

and expects so much, and so well has he persevered a powerful and eloquent silence that he is to them "all things to all men;" what any one of them favors, that his ideal favors. Nor is there any reason, to his mind, why he may be mistaken, for his favorite has said nothing, to disabuse his mind or his wakening visionary day dreams.

Thus the great higher-law—necessity and expediency party have general Grant on the brain. True, there are some members of the radical party who would be pleased to have their candidate say something soul cheering to their now disponding hearts, but they will be compelled "from circumstances over which they will not have control" to run him as their candidate for the Presidency, and that too as a *mum* candidate. But the "times are not now as they used to be," and that defeat is staring them in the face. They must therefore put their best foot foremost.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

For the luxury of the public administration the people payed during the last fiscal year a larger amount of money; and it might be of interest for them to know how much.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures. Receipts include Customs (176,417,810.88), Loans (1,163,575.77), Direct tax (4,240,233.70), Internal revenue (266,057,537.50), and Miscellaneous sources (42,861,552.43). Expenditures include Civil service (51,110,927.27), Pensions and Indian (95,579,983.48), War department (95,234,415.63), Navy department (51,634,911.04), Interest on public debt (43,781,691.29), Loans paid (746,350,525.36), Receipts from loans (649,426,910.29), and Reduction of loans (105,923,615.65).

Several of these items are for the "reconstruction" of the South, and the negro Bureau.

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditures for the quarter ending September 30th, 1867. Receipts include Customs (43,081,907.51), Land (287,489.07), Direct tax (647,070.83), Internal revenue (53,754,627.49), and Miscellaneous sources (13,361,492.64). Expenditures include Civil service (13,152,348.08), Pensions and Indians (10,484,476.11), War department (30,587,065.85), Navy department (8,579,704.67), and Interest on public debt (38,615,640.47).

This is getting no better; for, while the expenses of the Navy are being reduced, the rates of War expenditure are increased some twelve millions of dollars. According to this showing the War expenditure of this year will amount to one hundred and twenty millions one hundred and forty eight thousand, two hundred and twenty seven dollars. How do you like your bargain?

The following is a statement of the public debt on July 1st, 1867:

Table showing Debt Bearing Coin Interest (5 per cent bonds, 6 per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868, 6 per cent bonds of 1881, 6 per cent 5-20 bonds, Navy pension fund) and Debt Bearing Currency Interest (6 per cent bonds, 3 year coupon interest notes, 3 year 7-30 notes). Total debt is 2,692,299,245.12.

NEW HALL.—The construction of a Hall for the benefit of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Goon Templars has been fully determined upon, and active steps are being taken to complete the building at an early day. The building is to be twenty four by fifty four feet, two stories high, twelve feet to each story.

SCHOOL.—There is no higher duty that we owe to posterity, than to prepare their minds and hearts for a proper discharge of the active duties of life. This our people seem to appreciate, and have constructed a very fine building for school purposes, and did have a good school in operation therein; but owing to some concatenation of circumstances, the school was closed the week before last, and it seemed for a time that LaFayette was about to be without educational facilities; but we are happy to learn that the able teacher—Mr. Cary has commenced, or is about to commence a school, where the youths can be properly trained. We have visited Mr. C.'s school on several occasions and have been much pleased with the sympathy that prevails between scholars and teacher and the rapid progress made by the school. Let us have a permanent school, and not change our teachers so often.

ROAD SUPERVISORS.—The following are the road Supervisors appointed for the ensuing year.

H W Lawson, J R Bewley, Alfred Wilson, P M Scroggins, Geo Davis, J W Cook, Asa Douring, Chas. Murry, J E Fenton, J Todd, J W Pierce, Perry Beagle, Wm. Colwell, F S Glandon, A M Simmons, H F Bedwell, T R Lamson, R J Linsfield, Wm. White, Wm. T Ha-b, W C Cochran, Albert Ouel, Robert Alderson, Albert Grimes, J T Williamson, John Perkins, A C Martin, A S Ahlman, K B Mercer, John Ramage, John Randall, Gen. Myers, David Everett, Henry Parrott, Jacob Parrish, Thos. Robinson, Nathan Westfall, Wm. Dempsey, C Morris.

We were yesterday visited by a bevy of ladies, some of whom reside in Melville, and others in LaFayette.

TELEGRAPHIC (From the Herald.)

In the House, after some preliminary business, Boutwell, chairman of the Select Committee, presented articles of impeachment against the President. They consist of ten articles. All commence with a set formal phraseology. Article 1st reiterates the former suspension of Stanton, August 12th, and the refusal of the Senate to consent therein, charges the President with high crimes and misdemeanors, in issuing the order for the removal of Stanton February 21st. Article 2d states that the President appointed Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the authority of law—the Senate being in session at the time. Article 3d states that the President, without authority of law while the Senate was in session, did appoint Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate and in violation of the Constitution—no vacancy existing in said office during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing at the time. Article 4th recites that the President, in violation of the high duties of his office and oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution and laws, did unlawfully conspire with Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas and other parties unknown to the House of Representatives, with intent, by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, the only appointed Secretary of War, from holding said office, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of the Act to define and punish certain conspiracies, approved July 31, 1861.

Article 2 reiterates the previous article, but charges the President with conspiracy with Thomas and other persons unknown to the House, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and that in pursuance of said conspiracy, he attempted to prevent Stanton from being Secretary of War, who is the only appointed and commissioned Secretary under the laws from holding said office.

Article 6 says that he unlawfully conspired with Lorenzo Thomas, by force to seize the property of the United States in the War Department, in violation of the Acts above cited.

Article 7 is precisely the same as Article 5, except that it omits the words "and unknown to the House of Representatives."

Article 8 is precisely like Article 6, except it only charges him with a violation of the Tenure of Office Act, and not also of the act to define and punish certain conspiracies. Article 9 charges that with intent to unlawfully control the disbursement of money appropriated for the military service, and for the Department of War, he did order Lorenzo Thomas to assume the said office, in violation of the Constitution and laws, no vacancy existing and the Senate being in session, etc. Article 10 charges that in violation of the Constitution and laws, duly enacted the President, as Commander-in-chief did bring before himself General Emery, commanding the department of Washington, and the military forces thereof and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare and instruct said Emery, that part of the law of the United States passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "An Act to make appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1868," and for other purposes, to-wit: the second section thereof which provides among other things, that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the Commanding Gen. of the army and in case of inability through the next in rank, was unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on him, (Emery) as an officer of the army of the United States; which said provisions of law had been heretofore duly and legally promulgated by general orders for the government and direction of the army of the United States, as said Andrew Johnson well knew; with thereby to induce said Emery, in his official capacity as Commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act and get upon and obey such orders as he, (Andrew Johnson), might make and give, and which should be issued through the General of the army of the

United States according to the provision of said act; and the said Andrew Johnson, President of the U. States, did then and there commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office and the House of Representatives reserve to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles of further accusation against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers, which shall make to the articles herein preferred against him and of finding proof to make good the same and every part thereof and to all and every other article or accusation of impeachment which shall be exhibited against him as the case shall require; and demand that said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer for high crimes and misdemeanors in office as herein charged against him and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgment may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Judge Nelson then administered the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that, in all things pertaining to the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, I will do impartial justice, according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

The Secretary then called the roll, each Senator advancing and taking the oath prescribed by the rule. The only Senators absent were Paterson of New Hampshire, Doolittle, Edmunds and Saulsbury. When the name of Senator Wade was called, Hendricks rose and put the question whether the Senator from Ohio, being the person who would succeed the President, was entitled to a seat as judge in the case. Sherman argued that the Constitution itself settled that question. It provides that the presiding officer shall not preside at the impeachment of the President, being silent as to the right to a member of the Court. It follows by implication that he has that right. Howard took the same view.

Johnson assumed this trial to an ordinary judicial proceeding. He said no judge would be allowed to sit in a case where he had a direct interest. He desired to postpone the decision till the precedent from the English House of Lords could be examined. The debate was continued at great length. Davis, Hendricks and Bayard argued Wade's right.

Morton argued that there was no person here authorized to make objection. Chicago, March 6.—The Senate adjourned last night leaving the right of Mr. Wade to sit in the impeachment court undecided.

A Republican's special says that many republicans think Chief Justice Chase should not have entertained the objection of Hendricks against Wade, as he thus delayed the organization of the court. It also says that considerable dissatisfaction is expressed against Chase, on account of his communication to the Senate regarding the organization of the court of impeachment. Many baseless rumors were flying around yesterday to the effect that Chase has refused to preside over the Senate until the McCauley case is finished, which increased the ill feelings.

The Tribune's special says several republican Senators had protracted and pleasant meeting with Chase after the adjournment. It is now considered certain that in deference to his views the rules for the government of the Court will be taken up and formally adopted after the court will be taken up and formally adopted after the court is fully organized. It is not known what decision will be made as to his duties in regard to voting.

Chicago, March 7.—Note by telegraphic reports: There is hardly any Washington report from last night, owing to the storm. The Senate spent the entire session as a court of impeachment, wrangling over the admission of Wade.

Mr. Dixon took the floor and was called to order by Mr. Howard. The Chief Justice required the point of order to be reduced to writing, which was done. The point of order was that the objection to administering the oath to Mr. Wade is out of order under the Constitution and rules of the Senate. In the meantime Dixon attempted to continue his speech, but was interrupted and called to order by other Senators.

The Chief Justice stated that his point of order was before the Senate for debate and Mr. Dixon again attempted to address the Senate, but was instantly called to order on the ground that a point of order is not debatable. Things began to look considerably mixed. Several Senators attempted to call Dixon to order and the latter apparently bound to proceed. Mr. Howard made the point of order that the 23d rule adopted by the Senate requiring all questions of order to be decided without debate.

The Chief Justice ruled that the court was not yet organized, therefore the 23d rule was not binding.

Mr. Drake immediately appealed from the decision and the decision was sustained by ayes 24, voted 20. The following republicans voted with the Democrats to sustain the Chief Justice, Messrs. Anthony, Essendine, Fowler, Freeling, Huysen, Oremes, Henderson, Morrell, of Maine, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Wiley and Williams.

Mr. Dixon attempted to speak when Mr. Conness made the point of order; and when this had been settled he again took the floor but Mr. Stewart interrupted him; after which Mr. Dixon, apparently in despair, surrendered the floor altogether. Mr. Hendricks followed in a brief speech, at the close of which he withdrew all his objections to the swearing of Mr. Wade. The remainder of the Senators on the list were then sworn.

The Chief Justice then stated that rules must be made and adopted.

The Court then adopted the rules as adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Howard moved that the Secretary or the Senate inform the House of the organization of the Court, which was done, and the Managers soon appeared before the bar of the Senate, and asked through Mr. Bingham, their chairman, that Andrew Johnson be summoned to appear before the bar of the Senate to answer the articles.

On motion of Mr. Howard, summons was issued returnable Friday, March 13th.

Mr. Anthony offered a motion to amend the rules so as to allow the Chief Justice either to decide the question of order or submit them to the Court, as he might think proper. Without action, the Court adjourned on Friday, the 13th.

New York, March 7.—The summons for the appearance of Johnson will be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. It is signed by the Chief Justice, and the Sergeant-at-Arms required to serve it in four days before it is made returnable. It is endorsed on the back in a manner similar to writs and summons used in ordinary courts. The President will respond in person and then wait the action of the Senate in his defense to filing a demurrer, when dismissal of the complainant and quashing of the articles will be demanded.

Elliot introduced a bill providing that in case of the removal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, death or resignation, the duties of the office shall devolve upon the associate Justice whose commission is senior in time, until the disability be removed, or until another Chief Justice is appointed. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.—Geo. R. Vickar, of Kent county, is elected U. S. Senator. Philip F. Thomas was the next highest candidate.

Chief Justice Chase entertained no intention of promoting the impeachment trial. It is understood that the Senate Committee of managers has agreed that it is for Mr. Chase to decide as to the admissibility of Wade and a question that the trial cannot be finished during the next four or five months.

The Democratic State Committee of Louisiana met today. Gen. Steadman made a harangue, sustaining Johnson and indicating force as the only means of resisting Congress.

THE BLACK ANTIANS.—The enemies of the Constitution and the advocates of secession and centralization, met on Saturday last, and selected their delegates to the State Sanhedrim that is to meet in Salem. Among other, they passed resolutions, upon the principle that words are given unto man to enable him to conceal his thoughts. Yet enough, there is in their "platform" to show the animus of the mongrels of "these parts." We asked for a copy, and would have given our readers the benefit of what little it contained had our request been complied with. But upon the concealment principles, the less that is known of their Resolves, the better for them. They doubtless think, and hence we were put off with a promise of a copy.

One of the resolutions, if we remember it aright, is to the effect that the elevation of the nigger will not in any way injure the white race, and another favors Congress in all its policies and still another favors the impeachment of the President.

It is understood that the nominations made in a caucus of the G. A. of T. R. within the convention will control the black-an-tan nominations and that Big Medicine and the McBride family will have their choice of places on the ticket.

Since the foregoing was in type, we received a copy of their resolutions from Rev. S. C. Adams, but too late for publication.

THE SAWTELL FAMILY.—Prof. C. M. Sawtell and wife, have been spending some time in Yamhill county, enlightening the people on the "Science of Ignorance" or the art of teaching others what you don't know yourself. Possibly we may be mistaken in their mission, but the foregoing is the title of a neat and well written pamphlet written by himself, placed on our table by Mr. S. Although there is much therein that we do not approve, there are evidence of genius in the professors' reflections, and it may be the means of doing some good, and perhaps some harm.

In fifteen years sheep have increased in Ireland over two millions.—[S. F. Critic.]

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's parents on the 1st inst., by Rev. L. Vanslyke, Mr. Thomas Cooper, jun. and Miss Mary E. Wood, both of Yamhill County.

SUMMONS. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in the county of Yamhill, Hester E. Rowland, Plaintiff, vs. Jerré T. Rowland, Defendant.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days from the date of the service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or, if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; and you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the relief therein demanded, to-wit: for a decree, in accordance with the contents of the minor child therein mentioned and for costs and disbursements of suit.

ALL OVER

The world people of sense and judgment have learned to use.

Plantation Bitters.

Dyspepsia, with its symptoms, Headache, Heartburn, Feverish Lips, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, &c., can be cured by using PLANTATION BITTERS.

This is the most successful tonic of the age. Young, middle-aged and old, are delighted with its effects.

The first trial always has a marked good effect.

No change of diet is necessary. Eat all you wish, of the best and most nutritious food.

It is the greatest cure ever known for an overloaded and distressed stomach, which it relieves in a few moments.

We know that we have the best and most popular medicine in the world. We are not afraid to show what it is composed of.

Physicians are compelled to recommend it. CALISAYA BARK has been celebrated for over two hundred years, and was sold during the reign of Louis XVI, King of France, for the enormous price of its own weight in silver. It is remarkable for Dyspepsia, Fevers, Weakness, Constipation, &c.

CASCABELLA BARK.—For Diarrhea, Colic, and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION.—For Inflammation of the Lungs and Dropsical Affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS.—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN.—For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c.

ANISE.—An aromatic, carminative; creating flesh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also clove-buds, orange, cayaway, carder, snake-root, &c.

S.T-1860-X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of which origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the commerce of the world, and we withhold its name for the present.

With this recipe before the community, and evidences of effects meeting them on all sides, the success of DR. DRAKE stands founded upon the rock of truth. Almost every family has some case of suffering, which the PLANTATION BITTERS will alleviate and cure.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

NOTICE.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. It is put up only in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States stamp over the cork unimpaired, and our signature on a slip-plate side label.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York. Sole Proprietors. REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco, Agents for California and Nevada.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

The merits of this Liniment are well known. Its effects are instantaneous, soothing, and wonderful.

Cuts, bruises, sprains and swellings, are so common, and certain to occur in every family, that a bottle of this Liniment is the best investment that can be made.

It is more certain than the doctor—it saves time in sending for the doctor—it is cheaper than the doctor, and should never be dispensed with.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sores, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic."

J. W. HERRICK, Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Hayden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment."

ED. SEELY, Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1863.

Quick and sure it certainly is. A genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westcott, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone-plate label. Look closely! Sold by all Druggists, and Stores, at 25 and 50 cts. and \$1.

Lyon's Flea Powder.

It is well known that Lyon's genuine Magnetic Powder will perfectly destroy everything in the shape of fleas, ticks, bedbugs, roaches, &c.; that it is perfect poison to the insect tribe, but entirely harmless to the human species and domestic animals.

Bedbugs, Ants, Roaches, etc., are in every house. This Powder is their natural death; it should be in every cupboard.

JOHN L. ROWE, Esq., Superintendent of the New York City Hospital, says: "It is the only sure article we have ever used."

New York Herald Tribune says: "We have used."

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER for exterminating insects and vermin, with entire satisfaction.

Coleman & Stetson, Astor House, W. T. Cozzens, American Hotel, Acker & Treasler, St. Nicholas Hotel, S. Leland & Co., Metropolitan Hotel.

Testimony of this character might be added to any length. Wherever it is used it is successful itself. The genuine has the signature of E. LYON and the private stamp of DEWAS BARNES & Co. Anything else of this kind is an imitation and counterfeit. Any druggist will procure the genuine if you insist you will have no other. Sold by all druggists and general stores kept in every town and village, and by the Pacific Ocean.