STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, February 13.]

THE NEGRO RACES KILLED BY KINDNESS.

If all this Northern sympathy for the colored people, as illustrated in Harper's Journal of Civilization, was not provoked by hatred for whites, there would be no differences as to the measures of public policy affecting the condition and rights of negroes. No one would re-enslave them. The end is not more desirable than possible. There is no enmity between the races, save that engendered by competition among laborers. This is necessarily confined to cities. The mistake made by Congress consists in the fact that it bases its action on a supposed and unreal relation of races. The object of Trumbull's bill is to protect negroes against wrongs practiced by Southerners. This may be well enough, since there are bad men in all countries. But this should not be the whole scope and purpose of Congressional freedmen's codes. The blacks mainly need protection against their chiefest benefactors.

Negro graves are counted by the acre in and around this city. When Liberty first gathered them in its fold, they died too rapidly for grave-diggers. Encoffined they were borne from hovels and hospitals. Like De Soto, their uncoffined bodies found resting places in the bosom of the Great River. There is no register of births and deaths. Few are born, and infants nearly all perish. We are told that twelve hundred blacks were frozen to death on President's Island, while agents of "civilization" were toiling to promote their intelligence. The thousands that were buried in a single trench at Helena should have some memorial to their benefactors, lifting its form of spotless marble to the very mid heavens.

We should have "their rights protected against all aggressors by national power." Tell us, some sane man, who are these aggressors? The bureau is deemed the benefactor of the black race. It has paved wells in Columbus, Miss., with bones of negro infants. Negro women, in pursuit of negro soldiers, abandon the helpless children and aged parents to famine and death. If extinction of the race be the word of charity and love, never was a scheme of benevolence so successful as that which has been practiced toward the blacks for the past three years. * * * Thus far, every act of nominal beneficence has been one of barbarity. The black population of these States is a million less than it would have been without a war. Civilize, educate, clothe and feed the negro, and then talk about his investure with all the rights of citizenship. But do not kill him with kindness. He has borne enough for the present.

Negro Paradise.—A letter from Washington represents that city as a very heaven upon earth to "American citizens of African scent;" even without the privilege of voting. The writer states that "Negroes and negresses crowd into the ladies' gallery in both Houses of Congress, and fill up the seats so that there is no room for ladies, unless they will consent to sit beside or behind the blacks. Negroes and negresses crowd into the street cars and not only not offer to raise to give a seat to a white person, but uniformly refuse to do so whenever requested. I have on numberless occasions recently, seen half a dozen ladies standing in a car for long distances, while the same number of big negroes of both sexes, were occupying the seats. Nothing pleases the negroes so much as to see ladies thus standing in the cars, while they themselves are lolling at their ease on the comfortable cushions. It is no use for the conductors to remonstrate with them, because the companies, by an act of Congress, are compelled to carry negroes, and are forbidden, under heavy penalties, to make any distinction between them and white people."

But this is not all. The heavy taxes which the people are compelled to pay, are applied in part to the support of these very negroes The report of the Freedman's Bureau, which has just been made, shows that the Government issues every day 3,350 rations to the negroes in the District of Columbia, besides keeping them well supplied with clothing, fuel and medical attendance. In former times these negroes lived at their own expense, and supported themselves by their own labor. In these latter days they are supported out of the public Treasury, out of the pockets of the white people, and have white people to wait upon them.

Kidnapping Negroes.—The New York Commercial has authentic information that for many weeks parties from the North, as well as the South, have been engaged along the coast and inland rivers in enploying blacks for the pretence of laboring at a distance, but really to be forced into Cuban bondage. This has been especially the case at St. Marks and at Mobile. Freedmen are engaged in the latter city and up the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers to work at New Orleans and elsewhere by base wretches, who, having secured and taken them down the bay in small vessels for their pretended destinations, then hurry them out to sea and thence to Cuba.—[Boston Journal.

We call the attention, says the Mountain Democrat, of the Sacramento Union and other negro loving organs to the above. Senator Sumner recently stated in the Senate that Government officers were engaged in this business of kidnapping and selling "freedmen," and it will probably turn out that they are all, without an exception, Radical "freedom shriekers," and the very men whose testimony as to the outrages upon freedmen he has been parading in his speeches to prove the disloyalty of the Southern people. Having control of the Freedmen's Bureau and implicitly trusted by the freedmen, what a fine opportunity they have to carry out their infamous traffic. All these Government officers who are engaged in this business of kidnapping, it must be recollected, are Republicans!

Teeth Recipe.—To restore the color of the teeth, dissolve two ounces of borax in three pints of water, and before quite cold add thereto one teaspoonful of spirits of camphor. Bottle and fix for use. One wine glass of the solution, applied daily, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates tartarous adhesion, produces a pearl-like whiteness, arrests decay and produces a healthy action in the gums.

A SAMPLE OF RADICALISM.

The New York Journal of Commerce in a well written article points to an illustration of the disgraceful extremes to which radicalism tends, presented by the course of the Radicals in Missouri. It says:

Few who read this will believe that such a state of affairs could exist in free America as now exists in one of the States of this Union, a State represented in the Senate and House, and one in which law is administered by officers elected by the votes of the Radical faction. We have several times called attention to it before, but the present moment, and the illustration before us, seem to make this a favorable time to arrest public thought.

Will the reader of this article—recalling first the serene calmness with which he expects to awake to-morrow morning, and go to the house of God and worship, according to the dictates of his conscience, as his fathers worshiped before him—ponder on the following document, of whose genuineness we give him our assurance:

State of Missouri, }
County of Pike. }

To the Constable of Spencer Township, in Pike County, Greeting:

Whereas, James S. Strother, of Pike County, hath this day given information upon oath to me, William Wilson, a Justice of the Peace within and for the county of Pike, that on the 4th day of January, 1866, at the Rose School house, in Pike county, he heard Parson James F. Smith exhort or teach a discourse of religious services, and information having been given by several other persons that the said James F. Smith has performed the duties of a minister of the Gospel; These are therefore to command you forthwith to apprehend the said James F. Smith, and bring him before me at the Elm Grove School house, on the 8th day of January, 1866, to answer the complaint, at the hour of twelve of the clock of that day, and further to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand this 6th day of January, 1866.

William Wilson, J. P.

We do solemnly assure our readers that on the Monday following the date of this writ, the Rev. James F. Smith, a good Baptist clergyman, in a small country village in Missouri, was arrested on this warrant, brought before the court, and at our latest accounts, was on trial for the offense of PREACHING THE GOSPEL, as stated in the warrant.

We shall not attempt to arouse indignation by comment on this fact. Its naked simplicity is overwhelming. The warrant itself sounds like a passage out of the history of Claverhouse. The Constitution of Missouri, recent constructed by the Radicals of that State, and adopted with the aid of Mr. Stanton, and the military forces placed at their disposal by him, makes this warrant lawful, according to radical law. There is no dispute about the legality of it. There it stands, blackening forever the page of American history in the year 1866, the monument of Radicalism triumphant.

A Missouri Radical Congressman.—The St. Joseph Herald, a Radical organ of the intensest stripe, deservedly castigates Ben. Loan, the Representative from that District, who votes with the Radical members in Congress on all questions. He is a fine specimen of Radical hypocrisy. He, like all of them, professes to be greatly concerned about the welfare of the negro; when, in reality, he has no sympathy with them. The Herald gives him the following flattering notice:

Charlotte Loan, a colored woman of about 22 years of age, died in this city a few days ago, and was buried by the charity of the colored people. This woman was formerly the property of Ben Loan, who misrepresents this district in Congress. She had toiled many a long day without compensation, for her hard hearted master, and when she came to die after a lingering illness, Mr. Loan allowed her to be cared for and consigned to her last resting place by the constributions of her poor colored friends. Comment is unnecessary. It is but characteristic of the man. He could take the poor woman's earnings for years, until the emancipation ordinance unloosed her shackles, but never a cent would he give to bury her.

Theory of the Prophecies.—In a book published lately, says the London Morning Star, called "The Last Warning Cry," Dr. Cumming exhausts, he says, all he has to write or say on the fulfillment of prophecy. "I adhere," he adds, "to what I stated in 1847, that the last apocalyptic and historic vial commenced its action in 1848, and that its effects have been manifested in those successive awful phenomena which are unfolded in detail in our Lord's prophecy on the Mount, and are now registered in impartial chapters and archives of history. * * * How soon after 1867 the Redeemer will return and take the kingdom and reign over all the earth, I cannot say. But this I may say, we should then, if never before, have our lamps ready, and oil in our vessels, and our ears open to the voice that will one day, and may be any day, heard sounding from the skies: 'Behold! the bridegroom cometh; go ye out to meet him.' Before that time, if our inductions are just, He will not come." The book is dedicated to the Duchess of Sutherland, who has "expressed great interest" in it, and to whom it is dedicated "with feelings of grateful respect and esteem."

Choice Language.—A recent number of the Flag calls President Johnson a "demented inebriate," a "Presidential sot," and a "recreant Bachanal." It calls loudly for his impeachment and says: "He is already impeached at the bar of public opinion; as a common drunkard—a personal and official disgrace to a situation which was obtained under gory auspices of assassination." Hinting that he had a hand in killing Lincoln? Is that it? The same paper also says we have "emerged from the firey vortex of revolution" and "are now in the spectral realms of an Executive delirium tremens." The fellow who conjured up that little piece of imagery must have had snakes in his boots at some time in his life.—[Mariposa Free Press.

Since the census of 1860 the population of Rome has increased 30,000. The city has now 207,338 inhabitants, 2,363 of whom are cardinals, bishops and priests, 2,760 monks, and 2,117 nuns.

The Beauties of the Law.

The Wisconsin Legislature has formally considered a proposition to Abolish all laws for the collection of debts. The mover of the bill, Mr. Ellmore, is a great wag, as evinced by the following extract from his speech on that subject: "The speaker proceeded to review the present system of collecting debts. It was all a humbug and a cheat, a matter of technicalities and legal shuffling. Lawyers gave advice in order to obtain fees and encourage litigation. Judges made blunders and mistakes. He had a little experience in law and that was rich. [Laughter.] He would give a history of it. The speaker then related how he had purchased a yoke of oxen about fifteen years ago—paid fifty dollars for them—a few days after the son of the man of whom he had bought the oxen came to him and said the oxen were his. He insisted on having pay over again, and commenced a suit before a Justice. The jury didn't agree. Finally, through the Basswood Justice of the Peace, the case went against him. He appealed it to the Circuit Court in Milwaukie. There I lost again, and said to my lawyer: I will give you ten dollars to quote Pennsylvania law to Judge Miller, and get a new trial ordered. (Great Laughter.) He took the ten dollars and performed his duty. A new trial was then granted, and the venue changed to Walworth county. Judge Irwin was then the Judge. Any man who wanted to gain a cause in his Court, had either to go hunting with him and let the Judge claim all the game that was shot, or else pat his dog. I patted his dog. [Laughter.] I fed that dog. [Renewed Laughter.] The cause was decided in my favor. When I heard the decision, I thought the dog had followed me about long enough. I turned round and gave him a kick. [Laughter.] The yelp of the dog had hardly subsided ere I heard the Judge say: "Mr. Clerk, this judgment is set aside and a new trial granted." [Great Laughter.] Mr. Speaker, that kick cost me $200! [Convulsive Laughter.] You have no doubt seen a suit in a Justice's Court in the country! There is spent by jurors and hangers on, besides other costs, at least $50, besides the ill-feelings and dissensions caused by it. It is all a cheat. The litigants had better sit down and play a game of old sledge to decide the case. It would be more sure to settle the dispute justly.

The Reverend J. M. Travis was arrested recently in Santa Fe, Missouri, for preaching without having first taken the oath of loyalty. The complaining witness was attacked by a crowd of boys and bespattered with eggs in the court room, and compelled to take refuge in a private house, and subsequently made his escape from town. Mr. Travis was held for trial, however, to answer at the ensuing term of court.

Mr. Cox, living a few miles north of Jackson, Michigan, while boring an artesian well the other day, when at a depth of two hundred feet, found the water in the well at once drained out, and no bottom could be found. A roaring sound, as of a river, can be heard distinctly.

Four wagon loads of implements of gambling were captured in Boston during a single week.

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 where to go the next time." "How can you sell at prices less than we see quoted at wholesale?"—are the questions I often hear.

I Buy for Cash from Importers, Manufacturers, and their Agents, in the CHEAPEST MARKET! In Large Quantities when Goods are Low, Enabling me to sell 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.

NOTICE.

To Delinquent Tax Payers.

PERSONS KNOWING THEMselves in arrears for taxes for the year 1865, or any former year, will save costs by calling immediately and paying the same. The law compels me to collect the tax if I can find property out of which to make the same, on or before the FIRST OF JULY next, and time will not permit me to call the second time. If you think you can travel for ten cents per mile now is your time.

Albany, April 20 1866.

4w G. W. RICHARDSON, Tax Collector.

WOOL WANTED!

50,000 POUNDS OF WOOL wanted at WERTHAN & CO.

Albany, March 21, 1866.

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM.

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm, as the creed of our political faith and practice, our steadfast devotion to the following principles, viz: Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State, party, or sect; the support of the State governments in all their rights, and of the Federal Government in all its vigor; a jealous care of the elective franchise; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; opposition to the centralization of power; economy in all public expenditures; the general diffusion of education; the encouragement of morality and the highest civilization; the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; freedom of speech, freedom of the press and freedom of the person under the *habeas corpus*.

2. *Resolved*, That the action of the majority in Congress in refusing to admit the Representatives of eleven States is an unwarranted assumption of power upon the part of Congress, revolutionary in its tendency, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; that we do and will sustain President Johnson in his determination and efforts for the complete restoration of all the constitutional rights of all the States, and we unreservedly approve his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills, and all his constitutional efforts to prevent the fanatical majority in Congress from changing or destroying our cherished form of Government.

3. *Resolved*, That the position assumed by President Johnson, that Representatives from the Southern States ought to be at once admitted to seats in Congress, and that legislation affecting such States while they are unrepresented is unconstitutional, meets with our hearty approval.

4. *Resolved*, That the assumptions of the opposition that the Democratic party is in favor of repudiating the public debt, and that it is in favor of nullification and secession, are slanderous and false.

5. *Resolved*, That we endorse the sentiment of Senator Douglas, that this Government was made on a white basis for the benefit of the white man, and we are opposed to extending the right of suffrage to any other than white men.

6. *Resolved*, That the exemption of United States bonds from taxation is substantially the exemption of rich men from taxation because they are rich, and the taxation of poor men because they are poor, and we are in favor of taxing those bonds for county, State and municipal purposes.

7. *Resolved*, That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the General Government, as well as of the State governments, should be borne by the people according to their ability, and not according to their necessities; and hence, we condemn now, as in the past, a protective tariff that tends necessarily to oppress the masses for the benefit of the rich.

8. *Resolved*, That in a Democratic Government the real *sovereignty* rests in the *people*, and all efforts tending to wrest power from the people is a war upon them, revolutionary and dangerous; and that the existence of National Banks, after the experience we have had with and without them, especially in times of peace, is a subject of just alarm.

9. *Resolved*, That the unlawful and shameful squandering of the people's money by our present State officials meets with our emphatic condemnation.

10. *Resolved*, That we will ever hold in grateful memory those through whose patriotic, not mercenary or partisan services, the dignity of the Republic and the integrity of the Union were preserved; and we denounce as a base insult to the gallant living and heroic dead, the present efforts of the Radicals to convert the nation's victory into a partisan triumph, seeking to make the late war one of conquest, instead of the suppression of the rebellion—for subjugation instead of restoring the Union—for the negro instead of the white man.

11. *Resolved*, That the miners should be encouraged and protected in the free use of the mines.

12. *Resolved*, That we adhere to the great American Monroe Doctrine of non-intervention by our trans-Atlantic neighbors with the Governments of this Continent, as a cherished Democratic doctrine.

SUFFRAGE, AND ELECTION LAWS OF OREGON.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

Section 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

Sec. 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State, during the six months immediately preceding such election—and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

Sec. 3. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited, by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, or of this State; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine, in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote.

Sec. 6. No negro, chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

Sec. 7. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election.

Sec. 17—All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the County where they may reside, for County officers, and in any County in the State for State officers, or in any County of a Congressional District in which such electors may reside, for members of Congress.

ACT OF OCTOBER 11, 1864.

Section 1. That all white male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within this State for six months next preceding an election, or have declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States, according to the provisions of the Constitution, shall be entitled to vote for Presidential Electors, Representative to Congress, State, District, county and precinct officers, *Provided*, That ninety days bona fide residence in a county, next preceding an election, shall be required to entitle a person to vote for county and precinct officers, and likewise ninety days preceding such election in a district, for district officers.

The following, passed October 21, 1864, was repealed by the Act passed December 19, 1865, at the Special Session:

[Sec. 2. That no person shall be entitled to vote at any State or county election in this State, who has been directly engaged in the rebellion of the so-called Southern Confederacy, by bearing arms, furnishing supplies, or in any other way.]

ACT OF DEC. 19, 1865—SPECIAL SESSION.

An Act to prevent Fradulent and Illegal Voting, and to repeal certain laws in conflict therewith.

Section 1. That at all general and special elections held in this State, it shall be the duty of the judges of such election to administer the following oath to any person offering his vote, unless the person so offering to vote is known to one or more of said judges to possess the qualifications therein set forth, viz:

"You, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and have resided in the State of Oregon six months immediately preceding this election, and ninety days in the district and county immediately preceding the election, and you know of no lawful disqualification that you possess; and that you will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the government of the United States against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and that you have not voted in any other county or precinct at this election. So help you God." If an affirmation, the words, "under the pains and penalties of perjury," shall be added.

In case the applicant is of foreign birth, and the foregoing oath is not applicable, the following oath, in lieu of the foregoing, shall be administered:

"You do solemnly swear that you are twenty-one years of age, and have resided in the United States one year, and in the State of Oregon during the six months immediately preceding this election, and have declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States, one year preceding this election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, and have bona fidely resided in the district and county ninety days next preceding this election, and that you know of no lawful disqualification that you possess; and that you will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the government of the United States against all enemies, whether foreign or domestic, and will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and that you have not voted in any other county, district or precinct, at this election. So help you God." Or if an affirmation, to conclude as in the first oath.

Sec. 2. That in case the applicant only wishes to vote for Presidential Electors or members of Congress, so much of the oaths as refers to ninety days' residence in district and county may be omitted. And if he wishes to vote only for district officers, so much thereof as refers to county may be omitted; and if for county officers only, so much thereof as refers to district may be omitted.

Sec. 3. If any person applying to vote, is challenged by a lawful voter, the judges of election shall administer one of the foregoing oaths or affirmations to the said applicant, before he shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 4. The aforesaid oaths shall be administered orally.

Sec. 5. If any person or persons shall, by menace, threat or violence, whether armed or unarmed, intimidate or prevent, or attempt to intimidate or prevent, any person from challenging another voter, or to prevent any person from voting, such person or persons so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than one, nor more than three years.

Sec. 7. An act entitled an act to prevent those who have engaged in the rebellion, or have aided therein, from voting, approved October 21, 1864, and section 4 of act entitled an act requiring the oath of allegiance in certain cases, approved October 16, 1862, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. Whereas, the laws now in force are inefficient in preventing fraudulent and illegal voting, and the public good requires such safeguards, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved, December 19, 1865.

[The following provisions are extracted from the Act of Jan. 11, 1864:]

JUDGES AND CLERKS OF ELECTION, &C.

The Judges of Election shall possess the qualifications of electors (or voters), and if at any precinct any of the Judges do not serve, the voters present at the polls on the morning of election may fill the vacancy. The Judges shall choose two persons, who shall be voters, to act as Clerks.

The polls shall be opened at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon; but the Judges may postpone the closing of the polls until 7 o'clock, P. M. One of the Clerks must make proclamation at the opening of the polls, and again, that the polls will be closed, thirty minutes before the time of closing. The Judges may adjourn the polls at 12 o'clock, noon, for one hour, on proclamation so to do.

CANVASSING THE VOTES, &C.

The canvass shall commence by a comparison of the poll lists from the commencement, and a correction of any mistake that may be found, until they agree; the Board (Judges and Clerks) shall then proceed to count and ascertain the number of votes polled, and the names of the persons voted for; and the clerks shall set down the names of the persons voted for and the number of votes each received, in full length.

The following is about the form of the certificate of the returns:

At an election held at the house of [name], in the precinct [or town] of ——, in the county of ——, and State of Oregon, on the — day of ——, 1866, the whole number of votes polled was ——, of which the following named persons received the number annexed to their respective names, for the following described offices, to-wit:

John Doe had — votes for Member of Congress.
Richard Roe had — votes for Governor.
[And in like manner for any person voted for.]

Certified by us, Henry Smith, John Jones, Peter Dickey, Judges of Election.

Attest: Abner Brooks, Chas. Delos, } Clerks.

The Judges of Election shall then enclose and seal one of the poll books direct it to the County Clerk, and send the sealed package by one of the Judges or Clerks, to be determined by lot if they cannot otherwise agree, or by some person to be agreed upon by the Judges, to the County Clerk within ten days from the closing of the polls.

If any Judge or Clerk of Election deputed to carry the poll book to the County Clerk shall fail or neglect to deliver it within the time prescribed, safe, with the seals unbroken, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500.

In counting votes, the Judges of Election shall disregard misspelling, or abbreviations of the names of candidates for office, if it can be ascertained from such votes for whom they were intended.

BANK EXCHANGE!

WM. GIRD, PROPRIETOR!

THIS POPULAR SALOON IS IN the full vigor of success. The personal attendance of its accomplished Proprietor assures to every guest the most prompt and satisfactory attention in everything which the house affords to entertain the mind and give cheer to the body.

The Billiard Saloon is provided with splendid BILLIARD TABLES, Of the latest approved style, with all the best improvements.

THE BAR Is always supplied with the very best CIGARS, ALE, LAGER BEER, and "SO FORTH."

He also has on hand always ready for customers, FRESH OYSTERS! Direct from Yaquina Bay, acknowledged by epicures to be superior to any oysters found elsewhere on the coast.

...ALSO... SARDINES, Dished up in the best style, with "trimmings."

☞ The Saloon is on the northwest corner of the block next east to that on which Sprenger's Pacific Hotel stands.

Albany, Nov. 25, 1865.

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.

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

THE HOTEL TO TRY IN PORTLAND!

NEW COLUMBIAN.

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

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

THE NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL having just been elegantly finished, and being now ready for the reception of Guests, the Proprietor would say to the Citizens of Willamette Valley and 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.

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.

GALLERY RE-OPENED!

PICTURES!

ALL STYLES!

FROM LOCKET TO LIFE SIZE!

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE!

THOMPSON & PAXTON, ALBANY, OREGON.

WE RECENTLY ENLARGED our Gallery, and have now the largest Skylight and best arranged rooms this side of San Francisco.

We have the Latest Improved Instruments and use the best material; and we have spared no expense to have things right, in order that we may give our Patrons FIRST CLASS PICTURES.

With our present Skylight of 224 square feet we can take Good Pictures in all kinds of weather and at all times of day. None need wait for a clear day—come any time, late or early, and if we don't make you a good picture we will not let you take away a poor one.

We have superior arrangements for taking CHILDREN'S LIKENESSES, And are said to have more patience than famous Job of old. No Patron ever saw us out of humor.

We defy competition in COPYING PICTURES.

Call at our elegant and capacious Gallery on First [the chief business] street, south side, middle of the block, and examine our specimen pictures.

THOMPSON & PAXTON.

Albany, November 18, 1865.

PACIFIC HOTEL,

J. B. SPRENGER, - - Proprietor.

THIS LONG ESTABLISHED, LARGE, COMmodious and well furnished house is maintained as a First-Class Interior Hotel, For the entertainment of regular boarders and transient guests.

The house was almost entirely re-built last year and thoroughly re-furnished with NEW BEDS Bedding and Furniture.

THE TABLE Is provided with every substantial and rare treat of the seasons.

THE ROOMS Are Commodious and well ventilated. Prompt and careful attendance is assured to guests.

The California Stage Company's mail coaches come to and go from the Hotel. Charges moderate.

Albany, August 14th, 1865. aug14tf

STILL ON THE CORNER!

R. CHEADLE'S CASH STORE

Is the place to save money; where you can buy goods at Small Profits. Be sure and call, and see for yourselves. aug14 R. CHEADLE.

MEDICAL CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

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

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

Portland, Oregon.

☞ Consultation Rooms in Cree's Building, over Wells, Fargo & Co. Entrance from Stark ...

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CHARLES BARRETT.

Portland, November 16, 1865.

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FOR THE UP COUNTRY.

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I HAVE A GOOD WAREHOUSE on the River at Albany, from which I can forward Produce for any who wish to ship to Portland, Dalles City, or Umatilla, the ensuing season.

Particular care given to see that freight is properly forwarded to its destination.

Albany, Feb. 17. R. CHEADLE.