

PARTY MATTERS.

It must be apparent to every person who is at all watchful of the course of events, that there is going on at this time a material change in the political conduct and the political views of a large portion of the people throughout the whole country.

Until within a few months party lines have been so plainly marked that it was impossible for any person to mistake or confound them. They are not so at present. The advent to the Presidency of Mr. Johnson was the initial point of a movement which has already in its progress planted the sure seeds of the disintegration and downfall of the party which elevated him to power, and also sows tares and noxious weeds in the field of Democracy.

In recanting from Abolitionism, Mr. Johnson has taken half-way steps towards a few of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. If any better or purer reason for this course on his part is apparent than that of self-aggrandizement, we are unable to discover it.

But it is not necessary to go into an investigation of his past record to adduce reasons why Mr. Johnson ought not to be accepted by the Democracy or recognized as one of their honored leaders at this time. His official conduct since he has occupied the Presidential chair presents many and a valuable reasons which should withhold from him the endorsement and approval of Democrats, and prohibit them from his support, as a standard-bearer.

MUCH NEWS.—An Eastern paper says that "Gen. Jo. Lane is leading a retired life on his farm near Portland, Ogn." It will be news to the General.

ed" States—and this, too, within the past, two months, when peace reigned throughout the land, and the "military necessity" absolute sway was certainly no longer required. He has, in peaceful, "loyal" States, suspended the habeas corpus, and not only in general terms, but in individual instances where the rights of the parties concerned were constitutionally and lawfully subject only to the civil authorities—when the offenses for which they were held came not within the purview of military power, but were such as the law of the land abundantly provided for. These are the enumeration of only a part of his aggressive and usurpations. The catalogue might be materially extended. But we think enough has been presented to convince Democrats that Mr. Johnson's "policy" since his elevation to the Presidency, is so repugnant to the Democratic faith and usage, so antagonistic to and destructive of the Constitution, as to preclude them from greeting him as a returned prodigal, or accepting of him as a standard-bearer to whose support they are justified in rallying.

We claim to know something of the principles which inspire, and of the motives which actuate the Democratic party of Oregon collectively, and we know, too, that they simply reflect their sentiments in asserting that they will not receive assistance as a worthy leader and approved apostle of the party. Mr. Andrew Johnson. They have not, like some who call themselves Democrats in the Eastern States, and who have become demoralized from a greed for power and office, cast them from their old-time principles behind them, and put on the motley habiliments of policy and expediency, in order to gain a dishonorable success, and to enjoy a temporary lease of control. Democracy in Oregon is not based upon the popular position of this or that leader. It is founded on the very principles enunciated in the early days of the Republic by Jefferson and Madison, its most illustrious fathers, and they will preserve its pure and spotless integrity to the last. They are not bound up in any man or man, however lofty in intellect or boundless in influence. As they have long since repudiated and scorned Dickinson and Holt and Butler, because of their apostasy from Democratic principles, so will they now and in the future repudiate and scorn any other leader or member, however great may be his popularity or influence, who shall follow the example of those apostates. They acknowledge no patent right by which a man who has changed from Democratic principles to some other, or who seeks to ingraft what is not Democratic upon the sound, healthy parent tree, shall be entitled to wear the honored name while he abuses or dishonors the spotless mantle. And because they are thus inspired and thus actuated in their Democratic duties, they do not recognize nor accept Andrew Johnson as a worthy apostle of their ancient, glorious party faith.

A CABINET SCENE.—The Eastern papers report a wordy quarrel between Secretaries Seward and Harlan at a Cabinet meeting recently. Seward pitched into Harlan for having favored the Liberal cause in Mexico in his late Iowa speech, and said he was "sacrificing the true interests of the country to the love of vain popularity." The President was present, and approved Seward's expressions in favor of Maximilian. This exhibits Mr. Johnson's devotion to the Monroe doctrine with a vengeance. What a splendid Democrat Andy is! Seward is another of the same sort.

TUB TO THE WHALE.—The President has appointed Thos. J. Florence, editor of the Washington Constitutional Union, one of the three publishers of the Government laws in the District of Columbia. Florence was a Peace Democrat last year. Like enough he will now cry out, "Peace be still!" It is a consolation to know that one swallow don't make a summer.

THE WRIGHT MURDER.—The St. Louis Dispatch asserts that Gov. Fletcher authorized the infamous Col. Babcock to commit the murder of Judge Wright and his four sons, in Phelps county, Missouri, an account of which we published a fortnight ago. They are a precious pair of atrocious murderers. We hope justice will some day overtake them.

GOOD AGAIN.—The Supreme Court of Kentucky has decided that the Legal Tender law of Congress is unconstitutional, and void in that State. The Courts are getting back to the dispensation of justice in some States. We wish it were so in some of the Valley and the upper Columbia Circuits of Oregon.

A GOOD DECISION.—Justice Tripp of the U. S. Circuit Court, at a late term held in Tennessee, decided that the Attorney's Test Oath, passed by the last Congress, is unconstitutional and of no effect.

WELL DONE.—Judge Doniphan of the Brecken County Court in Kentucky has decided that the law of expatriation passed by the Legislature of that State is unconstitutional.

THE DEMOCRACY OF OREGON AND JOHNSONISM.

Below we give a very interesting letter from an old gentleman lately arrived in Oregon from Missouri, who is stopping in Marion county, where he proposes, we believe, to remain. As he does not seem to exactly understand the attitude of our party in Oregon, we take this occasion to assure him that the distinction of "State Rights Democrats" is not an empty or deceptive title with the stout-hearted Democracy of this State. They know what State Rights mean, and they mean all they declare in their application of the term to themselves as Democrats. He need not fear the demoralization of our party here by an acceptance of Mr. Johnson as our leader, or an approval of his "policy" as Democratic. We heartily accord with him in the position he maintains, and while his dull humor and piquant irony pleases, his sterling, plain, out-spoken, practical good sense, gladdens and impresses us. Our columns are open to him—will he not favor us and assist the cause in Oregon, by contributing again and frequently to our paper? And now we ask readers to peruse his entertaining letter:

MARION COUNTY, Oregon, Oct. 28, 1865. J. EDITOR STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT: I desire to address you in quest of information. I have my own views as to party policy, also, as to what constitutes Democracy. But they may be incorrect—not adapted to the latitude of Oregon. You call your paper a State Rights paper; please give me some light on Johnson's "restoration" policy. I ask this favor because, since my arrival here, I have heard many men—Democrats—speak approvingly of Johnson's policy in restoring the Union; and I see in one paper that "the theory held by President Johnson is consistent with the doctrine of State Rights as held by the Democratic party from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Whether his official conduct will sustain that theory, or whether he will back down before the threatening attitude of the radical revolutionary element, remains to the future.

This says Johnson's theory is correct, and implies that his acts so far accord with his theory. Now, I confess I can't see it. It does not appear to me that Johnson's theory or practice squares with the Democratic rule. However, I admit I may be a little prejudiced against Mr. Johnson. For, whenever I go to take him down, his tenacious career as Governor and Brigadier General comes to my mind and forces him up again. Even his great statesmanship, as exemplified at his inauguration as Vice President, fails to serve as an antidote to this Tennessee business. Nor does his great love of justice, as manifested in his "satisfy me. Indeed, sir, I don't wonder I should be able to think kindly of him, as a Democrat, if he should, in contempt of the laws of the land, hand a woman every day during his "restoration" theory of which is consistent with State Rights as held by the Democratic party for so long a time.

But you see I am prejudiced, and probably can't appreciate the correctness of his policy. Still, I suppose you are not, and will be able and, I trust, willing to enlighten me by taking him down, in practice which seem to be a little muddy. I address my enquiries to you because your paper claims to be "State Rights," but I suppose you Oregon Democrats all think alike on this question.

Mr. Johnson's theory is that the seceded States were never out of the Union. Well, then, they must be in the Union, for they are surely somewhere; and they are in the Union, they are entitled to all the rights and immunities of other States of the Union. Now will you tell me when or where the Democracy ever held that it was consistent with the doctrine of State Rights for the President to interfere with the regularly elected officers of a State—to relieve them of their public functions, and fill their places with his own appointees? Or, at what time did the Democracy subscribe to the doctrine that the President had the right to prescribe a test oath to the voters of the several States, or interfere with the right of suffrage? Under what circumstances did the Democracy declare that it was consistent with State Rights for the President to order a State to amend its Constitution; and to amend it, too, to suit his own Presidential will, regardless of the wishes of the people for whom the Constitution was made? In what Democratic platform do you find the doctrine laid down giving the President the right to confiscate the property of citizens of States, and parcel it out to his own followers? Or, to suspend the right to the writ of habeas corpus in time of peace? Or, wherein do we see State Rights, or any other kind of rights, in the arrest and imprisonment of citizens without judge or jury; or the suppression of newspapers by the same authority?

Now these things and a thousand others have been done by Mr. Johnson, all in the name of "restoration," and some Democrats say it is consistent with State Rights as held by the Democratic party for an indefinite length of time. Well, if "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," then I suppose they are entitled to nothing more, and if the President can put aside an election in Virginia he can do the same thing in Oregon. If he can vacate the State offices in Virginia and fill them with his own appointees, he can do the same for Oregon. Under this rule he would have a perfect right to order the Pacific States to amend their Constitutions in any way to suit himself, whenever his "restoration" policy would seem to demand it. And yet his theory is consistent with State Rights as held by the Democratic party!

To me it appears that there is about this difference between Mr. Johnson and the radical Abolitionists, and the difference may be illustrated by two highwaymen: One kills his victim outright, before despoiling him of his effects. The other only wounds and while his subject lies bleeding on the ground, he is forced to deliver up his fortune with his own hand. When these two men come into court, it is held that the man who only crippled, but did not

take life, acted consistent with the rights of individuals as held by the court from time immemorial. The other was convicted—and why? Simply because he went one step further in infamy. Mr. Johnson does not propose to directly force Negro Suffrage on the States; the Radicals do. Is this not so? There are many other things I should like to know, but fear I have asked too many questions already. Will you have the kindness to read this scrawl and make a note of it, and when you have leisure, give a little light to Your obedient servant, A SIXTY-FIVER.

An Appeal to Connecticut. The State of Connecticut contains something over 460,147 people of all ages, sexes and conditions. Of this number 16 belong to the Indian race—8,027 to the African. The Indian has disappeared almost absolutely, and we presume the 15 will be swallowed up in another generation. The colored people form a large and thrifty community, and are scattered over the State. Of their number, 2,281 are men of age to vote, and from all we can learn possessed of sufficient understanding, certainly as much as the 8,225 Germans, 349 Frenchmen and a good portion of the 55,445 Irishmen who are entitled, by reason of their color, to a suffrage that is not given to a class of people peculiarly and emphatically American, but rather darker in flesh-tint. Connecticut, alone, among the New England States, makes this distinction. It is the last relic of the blue-law system, and we rejoice in the hope of its abolition. Connecticut, if it necessary to address any argument to our friends on this subject?

The above is from a late New York Tribune. We ask our German and Irish adopted citizens particularly to reflect upon it. They are insultingly told substantially that, in all else save "flesh-tint," the negroes are their equals. The solid, thicker skull is nothing; the much softer brain is nothing; the flat, soft nose; the great thick lips; the receding forehead and chin; the woolly covering to the head; the protruding heel; that intolerable bodily stench—all these, by which the Great Creator unalterably marked the negro, are nothing—it is the "flesh-tint" alone which makes the difference between the Germans and Irish on one side, and the negro on the other. Let them bear in mind also that the man who tells them this, who thus insults them, is no less than Horace Greeley, the most influential popular leader of the party in power that there is in the whole country. He reflects, nearer and more authoritatively than any other leader of that party, its views and intentions. No matter what this or that State leader may say, in denial of the fact that the Abolition or "Union" party do mean to give the negro the right of suffrage, depend upon it, that party, if powerful enough, will invest the black man with that right which only white men should enjoy. Greeley says so; Sumner, Wilson, Seward, Pomeroy, Phillips, Garrison, Beecher, Tilton, Fred. Douglass, and all the most influential leaders of the party, say so. And they all say what they mean.

How LIKE BROTHERS.—To illustrate the doctrine of the "Democratic" platform in New York, made by Dean Richmond and his trencher men, we extract the following from the New York Express. It says: The difference between the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention and of this the Republican, is so narrow, so slight, that it is scarcely worth talking about. Both endorse Andrew Johnson, cheerfully as President, not feigning or hypocritically, as in Massachusetts. Both approve his reconstruction policy as wise and just. Both endorse his policy in the restoration of full and complete control of the local affairs to the Southern people. Both are kindly to the South, and both free from the spite and vengeance of the Charles Sumner and Thad. Stevens portion of the Republican party.

Well, certainly, every Democrat ought to be delighted to learn that a Democratic platform is free from the spite and vengeance of the Sumner and Thad. Stevens' ilk. It looks as though somebody's lamb had lain down with somebody else's lion—the lamb inside of the lion, however. If New York "Democracy" were not labelled, Horace Greeley might mistake it for his own progeny.

ABOLITION "JUSTICE."—At the last term of the Circuit Court for Douglas county, Judge Stratton presiding, Charles Jackson, a crazy Irishman, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for riding off with a horse belonging to a citizen. He has since been sent to the Lunatic Asylum. At the same term a man named Yankel, an Abolitionist, named Rogers, was let go free on charged robbery or larceny, and embezzlement, of which he was well known to have been guilty. But Rogers was a Clerk in the Land Office, and "loyal," and Stratton knows how to treat such cases. He once let an Abolitionist ride free on a writ of habeas corpus, and soon after sent a boy of sixteen to the penitentiary for ten years for stealing a horse from a man who promised to vote for him for Judge. Stratton dispenses with "Justice in his Court."

NEW STAGE COMPANIES.—The California Stage Company has virtually dissolved, having sold out nearly if not all of their mail and other routes, stock, &c. The route from Lincoln to Treka has been sold to the Pioneer Stage Company and a new company, called the Oregon Stage Company, composed of Louis McLane of Wells, Fargo & Co., Express, Frank Stevens and A. G. Richardson, late of the California Stage Company. The mails will be carried over the Overland Coast route by these two Companies under the late contract.

ROAD PADS.—A man named Case, who lives near Champeog, while riding along the Butteville road one day last week, was stopped by a couple of rascals, who presented revolvers and ordered him to dismount. He blazed away at the fellows with a pistol in hand, and they fired back. One ball grazed Case's head, but he escaped from the highwaymen.

A REGISTRY LAW.

At last we have it. The last Statesman reveals the intention of the Abolition Legislature to pass an Act at the coming special session to govern the next June election. It is not to be an Act of apparent disfranchisement of the emigrants who have arrived from Missouri and other Southwestern or Western States; but yet this will be its real application. The thing is not a new invention—but who would charge that body with any powers of originality?—it is simply a system which has been fully tested in States that were Democratic, and by application of the system, have been converted—or perverted, we ought to say—into Abolition States, at the East. It is a Registry law! The Statesman is high authority in this matter, and we accept its statement.

A "Registry law" looks more innocuous on paper, and is more euphonious to the sound, than a "law to Disfranchise Emigrants," but in this instance there is practically no difference between the two, so far as the emigrants are concerned, while in every other aspect the former is the most odious. A law to disfranchise emigrants would exclude from the right of suffrage only the emigrants; a Registry law, on the other hand, could be so drafted as not only to strike at all the emigrants, but further to disfranchise a large number of the settled, long-resident, permanent citizens of the State. Registry laws, as put into operation in other States, require of each voter that he shall register his name, residence, avocation, &c., in the registry books kept by a Board of Registrars, who sit at certain appointed times and places. The failure to register his name, agreeably to the law, disqualifies the voter for the election in view, although he may be a life-long citizen, whose right to a vote is indisputable on every other ground. And the power is vested almost absolutely in the Board of Registrars to decide whether an applicant shall or shall not be permitted to register his name. Their sittings terminate a few days just prior to the election, and after their books are then closed, no voter is permitted to register his name, and is, consequently, prohibited from voting.

Again, to show the Registry law more repulsive than a law to disfranchise emigrants, we will present it in another phase—that of additional expense to the State. An Act to disfranchise emigrants would simply devolve upon the Judges of Election the duty to question each voter, and if he proved to be one of the excluded class, his vote would be refused. There would be no additional expense attached to this method. Now, the Registry law brings into existence Boards of three or more Registrars in every election District, and demands the rental of just as many Registry offices as there are Boards of Registrars. A rough estimate of the number of these Boards which would be required may be presented: There are twenty-one counties in Oregon, and in each county say an average of ten election precincts. This would require, at three Registrars to each Board, the employment of the great number of six hundred and thirty Registrars! and the rental of two hundred and ten Registry offices. The Boards would be required to sit at least five days, and the pay of the Registrars would certainly be not less than five dollars per day, nor the rental of the offices less than ten dollars each. This would require a total expenditure of say \$17,850 for the mere pay of Registrars and offices. Add to this the amount required to pay a Clerk to each Board, printing, stationery, and "contingent expenses," and we should have a sum of about twenty-five thousand dollars expended at each election! I have made an estimate at the lowest figures. It is for tax payers to reflect upon this feature of the proposed law, without reference to the more important feature—that of disfranchising citizens for no just cause whatever, and only because of their failure to register their votes at the appointed time and place.

There are several other very objectionable features of the proposed law, but we will defer mention of them for future issues. Suffice it here to say that the system is open to most flagrant frauds, and, in the hands of unscrupulous officers, can be converted into a machine which can disfranchise hundreds of Democratic voters in the State. We will now simply state that any such act is in direct conflict with the State Constitution, and we trust that Democrats all over the State will, in case such a measure shall be passed by the Legislature at the special session, show their devotion to the paramount authority of the Constitution, by entirely and utterly disregarding the law by every means. If Abolition Legislators violate the State Constitution, let Democrats everywhere observe it. No citizen is called upon to obey an Act which is manifestly and undeniably in violation of the Constitution, and we trust the Democrats of Oregon will never stoop to such a plain transgression of this paramount duty.

FROM CARIBOO.—Late reports from this British mining district tell of enormous yields. The Davis claim was paying 80 ounces per day, and the Sawmill claim is yielding remarkably. The Government Exploring party did not make any discoveries in the recent tour.

STAND CORRECTED.—The Umatilla Advertiser corrects the report which we gave some weeks ago that the O. S. N. Co. had successfully accomplished the navigation of Snake River by the steamers. The Advertiser says that "little thing hasn't been done," so far. We see however, by the Idaho Statesman, that the Company are building a steamer at old Fort Boise for that purpose. Next spring will tell the story.

WON'T REUNITE.—In the Kentucky Annual Conference of the M. E. Church South, in September, a minority report, opposing reuniting with the Northern Church, was adopted by a large majority.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following named persons were selected at the last State Convention to serve as the Democratic State Central Committee, viz: Lane, James O'Meara, E. N. Tandy, Douglas, Charles Drain, James Cox; Multnomah, S. Penoyer, Jas. B. Stephens; Jackson, J. N. T. Miller, L. J. C. Duncan; Washington, W. G. Scoggin, Jacob Hoover; Josephine, B. F. Holsclaw, John McBrierty; Marion, John F. Miller, W. H. Watkins; Clackamas, Geo. L. Curry, A. F. Hodges; Benton, John Barnett, J. Friedly; Polk, Benj. Hayden, B. F. Burch; Linn, J. H. Douthit, J. M. McConnell; Wasco, Isaac Haze, N. H. Gates; Yamhill, W. T. Newley; J. H. Upton; Baker, B. Bonham, W. R. Park; Umatilla, J. Wilson, N. Ford; Clatsop, John Adair; Columbia, John Bonser, T. H. Drury.

Agreeably to resolution adopted by the Convention each county is entitled to two members, who have a vote each, distinct and separate, in the Committee; and in cases where but one member was chosen at the time, or where any county is entirely unrepresented, or when vacancies in any county shall occur, the County Committee of the county concerned is authorized to fill the vacancy. Since the Convention adjourned the counties of Grant and Union have been created and organized. Accordingly the County Committees of these counties have it devolved upon them to make the appointments to fill whatever vacancy exists from their respective counties. And the County Committees of Wasco and Baker, from which Grant and Union were taken, are empowered to fill the vacancies in their counties, respectively. Coos, Curry, and Tillamook counties, were not represented in the Convention, but yet the County Committees in each of those counties have authority to choose two members, respectively, for the State Central Committee.

In other counties, for which full or partial appointments were made in the State Convention, there may now be vacancies to fill. The vacancy in Lane, caused by the removal of Jas. O'Meara, has been regularly filled by the County Committee, by the selection of Ex-Gov. Whiteaker. There is a vacancy in Yamhill county, caused by the removal of J. H. Upton, and in Clatsop there is a vacancy by failure of the appointment of one of the Committee-men in the State Convention, Gen. Adair alone having been appointed. There may be vacancies in other counties of which we are not informed.

We would suggest to the County Committees in these several counties that the vacancies be filled at the earliest practicable day, and that notification of the appointment of the Central Committee members be transmitted, together with their Postoffice addresses, to Jas. B. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee, at Portland. By the adoption of this plan, he will be enabled to communicate with them, whenever it shall be necessary upon matters devolved upon the State Central Committee. It is quite important, however, that the County Committees in the various counties where vacancies exist, should speedily proceed to fill such vacancy.

A LEFT HANDED.—The Portland correspondent of the Statesman says: By the way, we have a prospect of a new daily paper here. Almost anything would be welcomed. The Oregonian is too weak in the back to represent the interests of Portland. We want a journal with some vigor and force, and whose editors can do more than write up a dog-fight, or compose a school-boy essay. A wide-awake Union journal would subvert the Oregonian in a very short time, and, under the present arrangement, a Copperhead paper might be supported.

The Oregonian and its Abolition confederate appear to be getting along very acrimoniously. Neither one misses an occasion to give the other a sharp prod. Members of the Happy Family, you see.

TIRED OF SAMBO.—A convention of Abolitionists met at Perry, Indiana, Aug. 19th, and passed, among other resolutions, the following: Resolved, That while in the present unsettled condition of the negroes in the United States, humanity requires that they should not be held responsible for the evils which appear incident to the rebellion, nor happily ended, still we believe that both their happiness and the welfare of our own people require that they should remain in the States where they now are, and therefore we are opposed to their permanent settlements in Indiana.

So, after all, these dear friends of American citizens of African descent, prize their future far above their company! But that is Abolition consistency.

GREENLEY ON SAMBO.—The New York Tribune is getting to be a regular "Copperhead" sheet. The editor admits a letter from a correspondent at Chicago, who, speaking of the late Board of Trade banquet in the latter city, says: "There were forty or fifty negro waiters, and they acted like 'niggers.' They filled their pockets with fruit, nuts, and confectionery; they drank wine out of the bottles holding their heads away back; and, as I left, I saw many on the pavement, walking arm in arm, and bending his way and that while they had the best of cigars in their mouths. In one sense, they were a second Board of Trade; or, dividing the whole into three parts, two being the orderly and disorderly, these were the Third Estate."

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From Ruby City.

From our good friend, J. J. Walton, Esq., who paid us a visit last week, on his return from Ruby City to his home in Eugene City, we learned some interesting facts about times and things in that distant mining region. Mr. Walton has passed a year in Ruby City, and pretty thoroughly knows that country. He thinks it actually the richest mining district ever yet discovered on the coast, and facts corroborate his belief. The placer mining is of small importance and is gradually giving way before the wonderful progress of gold and silver quartz mining. All the mills in that region in working order are constantly employed in crushing up the rich rock and ores brought in from the various lodes. The richest lode worked is the Tuck & Jennings, discovered last summer, a sixth share of which was bought for \$20,000 by Jonathan Kenney of Linn county, and which could not now be purchased for double that sum. Next in richness are the Oro Fino and Morning Star lodes, belonging to Moore & Pugas, and the Allison. There are others quite as rich; but by far the most productive ever worked is a recent discovery—the Poor Man's lode. The discoverers were six poor miners. In three weeks they took out \$300,000 worth of gold and silver rock. But shapers and law-men to dispossess them of their just claim. An injunction has been placed upon their lode, the rock taken out, and all, by Judge Kelly of that district, at the instance of Hay's & Rays, two rich men, who set up the pretence that the lode is simply a continuation of the lode in the same hill which they own. With such a Judge as Kelly, and such a Chief Justice as McBride, the purse of the rich is apt to weigh down the rights of poor men. Mr. Walton says many of the placer miners are leaving for the Blackfoot country, where that class of diggings are reported very rich. Flour is selling at \$22 per 100 lbs in Ruby City when he left a fortnight ago. Silver City was flourishing, and the mines about there rich.

SCUMMER'S POSITION.—Charles Sumner was the President of the recent Abolition State Convention of Massachusetts. The Convention, in its resolutions, extended to President Johnson "cordial welcome and confidence." Mr. Sumner, in his speech before the Convention, said:

"Meanwhile we must follow Congress in the present exclusion of all rebels from political power. They must not be voted for, and they must not vote. On this point I take my stand. Let them buy and sell, let them till the ground—and may they be industrious and successful. These things they may do; but they must not be admitted at once into the copartnership of our Government. As well might the respectable Mr. Ketchum reinstate his son at once in the firm which he was betrayed, and invest him again with all the powers of a copartner."

AFRAID OF THEM.—Secretary McCulloch has given strict orders that no more visitors should be admitted to the Bank Note Printing Department in Washington, it having been discovered that the privilege was abused by parties in the interest of counterfeiters, who thus learned to imitate the banking machinery thus in use. Of course the visitors have been nearly all Abolitionists. They are expert counterfeiters in every way. Secretary McCulloch does well to refuse them admittance.

A SUMMARY ACT.—Bishop Whitehouse of the Diocese of Illinois, some months since prohibited the Rev. J. W. Gracraft from officiating at Grace Church, Galesburg, for the irregularity of not having presented his dismissionary papers from the Diocese of Ohio, and for political preaching. Bishop Mellvaine, who believes in political preaching and who read the sermons, found nothing objectionable. Bishop Whitehouse thereupon resorts by expelling Grace Church from his Diocese altogether.

STEAMER ACCIDENT.—As the Relief was on her upward trip from Canemah to Albany last Monday, when near the mouth of Yamhill river she hit a huge rock, and two large holes were made in her hull below the water line. She would have filled and soon sunk, had not the Union, which was near by, come to her assistance, and hauled her ashore. The extent of the damage is not reported.

HANDSOME DONE.—The Idaho Statesman (Abolition) pays the following pretty tribute to the Democratic Delegate from that Territory.

The Hon. E. D. Holtbrook, Delegate elect in Congress from this Territory, is now in town on route to Washington. Mr. Holtbrook is a young man of distinguished ability, possessing talent of the highest order, but he is of the wrong "persuasion." By pursuing the proper course in the halls of Congress his constituents may be proud of him.

ELIQUALE WOOLEN MILL.—The Company owning this new enterprise near Dalles, Clatsop county, have increased their capital stock to \$250,000. Machinery to replace that lost on the Epworth Jonathan has been sent for, and it is expected that the mill will be in operation in about three months.

CHOKED HIM OFF.—The Marietta (Ohio) Times of September 14th, states that Senator John Sherman, in his speech at that place, declared that he would have said more about Negro Suffrage had not the State Central Committee (Abolition) at Columbus instructed him not to discuss the subject!

SARCASMS ON HOOKER.—A returned soldier lately offered a fine horse for sale in New York, which he said was a great war horse. "Can he run very fast?" "O yes," said the soldier, "he was rode by General Hooker at Chancellorsville." The "pig" sold his horse for \$300.

MORE QUARTZ.—The Jacobover Register says gold and silver quartz veins have been recently discovered in the mountain north and east of that place, which promise very favorably. A company have taken claims there.

PARDONED.—It is reported, on what seems to be good authority, that President Johnson has pardoned Trusten Polk, formerly U. S. Senator from Missouri, restoring him at the same time to all his rights and immunities as a citizen of the United States.