

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. A WHITE GOVERNMENT. I hold that this government was made on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN and their posterity forever.

THE "REPUBLICAN" PLATFORM. A MONGREL GOVERNMENT. Hereforth, the Republican party, from St. John to the Pacific, is a unit for Universal Liberty and IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, regardless of CASTE, RACE OR COLOR.

MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF OREGON are requested to meet at Portland on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1867, for the purpose of fixing the time and mode of holding the State Democratic Convention to make nominations for the approaching June Election, and taking action upon such other matters as pertain to the duties of said Committee.

Table with columns for NAMES and COUNTIES, listing members of the State Democratic Central Committee.

A FEW WORDS TO YOUNG MEN.

We are all on the threshold of a new year. It is a fitting time to make good resolves. Whatever is wrong we should resolve to avoid; whatever is right we should strive to pursue.

All the great interests of the world are soon to pass into the hands of the young. They who now possess the property, and fill the offices of the land, will soon pass away. Whatever there is that is valuable in liberty, science, art, or religion, will pass into the hands of those who are now young.

The question of temperance figures very largely in a proper estimate of character. With reference to his habits on this point, every young man is watched with an eagle eye, and his character is well understood, when perhaps he least suspects it.

There are certain evils which a young man will certainly avoid by a course of strict temperance. 1. Poverty, as arising from this source. He may, indeed, be poor if he is temperate. He may lose his health, or meet with losses, or may be unsuccessful in business, but he is certain that he will never be made poor from intemperance.

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—For the benefit of those who are not thoroughly posted in such matters, we publish a statement showing what constitutes a bushel. Corn, shelled, fifty-eight pounds; Rye, fifty-six pounds; Irish potatoes, sixty pounds; Barley, forty-six pounds; Wheat, sixty pounds; Corn, on the cob, seventy pounds; Buckwheat, fifty-two pounds; Sweet potatoes, fifty pounds; Onions, fifty-seven pounds; Beans, sixty-two pounds; Bran, twenty pounds; Clover seed, forty-five pounds; Timothy seed, sixty pounds; Flax seed, fifty-six pounds; Blue grass, fourteen pounds; Dried apples, twenty-four pounds; Dried peaches, thirty-three pounds of peeled and thirty-six of unpeeled.

OHIO.—The Democratic ticket received at the late election twenty-seven thousand and sixteen more votes than ever before in the history of the State, and 35,000 more than in the last Presidential election.

perance will be seen in the beauty, and healthfulness, and vigor of the bodily frame; in the clearness of the intellect and purity of the heart; in habits of industry, in general integrity of life, and in rendering it more probable that the immortal soul will be saved.

GEN. GRANT.—Some of the Radicals are trying quite hard to create some enthusiasm in favor of Grant. Already he is supported for President by several Radical papers in Oregon.—We trust he may be nominated by the Mongrel Convention, and then we hope the Democratic Convention will nominate some statesman like Horatio Seymour, of New York, or Pendleton of Ohio.

He that submits his principles to the influence and caprices of opposite parties will end in having no principles at all. If Grant does not soon divorce one or the other of his party wives, he will not have a political hair left in the next twelvemonth.

This thing of charging that "a large percentage" of Democrats cannot read, and that therefore they are not properly qualified to vote, comes with an exceedingly bad grace from the Appeal, considering that the editor advocates the enfranchisement of the stupid, boorish, ignorant negroes of the South, not one in a hundred of whom can read, and scores of whom scarcely have sense enough to tell their right hand from their left.

INTOXICATED EDITORS.—The Unionist says that a Democratic editor was recently "so deplorably drunk that he could hardly hold up his head or keep down the rebellious substances which he had lately devoured," and the Unionist advises us to elevate our "own debased political associates."

THE TEST OATH.—It will be remembered that Francis P. Blair, jr., was not permitted to vote because he refused to take the test oath. He appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, and that tribunal declared the test oath unconstitutional, thus sustaining Blair. Whenever and whatever the measures of the mongrels are fairly brought to the test of law the decision is against them.

A FAIR HIT AT GREELY.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, deals the following "square" blow at Greely's veracity—or rather his lack of it: Greely says, that "for good square lying," he must "give the palm to the address of the Democratic State Committee of Minnesota." Ah, Greely, we know that the palm is yours to give or to keep, but you had better hold fast to that token of radical merit, for you are well entitled to it—entitled to it not only for "good square lying," but for good round lying, good triangular lying, and good lying of every possible shape and form.—Hold on to your valued "palm" with the palms of both your hands.

Early yesterday morning the thermometer was five degrees below zero, in this city.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD.—Hear what the Radical party advocates—and see how you like it;

- 1. A national debt. 2. Increased taxation. 3. Untaxed bonds for the rich. 4. High protective tariff in New England manufactures. 5. Shipplasters for the poor. 6. Gold for the bondholders. 7. Negro mongrelism at the polls and in the jury box. 8. Disfranchisement of foreign voters. 9. Military straps, an expense of \$100,000,000 to the general government, instead of civil officers, paid by the States. 10. Negro senators and negro congressmen. 11. Negro judges and negro jurors. 12. Negro vice president. 13. Trials by military commissions, instead of civil courts. 14. The right of congress to change our form of government without the consent of the people. 15. The right of congress to abolish the State government and establish a military despotism over the old Union. 16. The right of congress to force negro equality on all the States without regard to the will of the people.

HERE'S THE PROOF.—Our neighbor of the Democrat denies that the Courts have repeatedly decided that national bonds cannot be taxed, and demands proof of the same. As we intend to dose him moderately with legal lessons at the start, we shall refer him at this time to the following case: Weston et al. vs. The City Council of Charleston, 2 Peters, 419. When he digests that well, we'll set him reading the decisions down to 1862: the last by that arch-traitor Tazewell.—Albany Journal.

WE supposed this would be the way you would prove your position. We do not want mere references to cases which you suppose decides in your favor; but what we want, and what we have a right to demand in this case is the exact language of Decisions from the Supreme Court, proving that national bonds cannot be taxed. Give us the book, page and language. It can't be done. We are no lawyer by profession, but we know enough about law to know that your position cannot be proved. The proof—the proof—put your finger on the proof, neighbor.

LINCOLN'S ESTATE.—The administrator of the estate of Lincoln has made a final settlement thereof; and after paying all debts against it, there remained \$110,294.62; which, divided among the widow and heirs, gives \$36,765.30 to Mrs. Lincoln, and the same amount to Bob and Tad Lincoln.

Senator McDougall, in a public speech we heard him make in Illinois in 1864, stated on his responsibility as a Senator, that he knew the Lincoln family to be millionaires. They had become such by sharing in the profits of fat Government contracts.

CONFISCATION.—The Government of the United States has enforced against the Southern people the most stupendous act of confiscation that has ever been enforced in the history of nations. Their property in slaves has been confiscated to the amount of three billion dollars; other personal property in the shape of cotton, provisions, stock, plate and money, has been captured or destroyed to the value of one billion of dollars; and from these causes their land has deteriorated to the extent of another billion of dollars—making in the aggregate the enormous sum of five billions of dollars. It is no wonder that the widows and orphans of the South, many of them, have suffered for want of food. Notwithstanding their suffering and poverty-stricken condition, Radical hate is not yet satisfied.

THE TEST OATH.—It will be remembered that Francis P. Blair, jr., was not permitted to vote because he refused to take the test oath. He appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, and that tribunal declared the test oath unconstitutional, thus sustaining Blair. Whenever and whatever the measures of the mongrels are fairly brought to the test of law the decision is against them.

Not having seen our neighbor of the Journal, on the streets, for some days past, we inquired what was the matter; and we learned that he had been brought to bed in consequence of a speech of which he was delivered last Monday evening. The parturient throes proved too much for him. We learn that the patient is as well as could be expected. It was a hermaproditic.

A FAIR HIT AT GREELY.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, deals the following "square" blow at Greely's veracity—or rather his lack of it: Greely says, that "for good square lying," he must "give the palm to the address of the Democratic State Committee of Minnesota." Ah, Greely, we know that the palm is yours to give or to keep, but you had better hold fast to that token of radical merit, for you are well entitled to it—entitled to it not only for "good square lying," but for good round lying, good triangular lying, and good lying of every possible shape and form.—Hold on to your valued "palm" with the palms of both your hands.

Early yesterday morning the thermometer was five degrees below zero, in this city.

Long Tom Correspondence.

Monroe, Benton Co., O'g'n, Dec. 31, '67. Editor State Rights Democrat: Long Tom has been on a bust, and spread himself generally, and the denizens thereof who did any traveling were compelled to either wade or swim. "The windows of the heavens were opened and the fountains of the great deep broken up," and dampness generally prevailed, but the spirits of the dwellers in this romantic region did not seem to be dampened—not much—but their equanimity disturbed by the appearance of such quantities of chuck, for they fiddled and danced, were married and given in marriage, drank of corn juice and did many other things done in civilized communities.

The Democrats of this precinct held a meeting last Saturday and organized a Democratic Club. Some fifty names were enrolled. Speeches were made by C. B. Bellinger and John Burnett, urging the necessity of a thorough organization in order to preserve constitutional liberty in our country and maintain the Union in its whole constitutional vigor with the dignity and equality of the States unimpaired. The Club meets again on the 8th of January, when we expect to have a good time.

THE Democracy in this section are fully alive to the importance of the next election, and will make a gallant fight. We have inscribed upon our banner, as the watchword in the coming struggle, "The Constitution and the equality of the States; these are the symbols of everlasting Union," and in this sign we conquer. L. T.

Corvallis Democratic Club.

Pursuant to previous call, the 1868 of Corvallis Precinct met on the 6th of Jan., 1868, for the purpose of organizing a Club. The meeting being called to order, on motion J. C. Avery took the chair, and W. J. Robertson was appointed Secretary. On motion the Chairman was instructed to appoint a committee of three to draft By-Laws for the government of the Club; whereupon he appointed A. J. Thayer, R. N. Armstrong and Benj. Bilbean, who reported the following: Whereas, the day for a general election—

1. This organization shall be known by the name and style of the Corvallis Club. 2. Its officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer. 3. The respective duties of the aforesaid officers shall be such as are usually prescribed by similar officers of like organizations. 4. The President may also, in addition to his other duties, appoint, by the consent and advice of the Club, such committees as the exigency of the occasion may demand. 5. It shall be the duty of the President to inform such committees of the business they may be required to perform. 6. This Club shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Saturday of every month, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at such other times as may be deemed necessary. 7. Any person desiring to become a member of this Club may do so by signing these By-Laws.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted and the By-Laws signed. The Club then proceeded to the election of permanent officers; whereupon J. C. Avery was elected President, James Hamilton Vice President, R. N. Armstrong Secretary, and Geo. P. Wrenn Treasurer. On motion the Secretary was ordered to correspond with suitable persons throughout the county, with a view to secure the hearty co-operation of Democrats in each precinct thereof. On motion the Secretary was directed to furnish the "Herald" and "State Rights Democrat" with a copy of the proceedings of the Club. On motion, adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in February next, at 1 P. M. J. C. AVERY, Pres't. R. N. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

Harrisburg Democratic Club.

HARRISBURG, O'g'n, Jan. 3, 1868. Pursuant to previous notice a number of the voters of Harrisburg Precinct met at the City Hotel to organize a Democratic Club, and A. Gregg was called to the chair as temporary Chairman, and C. A. Ferguson appointed as Secretary. A committee of three persons—S. G. Thompson, E. Hoult and L. Stites—was then appointed to prepare a report on order of business. Committee submitted the following: 1st. Election of officers, consisting of a President, two Vice Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer; 2d. Enrollment of members. Report was adopted, and the election of officers resulted as follows: President, S. G. Thompson; Vice Presidents, E. Hoult and L. Stites; Recording Secretary, C. A. Ferguson; Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Stites; Treasurer, Leander Stites. Twenty-six names were then enrolled as members of the Club. On motion it was decided that when this meeting adjourns they adjourn to meet on the 25th inst., at 1 P. M., at the Harrisburg Academy. A committee of five, consisting of L. B. Moore, Enoch Hoult, James Goff, Matthew Fountain and R. B. Willoughby, were then appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Club. Ordered that the Secretary be required to furnish the "State Rights Democrat" with a copy of the proceedings of the meeting for publication. On motion adjourned. A. GREGG, Ch'm'n. C. A. FERGUSON, Sec'y.

SAD FATE DECIDED.—The last number of the Avalanche says: Mrs. Denoille has been undoubtedly murdered by the savages. A soldier from Camp Lyon yesterday reports that the scouts found what they deem positive evidence of the fact, and that she was burned to death about fifteen miles down Sucker creek from where her husband was shot. At an old camp where a fire had been built, long faxen hair, corresponding to Mrs. Denoille's, was found, and human bones. We have no other particulars—indeed, these are enough.

Scio and its Surroundings.

Scio, January 6, 1868. Editor State Rights Democrat: After wishing you a "Happy New Year," I shall place at your disposal a communication from Scio, a place which, I believe, has been unnoticed and unmentioned, as far as the Democrat is concerned. Then why not I make myself the pioneer in trying to bring our city into due notoriety?

Well! Scio is situated in a certain rich portion of Linn county, commonly known as "Canada," but properly speaking it is in "the forks of the Santiam." Its distance from Salem is twenty miles, in a southern direction. From Albany it is east fifteen miles. It is surrounded by a large and fertile country, thickly populated with an industrious people, and famous for its fat hoes, big apples and pretty girls. Scio is working smoothly, I might say beautifully, under a charter granted at the last session of the Legislature, and is therefore a city, which fact brings about a pleasant sensation to all us wretches who were, in time past, so tormented by logs, drunken men and other like nuisances. It is worthy of place to say just here, that none of these things infest the place under the present administration of city laws.

In the way of business we acknowledge second to no place of the same size in the State. Scio, polling from forty to fifty votes, supports five dry goods and grocery stores, two hotels, one carpenter shop, one cabinet shop, one drug store, two wagon shops, four blacksmith shops; and, in fact, too many marks of business and enterprise to be mentioned at once; which I will continue in my next.

As regards religion, we have that of almost every belief entertained by civilized nations, all working harmoniously in the one capacious house, each denomination occupying its regular turn. Excuse me, Mr. Editor, but I must tell the world that a masculine human being has just been announced to me as having been born into the world, claiming to be a son of Robt. Watkinson, of this place, and now stands a "living evidence" of Scio's popularity.—Who can doubt that Scio is gaining in population? But I must again to the text: We have a splendid school house, at which place can constantly be heard (not in school hours) the jokes and merry laughter of sweet lassies and promising young men. The school numbers near eighty students, "governed" by a sprig of the literati "late from the East," together with his assistant a young lady who was once a student in your own city of Albany. Both are competent teachers and good citizens, and are therefore well suited for instructors of the young. But I must close, or the mail will first—More anon. Yours, CURTIS.

Linn County Teachers' Institute.

BRUSH CREEK, O'g'n, Jan. 1, 1868. The sixth regular session of the Linn County Teachers' Institute held at this place beginning on the 24th of Dec. last, closed on the 27th. The attendance of teachers, owing to various causes, was very small. The discussions were marked with unusual strength and earnestness, conclusive evidence that the teachers of Linn county are wide awake to the interests of the profession. The Institute is not only a useful but a successful enterprise.

The following officers were elected for the next session: N. Hendryx, President; P. H. Wigle, Vice President; J. V. Crawford, Secretary; A. E. Ellis, Treasurer; A. R. Price, P. H. Wigle and Henry Russell, Executive Committee. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we, the members of the Linn County Teachers' Institute, do hereby tender our thanks to the citizens of this neighborhood for the kind hospitality shown us, and for their personal attendance and interest in the exercises during this session. Resolved, That our hearty thanks are due the chair for the fine music directed from time to time during the sitting of this Institute. Resolved, That this Institute tender a vote of thanks to President Amidon for the able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has presided over the deliberations of this body. Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the county papers, and others, with a synopsis of the proceedings of this Institute. Adjourned to meet at Oak Plain on the first Tuesday after the fourth day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. V. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

THE IDEA OF RADICALISM.—Senator Doolittle, in his speech at Milwaukee, on the 28th ult., develops the idea of Radicalism in striking language: "When the South yielded and acknowledged the Constitution to be supreme; and that the flag of the United States was the flag to which they owed allegiance; then up rose Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benj. Wade and other Radicals of the north to proclaim anew the idea of the secessionists, viz: the Constitution is no longer the supreme law of the land in the States of the South; that we do not hold the States of the South by constitutional authority; that we hold them by the sword and the sword alone; not under the Constitution, but outside the Constitution, by a power which is above the Constitution. That is the idea of the radicalism. It is not only akin to, but is identical with the idea of secession. It is the essence of rebellion against the Constitution of the United States. Whether it is asserted by Jefferson Davis at the South or by Thaddeus Stevens at the North, it is a new rebellion against the Government of the United States.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The Postal Agent, Quincey A. Brooks, Esq., was in town yesterday, and we learn from him that he will soon effect some changes in the schedule time of the mail routes through the Peck and Yamhill counties. He has power to make such arrangements, but not to create any new route, nor can the Postmaster General authorize a mail route over a road not created a mail route by act of Congress. He has taken the initiative steps to have routes established from Albany to Brownsville, and also to have a mail carried weekly from Needy, in Clackamas county, by way of Waconda, to St. Louis to Fairfield, on the Willamette. He is urged to remove the post office from Condit to Aumsville, in this county; and as soon as he is definitely located that such a course will be acceptable to the great majority of the people to be accommodated, he will complete the arrangement.—Salem Record.

ALBANY.—On a recent visit to this place, we found business somewhat dull, on account of the season and the inclement weather, though from its favorable location the town and country trade is always considerable. There is no city in the State backed up by so extensive and productive a farming region as Albany. Salem, as a headquarters for learning and the State Government, has many centralized advantages, and a large trade from two counties, but it is no disparagement to our place—which must always possess, with the added force of its agricultural and manufacturing, the position of the second town in this State—to own that Albany is a point of nearly equal advantages and importance. The two lumber mills are kept busy to supply material for its growth; the two flouring mills, with a capacity to turn out 800 barrels of flour each twenty-four hours, add to its commercial importance, and it needs but the impulse that railroad communication can give to the State at large to make this enterprising town loom up as a city of large population and wealth.

The Magnolia Mills, Mr. Foster says, have been stopped for two weeks past by high water; running night and day these mills easily turn out 800 barrels of flour, average work, each week. They have shipped 4,000 barrels of flour since harvest, in addition to the amount sold for home supply and the extensive custom work done. The Albany Mills, Messrs. Beach & Monteith, are run by steam power, and so are independent of any common flood. These mills have shipped 6,000 barrels of flour since harvest, besides that used at home and exchanged for wheat, as they do not custom work. These mills seem to be admirably and conveniently arranged, and are being worked only about eleven hours per day. Tens of thousands of bushels of wheat have been shipped this fall.

Educational matters are being well attended to. Albany has good schools and a handsome college building, where instruction is given in the higher branches. It has the handsomest public structure in its Court House, to be found outside of Portland in this State, and with its Church edifices, business blocks and many elegant private residences, it diversifies one of the most lovely plains the world knows; is surrounded by beautiful ranges, and bordered by the beautiful river. One who has watched for a score of years the growth of our State, can anticipate the beauty and prosperity of its future with especial pride and satisfaction. There is nothing to mar the prospect anticipated for all the Willamette towns, and we hope, as opportunities offer, to visit the different sections, and personally witness the prosperity of each.—Salem Record.

THE COST OF CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.—The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of enquiry, says the probable amount necessary to carry out the reconstruction acts is \$1,648,227. The general appropriations for this object heretofore was \$500,000, which was distributed as follows: \$171,444; Third, \$37,222; Fourth, \$29,222; Fifth, \$169,666. The Secretary says it appears by estimates that a further large amount is requisite—for the First District, \$80,000; Second, \$491,805; Third, \$27,778; Fourth District, estimated to July 1st, in addition to \$97,222 already supplied, \$245,539; estimates for one month dated April 17, for \$243,420, of which \$166,666 has already been supplied, leaving a remainder un-called for of \$76,753. If General Ord's registers, estimated to the 1st of July only, should be continued on duty and pay to the end of July, there should be added to the above expenses for that month at the rate of compensation stated in his estimate, the sum of \$159,781, and if continued to the end of August double that sum—\$319,562. The same likewise of General Sheridan's district was estimated for one month only. If the monthly expenses continue for a period of two months at the rates stated, they will amount to the further sum of \$218,420; if for three months, to \$480,840.

THE State Department, at Washington, is informed that \$5,000,000 worth of property was destroyed by the tornado upon the Rio Grande of October 8th. Six hundred houses were destroyed, and all ranches for thirty miles around Matamoros were thrown down. At the mouth of the river scarcely a house was left. All the river steamers were wrecked or disabled except one. Twenty persons were killed and forty or fifty wounded.

Wray Precinct Democratic Club. The Democracy of Wray Precinct, Linn county, will meet at Wray's house, on Saturday, January 18, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. Democrats are organizing in other localities; why should we be idle? Come out, everybody, and we will perfect an organization that will do credit to the head of Radicalism during the coming campaign. JASON WHEELER.

BORN: In Albany, on 4th instant, to the wife of E. A. Freedland, Esq., (postmaster) a daughter. In Jackson county, on Farmer's Flat, Dec. 21st to the wife of E. Flag, a daughter. MARRIED: In Albany, January 3d, 1868, by Rev. John F. Daugh, Allen E. Flowers and Miss Cordelia F. Upchurch. By Jas. C. Hutton, at his residence in North Beach, January 1st, 1868, George W. Hamilton and Cynthia E. Pugh—all of Marion county. At the residence of the bride's father on Butte Creek, Dec. 25th, by L. Trinkle, J. P., Mr. John M. Nichols, and Miss Drusilla Hign. At the residence of the bride's father in Jackson county, by B. Holgate, J. P., Peter Congler and Mary Stewart, all of Benton county. Eugene city, Dec. 30th, by Rev. J. W. Miller, Mr. W. Johnson and Miss Orrida Johnson, all of Lane county.

DIED: In Jackson county, on Bear creek, Dec. 14th, Hattie, daughter of A. M. and S. A. (Capek) aged 1 year. At the residence of her husband, near Salem, Saturday night, Jan. 4, Mrs. Belle Boon, wife of Henry Boon, and daughter of Benj. Munkacs. In Portland, Dec. 31st, of chronic inflammation of the bowels, Nellie Fremont, aged 2 years, 2 months and 9 days. At Belprais, Dec. 5th, Jennie, wife of John M. Thompson, and daughter of Wm. and Mary Kennedy, aged 17 years. January 2nd, in this city, the infant child of Mr. McClure, lately from Union county, Oregon. Mary Saunders, infant daughter of Philip Saunders, aged 4 months and 6 days.

REMARKABLE GROWTH.—A "down East" writer, expatiating on the fertilizing properties of guano, gives a veracious account of Kansas soil in the following: "A few hours after planting cucumber seeds the dirt began to fly and the vines came up like a streak, and although the started off at the top of his speed, the vines overtook and covered him; and on taking out his knife to cut the darned thing he found a large cucumber gone to seed in his pocket."

Alfred Terry, a farmer, died November 7th, at Gayoso, Pemisoot county, Missouri, aged 109 years. He was born in France, but had resided in Pemisoot county 104 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Baptists of Oregon. Pursuant to a call on the Baptists of Oregon to convene at Brownsville on the 25th December, 1867, a few met (many being invited by high water), and organized temporarily by electing Elder R. C. Hill, Chairman, and Dr. Stone, Secretary. It was ordered that the original call be continued, only changing the time of meeting to the first Thursday in July, 1868, and that the Chairman and Secretary publish the same. Elected Secretaries.—The signs of the times clearly indicate that the time to favor Zion is at hand. The blessing of our Heavenly Father are abundantly bestowed on the faithful laborers of His word. The Pillar of Cloud is moving, and within the last few months the energies of the Holy Spirit have been graciously bestowed on the laborers of the most humble professions. As we believe that in the boards of the Central Association one of our Churches by experience and baptism, we should at an early date organize a General Association for the purpose of concentrating our energies in the advancement of the Kingdom, purely on Gospel principles. And we therefore, earnestly, cordially and fraternally solicit all our Baptist Ministers and Churches, who know themselves to be in fellowship with us to meet in Convention and co-operate with us in the enterprise. Brethren of sister Associations, the Convention will be held with the Pleasant Butte Church, at Brownsville, Linn county, commencing on the first Thursday in July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. HILL, Ch'm'n. E. B. STONE, Secretary.

THE NEW BOOK STORE! R. E. HAYWOOD, BOSTON. HAYWOOD & MONTGOMERY. DEALERS IN—STATIONERY, BOOKS AND STATIONERY, ALBANY, OREGON. WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Albany and vicinity that we have just received a large and complete stock of new and select stock of BOOKS AND STATIONERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS! TOYS AND CONFECTIONERY! We also have a selection of BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, GIFT BOOKS! Miniature Rosewood Writing Desks! Drawing Books! STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS! Late Works of Favorite and Standard Authors, besides an amount of Yankee Notions too numerous to mention. ALL KINDS OF REVENUE STAMPS for sale. Should we be out of such articles as are desired, we can have orders promptly filled in three days. Albany, Dec. 28, 1867.—2820741.

GROB'S MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE. DAY & BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. THIS INSTITUTE IS SITUATED in a retired and beautiful location, away from the business portion of the city, on THIRD, between B and C STREETS, Portland, Oregon. Attached to the building are extensive and beautiful grounds for the enjoyment of pupils. The Educational Department will be in charge of an efficient corps of teachers, CAPT. J. P. C. ALLSOPP, (formerly a Professor in the University of Louisiana, and for the last five years Principal of a Collegiate Institute in the Southern part of California), Principal. No effort will be spared to make this Institute equal to the best on the Pacific coast. The course of studies will embrace all the branches usually taught in first-class Seminars in the East, including the Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics, &c. The Musical Department will be conducted by PROF. H. GUIDO GLOB, Graduate of Planch's Conservatory. Parties from the country may rest assured that under the care of MRS. GROB, (Matron of the Establishment,) they will experience all the attention of a Mother and enjoy the comforts of a home. N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to the choice of Text Books, in order to avoid anything of a sectarian or Partisan nature, in our curriculum of studies. For further particulars, enquire at the Institute, or address H. GUIDO GLOB, P. O. Box No. 168, CAPT. ALLSOPP will continue to give Lectures in the Modern Languages and English branches. October 12, 1867.—53971.

ALBANY BOOK STORE! E. A. FREELAND, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER, Albany, Oregon. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Juvenile, Toy Gift and Blank Books, GOLD STAMPS, AND SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Of every kind used in the State. BOOKS IMPORTED TO ORDER, at short notice, and delivered promptly.

Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, WARNING the public against buying or trading for either of four promissory notes made payable to J. Q. Thornton or bearer, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$375), each, and bearing date, September 25th, 1867. Two of the above notes are payable in one year from date, and two in two years from date. The above notes were obtained by misrepresentation and without consideration for value received, therefore I will not pay them. THOMAS MONTEITH, Albany, Oregon, Oct. 11, 1867.—281274.

ALBANY BOOK STORE! E. A. FREELAND, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER, Albany, Oregon. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Juvenile, Toy Gift and Blank Books, GOLD STAMPS, AND SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Of every kind used in the State. BOOKS IMPORTED TO ORDER, at short notice, and delivered promptly.

ALBANY BOOK STORE! E. A. FREELAND, BOOK-SELLER AND STATIONER, Albany, Oregon. CONSTANTLY ON HAND A STOCK OF STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, Juvenile, Toy Gift and Blank Books, GOLD STAMPS, AND SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY! Of every kind used in the State. BOOKS IMPORTED TO ORDER, at short notice, and delivered promptly.

Notice. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, WARNING the public against buying or trading for either of four promissory notes made payable to J. Q. Thornton or bearer, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$375), each, and bearing date, September 25th, 1867. Two of the above notes are payable in one year from date, and two in two years from date. The above notes were obtained by misrepresentation and without consideration for value received, therefore I will not pay them. THOMAS MONTEITH, Albany, Oregon, Oct. 11, 1867.—281274.