legislature, failed to become a law, by the negligence of the House to concur in some trifling amendments made by the Senate. The Legislature has now adjourned.

New York, April 10.—A salute of 100 guns was fired at Union Square this morning in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

Chief Justice Chase last evening, in a speech at the Methodist meeting at St. Paul's Church, alluded to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill as a great triumph; he said the next step would be to give universal suffrage.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special dispatch says: Rumors incessant that Jeff Davis will be taken to Richmond on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His health is growing worse.

New York, April 10.—The *Tribune* signalizes its twenty-fifth anniversary by appearing in a new and enlarged form.

Chicago, April 11.—The Democratic State Convention of Iowa is called for June 6th. Conservative Republicans who support the President, are invited to join.

At the city election in Springfield, Illinois, yesterday, the vote cast was the largest ever polled. A Democratic Mayor was elected by 52 majority.

At the Albany, N. Y., election, yesterday, G. H. Thatcher (Democrat) was elected Mayor by 700 majority over Robert H. Pruyn.

At the Trenton, N. J., city election, yesterday, the Democrats had 300 majority.

The municipal election in St. Paul, Minnesota, yesterday, gave the Democrats 1,300 majority.

The first suit under the Civil Rights bill was instituted at Lafayette, Indiana, yesterday, a negro claiming to enforce a contract under it, while the defendant claims the benefit of the State constitution and black laws. Judge Gest, of the State Circuit Court, has the case under advisement, and will probably send it to the State Supreme Court, no in session.

Dispatches from Eastport, Maine, represent that there is much excitement on the border owing to the presence of a large number of Fenians and the fear of hostilities. These British war ships are on the lookout, the garrison at Campbell Islands has been increased, earthworks have been thrown up and vigilant preparations have been made to prevent a raid.

Washington, April 11.—The Post Office Department has given a contract to Holliday to run another overland mail to California, via the Smoky Hill route and Denver; service to be commenced on the 15th inst.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of David W. Ballard, of Oregon, for Governor of Idaho; Richard C. McCormack for Governor of Arizona; James James L. Carter, of Tennessee, for Secretary of Arizona; Moses Hallett, Chief Justice of Utah; D Holloway, Marshal and Frank Hally, Secretary of Colorado.

Secretary McCullough has issued a circular declaring petroleum, benzine, etc., explosive burning fluid under point of the stamp act of August 3d, 1865, and requiring all steam vessels carrying passengers to procure special permit before taking such articles on board.

The President in conversation with Gen Howard says: The peace proclamation has only such scope with reference to the States named therein as his proclamation of last August had with reference to Tennessee. It does not suspend the operation of Military law in any of the States, and the Freedman's Bureau will continue to exercise its accustomed functions. The officers will remain on duty and its agents and justice will continue to be administered between freedmen and whites by the existing semi military courts till the various States give the former the right to be heard in their civil courts in the same manner as the latter. The scope of the proclamation, with respect to trials by court martial or commission, does not seem to be well understood even by officers high in authority, here and elsewhere. The department commissioners of Georgia and Alabama have telegraphed for information on the subject, and it is understood the matter was brought before the Cabinet to-day. The action taken is not known, but there are good reasons for believing the war department will soon issue a circular of instruction.

Prominent friends of the President say he will enforce the Civil Rights bill in good faith, quoting the remark that he, having exercised his constitutional prerogative in vetoing the bill and Congress having exercised its prerogative in passing it, he should feel bound by their action. These gentlemen also express the belief, that, having seen the power of Congress, and with what unanimity it is sustained by the people, he will now endeavor to conform his action so that there may be harmony between them. General Howard will under verbal instructions from the President, issue a circular to his subordinates, apprising them of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and instructing to inform the freedmen of its provisions and to assist in maintaining them.

The House passed a bill this P. M., for coining new five cent pieces, composed of copper and nickel, a trifle larger than the 3 cent pieces issued last year.

New York, April 11.—The *Tribune's* Washington special dispatch says: "The Senate yesterday failed to confirm Louis D. Campbell of Ohio as Minister to Mexico.

Considerable excitement was caused by the death of a woman last Monday, the 9th, of Asiatic cholera. The Sanitary Superintendent of the Board of Health declares that the case was not cholera, but the Coroner declares it was, and there is much excitement throughout the city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, April 9.—The House galleries were crowded to the fullest capacity to-day at quarter past one o'clock P. M. The Civil Rights Bill was taken up for action.

Washington, April 6. In the House during the morning hour, Davis' resolution offered January 15th, expressing confidence in the President, came up as unfinished business. Raymond of New York being entitled to the floor, then moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution for two weeks; agreed to.

Boutwell, under the call of States, offered resolutions to the effect, that whereas, Jeff Davis, C. C. Clay and others were charged in the Presidents proclamation of May 3d, 1865, upon evidence in the bureau of military justice, with complicity in the murder of President Lincoln, therefore, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if there is probable cause for the charge, and further, if there is any probability of their being tried, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Civil Rights Bill and the Veto Message were taken up, and it was a quarter past 2 P. M. when the reading was completed.

Wilson of Iowa, after a few remarks, demanded the previous question.

Eldridge of Wisconsin, moved a call of the House, which was declared not to be in order.

Le Blond of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived, ayes, 39; nays, 121.

Eldridge and Finch made motions to adjourn, which were voted down.

Eldrige then announced the secession of indignant members, saying they had left the House on seeing a determination to pass the bill over the veto, by the operation of the gag rule.

The previous question having been ordered, the vote was taken and resulted as follows: Ayes, 132; Noes, 18. The Speaker declared the bill had become a law, when tremendous and long continued applause broke forth followed by hisses. Amid this excitement the House adjourned.

Halifax, April 9.—The steamer England, from Liverpool, March 28 via Queenstown, March 29, arrived here this morning, with 1,200 passengers, of whom forty had died of cholera.

Washington April 9.—The Senate passed the Loan Bill without amendment, by ayes 32 to noes 7—the latter being Messrs. Chandler, Howard, Howe, Norton, Ramsey, Johnson and Wade. During the brief debate, Mr. Sherman said the bill conferred greater power than ever before given to any Secretary of the Treasury, and he did not see the necessity.

Mr. Fessenden said the only objection he had to the bill was its weakness, and not its strength. It gave too little power. The only consequence attached to the bill was it recognized the principle of the contraction of the Federal debt.

Sherman presented a bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands and extending the right of preemption thereto. The 1st section recognizes and legalizes the exploration and occupation of mineral lands subject to the existing mining regulations, so that placer or gulch mining will thenceforth remain in their present footing, but in regard to quartz mining the investment of capital and permanent structures, means is afforded to secure patents for claims actually occupied and improved, subject to payment into the National Treasury of five dollars per acre and five per cent of the net proceeds of the yield. Great latitude is given the Secretary of the Interior in adjusting public surveys to such preemptions of mining claims, and various provisions are added to separate agricultural lands within mining districts and open them to occupation under the pre emption and home stead acts. The bill was referred to the committee on mines and mining claims.

The House adopted a resolution offered by Todd, Stevens, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold from distribution the naval prizes until the question is settled by the Supreme Court, whether under the act of the 5th of July, 1864, the same having been the property of insurgents, does not belong to the United States.

Mr. Raymond voted against the Civil Rights Bill to-day.

Bingham of Ohio, who voted against its original passage, was paired off. The only other members elected as Republicans who voted with the Democrats against the bill were Latham and Willy of West Virginia, Phillips of Maryland, Rousseau and Smith of Kentucky, and Noell of Missouri. There was a murmur of applause when Davis and Hale of New York, and Delano of Ohio, Conservatives heretofore acting with Mr. Raymond, responded aye.

Mr. Deming, from the Military Committee, reported a bill reviving the grade of General in the army.

The Bankrupt bill came up to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected a week since, and the reconsideration was carried by 83 ayes to 53 noes. The final vote on the passage of the bill resulted as follows: ayes 79, noes 57. So the bill was again rejected.

Contractors, Take Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the City Recorder, Salem, Oregon, till 3 o'clock P M May 1st, 1866, FOR BUILDING THREE CISTERNS at such points as the Council may designate within the City of Salem.

Cisterns to be of the latest approved form, lined with good substantial brick and cement wall, with heavy cast-iron traps or supported by a substantial oak curb, and each to contain either 15,000, 20,000 or 25,000 gallons, to be completed and ready for use on or before the first day of August, 1866.

Each bidder is requested to state distinctly his bid on each of the three different sizes.

Bids will also be received for RE-BUILDING THE CISTERN at the intersection of Ferry and Commercial Streets.

Contractors will be required to give bond and approved security, conditioned for the faithful performance of their contracts.

The Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Payment to be made in coin when the cisterns are ready for use.

Proposals should be directed, "Common Council, City of Salem," and indorsed, "Proposals for Cisterns."

J. W. SMITH,
Chairman Committee on Cisterns.

Salem, Oregon, April 11, 1866. 7w3

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., April 5th, 1866.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE CAVALRY SERVICE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE HORSES.

Horses for this Service must be of Dark Color, Sound in all particulars, well broken, from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, and well adapted in every way to Cavalry service.

Persons desirous of Selling Horses of this description, are requested to present them for inspection to the undersigned at this Post.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel,
and Chief Quarter Master,
Department of the Columbia.

7w2

WOOL WANTED.

I will pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for WOOL.

W. C. BROWN.

DALLAS, Polk county, April 16, 1866. 7m1

Just Received,

300 LBS. NEW CAL. FEATHERS.
300 DOZ HUDSPRINGS,
For sale cheap, at BREYMAN BROS.

"A Good Man Provideth an Inheritance."—Scripture.

THE BEST WAY TO DO THAT, IS TO

INSURE YOUR LIFE

—FOR THE—

Benefit of Your Wife and Children!

The Best Company to Insure your Life in, is the

NEW YORK MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

FOR THE REASONS:

1st. It is the oldest Company in the United States, being founded in 1842.

2d. It possesses a larger Capital than any other Company, being

Fifteen Million Dollars, with an Annual Income of Four Million Dollars, and Receipts from Interest alone of Five Million Dollars,

EXCLUSIVELY CASH, and having a larger capital than all the other companies of New York State put together.

3d. It is the best managed Company.

4th. It is a Mutual Company, and every one who insures in the Company is a *stockholder* therein, and not only secures so much to his family when he dies, but also draws his pro rata share of the profits.

5th. The dividends are larger than in any other company, the last dividend being *seventy per cent*.

6th. It is the SAFEST Company. Since SECURITY is the paramount consideration, it follows that no Life Insurance Company is worthy of confidence unless it exacts such rates of premium as will prove sufficient under the most unfavorable circumstances likely to occur, to meet the claims as the Policies fall due.

☞ Beware of CHEAP Companies!

No advantage is taken of a Policy Holder who by misfortune is unable to continue his annual payments, but a Policy will be issued forthwith for the benefit of his heirs after death.

Dividends are declared on the 1st of February in each year.

The following descriptions of Policies are issued by this Company, the premiums on which may be paid yearly, half yearly, or quarterly, at the option of the party assured:

1st.—LIFE POLICIES.—These are issued for the whole term of life, payable, together with the dividend additions, after the death of the party assured, to the person entitled to receive the same.

2d.—ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE POLICIES.—These are issued to persons desirous of uniting provision for advanced life, or any other purpose, and are payable, together with accrued dividends on same, to the assured party on attaining a certain age, say 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65, or, in case of his death before arriving at that age, to his heirs or assigns.

N. B.—Particular attention is requested to the advantages afforded by the payment of the premiums, on both LIFE and ENDOWMENT assurance policies, in TEN ANNUAL INSTALMENTS. The rates of such premiums charged by this Company are lower, while the dividends are greater, than in any other life company in the United States. This plan of paying for a policy by a definite number of annual instalments must commend itself to every thoughtful man, and it obviates one of the greatest objections to life insurance, namely, the uncertainty of being able to continue the customary payments of premiums during the later years of life.

3d.—ENDOWMENT POLICIES FOR CHILDREN.—These are payable when a child attains the age of 18, 21, or 25 years, or upward, either with or without the return of the total premium paid, in case the party assured does not attain the specified age.

4th. SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITY POLICIES.—Rates of premium are now given by which an insurer may secure to a surviving *nominee*, whether wife, parent, child, or friend, the enjoyment of a *certain definite and permanent income*, free alike from the dangers and expenses of investing money, and from dependence upon persons who may, perhaps, prove injudicious or adversely interested. By this plan a husband, for instance, may secure to his widow the payment (in annual, or, if preferred, in semi-annual or quarterly instalments, *without extra charge*) of an annuity sufficient to maintain her in comfort and independence during the remainder of her life. All premiums paid may be made returnable in case the *nominee*, or person for whom the annuity is intended, should die first.

N. B.—The Company will issue policies on a single life to the extent of $20,000.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—Life Assurance is beginning to attract considerable attention merely in the light of a profitable investment of funds. Shrewd business men, who have examined its merits, are coming to regard it as one of the best investments of funds which can possibly be made. As one of them says: "Drive, plod, and contrive as we may, to those who come after us, we find nothing so sure as a Life Assurance policy to do it." They are satisfied that the money paid as a premium upon Life Assurance in