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D. W. M. DOUTHITT, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Jacksonville, Oregon.

MARTIN CULLIN

Dr. N. Caldwell Boatman HAS permanently located in Jacksonville, and offers his professional services in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

L. H. DEWEY HAS opened a shop opposite Anderson & Glenn's, on California street, in Dr. L. Gannon's drug store, for repairing WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. W. GREER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE DRUG STORE, Oregon.

DR. JOHN HERRHOLD, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT, Jacksonville, Oregon.

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PETER BRITT, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST Jacksonville, Oregon.

CHAS. B. BROOKS, M. D., HAS LOCATED IN JACKSONVILLE, and offers his professional services to this community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.

SEWING MACHINE MATHEWS, BEDDING AND TESTS.

WILLIAMS & GIBBS, Portland, Oregon.

B. F. DOWELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jacksonville, Oregon.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL I am now prepared to receive patients in the Hospital, on the corner of Third Street, back of the "Union Hotel."

Speech of Senator Eward. IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, JANUARY 12, 1861. Mr. President—Congress adjourned last Summer amid auspices of national abundance, contentment, tranquillity and happiness. It was reassembled this Winter in the presence of derangement of business, and disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of seditions and insurrections covering the Union.

I know how difficult it is to decide, amid so many and so various councils, what ought to be done, and what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself in regard to the duty of his office, the noble Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. Johnson) avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or of war, of life or of death.

The Union cannot be saved by mutual recriminations concerning our respective shares of responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience acquits him will naturally be slow to accuse others whose co-operation he needs. History only can adjust this account.

Our Federal Government is better able to avoid giving just causes of war than several Confederacies, because it can conform the action of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one trial to pronounce that construction, of every treaty. Local and temporary interests and passions, or personal cupidities and ambitions, can drive small Confederacies or States more readily than a great Republic into indirect violations of treaties.

The United States being a great and formidable power, can always secure favorable and satisfactory treaties. Indeed, every treaty we have voluntarily made. Small Confederacies or States must take such treaties as they can get, and give whatever treaties are exacted. A humiliating, or even an arbitrary treaty, is a chronic cause of foreign war.

The Government not only gives fewer causes of war, whether just or unjust, than several Confederacies would; but it always has a greater ability to accommodate them by the exercise of more coolness and courage, the use of more various and more liberal means, and the ability of its Executive, its Judiciary, and its Congress to execute its policy.

Mr. President, no one will dispute our forefathers' axiom, that the common safety of all is the safety of each of the States. While they remain united, the Federal Government is the best and most effectual guardian of the several States; organizes their defenses on one general principle; harmonizes and assimilates them with one system; watches for them with a single eye, which it turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against assault or even insult.

I have thus far left out of view the relations which must arise between the Confederacies themselves. They would be small and in considerable number, bordering on each other, and therefore, in the course of time, would be subject to all the evils which attend dissension, natural enemies. In addition to the many treaties which each must make with foreign powers, and the causes of war which they would give by violating them, each of the Confederacies must also maintain treaties with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offense. They would necessarily have different interests, resulting from their establishments of different policies of revenue, of mining, manufactures and navigation, of immigration, and perhaps the slave trade. Each would stipulate with foreign nations for advantages peculiar to itself and injurious to its rivals.

If, indeed, it were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it would be in the last degree important that the new Confederacy to be formed should be as weak as possible. In strength and power, that mutual fear and mutual respect might inspire them with caution against mutual offense. But such Confederacy could not long be maintained; one Confederacy would rise in the scale of political importance, and the other would view it with jealousy and envy and apprehension. Jealousies would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, from the peculiar circumstances of the Confederacies, would have the nature and character of civil war.

To mitigate it, and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the two or three others should be content to live. When this hateful system should fail at last, foreign nations would intervene, now in favor of one and then in aid of another; and thus our country, having expelled all European powers from the continent, would relapse into an aggregate form of its colonial experience, and like Italy, Turkey, India and China, become the theater of transatlantic intervention and rapacity.

The opinions of mankind change, and with them the policies of nations. One hundred years ago all the commercial European States were engaged in transferring negro slaves from Africa to this hemisphere. To-day all these States are firmly set in hostility to the extension and even to the practice of slavery. Opposition to it takes two forms: one European, which is simple, direct Abolition, effected, if need be, by compulsion; the other American, which seeks to arrest the African slave trade, and resist the entrance of domestic slavery into Territories which it yet un-

known, while it leaves the disposition of existing slavery to the constitutional action of the States by which it is retained. It is the Union that restricts the opposition to slavery in this country within these limits. If discussion prevail, what guarantee shall there be against the full development here of the fearful and uncompromising hostility to slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, and of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration?

Mr. President, I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train. But practically, the loss of safety involves every other form of calamity. When one of the guardian angels has taken flight, every thing else that would remain Dissolution would not only arrest, but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even if separate Confederacies could exist and endure, they could never preserve no share of the common prestige of the Union. If the constitution is to be broken up, the stars, which were scattered widely apart or grouped in smaller clusters, will nevertheless shed forth their glimmering light.

No small achievements will be possible for the new Confederacies. Dissolution would stabilize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world. It would provincialize Mount Vernon and give this Capitol over to desolation at the very moment when the dome is rising over its halls that will be crowned with the statue of Liberty. After this there would remain for disunion no acts of stupendous infamy to be committed. No petty Confederacy that shall follow the United States can prolong, or even renew, the majestic drama of national progress. Perhaps it is to be arrested because it is incapable of continuance. Let it be so, if we have indeed become degenerate.

After Washington, and the indefatigable Adams; Henry and the restless Hamilton; Jackson, and the majestic Clay; Webster, and the astute Calhoun; Jackson, the modest Taylor, and Scott, who rises in greatness under the burden of years, and Franklin, and Fulton, and Whitney, and Morse, have all performed their parts, let the curtain fall.

While listening to these debates, I have sometimes forgotten myself in marking their contradictory effects upon the States who ordinarily stand on the same side of the great questions. The youth exhibits intense but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every incoherent word that is flung against the Union, the eyes of the aged man are sufficed with tears. Let him weep no more—rather rejoice, for yours has been a lot of care chiefly. You have seen and loved a part of all the greatness of your country, the towering national greatness of the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshold of life, for that greatness perishes prematurely and exists not for you, nor for me, nor for any that shall come after.

How can public property? how could it survive the storm? Its products are industry in the cultivation of every field; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and no impediment; invention that ranges through the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and all this mingled with the progress of the arts and of the industry of the world. How could it survive the storm? Its products are industry in the cultivation of every field; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and no impediment; invention that ranges through the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and all this mingled with the progress of the arts and of the industry of the world.

With standing armies consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our navy and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty Confederacies? The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle, and the eagle that enters an anchor port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its flag. Princes and Princesses and merchants paid it homage, and all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom. I imagine now the same noble craft entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars and of thirteen stripes has been hoisted down and in its place a signal is run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmetto tree. Men ask: "Who is the stranger that thus struts into our waters?" The answer contemptuously given is: "She comes from one of the lesser republics of North America. Let her pass on."

My own peculiar attachment to our own peculiar liberty, must languish for a time, and I cannot come to live. And such a liberty: free movement everywhere through our own land and throughout the world, free speech, free press, free suffrage; the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers or executes. Usurper and jealous Confederacies, constantly applying assaults without and treason within, formidable only to each other and contemptible to all besides; how long will it be before, on the plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unsought liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism?

Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Unionism are, therefore, not convertible terms, as every Whig is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, and every other political name and thing; all are subordinate, and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union.

So far as I am concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were sure to be tried, as it only ought to be determined, by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot. It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer it to the arbitration of civil war, and have such faith in this Republican system of ours, that there is no judicial good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration, without invoking revolutionary action.

If others should invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow Government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, have the excuse that I ultimately left myself to be understood. In such a case I cannot afford to meet prejudice with concession, concession with concession that surrenders no principle, and violence with the right hand of peace.

Therefore, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of a State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within that State, its laws on that subject are supreme; and that when he has been taken from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due.

While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the Acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freedom from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into slavery, I agree that all the laws of the States, whether five States or slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any other persons coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be regarded as void.

Secondly, Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion that domestic slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management and disposition of that State, and if it were in my power I would not alter the Constitution in that respect. If, in the apprehension of any position needs so strong a measure, I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any State.

Doesticks on Rarcy. [From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.] Edwin Forest the "Great American Tragedian" is playing at Niblo's Garden, on the first night of John S. Rarcy, the great American horse-tamer; so that, no matter what evening you go, you are sure to get a splendid exhibition of brute strength, force and ferocity, partially subjugated by the softening influence of civilization.

It is whispered that Rarcy is going to try his skill on Edwin; but I'm inclined to think Edwin will be too much for him. I think that if Edwin gives one (only one) of his ferocious behaviors, Rarcy will quit the stage in terror, and leave the Great American Tragedian to howl at the American public till they're all black in the face.

I saw Rarcy go through his quadrupedal exercise, and I don't see anything very wonderful in the four-legged fights, after all. It's nothing at all. I can tame a horse; so can you; so can anybody; it's the easiest thing in the world to tame a horse on the Rarcy plan; if he horse will only do his part.

No matter how ugly your horse is—no matter how bad a temper he has, a kicker, a puller, and a shaver, you can tame him. You can do it, not to let him bite you, not to let him kick you, not to let him strike you, not to let him kick you, not to let him pull away from you, and to prevent his rolling over; then you lead him near, for-god's sake, as you'd lead your arm if you were trying to show your muscle; then, with a strong arm, you fasten his lead in that best position;

That while I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects, whether in the common Territories of the United States, and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to annex or establish slavery in such Territories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question which Constitutional law shall at any time be passed in regard to the Territories, is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I have seen it done in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such prohibitions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So, now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were deemed a State matter. Without that, the interior embryonic States would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But I do not believe that, if the present Congress should pass laws, as I believe it will, which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure.

I saw Cruser, and we all know that Cruser used to be a bad animal; Cruser used to eat people; they used to feed him a groom every week and sometimes give him a stable-boy between meals; they used to keep Cruser in a cage, but he could kick off his Vesta-stom, and get in more than his regular allowance of men. Well, Rarcy came and whispered a word or so to Cruser; Cruser agreed to go into partnership with him; the whole affair was fixed up in a couple of hours, and now Cruser travels with Rarcy, and always does his part. He lets John S. put him through all the course of strap and drum, and never makes a noise before the audience; he got a little restless on ship-board; they are so long of the length of the passage, all his supply of victuals gave out; he ate his last man more than a week before he got to New York; he began to cut up very rough, but they fed him a forearm before he got to New York, and he bit a large piece out of the second mate, and then he quieted down and became quite amiable, here in New York. Mr. Rarcy feeds Cruser entirely on Irishmen; they are so long of the length of the passage, all his supply of victuals gave out; he ate his last man more than a week before he got to New York; he began to cut up very rough, but they fed him a forearm before he got to New York, and he bit a large piece out of the second mate, and then he quieted down and became quite amiable, here in New York. 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