STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

THE NEGRO BUREAU---RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF SLAVERY.

The following abstract of the report of two distinguished Federal Generals, on the working of that most infamous institution, the Negro Bureau, will be read with feelings of mingled indignation, shame and disgust by every friend of the Union. It is from the dispatches of the Associated press:

Generals Siedman and Fullerton, appointed April 7th, to inspect and report upon the Freedman's Bureau in the Southern States, have completed the tour of Virginia and North Carolina, and report to the Secretary of War, under date of May 8th, giving their impressions at length, closing with a recommendation that the services of "the agents of the Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina be dispensed with, and that their duties be performed by officers commanding the troops in the Department. They say there are 114 military officers, and 290 civilians employed as agents of the Bureau in these States, and that neither the services rendered, nor that required, for the character of very many, or most of the agents, warrant the continuance of their services. In those districts where the affairs of the Bureau have been faithfully and impartially administered, by a General of sound judgment and discretion, there has been no direct conflict between agents and citizens. Many of the agents are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State, and are assisted and supported by the citizens in the performance of their duties; but in many places, where the agents are not men of integrity and capacity, a very bad feeling exists. This originates in the arbitrary, unnecessary and offensive interference of agents, or others, between planters and freedmen. These agents exercise the widest latitude, even judicial functions, and the effect produced is bitterness and antagonism between the whites and the freedmen, a growing prejudice against the Government by the planters, and expectations on the part of the freedmen that can never be realized. Prudent and industrious freedmen rarely call on the Bureau for advice or assistance. The idle and worthless look to it for support alone. These do not include the infirm and helpless. The restoration of civil law, and the recognition of their civil rights, remain, as evidenced by the changes made in the laws giving them the right to hold property, sue and be sued, etc. The freedmen in our opinion, are perfectly secure." The report further shows how the agents of the Bureau have been interested in plantations, and wielding their power, in a manner, to aid their own individual interests. The report says that "opposite Newbern, on the south bank of the Trent river, is a settlement with an exclusive freedman population, 4,000 in number, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines, and were there living in small huts, built by themselves from lumber manufactured by their own hands. The settlement was recently scourged by the small-pox, and their condition is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helplessness of its inhabitants. The decrepid among them are supported by the Government, and the remainder procure an uncertain and very scanty living, from little jobs about Newbern, from fishing in small boats, huckstering, etc. Fitz, formerly an Army Chaplain, presides over this colony as the Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau. This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practised revolting and unheard of cruelties. We found that he had in two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position, in one case, two, and in another, four hours; that he sentenced a freedman to imprisonment for three months for the trivial offence of wrangling with his wife; and kept another man arrested for debt, shut up in prison for months, while his wife and children were reduced to abject destitution, and died with the small-pox; that he took him from prison under guard, and compelled him to bury his child in the cradle in which it died. In one instance, he imprisoned six children, ten years old, for playing in the streets on the Sabbath. He imposed a fine of sixty dollars on an aged freedman for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Fitz. This poor old man, not having the money to pay the fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the fine, with three dollars additional jail fees. A tax was imposed, which Superintendent Fitz says goes to the support of the Bureau, and it is imposed on the owner of each hut for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay this tax promptly, they are either turned into the streets or imprisoned; and in some instances the huts are torn down. All business transacted by these people is taxed, $5 per month upon every little shop; $2 on each fishing boat and $5 on each horse and cart. The failure to pay those taxes when due, at once subjects the property to confiscation. We are unable to ascertain what amount of funds had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it. In answer to a question what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Capt. Seely said, "I must have a $1,000 a month from that settlement." He also furnished a sworn statement, which is herewith forwarded, in which he attempts to defend his conduct, by stating that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superior officers in the Bureau.

Rev. Horace James, formerly Captain and a late Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, is now operating a plantation in Onslow county, N. C., in which Col. Whittlesey, the present Commissioner, is interested. A freedman, accused of stealing from Whittlesey and James' store, was tried by James and condemned to dig ditches on their plantation. He ran away, was pursued and shot, and Col. Whittlesey shuts off all investigation.

Captain Graves, the Superintendent of the Goldsboro Bureau, is cultivating one farm on the Government account and two on his own. He keeps no books or even memoranda of money received or expended; pays the laborers in clothing received by donations from the North, and we ascertained that he has sold a large amount of such clothing for cash.

Major J. Mann, Financial Agent of the Bureau at Wilmington, cultivates a rice plantation, employing fifty-five hands. He says he engaged in this business to convince the Southern people that the negro would work. Major Wickersham, Sub-Agent at Wilmington, has one-fourth of the profits of a large rice plantation for compelling negroes to work. He explained the manner in which he compelled the freedmen to comply with their contracts, by stating he put them to work with a ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington.

Blessings of a Public Debt.

The residence of Jay Cooke, the banker, is situated on the Chelton Hills, eight miles from Philadelphia, and is built in the French style with steep slate roofs and massive plastered chimneys. It is now quite finished, exteriorly, and will contain fifty bed chambers, a chapel, a gymnasium, a library, and all the accessories to the palatial home of a Christian banker. Its dimentions probably exceed those of any private residence on the continent. It is pierced with about eighty great windows, and has within it a spacious court yard. There is a porch in front of Pennsylvania granite, capped with a shield and monogram, and the rear, which faced the celebrated rural drive called the "Serpentine," is two-faced, terminating in a grand balcony, and in a bay window, the latter of itself large as a dwelling house. The grounds, which make the crest and slopes of a tall hill, are already set out with evergreens and silvery foliages, and an elderly and manorial wood stretches to the front, up the sides of a steep precipice, at the foot of which runs a pastoral stream, debouching into fish ponds and dropping into waterfalls. The house is a marvel to the Quaker people around it, and, as an architectural enterprise, for America, rivals Cologne Cathedral. It is said that half a million dollars will be expended in it. Mr. Cooke, whose origin was quite humble, has always been known for his humane and republican virtues. He owns a church near his house, on the Old York road, and his present ambition is to have a national day of fasting and gift offering set apart, whereon all the rich people of the country shall subscribe to a tremendous charitable fund. An Episcopal Theological Seminary, it is said, will soon be established on Chelton Hills, and to it he will give twenty acres of ground and fifty thousand dollars.—[Exchange.

AMALGAMATION AS SEEN IN THE DANCE HALLS OF BOSTON.—The local of the Boston Post in describing the dance halls of that city, paints vivid pictures of vice. Here is his account of one he entered. There were many others like it, but we select this as a specimen:

Passing into the dance hall, we found quite a company present "tripping the light fantastic toe" to the music of a piano forte with violin accompaniment. This hall is about sixty feet deep, and is fitted up with considerable taste. The walls are hung with pictures, real and fancy, and to give a patriotic cast to the whole, the names of all the Presidents and the names of the principal battles in which Massachusetts colored regiments have served, are printed in gold, and relieve the sameness of the dingy walls. But the scene here presented by those participating in the "social dance" is not only novel but disgusting. Young, good looking white girls and negroes, black as lamp black, mingle and com-mingle in the dance, and embrace each other with seeming tenderness of spirit. The tall, athletic specimen of the genuine African, with great gusto and enthusiasm, whirls the young white woman in the mazy dance, and at the signal to promenade for drinks, escorts her to the bar and treats her to a tumbler of spruce beer and some peanuts. This scene is revolting in the extreme to one accustomed to respectable society, but it is practiced here, in this mixed company, nearly every night in the year. Familiarity knows no restraints. All are on a level, and we have here a perfect illustration of the theory of negro equality at the expense of white woman's virtue and respect.

BURGLARIOUS SPIRITS. — Burglars, says a New York paper, continue to perform midnight pranks. So thoroughly do people understand this, that we do not believe it possible for the most devout believer in spiritual manifestations in this city to be "taken in" as was a novice in another city.

He was in his first comfortable snooze when a clicking noise in the direction of the door awoke him. He listened intently; the noise was still going on—very like the raps of the spirit on the table, indeed! "Who's there?" There was no answer, and the noise stopped. "Any body there?" No answer. "It must have been a spirit," he said to himself. "I must be a medium. I'll try. [Aloud.] If there is a spirit in the room, it will signify the same by saying 'Ay'—no, that's not what I mean. If there is a spirit in the room will it please to rap three times?" Three very distinct raps were given in the direction of the bureau. "Is it the spirit of my sister?" No answer. "Is it the spirit of my mother?" Three taps. "Are you happy?" Nine taps. "Do you want anything?" A succession of very loud raps. "Will you give me a communication if I get up?" No answer. "Shall I hear from you to-morrow?" Raps very loud again; this time in the direction of the door. He waited long for an answer to his last question, but none came. The spirit had gone; and after thinking on the extraordinary visit he turned over and fell asleep.

On getting up in the morning he found that the spirit of his mother had carried off his watch and purse, his pants down into the hall, and his great-coat off altogether.

A negro disturbance occurred at New Market, Mo., a few weeks ago, which was finally suppressed by the shooting and hanging of several of the rioters. Several houses were fired into by the negroes, and women and children greatly imperilled.

PRESIDENTIAL VETOES.—Some one says that the following is the list of vetoes issued since the foundation of the Government: "By Geo. Washington, 2; by James Madison, 6; by James Monroe, 1; by Andrew Jackson, 9; by John Tyler, 4; by James K. Polk, 3; by James Buchanan, 1; by Andrew Johnson, 2.

Disloyal Clergymen.

It is but a little while since we were told, by men who had been regularly ordained as minister of the gospel, that any man who opposed the policy of the President of the United States was opposing the Government, and that such opposition, or even speaking disrespectfully of the President, was treason. If those men spoke truly then, how utterly disloyal some of them now are, may be seen from the following specimens clipped from the Boston papers:

"Rev. A. D. Wasson, pastor of the Twenty eighth Congregational Church, delivered a sermon in the melodeon, yesterday forenoon, on the condition of the country, taking for his text the significant words to be found in Eccl. 10:10—"Woe to thee, O, land, when thy King is a child." The preacher reviewed the recent acts of President Johnson, and declared him a greater traitor than Benedict Arnold or Judas Iscariot. Iscariot, he said, was conscious of his guilt, and refused to take the silver awarded him for his deed, and full of remorse and repentance, "went and hanged himself." Johnson, on the other hand after betraying the party who placed him in his position, now glories in his shame."

The Rev. Mr. Hepworth, among other bitter and wicked things, said:

"The President hinted at assassination. Oh, Mr. President, you will never be killed. Only the good and great die. You will live forever! [Applause.] He calls himself a self-made man. We can well believe it, for it is no credit to have made him." [Sensation.]

If it is true that whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad, then these crazy Radicals are not far off from dissolution. Perhaps, however, they have received a new revelation! If so, from what source is it?

RECIPES.—We present the following recipes for the use of families and others whom it may concern. They have been collected from the most reliable sources and experienced authors.

To make a mess—Pour a quart of molasses into your wifes bonnet.

To keep fish from smelling—Cot off their noses.

To make blackberry jam—Put twenty-four blackberries into a goose-quill.

To make a cord of wood go a great way Leave it out of doors. It has been known to go two miles.

STRIKES THE CAUSE.—An invalid once sent for a physician, and after detaining him for some time with a description of his pains, aches, etc., he thus summed up: "Now doctor, you have humbugged me long enough with your good-for-nothing pills and worthless sirups; they don't touch the real difficulty. I wish you now to strike at the cause of my ailments, if it is in your power to reach it." "It shall be done," said the doctor, at the same time lifting his cane and demolishing a decanter of gin that stood on the side-board.

The Wisconsin Senate has struck out the word "white" from the qualifications of voters, by a vote of 17 to 11.

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

ap28 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, Apr. 20, 1866.

4w - O. W. RICHARDSON, Tax Collector.

WOOL WANTED!

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

Albany, March 24, 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 partizan 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, 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 19, 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 DICKET, 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 determed 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 o 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 exed 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 [illegible] the very large share of public patro[illegible] which has been given to him for years, and is confined 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.

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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

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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.

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Every Physician located in the country or a 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 cases 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 knowing 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.

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