STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

MORE MILITARY TYRANNY.

We call the attention of readers to the following extracts from the last Annual Message of President Johnson:

The latent conviction that our form of Government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the Constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our *local liberties* and State institutions unimpaired. * * Here *toleration* is extended to *every opinion* in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. * * Who will not join with me in the prayer that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance of State Governments, in *all their rights*, of the General Government in its *whole Constitutional vigor*, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations?

Now, let it be borne in mind that the Constitution of the United States guarantees all against any abridgement of the right to free speech and a free press.

And, now, read this last order from Gen. Grant, as found in the dispatches of the week:

New York, Feb. 18.—The Herald's Washington special says that the following circular letter to commanders of Military Departments was issued to-day by Gen. Grant:

Headquarters Armies United States, Washington, Feb. 17, 1866.—You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, from time to time hereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your Departments as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments. Persistance in the publication of articles calculated to keep up hostility of feeling between the people of the different sections of the country, cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, the President has the right to countermand this tyrannical order of the Lieutenant General's. If the President was sincere in the expressions quoted above from his Message—and he certainly is aware of the existence of the provision of the Federal Constitution which we allude to—he will immediately countermand this order of Gen. Grant's. If he does not countermand it, the fact must be patent that he intended to delude the people in his Message, and that he not only permits, but encourages, the usurpation of despotic, manifestly unconstitutional authority, in his subordinates.

And now a word as to the manner in which Gen. Grant proposes to use or abuse this monstrous power he arrogates. The only victim so far is the Richmond Examiner, a Southern paper. Of the character of the article which caused its suppression by Gen. Grant's orders, we have no information. Gen. Grant's order, above quoted, says newspapers which are in the habit of publishing articles "calculated to keep up hostility of feeling between the people of the different sections of the country, cannot be tolerated," and intimates that such papers, or any which shall "contain sentiments of disloyalty and *hostility* to the Government in *any* of its branches," shall be suppressed. This order is to be enforced in every Military Department, North and South. If it be, and the several commanders faithfully obey the order, there will not be left a half dozen Abolition organs in the land. For, we defy any man to name more than that number of them which do not week after week, and day after day, publish articles calculated to keep up the hostility of feeling, and to constantly stir up bad blood between the people of the North and South, or which do not exhibit, in some material manner, the most rancorous hostility to some branch of the General Government—as, for instance, the Radical organs assail the President; the Conservative organs oppose the Congress; and another class display inherited hostility to the whole governmental structure. Yet, we will warrant that, under this despotic order of Lieut. Gen. Grant's, not one Abolition organ will be suppressed; that none but Southern, or the Democratic papers of the North will be interfered with. And yet we shall be told that the President who permits a subordinate to enforce such an order, is restoring the Government to the plan of its illustrious founders!

If Gen. Grant possesses the authority he enforces this order in point, he has equal authority to order the prohibition of pulpit preaching which may not suit his High Mightiness, to interdict free speech on the part of the citizens, unless they utter sentiments dictated by him; and to constitute himself the conscience keeper of every *subject* of the Government. It is about time that the people were interesting themselves to ascertain from whence this new despot derives the supreme authority he seems disposed to wield, and to consider whether they have really any rights remaining to them, or liberties belonging to them.

The above was written last week for publication in the last issue. Since then the dispatches state that Gen. Grant's despotic Order was directed wholly against newspapers in the South. And the accompanying good news also comes, that the President has revoked Gen. Grant's Order, and removed the edict of suppression from the Richmond Examiner. In this, the President has simply done his duty. Had he acted otherwise his conduct would have been very censurable.

ABOUT SENATOR WILLIAMS.

The partiality of correspondents for the New York papers during the war was considered pretty steep, but the following bangs anything we have yet seen from even that fictional fountain. It is the "pen-and-ink sketch of Senator Williams of Oregon," by the Richmond correspondent of the New York Herald. The fellow says:

Senator Williams is a gentleman of equally impressive appearance and manners, and to the eye fills the measure of an American Senator. He is nearly if not quite six feet high, slim but proportionate of build, with an ample forehead, thick dark hair, dark complexion, and possessed of a quick, moving and sharp, penetrating eye. His utterance is both intelligent and decisive, and his reasoning logical, close and convincing. In personal manners he is wholly genial, entertaining and unusally instructive, and presents the appearance of a calm, unimpassioned and thoughtful man of public affairs, skilled in dialectics and immovable in his convictions.

Now we ask any old Oregonian if Sinbad or Munchausen ever beat that? Think of "Old Flaxbrake" as an Adonis in appearance, a Chesterfield in manners! Never since Titania, under the mischievous influence of Puck and Oberon, wasted sweet blandishments on poor Bottom with the ass's head on him, has there been so shocking a misapplication of complimentary words. And then, "his utterance is both intelligent and decisive!" Some wag must have told the correspondent of Williams' maudlin slobberings at the famous Jackson Jubilee in Salem in 1857, when he didn't try to "appeal from Philip *drunk* to Philip sober." They have a *bird* in Nevada they call a "Washoe nightingale;"—everybody who has heard the mellifluous notes of that charming warbler, but who has not listened to the utterances of our Senator, can form a pretty fair estimate of the latter's notes when we assure them that there is a remarkable similarity between the Senator's "utterances," and the "trilled warblings" of that *bird*. "Skilled in dialectics," too; that's good—but *diabolics* would have been nearer the truth. And, to conclude, "immovable in his convictions." Well, yes. We remember that he is strangely immovable, and to show how well we remember it, will just mention a few instances in his political career in Oregon.

In 1857 he was "immovable in his conviction" that "South Carolina was the noblest State in the Union, and he hononored her above all others." In February, 1858, he was "immovable in his convictions" that Stephen A. Douglas' theory of Popular Sovereignty was right, and that President Buchanan was altogether wrong. From the adjournment of the State Convention at Salem in March, 1858, down to the day when Delazon Smith was elected over him to the U. S. Senate, he was "immovable in his convictions" that Senator Douglas was a "disorganizer," and his Popular Sovereignty was a "heresy;" and further that President Buchanan was exactly right in his whole policy, and that the Dred Scott decision was in "exact accordance with the spirit and intention of the Constitution of the United States." In the fall of that same year he undertook a self-imposed, uninvited prilgrimage over the State, to convince the people that he was "immovable in his convictions" that President Buchanan was entirely to blame for the division in the Democratic party; that his Kansas policy was wrong in every particular; that Stephen A. Douglas was entirely right in all that he had done, and that his Popular Sovereignty was the true Democratic doctrine. In 1859 he again displayed how "immovable were his convictions," by first entering into the canvass with great zeal to secure his own election to the Senate, and, when again defeated, by not only withdrawing from active campaigning, but in stealthily opposing the election of the Democratic candidate for Congress.

In 1860, he was "immovable in his convictions" that Senator Douglas ought to be President—Popular Sovereignty and all; in 1861 he went over to Abolitionism; helped to make the Abolition State platform at Eugene in 1862, in which the doctrine of State Rights was emphatically asserted, and then, in a few months afterwards, to again prove that he was "immovable in his convictions," he denounced State Rights as a heresy, and kicked Popular Sovereignty to the devil. In October of 1863 he declared that "Abraham Lincoln was the living flesh and blood of the Government," and when Pearne overslaughed him in the Abolition State Conference in the city of Albany in 1864, he declared that "Abe Lincoln was a damned old fool," and thus again showed that his convictions were immovable. But when, in September following, he beat Pearne for the Senate, again he accepted Lincoln as a demi-god, and was so "immovable in his convictions" as to dare to attempt to lie out of his quite recent denunciation of that personage. We need not here show up his record any farther. But we predict that if the Richmond correspondent will only outlive this session of Congress, he will very satisfactorily discover that the Chesterfieldian Adonis he has so excruciatingly bedaubed with rank flattery is, as we say, most singularly "immovable in his convictions."

The negroes of Cincinnati have sent one of their number to Washington, to serve as a lobby member, at the suggestion of Senator Sumner.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

A BEAM IS IN THINE OWE EYE.

In one particular section of the Union, for years past, a false philanthropy, having for its subject the negro, has been a dominant sentiment. The persistence and licentious determination of its professors, culminated at last in the late fearful civil struggle through which we have just passed. It is vain and fruitless now to argue against the dreadful logic of the events, whose terrible consequences are already being visited upon us of this generation, and the direful effects of which will be felt for a century to come. But for the purpose of warding off any second crusade of pseudo philanthropy against common sense and the laws of nature, it is well to present to the public all facts cognate to the main question involved in the action of the New England bigots. We know nothing more pertinent to this nation than the following:

Not long since the editor of the New York Journal of Commerce remarked: "It would be, we repeat it, more sensible for the people of New England, who are given to philanthropy and misanthropy (for lovers of negroes are generally haters of whites), if they would devote some attention to their home slaveries and sorrows.

"There are agonies in the poor houses of the North which humanity might well seek to soothe. For some years past these institutions have been neglected, while the attention of the people has been turned to the war; but it is now greatly to be feared that of the widows and orphans of the fallen soldiers, without other provisions, many must go there. It would be curious to know the rates at which the poor are now sold in the Eastern States. Can any one furnish correct statistics of the market?

In response to this inquiry, the Hartford Times sets forth the following disgraceful state of facts: "In Connecticut, the State and town white poor are let to the lowest bidders; and we find that the State poor have been let for $1,200 and $2,000 a year; and that the towns have their poor rates as follows; Newton, 4,000 inhabitants, $900 a year, last year—owing to the high rate of provisions, about $500 extra was paid to Barkhanstead, 1,000 inhabitants, the sum of $440, and the contractor was Mr. Mason, of New Hartford, who kept the New Hartford poor."

In view of this condition of affairs in that very humanely inclined region of country, does it not occur to every sensible man that the chasity and kind-heartedness so lavishly exhibited toward the thick-lipped, jay-bird heeled, kinky-headed sons and daughters of Africa, would find a better field for its display among the suffering poor of their own blood and color. Before these New England saints scan so closely the mote in the eyes of their Southern brethren, would it not be well for them to pluck the beam out of their own?

Pictures of Napoleon.—Victor Hugo gives the following enthusiastic description of Napoleon Bonaparte:

He was everything. He was complete. He had in his brain the cube of human faculties. He made codes like Justinian, he dictated like Cæsar, his conversation joined the lightning of Pascal to the thunderbolt of Tacitus, he made history and he wrote it, his bulletins were Illiads, he combined the figures of Newton with the metaphors of Mahommed, he left behind him in the Orient, words as grand as the Pyramids, at Tilsit he taught majesty to Emperors, at the Academy of Science he replied to Laplace, in the Council of the State he held his ground with Merlin, he gave a soul to the geometry of those and the trickery of these, he was legal with the attorneys and sideral with the astronomers; like Cromwell blowing out one candle when two were lighted, he went to the temple to cheapen a curtain tassel; he saw everything; he knew everything; which did not prevent him from laughing a good man's laugh at the cradle of his little child; and all at once, startled Europe listened, armies set themselves in march, parks of artillery rolled along, bridges of boats were stretched over the rivers, clouds of cavalry galloped in the hurricane; cries, trumpets, a trembling of thrones everywhere, the frontiers of the kingdom oscillated on the map, the sound of a superhuman blade was heard leaping from its sheath; men saw him, standing erect in the horison with a flame in his hands and a resplendence in his eyes, unfolding in the thunder his two wings, the grand army and the old guard, and he was the archangel of war.

Production of Sex.—Every few years the attention of men of science is called to some new explanation of the difference in sexes. Among the latest theories advanced is the following by M. De Ferrendi, in a late issue of the Scientific American. He says: For several years I have been in possession of this knowledge, and being a Frenchman, I had intended to communicate it to the Academy of Science at Paris; but illness has prevented my return to France. Fearing that my secret may perish with me, as in the case of Segato, I have decided to publish it for the benefit of all civilized people. Experience has shown that the theory heretofore prevailing in regard to the production of the sexes is false, and that this which I submit is the only true one. It is the male who engenders the substance destined already to be of the masculine or the feminine sex, before the female receives it. The right side apparatus engenders the male, the left side the female. By a partial castration of the male, therefore, it is easy for stock breeders to procure offspring all of either sex. At La Hotte, near Fort Liberty, Hayti, this process has been in operation a long while, and for the space of twelve years that I have watched the result, it has never failed.

Clerical Demoralization.—A late Cincinnati Enquirer says: We are almost unwilling to allude to a case of clerical offence, the facts of which are now finding their way to the public knowledge The pastor of one of the largest, wealthiest and most intensely respectable churches in this city, one of our most brilliant and extravagant pulpit politicians—a man widely bepraised and betrumpeted for his learning, piety and eloquence, was detected in a licentious crime, so mean, and so unmentionably revolting in its attendant circumstances, that there are no fitting words to describe its enormity. In the inner circle of the church the crime was confessed; and yet the man was permitted to preach on; and it was not until fears arose of an exposure from other quarters that he was invited to leave. These facts, we believe, are indisputable. The detected domestic traitor departed, it is said, under a private promise which he has not kept, to refrain for two years from the work of inviting lesser sinners than himself to repent; and is now settled a pastor in good standing elsewhere.

The New England clergy and politicians are extremely bitter in their denunciations of the Irish, and especially of the Irish Catholics, entirely ignoring the fact that the very soldiers of which that section boasts were mainly recruited for this class. New England prejudices are so savage and strong as to leave no room for ordinary gratitude.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The London Quarterly Review concludes a very interesting article on Jefferson Davis in the following language:

For four years Jefferson Davis was the appointed ruler of eleven great States, which had been acknowledged as free, sovereign and independent, by several of the powers of Europe. His dominion was no mere insurgent district, but a region ample enough for many kingdoms. He sent into the field great armies, made illustrious by brilliant victories under leaders of enduring renown. Supported by a unanimous people he ruled in strict conformity with the laws of the land and its Constitution. When vehemently urged to suppress the opposition papers, which were ever buzzing and stinging at Richmond, greatly to the profit of the enemy, he resolutely refused to interfere with the freedom of the press. When urged to retaliate the murder of ten men, shot at Palmyra, Missouri, by the Federal McNeil, under circumstances of atrocity that none can read without a shudder, he refused to listen to the voice of natural indignation, and declined to shed one drop of blood except on the open field of battle. In all but penury—for his property fell early into the hands of the enemy, and his salary payable in depreciated currency, soon afforded but the necessaries of life—calm, dignified, swaying, with commanding intellect, the able men that surrounded him; eloquent as a speaker, and as a writer, giving State papers to the world which are among the finest compositions in our time; of warm domestic affections in his inner life, and strong religious convictions; held up by vigor of spirit that nerved an exhausted and enfeebled frame—such was the chosen constitutional ruler of one-forth of the American people whom it is now proposed to visit with a felon's death. We do not believe that such an act will be perpetrated. Three minutes may end that life upon the scaffold, but all the centuries to come cannot undo the deed. We feel assured that there are those in the North who will reflect how such an act would read in the future history of the countrymen of Washington. Nor can there be wanting in the North men of sufficient judgment to discern that the obstacles in the way of reunion are great enough without adding another spot that could never be washed out while memory holds its place among the people of the South.

Girls, beware of transient young men. Never suffer the addresses of a stranger. Recollect that one good farmers' boy or industrious mechanic, is worth all the floating fops in the world. The allurements of a dandy Jack, with a gold chain round his neck, a walking stick in his paw, a three-penny cigar in his mouth, some honest tailor's coat on his back, and a brainless though fancy skull, never can make up the loss of a good father's home, a good mother's counsel and the society of sisters and of brothers; their affections last, while that of such a young man is lost in the wane of the honey-moon.

When President Johnson's message, enclosing Gen. Grant's report on the condition of the South, was read to the Senate, Sumner became excessively indignant, and delared it paralleled only by ex-President Pierce's message on Kansas. The President's late veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and his speech to the crowd in Washington a few evenings ago, in which he by name denounced Sumner, must have made the fanatical Senator frantic and impotently savage.

A Priest in Rouen, France, was lately sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having introduced political sentiments in one of his sermons. Most of the preachers of the "loyal" States devote their sermons exclusively to Abolitionism, and they are rewarded for doing so by the Government. The Clergymen who preach the Gospel and give no attention to Abolitionism are most virulently assailed therefor by the political parsons and their followers.

A singular pretension has been set up by the military authorities of North Carolina. The Provisional Governor had vacated his authority, to give way, as was supposed, to that of the Governor elect of the State, but it is now claimed that all power in the State revests in the Military Governor, who must temporarily exercise it until the Legislature remedies some alleged existing defect.

When the opponents of the Democratic party got into power in New Hampshire some years ago, they professed to be astonished by the discovery that the State was in debt to the amount of $17,000! They rolled up their eyes in well asumed horror. Since, they have managed to run up a debt of four millions, without manifesting any qualms of conscience.

According to a circular just issued by the great Mercantile Agency in New York, there were 530 failures in the Northern States the past year, involving a loss of $17,600,000! This is one of the "National blessings" attendant upon a gigantic, inflated system, built upon a paper currency.

Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts insists on having all civil and political rights from the people of the Southern States until the negroes in those States shall have all the rights equally granted to them. He does not favor the proposition to extend equal rights to the negroes in the Northern States, however.

A Yankee, lately arrested in New Jersey for beating a woman, tried to get off by the plea that he was near-sighted and thought the woman was his wife. The honest magistrate, on hearing this, doubled the penalty.

A very small pattern of a man lately solicited the hand of a buxom girl. "Oh, no," said she, "I can't think of it for a moment. The fact is, Tommy, you are too big to be put in a cradle, and too small to put in bed."

The Secretary of the Interior reports that the surveys of the public lands during the last ten years in California, have cost $1,314,524, while the receipts from sales during the same time amounted to only $520,765.

The first trial for treason since that of Aaron Burr, occurred lately in East Tennessee. Captain Gamble, a Confederate officer, was indicted for treason, tried and acquitted by the jury.

A party of hunters killed a grizzly bear which weighed 1,400 pounds a few weeks ago, in the hills below Gilroy's in California. They got 400 pounds of fat from the carcass.

To prevent stoves rusting, oil them with sweet oil. This does not make a bad smell when stoves are heated again. They should be very clean when the oil is applied.

A Washoe paper has an advertisement of a dancing school, in which the following conditions are stipulated: "Terms cash, and no hugging."

The biggest rebel of the war was "Baby" Bates, who still lives. He is over seven feet high, weighs 341 pounds, and served during the whole war.

Thad Stevens and Carl Schurz.—The Philadelphia Mercury thus pays its respects to Thaddeus Stevens and Carl Shurz:

"And who is Mr. Stevens? Not a Pennsylvanian, thank God, but a Yankee intruder into this State, whose reputed wife is a negress, and whose children are mulattoes! And who is Carl Schurz? A wretched adventurer who—a traitor to his native land—fled hither for refuge. He kept a lager beer saloon in this city, and, failing in that, has lived ever since on the Government which rescued him from the penalty of treason and the obscurity of a scullion."

Remarkable Cure.—We are informed by Mr. Gibson, a gentleman well known at the Monte, that a few days since, a favorite gray mare of his was taken with the disease known as blind staggers. She laid down to die, and was pronounced dead by Mr. Asa Ellis. Mr. John Guest being present, bored through the skull of her forehead, just below the eyes, from which a pint of water flowed, and in a few minutes she rose to her feet and went to feeding. It is important to those who own horses to bear this in mind.—[Los Angeles News, Jan. 26th.

To Clean Knives.—A small clean potato with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. A better polish can be obtained by this method than any other we have tried, and with less labor.

All colors in calico may be set by the use of the following mixture: Dissolve one teaspoonful of ox gall in one gallon of warm water, and wash the article in it, without soap.

General Longstreet will never again recover the use of his right arm, having become paralytic by a severe wound received in battle.

The statement that general Lee asked to be pardoned turns out to be a loyal fib. His "pardon" came unsolicited by him.

Old Brownlow is quarrelling with the President. He is now in favor of State rights.

It is stated that no person has ever been killed by a railroad accident in Germany.

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 sell at as

LOW PRICES

As they can be purchased for in San Francisco.

PERSONS FROM THE INTERIOR

When visiting Portland and desirous 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 Arrigoni'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'CONNER, Proprietor,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INform 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, flesh, fowl, 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 solicit 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, choice and best assorted stocks of

SUPERIOR BRANDIES,

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

CHOICE PURE WINES.

ALSO,

Old Jamaica Rum,

New England Rum.

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

ABSINTHE,

JAMAICA GINGER,

ESSENCE PEPPERMINT,

CURACCOA, 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.

WANTED.

20,000 BUSHELS WHEAT.

15,000 bushels of Oats, by

au28 J. FLEISCHNER & CO.

PLANING MILL!

J. B. COMLEY.

ALBANY, OREGON.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND, or will Manufacture to order, every style of

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

at the shortest notice and lowest possible charges

Boards Matched and Planed.

Work executed in a style not surpassed by any Shop in the State.

☞ The Mill is in the lower part of the town, on the river bank, at the corners of the joining claims of the Montieths and Hackleman.

J. B. COMLEY.

Albany, September 20, 1865.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

$50,000 WORTH!

CHARLES BARRETT,

Front Street, and No. 5 Washington Street, Portland.

The Largest, Most General, and Most Splendid Assortment of

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, LETTER PRESSES, &C.,

ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

RICHLY BOUND

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Book

An Immense Assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS!

Orders From the Interior.

CHARLES BARRETT.

Portland, November 16, 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 of 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 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 - - $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.

P. B. SINNOTT, Proprietor.

Portland, Dec. 20, 1865.

CORVALLIS COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE above named Institution of Learning, at a meeting held on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1865, re-organized the School, by the employment of Rev. W. A. FINLEY, A. B., as President, and R. N. Armstrong, Esq., Professor of Mathematics.

The Professors having charge of the Institution, pledge themselves to devote untiring attention to the interests of the pupils placed under their supervision.

All the branches of learning usually taught in Colleges will receive special attention when desired.

The Trustees intend to make the Corvallis College a FIRST CLASS INSTITUTION of learning, worthy the patronage of all friends of education.

RATES OF TUITION

FOR SESSION OF 5 MONTHS.

Primary Branches.....$10.00

Preparatory, ditto..... 12.50

Advanced, ditto..... 15.00

Incidental Expenses 5 cents per week.

Of those living out of the County, payment required invariably in advance. Those in the City and County, one half in advance, the balance at the close of the Session.

☞ For further particulars address the President, Rev. W. A. Finley, Corvallis, Oregon, or M. Canterbury, President Board of Trustees.

December 2, 1865.—17-tf

ALBANY FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP!

A. F. CHERRY,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENtire interest in the ALBANY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, I am—

Prepared to Furnish

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK

Of every description, on short notice. Also,

BRASS CASTINGS.

All Orders for

MILL WORK

Will be filled with dispatch, and in a satisfactory manner.

HORSE POWERS

AND

Agricultural Implements

Manufactured to order, and particular attention paid to Repairs.

All kinds of

PATTERN WORK

done to order on short notice

A. F. CHERRY,

Albany, September 16, 1865.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the Undersigned under the firm and name of KOHN & RICE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DAVID KOHN will continue to close the business at the old stand, and will pay all debts of the firm, and is authorized to collect all debts of the old partnership.

DAVID KOHN,

E. RICE.

Albany, February 4, 1866.

All those indebted to the firm will please settle with the undersigned, without delay. D. KOHN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of OLIVER & MARKHAM has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts are payable to H. Oliver, who will pay all liabilities of said firm.

Albany, February 15, 1866.

H. OLIVER,

S. S. MARKHAM.

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Albany, August 14th, 1865. aug14tf

SUMMONS.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, March Term, 1866:

EMELINE E. HUFF, Plaintiff, vs. JEFFERSON HUFF, Defendant. } Suit in Equity for a Divorce.

To JEFFERSON HUFF, the defendant in the above entitled cause:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required and summoned to appear and answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above entitled cause, now on file against you with the Clerk of the said Court, within ten days of the date of the service of this summons upon you if served in said Linn county, Oregon, or if served in any other county in the State then within twenty days of the date of service hereof upon you; if served out of said State then by the first day of the next term of the said Court to be held in the town of Albany in the said Linn county on the fourth Monday in March, 1866: And you are further notified that if you fail to answer as above required the said complaint will be taken for confessed and the prayer for a dissolution of the marriage between the said Plaintiff and yourself will be granted by the Court, as also a decree for the costs and disbursements of the Plaintiff hereinafter.

By order of the Court.

J. QUINN THORNTON, Solicitor for Plaintiff. [Fifty cents revenue stamp.]

February 8, 1866.

I, O. W. Richardson, Sheriff of the said Linn county, certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said suit in equity.

O. W. Richardson, Sheriff of Linn Co., Ogn.

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