

The Constitution is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times and under all circumstances; and no doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that of the great exigencies of the Government. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy and despotism, and the theory of necessity, on which it is based, is false. - Decision of the Supreme Court.

THE BONDARISTOCRACY.

Before the late Civil War there were four million of slaves in the Southern States, representing a capital of about three billions of dollars. Abolitionists charged, that on this vast property in slaves, a slave aristocracy had grown up which should be exterminated, because it was parasitic, and impious, as well as prejudicial to the interests of the poor white laborer. We will not now step to combat this proposition, because it is an old issue. We concede it to be true for these of argument; and we will further state what all know, and that is, this so-called slave aristocracy has been swept away by the fortunes of war; and they who once possessed princely revenues are now many of them, actually suffering for food and are in danger of starvation. The "slave aristocracy" is dead beyond the hope of resurrection.

But all the aristocrats are not yet dead. The war through which we have passed, created a worse aristocracy than ever existed in the South. An aristocracy based on \$3,000,000,000 of National securities has been created in the Northern States, and they wield unbounded political influence already, and as time flies, this influence and power will become fearfully augmented. Of all aristocracies that of wealth is the most revolting and tyrannical. The people now pay annually, to this aristocracy, the vast sum of \$180,000,000, as interest; while the aristocracy themselves do not pay a solitary cent of taxes on the property which brings them yearly this vast income—an income which may with truth be called the sweat and blood of the toiling millions of the land. The three billions of property, in the form of negro slaves, was a source of much revenue to the government. The "slave aristocracy," instead of being driven—instead of sucking the life-blood, vampire like, out of the nation, did their part in defraying the expenses of a common Government; but this bonded aristocracy of the north roll in luxurious ease and bid defiance to the federal taxgatherer. They toll not, neither do they spin. The laboring millions bear their own burdens and those also of the bond aristocracy.

No good reason can be given why this state of things should continue. The government of England has always heretofore been regarded as the most tax-devouring on earth; but our government costs more per capita to our people than that of monarchical England. Can it be possible that the people—those on whom our unparalleled public debt chiefly rests—will much longer quietly submit to be taxed to uphold this bondaristocracy in idleness? Why not tax their bonds? Were they taxed like all other property, the burden of taxation would be lightened at least one-third; or, if not, the annual income of the Government would be one-third greater than it is at present; and our public debt would be extinguished years sooner than it will under existing laws. The people should move in this matter. They should discuss this question thoroughly. They should talk of it when they lie down, and when they rise up; when they are in their fields and workshops; when traveling on the public highways, and when sitting at their fire-sides. It is one which lays hold of their pocket with numberless fingers; and the sooner we send men to Congress who will vote to tax our bond-aristocracy, the sooner will our burdens be lessened and equalized.

The Government of the United States is paying the National Banks nineteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars for undertaking the agreeable duty of furnishing the public with notes payable at no particular time, without interest, to circulate as money. But who takes? The people keep the Radical party in power to feed and educate the negro, and they will cheerfully pay the taxes, however large they may be. What a beautiful beast the Radical party is of "God and morality," taxes and niggers.

STARTLING FACT.—The Dramatic Chronicle says there are at this time seven hundred patients in the Stockton Asylum, the greatest number ever in that institution, and an increase of seventy over last year. In proportion with the population of the state, the number of insane is astonishingly large, but the causes are easily found in the excitable character of our people, their exhaustive pursuits, frequent disappointments, and in too many instances, a fatal dissipation. In the record of commitment, in which the known or supposed causes of mental derangement are related, the suggestive sentence "has been intemperate" appears with startling frequency.

The Democrats have carried the city of Syracuse, making a gain of 768 in a single year.

OREGON.

We have quite a number of subscribers in the States, and we know, from experience, that they eagerly read anything relative to Oregon. It is for them, therefore, rather than for our Oregon readers, we state a few facts relative to Oregon.

It rarely ever thunders in Oregon, and of course it is very seldom that we see lightning. Casualties from this cause here almost totally unknown. We have yet to see the first house here with a lightning rod.

Hurricanes are unknown in Oregon.—We sometimes have high winds; but never anything that rises to the dignity and importance of a hurricane. Houses, built on the balloon principle, are the fashion here; morticed and strongly-framed ones are the exception. Yet it is very rare that one is blown down. Indeed, we do not now recollect ever having seen or heard of a single instance of this kind.

Although we are in latitude forty-five—the same as that of St. Paul—the two winters we have spent here were very mild. It seldom freezes in the Willamette Valley, and when it does turn cold it does not last long—not more than two or three days. But we have rain during the winter months, more or less constantly. Much of the time it is simply a mist, and nothing more. Sometimes, however, it comes down with a perfect rush, raising all our mountain streams to overflowing. As a natural consequence, where there is so much rain there must be some mud; and it is sometimes disagreeable getting about here in the winter. But the farmers have Cayuse ponies or horses, that are tougher than white leather; and they effect locomotion with them without much trouble. Sometimes these Cayuses resort to the innocent diversion of "bucking"; but that doesn't amount to much when one becomes used to it.

The summers of Oregon cannot be excelled. When we have clear weather we think it is the most beautiful enjoyed by any people—not even excepting the Italians. It is then, to use the expression of an old Oregonian, that one feels "like marrying to Oregon."

The land in the Willamette Valley, for fertility and beauty, cannot be excelled by any similar quantity of land on the globe. And we can say of it what cannot be said, we believe, of any other, viz: it never fails to produce a fair crop. Crops, in portions of California, three years ago, were cut off by the drought; but not so with Oregon. It never fails to reward the husbandman. Besides all this, such a thing as the rust in wheat is not known here, nor indeed any other enemy of the cereals.

As for timber, we suppose no country on the habitable globe can produce larger and better than Oregon. It is no uncommon sight here to see trees over 300 feet high, and as straight as an arrow.

There is plenty of game in the mountains, such as bear, deer, elk, and sometimes a cougar or American lion. Of birds, we have myriads of geese, ducks, pheasants, grouse, quails, &c., each and all of which make the mountains and valleys of Oregon as the hunter's elysium.

We shall advert to this subject again.

We Shall Suffer Alike.

Our people cannot too steadily remember, says the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, that the same destiny awaits both the North and the South, whether we consider their material interests or political condition. We suppose nobody will deny that the military despotism just established over the South will be fatal to its business prosperity. It is clear that the industry of that section must be at once directed to the production of immediate and prime necessities. It is fortunate that the circumstances of soil and climate are such that these may be easily supplied. But these contribute nothing to the National wealth or revenue, so that the favorite idea of our Northern malignants that the South shall be made to pay the cost of her subjugation, is not likely to be realized. The South has nothing to be taxed, and is not likely to have. The whole burden rests upon us, and this alone will reduce this section to a level with that, long before the debt is paid.

Some of our people glory that the iron heel of despotic power rests upon the South. They will find that it is upon themselves as well. The time will come when they will be weary of being taxed to enslave anybody. When they undertake to change their condition, they will feel the restraints of which they are now unconscious. The idea of governing different sections of the same country differently is not practicable. Our present expenses are enormously aggravated by the insane policy adopted toward the South and the same despotism which rests upon that section, is ready for this whenever a pretext occurs.

NO MORE PARONS.—The Mountain Messenger says "the President has no longer the power to pardon rebels." To which the Sierra Advocate replies in good style: The second section of the second article of the constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." Has this provision of the constitution been repealed by an act of Congress? Most potent Congress!

Southern Relief Society.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1867. Society met pursuant to adjournment, at the Court House. President Geary and Vice President Cranor both being absent, the Society was called to order by the appointment of Mr. Eli Carter, Chairman pro tem.

Reports were received from Mrs. D. W. Wakefield, Mrs. E. H. Griffin and Mr. G. A. Hill, of moneys received on subscriptions, amounting in the aggregate to \$105.50. Sums were contributed by persons in attendance, amounting to \$10.00.

Mr. Nixon, Treasurer, stated that the entire receipts up to this time, now in his possession, were \$294.50.

On motion a vote of thanks of the Society was extended to the ladies for their zeal in the cause.

On motion, the Society adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

ELI CARTER, Pres't pro tem.

Mrs. V. Brown, Sec'y.

A VALUABLE RECONSTRUCTION.—The following, from the New York Herald's commercial reporter, is as valuable as it is truthful: "The arrivals of flour and wheat from our Pacific States during the last few months have been timely, and the supplies of sound qualities in the great producing States this side of the Rocky Mountains have fallen short, to some extent. At first our bakers and others had an aversion to California and Oregon flour, on account of its lack of gluten, and its being mostly in sacks; but this has been measurably overcome, and it is now sought after and used freely for pastry and for mixing with inferior Western flour, to bring up the color of the latter. Millers have also gained in knowledge to the proper treatment of California wheat, and they are now buying quite as freely of this as of any other kinds. A considerable portion of the late receipts of flour from the isthmus have consisted of Oregon, and the best kind received, Oregon City Mills," compares favorably with our best Atlantic States samples on "Change. The last steamer brought one thousand barrels, in fifty days, from Portland, Oregon. It is branded 'Imperial Extra,' (Savie & Co.'s mills), and, for family use, ranks with some of our best known Western extras. It is a satisfaction thus to know that when the West fails us, the 'Web-Footers' of the Willamette Valley of Oregon, and the thrifty valleys of Sacramento, Santa Clara, San Joaquin, Suisun and Napa, in California, can furnish us with a whole article of the 'staff of life.' To which the Oregon Herald of the 4th inst. adds that 'Messrs. Savie & Co. received a dispatch from their New York correspondent yesterday, informing them that Imperial Extra flour was selling in the New York market at fifty cents per barrel higher than any other brand, California not excepted.'

Subt Like Him.

Beast Butler, in the House of Congress, opposed the resolution which had passed the Senate, appropriating one million of dollars to the starving people of the South. Of course the Beast would oppose such a proposition. Who expects charity to inhabit such a heart? A man who is capable of insulting helpless women, denouncing a whole community of ladies as "women of the town," can not be expected to know what charity means. A man who could turn people out of their houses into the street, gobble up their silver ware, appropriate their beds and bedding, because they did not think as he did; who would avail himself of military force to do things which shame the very name of man, such a man could not be expected to feel or know aught of that charity which commands us to love our enemies, to do good those who hate us, and to be patient with those who spitefully use us. Besides, there is a principle in human nature which leads a man to hate those most whom he has most injured. This is the reason why Butler delights to see the people of the South starve to death, the reason why, while they are starving, he would not reach out his hand to give one of them a crumb of bread. Butler is a bad man, a man of bad instincts, bad passions and bad feelings. It is clear he is not actuated by patriotism, or any other consideration worthy of the name. He has no courage, he is unfeeling, because a man of courage is generous, especially toward his fellow-men.—Whiggy Herald.

COMSTOCK LODGE.—A published report gives the following respecting this great lead:

This great lead was discovered in the year 1859, and has yielded thus far \$64,000,000 in silver and gold—chiefly the former. The regular annual yield now is \$10,000,000.

The yield of these mines for the year ending December 31st, 1866, has been \$10,000,000, which was procured at a cost to the mining companies of \$15,500,000, leaving the net profit of \$4,500,000. This extraordinary result is due to various causes, prominent among which are the difficulty of removing the water from the mines, want of ventilation, the increase of heat in going downwards, and expense of transportation. These mines are situated on the side of a mountain and are approached by perpendicular shafts, of which there are over forty.—These have reached a depth of from 500 to 900 feet, and on each of them a steam engine is placed, which propels pumps, and at the same time hoists the ore and debris. The cost of fuel at Virginia City and Gold Hill, where these shafts are located, is \$19 per cord; and the consumption of fuel is so great that this item alone absorbs a large share of the yield, and that item of expenditure increases for every foot of descent. These engines are kept in motion day and night.

SENT BACK.—The Chinese women who were impudently held by the first trip of the Colorado, were shipped on board the same vessel again by the Chinese merchant of this city, and yesterday took their departure for their native land. No doubt this protest return of their consignments upon their hands will considerably astonish the consular agents in the Flowery Kingdom, and in all probability it will be the signal for the cessation of a species of traffic alike disgraceful to the country which fosters and encourages it, and inimical to the best interests of California.—[S. F. Times.]

Houston, Texas, gives evidence of becoming a great Southern city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Romero, Mexican Minister, received to-day the following telegram from the Mexican Consul at New Orleans: "New Orleans, April 30th. M. Romero. Miramon is dead. The Imperial forces are disbanded. Marquez is completely defeated. Queretaro is taken. Maximilian is hidden. (Signed) Ramon S. Diaz."

NEW ORLEANS, May 2.—Parties from the Mexican border report that Matamoros was besieged for a few days by Canales, who was en route for Tampico.

It was also believed that Cerfina would bring his army from the North to aid in expelling Gen. Barriosol from the Government of the State of Tannulipas, and this indicates that Ortega is still alive and ambitious to become President of Mexico and that he will issue his first proclamation from Heroic City.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—The Pacific Relief Committee has received \$1,027.50 from Washoe City, which is the largest contribution we believe thus far received from any town or city in proportion to its population and wealth. The total receipts of the Commission now foot up \$55,828.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The commercial situation continues unsatisfactory; the only notable exception is the buoyancy of breadstuffs. California wheat has been brought from Liverpool in considerable quantities, and more is coming. The standard brands of American flour are also offered freely at Liverpool for this market. This reversal of the usual current will probably continue until the harvesting of the fall crop. Domestic cotton goods are lower and unsettled. Great auction sales of staple goods have taken place at a loss, the prices realized being below current cost of production. Spinnin' dull, prices are from 11 to 25 per cent below that of a year ago. Tea firm. Copper quiet. Admittance candles firm. Nitrate of soda, two cargoes of Peruvian salt, to arrive. Case goods heavy. Dry goods dull. Freight firm.

The World's special dispatch says it is stated that Chas. has decided to exchange Judicial Circuits with Field. The latter will try Jeff. Davis.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A special dispatch from Washington gives the details of the distribution of relief by the Freedmen's Bureau, under the act of Congress, showing the prompt and vigorous action of General Howard for the relief of the suffering South.

Judge Underwood of Virginia, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus to bring Jeff. Davis before the Court which meets in Richmond, May 6th. The writ is directed to Duncan for service, and made returnable on the 13th. Assurances have been received from Secretary Stanton that Burton will be directed to obey the writ. Underwood and Attorney General Striberry are believed to favor an early trial. Davis' counsel will demand an immediate trial or an unconditional discharge.

On the 24th grand-jurors for this term, five are reported.

The Judiciary Committee of the House had a brief session yesterday. No witnesses have been examined. The investigation will be resumed to-day. Edit-will be expected to arrive soon.

EX-MAYOR MONROE OF NEW ORLEANS, is here urging Sheridan's removal. He complains of the arbitrary enforcement of registration, and the removal of civil officers.

Private advices from New Orleans say the Radicals expect to carry the city in this coming election.

The Tribune's special dispatch says that if not tried in Underwood's Court, it is understood that Davis will come before the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, Maryland and Virginia, which meets on the 6th. It is rumored there will be a change of the allotment of Judges. If not disposed of by those Court, there is authority for stating that the prisoner will be released by the Executive.

MOBILE, May 4.—The Colored Mass Convention declared itself Radical, and resolved to constitute themselves part of the Republican party of the United States, and not keep up a separate organization. Should the employers discharge the negroes because they refuse to be their tools, the negroes will demand a standing army for their protection, and ask Congress for further legislation, and if necessary demand confiscation. They also resolved that if their undeniable right to hold office, sit on juries, ride in all public conveyances, and be admitted to hotel tables and places of amusement.

RICHMOND, May 4.—Pollard was prohibited from delivering a lecture on Southern chivalry, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4.—The street-car question is settled. The negroes are admitted, but only a few tickets of privilege.

SAVANNAH, May 5.—Butter.—The Panama steamer on Saturday brought 351 barrels eastern.

Flour.—The market continues active at unchanged prices. We quote superfine half sacks at \$5 50 @ 5 75; qr sacks, \$5 75 @ 6.

Wheat.—Sales of 120 sacks good middling at \$2; 600 sacks at \$2 05; 600 sacks choice, \$2 10.

Oats.—Small sales within the range of \$1 @ 15.

Potatoes.—225 sacks Bodegn, \$1 25.—Market dull.

PERSONAL.—Governor Woods and family are now on a visit to their home in Wasco county.

The Secretary of State, Edmund E. May, has just returned from California.

Captain John McCall, President of the Rogue River Woolen Factory, called upon us last Saturday. The Captain is on a visit to this valley looking after the interests of his company. From him we learn that things look lively and prosperous in Southern Oregon. On his way down the Captain was thrown from the road, was slightly injured, in which he was riding, and somewhat lacerated, but not seriously injured.

Senators Williams and Corbett left New York on the 20th of April for their homes in Oregon.—[Unionist.]

The Cincinnati Commercial, in reviewing the Military Reconstruction Act makes use of the following language: "In the body of the bill we find not only military rule, but the most entirely unlimited and unrestrained rule of the sword which has ever been embodied in the form of a law in a civilized nation."

[From the Chicago Tribune.] Taxation Without Any Revenue.

Senator John Sherman, in his recent speech on the Senate tariff bill, said: "We cannot legislate on the subject now as we could before the war. Then we could throw off the duties on a great many articles, because it was not necessary either for revenue or protection. But now we are compelled to levy on everything to raise revenue. We cannot regard this from the same stand point from which we discussed a tariff bill in the olden times when it was the subject of dispute between the two parties in the country. We have now to consider it in the light of a burden thrown upon us by the war, and the first and most obvious inquiry of every Senator ought to be how much it is necessary to raise by tariff on imported goods, in order to increase the revenue therefrom."

We accept this as a fair statement of the case, and consider the high taxes on imports in the light of grievous burdens thrown upon the country by the rebel war, and that the "first and most obvious inquiry of every Congressman ought to be how much revenue is necessary to raise by tariff on imported goods." The Senator proceeds to show that it will be necessary to obtain from \$131,000,000 to \$140,000,000 of gold revenue under the tariff.

John Sherman is called a candid and fair-minded man, and we have always been to him. Will he answer us a plain and simple question, respectfully submitted? It is this: How much of the required \$140,000,000 of gold revenue in your opinion, will the Government derive from its present duty on unused news and book paper? Previous to July 29, 1866, the tax was twenty per cent ad valorem. During the financial year 1865, from which the treasury derived a revenue of \$911,100,000, the production of printing paper in the United States during the same exceeded fifty-five millions of dollars in value, while the revenue derived from imported paper was less than \$1,000,000.

The tax on imported paper was increased to 50 per cent, on the invoice value by the bill of July 28, 1865. Will Senator Sherman please explain the reason or motive that induced Congress or himself, for voting that additional tax of five per cent on imported paper? The previous tax, as we have shown, was prohibitory. Why then was more tax put on? Was it out of malice to the publishers? Was it deemed desirable or useful to render books and newspapers dearer than before? What was the motive for levying this gratuitous and oppressive additional tax.

Senator Sherman says, in the extract from his speech above quoted: "We are now compelled to levy on everything to raise revenue." We again ask him, how much revenue are you raising from your levy on printing paper? You know, sir, that none is being produced from that source. You know that the duty is prohibitory. Why, then, do you insist in maintaining it? If the duty were reduced to five, six or eight per cent, the Government would derive some revenue from this source. Why then do you oppose its reduction to a revenue point, thereby contradicting and justifying yourself, which you declare that you vote to impose duties for the purpose of raising revenue?

When Congress imposes a tax on an imported product, not with the object of deriving revenue therefrom, but for the purpose of rendering the product so dear that people cannot import it, and for the further purpose of enabling the domestic producer to charge the consumer more than the article is worth, in such cases Congress transcends its just powers, violates its duty to the people, and impermissibly intermeddles in matters with which it has no business to interfere.

It is not the province of right of Congress to create monopolies in ordinary business affairs. It is politically and morally wrong for Congress to practice class legislation, or partiality, upon the country. We demand equal laws, and denounce favoritism. It is palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and of free institutions for the National Legislature to levy assessments on the property of the man in such a way as to enable a special class to pocket the assessment; and then add insult to injury, by telling the pillaged classes that the act of confiscation was done for the purpose of "protecting American industry" and raising revenue for the support of the Government.

ABOUT SQUAWS.—A correspondent in the upper country says the price of a Nez Perce squaw varies altogether in accordance with her beauty and accomplishments.

One who is undescribably dirty, ignorant of cooking, knows nothing about making clothes; but who can carry heavy loads of wood, dress skins—in short a drudge, is worth twenty silver half dollars, a green blanket and a large plug of tobacco.

A comparative article of squaw who occasionally washes herself, makes a hard lumpy compound they call bread, and can fashion leggings and moccasins, besides being able to carry wood and water, is cheap at forty silver half dollars, a pair of red blankets and a jewshark.

But a superlative article of squaw; one cunning in hand work, well informed in the manufacture of trappings and drapery, whose knowledge of the culinary art in the preparation of camas and coase has reached perfection; to these solid accomplishments and the attractive charms of a neat, tidy and graceful figure, light spring step, a roquish expression of countenance illuminated by a pair of brilliant sparkling eyes, black as anthracite, and hair really raven hanging to her hips, for such a special piece of goods the figure is high: eighty silver half dollars, a coyote horse, a rifle, two pair of white blankets with a number of small articles known as hill-keeper-kney chak-ken thrown in.

Before the negotiations for the purchase of such a peerless savage could be terminated the patience of any but the most enamored would be exhausted, and none but those having the need need apply. The barbarian papa, in the non-in-law line, is therefore not so very far behind the more civilized compeer.

The manager of the financial department of a leading New York dry goods house, gets a salary of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The Military Government Bill, as Passed by Congress.

WHEREAS, No legal State Government, or adequate protection for life or property, now exists in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be established; and

Be it enacted, etc., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia will constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district; Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army, not below the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of such officer assigned, as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace, and criminals; and to this end he may avail himself of all military and naval forces under his jurisdiction, and of all persons, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal, hereby authorized, affecting the life or property of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of said rebel States shall have formed a constitutional government, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the ratification or rejection thereof, as hereinbefore provided; and when said constitution, so framed, shall have been ratified by a majority of the male citizens of said State, 21 years of age and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition of servitude, who may have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of voting on the question of ratifying such constitution, except such as may be disfranchised for participating in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons that have the qualifications herein stated, and shall have been submitted to Congress for examination, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said States shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted thereupon, on their taking the oath prescribed by the law; and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this bill shall be inoperative in said State.

WILSON'S AMENDMENT. Provided, No person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposition of amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall be eligible to election as member of any Convention to frame a Constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of such Convention.

SHELLBARGER'S AMENDMENT. Be it enacted, That until the people in said rebellious States shall in due form of law be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist there shall be deemed to be provisional, and in all respects subject to the power and authority of the United States, at any time to be abolished, modified or superseded.—And all elections for officers of such provisional government shall be conducted only by the persons named in the fifth section of this act, and no person shall be eligible to office under such provisional government who will be disqualified from holding office under the provision of the third section of 4th Constitutional amendment of last session.

An Honest Party. If there is any one thing for which the "abolition party" is particularly noted, it must be its honest, straightforward dealing. There is no deceit, no double-dealing, no shuffling, no moral cowardice, no hypocrisy about that party. Not a bit of it. An Anthony said Brutus was an honorable man, we say the abolition party is an honest political organization. Let facts speak for themselves. When abolition was first proclaimed, its champions said slavery was an evil and ought to be abolished; but the owners should receive pay for their property. This was the position taken by the British abolitionists in dealing with the institution in the West Indies, and New England professed to be no less honest than Old England, while treading in the footsteps of her folly.—But abolition took a stride onward and demanded the liberation of the slaves without paying a dollar. Their philan-

try didn't reach their pockets. Democrats then said that if abolitionism succeeded, they would next demand negro equality; political rights and social privileges for the blacks. But this was pronounced false and seditious. The party said its friends would never ask nor favor such a thing—all they sought was to strike the shackles from the limbs of the poor slave." In the course of years they grew strong enough to elect a President—the lamented Abe—and now, so great was the honesty of the party, that Abraham declared on taking his seat, that he had no right nor intention to interfere with slavery where it existed; all the party should not spread into the territories; a short time afterwards General John Charles Fremont, carried away by abolition enthusiasm, or the hope of still further robbing both Governments and people, issued a proclamation declaring all negroes free within the lines of the Federal army. But Honest Old Abe said this was wrong, unconstitutional, and in bad faith; therefore he suspended John Charles—not by the neck, as he should have been, but from his command. Yet, a short time afterwards, Fremont was reinstated, and Farkey became freedmen whenever they got beneath the protecting shadow of the Star-Spangled Banner. And subsequently the "abolition" or infamous Emancipation Proclamation was sent forth by the immortal Abe, who had declared he had no right nor wish to interfere with slavery, and who punished Fremont for presuming to do so. Again, how honest was the course of the party in the late war. They took the ground that a State couldn't secede; that ordinances of secession were null and void; that the Union was indivisible. They urged the Southern States to be still members of it, and as their Congressional resolution declared, "with no purpose of conquest or subjugation, but solely to enforce the laws and make them observe their allegiance to the Federal Government. When the revolution was crushed and the South laid down her arms, the abolition party discovered that the Southern States were actually out of the Union. That is, providing they would not adopt the Constitutional Amendment. If this was accorded to they were States in the Union; if not, they were out of it. How they got out—whether by virtue of the ordinance of secession or the force arms—the never been explained. As the States were not accepted the aforesaid amendment the party in power, which had waged war for the Union, declared they were not States at all, but mere territorial dependencies. Then, again, the negroes, whom it was only intended to free from slavery they now declare entitled to all rights and privileges of citizenship. These facts exhibit in a strong light the honesty and consistency of the abolition party.—[Socioma Democrat.]

BARNUM, the Great Humbug, successfully cheated the people for a number of years, but they got even on him at last by electing him to stay at home. He was the Radical candidate for Congress in Connecticut at the late election, and ran far behind his ticket. It is an encouraging sign when the people repudiate humbugs. After years of bitter experience they have discovered that Radical professions of attachment to the Union are mere shams to get into power in order to swindle the Government.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE!

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1867, at 11 o'clock a.m., an assortment of GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Wooden Ware, one Fire-Proof Safe, Writing Desk, one Stove, one set of Double Harness, & a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Now is the time to buy if you want to make good bargains.

All those indebted to me, either by note or account, will please call and settle the same at once; and those having accounts against me will present the same for payment.

Albany, May 11, 1867.—J. H. OLIVER.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of Elias L. Water, deceased, late of this county, Oregon.

Therefore, all persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned, at his place of residence, at Brownsville, Oregon, within the months from the date hereof.

JAMES BAKERLY, Administrator.

CRANOR & HEAL, Att'ys for Administrator. May 10, 1867.—25339.

TAKE NOTICE!

J. BARROWS & CO.,

(IN THEIR FIRE-PROOF BRICK, ALBANY),

Are now receiving their Goods

DIRECT FROM SAN FRANCISCO!

And we invite the attention of buyers to our Stock of

DRY GOODS!

FAMILY GROCERIES!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

CLOTHING!

HARDWARE, GROCERY, &c., &c.

THRESHERS, MOWERS, REAPERS, GANG-PLOWS,

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