

Our Future Prospects.

The New York Herald, while we frankly confess that it possesses but little political honesty, yet it is one of the most reliable and discerning papers in the country in relation to the future prospects of parties. It appears to keep well posted, and may always be found with the popular sentiment. In a recent number of that paper, it speaks in the following plain language as to the prospects of Democracy in the future:

The Democratic party stands to-day upon the verge of a glorious success in the future, the future party which is the possession of the Presidential office and the control of the national government in 1872. We say, "glorious," because it stands on the verge of success, because it has not the prize yet within its grasp, though all its opportunities would seem to place it within its grasp. It is still like an army in the enemy's country. It is surrounded by foes, who are to be found not only among the soreheads within its own circle, but in the ranks of the Republicans, who are watching every weak point in the daily action of the party, eager to take advantage of anything that may be used against it. Therefore, in a spirit not unfriendly, and looking to the general good of the party, we would, more generous, more American principles than the Republican party, which represents centralization of authority, concentration of wealth and unreplicable exclusiveness, we warn the triumphant Democracy of New York that they must not imperil their chances of success in the next quarter of a century at least. The prize, we have said, is almost within their grasp, but they must not go too far even in their own estimation. We give a friendly advice to all the leaders of the New York Democracy that they must not allow their future prospects to be a general national party to elude their grasp for the sake of small temporary advantages. The prize is in view. Let them secure it by cautious and wise action.

Another outrage.—The House of Representatives on the 15th inst. passed a bill to enforce the rights of citizens under the so-called 15th amendment. The bill provides for the appointment by the United States Circuit Judge, of two Supervisors of elections, for all towns over 2,000 inhabitants, and for a Chief Supervisor for each judicial District. It enables United States Marshals and Deputies to call to their aid bystanders, or posse comitatus, and provides that all elections of Representatives to Congress be held in the presence of the United States Marshal, and that the laws of the State be enforced. This infamous measure is intended to take from the States their rights to control their own elections. One by one the reserved rights of the States have been usurped by Congress, and solely for the purpose of keeping in power a corrupt and dishonest party, which has disregarded and trampled under foot every provision of the Constitution. By the passage of this bill it is sought to override and awe the will of the people at the next Presidential election. We have seen much confidence in the American people to even think for a moment that they are so lost to all the instincts of honor and manhood that they will tamely stand by and see the previous rights guaranteed to their keeping by the forefathers of the country ruthlessly torn from their hands without striking a blow. Sooner than forget these rights we would rather see the country engulfed in blood. The American people have in the past stood much, but it is said that even patience ceases to be a virtue at a certain period, and we mistake not that time has arrived. Let the Radicals beware how they tamper with the rights of the people. Slaves they are not and never will be.—H. W. Statesman.

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The second time.—Our readers will remember that some time ago we noticed the fact that Sheriff Jackson, of Trinity, California, was arrested on an indictment found against him by the U. S. grand jury, for collecting Chinese taxes in accordance with the State law, which is held to be in conflict with the fifteenth amendment. He was acquitted on some defect in the indictment. He has again been indicted and placed on trial. The Examiner speaking of this arrest says: "He has been guilty of no offense, while those who prosecute him are engaged in carrying out one of the blackest crimes which men can commit. They are guilty of treason against the Government of the Fathers. They are seeking to overthrow the Union which, for upwards of seventy years, brought us prosperity and security. The act of Congress, under which the Federal assessors seek to strike down State legislation, is wholly unauthorized. It is a flagrant usurpation of power. It opens the doors to absolute despotism on the part of Congress. As a matter of course, it enables that body to embark in any species of legislation it may see proper. It is an entire negation of any rights in the States, save such as are exercised permissively of the General Government. It Congress can nullify this Foreign Miners' License Law, they can nullify any other State law. If they can exempt the Chinese from taxation, they can exempt the millionaires from the payment of duties. It is a virtual usurpation of power—they can exempt any other persons."

The China Trade.—The S. F. Examiner speaking of the China trade, says: "The best commentary on that is the fact that our subsidized line of steamers, consisting of first-class vessels, has been in operation for upwards of two years, making regular monthly trips between this port and Shanghai, touching each way at Japan, and are losing money on every trip. The steamer that left here for the first instant carried out some seventeen passengers and about one-half ton of freight. We show the Chinese free ingress to gather up and carry off our precious metals but get absolutely nothing valuable in return. And yet the 4th bar a great deal about additional subsidies to increase the service, when the steamers now plying can't get business to the extent of one-fourth their capacity."

The Forty Second Congress.—The Democracy have 93 members in the 42d Congress as the roll stood at the opening of the session, out of 227, giving the Republicans a majority of 35. Since that, New Hampshire has elected three more Democrats; California will add three more, also Connecticut three and Texas three, making a total of 105; giving the Radicals the two to be elected to fill the one from Connecticut, the House will stand 135 Democrats and 138 Radicals and Conservatives. In the 41st Congress the Democrats had only 65 members.

Reformation.—Indiana is about to reform her divorce laws, says an exchange, and a bill passed the State Senate a few days ago, by a nearly unanimous vote, abolishing the lax liberality which has heretofore prevailed in that State, especially under Radical rule. The new statute is to provide that no divorce will be granted for acts committed in any other State, unless by the laws thereof such acts were bona fide divorce; and then only after a bona fide residence of three years in Indiana of the petitioner. Where he acts were committed in Indiana, one year's residence suffices, but it must be bona fide, and in the county where the suit is brought. The enumerated causes of divorce are similar to those in the District of Columbia, and it is expressly provided that, except for adultery and conviction of infamous crime, no divorce shall be granted until three years after marriage. The bill seeks also to exclude divorces where the defendant has never, since the marriage, been a resident of Indiana, unless personal notice has been served upon him of the petition. If once a resident, and the present residence is unknown to the petitioner, constructive notice may be given by newspaper publication for three weeks, etc. In all cases, however, where the defendant's residence is known, personal service upon him or her is requisite.

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Telegraphic Clippings.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—In the House, Wheeler offered a resolution that, the Senate, the House concurring, close the prison session on the 20th instant at 12 o'clock noon. Agreed to by ayes, 117; noes, 76.

In the House, Peters offered a resolution providing for a committee to investigate the whole of the prisoners' general outrages, with power to send for witnesses, and to report the result of their investigation to the House. The committee are to be paid out of the contingent fund. The resolution passed.

CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—The Democrats are jubilant and are parading in front of the State House. The Republicans elected Senators in the Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Districts; the Democrats carried the other seven districts. The election of the Democrats is a triumph for the party.

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—The Legislature elected J. W. Johnston, Conservator of the Penitentiary, and J. M. W. Johnston, Conservator of the State Prison.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The letter of Captain Temple, published yesterday morning, revealing that President Grant had ordered the Navy to protect the Haytian Government, is confirmed by the official correspondence, which is also published this morning. This correspondence shows that the Haytian Government and Minister Bassett had also notified the Haytian Government of the order of the Executive.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Tribune has a number of articles from the New Hampshire, yesterday, seem to have lost the Governor, all Congressmen, the Council, and probably the Senate, while the House is only claimed for the Democrats. The Tribune says that the Democrats have a majority of 150 in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Commission of Internal Revenue states that Supervisors for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi report that in many sections of their States a reign of terror exists, and it is totally impossible to enforce the revenue laws. In some cases Internal Revenue Officers have been captured and held for ransom.

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The Government, following up the proclamation of President Thiers, at midnight on Friday night sent detachments of troops and gendarmes to occupy positions of the insurgents at Montmartre. A considerable number of canons were removed, and the gendarmes made 120 prisoners. In the morning the National Guards of Belleville and Montmartre, with many unarmed soldiers of the line, arrived and released the prisoners. General Vinoy was in command of the Government forces, had posted a cordon of troops around the hill of Montmartre, and posted mitrailleurs at the approaches, and prevented all persons from ascending the hill. The batteries of mitrailleurs were soon surrounded by angry groups who demanded to know why the authorities had thus treated the people, and it was their intention to massacre them. Some general fraternization commenced, and the people were allowed to draw the mitrailleurs aside and ascend the heights. Soldiers on the summit fringed with bayonets, and were girding canons which were still in their possession. As fresh troops arrived the people shouted "reverse arms!" and the order was obeyed.

At 10 o'clock the Nationals held the ground again, and prevented all unarmed people from going up the hill. At the same time a serious conflict took place in some hour of the Regalle. Some artillerymen and chasseurs were surrounded by the angry mob. An officer of the chasseurs, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre, and was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A melee followed. An artilleryman and two Nationals were wounded. Fighting soon ceased; the soldiers of the National Guard mingled with the crowd, distributing among them their cartridges and chapeaux. The artillerymen suffered the people to remove two mitrailleurs from the summit of the hill. The National Guard, fully organized, marched into Montmartre shouting "Vive la Republique!" The district was then wholly in the power of the Nationals, the soldiers having deserted. The purpose of the insurgents is still indubitable. The main object just now is resistance to the Government. Crowds in Montmartre and Belleville are unanimous in their clamor against the Assembly at Bordeaux, and demand its immediate dissolution and the election of a new body, which shall sit in the palace of the Legislative Assembly.

PARIS, March 19.—The journals this morning confirm the report of the execution of Gen. Lecompte and Clemeat Thomas. After their capture, they were taken to the prison of St. Pierre. Montmartre, where the revolutionary committee held their sittings, and after a brief trial were condemned to death, taken out and shot.

The Nationals have placarded two proclamations. The first says the French people have awaited calmly until an attempt was made to touch the Republic. The second says that the National Guard will defend the Republic, but only against the Government. The people of Paris are convoked for communes signed by the Central Committee, National Guard and the National Guard to restore order on the right bank of the Seine.

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The Central Committee published in an official journal, to-day, a manifesto headed "Official Journal, Republican Confederation," which says the original 215 battalions of the Nationals repudiate disturbances. The Government of Paris attempted to impose on it a commander, and attempted at night to disarm us. It re-moves capital, and intamously seeks to besmear our honor with bloody filth. The Nationals participated in no crime. The proclamation it appeals to the Departments and invites quick adhesion and respect to the Republic, to justice and to truth. Complete political amnesty is promised. The Congress are abolished. The Committee repudiates participation in the execution of Generals Lecompte and Thomas.

PARIS, March 21.—A Times special says many were shot without trial Sunday. The Nationals threaten to shoot Tilers, Vinoy and Aurelie if captured. There is a strong feeling against the insurgents among the respectable inhabitants. The Red Cross Committee is alarmed, and seeks the mediation of the Mayors for the appointment of Admiral Sauret to command the Nationals.

VERSAILLES, March 21.—20,000 troops in the neighborhood. The Chamber of Assembly, resolved to appoint a committee to consider the state of France and putting the Departments of Seine and Oise in a state of siege.

VERSAILLES, March 20.—In the Assembly, Mountain was absent. A committee was ordered to report measures for dealing with Paris. The Assembly has a resolution, proposed by Picard, proposes an urgent state of siege of Seine and Oise. A dispatch from Versailles says the trade people are discontented.

PARIS, March 20.—The Diet of the Government was attacked for not interfering in the peace preliminary, and in favor of France, and Russia's double game. He said that care for the real interests of monarchy prevented it. We could only follow a war policy; if its existence was menaced, then it would develop its resources.

MADRID, March 20.—Espana contradicts the story of the effort to sail Cuba and Porto Rico to the United States. A few madmen in the interior of Paris are to one o'clock p. m. The city was tranquil.

A placard signed by the Mayors whose signatures were appended to the manifesto of the assembly, citizens that the Assembly at Versailles has voted an urgent proposal for the election of a Municipal Council, and hope that the National Guard will defend the Republic until a final decision of the Assembly is rendered.

The Versailles Assembly approved the proclamation condemning the attempt of a few madmen to invade France in run and dishonor the whole country. It appeals to troops and citizens to rally and save the noble Republic. The Assembly declared in favor of the Republic, and giving the decree suppressing councils. Picard announced that all functionaries in the Departments offered to the Assembly armed support. The Government will present, on Wednesday, a bill for the election of Municipalities.

VERSAILLES, March 22.—All chiefs of battalions of the Nationals, second arrondissement, have signed a manifesto joining the Department of Mayors of Paris in the determination to defend the Republic's tranquility against any one who also the organization of special protection for the National Guard, and to prevent all movements in other arrondissements.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—It is somewhat remarkable what a faculty the Radical Administration has of claiming a reduction in the national expenditures each year. They never think of mentioning the fact that each succeeding Congress has to pay a deficiency bill. This deficiency bill this year amounts to only \$13,000,000. The Freedman's Bureau takes only \$100,000 of this, which is pretty well. If the Radicals could always get within \$100,000 of what this "Bureau" costs the people perhaps we had ought to be satisfied until the Democrats can abolish it altogether.

On the 21st inst., the Senate confirmed Gen. McKinney as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory; N. Comynor, Indian Agent, Umattila Reservation; John Sims, Indian Agent, Warm Springs Reservation, and Joel Palmer, Indian Agent at Siletz.

Governor Butler, of Nebraska, and a radical of the worst type, is about to be impeached for stealing several thousand dollars from the state treasury. The Butler family seems to be in ill luck. What, with Ben, Roderick, Ransom, Butler, and the Nebraska governor, things don't look very bright.

ADVANCED.—The subscription price of the Weekly Mercury has been increased to \$3 per annum. It is cheap enough at this price.

CHIEF PROSPECTS IN POLK COUNTY.—The Dallas Prospector of Saturday says: "The weather for the past week has been so rainy that the best prospect for business in any line. There has been considerable plowing done the past winter, and farmers are now anxiously waiting for a change of weather more favorable for seeding. There will be more seeding than common does this spring, if the rains do not continue too late."

The New Haven Palladium thinks the proposition from a Southern editor that Raphael Semmes be appointed to serve on the Alabama Claims Commission the "coolest piece of impudence" it has lately met.

BE WISE TO-DAY.—Tis madness to neglect a cough or cold. Consumption may be cured at an early stage, cured by using Wild Cherry cough the latter disease, yet the former disappear at once under its influence.

Undertakers grow rich and grave yards reek with the moulding bones of those who prematurely fall as victims to that fatal disease, Consumption. The late disease are but the children of the former. Dr. Sear's Catarrh Remedy, which is the result of the two latter diseases, nothing but Dr. Sear's Catarrh Remedy, or Golden Medical Discovery. Both remedies are sold by druggists, or Dr. Sear's Catarrh Remedy may be obtained by sending sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Ltd., N. Y.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, REAL ESTATE DEALER. Office, No. 64 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON. REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS, WHOLE BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also IMPROVED FARMS and valuable unimproved LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE. REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Co-partners, in this CITY and throughout the STATES, and TERMS made to suit. Also, the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED. LOANS NEGOTIATED, and CLAIMS of ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted. AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS of Oregon, receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address. Feb. 3, 1871. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, PORTLAND, OREGON. GEO. L. CURRY, DEALER IN REAL ESTATE AND OTHER INVESTMENTS. Commissioner Selecting Swamp and Overflowed Lands. Valuable lands sold and purchasers obtained for all kinds of landed property. Valuable securities transferred in exchange for cash. Loans negotiated on property, and title examined and determined. OFFICE—No. 14 Carter's Building, corner of Alder and Front streets. Feb. 3, 1871. WILLIAM LODGE No. 15-1, O. G. T. Meets on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. S. E. corner of W. and Fifth streets, at 7 o'clock. Visiting members are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T. Melanah Lodge No. 1, I. A. F. and A. M.—Holds its regular communications on the First and Third Saturdays of each month, at 7 o'clock, at the 20th of March, and 7 o'clock on the 20th of May, to the 10th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. Dec. 25, 1870. By order of W. M. Rebecca Degree Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. Meets on Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main st. g. Members of the Degree are invited to attend. By order of N. G. Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main st. g. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order of N. G. CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, sore lips, dryness of the skin, Ac., cured at once by Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine. It keeps the skin soft in all weather. See that you get Hegeman's Camphor Ice, which is only 25 cents. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, New York. dec31-17 MARRIAGE GUIDE. EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR. A private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by W. M. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents. Address Dr. W. M. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street above Fourth, Philadelphia. Nov. 25m.