

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865

Democratic State Central Committee.

A Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be held in the city of Portland, on MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A.M. The Members of the Committee are respectfully requested, upon this public notification, to be present at the appointed time. By order of J. B. STEPHENS, President of Committee.

N. B. Due notice will be given of the particular place of meeting. PORTLAND, Dec. 20, 1865.

The Democratic papers of the State will please copy.

To Patrons.—Owing to the protracted illness of one of our assistants in the mechanical department of the paper, and not being able to procure a printer to supply his place so far, we are compelled to stop this week with a portion of our advertisements doubled, and a corresponding diminution in the reading matter. We ask our patrons to bear with us in these unavoidable present shortcomings; simple amendments shall be made to cover them all in good time.

THE RADICAL WAR ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Enough is already known of the Congress now in session at Washington to warrant the conclusion that the chief efforts of the Radicals will be directed against the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. They will necessarily and persistently labor and plot to obliterate from the Federal Constitution whatever of pure democracy or real republicanism exists in it, and to destroy every prominent feature in the system of State confederation under which the Union was formed. Already propositions have been introduced in Congress to amend the Constitution in such manner as to strike down the sovereignty of the States in every essential particular, and to erect in lieu of the present form of a Federal (or league) government, a consolidated, all-powerful, entirely supreme National government.

The President, who but a few months ago declared that States had certain sovereign rights which could not be invaded nor interfered with by Congress or the Federal Executive, now turns upon his own lately avowed theory, and lends virtual support to the Radical cause in the following significant language:

"The sovereignty of the States is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution."

By what species of logic Mr. President Johnson can construe that Article of the Constitution which expressly declares that all powers not granted by the States to the General Government are reserved to the States, to mean that the Constitution implies or gives no sovereignty in the States, we cannot imagine; but if the Article referred to does not, as plainly as language can, convey the sense that, in all matters not specially surrendered to the care and control of the General Government, the States retain their individual sovereignty, then we utterly misapprehend the uses and meaning of the English language. It is not necessary, however, to rest conclusion upon this issue on the interpretation given it by any authority of this day. The official history of the Constitution and the Union is easy of access to all, and in that history we find that the great framers and makers of the Government and the Constitution, in the simplest, clearest, most unmistakable language, exactly stated the character, the form, the powers and the restraints, the duties and the province of the General Government and the States respectively. Behind the solemn statements and masterly expositions of those illustrious statesmen and patriots we shall not endeavor to go, but accept their interpretations of the powers and limits of our General and State Governments as absolutely correct, just and final, until they are thrust aside by the people in their highest capacity, as the Constitution itself provides. But we shall not accept the interpretations of any of the actual or possible or spurious statesmen of this day—no matter to what party they belong—when their expositions differ from or seek to impair or destroy those handed down to us from Jefferson, Madison, and their immortal co-workers.

We ask the people to reflect upon the proposed acts of the party in power in the present Congress, so far as we have information of the proceedings in both Houses. The Abolitionists early in 1861 declared they warred for the supremacy of the Constitution and laws. Now that the war is ended, they are victorious, and almost unlimited power is theirs, the first work of "reformation" or "reconstruction" with them is the amendment of the Constitution in such way as to strike at the vital rights of the people and the States, and to erect in place of our present system of government, a great, supreme, consolidated, monarchical or despotic National Government. Thus, while using the Constitution as a battle-cry, no sooner does victory perch upon their banner than they proceed to destroy it. Democrats have all the time known that this was the ultimate intention of the Abolitionists, and they have time and again declared it; but they were answered that they were traitors for saying so, and that they were in power contemning all such act. Now, the fact is patent to all—the Abolition Congress has commenced, at the earliest

days of the session, to sap, undermine, and destroy the Constitution.

In regard to the position in which the Abolitionists view the "rebellious States," we venture to say that no two individuals of their party agree, and not one of them all can give a consistent, practical, clear explanation of the status of those States. Congress, by excluding the Senators and Representatives from the "rebellious" States, undeniably ignores their Statehood, yet both Houses accept the votes of every one of the States which has ratified the Negro Amendment to the Constitution, as of full force and effect. It must seem to the candid mind that if Alabama, Mississippi, and the rest, are regarded as States of the Union in the exercise of the highest sovereign power pertaining to Statehood—that of passing judgment upon a proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution,—they are also to be regarded as States in the matter of representation in the Federal Congress. But the Abolition Congress decides otherwise, i. e., that they are States when they vote for the Negro Amendment, and they are not States when they ask representation in Congress. This decision virtually assumes that Congress has the authority to make and unmake States at will, and invests the Senators and Representatives with supreme power over the people, as their masters, whereas, agreeably to all former teaching, they are merely the agents and servants of the people.

The President's conduct is more crooked and inconsistent than that of the Congress. He claims that all Executive Proclamations have the force and authority of supreme law. Agreeably to this power he has declared slaves free, and practically made freemen slaves. He has unmade States and then sought to restore them to Statehood. By converting States into conquered provinces and placing Provisional Governors and other officers unknown to our system of government over them, he has asserted his supreme authority over States. Yet he subsequently declared that these conquered provinces were States, and as such were entitled to govern their own domestic concerns in their own way. Under this high authorization and ample recognition of their true rights, the "rebellious" States proceeded to exercise these rights. They organized their State governments legitimately and in accordance with every constitutional, State and legal right. In cases where they elected Governors and other State officers to suit Mr. Johnson's peculiar fancy, he recognized them as States; but in every case where a State did not please him in her election of State officers he officially ignored the election and ordered his Provisional Governors to continue in office. And this exercise of power by the President brings us to a most startling question in reference to the powers and limits of the Government. We have just above shown that Congress assumes the power to make and unmake States. In the President's action towards the "rebellious" States he arrogates to the Executive also this same power. We ask Abolitionists to explain this strange anomaly of power—to tell us whether Congress possesses the power irrespective and independent of the Executive, and vice versa? or, if the power is vested in both, in case of a conflict in the application of this power, whether that of the Executive or of the Congress is to be considered paramount? If the power does belong to either, or to both, however, as regards the Southern States, it certainly belongs, in equal measure, as regards any of the Northern States, and thus Congress may, whenever it sees fit to do so, reject the Senators and Representatives of Oregon, and so can the President ignore our State election and place over us a Provisional Governor and other officers.

If there are, among the Abolition party of Oregon, any who are devoted to the Constitution and the Union, and who have been deceived and misled by that party during the past few years of horrors and war and relentless taxation, we ask them to now examine into the acts of that party, to contrast them with its past pledges and solemn assurances, and to judge accordingly. Let them also carefully investigate the long record of the Democratic administration of the Government, and contrast their acts with their promises, and we can assure them, they will find no variance with the professions and the practices of our party. These examinations and investigations ought to satisfy them and all reasonable, sensible, honest, patriotic men, that the Abolition party is false in everything beneficial to the people or the country, false to their own pledges, and bent only on the destruction of the Constitution and the Union; while, on the other hand, as the Democratic party is the only party in existence which ever preserved and sustained the Constitution in its entirety and purity, and contributed to the greatest good of the whole Union, so it is the only party that can in this great crisis, bring the country safely out of the terrible condition it is in, and restore the old Union in all its former equality, strength, harmony and grandeur. The mask of the Abolitionists is at last thrown off in the present Congress. They seek to destroy the Constitution and substitute for the Union a centralized, consolidated, monarchical Government. The Democratic party are resolved to stand by the old Constitution and the old Union. Patriotic voters cannot mistake their course in choosing between the two parties.

That Peoria Powder Plot. A few weeks ago the local Abolition organ here gave vent in wildest terms to the astounding sensational information that a very considerable rebel battery had been unearthed on a farm near Peoria in this county, and that large quantities of powder, lead, and ammunition generally, had been dug out of the ground there. The farm had been occupied by a "secesh" Democrat, and beyond all question the discovered munitions of war were concealed there by him and a huge number of his "traitorous" confederates of the "Parson Jones" [everybody knows Jones—Parson Jones] fraternity. Fortunately for Peoria, most fortunately for Lincoln county, most fortunately for the Government, most fortunately for "the Government," mostestest fortunately for the land-like Abolitionists of this county, their meek brethren of the State, and their "turban" dove-like officials, county and State, some "loyal" chap discovered that powerful Secesh-Copperhead-Parson-Jones-armory and battery and mine, and, like "loyal" men ought to do, did he—told the story to his party's "loyal" local organ, which speedily spread the startling news to its gaping, astonished, glibly, eagerly expectant score or two of readers. They were all satisfied that thus, by the sleepless vigilance of their keen-scented sentinel, had been frustrated a design on the part of the Secesh Copperheads of Peoria particularly and Lincoln county generally, to mine the whole country, and so manage it that all the farms owned by Abolitionists should, by the terrible explosion, be turned to other side up, while all the farms owned by the Secesh would be left uninjured; that every Abolitionist's house, stock, property and money, would be thrown over on the lands and into the possession of Copperheads, but that nothing belonging to any of the "disloyal" would be stirred or lost; and finally that, perhaps, had the whole plot succeeded, there would not have been left in all Lincoln county, certainly not in or about Peoria, a single Abolitionist, of either sex, of any age or condition, to tell what it was that had thus suddenly wiped out themselves, their heirs and assigns, with all the hereditaments thereunto pertaining, &c., &c. from the face of the soil, forever and ever—so help you God—words to that effect.

So much for the Abolition story of the affair. On Thursday of this week a very clever citizen from near Peoria called upon us, and incidentally furnished us with the actual facts in the case. They are simply as follows: An emigrant lately moved on a farm which had been occupied by a farmer named Fox, who was a Democrat. In working about the place the new tenant found five powder cans, empty and harmless, which had evidently been thrown away as worthless. In another place he found a block of lead which looked as if it had been left to cool in the melting ladle, and forgotten. This was the full extent of any "large quantities of powder and ammunition" found on the premises. Our informant, who happens to belong to the Abolition party, quietly remarked to us that if anybody were to search his premises at any time they would be apt to find a pretty good supply of arms and ammunition—which he kept for deer hunting and bird shooting—and, he added, he supposed his neighbors generally were likewise provided. And this is all there is in reality concerning the terrible Secesh Copperhead Powder Plot in Peoria, the sensational account of which has been copied, with rabid comments appended, into some of the Abolition organs of California. "Lord, Lord, how some people are given to lying!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

DATES TO DECEMBER 19.

Washington, Dec. 19.—In the House, Mr. Wilson, from the Committee of Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1865, to amend the Constitution forbidding the payment of the rebel debt. After some debate the proposition passed by 119 to 111.

The military committee of the House agreed to report at an early day on the memorial of the Constitution, providing that the number of voters in each State shall be the basis of the apportionment of Representatives. In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to state how many Major and Brigade Generals of the Volunteers are now in service, where stationed, and how employed. Resolution passed.

Trumbull gave notice of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau so as to secure the freedom of the colored people of the United States, and protect every individual in the full enjoyment of his rights of person and property. With this intention Mr. Trumbull effectively provided for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States. It amends his bill of February last, including the right to sue contracts, sue and be sued, and appear as witness, buy and sell real and personal estate, and all rights of property and liberty. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Delisle introduced a bill in relation to the statement of lands in the United States, and to extend and maintain a branch of that Bureau in any State in which slaves have been emancipated by the operation of the act of March 3, 1865, and to provide for the purchase of this act, and of proof of payment within one year thereafter. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Special Message.

The following message from the President was received and read: To the Senate of the United States: I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the provisions of the Constitution, and the Government of the United States, has been suppressed, and the United States is in possession of every State in which insurrection has ceased, and in which the laws of the United States have been restored, and the offices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country. As a result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with a view to inducing the resumption of the functions of the States, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have organized their respective State Governments, and are yielding obedience to the laws of the United States. With more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances could be reasonably anticipated.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing for the abolition of slavery forever, within the limits of the country, has been adopted by all the States lately in rebellion except Mississippi, from which no ratification has been received. In nearly all of them measures have been taken and adopted (or are now pending) to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and security. In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in State Government. It is estimated that they will be ready in an early period to renew all practical relations with the Federal Government. In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than in any other part of the country. It is true that in some States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders, and in the character and rapidly disappearing. As the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained, perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and long relations between the races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which freedmen will receive the protection to which they are entitled, and the relations between the races will be peaceful and harmonious. The people throughout the entire South evince a laudable desire to restore their allegiance to the Government, and repair the devastation of the war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the Government, and they will cheerfully fall to appropriate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity.

From all information in my possession, and from that which was recently derived from reliable authorities, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality and loyalty, and that the country will be speedily reunited by a properly arranged system of taxation will be the harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Government. The report of Carl Schurz is hereby transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from Hon. John Covode has been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieut. Gen. Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several States where the inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

After reading Gen. Grant's report Sumner asked that the report of Gen. Schurz should be read. Several Senators objected on the ground that the reading should begin, as it was a very important document. He insisted on the fact that a full report of affairs in Kansas was read in the Senate, and that the present report was much more important than that. He said the message of President Johnson, like the withdrawing message of Brigadier General Franklin Pierce on Kansas, Johnson denied that there was a plain statement of the facts. The Clerk commenced by reading Gen. Schurz's report, when Sumner ought to qualify the statement that the message intended to whitewash affairs that are worse than those of Kansas in the days of Franklin Pierce. Sumner said he was not willing to modify, but reiterated his statement. Delisle said he was pained to see the Senator from Massachusetts make a charge which he knew to be false in saying the message was an attempt to whitewash affairs in the South, and said it was a direct attack upon the integrity of the President. Sumner denied any intention of charging the President with falsehood, but said there was no question before the House, when he made the remark and statement about white-washing. He referred only to the document which was read, and not to the policy of the President.

He denied that he had ever in public or in private, questioned the honesty and patriotism of the President.

Dixon accepted Mr. Sumner's retraction. A resolution was then adopted, calling for the report of Gen. Howard, on the condition of the Freedmen. Adjourned.

LOOK ON BOTH SIDES.—The Abolition journals are very busy now-a-days in giving fabricated or exaggerated accounts of the sufferings undergone by Federal prisoners of war who had been confined in Confederate camps or prisons, and try to make it appear that they have a vast deal of sympathy for the sufferers. Also, they insist that hanging is the mildest punishment which ought to be administered to all the rebel officers or subalterns who had any kind of charge over the prisoners. If the sympathy manifested by these howling Abolitionists is at all real, there is still ample opportunity for its application in a substantial way towards the suffering, destitute, starving and perishing families of wounded, disabled, or deceased soldiers in all the Northern States. And, if their feelings are so fearfully shocked as they pretend, at the "barbarities" practised by the rebels upon Federal prisoners of war, it would be inconsistent and unnatural for them to deny their fair measure of sympathy, also, in behalf of the hundreds of innocent men in the "loyal" States who were, like Dr. Olds, snatched suddenly from their homes, hurried off to Federal dungeons, and there, held and tortured for months or years, without even the shadow of a charge for any known offence resting upon them. We might also refer to the shocking atrocities perpetrated upon rebel prisoners of war held in Camp Chase, on Johnson's Island, at Elmira, Alton, and other camps and prisons, during the war, by Federal keepers and subalterns—a recital of which would cast into the shade all that is told of the "rebel" prison pen at Andersonville," by Stanton's paid perjurers and writers. But we abstain from mentioning details. We simply call attention to the fact that the men who proclaim all this extraordinary sympathy in words, do not offer or give the least substantial evidence of the reality of such sympathy. They simply use their one-sided stories for political effect. Earnest humanity would prompt an attention to both sides of the evil and the suffering, and seek for an amelioration of the condition of all the sufferers.

MORE OF STANTON'S INFAMY.—The Eastern papers stated a few weeks ago that Secretary Stanton had ordered the trial of Pett, the Alexandria jailer, by a Military Commission. Later news states that Stanton has since countermanded that order, dissolved the Commission which was to have tried Pett, and entirely stopped the proceedings in the case. The reason he assigns for this extraordinary conduct is that he discovered the trial of Pett would implicate too many prominent men among the "loyalists." Pett's crimes are represented to be worse than the offences charged against Wirz, yet he is to be tried and punished, not because he is not guilty, but only for the reason that in trying him too many of Secretary Stanton's own friends and favorites will be implicated, and their crimes become known to the public. Let readers reflect upon this atrocious usurpation of a Cabinet officer, who thus places himself above the Constitution and law, above the judiciary of the land, in the treatment of persons charged with offences of a grave character. He unlawfully orders the trial of a prisoner by an unlawful tribunal, and then, at his own caprice, to save his personal favorites—who are guilty of infamous crimes—from the hazard of prosecution, dissolves the tribunal, and stops all process in the case. This is but a fair specimen of Abolition justice, as practised by the present Administration officers and those holding authority under it.

A QUESTION DECIDED.—At the late Charter election in this city the Abolition Judges of Election decided that the ninety days' residence law was applicable to the election, notwithstanding the Charter law expressly declares that thirty days residence in the corporate limits shall be sufficient. An opinion upon this mooted question has been had from what may be considered the highest Judicial authority in the State, and that authority declares that to vote at a charter election in Albany under the present charter, the voter has only to have resided six months in the State and thirty days in the city; that the ninety days' law does not apply to the case at all. Had this rule been observed at the late Charter election, instead of electing only two of the Democratic candidates, our party would have elected all of them by a snug little majority.

DISCREDITABLE.—The Abolition papers in Oregon have given the contents of a letter received from Senator Williams, in which the writer says he has had a private interview with President Johnson, and then proceeds to reveal all that the President said to him confidentially. That is very unlike what a gentleman, or a man of any pretensions to honor, would be guilty of doing. It is very like Geo. H. Williams, however, and just what anybody who knows him would expect him to do. He is busy writing letters to make it appear that he is taking an active part in behalf of the wants of Oregon at the Federal capital. It is a very easy thing to write such letters, equally easy to have his organs publish them. But of what benefit is all this to the people?

COSTLY.—It now appears that Stanton paid one of his perjured witnesses against Wirz the sum of \$3,100 for his evidence. The people paid the money—Stanton spent it in human blood with it. So we go.

LOW PRICES WIN!

THE ENTIRE STOCK FOR SALE!

AT COST, FOR CASH!

AT J. NORCROSS'S!

I WILL CONTINUE TO SELL BY THE QUINCE, POUND, LBS, YARD, PINT, OR BUSHEL.

At Lower Price than can be Bought Elsewhere.

"Are you selling at that price? I've just paid more." "I shall know where to go the next time." "How can you sell at prices less than we see quoted at wholesale?"—are the questions I often hear.

I Buy for Cash from Importers, Manufacturers, and their Agents, in the CHEAPEST MARKET!

In Large Quantities when Goods are Low, enabling me to sell at my advance for less than I can buy at the present time.

I am often in the market, picking up bargains for your benefit.

I can give you the GREATEST VARIETY TO SELECT FROM.

I can give you the LOWEST PRICES!

I can give you the LATEST STYLES AND NEW GOODS!

I can give you the Highest Price for What You have to Sell!

I can save you 20 per cent. on Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

I can save you 25 per cent. on Ready Made Clothing.

I can save you 10 per cent. on Groceries, Crockery, Glassware.

I can save you 10 per cent. on Hardware, Iron and Steel.

I can save you 15 per cent. on Mechanics' Tools.

Outfits to the Santiam Mines, Thimble Boxing, Wagon Timbers, Ropes and Chains, Mill Saws, &c., &c.

As I get a portion of my living from each of the above departments of trade, I can sell at less profit than if I were confined to either.

Give me A Share of Your Patronage, and I will give you LOW PRICES FOR THE TIMES.

Without another word, just come, ladies and men, old and young, to the Store of J. NORCROSS.

2nd LEVY, Portland. {S. V. REICHENBERG, Proprietor.

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 HUMBUG!

IT MUST BE ADMITTED THAT LEVY BROS. & CO.,

Here 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 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 not let opportunities slip, but seizes them, in order that our House can sell Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Albany, August 28, 1865.

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 comfortably accommodate Six Hundred Guests.

The Dining Room is large and commodious, and has fine suits of rooms with connecting doors, for families.

THE TABLE

Will be furnished with the best of the Market affords, 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 Guests, free of charge.

A Large Fire Proof Safe For the secure deposit of valuables belonging to Guests. The baggage of Guests conveyed to and from the Hotel without charge. House open all night.

TERMS: Board, per Week - \$7 to \$10 Board and Lodging - \$7 to \$10

The Proprietor will at all times endeavor to please his Guests, and will respectfully solicit the patronage of the travelling public.

P. B. SINNOTT, Proprietor. Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

DR. G. W. GRAY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Late Graduate of the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery.

Would again offer his Professional services to all citizens of this place and surrounding country.

Office—Up stairs in Foster's Brick Building, Residence alongside of the Pacific Hotel. Albany, August 14th, 1865. aug14r

REWARD! REWARD! REWARD!

\$10,000! \$10,000!

GOLD AND SILVER!

BARMAN BROS.

OFFER A BIG REWARD THAT they have one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Custom Made Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods

In the State of Oregon, and we are able to inform the public that we will at

LOW PRICES

As they can be purchased for in San Francisco.

PERSONS FROM THE INTERIOR

When visiting Portland and desire to purchase anything in the above line of goods, will find it to their advantage to

CALL AND EXAMINE

the fine stock of

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

OF

BARMAN BROS.

AT THEIR

Cosmopolitan

CLOTHING STORE,

ON THE RIVER SIDE OF

FRONT ST. PORTLAND,

Between Arrigon's and the Lincoln House.

Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

THE HOUSE FOR INTERIOR PEOPLE!

What Cheer House.

Front Street, between Yamhill and Morrison, Portland.

M. O'CONNOR, Proprietor,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY IN-

form his Patrons and the Public generally that, having moved into his

NEW AND SPLENDID HOTEL,

He is now prepared to accommodate any number of Guests with Board and Lodging.

Each Room is fitted up with entirely New Furniture, Carpeting, and French Spring Mattresses, and is commodious and comfortable.

THE TABLE

Is furnished with the best of everything the Market affords—fish, fowl, veal, vegetables, and fruit. Baggage brought from the steamers to the Hotel without charge.

A Fire Proof Safe Is kept for the secure keeping of Treasure or any parcels of value belonging to Guests.

Hotel Open at All Hours.

The Proprietor is thankful for the very large share of public patronage which has been given to him for years, and is continued to him, and would respectfully ask an increase of it. In doing so, he assures the travelling public that no expense or labor will be spared to make this house the most desirable and agreeable Hotel in Oregon.

Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

A. G. BRADFORD,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Large stocks of the most selected stocks of SUPERIOR BRANDIES,

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

CHOICE PURE WINES.

ALSO,

Old Jamaica Rum, New England Rum,

Tennent's, and Maurice, Cox & Co.'s Ale and Porter.

ALSO,

ABELTIE, JAMAICA GINGER,

ESSENCE PEPPERMINT, CURACAO, VERMOUTH,

CORDIALS, BITTERS, SYRUPS, LIQUEURS.

Merchants and Dealers from the Interior are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

ASSAYING!

E. W. TRACY & CO