STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Linn County Democratic Convention will assemble in the Court House in this city on next Thursday, March 22d, at 11 o'clock.

PRECINCT MEETING.

The Democratic Precinct Meetings throughout Linn county take place to-day. The Albany Precinct Meeting will meet at the Lower School House at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is expected.

POLK COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Polk County are requested to meet in their several precincts on THURSDAY, MARCH 22d, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to attend the County Convention to be held at Dallas, on SATURDAY, MARCH 31st, to select Six Delegates to the State Convention at Portland, April 5th. Precincts are entitled to Delegates as follows, to wit:

Dallas, 9; Bridgeport, 2; Luckiamutte, 9; Lane, 6; Monmouth, 8; Rola, 7; Bethel, 4; Salt Lake, 3; Jackson, 6; Douglas, 3.

By order of the County Committee,

J. T. OUTHOUSE, Ch'n.

Dallas, Polk county, Feb. 54, 1866

THE BROWNSVILLE TRAGEDY.

The phase this horrible affair has assumed since our last issue is most startling. The report first brought last Saturday morning that Sidney Smith had shot his wife and afterwards cut her throat and then mortally shot himself, was soon changed into a statement that the brother, Thos. Smith, who was on the place at the time, and who originated the first report, was himself the murderer of both the dead. He was arrested on Saturday, and on Monday an examination was held before Justice Ellis of Brownsville. The examination closed on Tuesday, and resulted in Smith's committal for trial at the ensuing term of the Circuit Court for this county, March 26th. There were a number of witnesses examined, but we have not been informed of the precise character of the testimony, further than it was pretty conclusive against the accused. S. A. Johns, Esq., of Brownsville, appeared for the State, and Creanor & Helm, Esqs., of this city, for Smith. The chief witness for the prosecution, the eldest daughter of the murdered couple, a young lady of about 16 years, was not among the witnesses. She had given her testimony before the Coroner's jury however, and then stated positively that her uncle, the accused, was the murderer. A younger daughter, aged about 10 years, also swore to the same terrible fact.

There are many reports of the details of the affair in circulation, but all generally agree on the following points, viz: That the accused had been living on the farm during his brother's stay in Idaho, and since Sidney's return he went to live with a neighbor. On the fatal morning he went over to his brother's. There had been some trouble between them growing out of the conduct of the accused in Sidney's absence. The story goes that he tied one of the girls in the orchard, then proceeded to the bloody work; first he went to the house and shot his brother; next shot the wife, but not fatally, and she escaped into the orchard; he followed her, caught her, dragged her into the smoke house near the main dwelling, and there cut her throat. Mr. Cunningham soon after rode by, and Smith called him in, told him that his brother Sidney had killed his wife and then himself, and showed him the bodies. He appeared to be greatly agitated over the affair, and expressed great sorrow. Others were finally called in, and the developments made led to the arrest of the accused. He is soon to answer before a jury of his countrymen upon the frightful charge.

On Tuesday afternoon he was brought to this place and is now confined, securely chained and shackled, in a strong room in the Court House.

It is [illegible] just to the citizens of Brownsville and vicinity to state that the wild reports which came to this place early in the week about the proposed execution of Smith by a mob or committee of residents there had not a particle of foundation in fact. There was no other disposition manifested than to give the accused a fair, impartial examination, and to extend to him all the rights one in his wretched condition is guaranteed by law and to the fullest extent. Good order characterized the proceedings there in every respect.

THE PROJECTED COLLEGE.—A movement has already been commenced and is being vigorously prosecuted for the founding and endowment of a College or Academy in this city. A handsome plat of four blocks in the southern portion of the town site, comprising about seven acres, has been donated towards that object by Mr. Thomas Monteith. Messrs. John Connor, Jacob Norcross and Jas. H. Foster have been appointed Trustees, and the Rev. E. R. Geary is authorized to receive subscriptions for the work. The Journal says the institution will be under the supervision of the Presbytery of Oregon, connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in perpetual trust, for secular educational purposes. The same authority states that Mr. Geary is meeting with encouraging success in getting subscriptions.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—From the papers we learn that the citizens of Eugene City and Corvallis have lately been entertained by the rare and unique performances of Messrs. Barney and Woods, and that in each place full and appreciative audiences greeted them. They are especially deserving of popular support. Mr. Barney is unable to speak above a whisper from a terrible bronchial ailing and Mr. Woods has the misfortune to be entirely blind. But imperfect as one is in voice and totally deficient as the other is in sight, there is neither imperfection nor deficiency in their musical performances. As violinists and guitarists they have few rivals and no superiors in Oregon. And a violin duett they have composed is really a masterpiece both in air and execution. We hope they will give an entertainment in Albany before long. If they do, let them have a crowded house.

FURNITURE.—This is the season of year when persons usually make changes in or additions to their household furniture. And it is at this season too, that Furniture and Cabinet Ware Manufacturers and Dealers make it a point to have on hand, open to the inspection of the public, a stock of the most attractive, suitable, choice articles, plain and elegant, or plain and neat, or strong and durable, as the means or tastes of purchasers may govern them in their selections. In this connection we may call the attention of our readers in this section to the fact that at the large steam furniture manufacturing establishment of C. Mealey & Co., in this city, they can find one of the most complete and extensive assortments of furniture and cabinet ware to be seen in this Valley, where they can purchase all manner of articles in that line at very low prices. Read their advertisement and call at their warerooms to inspect their splendid furniture if you wish to buy.

JURYMEN.—The following named persons have been drawn for jurymen for the Term of the Circuit Court for Linn county, to commence Monday, March 26th: J. C. Snodgrass, S. T. Jones, Miles Cary, H. J. C. Averill, M. C. Chambers, Jas. Finlayson, Alfred Powell, Horace Farwell, Wm. B. Gore, Carpus Sperry, J. W. Jones, J. B. Coyle, J. M. Reed, Wm. McMahan, Strowder Proman, Wm. Shepherd, Martin Payne, Alex. Brandon, A. H. Hollenbeck, N. G. Riggs, Dillon Hoskins, Milton Hale, Jos. Thompson, Chas. Williams, E. H. Randall, C. A. Nye, Anthony Cannon, David Shearer, W. W. Allingham, Wm. P. Anderson.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—By advertisement in this paper it will be seen that Dr. W. F. Alexander has withdrawn from the firm of Wakefield, Settlemier & Co., and Joseph Davis, having purchased his interest in the business, assumes his place in the firm. Their drug store is the finest and most complete this side of Portland, and they also have an expensive stock of assorted goods of almost every description.

RAISED.—D. Mansfield's wharf boat, which accidentally sank last week, was raised early this week, restored to its accustomed place, and is now all right again, ready for the landing of steamers, the reception and storage of freight.

SHORT APPLES.—We are indebted to Mr. M. Balmanter, who owns the pioneer ferry here, for a large sack of delicious eating and fine cooking apples brought to this office during the week.

HORSE THIEVES.—We learn that three horses were stolen on Thursday morning from a farmer near Brownsville. The suspected parties are two young men, one of whom has hitherto borne a fair character. Officers have gone in pursuit.

STATISTICAL.—E. A. Freeland, School District Clerk, reports a total of 311 souls in this District between the ages of four and twenty-one years, of whom 175 are boys and 136 girls.

TROUBLE IN THEIR CAMPS.

The Abolitionists are reaping a very lively crop of troubles in their precinct meetings in various places. From good friends in Lane county we learn that in Eugene, Coast Fork and Lancaster precincts, the war raged fiercely between the Radicals and Johnson supporters. In Eugene, Pengra, Underwood, Owen, Stratton, and that old controlling crowd, were utterly routed and totally whipped by Mitchell and his Radical followers. At Coast Fork the precinct meeting ended in "burst up," and at Lancaster, after a stormy session the Radicals carried the day, and instructed for Cranston for Congress!

In Polk we learn there is a good deal of strife and inharmoniousness among the Radicals and Johnson men, and a split is threatened in Yamhill. A friend in Oregon City informs us that the veto has most seriously distracted the Abolition ranks in Clackamas, and he adds, "A month ago there was no sort of show for us; now we may by a scratch beat them in this county."

From Douglas and Jackson similar reports from authentic sources come to us, and sagacious Democrats in Douglas are quite sanguine that even in that late Abolition stronghold our ticket will succeed next June. A rumor reached us by Thursday's mail that Gazley had "made signs of abandoning the Blacks, and working again in Democratic harness." He may, but he will not do to trust.

From the Reporter of last Saturday we infer that the defection in the Abolition ranks in Jackson county is very serious, and past cure. It is a war, a bitter war of Radicals and Johnsonites.

In this county of Linn the two factions so far keep their differences under better check than in counties where there are less absolute managers. But the Abolitionists of Linn are really so completely subjugated to the control of the oligarchy in this city, that only a few of them dare entertain, let alone express, an opinion until they have received their instructions from the rulers here. Therefore, there is no open, public, serious division yet. The fact is apparent, however, that they have small hope, if any, of carrying the State election, and they feel they have not the ghost of a chance to succeed in the county. For instance, their precinct meeting last Saturday was very slimly attended—only about forty being present in all—and the proceedings were characterized by a mock-seriousness and stupid solemnity almost funereal in manner. And the whole thing was only an empty ceremony. The oligarchy had ordered the programme, and their obedient creatures dutifully proceeded to perform their allotted, prescribed parts. They will all have a more solemn time next June—when they will be called upon to bury their party carcase.

MOST WELCOME.—We have received the first number of the Eugene City News. This new paper is published by Mr. J. B. Alexander, a printer, and an old resident of Eugene, whose Democratic record is unimpeachable. The News is not a large sheet, but it is one of the neatest in the State in point of mechanical execution and general appearance. Politically, it is eminently sound in the genuine Democratic faith, as the following extract from its Introductory will testify:

We shall strictly adhere to and defend the pure, true and successfully tried principles of our Democratic fathers, without any modification, "reform," "reconstruction," or other innovation of political tinkers.

Although the Executive has done one act (and the only one in the last five years in which the interest of the white man was considered) we can see no consistency in their eagerness to accept it as a sufficient guarantee of his future policy. We don't propose to take any stock in the concern. He simply did a duty he was sworn to perform, and no more. But even this one act is cause for hope—an almost imperceptible rift in the lowering storm-clouds which have so long enveloped us—a faint glimmering of daylight, after a dark, horrible and almost hopeless night. But Andrew Johnson has been guilty of too many usurpations and acts of tyranny for Democrats ever again to confide in him—acts for which he can never atone.

With "Johnson Democracy," "Conservative Democracy," or any other nondescript hybrid political organization which has pilfered the name of Democracy for the purpose of deceiving the people in regard to their true character and intentions, we have no sympathy. It is the same old Abolition snake with a new skin, the same black, bitter, nauseous pill, with a very clumsy attempt at sugar coating—beware of it.

We wish for the News a long life and big success.

THE UMATILLA TRAGEDY.—This shocking affair seems to be involved in doubt and confusion. In the past week we have been shown letters written by parties deeply interested in the living and the dead who form the subjects of the tragedy, and these letters are strangely conflicting in the principal particulars. Some aver that Stoughton was entirely guiltless of giving poison to Fry; others as positively declare that he did force poison down George Fry's throat, and Fry still adheres to the same statement. But whether Stoughton did or did not attempt the life of George Fry, no palliation can be found for the brutish murder of Stoughton by the Vigilantes, and the extreme rigor of the law ought to be enforced against the parties to that murder, as a terrible warning to others of the mob-law murdering school. A report from Umatilla says the counsel for the State have been warned by prominent Vigilantes to desist from the faithful performance of their duty, under dark and fearful threats. We much mistake the character of the legal gentlemen engaged to prosecute the lynch-law murderers if they abate their proper efforts one jot because of these threats, and we will not be surprised if they made these threatenings a subject for grand jury investigation.

CANYON CITY.—Late reports from Canyon City give a very favorable account of times and business there. The miners are very profitably and steadily employed in their claims, trade is lively, and there have been no Indian depredations lately. Canyon City is one of the most flourishing mining camps in the country.

RISE OF THE COLUMBIA.—The Columbia river has been rising during the past week or so, and quite rapidly. It rose three feet during Saturday last at the Dalles.

LOTS OF APPLES.—The total amount of apples shipped from Portland to San Francisco by the Pacific and Montana on their last trips was 11,000 boxes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, March 5.—In the House, under a call upon States for bills, etc., Woodbridge, of Vermont, offered a resolution as follows:

WHEREAS, The Republic of Mexico has proposed to borrow fifty millions for thirty years, at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and whereas the United States is not indifferent to the welfare of that Republic, therefore,

Resolved, That the United States guarantee the payment of principle and interest.

Woodbridge asked that the resolution be read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Blaine objected, and there being a tie vote, the speaker voted in the affirmative; so the resolution was received, read and referred.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered resolutions, which were adopted, calling on the President for information on the following points: Ask how many persons worth $20,000 he has granted special pardons, with their names; how much of the enemy's property was seized and how much restored, and whether the claimants ever served the rebel cause; how much abandoned property allotted to freedmen has been restored, stating particulars.

Price of Iowa, chairman of the Pacific Railroad committee, introduced a bill for the organization of a company to construct a railroad and telegraph from Puget Sound to the Columbia river; read twice and referred. The House then went into committee of the whole on the appropriation bill.

Bingham, of Ohio, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the following Joint Resolution:

WHEREAS, The people of Tennessee have made known to Congress their desire that the Constitutional relations heretofore existing between them and the United States shall be fully re-established, and did, on the 52d of Feb., 1865, by a large and popular vote adopt and ratify a Constitution republican in form and not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the State Government has been organized under the provisions thereof, and

WHEREAS, The people of Tennessee are found to be in condition to exercise the functions of a State in the Union and exercise the same by consent of the law making power of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be one of the United States, on an equal footing with other States, upon express conditions that the people of Tennessee will maintain and enforce in good faith the present constitution and laws, excluding those who been engaged in the rebellion against the United States from the elective franchise for the respective periods of time therein provided, and shall exclude the same persons for like periods from eligibility to office, and that the State shall never assume or pay any debt incurred in aid of the late rebellion, nor ever in any manner claim from the United States, or take allowance or compensation for the slaves emancipated, which conditions shall be ratified by statutes.

The joint resolution was read a first and second time, and on motion of Bingham, recommitted and ordered printed. Bingham also presented the memorial and the testimony relating to Tennessee, with accompanying documents.

Rogers, of New Jersey, offered a minority report of himself and Grider, of Kentucky, which takes the ground that Tennessee is already in the Union and had never been out, and this, with a resolution that the members elect be sworn in. Ordered printed.

Washburn, of Illinois, says that Trumbull of Illinois, and himself dissented from the majority report, and would file their reasons hereafter. The grounds for their dissent are that the resolution does not afford sufficient guarantees for fidelity, nor protect the freedmen.

March, 7.—In the Senate, Wilson of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the judiciary committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect officers of the army from arrest by civil process for acts done in obedience to orders.

Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for a standing committee on the abuses of power

Garret Davis made a speech declaring that we might see in this land two bodies, one composed of Southern Representatives and Senators and Democratic and Conservative members from the North, and the other of Republican members alone. Each of these bodies would claim to be the Congress, and the President would be obliged to recognize one or the other. As the former body would be a majority, why would the President recognize it as the lawful and legitimate Congress of the United States? Davis said he believed Jackson would have done this, and he hoped Johnson would invite the Southern members elect to the city to unite with the other men he had designated, and recognize them as the Congress.

The House Select Committee of Freedmen this morning reported a new Freedmen's Bureau bill. It continues the act under which the present bureau was organized for three; allows the appointment of two additional Assistant Commissioners, under direction of the President, and when the same shall be necessary, divides the various districts into subdistricts, and provides for the appointment of agents for the same.

The bill retains that section of the vetoed bill which set apart three million acres of public lands in Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas, for sale to freedmen. The Sea Island section has been changed, but it provides that the present occupants shall not be disturbed for three years from the date of General Sherman's field order, unless provision be made for them with their written consent and the approval of the commissioners. Military protection is extended all over the States lately in rebellion, in respect to all cases involving the rights of the freedmen, till the ordinary course of judicial proceedings shall be restored, and the States shall be represented in Congress.

Boutwell and Washburn submitted their minority report from the Reconstruction committee, that a further condition be added to the admission of Tennessee, and that in regulating the franchise no distinction be made on account of race or color.

The resolution adopted by Congress providing that hereafter the vignette of no living person shall be placed upon the fractional currency was passed in consequence of the removal of the vignette of Washington from the last issue of five cent notes, and putting in its place that of Spencer M. Clark, the person in charge of the Note Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. The act was done on the latter's sole responsibility.

The recommendation of the Controller of the Currency for an increase of $100,000 in the amount of the National Bank Currency was rejected in the House—ayes, 117, noes, 11; one of the most decisive votes of the session.

In the House, Higby of California, on leave, introduced a bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners in California over public lands.

Wilson of Iowa introduced a bill providing that hereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice and three associates. Passed. Wilson remarked that he should be glad to make further regulations as to vacancies occurring.

March 8.—The Senate devoted the day to debate on the Constitutional Amendment, fixing the basis of representation. Wilson, of Massachusetts, made the principal speech in favor of the amendment, predicting that it would secure universal suffrage within five years. He opposed the idea of forcing universal suffrage upon the States by positive law.

Henderson of Missouri, offered resolutions declaring that Congress has the whole power to determine on the plan of reorganization and requiring Joint Committee on reconstruction to report a law by which States may be organized.

Pomeroy, of Kansas, made a long speech in favor of universal suffrage.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad has reported a bill granting lands to aid the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon, or to the navigable waters of the Columbia, in Oregon. The grant is twenty sections per mile for one hundred miles northward, and for one hundred miles southward from the line between California and Oregon, and ten sections per mile for the balance of the line.

Both Houses of Congress have passed a resolution completing the transfer of Berkley and Jefferson counties from Old Virginia to West Virginia. Meanwhile the Richmond Legislature has appointed Commissioners to visit the Wheeling Legislature in behalf of re-union, or at least to endeavor to negotiate for the assumption of part of the old State debt.

March 9.—The Senate had a six hours session on the Constitutional Amendment fixing the basis of representation. Mr. Fessenden closed the debate in one of the most scathing reviews of the late speeches made, and which was listened to in the Senate, received with keen relish on the floor and in the galleries. He held up the scholarly attainments of the Massachusetts Senator in comparison with what seems to be practical legislation, with a lively strain of ridicule. He spoke for two hours defending the Reconstruction Committee from the charge of representing this as a party measure, or attempting to do indirectly what could not be done directly, saying it was wise legislation to deal with facts. He also denied that the proposed amendment was any compromise with human rights, saying he preferred the judgment of nine-tenths of those with whom he usually acted, the almost unanimous voice of the loyal press and people, to that of Mr. Sumner. So long as he had the former with him, he could get along without the latter.

Mr. Sumner replied characterising the amendment as two-sided. The Senator from Maine sees in it only the limitation of the political power of the South, while he (Sumner) saw in it the disfranchisement of a radical.

Mr. Wilson made a few remarks stating that he was in favor of Mr. Henderson's proposition to substitute for the pending amendment, the following words: "No State in prescribing the qualifications for electors therein, shall discriminate against any person on account of race or color," which was rejected. Yeas, 10; noes, 37. The yeas were Messrs Brown, Chandler, Clark, Henderson, Howe, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilson.

The substitute heretofore offered by Mr. Sumner establishing universal suffrage by Congress with the penal amendment, was lost—yeas 8; noes 39. The yeas were Brown, Chandler, Howe, Pomeroy, Sumner, Wade, Wilson and Yates.

The substitute offered by Mr. Clark: That whenever the elective franchise shall be abridged in any State on account of race, color, descent, or a previous condition of servitude, by any law not equally applicable to all races and all persons, such excluded persons shall be excluded from the basis of representation, was adopted. Yeas 25; noes 20.

Davis offered an amendment, to have the proposition submitted to the legislatures hereafter to be chosen, which was rejected—12 ayes, 30 noes.

Sumner moved to amend by inserting that all persons denied representation shall be excluded from taxation of all kinds, which was rejected by 4 or 5 majority. Other propositions were moved but voted down, not so much on their general merits as because the Senate was determined to vote on the main question, unembarrassed by side issues. This vote was reached at a quarter before six P. M., on the passage of the amendment as it came from the House, Mr. Clark having withdrawn his amendment, there being only a difference of phraseology. The vote stood, 25 ayes to 22 noes, not two-thirds. The following were the ayes:

Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Wood, Williams and Wilson.

The noes were Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane of Kansas, Nesmith, Norton, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, of Stockton, Van Winkle, Willey and Yates. Foote, Howard and Wright were absent.

The chair announced the joint resolution having received less than two-thirds vote, had failed.

Henderson immediately moved to reconsider the vote, which was carried, the object being now, the proposition had failed, to see if some argument could not be effected on one of the numerous propositions fixing the basis of representation on qualified electors.

Messrs. Doolittle, Stewart, Conness and Sherman, proposed amendments to this effect, and the Senate got into a general wrangle, and it becoming apparant that nothing could be settled to-night, Mr. Fessenden moved that the whole subject be postponed until next Thursday, which was agreed to by general consent, and the Senate adjourned until next Monday.

Doolittle's amendment provides that after the census of 1870, and each succeeding census, the representatives shall be appointed by the several States which may be included within the Union, according to the number in each State of male electors over twenty-one years of age, qualified by the laws thereof, to choose members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature; and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to the real and taxable property in each.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights.

Bingham, of Ohio, spoke against the bill as being, in some respects, unconstitutional.

Schellaberger, of Ohio, spoke five minutes in its favor.

Eldridge, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost, ayes 32, noes 118. Pending the argument, an amendment was offered by Bingham, to strike out everything penal in the bill, and in lieu thereof, that all citizens of the United States injured by a denial or violation of any of their rights, shall be secured and protected in the right of action in the United States courts, with double costs in all cases of recovery, without regard to the amount of damage inflicted, which was rejected—ayes 37, noes 114. The vote was then taken on the motion to recommit to the judiciary committee, which Mr. Wilson desired withdrawn, but could not. The previous question having been ordered, the bill was recommitted—ayes 92, noes 70.

Raymond asked when the Ways and Means Committee would report on the subject of internal revenue, and Morrill replied that the committe had hoped to report ere this, and would do so at an early day, embracing tax on cotton and incomes, with various reductions in the latter.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the bill regulating trade with the British provinces.

March 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Grimes offered the memorial of the Iowa Legislature, asking for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the Library Committee inquire into the expediency of purchasing the portrait of Joshua R. Giddings, now on exhibition in the Capitol. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, demanded the ayes and noes, with the following result—ayes, 78; noes, 53.

Mr. Garfield has been instructed by the Ways and Means Committee to report in part the changes in revenue law already agreed on. The tax on incomes has been fixed at 5 per cent on all over $1,000. The tax on schedule has been thrown off, except on billiard tables and carriages worth over $300. Cotton is taxed 5 cents per pound, payable not by the planter, but monthly by the manufacturer or exporter. The tax of $1 per barrel on crude petroleum is removed, as is also that on transportation. The tax on whisky has not been changed.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill fixing eight hours as a day's work for all Government employees, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Spaulding, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution, declaring that the Act of June 30th, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt United States notes and certificates of indebtedness not bearing interest, from local taxation, and moved their reference to the Committee on Ways and Means, with leave to report at any time, and demanded the previous question. He was seconded by Mr. Stevens, who hoped the gentlemen would make the reference. Mr. Wentworth said he would scarcely object to a reference of anything now, since the guarantee of the Mexican bonds was refused. Mr. Spaulding wants to tax greenbacks in States. It is as much as I can do to carry interest-bearing bonds without taxation. Mr. Stevens said: "I move to lay the resolution on the table. It is rank repudiation and nothing else." The previous question was reconsidered, and the motion to lay it on the table resulted, ayes 42; noes, 90. The resolution was then passed.

March 13.—The Senate rejected a motion for the third reading of the bill to admit Colorado as a State into the Union—Ayes, 14; nays, 21.

Sumner introduced propositions to amend the Constitution.

The House passed the civil rights bill as amended—ayes, 119; noes, 18.

The fortification appropriation bill passed. In it $90,000 is appropriated for works on Alcatraz Island, and $250,000 for works at Fort Point.

GEMS OF CONSISTENCY.

Under the editorial caption of "The Right Kind of Talk" in the last Albany Journal—the issue of March 9th—we find the following resolution, passed by a "Union" Precinct Meeting at Harrisburg in this county, and in the prefatory editorial remarks all the resolutions are endorsed "to the letter." Here is the resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson is our President, and that his noble acts and sufferings in defense of the Union, both against Southern traitors and Northern sympathizers, have endeared him to the people, and that, having faith in his integrity and loyalty, we will sustain him in the arduous task of making secure the results of the war.

On turning to the leader in the Journal of March 2d, we find the following:

In regard to the differences which have caused the breach between Congress and the President, in the absence of full details, there is no better method by which we can form an opinion than to take into consideration the character of those who indorse the views of each. Taking this as a basis we here declare unhesitatingly, deliberately and unequivocally in favor of Congress. We find the delegations from this coast divided. Williams and Conness, in whom the loyal people of Oregon and California have perfect confidence, together with all except six Union Senators, stand together opposed to the President's views. Drunken McDougal, slippery Nesmith and all of the Copperhead Senators, voted in favor of the President's policy. In the House, the Union members almost to a man, stand firm beside the Union majority in the Senate. Throughout the nation, as far as the telegraph has brought us intelligence, the Union masses espouse the side of Congress. Legislatures and Conventions, composed of loyal men, have everywhere declared in favor of the views of the legislative branch of the Government. All the loyal newspapers, with the single exception of the New York Times, censure the President and commend Congress; while such delectable sheets as the World, the Day Book, and every other treason besotted vender of billingsgate throughout the whole of the loyal States eulogize the President for taking "a step in the right direction."

Now, we come again to the issue of March 9th, and we find the following in the leading editorial:

In our last issue we devoted considerable space to the consideration of the exciting news in reference to the reported rupture between the President and Congress. Additional light has been thrown upon the state of political affairs at Washington by the receipt of late dispatches, but we have seen nothing to cause us to change our views. We have nothing to retract, and can but reiterate in substance what we have before written.

We leave the extraordinary task of reconciling these almost diametrically opposed utterances in two consecutive numbers of the same weekly paper to the very remarkable genius who declares that no "man except ourself [himself] has written or dictated a line of editorial for the Journal since we [he] entered the office eighteen months since." Mac is fool enough to attempt anything which his prodigious vanity suggests, but we think his own readers will generally agree with us that in attempting the silly feat of carrying water on both shoulders this time he has spilled the contents of both buckets so completely over himself as not only to drench but blind him.

CHANGE OF BASE.

The Oregonian copies approvingly the following from the Sacramento Union:

A good "Democrat" asked for the Presidential opinion of Forney, Secretary of the Senate, and the President replied, with refined and exquisite humor: "There is no use of wasting ammunition on dead ducks." The "dead duck" referred to, is the man who took care of Johnson during two attacks of delirium tremens, and who, as editor of a leading journal, and one of the managers of the Union party in Pennsylvania, has worked early and late to secure the President the confidence of loyal men and screen his failings from the public eye.

Readers of the Oregonian will remember that shortly after the report came last March that Andrew Johnson was drunk at his inauguration as Vice President, that paper labored for weeks to dissipate that belief from the minds of the people, and to create the impression that it was only "a Copperhead lie." It professed to believe that the *ailing* of Mr. Johnson was a sudden attack of peculiar nature, entirely disconnected with liquor. Now, it not only gives credit and publication to the story of his "drunk," but goes so far as to authorize its readers in believing that the President was not only inebriated at that time, but that by his habits as a confirmed drunkard, he has been subject to attacks of delirium tremens. Is this a Radical lie? If the Oregonian was sincere in its belief that Mr. Johnson was a temperate man a year ago, upon what proof does it now proclaim him a hard drinker? If it uttered a falsehood then to create the belief that he was not a drunkard, because it favored his political course, what guaranty have the people that it does not utter a falsehood now to stain his character because it violently condemns his political conduct? The Oregonian and Union have simply hung themselves by their own cords.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This is St. Patrick's Day, and we are glad to see by the papers that the Sons of Ireland in Portland, in Southern Oregon, and generally on this coast, have taken means to suitably observe the day.

DISTRICT SCHOOL.—Mr. Flinn, teacher of the Albany District School, requests us to state that the next term will commence on Monday morning next, March 19th.

A PRECIOUS LUMP.—A nugget of gold and silver weighing five pounds was found in Shively Gulch, Jackson county, a few days ago, by a lucky Frenchman.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the father of the Bride, Linn county, March 1st, by Squire Snodgrass, Thomas J. Lucy to Miss Eliza A. Purdy.

In Salem, March 4th, by the Rev. A. F. Waller, Miss Mary E. Allen to Thomas R. Blackerby.

In Hillsboro, Washington county, March 5th, by Squire Chatfield, Noah Mull to Mrs. Sarah Jane Willoughby.

In Vancouver, March 7th, by Recorder Smith, Garnett Tuck to Martha N. Theiss, of Marion Co.

In Polk county, March 8th, by Squire Hawley, James McDonald to Miss Eliza Tupper.

At Silverton, Marion county, Jan. 14th, by Justice Holmes, Wm. Woolen to Miss Mary Cooper.

In Silver Creek precinct, Marion county, Feb. 22d, by Squire Holmes, De Layfayette Remington to Helen E. Welch.

In Walla Walla, March 4th, by the Rev. J. G. Deardorff, Hiram Nelson to Miss Sarah A. McInre.

Feb. 28th, by the Rev. J. B. Lichenthaler, Geo. Gardner to Miss Martha Randall, of Marion Co.

DIED:

Near Lebanon, Linn county, March 7th, Morgan Kees, aged 52 years.

Near Jacksonville, March 3d, Eliza Alice, daughter of Isaac and Lucinda Constant, aged 14 years.

ALBANY MARKET.

Reported by J. Norcross, March 17.

Wheat, $1 00; Oats, 55 cts; Flour, $6 ℔ bbl; Butter, 35 cts; Eggs, 15 cts; Apples, dried, 8 cts; Plums, dried, 15 cts; Peaches, dried, 20 cts; Pears, dried, 20 cts; Beans, white, 4 cts; Onions, 3 cts; Bacon, sides and hams, 20 cts; shoulders, 10 cts; Oregon socks, $6 per doz.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Flour, Standard, Imperial and Magnolia, $8; Salem mill and country brands, $7 50 per bbl; Wheat, $1 05@1 10; Oats, 75 cts; Lard, cans, 24 cts; bulk, 20; Butter, Oregon, 37½; Eastern, 43 cts; Bacon, sides, 22; hams, 20; shoulders, 10 cts; Apples, green, per box, 75cts@$1; dried, 10@11 cts.

Legal Tender Notes.

Latest San Francisco quotations.....764@77.

I. O. O. F.

ALBANY LODGE, NO. 4.

The Regular Meetings of Albany Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., are held at the Hall in Albany, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Brethren in good standing belonging to other Lodges are invited to attend.

W. W. PARRISH, N. G.

ED. MERRILL, Secretary.

Albany, Nov. 25, 1864.

Appointments M. E. Church South.

The following are the appointments for the Second Round, Quarterly Meetings, for the M. E. Church South:

OREGON CITY—Union School House, 4th Saturday and Sabbath in March.

INDEPENDENCE—Williams' School House, 1st Saturday and Sabbath in April.

SALEM—at Salem, 2d Saturday and Sabbath.

LAFAYETTE—Johnson's School House, 3d Saturday and Sabbath.

A. E. SEARS, P. E.

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! GOOD NEWS!

THE WAR IS ENDED!

OUR COUNTRY IS SAVED FOREVER!

RALLY! RALLY! ONE AND ALL

AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

L. STERNBACH,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

IN ALBANY, OREGON.

I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE Public that I have just received one of the Largest and best selected Stocks of Merchandise ever brought to this Market, direct from New York and San Francisco, consisting of every description of

LADIES', CHILDREN'S, GENTS' AND BOYS' DRESS AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Such as

Delaines, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Germania Cloth, Chenomaho, Scotch Plaids, Winceys, DeBaize, Poplins, Silks, Jaspers, Parasols, Mohair, Foulardc, Poil De Chevre, Corsetts, Nubias, La Priese, Merinos, Alpacas, Shawls, Cloth Cloaks, Hoods, Kid Gloves, Hoop Skirts, Breakfast Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, Collars and Cuffs, Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handk'rch'fs, Latest Styles Fall and Winter Hats

THE CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING DEPARTMENT

CONSISTS OF THE VERY LATEST STYLES OF

Black Cloth Dress Coats, Black Beaver Dress Coats, Silk Mixed Cassimere Coats, Black Doeskin Pants, Fancy Cassimere Pants, Silk Mixed Cassimere Pants, Cloth, Silk and Velvet Vests, Fine Cassimere Suits, Overcoats of All Kinds.

LINEN B. SHIRTS, FANCY OVERSHIRTS, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS, SHAKER FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, KID GLOVES, BUCKSKIN GLOVES, BLACK AND FANCY NECK TIES, SILK AND MERINO AND COTTON GLOVES, BOOTS AND SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

Also, a Good Assortment of

Paints, Oils, Lead, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Wall Paper, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtains. Hardware, Tool, Table and Pocket Cutlery. Lamps, Glassware, Crockery, all kinds, Groceries, Tobacco.

And many other articles, too numerous to mention.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR

COUNTRY PRODUCE

of every description.

Come and Examine My Stock Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

NEW BRICK STORE!

Opposite the Post Office, Albany.

L. STERNBACH.

Albany, Sept. 30, 1865.

FURS WANTED.

AT THE NEW STORE OF L. STERNBACH.

10,000 Pounds Furs,

For which I will pay the highest market price.

L. STERNBACH.

Albany, January 6, 1866.

W. W. PARRISH. J. C. MENDENHALL.

W. W. PARRISH & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

ALBANY, OREGON.

THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL PATronage shown us during the past few years, we would respectfully call the attention of our numerous patrons to our present desirable and well selected stock of—

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Salem Cloths & Flannels,

Embroidery,

Hoop Skirts,

Silks, Hosiery, &c.

—ALSO—

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes.

ALSO,

In connection with the above we keep constantly

—on hand a choice selection of—

Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Paints and Oils, Window Glass, Nails, &c., &c., &c.

W. W. PARRISH & CO.

Are prepared to sell anything in their line at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES

Or will receive

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