STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

By resolution of the Democratic State Central Committee, at the meeting held in Portland, January 22d, the Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers will be held in the city of Portland, on THURSDAY, APRIL 5th, 1866.

The Committee recommended that the Democratic County Conventions, for the election of Delegates to the State Convention, be held throughout the State on THURSDAY, MARCH 22d.

With reference to the Apportionment the Committee—

Resolved, That the apportionment of representation for the Democratic State Convention, to be held in the city of Portland, April 5th, 1866, be as follows: One delegate for each county at large, one for every seventy-five Democratic votes cast at the last Presidential election for McClellan, and one for every fraction of seventy-five, of and over thirty-eight.

The apportionment under the rule adopted by the Committee, will be as follows:

COUNTIES.	NO. DEL.	COUNTIES.	NO. DEL.
Baker	4	Linn	13
Benton	6	Marion	10
Clackamas	6	Multnomah	11
Clatsop	2	Polk	6
Coos	2	Tillamook	1
Columbia	2	Umatilla	8
Curry	1	Union	6
Douglas	7	Washington	4
Jackson	9	Yamhill	6
Josephine	4	Wasco and Grant	18
Lane	9		
Total			135

JAS. B. STEPHENS, Ch'n St. Cen. Com.

LAFAYETTE LANE, Sec'y.

THE VETO IN OREGON.

President John[illegible] of the Freedmen's Bureau bill has had the same effect upon the Abolition party of Oregon that it has had upon the same party at the East—that is, it has irrevocably divided the Radical and Conservative factions. So far, the two leading organs, the Oregonian and the Statesman, are the only ones which have spoken out emphatically upon the subject, and the two are as wide apart in sentiment as Sumner and Johnson.

The Oregonian, as a matter of course, sustains the Radicals in Congress, and the Statesman makes a most urgent appeal in behalf of the President. The organ in this place is decidedly Radical, and so we opine will be the Journal at Eugene. The Sentinel will fall on whichever side its owner thinks will pay best, without regard to principle or party or faction, or his own convictions.

The Oregonian assails the President most venomously, and loves to rake up all the old stories about his drunkenness on the 4th of last March, and other such matter as it declared was "treasonable" and "disloyal" for any Democratic paper to give utterance or place to, only a brief time back. It seems to forget that Abolition dogma that the Executive is the "Government," and ignores the existence of that other Abolition theory that, "no loyal citizen will assail the policy of the President."

The Statesman, on the other hand, accepts the fact that Seward, Dennison, and other members of the Cabinet sustain the President, as a sufficient reason to warrant it in doing the same thing. Th[illegible] in this State, as the two representative organs of the respective factions have come out in such implacable and irreconcilable antagonism, so will the factions they each represent, occupy and maintain equally antagonistic and irreconcilable positions.

The proper conduct for Democrats to pursue in this extraordinary political crisis is manifest. Our principles are firmly established and thoroughly understood. We have simply to cling to them with the same undeviating devotion and unflinching resolution which has during these past few terrible years characterized the true Democracy of the country. Mr. Johnson is not the President of our choice; we had no agency in placing him in the position through which he succeeded to his present exalted office He is an apostate to Democracy, and unworthy of full trust or fellowship among us. He has committed usurpations of Executive power destructive of the rights and liberties of the States and the people, and some of the most vital provisions of the Constitution and of the dearest privileges of the citizen he yet continues to withhold, by the strong hand of unwarrantable military power. Democrats cannot unqualifiedly endorse the conduct of an Executive who thus plays the Despot; they cannot approve of his whole policy merely because a few especial or general actions of his tally with the line of their cardinal faith. What Democrats can consistently do, however, and what, we are very sure, they will do, is—to approve of every *act* of the President's which is in accordance with the genius of our principles, in conformity to the Constitution, and in harmony with Democratic theories. To do this is enough. We do not, as Democrats, worship any ruler, or blindly follow the lead, or servilely bow to the dictation of any man, however exalted a public station he occupies. We bestow the meed of approbation only where it is deserved, and only upon the particular *act* which challenges that bestowal. It would be dangerous if not slavish to do more than this, in any instance, and particularly in the case of Mr. Johnson, who has committed so many bad or questionable acts, and performed so very few good or wise ones. We have no cause to desert any principle because either an enemy comes, or a recusant returns to it; and we can very clearly approve the *act* without endorsing the actor. So can we endorse an act, and sustain the Executive in that particular act, without extending to him also approbation and support in general terms. For one, we are willing to believe that Mr. Johnson is disgusted with the policy and designs of the Radicals, but we have no just or sufficient cause to warrant the belief that he proposes to hereafter administer the Government in a strictly constitutional manner, agreably to Democratic precedents and principles; and, until he shall have faithfully performed this good work, we would withhold from him any broad endorsement or full support by the Democratic party. His veto is not an affirmative Democratic act; it is simply a blow against the Radicals. When he shall have restored habeas corpus, the civil over the military law, the rights of States and the liberties of the people, and performed other important constitutional duties, we shall be pleased to give him adequate meed of praise therefor, as we now give him credit for his acts. We hope he will still endeavor to be a patriot rather than a partisan, a faithful servant of the people rather than over-ambitious aspirant for a continued lease of power, and a President of the whole United States rather than the tool of any faction, or the head of any governing junto.

THE ADAMS ROBBERY. — From late San Francisco papers we derive additional facts in regard to the reported robbery of $20,500 from Collector Adams of Oregon, while he was on the steamer from Astoria to San Francisco, or in that city. From all we can gather we have no doubt that that amount of Government money has been stolen, but we cannot believe that any person not in charge of Mr. Adams' trunk stole it, because he declares the trunk was "locked and tied with a strong rope," and was "never out of his sight during the voyage, except while he was writing a letter to his wife." Of course no one will doubt Parson Billy's own word. Accordingly, if the $20,500 was stolen, Billy would have seen the thief, and could have prevented the robbery. Yet, we are not going to doubt his word when he declares that the large sum named is missing from the Government funds he had in charge. And we will be so accommodating at present as to let Billy explain any discrepancy in the two important but very conflicting statements he makes in relation to the robbery. His bondsmen may regret the robbery, however.

CHEAP TRAVELING.—It is cheaper to travel now-a-days than to remain at home On the Willamette the steamers are plying a vigorous opposition, and passengers are taken at from nothing to one dollar to Portland. The new Company is the strongest backed, and is likely to break down the old monopoly. Between Portland and San Francisco there is also a strong opposition, caused by the coming on of the new line of propellers from the East for that trade. Passage is now only $15 for cabin and $5 for steerage, on the old steamers, and perhaps even less by the new line. The new opposition line between San Francisco and New York will also soon be in perfect operation, and then doubtless a person can go from here to the East for $100 passage money in all. The people can stand it, if the steamer owners can.

THE OREGON SENATORS. — Williams and Nesmith voted against each other on the veto—Williams with the Radicals, Nesmith to sustain the President. That trifle of saltpetre will not save Nesmith. As for Williams, he has simply given another illustration of his "immovable convictions." He has departed from the platform constructed by himself that the President was "the living flesh and blood Government," and gone another step farther. Only a few weeks ago the Statesman published a letter from the Senator in which he revealed the substance of a "private interview" he had with the President He then declared his entire approval of the President's policy. Now, he opposes it. Another "immovable conviction," surely.

THE MEETING AT CORVALLIS.—The Democratic meeting at Corvallis last Saturday, held for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club, was very largely attended. The principal speakers were George R. Helm, Esq., of this city, R. S. Strahan and A. J. Thayer, Esqs., of Corvallis, each of whom delivered appropriate and effective speeches. The Club organized by the election of M. H. Walker, President, A. J. Thayer, Vice President, and R. S. Strahan, Secretary. Nearly one hundred names signed the Club roll. The Democracy of Benton county are zealous and energetic in the cause, and sound to the core in the faith. Success to their Club, and to their ticket in June.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—In Lafayette, we learn from the Courier, this anniversary day was appropriately celebrated. The large flag presented to the Democratic Club by the young ladies of Yamhill, was displayed from its lofty staff, and everything passed off finely.

IN TROUBLE.—The Abolitonists are now without hope of carrying Oregon in June. The veto has broken their party strength entirely down. They can barely hope to carry a county—not even Washington, Marion or Multnomah.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Not one of the Abolition State Legislatures in session at the East adjourned over in honor of Washington's Birthday anniversary. They worship John Brown, all of them.

TELEGRAPHIC.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES.

DATES TO FEBRUARY 26.

THE VETO EXCITEMENT.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A large crowd headed by Judge Hughes of Indiana, Green C. Smith of Kentucky, and G. F. Train seranded the President in honor of the veto. He did not respond.

Some of the prominent persons in the serenade to the President, after the parade went up to the bar at Willard's, and drank a toast to the three greatest Americans—Jefferson Davis, Andrew Johnson and Robert E. Lee.

Rumor says both Stanton and Harlan will resign in consequence of the veto.

Report says that Seward, Welles, Denison and McCulloch favor the veto, and the rest of the Cabinet oppose it. The breach between Congress and the President is widening.

Washington, Feb. 23.—While the crowd were surging to and from the front of the White House yesterday, guards were placed around the entrance, and none but Democrats were allowed to pass. The meeting was also addressed by Postmaster General Dennison, Henry J. Raymond, Francis B. Cutting, Daniel Dickinson and Geo. Opdyke, and dispersed at a late hour. Mr. John Wentworth, who was in front and near the guard, was pressed back by soldiers. He remonstrated, when the policeman said he would arrest him if he did not keep still. Wentworth dared him to try it, with a loud voice, and then said: "You have murdered Lincoln, and now you want to destroy Johnson."

The reports to the Radical press state that no such meeting as yesterday transpired at Grover's Theatre and in front of the White House, has ever before been held in public in the North. Robert Johnson, the President's private Secretary, and his son-in-law, Mr. Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, were present and occupied prominent positions at the theatre. Lincoln was denounced by one speaker, and the sentiment was cheered. Taken in connection with the subsequent speech of the President, the proceedings of the day have been beyond all precedent the most disgraceful ever witnessed in the country, and cannot with the least regard for truth be stated in a milder way.

President Johnson has directed the heads of the several departments to withdraw their advertising patronage from Forney's Chronicle, which has taken a decided stand against the policy of the administration.

The caucus of the Republican members to-night at the capitol, after a full interchange of opinions on the state of public affairs, indicated a disposition to treat the President with all propriety and kindness. The caucus betrayed no symptoms of any surrender of principles nor any of the rights of the legislative branch of the Government.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 22.—Resolutions were offered in the Senate to-day, by J. M. Scoville, President of that body, favoring negro suffrage and condemning President Johnson's policy. Scoville said that the President made the worst investment of his life when he vetoed that bill. He abandoned and trampled upon every principle that elevated him to power. A lively debate followed and the resolutions were rejected.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Reports from various cities represent a general observance of the day. Business was suspended.

A great number of public meetings are being held to take action on the President's policy, reports of which will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Wheeling, Va., Feb. 22.—One hundred guns were fired in honor of the President's veto. Rival meetings are in session, one to indorse the President and another to indorse Congress.

New Haven, Feb. 20.—Democrats here are firing guns and otherwise jubilating over the President's veto.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 23.—The Legislature this morning adopted resolutions reposing confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the Union members of Congress and expressing their belief in the equality of civil and political rights and approving of the efforts made in Congress to restore the Union.

A resolution declaring that this Legislature expressing the opinion that the loyal citizens of Maine will give their support to President Andrew Johnson, in all proper efforts for a complete and perfect restoration of the Union on the basis of human rights and civil and political equality of the American people, irrespective of color, passed the House, but was rejected in the Senate.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Yesterday the Legislatures of Iowa and Missouri adopted resolutions sustaining Congress and denouncing the President. Democratic meetings to ratify the veto of the President are being very generally held.

The Republican editors in Illinois in their annual Convention at Peoria, yesterday voted unanimously to sustain Congress.

Washington, Feb. 25.—President Johnson has received the following telegrams: Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 24.—An immense mass meeting was held here to-night. Great enthusiasm. One hundred guns were fired. Your veto message and Administration were endorsed unanimously.

(Signed) THOS. W. CLAGGETT.

Gov. Denison and the President are in receipt of a large number of telegrams and letters from various points, stating that the President will be sustained upon the other side. The Republican members are receiving appeals to stand out for their rights and not allow the crime of treason confessed to sit in judgment upon their cases. Gov. Denison considers that he is indorsed by his friends in Ohio, for taking his present course, while the President has not the slightest doubt of success with the House.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 26.—A mass meeting will be held here this evening to sustain Congress.

Dayton, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The Democracy had a jollification over the veto this afternoon, firing over one hundred guns. Vallandigham made a brief speech, showing that the Democracy did not elect President Johnson, but now, their duty is to stand by him. He announced a mass meeting for exultation. A flag floats from Vallandigham's window.

Columbus, Feb. 20.—A caucus held to-night of the Union members of the Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress we recognize a possession of the principles that made us a party and saved the country through the late rebellion, and we tender such representatives our hearty support. The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night and indorsed President Johnson's veto.

Gov. Stone telegraphs as follows to Iowa members of Congress: The loyal heart of Iowa is warming anew. No faltering here. The Radical majority in Congress will be triumphantly sustained. The Republican flag shall not be lowered, Stand firm, whatever the President may do; the Great West is as immovable now as she was during the dark hours of rebellion, No compromise with traitors, either pardoned or unpardoned.

Boston, Feb. 22.—In the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon several resolutions were introduced regretting the action of the President in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and asserting that it is the duty of the President to give the negroes that protection for which the nation's honor stands pledged. The resolutions were referred. The House refused to receive a resolution thanking the President for his veto message by a vote of 90 to 18.

Indianapolis, Feb. 22.—Gov. Baker was chosen permanent President of the Union State Convention. The following ticket was nominated: General Nathan Kimball, for Treasurer, Colonel Trusler, for Secretary of State, McCurdy, for Auditor, and D. K. Williamson, for Attorney General. The resolutions declare full faith and confidence in the President and his Cabinet, and in the Union majority of Congress, and pledge support to each of them in all wise and needful legislation to restore authority in the South. The following were among the resolutions:

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson we recognize a patriot true and tried, and we will support him in all Constitutional efforts; but while endorsing the President, we also express entire confidence in Congress.

Resolved, That it is the province of the legislative branch of the Government to determine the question of reconstruction.

These resolutions blowing hot and cold, without the slightest reference to the veto message, were the result of fears lest the Convention might commit the party before the general plan of action could be initiated elsewhere. The Convention was largely attended, and the Radical men were disgusted.

The Press on the Veto.

The Chicago Tribune says: Since the closing scenes of the war and the sad horrors of the assassination of President Lincoln, no event has created so profound a sensation as the formal act by which the President has severed himself from the loyal party and united with its enemies North and South before the Union is safe or the war fairly ended. The President's veto will at least have one good effect, namely: in according conclusive proof to doubting souls of Jounson's recreancy to the great cause for which our people laid down their lives and their property, and convincing our citizens by the logic of the most ugly fact of the backsliding of their Chief Magistrate.

The Chicago Republican says: The country will learn with amazement that the President has vetoed an act whose title might justly have been an act to force a bill of rights on that issue. He appeals to the people from the decision of Congress. There is no doubt Congress will gladly and unhesitatingly accept the challenge and the people will sustain them.

The Chicago Times says: This veto assures the country that the Radicals are impotent against the President, so good men may breathe freer. The country has been saved a great calamity. It is safe against similar calamities in future. There has been a sublime triumph of right over wrong.

The Washington Chronicle says: The veto is the cause for universal solicitude. The surrender of Lee was only the beginning of the rebellion. A defeated traitor threatens again to bring a triumphant Dictator even from his strong cell in Fortress Monroe.

The New York Tribune says: We deeply regret the veto, and think the President will live to regret it more deeply.

The New York World says: President Johnson has nobly sustained his character for steadiness of purpose and political courage.

The New York Times says: The veto implies no essential difference of opinion between the majority in Congress on the primary object of the bill and the President, but he seeks to reach the end arrived at by other and what he deems less radical agencies.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—The comments of the Union press upon the recent speech of the President are almost unanimous.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: Not excepting the speech of Johnson on the occasion of his inauguration, it is the most disgraceful utterance of which there is any record, and we presume there is no high-minded man in the United States who does not feel ashamed of the performance.

The Boston Post, hastening like all the Democratic organs to the defence of the President, says: That as the opposition of some Government Republicans did not injure Lincoln, Johnson at this day will hardly be annihilated by the wrath of radical Senators or editors.

The New York Times commends the President.

General News.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Private advices give a rumor that preparations are being made to impeach President Johnson for mal-administration in office upon the specific charge of misdemeanor under section four, article second, of the Constitution. The particular specification is the abuse of power in the reconstruction of the rebel States, and pardon before trial of high rebel functionaries. The House has power to draw a bill of impeachment to be tried before the Senate, Chief Justice Chase presiding. The movers in the matter consider that a healthy example may be made for all future Presidents.

Last Saturday Gen. Grant issued an order requiring military commanders in the South to report the names of the newspapers having a pernicious influence that the same might be by him suppresed.

Yesterday the President in effect revoked the order by allowing the Richmond Examiner to resume publication.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—A very large mass meeting was held in Greenwood Hall last night in favor of the eight hour labor system.

Alabama, Ga., Feb. 24.—Alexander H. Stevens addressed the Georgia Legislature Feb. 22d, saying the great object of his life was now the restoration of peace, prosperity and constitutional freedom. He invites all to co-operate, and tells them that their first duty is the cultivation and exercise of patience under present afflictions; the chief among which he says are their being obliged to pay their proportion of taxes while denied representation, and their partial subjection to military rule, etc. He deprecates discussion of past motives, declaring that Georgia must accept the results of the war; obey them in good faith in the future, and all must rally around the great standard bearer of the Constitution and Liberty—President Johnson.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is at Mobile, the guest of Howell Cobb, and receives great attention.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Evening Express says: Benj. F. Butler has paid Smith Bros. of New Orleans $80,000 in gold, that was taken from their bank, together with all costs of legal proceedings, in the aggregate over $150,000.

The Commercial's special dispatch says: The rumors of Cabinet changes appear well founded. Secretary Stanton's friends say he will not resign, but the President's friends say there must be a new Secretary of War.

Washington, Feb. 24—Forney's paper makes a very bitter assault upon the President because of the veto. He says Johnson entertains traitors, and has received all sorts of delegations and answered them with "illogical and incoherent harangues." He also accuses him of "seduously and treacherously preparing" for the present condition of things.

Seward refuses to accept the Shenandoah by that name, and insists that she is the British ship Sea King. The correspondence between him and the British Government is very irritating, and places the whole question less satisfactory than ever.

A tornado passed over Knoxville, Tenn., on the 24th, and blew down the railroad depot and thirty or forty houses. A great deal of other property was destroyed.

New York, Feb. 25.—The friends of President Johnson at their meeting last evening, in this city, took measures to establish Johnson Clubs throughout the city and State.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a speech, sustains the veto, but thinks negro suffrage ought to be guaranteed by an amendment to the Constitution, and secured by law. He also thinks the Southern delegations should be admitted to Congress.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The Chicago Tribune says the country ought to be informed in relation to the Bureau bill which the President vetoed; that the bill before it passed the Senate—perhaps we may safely add, before it was introduced in Congress—was penned (perused?) by the President and received his approbation. It was shaped and worded to meet his views. It was well understood by the friends of the bill that he had expressed his sanction and friendship for it.

New York, Feb. 21.—The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent says agents of the Southern Emigrant Association have been cordially received by the Emperor of Brazil. They are promised any quantity of lands, immediate citizenship, freedom of religion, control of municipal regulations and free importation for five years of all necessary articles.

Panama advices of Feb. 11th, per steamer Henry Chauncey, say a company of California miners had arrived en route to prospect the gold mines on the Isthmus. Rich discoveries are reported eighteen miles from Panama and two miles from the railroad.

DATES TO FEBRUARY 27.

Senator Sherman's Views.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Mr. Sherman, in the Senate, yesterday spoke in favor of the President's reconstruction policy. He was in favor of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and voted for it and against the veto. He considered that the President exercised only a Constitutional right in the veto power. While he thought there was much matter ridiculously uttered in the President's speech of the 22d, there was much in it worthy of consideration, prompted as it was by a desire to see the Southern States speedily restored to their constitutional relations. While he (Sherman) was anxious to see a plan adopted by which the loyal Southern men may be admitted to Congress, he never could consent to the admission of any man who had taken a part in the rebellion, and he would never vote for the repeal of the test oath. He also favored votes and not population as the basis of representation, and did not believe in Mr. Sumner's proposition to declare suffrage by act of Congress practical. As to the speech made by the President on the 22d inst., he thought no man who was a friend of the President would be unwilling to wipe that out of his history. It was impossible to conceive a more humiliating spectacle than that of a President of the United States addressing such a crowd.

Mr. Sherman said, in conclusion: "I have endeavored to show that to this hour no act has been done by the President inconsistent with his obligations to the great Union party that elected him. Differences have arisen but upon new questions not in contemplation when the President was nominated. That utterances have been made tending in that direction, none will deny. The surest evidence is the joy of the worst enemies of the country over division. There is no calamity more disgraceful than for us by our division to surrender to men who were the worst enemies of their country. He who contributes in any way to this result deserves execration by his countrymen. This may be done by thrusting upon the President new issues in which the well known principles of his life do not agree with the judgment of his political associations. Will you, by new issues, upon which you know you have not the views of the people, jeopardize the rights which you can by aid of the united party secure to the freedmen? We know the President cannot and will never agree with us upon the issues of universal suffrage and dead States. The curse of God, the maledictions of millions of our people, and the tears and blood of our new made freedman will, in my judgment, rest upon those who are determined to destroy the unity of those who have every motive for harmony with the President and with each other. If ever the time shall come when I can no longer confide in the President's devotion to the principles upon which he was elected, I will bid farewell to Andrew Johnson with unaffected sorrow. No words from me shall drive him into political fellowship with those who, when he was one of the moral heroes of the war, denounced him, spit upon him, and despitefully used him."

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's speech, Mr. Trumbull said he had heard there were men in Congress in favor of keeping the Southern States out indefinitely. He had never met any man in either House not anxious to see those members admitted at the earliest possible time consistent with safety.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—The Tribune of this city in its morning issue says: While the present issue is pending between the President and Congress we are sure we convey the view of nearly all the loyal men when we express the hope that all the Federal office-holders from the Cabinet Ministers down to the country Postmaster, will as far as possible keep aloof from the controversy. They will thereby afford no pretext for the guillotine, and will avoid surrendering the comfortable places to the hungry Copperheads.

A Washington special dispatch says quite a number of clerks have been summarily dismissed for uttering expressions disrespectful to the President.

Radicals in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A mass meeting was held here last evening and speeches made by Lieutenant Governor Bross, ex-Gov. Hoffman, E. C. Larned and other distinguished citizens. It was the most intense, enthusiastic and determined expression of public opinion ever manifested in Chicago. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, We warn the President that while Executive usurpations and *coups d'etats* have often been successful among people of the Latin race, they have always ended in disgraceful discomfiture and sometimes decapitation among the Anglo-Saxons.

Resolved, The reconstruction of the Rebel States can never be accomplished by Presidential bullying of the law making department of the Government. Let Congress do its whole duty fearlessly, conscientiously and patriotically, and the loyal masses who have saved the Union will abundantly sustain him.

A grand indignation meeting was held the same evening, which resolved that the House of Representatives take measures at once to cause the impeachment of the President. They also resolved that Congress continue in session until March, 1867, in order that any *coups d'etats* be defeated and to prevent the abuse of the immense patronage in behalf of the new Confederate party.

General News.

New York, Feb. 27.—Gen. Grant has been presented with $100,000 by rich men in New York, Astor, Stewart, Vanderbilt, and others. He came near receiving a fatal wound by the accidental discharge of a new firearm he was examining.

The Richmond Whig says: The unreserved candor and courageous disposition displayed by the President proclaim him of the Andrew Jackson stamp, and will attract to him the confidence and support of the mass of the people.

Opinions of the Radical Press.

The Chicago Republican says the President may dismiss his fears, he has passed the point of danger; the only men capable of such deeds (as assassination) he can number hereafter as among his friends.

The Detroit Tribune (Radical) says the President seeks a quarrel and makes the point of dissent so broad that only baseness and treachery can bridge over the chasm. The President turns his back upon the men who made him, and throws himself into the arms of the South—where he came from. There is no doubting he means worse than he says. We are sold out dirt cheap, and the brief of conscious power still penetrates every corner of rebeldom. Will Congress yield in this emergency? We conjure that body to stand firm, it is now the only realization of the country, and it may become its solemn duty to impeach the President.

The Utica Herald says the President has disappointed the loyal sentiment of the country. From every man whose hands are red with blood, from every rebel—every sympathizer with the rebellion will go up jubilations.

The Pittsburg Commercial says: If the President has a sincere friend, and that friend is himself sound in head and heart, he will not fail without loss of time and without concealment, to tell him plainly that persistence in the path he has taken must lead to fatal estrangement. The President is not wise. No friend of his can lay claim to sagacity or wisdom, if he supposes that Congress does not represent the fixed and unalterable will of the people.

The Toledo Blade says: The President's speech will cost him hundreds of thousands of friends and supporters in the Union party. It did not become the Chief Magistrate to stoop to the low-flung rant of a stump orator. It was the time and manner of the speech, and the character of the men to whom it was made, that excite the most painful apprehensions.

The St. Louis Democrat says: Missouri has taken position through the Legislature, resolutely to stand by Congress. Every concession made to the reactionary party at this time, is conciliatory to the element which threatens destruction. Congress and the country may be sure that the Radicals of Missouri will maintain the stand they have taken in this crisis, instead of being weakened and deterred by the blow which they, in common with the Radicals, Unionists of the country have received from a hand they trusted. They are to-day, both numerically and morally, stronger than ever before. This proposition they will make good at the polls.

INSANE.—The Journal says Mrs. Lineberger, a resident of this county for twenty years, has been sent to the Insane Asylum at the instance of her son, who says she has exhibited insanity at intervals for years past.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

BY THIS MORNING'S STAGE.

DATES TO FEBRUARY 27.

The New York World says the President will issue a Peace proclamation. It also says Stanton's resignation is in the President's hands. F. P. Blair, Jr., is urged for the place.

Secretary Seward and Senator Morgan endorse the President's speech—personal abuse and all.

Thurlow Weed telegraphed to Senator Morgan, from New York, after reading the President's speech: "All right here and at Washington, and in the country. The work is done."

The Abolition Congressional Caucus have agreed not to open on the President, but to leave the matter to the country.

Senator Dixon of Connecticut sustains the President.

At the President's last reception many attended who had not been at the White House since President Buchanan left it.

It is reported that the President has decided to quash the proceedings against Semmes, no details for a court martial having been made.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The following is the vote on the President's veto of the Freedman's bill in the Senate: Ayes—Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Morrill, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

Noes—Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton, VanWinkle and Willey—18.

There not being two-thirds of the Senators against the veto, the bill failed.

Senator Wade denounced the President and said that any one who would favor the admission of the unwashed traitors to Congress, was himself a traitor at heart.

In the House, Stevens of Pennsylvania, from the Joint Committee, reported a resolution declaring no Senators or Representatives from the Southern States shall be admitted until Congress shall declare them entitled to representation. After much excitement the resolution was passed—ayes, 109; noes, 40.

Feb. 21.—The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report the House bill conferring negro suffrage in the District, and recommend its immediate passage.

The Senate Committee on Territories reported a bill to extend the boundaries of the State of Nevada, thereby wiping out the Territory of Utah.

In the House, Morrill of Vermont, speaking upon the finance bill, said it was not in order to allude to what had recently taken place in the Senate, but happen what may Union men will not forget that they have a country to save.

Garfield, of Ohio, caused to be read a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, giving a resolution adopted by the caucus of the Union members of the Legislature, sustaining the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

Feb. 22.—The resolution to keep Southern representatives out of Congress, which passed the House, came up in the Senate. Sherman opposed its consideration, as it could not be fairly discussed at this time; the events of yesterday were too fresh in the minds of Senators at present. Fessenden believed the resolution ought to be acted on. He intimated that the President had not acted consistently with the views set forth in his message. He believed the vetoed bill constitutional, and thought Congress had the right to declare when the Southern representatives were to be admitted.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed.

In the House, the seat occupied by Voorhies of Indiana was given to H. D. Washburne, by a vote of 87 to 36.

Feb. 26.—In the Senate, Grimes of Iowa, called attention to the published dispatch from Keokuk, Iowa, of a meeting to endorse the President, signed Claggett, and said he was unwilling that the report should go forth as representing the sentiment of Iowa.

Lane, of Kansas, moved to take up the credentials of Baxter and Snow, Senators elect from Arkansas, which being done, the motion to admit them was laid on the table—22 to 18.

The House concurred in the resolution declaring that Congress will not admit Southern Representatives till the States have been declared entitled to representation, was then taken up, and Sherman proceeded to address the Senate, contending that the resolution conferred no additional power, and was only declaratory.

In the House, Bingham, of Ohio, adverted to the Constitutional Amendment, reported from the Reconstruction Committee, that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary to secure to citizens of each State all privileges enjoyed by citizens of several States. Rogers, of New Jersey, spoke against it as a most dangerous movement toward centralization.

McClurg, of Missouri, offered a resolution providing that contributions be levied upon the disloyal inhabitants of the disloyal States to pay the expenses of troops in the South—referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House Committee on Public Lands stand five in favor of Julian's bill for the survey and sale of the mineral lands, and four against it. McRuer of California, will submit a minority report. The recent decision of the Supreme Court recognizing possessory titles in mining claims strengthens the opposition to the bill.

CALIFORNIA DISPATCHES.

San Francisco, Feb. 27.—Col. Wharton shot Capt. R. J. Ward in attempting to shoot a stranger who had jostled him on the sidewalk, Feb. 25th. The wound is likely to prove fatal. They were both army officers.

The man arrested for Wells the murderer in Idaho has arrived here. There are doubts as to his being Wells.

Emma Jackson, white, aged 13 years, sues for a divorce from her husband, a negro 60 years of age. Her mother forced the marriage.

The Democrats held a large meeting at Platt's Hall last evening, and speeches were made by Weller, Washington, Underwood, Axtell, Henley and others. A series of resolutions endorsing the action of President Johnson were adopted.

D. W. WAKEFIELD, | G. F. SETTLEMIER.
DR. WM. F. ALEXANDER.

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Paints, Oils,
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PATENT MEDICINES!

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Carefully compounded, and orders attended to with care and dispatch.
Physicians in the Interior and Farmers
Will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Our store is in the Fire Proof Brick on First street, near opposite J. Fleischner & Co.'s store.
Albany, February 24, 1866.

NOW IS THE TIME!
BARGAINS TO BE HAD!
COME ONE AND ALL!
FAR AND NEAR!
TO THE LOW PRICE RETAIL STORE OF
R. CHEADLE,
And see for yourselves if you can't get anything kept in a
Dry Goods or Grocery Store,
At very Low Prices for Cash or Trade.
CASH PAID FOR PRODUCE AT ALL TIMES
Remember to come to the Store of
Albany, Feb. 17, 1866. R. CHEADLE.

LOW PRICES WIN!
THE ENTIRE STOCK FOR SALE!
AT COST, FOR CASH!
AT J. NORCROSS'!
At His New Fire Proof Brick Store, First Street, Albany.

I WILL CONTINUE TO SELL BY the Ounce, Pound, Inch, 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 [illegible] to go the next time." "How can you sell at [illegible] 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 as they 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
au28 J. NORCROSS.

THOMAS HAMPTON | S. B. M'BRIDE.
HAMPTON & McBRIDE.
NEW FURNITURE STORE!
(IN UPTON'S OLD STAND)
Opposite Schlussel's Old Store,
ALBANY, OREGON.
We have just laid in an entirely new and varied assortment of Eastern, and also of our own make, of Furniture, consisting of
Chairs, Tables,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Card Tables,
Wash Stands,
Sofas, Pulu,
Excelsior Lounges, &c.
We Manufacture, Repair, or Refit
Furniture, Beds and Bedding
Of every description, and do all kinds of
UPHOLSTERY WORK.
We have also on hand a lot of superb
ROSEWOOD AND RICH GILT MOULDING,
For framing Pictures, Embroideries, &c.
☞ All work done at our Furniture Manufactory guaranteed to be of the best quality.
WE SELL CHEAP.
Call and examine our stock, and we will try to sell you or make for you exactly what you want.
HAMPTON & McBRIDE.
Albany, February 17, 1866.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PUBLIC!
J. FLEISCHNER. BENJ. BRENNER,
J. FLEISCHNER & CO.
ARE STILL AT THEIR OLD STAND, Corner of First and Washington streets,
ALBANY, Oregon,
Where they are selling their large and well selected stock Goods
Cheaper than any Other House in Town.
Our Stock consists of
Dry Goods and Groceries, of all kinds,
Ready Made Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps, &c.
Lamps,
Glass and Crockery Ware,
Paints and Oils,
Hardware, Nails, &c.
In fact, everything the Farmer needs. All of which we will exchange for all kinds of
PRODUCE,
At the highest market price. We would not refuse even Cash.
If You don't believe We are Selling Cheap, call and see.
au28 J. FLEISCHNER & CO.

WILLAMETTE STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S NOTICE.
Through Line From Portland to Corvallis, and Intermediate Points on the Willamette.
THE COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER
ALERT,
JAMES STRANG.............................Master,
Will leave
Vaughn's Wharf, Portland,
At 7 o'Clock Every Morning,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
FOR OREGON CITY,
Connecting with the New and Fast Steamer
ACTIVE,
J. T. APPERSON.............................Master,
On Mondays and Thursdays,
FOR
SALEM, ALBANY,
AND
CORVALLIS.
D. W. BURNSIDE,
President W. S. N. Co.
Portland, Feb. 1, 1866.

WANTED:
100,000 POUNDS OF WOOL
For which we will pay the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.
W. W. PARRISH & CO.
Albany, January 27th, 1866.

CASH PAID FOR WHEAT AND OATS, by J. FLEISCHNER & CO.