

A hold that this Government was made on the WHITE basis by WHITE men, for the benefit of WHITE men and their posterity forever and should be administered by WHITE men, and NONE OTHERS do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self government.—Dorcia

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS J. S. SMITH

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas County. JOHN BURNETT, of Benton County. JAS. M. SLATER, of Union County.

District Nominations.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT. or Prosecuting Attorney—W. G. T. VAULT

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT. For Judge—L. F. MOSHER. For Prosecuting Attorney—R. L. 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. BLASWELL

Yamhill County Democratic Ticket

- For State Senator, CHARLES H. BURCH
For Representatives, H. F. WHITE, J. L. FERGUSON
For County Clerk, Prof. John W. Johnson
For Sheriff, M. B. HENDRIX
For Treasurer, J. M. Balcher
For Assessor, W. J. WIGGS
School Superintendent, M. R. CANTY
For Commissioners, JOHN PERKINS, Geo. H. SPRINGER
For Surrorsor, Isaac DORVEN
For Coroner, Dr. G. W. GOWDER

Drake and Radicalism.

We have received under the frank of Senator Corbett, (to whom, as well as to Senator Williams we are under obligation for favors,) a letter of Senator Drake of Missouri, to Senator Johnson, of Maryland, in reply to a pamphlet written by Johnson against reconstruction. From the notice it gets in our Atlantic exchanges, we were compelled to regard it as not only the voice of the author, but the voice of the radical party, in its own defense. He says:

When, therefore, the rebellion was subdued, the State governments which had existed under the Constitution were gone. State governments were there; but they were formed by rebels, as part of the machinery and support of the rebellion, and when the rebellion became a nullity, those governments became, as to the nation and the Constitution, nullities too. And so the nation found ten of its States without governments valid under the Constitution. Of course, this condition of things could not continue; those States could not remain without governments. Self-disrobed of the governments which identified them with the nation, who should rehabilitate them?

If when "the rebellion was subdued, the State governments which had existed under the Constitution were gone," and yet "State governments there were," but they were a "part of the machinery and support of the rebellion," will some radical champion tell us how they became "gone?"

The offices including their powers, functions and duties, constitute the government; and these powers, functions and duties are prescribed by law; and while the law remains, unchanged, and unreppealed the government is unchanged and those powers functions and duties are every way the same.

Now, this republican oracle tell us "when the rebellion became a nullity those governments [the rebel governments that were formed after "the State governments which had existed under the Constitution were gone] became, as to the nation and the Constitution, nullities too."

If then the rebel governments that were nullities, all their acts were nullities and of course their declaration of repeal or amendment did not repeal or amend any legal enactment of "The State government which had existed under the Constitution." And therefore the laws of the legal States were unaltered of unchanged by any of their acts and are now the same as they were before the organized mob—the "rebel States" stopped their enforcement for a time, except so far as they may have been amended by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; for, it will certainly not be claimed by any one that an illegal body, or nullity can amend or repeal the legal enactments of a legal body.

Then if the constitutions and laws of the "State governments which had existed under the Constitution" have not been amended or repealed, they are yet vital. And as those laws provide for means for their enforcement, any and all acts which interfere with their enforcement and operation are revolutionary.

The citizens of the Southern States desired, and now desire to resume the enforcement of the law made by the legal States, but the Congress party are now, as the rebel party were during the war preventing those States from active operation.

Mr. Drake virtually admits that the conflict of arms in the South, was a rebellion of certain people in the South, and not a rebellion of the Southern States, and this was the position of Mr. Lincoln, and the radical party, during the war.

Upon this position the rebel South could lose was the right of resumption, —of again putting their States in active operation, and all the Federal Government could legally gain was, the pervasion of its jurisdiction in those States.

THE RIGHT OF RESUMPTION depends upon whether there be any available means by which the offices can be filled. Once filled if the law confirming the powers, functions and duties upon them are vital, the governments are in active working order.

With us the filling of an office is of so frequent occurrence, that it is almost like an axiom, to attempt to show that because an office becomes vacant it is not therefore dead but may be filled again. If our justices office becomes vacant it may be filled again, and by the same, or another incumbent, who will hold the same powers, exercise the same functions and perform the same duties as his predecessor; for the law defines the powers of the office and the offices constitute the government. And this is true also of the office of Governor and all other offices.

Neither does it matter whether all these offices become vacant at the same time, or by piece-meal. There is not a State in the Union, except Colorado, where all the offices have not been vacant, and in most States, very many times. Has there been a death and resurrection at each general election? If so, why not let the South "resurrect" by the same silentrule?

There is a plain, sensible, reasonable theory that the Democracy endorse, and that ought to meet the approbation of all; that the ordinances of secession were null and void, that the rebel governments founded upon them, were equally null and void, that therefore, upon the crushing out of the rebel power, the people had had to meet at the polls as provided for by their constitutional laws, fill up their offices as therein provided, and resume their former stations as they were before the rebellion stopped their machinery for a time.

KNOTT.—Abigail B. Knott has obtained a divorce from his wife in "eternal and abusive treatment." He was Knott, her husband, she was Knott, his wife.—Now she is not; that is to say she is not Knott; and he is divorced, still he is Knott.—Why not?

Mr. Pendleton was born in Virginia about the time Mr. Jefferson died. A poet celebrates the fact in the Chicago Times, in verse, of which the following is a choice extract:

"And when the spotless mantle fell From proud Virginia's lofty son, His guardian angel caught the veil To grace the noble Pendleton."

Progress of the Railroad.

The ground has been broken. The work has been commenced. The great line of rail that is to bear the commerce of the Pacific from north to South, and from South to North is being laid. A new era is being opened up in Oregon. Well we remember when nothing was heard in this fair domain but the howl of the Northern Panther, the growl of the bear, the shout of the savage, and the noise of the toll of a few hardy pioneers preparing homes for their families, and providing them with the necessaries of life.

A day passed, and towns and villages sprang up. Farm, Church and School houses dotted our prairies, and the forests rang with the woodman's ax. The shrill whistle of the busy steamer was heard upon our rivers. But the tide of progress waned, and the brilliant future of the young and rising State seemed shrouded for lack of a channel through which to pour the golden harvest of our fertile valley into the lap of the outside world.

Why should the farmer toil to produce an overrunning crib, if he lack the facility to realize a return for the fruits of his toil? At this time gentlemen of enlarged views grasped the Statesmanlike thought of laying the iron track from the Sacramento, to the tide waters of Oregon, and accordingly they procured from the United States, the offer of a bonus in land, and guarantee of interest on Bond, from the State and took the initiatory steps for the commencement of the great work.

In this however, as in all great enterprises there are Thomases that doubt, and there are chronic growlers, who like surly sentries on an outpost attempt to keep back the tide of progress. And there are those of paltry heart, that see no good in any enterprise that does not receive their active assistance, and in which they are not to be the chief sharers in the benefits. All these, sored, because the Oregon Central Railroad Company proposed to lay the track on the West side of the river, some because James Gaston, was President, and others, for that, other equally energetic men occupied position as directors instead of themselves, prated of the inability of Oregon to build the "Yamhill" road, and prophesied the death of the company on each succeeding day.

There was once a King called Canute whose courtiers had persuaded that he had command of the elements; accordingly he placed himself upon the beach as the tide approached, and stretching out his royal hand and sceptre, commanded the ocean to roll back and presume not to wet the person of its Lord and master. But the voice of the ocean, as it rolled up was "onward." Again the Royal command was given, but again the giant voice of the mighty deep was "onward" and would have engulfed old Canute had he not have escaped by flight.

So it is with this great enterprise for the development of the State of Oregon. The voice of Oregon's destiny commands the banner of Oregon's prosperity to be full high advanced; and as well may the Canute opposers attempt to check the incoming tide with their disaffected voices, or dam the Niagara with bulrushes as to stop the prosperity of our growing State by preventing the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad.

What a new era is opening upon Oregon! Of her it may soon be said she is like groves of oak. The old foliage forms a dark back ground on which the new appears relieved and detached in all its freshness and brilliancy. It is Spring engrafted on Summer.

While we feel a warm and throbbing pulsation at the thought of the mighty progress Oregon will make, consequent upon this enterprise there is a matter which we feel in duty bound to caution all who are interested in the permanent prosperity of the State about, and that is what

we believe to be the aim and object of the Railroad company falsely pretending to be the Oregon Central Railroad Company, who have broken ground on the East side of the Willamette.

Not that we object to two roads, for we do not. But why should that company claim the old company's name if it has no ulterior motives. It is about twenty miles from Portland to Rock Island. The P. T. company are able to build a road there. Such a road once built, and owned by a navigation company on the Willamette, would be a complete monopoly of the river, and hence of immense value to the owners. It would also be of great value to East Portland, as it would be of like injury to Portland.

Now the P. T. company joining with them, the property owners of east Portland can enter upon this enterprise of a road from Portland to the head of Rock Island, borrow all the money they need for that purpose, and if they could avail themselves of United States and State aid, it would be of great advantage to them; nor would it matter whether they obtained it by supplanting another company of its rightful name or franchise.

Play your cards low down gentlemen if you undertake such a scheme, for the people are awakened to a sense of their true interests.

Where are we tending.

Are you opposed to negro suffrage, and yet acting with the radicals? If so, read this article and reconcile your professions and acts if possible.

The vote of the people residing in the District of Columbia was nearly unanimous against negro suffrage, yet Congress, by a party vote over the presidential veto passed a law enfranchising negroes, and placed the capital of a great, free nation under the control of vagabond negroes, who have the balance of power between the two parties.

When Nebraska applied for admission her constitution was returned to that Territory, requiring a clause, guaranteeing negro suffrage. Where, in the radical party, were the supporters of Douglas and his doctrine of popular sovereignty?

Colorado is required to go a step farther in obedience to congressional dictation, and make her negroes and their children voters for all time to come, by inserting a provision, that this clause shall be unalterable.

What logic can be adduced in favor of the foregoing acts of Congress but the clear, comprehensible proposition of Thad Stevens, to secure the perpetual ascendancy of the republican party?

The republican leaders now propose, by congressional enactment to force manhood suffrage on all the States, and the of speeches of Stevens and Sumner, in favor such an act, have received the unqualified approval of the representative radical papers.

Republicans legislatures in nearly every State have proposed to amend the State constitutions, but the people voted against negro suffrage.

The Democracy incorporated a resolution in their platform opposing negro suffrage. The republicans indorsed Congress.

Democrats voted as a unit against negro suffrage. Nine tenths of the republican party voted for negro suffrage and the recent municipal and State elections indicate that the one fourth are now voting and will in future vote with the Democracy on all questions.

Our opponents try to palliate the reconstruction acts with the sugar coated idea, that these States can alter this part of their constitution after their admission.

To know how utterly false this assertion is, read the Alabama and Arkansas Constitutions, framed under these acts.—They provide that each person who is entitled to vote on the adoption of their respective constitutions, may be compelled to swear that they will never attempt to amend that clause in the State constitution.

The Alabama constitution, rejected by the people, is to be given them as a provisional government, until they adopt it as their State law. The House has already passed the bill, and what little of the old Constitution, "is left sticking in their throats" to use the elegant language of the chairman of the reconstruction committee will not long delay its passage.

What has voting to do with social equality say republicans, when they can not longer evade the issue of suffrage. We shall present two propositions which will answer this question.

In South Carolina the negroes have a majority of votes, and will elect negro Governor, Congressmen and Legislature. Who will deny that the governors of State are not equal, socially to the governed? Such a proposition would be preposterous.

The acts of Congress enfranchising every negro in the ten unrepresented States and disfranchising a large portion of the white population, give to the negro in those States, a majority of one hundred thousand voters. What disloyal acts have the hardy pioneers in our territories committed, that with one sweeping, startling act they should be subjected to this blighting scourge.

In loyal Washington Territory, the parties are nearly equally divided; and it has been asserted that the negro vote elected the radical candidate to Congress.

China would not miss one hundred thousand, from her three hundred and sixty millions, and this, with manhood suffrage, would give China officers in every department of our State and Territorial governments on the Pacific.

This is no improbability. There are now ten thousand Chinamen on this coast who, uniting their vote with either party can elect men, who will give them social, as well as political equality.

Accomplices in crime are legal witnesses against each other in a law court. Butler and Bingham are two of the most conspirators in the impeachment farce. But they disagreed about the preliminaries, and Bingham, rising the Fort Fisher affair proved Butler a coward, and referred to New Orleans and his public notoriety as a spoon thief. At this Old Ben was very indignant and retorted savagely, that if all that was true, he was not guilty of the blood of an innocent woman.

History, in its annals will doubtless corroborate each of their statements, and write Butler a coward and thief, while on one of its darkest pages, Bingham and Jeffries will fill like characters as judicial murderers.

In Salem, there are two radical editors who apply every opprobrious epithet that their vindictive natures can suggest to each other:

If we should judge by the reputation each enjoys with those who know them best, both are receiving their just deserts, but it would be an infliction on any other less corrupt party, to be compelled to read their shabby slang.

CONCERNING THE RAILROAD. By request of the President of the Oregon Central Railroad Co., west side we publish the following statement, which is in response to an item in yesterday morning's Oregonian, to the effect that a suit had been commenced by the Company, east side against the Company west side:

"The directors of the east side company have not commenced any action against the west side company for any purpose, but the President of the east side company has instituted an action in the name of the State in equity, by what authority certain persons connected with the O. C. R. Co. exercise the powers of a corporation. A similar action was commenced last December against a gentleman connected with the east side company. The suit against the west side company was commenced more than a week ago, and immediately after its commencement the attorneys of the west side company proposed to the east side to file papers at once and settle the questions involved before the Judge at Chambers, without delay, and the proposition was declined by the east side attorneys. While Mr. Flint was in the city an officer of the west side company agreed to submit all questions in dispute to arbitrators, or to the court for immediate settlement and the east side company declined the proposition, but met it with the suit first noticed above, when they now decline to try. The west side company stands ready at any and all times to have its organization or its rights of the name—Oregon Central Railroad Company,—treated in courts without delay, by a hearing and requested a speedy trial and settlement of the matter."