

The Democrat.

M. H. ABBOTT, Editor. SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Adopted by the State Convention, March 19, 1868.

Resolved, That we renew our pledge of adherence and unwavering fidelity to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, granted by the States in a written Constitution, which is the sole measure of its authority in war and in peace, and is alike law for the ruler and the people.

Resolved, That the Union under the Constitution is the only solid foundation of our strength and prosperity as a people, equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, both North and South.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers no power on Congress to legislate upon the internal affairs of the States composing this Union.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all enemies the obligations of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union under it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to sharing with servile races the priceless political heritage achieved alone by white men, and by them transmitted to us, as their property, as a sacred trust forever.

Resolved, That good faith and justice to all demands that the public debt shall be paid in full, currency contracted, and we favor action by Congress submitting United States securities to be taxed as other property.

Resolved, That the duties of taxation ought to be equal among the people, and should be upon property, instead of the industry of the country, as by present laws provided.

Resolved, That we protest against the reconstruction acts of Congress as unwarranted by the Constitution, revolutionary in tendency, and in positive violation of the faith of the General Government pledged to the people of the United States.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn the attempts of Congress to usurp the powers of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government as a flagrant outrage upon the Constitution and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the Irish people in their efforts to secure themselves civil liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to extend protection alike to all native and naturalized citizens, both at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of encouraging a judicious system of railroad improvements in Oregon, to develop our vast resources, and for this purpose Congress should make liberal grants of aid.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS, JOSEPH S. SMITH, OF MARION COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, S. P. CHADWICK, of Douglas county, JOHN BURNETT, of Benton county, JAS. H. SLATER, of Union county.

District Nominations.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT: For Prosecuting Attorney—W. G. T'VAULT.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT: For Judge—L. F. MOSHER. For Prosecuting Attorney—R. S. STRAHAN.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT: For Prosecuting Attorney—C. G. CURL.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT: For Judge—W. F. TRIMBLE. For Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. REED.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT: For Prosecuting Attorney—W. J. LASWELL.

Linn County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES: W. F. ALEXANDER, JOHN BRANT, R. D. JOHNSON, THOS. STITES, JOHN T. CROOKS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK: S. A. JOHNS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK: GEO. R. HELM.

FOR SHERIFF: ROBT. A. IRVINE.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT: J. W. MACK.

FOR TREASURER: JAMES SHIELDS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS: A. S. BASSETT, C. P. BURKHART.

FOR ASSESSOR: ADAM P. NYE.

FOR SURVEYOR: H. J. C. AVERILL.

Albany Precinct Nominations.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE: R. A. McFARLAND, A. N. ARNOLD.

FOR CONSTABLES: WM. J. SMITH, J. BRANDENBERG.

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CANVASS.

HON. J. S. SMITH and HON. D. LOGAN, Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress, will address the people as follows. Speaking to commence each day at one o'clock:

APRIL. Monroe, Monday, 13. Eugene, Tuesday, 14. Oakland, Thursday, 16. Roseburg, Friday, 17. Jacksonville, Monday, 17. Kirbyville, Wednesday, 22. Canyonville, Friday, 24. Harrisburg, Tuesday, 25. Brownsville, Wednesday, 29.

MAY.

Selo, Friday, 1. Silverton, Saturday, 2. Dallas, Monday, 4. McMinnville, Tuesday, 5. Hillsboro, Wednesday, 6. Dallas, Tuesday, 12. Umatilla, Thursday, 14. Swift, Friday, 15. Le Grande, Saturday, 16. Uniontown, Monday, 18. Baker City, Tuesday, 19. Astoria, Wednesday, 20. Willow Creek, Friday, 22. Canyon City, Monday, 25.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

GEO. R. HELM will address the people, in behalf of the State and County Democratic tickets, at Selo, on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1868, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

If Grant does not hold himself bound to surrender back to the President powers which he derived solely from the President, he may not be ready at the proper time, to surrender to the people powers which they may intrust to him. If he will deceive the President and lie to him, why may he not deceive the people and lie to them? Instead of being a safe man, he is the most dangerous man in the country to whom the people could confide their interests. Again: If, when he is only a subaltern, he gets so tight that he dances, and sings Jim Crow, and fights it out on the line of a soup tureen, what will he do when he becomes monarch of all he surveys? It is plain that whisky will go up, and soup tureens will become enhanced in value.

VICES OF PUBLIC MEN.

It is now beyond a peradventure that Gen. Grant, on a recent Sunday morning, was so jubilantly drunk in the streets of Washington, as to fancy that he was in some bagnio at Galena, dancing Jim Crow and chanting a negro ditty. On another occasion he was so befuddled that, being somewhat hard-pressed, he used a soup-teeen—mistaking it for another necessary piece of furniture—and fighting it out on that line of queensware.—Dick Yates, of Illinois is so much of a sick that his own friends are begging him to resign his place in the Senate. Senator Morton has been hors du combat by an unmentionable disease contracted by unmentionable practices. Nye, of Nevada, is a blatant, blathering debauchee and drunkard. Chandler is a slobbering, slovenly sot, disgusting to his friends and a reproach to his constituents. Sumner ought to be in Loryea's Asylum in order to be cured of a certain nameless but destructive habit. No wonder his wife left him. Cameron once obtained a seat in the Senate by shameless bribery. Jim Lane, of Kansas, was so infernally mean, and had committed so many high-handed crimes, that he finally blew his own brains out—thus adding the crime of self-murder to the many others he had committed. Ben Wade is a drunken, bullying, profane braggart and debauchee. The wife of Kasson, of Iowa, left him because of his notorious infidelity to his marriage vows.

These are representative men of a great party claiming to be in the "interests of God and humanity." The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune, a Radical paper, says: "A month ago, on Sunday afternoon, the general called upon Gen. Sheridan. The last named general, as is everywhere known, is a hard drinker." "On this occasion Sheridan persuaded him to drink with him, and the immediate result was that (General Grant) became a little dizzy, and took a carriage home." "I hear that he has taken the pledge within two or three days. I do not attempt to excuse his weakness on the occasion referred to, but it is just that the exact facts shall be stated, and I suppose that it is true that to-day there are not twenty men in congress, and as many more in high positions under the government, who have the reputation of being sober men, yet who are visibly affected by liquor ten times where Grant is once."

This correspondent, in telling how Grant got drunk, charges that nearly every congressman gets drunk, and also nearly every office-holder of any note. As the offices are all filled, or nearly so, by radicals, and as congress is nearly given over to radicalism, it is easy to see that they are all topers—they are "visibly affected by liquor ten times where Grant is once" and as he drinks every day it is quite plain that the radicals in Congress are "well-set up" every day. This correspondent states another fact that should be noted; and that is that the great General Phil. Sheridan "is a hard drinker." Of course he is, and he used to be troubled with another vice when in Oregon. He "loved not wisely but" an Indian woman on this coast so well as to leave more than one black-eyed pledge of affection here in Oregon. But Grant "has taken the pledge;" yes, and he will break it again, like Dick Yates did; and he will fight it out on the soup tureen again, in a more appropriate vessel isn't at hand. We hope Grant will be nominated. Soup tureens will be in active demand.

Bear this in Mind.

The Democratic party, says an exchange, was organized in 1800, and came into power in 1801. With brief intervals it continued in power up to 1861. During all this time no nation was more prosperous than this; no people more happy; no government less burdensome. Taxes were lighter than any other government in the world; labor was better requited, and political liberty universally enjoyed. There was Union between the States, and happiness and prosperity among the people. When bad men sought to destroy the Union, their blow was at the Democratic party. They only hoped to accomplish this by the defeat and destruction of that party. By dividing its councils they secured its defeat. That was seven years ago, and what have we to day? A broken Union; ten States under a military despotism, political and religious liberty a by-word; the burdens of government more crushing than those of any other on earth; labor remunerated with depreciated promises to pay, and the necessities of life are of famine prices; crime is increased ten-fold, and vice is clothed in purple and fine linen, the food we eat, and the clothes we wear, the coffins which encompass the last remains of the dead, are all taxed to the last part of endurance—and what have we gained? Nothing—infinitely worse than nothing. Is it not time that the memory of the past awakened the people to an ambition for a glorious future? What the country was the Democratic party made it; what it is, is the work of the enemies of that party. Is it not time that the people begin to reflect upon the necessity of bringing that party to power, and with it, restoring the country to both national and individual prosperity?

TAXES.

The people are taxed on their clothing, their meat and their bread; on their carpets, their dishes, their tables and bed; on their tea and their coffee, their fuel and lights; they are taxed so severely they don't sleep well of nights; they are taxed on their offices, stores and their shops; on their stoves, on their wash-tubs, their brooms and their mops; on their shrouds, on their tombstones, and after they die, they are taxed on the coffins in which they must lie; they are stamped on their mortgages, checks, notes and bills; on their deeds, on their contracts, and on their last wills; and the star-spangled banner in mourning doth wave, o'er the wealth of the nation stamped into the grave. They are taxed on all goods they are taxed on the bible that points them to heaven; and when they ascend to the heavenly goal, they would, if they could, stick stamps on their souls. But the bondholder, like the Irishman's flea, isn't taxed at all, and thus goes scot free.

The only way the people's burdens can be lightened is to kick the Radicals out of power, and install the Democratic party again.

THE RAILROAD.—Under date of the 8th instant, the Secretary of the Oregon Central Railroad Company "has invited us to be present at the Breaking of Ground for the Oregon Central Railroad, which will take place at East Portland on Thursday, April 16th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Secretary informs us that the "important work to be then commenced will be vigorously prosecuted." This looks some like "bizz." Hope there will be no flash in the pan this time, and that the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the road will be realized. The river monopoly will never be fairly checkmated, and scotched, till a railroad up the Willamette shall have been constructed. We cannot be present, however; as we have not got \$25 or \$40 to expend—to say nothing of time—for the mere pleasure of seeing some soft-handed official spade up a little dirt. By giving an Irishman a dollar we can see that feat performed any day, far more dextrously than those who will handle the spade on the 16th in behalf of the Oregon Central Railroad.

THE MONTGOMERY TRIAL.

The Salem Record, referring to this trial, says: "The Albany Democrat, in giving an account of the Montgomery trial, which was occasioned by the death of Martha Tupper in this city, says 'two Radical papers in Salem' 'charged that a great crime had been committed by Montgomery.' As that expression evidently includes the Record, we deny the truth of the statement. We never mentioned the man's name in that connection, save that he was indicted by the grand jury here."

We made no mention of Montgomery's politics, but from the nature of the case and the comments of the Democrat, we see plainly he is not a Union man."

It will be seen that the Record editor denies that, when speaking of the death of Martha Tupper, he charged that a great crime had been committed by Montgomery. The exact language of the editor is as follows: "A great crime has been committed against society—a life has been sacrificed as the penalty." It is true the editor did not use Montgomery's name in the article in which this occurs; but he described the "seducer" as a "married man of Albany," and referred to the "death-bed testimony" of Martha Tupper as a means of identifying the man who had made her a "victim of his lust." Will the Record editor deny that he did not mean Montgomery? Unless he does, he is in a dilemma from which no amount of pettifoggery will extricate him.

The Record says he made no mention of Montgomery's politics, but from the nature of the case and our comments he learns that Mr. M. is a Democrat. We dare the editor to deny that he did not know Montgomery to be a Democrat when he penned the article against him. If he had been a Radical, instead of saying anything against him, the editor would have held up his hands in holy horror at the very idea. Did he not, last summer or fall, condemn another editor of Salem for saying something about another "married man of Albany," charged with seduction? Of course he did. But that "married man of Albany" was a Radical, and therefore it was sacrilege to touch him. But, in the matter of Montgomery, he being a Democrat, the case was changed. The boot was on "other leg." "Your hull had gored my ox," and hence no effort was spared to prejudice and prejudice the case before the trial.

Another Radical paper of Salem notices Montgomery's trial very pathetically and quite lengthily; but as it is not our intention to occupy much more space on this subject, we shall not further notice it at present, than to say that the article is a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood. Montgomery, when charged with a great crime, by a Grand Jury of an adjoining county, obtained a change of venue to Linn county—where he lives and where the crime which he was charged was alleged to have been perpetrated. He stood his trial like a man; and although prosecuted, the jury were not long in rendering a verdict of acquittal after they had retired. It is possible that he may be guilty, as charged by the Unionist; but a jury of twelve good citizens have said that he is not; and with this decision every good citizen should be content.

CHEAP FARES.—A late number of the Alta says passengers are arriving in San Francisco from New York at the following rates of fare, in greenbacks: First cabin outside staterooms, \$125; inside, \$100; second-cabin \$80; steerage, \$40. Deduct 25 per cent. from these figures to reduce them to gold rates, and it is cheaper than ever before, and less than half what it was a few years ago.

THE DISCUSSION.

We have held back the "Democrat," a few hours in order to be able to say something relative to the discussion between Smith and Logan, that came off yesterday afternoon in the Court House. But we have space only to say a few words. The room was filled with ladies and gentlemen, most of whom listened with marked attention to what both speakers said. Mr. S. led off in a sound, pointed and logical speech of an hour and a half; Logan followed, occupying the same length of time, and Mr. Smith closed in a speech of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Logan did not speak as well as we had expected; and we disclaim all partial feeling when we say that his speech was the poorest and the most sophistical of any we have ever heard him make. We think his friends generally were much disappointed. As for Mr. Smith—well: we are not at all afraid to have him continue to discuss the questions in issue between the two parties. Democratic principles and measures are safe in his hands.

(From the Manchester (N. H.) Union.) Grant—His Habits—Does he get Very Drunk?

The following communication is from the most respectable and truthful source. The writer would receive entire credit anywhere, even against a greater weight of probabilities than exists in the matter to which he refers. Gen. Grant's anti-war habits are known and admitted; for the rest let our correspondent speak:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1868. To the Daily Union: The fortunes of Gen. Grant have lately received a sudden and severe check in the estimation of large numbers who were inclined to sustain him for the Presidency. The feeling is not altogether confined to the temperance organization here (which is very large and influential among citizens not politicians), but extends to others, both drinkers and abstinent persons.

Rumors have been floating about for a number of time past, much to the regret of most men, that Gen. Grant has resumed the habits which, when indulged in, have told against him, and severely all his life, and finally resulted in his disconnection with the military service.—Subsequently, in the walks of business, he has far from successful. Undoubtedly, he has sought to control his passion for strong drink by habitual smoking, which is a stimulant, and also by driving fast horses at two race courses here, and unfortunately, at times, on the highways. On one of these occasions he drove over a little boy, who, however, was not injured so much but that he recovered. To this end General Grant contributed by donations.

The rumors that have prevailed for some time past, concerning Gen. Grant's habitual indulgence in wines and liquors, have been literally sustained by fixed facts. He has been repeatedly seen and noticed in a half intoxicated condition in the street cars and on the avenue. But on Sunday last the thing reached its culmination. At about ten o'clock in the morning he was staggering along in the lower part of the city, and at about 5 in the evening was seen by hundreds as they were coming out of St. Matthew's church, as is supposed, by the lookers on, by Gen. Denby his brother-in-law, and the General was in so bad a way that he could hardly keep his legs in trying to make headway.

What we have stated about Gen. Grant is literally true. V. RITAN.

Later From Congress.

The following is the latest and most important intelligence from Congress: The latest session from Washington was the appearance of Senator Sprague in the United States Senate, in broad daylight, so drunk that he essayed to make a speech, and had to be taken into the cloak room, by another senator, who, as luck would have it, happened to be sober enough to comprehend the situation.—The Federal Congress is radical in politics."

When this fellow Sprague was a Democrat, he was a sober man. He got drunk one day, and has been a radical ever since—not only a radical in politics, but radically drunk. He thinks Grant isn't drunk. There are probably other reasons why he isn't for Grant—but this one seems to be conclusive with him.—With the exception of Sprague—and he is not entirely an exception—it is said the radical Congress and Grant are together—that is, we suppose, all drunk together.—Quincy (Ill.) Herald.

A Calumny Refuted.

EUGENE CITY, March 30, 1868. EDITOR GUARD—I see the Republican papers of this State are giving publicity to a report that on a late occasion, in the city of Salem, I drank a toast to the name and memory of J. Wilkes Booth, thereby manifesting my approval of the assassination of President Lincoln. I do not propose to pay much attention to anything these papers may say about me or other Democrats, but in this case, it is due myself, my friends, and these papers, if they have been unwittingly misled, to say that the report which they publish is untrue; that I never at any time expressed approval of the killing of Mr. Lincoln, but, on the contrary, always denounced the act.

By publishing the above, you will confer a favor upon Yours, etc. JOHN WHITEAKER. Eugene Guard.

LOUR AND WHEAT.—There is depression in the price of wheat and flour, caused by the fact that grain and flour cannot now be safely shipped to reach a foreign market before harvest. Much depends now on the supply in California; if that is full, we may meet reduction in price; if they have a short-supply there, prices will be sustained. Private advices from California, report a decided depression Friday in the price of flour and wheat. The Salem Mills were only paying 80 cents per bushel last week for good wheat.—Salem Record.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The examination of witnesses in the impeachment case yesterday was protracted and tedious. The testimony related entirely to correctness of published reports of certain speeches delivered by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Butler put in the President's St. Louis speech as evidence.—Phonetic reporters testified to the accuracy with which the speech was reported. After the examination of several persons who had reported the President's speeches, the managers submitted certain executive documents to show that the President had recognized the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Butler said the examination of the records of the prosecution had substantially closed.

Mr. Curtis, of the counsel for the President, proposed that the Court adjourn to Thursday, to allow time to prepare proof and to have some understanding in regard to the manner of prosecuting the trial.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday by a vote of 27 to 11.

In the House the business was unimportant. The President sent in a message in regard to the treaty with Germany, respecting naturalization. Nothing was done after the return from the impeachment trial.

COLUMBUS, S. C., April 4.—The Democratic State Convention nominated W. D. Porter for Governor. Representatives in Congress and delegates to the National Democratic Convention were also nominated.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Col. Greafel has escaped from the Dry Tortugas, where he was sentenced for life, for conspiring to burn the city of Chicago, and rescue rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Lincoln Rock dispatch says the Republican State ticket is elected by over thirty thousand majority. The Legislature organized to-day, and the constitutional amendment will be adopted to-day.

Omaha dispatches of yesterday say that the Indian peace commissioners have left for the North Platte.

Denver papers report that Reinson, who killed Justice Slough in New Mexico, has been cleared by the jury.

Richmond, April 4.—Sen. Schofield today appointed Gen. Henry H. Wells, of Alexandria, Governor of Virginia. He is from Michigan, and was Brevet Brig. General, but has been residing in Virginia since 1862.

In the President's communication relative to the North German treaty, he intimates a probability that the same question will soon be settled in England either by treaty or by mutual legislation. England evinces a willingness to adopt the American view of the matter.

LONDON, April 4.—The House of Commons was densely crowded to hear the conclusion of the debate on Gladstone's motion to disestablish the Irish Church. The question was on Lord Stanley's motion to postpone the question until next Parliament.—The Prince of Wales and several other members of the royal family stayed in the royal gallery till the debate closed. A vote was reached at half past two this morning. A division took place on Stanley's motion to postpone. Six hundred members voted and the Government was defeated by sixty majority. The announcement was greeted with wild cheers from the liberals.

On going into the Committee Gladstone's resolutions were carried by a majority of fifty-six.

In the Committee, Gladstone moved his first resolution and that the Committee report progress. The House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

BUFFALO, April 4.—The Parliament has adopted, by a large majority, the resolution declaring that the members ought not to be held responsible elsewhere for words spoken in debate.

LONDON, April 4.—The defeat of the Ministry is the chief topic of conversation. The House of Commons have resolved that this cancer of the nation must be removed and the rejection of Stanley's amendment and the adoption of Gladstone's resolution is merely the first step of the operation. The nations will soon be expressed in the House of Commons have resolved that the work so happily begun, shall be thoroughly performed; this morning's vote is the dawn for a re-united Empire.—New Ireland may take confidence. She is sustained by a vast balance of opinion of the Kingdom. The wrongs of ages are to be ended, and right done amid the acclamations of the nation. This must guarantee peace.

LONDON, April 5.—An important meeting of the Cabinet was held Saturday to consider what action should be taken in consequence of the vote on Friday night on Gladstone's resolution. It is reported that the Ministry decided to resign in case the Opposition should retain their large majority, after the recess of Parliament.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Michigan voted today on the Constitution, which embodied negro suffrage. The returns already indicate the defeat of the re-union instrument. Two articles were submitted separately, one being the question of prohibiting the sale of liquor, the other annual or biennial sessions of the legislature. We cannot tell how the vote on these resulted.

The latest news from Michigan is to the effect that the Constitution is certainly beaten by a large majority. The prohibition article is yet in doubt. Detroit gives 5,000 against it, though the temperance men are hopeful.

In the Connecticut election, 91 cities and towns gave English 10,025 votes, and Jewett 15,021. The Democratic gain is about one thousand. The Democrats claim the election of English by about 2,000 majority. New Haven gives English 2,200 majority. Hartford 624 majority.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—At the city election to-day, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Clerk of Police Court, City Commissioners, and one Alderman in each Ward, the Democrats elected nearly the entire city ticket. The Council will probably be Republican by a small majority.

DAYTON, O., April 7.—The Republican city ticket has been elected by a majority of from 60 to 300.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The World's special says English majority in Connecticut will probably be over 5,000. The Senate will probably stand 13 Republicans to 9 Democrats, and the House will have about 100 Republican majority.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—At the city election yesterday the Republican gain was about 1000. A large majority of the city council is Republican.

SANDUSKY, O., April 7.—The entire Democratic ticket was elected yesterday, by a majority of about 200.

CHICAGO, April 8.—Complete returns from Connecticut give English (Dem.) a majority of 1,571.

Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 9, 1868. Council met, and roll called; present: Mayor Norcross; Councilmen Carter, Parker, Vining and Driggs. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Marshall Price presented a bill of \$21.25, for services rendered, which was allowed, and ordered that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount.

The Recorder presented a bill of \$41.55, for services rendered, which was allowed, and it was ordered that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount.

Messrs. Patterson & Long presented a bill for building a bridge and extra work on the same, amounting to \$386, which, after some discussion, was allowed, and it was ordered that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount.

On motion, the Marshal was ordered to fill up on each end of the new bridge and gravel the same, so that it will be passable for teams.

On motion, the property holders on First street be and are hereby required to cut all the brush to the middle of the street in front of their respective lots, also to grade the said street fifteen feet on each side of the street; said order extending to the eastern extremity of said street.

The Treasurer handed in his report for the first quarter, ending April 1st, 1868, which was received and ordered placed on file, and the Treasurer was instructed to seal the legal tenders on hand, as the money might be needed to pay out on orders.

On motion, the Recorder was ordered to assess the city in May next, and take the census at the same time.

On motion, the contractors be required to gravel the cross-walks within ten days after they are laid down, and those now laid down be required to be graveled within ten days. On motion adjourned.

Constitutional Limitation.

"But, sir, the people have wisely provided, in the constitution itself, a proper, suitable mode and tribunal for settling questions of constitutional law. There are in the Constitution grants of power to congress, and restrictions on those powers. There are, also, prohibitions on the States. Some authority must therefore necessarily exist, having the ultimate jurisdiction to fix and ascertain the interpretation of these grants, restrictions and prohibitions. The Constitution has itself, pointed out, ordained and established that authority. How has it accomplished this great and essential end? By declaring, sir, that 'the Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'"

"This, sir, was the first great step. By this the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States is declared. The people so will it. No State law is to be valid which comes in conflict with the Constitution, or any law of the United States passed in pursuance of it. But who shall decide this question of interference? To whom lies the last appeal? This, sir, the Constitution itself decides, also, by declaring 'that the judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States.' These two provisions, sir, cover the whole ground. They are, in truth, the keystone of the arch. With these it is a Constitution; without them, it is a confederacy. In pursuance of these clear and express provisions Congress established, at its very first session, in the judicial act, a mode for carrying them in full effect, and for bringing all questions of Constitutional power to the final decision of the Supreme Court. It then, sir, becomes a Government."—Webster's reply to Hayne.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.—In an article in the Herald yesterday we stated that the national debt had been increased \$12,000,000 during the month of January. This was a mistake. The amount was not stated correctly. Instead of \$12,000,000, the debt was increased \$19,187,722.78. We often make mistakes, but never fail to correct them. The Chicago Evening Post, a radical paper, says: "The increase of the public debt during the month of January was \$19,187,722.78, and for the past three months over \$33,000,000."

The mistake we made in trying to give the amount of the increase of the public debt for the month of January is a matter of sincere regret to us. We said they had increased the national debt during that month about \$12,000,000. We were mistaken. They increased it only \$19,187,722.78. We rejoice that an opportunity is afforded us to correct the mistake. It shall never be truthfully charged against us that we have done the radicals intentional injustice. We trust our apology may prove, in this case, entirely satisfactory to them.—Quincy Herald.

NEHALEM COAL COMPANY.—This company have made valuable discoveries of coal at Nehalem river, 71 miles from the mouth of the river. Specimens of this coal having been sent to San Francisco, it is found to rank high as to quality, and appearances indicate large quantities. The articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State, and arrangements for working the mines completed. F. A. Cheneweth is President, and A. Sharples Secretary of the Company. Their chief office is in Corvallis.—Gazette.

The Indian captive boy, George H. Sylvester, son of Mr. Omar Sylvester, of this city, imbued with a roving disposition, received by early education while in captivity, could not stand the surrounding influences of the sunshine of home and all the sweets of domestic life, de-camped yesterday morning unceremoniously. His family are very anxious as to his whereabouts.—Mountaineer.

A lady said to a gentleman who was suffering influenza: "My dear sir, what do you take for your gold?" "Five pocket handkerchiefs a day, madam."

DIED: In Albany, on the 4th inst., MAUD AUGUSTA, daughter of L. W. and M. A. Doolittle—aged 10 months and 14 days. Iowa papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION. THE LAW PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between J. Quinn Thornton and S. L. Simpson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. QUINN THORNTON, S. L. SIMPSON, Albany, April 9, 1868—vs341v.

J. QUINN THORNTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Will practice in the superior and inferior Courts of Oregon. Office up stairs in Foster's fire-proof brick, nearly opposite the post office. Albany, Nov. 2, 1867—vs341v.

G. W. GRAY, D. D. S., GRADUATE OF THE CINCINNATI DENTAL COLLEGE. Would invite all persons desiring first-class dental services to give him a call. The Doctor makes many new and improved styles of plates for artificial teeth. Among others he would solicit particular attention to valuable base in connection with gold wire gauze (a superior work in many respects), and a new improvement (late patented by Dr. Gray), which consists in lining the entire concave surface of the plate with fine gold. This style of plate admits of a very fine finish, and in its use there is no disagreeable blacking and roughening by tobacco smoke and other deleterious agents (as is the case with ordinary valentia work). It can be made much thinner and adds very materially to its strength and durability. The extra expense is well repaid in comparison to the advantages it possesses. Persons desiring to give him a call, Office up stairs in Parrish's & Co.'s brick, Albany, Oregon, April 9 vs341v.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been, by the County Court of Linn county, Oregon, duly appointed Executor, with the