

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

What our Victory Demonstrates.

- I. The Union has not been dissolved by the rebellion. 2. The States that have ever composed this Union are now in the Union and are entitled to representation. 3. The effort on part of the radicals to kill the States, expell them from the Union, reduce them to Territories and govern them by Military Despotism is condemned. 4. The unconstitutional acts of Congress are rebuked. 5. Negro suffrage by congressional usurpation is condemned. 6. The Corruptions of Congress, the lavish squandering of the public mney—the large standing armies to oppress the people—the heavy taxations and yet the steady increase of the public debt—the taxation of the poor man because he is poor, and the exemption of the rich from taxation because he is rich. All these have received the just condemnation of the people. 7. The people of Oregon have declared against U. S. Grant, for President by an overwhelming majority. 8. Ogn. frowns upon the impeachers, and approves the national policy of Andrew Johnson. 9. The free people of Oregon, ever mindful of their liberty, and the manifold blessings of a free country have placed their feet upon the necks of the tyrants who are running the military despotisms of the South. What a noble triumph! A triumph of correct principles over centralization, tyranny and corruption. It is a victory as significant as it is valuable. Friends of a free government and the white race be of good cheer. Wherever the noble banner of the Democracy is unfurled to the breeze, it is greeted with hearty felt applause from the people, who recognize it as the banner of victory—glorious victory because it is the victory right in a combat with error. Thanks to the Union conservative men of Oregon, the people are rallying to the old flag. The skies are brightening East, West, North and soon will be in the South. The rainbow of peace and union spans the continent, and within a few months the whole firmament will glow as with the effulgence of perfect day.

DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENT.

That our readers may see, and keep ever present in their minds, for their edification and encouragement, if they are true Union men and patriots, we again publish the electoral vote of those States that have declared for the only union party, the Democracy.

The following States, we are sure to carry, and they have the electoral vote placed opposite each:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Electoral Votes. Includes Connecticut (6), New York (33), New Jersey (7), Pennsylvania (26), Delaware (3), Ohio (21), Indiana (13), Illinois (16), Kentucky (11), California (9), Oregon (3), Total (151).

If we give the remaining Northern States to the radicals, their vote will stand as follows:

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Electoral Votes. Includes Maine (7), Massachusetts (12), New Hampshire (8), Rhode Island (4), Vermont (5), Michigan (8), Wisconsin (8).

Table with 2 columns: State Name and Electoral Votes. Includes Iowa (8), Minnesota (4), Missouri (11), Nebraska (3), Kansas (3), Nevada (3), Tennessee (10), West Virginia (5), Total (99).

Thus we have a majority of fifty-two. Nor is it unsafe for us to count upon carrying ten, fifteen, or twenty votes from those States marked for the rumpies.

It is certain that if the people of the South are left to exercise the election franchise according to their own free will, we will receive almost, if not the entire seventy votes.

Should the votes of the South be counted, then, from the votes of States we have marked for the blackkeys, or from the South to be successful, we must get fifteen votes. While we have a great probability of getting them from the North, and thus save any squapping, yet this we know:

That nothing short of the bayonet can keep us from more than that number in the South. And it is very doubtful whether Stevens, Sumner & co. who are running Grant and Colfax, can, while Johnson, or any other good man is President, use sufficient force to keep us from the entire seventy votes; thus giving us, a clear majority of one hundred twenty two electoral votes.

Is it not safe to predict, that Grant will be worse beaten, than any man that ever ran for President, on the ticket of one of the prominent parties.

Stanton on the Stand.

POSSIBLE EXAMINATION, AND THE "STICKING" WITNESS STUCK.

Mr. Stanton called on the witness stand. Counsel for Pres.—Are you Secretary of War?

Stanton.—I am.

C.—By what authority do you hold your office?

S.—By appointment of President Lincoln, confirmed by the Senate Jan. 13th, 1862. I have a commission of that date.

C.—Admitting the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act when, by the terms of that act, did that commission expire?

S.—The 4th of April, 1865. That act provides that the Secretary of War (together with the rest of the Cabinet) shall hold his office during the term of the President by whom he was appointed, and one month after.

C.—Have you been appointed by President Johnson and confirmed by the Senate since that date?

S.—No.

C.—Admitting that President Johnson is only serving out President Lincoln's second term, were you appointed by President Lincoln and confirmed by the Senate between April 4th, 1865, and April 14th, the day of Mr. Lincoln's death?

S.—No.

C.—Can you show any warrant or commission for holding the office at the present time?

S.—No.

C.—Does not the Tenure-of-Office act expressly provide that nothing in said act shall be construed so as to prolong the term of office of any person beyond the term for which he was originally appointed and confirmed?

S.—Yes.

C.—You have, therefore, no authority for holding the office?

S.—No.

C.—Why do you persist in holding it?

S.—Because I am an obstinate mule, and Sumner told me to stick, and I stuck.

C.—Have you no other warrant for holding it?

S.—No.

C.—You may sit down.—[Examiner.]

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, June 16.—Prominent Democrats assert that the President will not make any Cabinet changes until the 4th of July convention has declared its principles. If Pendleton is nominated, appointments will be given exclusively to Democrats; but if Chase, then many must be tendered to the Republicans, who thereby could be induced to support him. There are also many who profess to believe Johnson will be nominated and claim that he will go into the convention with nearly all the Southern votes, and that many at the North who do not either like Pendleton or Chase, could be induced to support him. Certain it is that such a movement is on foot, and has been actively canvassed here.

—Ben. Butler says he "should despise the Ten Commandments, if they taught him to forgive Andy Johnson." Of course the wretch would hate the Ten Command's any how, because one of them says—"Thou shalt not steal."

THE RAILROAD.—While in Portland, the other day, we went out upon the Railroad line and found the work progressing rapidly. The most difficult part of the work in the valley is now being done, and when the company shall have completed the work across the Portland mountain, the road will progress more rapidly. The boys on the line are hale, hearty, and muscular men, and are well fed and cheerful and the impression is most favorable to a rapid progress of the work, upon witnessing the will with which they take hold of the matter.

We did not visit the china road, nor have we any desire to familiarize ourselves with the loathsome dens of the celestial rat-eaters, who are working the humbug machine of the imaginary A. J. Cook & Co.

While speaking of the railroad, we are pleased to announce that the County Court of Yamhill County have obligated the County, to pay the interest on seventy-five thousand dollars of the company's bonds, for twenty years, in consideration of the company's building certain bridges and transporting certain material etc. for the County.

Thus the Oregon Central Railroad, (we don't mean the bogus china company of the John Doe, alias A. J. Cook,) is progressing with reasonable rapidity, and in due time we shall have the iron horse snorting, as he dashes through Lane, Benton, Yamhill, Washington and Multnomah counties, bearing the rich harvest of the Pacific garden spot—the Willamette valley.

The negro not a black white man.

Professor Agassiz is among the greatest of authority in matters pertaining to national history and the physical sciences. Of the negro, he says:

I have pointed out over a hundred specific differences between the bone and the nervous system of the white man and the negro. Indeed, their frames are alike in no particular. There is not a bone in the negro's body which is relatively the same shape, size, articulation, or chemically of the same composition as that of the white man. The negro bones contain a far greater percentage of calcareous salt than those of the white man; even the negro's blood is chemically a very different fluid than that which courses in the veins of the white man. The whole physical organism of the negro differs quite as much from the white man's as it does from the chimpanzee, that is, in his bones, muscles and fibers. The chimpanzee has not much further to progress to become a negro than a negro has to become a white man. This fact science inexorably demonstrates. Climate has no more to do with the difference between the white man and the negro than it has between the horse and the ass, the eagle and the owl. Each is a distinct and separate creation. They were designed to fill different places in the system of nature. The negro is no more a negro by accident or misfortune than an owl is the sister of the eagle, or the ass is the brother of the horse. How stupendous, and yet how simple is the doctrine that the Almighty Maker of the universe has created inherent species of the lower animals to fill the different places and offices in the grand scenery of nature.

Taxes.

To-day we are taxed about ten times on all we have or get. The farmer is taxed upon his lands and horses. Then the United States government collectors demand a few dollars upon everything he sells. If he has a watch, or good horse and buggy, he is taxed again; The grain is taxed in the hands of the farmer. The purchaser has to pay for his right to sell as often as it changes hands. It is tax, tax and tax, all for the glorious privilege of being radicals—having a radical congress and a radical legislature. Who would not be a radical and pay ten taxes on all he eats, drinks and wears.

But then if you are a nice radical, you can put your money into bonds and get free from tax, and this is so nice. Rich men get gold from the government, but poor soldiers have to take greenbacks. This is another reason why soldiers ought all to be radicals. This radical party, if not checked, will make a slave of every poor white man. The people are beginning to have a realizing sense of their misery and of the impositions that have been so adroitly fastened upon them. If the radicals eight years ago had been honest enough to tell the people that if they got into power, they would impose taxes upon them as they have since done, the people would have crushed out radicalism in its infancy. They will crush it out as it is—but they have suffered from it a thousand times more than they should ever have submitted to. Radicalism and rascality are getting to be synonymous terms in the estimation of the great mass of the people.—[Burlington Argus.]

The New York Tribune says that the radicals "may be relied on to run the government." To run it into the ground, no doubt.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN LIBERTY.

Nearly thirty years ago Daniel Webster uttered these memorable words on the floor of the United States Senate: "If disastrous war sweeps our commerce from the ocean, another generation may renew it; if it exhaust our treasury, future industry may replenish it; if it desolate and lay waste our fields, still, under a new cultivation, they will grow green again, and ripen to future harvest. It were but a trifle, even if the walls of yonder Capitol were to crumble, if its lofty pillars should fall, and its gorgeous decorations be all covered with the dust of the valley. All these might be rebuilt. But who shall reconstruct the fabric of demolished government? Who shall rear again the well-proportioned column of Constitutional liberty? Who shall frame together the skillful architecture which unites National government with State rights, individual security and public prosperity? No, gentlemen? if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Partheon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitter tears, however will flow over them, than were ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American, Liberty.

ANDREW JACKSON.—Referring to the fact that General Grant has a sentinel on duty constantly at the door of his apartments, a correspondent of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph relates the following incident of Gen. Jackson's last visit to New Orleans:

"The fatigues of the day ended, the old hero repaired with many of the citizens, to apartments prepared for him in that magnificent structure, the St. Louis Hotel. The captain of an Irish company detailed a stalwart son of Erin as a sentinel, at the General's door. There he was walking his rounds, when the General descried him, and turning to Gen. Louis, asked:—

"What does this mean?"

"Only a sentinel at your door, General."

"I shall ever remember that look, and the exclamation, 'My God!' as he strode up to the sentinel with a manner which was the General's only:—

"My good man," said he, "what are you doing at my door, with a musket in your hands?"

"The captain placed me here as your guard, General."

"Am I not in the midst of the American people? Am I in danger from these? or is this intended as an honor to me? If so, I despise it!—Go home, Sir, and get your dinner, and turning to his guests, he continued, 'whenever an American citizen by his public conduct renders a public guard necessary to his protection, beware of that man!'"

A. J. COOK & Co.—That is the name of the contracting firm agreeing to build one hundred and fifty miles of Railroad on the other side of the river. They also contract to redeem all the ten cent stock taken. Now if it should turn out that there is no such man as A. J. Cook, is not the whole thing a swindle? The east side (china) Company has been appealed to through the public press to give the residence and responsibility of A. J. Cook, and they don't open their heads about it. The fact is apparent to every man of common observation, that A. J. Cook & Co. is a contrivance gotten up to swindle the people of Oregon. Look out for A. J. C. & Co.—the wild cat.—Signal

Grant bottled Butler up at Bermuda.

Hundreds, and now Butler is going to un cork Grant by getting a charge against Johnson in relation to his western trip which will fully bring out the evidence of Grant's drunkenness.

—Some papers are still wondering "whether the Senate will dare depose the President." That is like asking whether a mad dog will dare to bite. [Daybook.]

AN EARLY DEATH.—Seven weeks ago a journal called the Repudiator, devoted boldly to the policy of repudiating the National Debt, was established in St. Louis. Last week it was compelled, for want of subsistence, to give up the ghost. Dean, Pendleton, and other advocates of repudiation, draw a useful political lesson from this journalistic demise.—[Des Moines Register.]

What will you do with your Indiana and Ohio radical repudiates. We suppose their "souls will travel on."

PACIFIC BUSINESS COLLEGE. MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE. POST STREET. Between Montgomery & Kearney. SAN FRANCISCO.

The importance of a thorough and practical business training for those who contemplate entering the mercantile profession, is too well known to require much comment. Without such knowledge, the young merchant will become involved in many embarrassments which might otherwise be avoided. The youthful aspirant will find himself surrounded by inextricable difficulties, both in seeking a situation, and in the discharge of its duties after employment is obtained. To have received instruction at a mercantile college, endorsed by the leading merchants of the city, is more effective in winning the favor and confidence of a business firm, than all the letters of introduction which friends can give. The Pacific Business College maintains a reputation for thoroughness and systematic training, far surpassing that of any other similar institution on the Pacific coast. Most of the leading merchants of this city have employed graduates from this College, and bear testimony to the practical efficiency of the course here prescribed. The system of actual practice embraces all the varied operation of real business. A LADIES' DEPARTMENT has lately been added to this popular institute. This spirit of enterprise cannot fail to draw forth the well-wishes of the public.

Pacific Business College. Address for all information, VINSONHALER & DE LAGUNA. A CARD. We, the undersigned, merchants and business men of San Francisco, California, are at the present time, employing men who have completed the prescribed course of study at the Pacific Business College, and we take pleasure in stating that we have found them well posted in accountancy and the general principles of business, showing conclusively that they have been subject to a thorough drill in those important matters, by experienced and competent instructors. We cheerfully recommend the College as being in our opinion, an institution of intrinsic merit, and well worthy of the confidence and support of the community.

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Administrator's Notice. The undersigned having been duly appointed by the Hon. County Court of Yamhill County Oregon, Administrator of the Estate of L. F. Moffat, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, at my residence, at La Fayette, in said county, with the proper vouchers, within six months from this date. May 26 1868. JOHN BIRU, Administrator.

Administrators Notice. The undersigned having been duly appointed by the Hon. County Court of Yamhill County Oregon, administrator of the estate of John Monroe, late of said County deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, at the County Clerks office, at La Fayette, in said county, with the proper vouchers, within six months from this date. June the 15th 1868. L. C. FOREST, Administrator.

NOTICE. The undersigned having disposed of the Mc Minnville Mills and property in Yamhill County hereby gives notice to all who have open accounts or business of any kind to call immediately and settle up. R. C. Kinney.