

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

TOWN AND COUNTY MATTERS.

Holiday Mischance.—For beautiful presents for ladies, see the beautiful articles for gentlemen, go to the stores of J. Norcross, J. F. Schuchert & Co., L. Starnbach, Levy Bros. & Co., Kohn Bros., Silver & Markham, Kohn & Hise, and H. Chasick. They have just the things to suit the occasion. The splendid photographs go to Parke & Thompson.

Go Quick.—If you want charming gifts for the "Little Folks," pretty toys, beautiful presents, for holiday presentation, go to Freedland & Seitelner's store. They have a splendid assortment.

Don't Fail.—By all means attend Mrs. Duntway's School Exhibition at the Court House next Thursday evening. The object is most praiseworthy—encourage well doing by attending.

Observe.—A "Merry Christmas" to all our patrons, friends and readers, with "many returns of the day."

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE

The following communication, written by a sterling and active prominent Democrat of Seio, pretty well represents the views of the Democracy of the whole State. We cheerfully give it a place in our columns:

Seio, December, 11th, 1865.

EDITOR STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRAT:

There appears to be an effort on the part of some Democrats to lead the Democratic party into the support of Mr. Johnson's Administration. We claim to be a humble member of that party, and we cannot see how we can make a consistent record, and support the present Administration. In the first place, Mr. Johnson was elected on a platform of principle directly in opposition to the platform of the Democratic party, and we have not been able to see wherein he has deviated from the platform on which he was elected, therefore we cannot see the consistency of Democrats supporting his policy. If the Democratic party is founded on the principles of our government, and was formed by the founders and preservers of our institutions, let us preserve it in its purity, and perpetuate the principles of our illustrious ancestors to future generations. But if the party is composed of office-seekers and demagogues, who are willing to support the measures of any person who may have the power to confer some lucrative offices, regardless of the welfare of the nation, or the perpetuity of our present form of government; if corruption has seized the vitals of the party, and there is not enough true genuine devotion to principles left in it to throw off this corrupting influence, then we would propose to change the name of the party from Democratic to Sycophantic, in order not to disgrace a party name, that has become almost sacred. We, however, may not be posted in the principles of the government, which the founders of the Democratic party designed to perpetuate; but in our limited investigations, we have not been able to see where, or when, they favored the trying and hanging of women and men by military courts; the arresting and confining of American citizens for expressing their sentiments; the setting aside of elections, because the people refuse to elect persons holding to certain principles which they abhor; compelling States to alter their Constitutions before they are allowed to send their representatives to Congress, or even to elect their State officers. The suppression of newspapers, and the suspension of civil courts, and many other acts which are perpetrated by Mr. Johnson, we think, are inconsistent with the good old days when the principles of the government on which the Democratic party is founded, were maintained and practiced, by those who were in authority. We would be glad if Mr. Johnson would pursue a course that we could endorse without sacrificing our principles, but if his future is to be conspired with his past course, we cannot see how a Democrat can support him and maintain his integrity.

Truly Yours, WHITE MAN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

DATES TO DECEMBER 19.

Washington, Dec. 11.—In the House Blair introduced a resolution reimbursing the loyal States for the money advanced and debts contracted for the preservation of the Union.

Elliott introduced a joint resolution which was referred to a select committee, defining positions of States recently in relation, and position of Congress in relation, to them.

Schenck introduced a joint resolution declaring against the attempt to establish a Hierarchy in Mexico, and requesting the President to take such steps as will vindicate American policy and protect her honor and interests. Referred to committee on Foreign Affairs.

Jenkins introduced a bill re-establishing uniform system of bankruptcy procedure, and a special committee.

Vanborn introduced a resolution instructing committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what measures and means have been taken on the part of the United States to restore to Mexico the free and unrestricted right to a Republican Government. Laid over.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered a bill to enforce the constitutional amendment by punishing any attempt to control the services of any persons contrary to the provisions by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court. It shall be no defense that claim is sanctioned by State law. It annuls the State law in conflict with it.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, so as to make voters, instead of population, the basis of representation in Congress.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Anthony called up a series of resolutions of Mr. Stephens for the appointment of a committee on the subject of the late rebellious States, and moved to amend, so as to make it a concurrent instead of a joint resolution, also by omitting the last clause, which provides that until the report of said committee, no member from the rebellious States shall be received in either House. Anthony said the resolution, as it came from the other House, was in contravention of the constitutional provisions, making each House the judge of the qualifications of its own members. The resolutions, as amended by Anthony, were adopted.

Washington, Dec. 13.—In the House Schenck offered a joint resolution providing the President not to master out the officers of the reserve corps until action can be taken by Congress. Passed.

A joint resolution appointing a committee of three to ascertain the status of the several States was received from the Senate and passed.

Farrar offered a resolution that the rebels should not be granted citizenship while they refused suffrage to the negro. Senate committee on the District of Columbia passed a resolution declaring that universal suffrage shall be established in the District.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Mr. Grimes presented a petition of Vice Admiral Farragut and 1,100 other naval officers asking increase of pay; referred to the committee on naval affairs.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to inquire into the manner in which American vessels transferred during the rebellion to British owners are now being refurnished with American registers, and if this is not according to law, what legislation is necessary to prevent it. Adopted.

A resolution for the expenditure of one million dollars for the support of the destitute Indians passed.

Wilson offered a bill to grant a million acres of public land for the benefit of public schools in the District of Columbia, referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Nye presented a bill to adjust the boundary lines between California, Arizona and Utah which was referred to the committee on territories.

Mr. Brown presented a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Roads.

Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill in relation to the qualification of jurors and the writs of error in certain cases, which provides that no person shall be held incompetent to act as grand juror by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion upon a matter in question founded upon public rumor, statements of public journals or the common history of the times, provided he be otherwise competent, and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that notwithstanding such an opinion he can and will act impartially. Further provides that in trials for public offenses against the United States no person shall be held incompetent to act as juror on account of having formed an opinion as above founded upon like information, if otherwise competent and impartial.

Foot presented the following, which was adopted: The Joint Committee appointed to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper to express the deep sensibility of the Nation on the event of the decease of the late President Lincoln, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and in the result of their deliberations report the following resolutions and recommended their adoption:

Resolved, That the melancholy event which has just occurred, the death of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, having occurred during the recess of Congress and the two Houses, and desiring to manifest their sensibility on the occasion of that public bereavement, therefore be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that the two Houses of Congress will assemble in the House of Representatives on Monday, the 17th of February next, that being his anniversary birth-day, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled, an address upon the life and character of Abraham Lincoln be pronounced by the Hon. E. M. Stanton and the President of the Senate, pro tem, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, be requested to invite the President of the United States, the heads of the several departments, judges of the Supreme Court and representatives of Foreign Governments near this Government, and such officers of the Army and Navy as have received the thanks of Congress who may then be

at the seat of Government to be present on the occasion; and he it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Lincoln and assure her of the profound sympathy and deep personal affliction and of their sincere condolence for the late National bereavement.

Trumbull introduced a bill in relation to the Court of Claims, repealing the fourth section of the act of March 2d, 1863, amending the act to establish a Court of Claims, and allowing appeal to be taken in all cases mentioned in the fifth section of that act any time within ninety days after the passage of this bill, except in cases where amounts found due by said court have been paid at the Treasury. Bill referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Henderson introduced a bill concerning the judicial courts of the United States giving to District Courts of the United States original cognizance of all suits now originally cognizable by Circuit Courts of the United States, and allowing all suits by appeal and writs of error now pending in Circuit Courts to be certified to the courts established by this act; also provides that hereafter there shall be no such judicial District; only one Circuit Court of the United States, the Judge of which shall be Justice of the Supreme Court assigned to that Circuit, and District Judge of the Circuit. Bill referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Peck of Iowa, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, that no State recently in rebellion ought to be entitled to any representation until such State shall by its Legislature or proper authorities adopt the amendment of the Constitution, regarding the payment of the public debt of the United States and repudiating the rebel debt.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of Mr. Johnson, a member elect from Arkansas. Referred to the select committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, introduced a bill repealing the act furnishing bounties. Referred to the committee on Commerce.

The House tabled Thornton's resolution declaring that the elective franchise exclusively belongs to the regulation of the States.

Mr. Baker, of Illinois, offered a resolution declaring against the class rule, aristocracy and privilege party, and asserting the duty of securing the largest attainable liberty to all persons, irrespective of race or color. Referred to the select committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Morton, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was referred to the President, which has not yet been brought to trial for treason.

Mr. Orin, of Indiana, moved that the President be called on to inform the House, or furnish the House with any information as to the application of the so-called Mexican Empire to obtain recognition from the United States.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution for the suitable observance of the 12th of February, on account of the death of President Lincoln.

The House passed a bill appropriating \$25,000, being a year's salary of President Lincoln.

Wilson, of Iowa, reported a bill extending the right of suffrage to colored citizens in the District of Columbia, which was made the special order for January.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, made a speech on reconstruction, arguing that the late rebellious States must come back into the Union as new States, or remain as conquered provinces. The whole subject was in the hands of Congress.

There are indications that Congress will revoke the city charter of Washington, to make the District of Columbia a Territory, with a delegate in the House.

Washington, Dec. 18.—An important bill will also be introduced into the Senate, providing for mustering out all officers of the Regular and Volunteer army, save certain scientific bodies, and filling up the organizations of infantry, cavalry and artillery to be raised under the proposed increase of the army, from those of the Volunteers, Veteran Reserves and Regular troops who have distinguished themselves in the late war by bravery and meritorious conduct, and who are found competent for official positions upon examination before a board of officers, to be composed of officers equally selected, or near as may be, from the Regular and Volunteer service.

The following is the Constitutional Amendment introduced in the House by Jenks, of Rhode Island:

Sec. 1. In all elections of President and Vice President, ballots shall be cast directly for the persons to fill said offices, and the person having the highest number of votes for each office, shall be declared elected to said office.

Sec. 2. In the election of President and Vice President and members of the House of Representatives, the following described persons shall have the right to vote, to-wit: Male colored citizens of the United States aged 21 years, not under conviction for any infamous crime, who can read, and shall have resided for one year in the State, and for six months in the district in which they shall offer to vote.

Sec. 3d. Congress shall have power to pass laws providing for the regulation of ascertaining qualifications for and the time and manner of conducting such elections and for preventing frauds therein, and declaring their result.

In the House a resolution providing that the test oath should have effect and be required in all the departments of the public service was offered. Motion to lay on the table disagreed, to yeas 36, nays 126.

Stillwell offered a resolution and resolution that the war was over and the rebellion crushed; that the representatives of the people who have been in the rebellion and who have submitted to the laws; adopted a Republican form of Government; repealed the ordinance of secession; passed the Constitutional amendment; repudiated the rebel debt and passed laws protecting the freedmen, should be received as members of the 38th Congress, when they shall take the test oath. Referred to Committee on Reconstruction.

A resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish a statement showing the number of men furnished by each State since the 1st of April, 1861, number of three

months' men and number credited to each State.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported a bill from the Judiciary Committee, extending the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, which enacts that in all laws prescribing the qualification of electors in the District of Columbia, the word white be and the same is hereby stricken out, and after the passage of this act, no person shall be disqualified from voting on account of color. All acts of Congress and all laws of Maryland in force in this District and all ordinances of the corporations of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with it, are hereby repealed and annulled.

Mr. Eldridge objected to the bill being reported.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the House suspended the rules for the purpose and it was made the special order for the 10th January next.

Allen, of Mass., offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of the contraction of the currency with a view to an early resumption of specie payment, and that the business of the country will permit. We hereby pledge co-operative action that it may be as speedy as possible. Resolution passed yeas 144, nays 6.

Baily introduced a bill to enable loyal citizens in those States whose Constitutions were overthrown or subverted by the rebellion to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to resuming that relation to the Government. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A resolution passed the House yesterday, calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any information in the possession of the Executive Department regarding steps taken at any time by the so-called Empire of Mexico or any European Power, to obtain from our Government a recognition of the so-called Empire, and also what correspondence or action has been taken in the premises by the Government.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, introduced a bill repealing a report from that body, proposing appropriate action, consequent upon the death of President Lincoln. The report was unanimously concurred in.

Washburn, of Illinois, from the Committee appointed to take action on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln, reported an appropriation of \$25,000, less than any amount that may have been paid to Mr. Lincoln or representatives on account of his salary. The bill was passed last night.

Proceedings in Congress.

We have not space to give the last dispatches, by this morning's Oregonian, and can furnish only a brief synopsis, as follows:

In the Senate, Dec. 19th, a special message was received from the President, endorsing the reports of Gen. Grant and Carl Schurz, in regard to the condition and feelings of the people of the Southern States. The President urges the necessity of a restoration of national unity and harmony, and refers to the report of Gen. Grant to show that the Southern States accept the issues forced upon them by the war. Senator Sumner denounced the message as a whitewashing paper. Doolittle and Dixon opposed Sumner's view and favored the message.

In the House a bill was introduced for the abolition of polygamy, but no action taken upon it. A joint resolution was reported proposing an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the payment of the rebel debt. The Judiciary Committee have agreed to soon report an amendment to the Constitution providing that the number of voters shall be the basis of Congressional representation.

A general bankrupt bill is agreed upon, to be soon presented.

What cheer house.—What Woodward's famous public house of this name is in San Francisco. Mr. O'Connor's What Cheer House is in Portland. The building is new, the furniture and bedding and appointments are all new, and in the plan of the house and the character of its furnishings, the latest improvements in hotel architecture, appointments and adornment have been adopted. Mr. O'Connor personally superintends the house, so as to assure his numerous guests, transient as well as regular, the utmost ease, comfort and plenty. It is just the kind of hotel that most of our Valley people desire to stop at when on a visit to Portland, and certainly they cannot find a house better adapted to their wishes. Read the advertisement.

EXTRAORDINARY TIME.—The gelding Capt. McGowan, owned in Boston, in a match against time, to trot twenty miles within one hour, performed the distance lately in the unprecedented time of 58:25—a minute and twelve seconds less time than that made several years ago by Trustee on Long Island. The horse was fresh at his twentieth mile, and second ready to go twenty miles more.

MENACE.—By advertisement in our column it will be seen that Dr. J. L. Coombs has established himself in Portland, for the purpose of giving treatment to chronic diseases, of every character. Dr. Coombs is well known in Benton county, and by many in various portions of this State, as an experienced practitioner in his profession. The attention of physicians in the interior, and of patients generally suffering from the class of diseases he proposes to give special care to, is invited to his circular in this paper.

FROM VICTORIA.—Intense cold weather lately at Victoria; the snow four or five inches deep, Fraser river frozen over, and business suspended. The British war ships (Sutlej) and Tribune had sailed for Valparaiso, in consequence of the war upon Chili by Spain.

There are romantic as well as matter-of-fact people in Chicago. A couple are to be married in the tunnel under Lake Michigan this week.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Democrats, and particularly the members directly interested, will observe by call of Mr. J. B. Stephens, President of the Democratic State Central Committee, that a meeting of that body will be held in Portland, on Monday, January 22, 1866, at 11 o'clock, morning.

Each county is entitled to two members, and in case of vacancy from any cause whatever, the County Committee of the vacancy county is authorized to appoint to fill such vacancy. It is hoped that a full representation will be had at the meeting.

OF EQUAL VALUE.—A leading commercial paper in New York asserts that fully one-third of all the legal tender notes in circulation are counterfeit. Well, suppose they are—what's the difference? Intrinsically, the notes made by some counterfeiting rascal who simply breaks a law in making them, are worth just as much as the notes made by Constitution breakers. If the pictures and coloring, and all that, are just as pretty on the spurious as on the genuine notes, what more need be required. In ten, say, perhaps, in less than five years, one will be worth just as much as the other for any purpose. No doubt the estimate of counterfeit notes is stated too low by the New York paper. Who can distinguish them unerringly? They are taken daily at all the Treasury offices and Departments, and not even the makers of the genuine notes in Washington can identify the good from the bad. It is but a new mode for increasing the public debt. Salmon Chase himself may have a private greenback factory in constant operation; and if so, every "loyal" bowler in the land would cry out "treason" against any Democrat who might decline to take the notes at par.

BARAN BROS.—Who has not heard of them? They are the celebrated Clothing Merchants of Portland, at whose extensive establishment on Front street full suits of garments can be at once readily fitted to the smallest brooch boy or the biggest man in the State; to the sturdy laboring man or the home "pink of fashion"—to all sorts of people in fact, and of every variety of fabrics, from the finest French and English broadcloths to the best domestic woolsens. But "Shoddy" cannot be found in their store—they won't buy or sell anything of the sort. They deal only in good or fine clothing, and their chief attraction is the wonderfully low prices at which they sell. Go to Baran Bros, if you are after clothes. Don't go anywhere else in Portland.

JOHN SMITH.—John (of Albany) wants a notice from us. We shall give you a mango above your Blackberry, John. Don't fret, John—at least don't sweat, John—for, for think of the roads, now, John; and, you know, John, that you are a great man, John. As your distinguished fellow-citizen from Shanghai might say, John—John Chinaman, we mean, John—you are great, John; big, John; "a better mackerel," big, John; nothing more, John. You know (we fear the word is wrongly spelled, John) a great deal about town, John, but know too little of your own, and too much of everybody's business, John. A paehyderma, John—even a rhinoceros, John—has finer feelings, John. Good day, John.

ASSAY OFFICE.—It is becoming of high importance to our Valley people that they should know where to find a first class Assaying establishment, at which ores, metals, minerals, &c., now found in the Santiam range, in the Cascades, and the mountain spurs all along the eastern border of the Valley, can be accurately and faithfully assayed. The old established Assay office of E. W. Tracy & Co., in Portland, is the best in Oregon, and its high reputation has been honestly gained by the skillful, scientific, and very correct assays there made for two or three years, which have stood the critical test of the Mint and the eminent assayers established in San Francisco. See their advertisement.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—Archbishop Connolly, of Nova Scotia, recently visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault Recollet, Montreal, and while there took particular notice of Miss Maggie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and made her a very valuable present when he left.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—To dealers or persons in the interior anywhere, who wish to purchase the choicest qualities of French, German, Spanish, Island, or Native Wines, of the finest Brandy, Whiskies, and Rums, of the best Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters and Essences, we commend A. G. Bradford of Portland. Mr. Bradford's stock is superior in quantity and quality to that of any other house in Oregon, and he is careful to exactly represent to his customers the grade or quality of whatever they purchase. Orders are filled just as if the customer bought in person. We refer readers to their advertisement.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPER.—A new Democratic journal is to be started at Lafayette, Yamhill county, by Messrs. J. H. Upton & W. J. Bowman, as Editors and Publishers, on Saturday, January 13th, 1866, to be published weekly. We wish it success.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Goldsmith Bros. of Portland, are the heaviest importers and dealers in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Ware, Military goods, Clocks, and articles of bijoutry, on this coast, outside of San Francisco. Persons desirous of purchasing anything in their line can find the best wares and surest bargains at their large establishment. They are in Portland what Bell, Tompkins & Black are in New York. Orders from the interior will be promptly and satisfactorily filled. Read their advertisement.

Latest Eastern News.

The dispatches by this morning's arrival are to the 19th inst. We condense the following:

Martial law prevails in portions of Georgia.

The French Minister at Washington has assured Mr. Seward that the French troops would be withdrawn from Mexico.

The Fenian Senate has reported in favor of Roberts for President over O'Mahony by a vote of 12 to 3.

Rumor says Secretary Stanton has tendered his resignation, and insists on its being accepted.

MARRIED:

At the residence of Mr. Daniel S. Stirling, in Lewis county, Ore., on the 17th of December, 1865, by Rev. John Powell, Joseph Meador, Esq., to Mrs. Isabella Parsons.

OBITUARY.

Died in Albany Dec. 22, 1865, Samuel C. Alexander, aged 49 years, 5 months and 3 days. The deceased was a native of Warren county, Tennessee. His father emigrated to Shelby county, Illinois, in 1824, from thence to Van Buren county, Iowa, and from that place the deceased emigrated to Oregon in 1852, with his brothers—

one of whom is Dr. Alexander of this city. Mr. Alexander settled in Corvallis, engaged in mercantile pursuits, and failed in business in 1862, but not retiring industry and indomitable energy he set to work to retrieve his broken fortune. At the age of 45 he was afflicted with a chronic disease of a complicated character, he was compelled to give up business early last July, and from that time until his death, had slowly and hopelessly wasted before the fatal disease. He died full of faith and hope in the blessed Redeemer. He was a courteous gentleman, a true friend, a generous and noble-hearted man, and his loss is mourned by a wide circle of loving friends, whose deep and warm sympathies are tenderly in sympathy with the bereaved wife and family. His funeral will take place under the direction of the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a worthy member, at 12 o'clock, M., Sunday, Dec. 24th, from his late residence.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

Mrs. DUKWAT respectfully informs the citizens of Albany and vicinity that she is making extensive preparation for a SCHOOL EXHIBITION, to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28th, at the Court House. No expense will be spared to make the entertainment well worthy of the patronage of an intelligent audience. The exercises will consist of Declarations, Essays, Dialogues, &c., &c., together with a large number of well selected, patriotic and parlor songs, with instrumental accompaniment upon the Piano and Guitar. Instrumental music will also be given before the evening closes. It is believed that the Exhibition will promote school interests, by awakening a desire upon the part of pupils, to excel in everything. The Albany School is in much need of a Cabinet Organ, Globes, Maps, &c., &c., for the use of the pupils. For the purpose of raising necessary funds to procure these articles, an admission fee of 50 cents for grown persons and 25 cents for children will be exacted. Persons of intelligence and public spirit are respectfully solicited and expected to attend. Doors open at six o'clock. Performance to commence at half past six. Albany, December 16, 1865.—2.

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

Every Physician located in the country or a small village, and engaged in the practice of his profession, has more or less frequently found the successful treatment of chronic diseases difficult, if not impossible, owing to the absence of many facilities which are within the reach of those residing in the cities and larger towns.

The undersigned has for the reason made arrangements for the treatment of this class of cases by which patients can have the benefit of all the appliances known to the profession.

Persons placed under his care will receive in addition to medical and surgical treatment, the benefit of Dr. Leighton Parker's method of treatment by fumigation; the use of many of the mineral and saline waters, both for bathing and general use; bathing in sea water, &c., when indicated; beside the ordinary general and local baths of water, heated air and vapor.

Physicians having under their care or knowing of persons afflicted by obstinate rheumatism, skin diseases, diseases of the urinary organs, &c., which have resisted ordinary treatment, will confer a great favor upon such persons, by calling their attention to the facilities here afforded.

For special information apply in person or by letter to, J. L. COOMBS, M. D., Portland, Oregon.

Consultation Rooms in Coe's Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co. Entrance from Stark-street.

J. LEVY, Portland. R. V. REICHENBERG, Albany.

NEW YORK STORE.

IN FOSTER'S TWO STORY BRICK, FIRST STREET, ALBANY.

WILL YOU LISTEN TO THE TRUTH! The Best Chances in the City! NO HUMBBUG!

IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT the House of LEVY BROS. & CO., Have decidedly the BEST STOCK OF GOODS, OF ALL KINDS, On hand, which they offer at such MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES, that they can't be purchased here, nor even in Portland, for the same figures that they are holding their splendid large stock at, of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps; Groceries; Carpets and Oil Cloths, Crockery, Paints, Oils, Glassware, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding that there is a great rise in the price of Staple Goods, We are determined, as usual, to give GOOD BARGAINS

And a good show to THE FARMERS TO LAY IN THEIR FALL SUPPLIES.

For which they take MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE IN EXCHANGE.

They can offer better inducements than any other House this side of Portland, having always a Partner watching the market, who does which opportunities slip, but seize them, in order that our House can sell

Cheaper than the Cheapest. Albany, August 28, 1865.

50 TONS OF SALT, FOR SALE cheap, by J. FLEISCHNER & CO.

THE HOTEL TO TRY IN PORTLAND!

NEW COLUMBIAN. Nos. 118, 120 and 122 Front, corner of Morrison Street.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL, having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of guests, the Proprietor would say to the Citizens of Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon, of the Upper Columbia and Idaho, and to the travelling public generally, that he is now ready to entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

AT PRICES TO SUIT. The New Columbian is an entirely new building, hard finished, rooms well ventilated and well furnished, and has capacity to especially accommodate Six Hundred Guests. The Dining Room is large and commodious, and has five sets of rooms with connecting doors, for families.

THE TABLE Will be furnished with the best Market goods, and the Proprietor is determined that no hotel in Portland shall excel his in the excellence, variety, and completeness of his table.

Hot, Cold and Shower Baths, For the benefit of the sick.

A Large Fire Proof Safe For the secure deposit of valuables belonging to Guests.

The Barriage of Guests conveyed to and from the Hotel without charge. House open all night.

TERMS: Board, per Week - \$5 Board and Lodging - \$7 to \$10 The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his Guests, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling public. Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

NO EARTHQUAKE!

THE LOWEST PRICES YET!

THE NEW STORE!

WITH ENTIRELY NEW GOODS!

BARGAINS OFFERED!

KOHN & BROTHER HAVING just established themselves in the NEW BRICK STORE, opposite the Daguerrian Gallery, on First street, IN ALBANY, OREGON.

Take pleasure in announcing to the public that they are now in receipt of the MOST EXTENSIVE, BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE Ever brought to this place, which they will sell as low as any other house. We ask particular attention to our stock of

DRY GOODS, All of the Latest Styles of Foulards, Dress Goods, French Merinos, DeLaines, Mohair, Poplins, English Merinos, Alpaca,

Silks, Muslins, Sheetings, Linens, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Flannels of all kinds, Prints—American, English and French, of every style.

A most elegant and complete assortment of LADIES' CLOTH, COATS, SAFFES, CIRCULARS, WALKING BASQUES, BASQUES,

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, HIBBONS, HATS, HATS AND BONNETS, CHILDREN AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, of every pattern and variety.

GENTS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, Of the latest styles, fabrics and