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The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 16---NO. 9. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866. WHOLE NO. 789.

NEW DRUG STORE
Union Block, Salem, Oregon.
W. K. RIGBY,
WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Salem and vicinity that he has opened a
Wholesale and Retail Drug Store,
where he hopes to merit the patronage of those who may favor him with a call.
He offers to the public, in quantities to suit, at low rates, a general assortment of
CHEMICALS.
DRUGS.
DYE STUFFS.
PATENT MEDICINES

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

Brown's Bronchial Troches
And such fancy articles as are usually kept in a first class drug store. Please call and examine for yourselves.
Physicians' Prescriptions compounded by a competent Apothecary.
Salem, Oct. 1865 35ly

New Firm, New Store, New Goods
BROWN, COX & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Wines and Liquors,
Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.
Center Store, New Brick Block,
SALEM, OREGON.
We have now on hand, and are now receiving, the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our line ever offered
THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO!
Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in general; and, rather than keep books, we will NOT REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER.
Please Call and Examine our Stock of

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

MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL:
In fact, everything usually kept in a
First-Class Grocery and Provision Store!
GOODS DELIVERED
To all parts of the city, FREE OF CHARGE.
Don't Forget the Place:
Oct. 2, 1865. BROWN, COX, & CO.

A CARD FOR THE
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING TRADE
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery Street,
Cor. Merchant, San Francisco.
Importers and Wholesale Dealers.
ENTIRE NEW AND FRESH STOCK!
WE would call the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS to our usually large stock of Goods. Our stock comprises every article in the Clothing and Furnishing line. We have constantly on hand the largest stock and greatest variety of Cassimere and Wool HATS of any house in San Francisco, and our prices for these Goods are less than those of any house, as we receive them direct from the manufacturer's consignment. Our Stock of Fall and Winter Goods is particularly attractive, and the great feature to the country merchant is the unusually low prices—
Less Than the Cost of Importation!
We also keep the STAPLE ARTICLES in the Dry Goods line, which Goods we have purchased in this market under the hammer, and are offering them at New York Cost, and less.
We publish this card in order that we may make new acquaintances, and induce those who have not heretofore purchased of us, to call and examine our stock.
Good Articles and Low Prices!
Are the great inducements to all who purchase to sell again. Merchants who buy of us can make a good profit, and sell to their customers at a low figure. We remain, respectfully,
Your Obedient Servants,
BADGER & LINDENBERGER,
Wholesale Clothing and Hat Warehouse,
Nos. 411, 413 and 415 Battery street.
San Francisco, Jan. 25, 1866. 3m48

Resident Lots.
I HAVE surveyed one hundred and seventy-eight town lots adjoining the City of Salem on the South, being quite near the business portion of the city, and to the steamboat landing. These lots conform to the city surveys, and are made by an extension of Commercial and Liberty streets. A part of them have been in cultivation in orchard for years. The balance have a beautiful young growth of fir and oak shade trees. All are convenient and desirable for resident lots. A part of them will be offered at private sale on favorable terms to the purchaser. I also offer for sale block No. 49 (adjoining my residence), in lots or in whole, to suit the parties purchasing. Inquire of the undersigned, or of Hanmer & Hatch, Brokers and Agents, Moores Block, Salem, Oregon.
GEO. H. JONES.
February 19th, 1866—3m51pd

Varnishes!
NOBLE & Hoar's English, American Coach, Copal, Benzine, Damar, and Shellac Varnishes, at
oct9 MYERS & HUGHES.

Administrator's Notice.
ESTATE of John W. Stover, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed by the County Court of Marion county, Oregon, as administrator of the estate of John W. Stover deceased, late of said county. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same within six months, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment to the undersigned, at his residence 1½ miles east of Salem. ALFRED STANTON,
April 3, 1866w4t6 Adm'r.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID
—FOR—
OREGON WAR BONDS,
—BY—
45tf HEATH, DEARBORN & CO.

MYERS & HUGHES,
Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in all kinds of
Groceries, Paints and Oils,
Brushes, Putty, Alcohol,
Crockery, Glassware,
Lamps, Pocket and Table
Cutlery,
Wood and willow ware,
Dye-Stuffs,
Tobacco and Cigars, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Oats, Potatoes, &c. &c.
Store under the Legislative Hall, Holman's block,
oc9 SALEM. 32m6

FLORENCE
SEWING MACHINES.
Copy of the Report of the Committee of Awards at the Fair of the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NEW YORK, 1865,
To the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. for the Best Family Sewing Machine.
Highest Premium---Gold Medal.
Reasons:
1st. Its Simplicity and great range of work
2d. The Reversible Feed Motion.
3d. The perfect finish and Substantial manner in which the machine is made.
4th. The rapidity of its working and the quality of the work done.
5th. The Self-adjusting Tension.
The FLORENCE was awarded the *First* and *Highest* Premium at the State Fair of California, the only Fair on the Pacific coast at which any two double-thread Sewing Machines were exhibited in competition in 1865.
THE FLORENCE received the only premium awarded by the Mechanic's Institute of San Francisco, in 1864 and 1865, to any Sewing Machine, Sewing Machine Company or Agent. The claim of a competitor to a medal is without any foundation whatever.
Wherever the FLORENCE has been brought in competition with other Sewing Machines, it has always been declared the best. It is the most simple, the most substantial, the most efficient, and its use is easily learned. Every Machine sold is warranted in the full sense of the word
Send for Circulars and Samples of Work.
SAMUEL HILL, General Agent,
111 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
N. O. PARRISH, Agent.
7:y SALEM, Oregon.

DRAKE'S
PLANTATION BITTERS.
S. T.--1860--X.
The rapidity with which
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Have become a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY throughout civilized nations, is without a parallel in the history of the world.
OVER
TWO MILLION, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND
Were Sold in TWELVE Months.
AND
The Demand is Daily Increasing!
RICH and POOR, OLD and YOUNG
Ladies, Physicians and Clergymen
FIND IT AT IT
Revives Drooping Spirits,
Lends STRENGTH to the System
Vigor to the Mind,
AND IS
Exhausted Nature's Great
RESTORER.
Its effect, in cases of
DYSPEPSIA,
Loss of Appetite, Weakness, Excessive Fatigue, Sour Stomach, Mental Despondency, &c.
IS MOST EXTRAORDINARY.
It is composed of the choicest roots and herbs, the the celebrated CALISAYA BARK, etc, all preserved in pure ST. CROIX RUM. As a gentle Appetizer, and healthy, agreeable Stimulant, it has no equal.
It is sold by all respectable dealers, in every Town, Parish, Village and Hamlet, throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean.
☞ None can be genuine unless bearing the private United States Stamp over the cork, with Signature on steel plate label of
P. A. DRAKE, & CO.
SMITH & DAVIS,
71 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
SOLE AGENTS FOR OREGON,
and the Territories.
Sept. 25, 1865 39

Summons.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Coos. In Equity.
Sally Ann Trapp, plaintiff, vs. Jacob Trapp, defendant. } Suit for Divorce.
TO JACOB TRAPP, defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Coos, within ten days from the service of this summons upon you if served in this county, and if served in any other county of this State, within twenty days from such service, and answer the complaint in the above suit filed, and if you fail to make such answer, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for, and will take judgment against you for costs and disbursements.
By order of R. E. Stratton, presiding Judge of said Court. T. D. WINCHESTER,
Empire City, April 16, 1866.w6 Plaintiff's Att'y.

Summons.
In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Coos. In Equity.
Agnes L. Allender, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Allender, defendant. } Suit for Divorce.
TO CHARLES W. ALLENDER, defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby notified and required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Coos, within ten days from the service of this summons upon you if served in this county, and if served in any other county of this State, within twenty days from such service, and answer the complaint in the above suit filed, and if you fail to make such answer, Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein prayed for, and will take judgment against you for costs and disbursements.
By order of Hon. R. E. Stratton, Judge of said Court, this 16th day of April, 1866.
7w6 T. D. WINCHESTER, Plaintiff's Att'y.

OUR FIRST NOTICE
CHANGE OF BUSINESS.
WE respectfully inform the public that we design changing our retail trade to open a wholesale importing business, we will begin to sell out from this day, our
Dry-Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all articles generally kept in a retail store in this city.
We have already imported direct from France, a splendid assortment of
Albums, Ladies' Satchels,
NOTIONS,
And especially the latest styles of
Dress Trimmings!
Which we will offer at
VERY LOW PRICES.
We call especial attention of merchants, to whom we will sell wholesale at
SAN FRANCISCO Prices!
We take this opportunity to express our thanks for the liberal patronage we have received, and beg our friends and the public in general to bear in mind that this notice is not to sell a few dollars' worth more goods, but invite all to come and examine our stock, to price our goods, and only to buy after being convinced of the real advantages we offer.
F. LEVY & Co.,
Opposite the W. Woolen Factory, North Salem.
P. S.—We will take in exchange all kinds of merchantable produce at the highest marketable rates.
Salem, April 2, 1866.—3m5

STRANG & ANDERSON,
Union Block, Commercial Street,
DEALERS IN
Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves.
..AND..
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
..IN..
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware,
And Importers of all kinds of
KITCHEN FURNITURE,
Porcelain and Tinned Fruit Kettles.
FORCE, LIFT and HYDRAULIC PUMPS
Lead and Galvanized Iron Pipes,
Roofing, and all kinds of Job work done
As Cheap as Can be Done in the State.
STRANG & ANDERSON.
March 19, 1866.—3m3

Doors, Windows & Blinds.
JUST received, a large assortment of pine DOORS and WINDOWS, from Eastern Manufactories, and for sale cheap, for cash, at
STRANG & ANDERSON.
March 19, 1866.—3m3

W. A. ALDRICH. J. C. MERRILL. JOHN M'CRAKEN
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & Co.
Shipping, Commission, and Forwarding
MERCHANTS.
AGENTS of the California, Hawaiian and Oregon Packet Lines.
Importers of SAN QUENTIN and CARMEN ISLAND SALT, SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, and PULU.
Agents for Provost & Co's Preserved Fruits, Vegetables Pickles and Vinegar.
Dealers in Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard and Fruit, Lime, Cement, and Plaster.
Will attend to the Purchase, Sale, or Shipment of Merchandise or produce in New York, San Francisco, Honolulu or Portland.
ALDRICH, MERRILL & CO., Nos. 204 and 206, California St., San Francisco.
M'CRAKEN, MERRILL & CO., 16 North Front St., Portland.
4tf

CIRCULAR.
THE symptoms of the diseases prevalent in our locality are known to every one. If the proper remedies were applied in season, they would save us from protracted illness severe and long continued pain shattered constitutions, and last, but not least, a debilitated purse. Thousands are in the habit, on the approach of sensations which they recognize as the footsteps of some dreaded and well known disease, to resort to the patent medicines that are heralded to cure everything. This is always a doubtful and sometimes a fatal course to pursue.
Taking this view of the matter we shall keep prepared, by request as well as permission, the following preparations, *carefully* prepared from prescriptions of some of our best physicians, whose indorsement is a sufficient guaranty of their value. We think it better to recommend these to those who do not consider themselves sufficiently ill to require a physician's attendance, than any article of the composition of which we are ignorant.
We wish it distinctly understood by the public that, although we keep everything usually found in a drug store, we will recommend no preparation unless approved by our medical men whose qualifications are well attested.
Alterative and Tonic.
For dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility and all symptoms requiring an alterative and tonic. Price $1 75.
Ague Pills.—Antiperiodic Bitters.
The Pills to break the chill in ague—the Bitters to prevent the recurrence. Price, Pills, 75 cents; Bitters, $2.
Liniment.
For all the uses a liniment is usually applied to.—Price 50 cents.
Cough Mixture.
For incipient coughs, colds and sore throat. Price, $1 00.
Liver Invigorator and Blood Purifier.
For torpid liver, biliousness, jaundice, and vitiated blood. Price, $1 50.
Eye Water.
For weak and inflamed eyes. Price 75 cents.
Diarrhea Mixture.
Price $1 00.
Eye Salve.
For weak eyes and inflamed eyelids. Price, 50 cents.
Ointment.
For scalds, or itch. Price, 75 cents.
Rheumatic Mixture.
For rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Price, $2.
Solace.
For depression of spirits, loss of appetite, debility, and a general preventive of disease. Price $1 00.
Pile Mixture.
For piles, costiveness, etc. Price, $1 00.
Cutaneous Mixture and Ointment.
For chronic eczema, tetter, prairie itch, salt rheum, and all other chronic and obstinate eruptions of the skin. Price, Mixture, $1. Ointment, 75 cents
Hair Restorative.
To cleanse the head and prevent the hair from falling. Price, $1 50.
We respectfully submit the above remedies to the public, wishing to sell them only as their merits may create a demand.
We have all the new Chemicals, Fluid Extracts, and Eclectic Preparations, and are fully prepared to scientifically compound any prescription that may be sent to us. Respectfully,
M. R. COX & CO.,
Druggists and Apothecaries, Moores' Block,
8tf Salem, Oregon.

The Oregon Statesman.

"WHY DON'T JOHNSON HANG JEFF DAVIS?"

This question has been asked repeatedly—asked by men who should be able to give a satisfactory answer—and it has been as often answered. We propose to answer it again. Jefferson Davis was apprehended by the authority of President Johnson about one year ago, and has by the same authority been kept, and is still confined in Fortress Monroe under strict guard. At or about the same time, C. C. Clay, a leading rebel, voluntarily surrendered himself, Johnson having offered a reward for his arrest, and demanded a trial for the offense alleged, namely: complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. He, too, was put in close prison by Johnson's authority, and there kept until a few days ago, when he was released by order of the same authority. We will notice these two cases together.

Immediately after the arrest of Davis, Clay, the Surratts, and others charged as accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln, the President ordered a military commission at Washington City (it yet being then considered that the country was engaged in war), for the purpose of trying Jeff. Davis and all these persons so arrested. That Court was composed of some of the ablest and best lawyers in the United States, Joseph Holt being the Judge Advocate, and John A. Bingham, of Ohio, now a member of Congress, and one of the strongest radicals in the nation, was assistant Judge Advocate. That military court was in session for nearly six weeks. Witnesses were brought from Canada and from all parts of the South. All the records, private papers and archives of the Southern Confederacy were brought up from Richmond and carefully investigated, in order to procure testimony against Jeff. Davis and the rest. The proceedings of that military trial, probably the greatest in some respects ever held, has been printed, and is now before us in a book of nearly four hundred closely printed pages of octavo size. Suffice it to say, that the Court, with the most critical investigation, failed to find any evidence to connect Clay or Davis with the horrible crime of assassinating the President. The Court did find the following persons *guilty*, viz: David E. Herold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt. With these persons found guilty, after fair trial, what did Andrew do? Did he pardon, release, or in any way withhold the penalty of the law? By no means; but on the 5th day of July last he approved the sentence of the Court and *ordered them to be hanged*. And when Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, issued the writ of *habeas corpus* to take the body of Mrs. Surratt, President Johnson promptly suspended the writ, and ordered the execution to go on.

What was done with the other persons brought before that Court? Some were discharged, being entirely innocent, and four were sent to the Dry Tortugas, in Florida, to work for a term of years, according to the order of the Court, while Davis and Clay were remanded to the disposal of the President, and he incarcerated them in Fortress Monroe, to await a trial for treason.

A short time subsequent to these proceedings, the President ordered another military commission, to try Captain Wirz for his cruelty to Union prisoners at Andersonville. The Commission found Wirz guilty of great crimes, and President Johnson approved the sentence, and ordered *him* to be hanged. This last trial was near ten months after the suppression of the rebellion, and there was a great outcry throughout the country against the further use of military courts, and such radical organs as the New York *Tribune* and Springfield *Republican* uniting with the copperhead press in demanding their abolition, and they have been dispensed with, except in cases of the violation of the rules of war. We believe that one Major Gee is now on trial in North Carolina for some such offense, in pursuance of the President's orders.

We state these matters in detail to show that Andrew Johnson has *promptly punished and executed every man which any court under his control has found guilty.*

What, then, is the condition of Jeff. Davis? He is now held by Johnson's order, without any charge against him, except what Johnson himself makes, and without the warrant of any court or tribunal of any kind. On the 10th of December last, Congress inquired of the President the condition of Jeff. Davis. The President submitted the matter to Chief Justice Chase, Attorney General Speed and the Secretary of War, and sent their reports to Congress. President Johnson was of the opinion that he could have Davis tried for treason in Pennsylvania or anywhere else, but the Attorney General replies that such a course would not be constitutional, and that Davis, and the other rebels who are at large on their parole to appear for trial, must be tried in Virginia, or where they committed the "overt act" of treason; and Johnson, not being a lawyer at all, properly defers to the decision of the law officer of the Government. Johnson then says, if Davis must be tried in Virginia, why not try him and be done with him. Chief Justice Chase is the Judge of the circuit of which Virginia makes a part, and to Johnson's request that Davis be tried, the Chief Justice replies that, in his opinion, "it is not expedient to hold a session of his court in Virginia." The case of Clay, just released, was in the same fix; but Clay was suffering from disease and about to die in prison. Now, what is the President to do? We desire to bring this question home to the heart and conscience of every fair, reasonable, just man. Suppose that you were in President Johnson's position, and you had all these great responsibilities on your hands; you have asked the Chief Justice to go to Virginia and hold a session of court in order to settle this matter and give the country peace on this question; but this great Judge refuses; he is independent of the President; Johnson can neither compel him to hold a court nor remove him and appoint another that would. What would you have done with Clay? Would you have kept him in prison until death by imprisonment (without any crime charged and without any trial) put an end to his days? Would you have President Johnson act as judge, jury and hangman? Would you make a bloody Nero of him? Think of these matters seriously before you denounce the man who declares to the world that he has used all his power to have these men tried.

But take another view of the matter. Congress has been in session for nearly five months. That Congress represents the people of the United States. It is composed of nearly fifty Senators and near two hundred Representatives. Two-thirds of the Congress are opposed to the President's policy of reconstruction. Now, did it ever occur to you that it would be eminently wise and proper for that Congress, representing all the people, and having such a majority to dictate to the President, to declare by resolution or otherwise what ought to be done with Jeff Davis and other leading rebels? If the President is such a bad man as some papers represent him to be, would it not be the dictate of common prudence for that Congress to say to the President, and to the people of the United States, that Jeff Davis and all the leading rebels ought to be immediately put in irons, and there safely kept, until our Chief Justice, who sustains our views of reconstruction, shall go over to Virginia and try them for treason; and then, if Andrew Johnson pardons any of them that may be convicted, we will impeach him and turn him out. We would think that some such course as that would not only be sensible and proper, but also the plain duty of that body of men, who in fact represent the people in their highest place. But what has Congress done in relation to Jeff Davis? *Not anything.* If you were President, would it not relieve you of a vast load of responsibility to have the representatives of the American people say, in Congress assembled, "You do thus and so with Jeff Davis, and we will sustain you?" Would you not consider that an act of kindness in such a trying hour, deserving of your everlasting gratitude? But Congress does not thus offer to carry any part of this great load of responsibility in disposing of the lives and liberties of these men.

The fact of the business is, fellow-citizens of Oregon, injustice is being piled on Andrew Johnson mountains high. Despicable copperhead traitors are falsely representing that he has gone over to them, while they sneakingly attempt to steal his good name to serve the vile purposes of treason, faction and disunion; while in other quarters uncharitable men, who did not risk their lives on the field of battle for the Union, are now hounding with the malice of inveterate hatred the man of all others who risked all and suffered all in defense of his country's honor and perpetuity.

When Andrew Johnson departs from the platform of great principles upon which he was elected; when he shall signify to the world that he is in favor of admitting a single disloyal man to the halls of Congress, or when he shall manifest the least disposition to abandon the just claims and rights of any class or color of the American people, it will then be the plain duty of every man who voted for him, and of every other man, to instantly repudiate him. If we should ever behold so sorrowful a day, we will bid adieu to Andrew Johnson "with mutual sorrow," but until we see such a manifestation of evil in the President, a matter which we never expect to see, we will continue to maintain and defend his good name.

And now, Union men of Oregon, we caution you to beware of those who would create distinctions or divisions in our ranks. There are some men of disappointed ambition, who were once in high favor, once nominees for high honors, who are doing all they can to divide and defeat the Union party in Oregon; and if the party is defeated, upon their heads rest the everlasting infamy. In the language of Senator Sherman, "The curse of God, the maledictions of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of our new-made freemen, will rest upon those who are determined to destroy the unity of those who have every motive for harmony with the President and with each other."

YEARFUL EXPLOSION AT ASPINWALL.

The European arrived at Aspinwall on the morning of the 2d instant, and on the afternoon of the same day came to alongside the Railroad Company's wharf, used by this line in discharging cargo. Nearly all local freight was out when, about 7 o'clock on evening of the 3d, a terrific explosion occurred on board, which took away the upper parts of the ship and blew several large planks off the side. The wharf at which the vessel was laying, and which was some four hundred feet long, was literally torn to pieces. The superstructure was completely demolished to within a hundred feet of the freight house, and hardly a plank remained in the entire length of the structure that was not wrenched from its fastenings. Immediately in front of where the vessels lay, a pass was cut through the wharf, piles, planking, etc., all disappearing. The ship and wharf both caught fire, and the latter was saved from entire destruction only by the exertion of several citizens, who got the fire engine to work, and after a full hour, extinguished the flames, regardless of the risk they incurred from another explosion of the burning ship.

The Panama Railroad Company's splendid freight house is left a pile of ruins. The force of air caused by the concussion seems to have raised the iron and slate upward a few feet, its own weight bringing it down with immense force into the building, and carrying with it both end walls, leaving the house, except the side walls, which appeared but little if at all injured, a mass of ruins.

It would be difficult to imagine a more complete wreck than that presented by the freight house and wharf. Fears being entertained that a second explosion would occur, as the cause of disaster was still unknown, and none of the officers or crew of the ship were left who could give any explanation of its cause, it was thought best to have the burning ship towed into the stream. The royal mail steamship Lamart, which had arrived the evening before, immediately got up steam and prepared to tow the burning ship; before this could be accomplished another explosion took place, though not of sufficient force to cause any injury. It was supposed to be the magazine, which contained a small quantity of powder for ship's use. The Lamert then made fast to the burning hulk and towed her out. The two vessels barely reached the opposite side of the bay when another explosion more terrific than the first occurred, but fortunately the ship being far from the city and in deep water, no harm resulted. The last explosion is supposed to have broken up the hull, as in less than half an hour after it occurred the unfortunate ship went down. The top of her smoke stack is the only part visible. The West Indian and Pacific Co.'s Steamship Carribean, which lay in close proximity to the European at the time of the first explosion has sustained serious injury. Her immense iron girders are snapped in twain. Thirteen of her frames were broken and the knees and braces of the heaviest timbers were torn from their places. All her boats are rendered useless by the concussion and everything of a fragile nature shattered into fragments. It is now pretty certain that the explosion was caused by the combustion of glycerine oil. There was on board, shipped under an ordinary bill of lading for a mining company in San Francisco, about seventy cases. The estimated damage reaches, at the least computation, $1,000,000, and very possibly it will exceed that amount. Scarcely a building in the place escaped without damage, those of a substantial nature suffering most. Nearly all the brick and stone buildings were badly injured, but the freight house is the only one rendered uninhabitable. Hardly a whole window of glass remains in the city, and the destruction of glassware, crokery and such like, is really wonderful. Although many vessels were lying in close proximity to the European at the time of the disaster, none excepting the Carribean, sustained any serious damage. Some immense iron girders, nearly twelve inches deep, were snapped off like pipe stems. Thirteen of her frames were broken. The knees and braces of the heaviest timbers were torn from their places. All her boats, and in fact everything light was torn to pieces.

The loss of life by disaster is much greater than was anticipated. From 50 to 60 persons have been killed, including those who have died of their wounds. The Railroad Company's hospital is full of wounded, most of whom are doing well. The ruins of the freight house have been examined, and as yet four dead bodies have been discovered. In the water near the dock two bodies have been recovered also. Of the souls on board the European at the time of the explosion only 12 are ninjured. Lost (known) from ship: Capt. Cole, Mr. Glass, Chief Officer; Mr. Parsons, Second Officer, Mr. Burrows, Surgeon, Ed. Davis, carpenter, W. Pritchard, sailor, J. A. Young, sailor, W. Bremond, sailor, Richard, cabin boy. Known from shore: Mr. Salvo, and 13 others. Missing, from shore, unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, April 18.—The Senate passed the joint resolution appropriating $177,084 for the fulfillment of certain treaties with Indian tribes on the upper Missouri and upper Platte. The Senate debated the bill protecting Union officers against vexatious prosecution for acts during the war. Edmonds of Vermont, offered an amendment, providing that the act should not apply in States not declared to be in rebellion. Clark of New Hampshire, hoped the amendment would not prevail, as it would exempt Kentucky, where over 3,000 such suits were pending. Conness of California, also opposed the amendment, saying that as the rebels are being pardoned why not extend an amnesty also to Union officers.

The House debated the bill increasing the regular army, but reached no important conclusion. The bill will occupy several days yet. The House Judiciary Committee have had a full consideration of the President's late Message and will report against any modification of the test oath, believing that there are plenty of men to hold office under it.

Washington, April 19.—McDougall of California having understood that a resolution would be offered for his expulsion from the Senate, for language used by him in debate on Monday, April 16th, promptly apologized to the Senate to-day and also to his colleague. He seemed to appreciate very fully the indecorum he had committed, judging from the manner and matter of his apology. His statement was accepted in the spirit in which it was tendered, and the matter ended.

The Senate briefly discussed the bill for the admission of Colorado, upon a motion to reconsider the former vote. The question was finally made the special order for next Tuesday, the 24th.

April 22.—The Reconstruction committee will report this week the following important proposition:

Section 1. That the Constitution be amended so as to provide that after the 4th of July, 1876, there shall be no discrimination in races or color in the elective franchise in any State.

Sec. 2. That until the 4th of March, 1876, there shall be no discrimination in race or color in the elective franchise in any State.

Sec. 3. That until the 4th of March, 1876, representation shall be apportioned on the basis of legal voters and after that period by population as now.

Sec. 4. That from and after the adoption of this amendment, there shall not be any discrimination in civil rights.

Sec. 5. That no obligation incurred by the rebellion for slaves emancipated, ever be paid by the United States or any State.

To this is attached an enabling act to the effect that Southern States may be admitted in no way excepting on those terms, provided their Senators and Representatives can take the test oath. It further recommends Congress to pass a law, that those who were members of the Cabinet or Congress in 1860 and afterwards took part in the rebellion shall not be eligible to July 4th, 1876.

New York, April 23.—The *Tribune's* correspondent says the reconstruction committee have not fully agreed on their report, although it is believed they will be substantially as indicated in a previous dispatch. There is no doubt, however, but a final comprehensive plan will be embodied for careful action by Congress. It is probable the report will be accompanied by a bill or joint resolution making it impossible for the political power of the South to be controlled by those who were in active rebellion.

A joint resolution which passed the Senate on Tuesday and the house on Thursday, appropriates 121,785 dollars to feed Indians, who will assemble between the 25th of May and the 5th of July at Forts Laramie, Sully, Rice, Union and Berthold at each more than 2000 to conclude treaties of peace. The Indians were invited to assemble by the War department, which discovers at the last moment that it has not supplies adequate to feed them.

During the Senate debate, the whole Indian policy was discussed at great length. Mr. Sherman denounced it and said it was a farce to make treaties with these people, who, after being fed a few weeks and receiving presents, would sign anything, they knew and cared not what, and take the tomahawk up immediately after. He said it was ridiculous to bring these treaties for ratification as high as negotiation with foreign powers. It was notorious that several treaties with the Oregon Indians were some years ago ratified without being read, and being then found to involve large sums of money, were suspended, leading to an Indian war. Mr. Doolittle said the result of his experience last year convinced him that we had better make treaties than fight the Indians. Our war with the Indians has cost $30,000,000. In this particular case the faith of the Government was pledged. Mr. Sherman thought the facts disclosed showed clearly that the Indian Bureau might be transferred to the War Department. Mr. Doolittle said that very proposition was be considered in the committee. Mr. Sherman hoped the committee would go further and report some means by which the Indians might be placed under military government until they should be absorbed in the general population.

DEMOCRATIC RECORD—BARE-FACED INCONSISTENCY.

3. *Resolved*, That the position assumed by President Johnson, that Representatives from the Southern States ought to be at once admitted to seats in Congress, and that legislation affecting such States while they are unrepresented is unconstitutional, meets with our hearty approval.—*Democratic Platform.*

Upon the receipt of the annual message of President Johnson, the *State Rights Democrat*, the leading paper of the Democratic party in Oregon, and whose editor is now the Democratic candidate for State Printer, in the issue of the 20th of January last, uttered the following concerning that able and sound document:

"We give this important State paper in full, as we find it in the papers of the State. We have not space to review it as we wish. It is unmanly, spacious, demagogical, and, very, manifestly un-Democratic. It reads like the studious effusion of an aspiring, grasping, unscrupulous public officer, who wished to hoodwink the people until he could seize absolute power, which he would use and abuse to the fullest limits. *No Democrat can approve the Message or the man who uttered it.*"

Again:

"Had Machiavelli, Horace Walpole, Talleyrand and Aaron Burr prompted it in the various portions, the result could have been hardly a difference in substance, however vastly more artistically and smoothly written."

REPUDIATION.

4. *Resolved*, That the assumptions of the opposition, that the Democratic party is in favor of repudiating the public debt, and that it is in favor of nullification and secession, are slanderous and false.—*Democratic Platform.*

"The Presidents don't believe the national debt is a national blessing, but does believe that, by a system of taxation, the whole sum can be extinguished in thirty years. He may rest assured that, if the people ever again recover the control of the Government, it will not take more than that number of days to extinguish the whole corrupt debt.—*Jos. C. Moore, in the State Rights Democrat, now a candidate for State Printer on Democratic ticket.*

THE MYSTERIOUS STEAMSHIP ROBBERY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

The very mysterious robbery effected on the steamer Oregon, during her trip from Aspinwall to this port, some three months ago, has at length been brought to light, and the detectives who ferreted out the robbers have added another case to their long record of detected crimes and criminals, and the gentleman (Allen Adams) whose character and reputation were at stake has been cleared from vile insinuations thrown out against him by his enemies. A considerable amount of the money lost has been recovered and two of the robbers arrested. The first parties whom the experienced detectives suspicioned were John Lambert, *alias* Joseph Ensor, a waiter on the steamer, and Andrew McElroy, *alias* Wm. Andrew, the porter, and subsequent developments have proved their suspicions were correct. Lambert was arrested on suspicion at the time, but with all their cunning cross-questioning they could make no point upon him. Until about the 15th of March, Mr. Lambert lounged round in perfect ease. He was not always alone, however, for Captains Lees, Ellis and Watkin were on his track. He was found to keep the company of Billy Fox, a negro minstrel, and a young girl, Addie Hall. The two latter individuals were destitute, but took passage on the steamer America, which sailed on the 15th of March. Lambert, Fox and Miss Hall were frequently seen together, and the corps were still more convinced of his complicity in the robbery of Adams' trunk when they found he had taken his departure with the ostensible stakes mentioned above. A search was made on the America, but Lambert could not be found. Captain Lees then telegraphed to Superintendent Kennedy, of the Metropolitan Police of New York, the following dispatch:

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30th, 1866.
John A. Kennedy, Supt. Metropolitan Police N. Y.:
Arrest John Lambert Ensor; stole $20,000 coin from Collector Adams of Government funds. Left on steamer America March 15th, via Nicaragua. *Description.*—English, age 24, light 5 feet 7, hair brown, thin light moustache, lost one upper front tooth, oval face tapering to chin, light complexion, occupation waiter on steamers. Hattie Hall and Billy Fox, negro minstrel, are in his company. Search them and baggage. New York address of Ensor, 912 Sixth avenue. Letter by mail March 19th. Answer if arrested.
W. T. LEES,
Capt. Detective Police.

In answer to the above dispatch, Capt. Lees received the following from

NEW YORK, 13th April, 1866.
Captain Isaiah W. Lees, Detective Police:
I have arrested John Lambert Ensor, Addie Hall and William Fox, and found in their possession four thousand and four hundred dollars in gold, fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars in mining companies' stock, and sixteen hundred dollars in bills. I will try and hold them until you send for them. I will retain possession of the funds and stock against replevin, if resorted to.
JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Captain Lees then telegraphed on to New York to the Police for them to release Miss Hall and Fox, and to hold Lambert and all the money. McElroy's turn came now; he was easily captured, and confessed all he knew of the "mysterious" affair, and conducted the faithful detectives to the place where he