The Democrat.

M. H. ABBOTT, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 29, 1867.

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.—Further, I hold that the negro is not capable of self government."—[*Stephen A. Douglas.*

THE "REPUBLICAN" PLATFORM.

A MONGREL GOVERNMENT.

"Henceforth, the Republican party, from St. John to the Pacific, is a unit for Universal Liberty and IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, regardless o CASTE, RACE OR COLOR. Those who are hostile to this principle will go to their own place as Judas did."—[*New York Tribune.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

By virtue of the action of the State Democratic Central Committee, convened at Portland on the 16th day of January, 1868, the Democratic State Convention will be held at the city of Portland aforesaid,

On Thursday, March 19, 1868,

at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress, electing six delegates to represent Oregon in the coming National Democratic Convention, and to take into condsideration the nomination of three candidates for electors of President and Vice President, to be supported at the next November election.

By order of said Committee representation in said Convention was based on the vote cast for Democratic candidate for Governor at the last general election, giving each county one delegate therein for every seventy-five votes so cast, and one delegate for every fraction of said number of forty or over, but allowing each county at least one delegate therein, which rule of apportionment will give to the several counties the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Baker	4
Benton	7
Clackamas	7
Clatsop	1
Coose	1
Curry	1
Columbia	1
Douglas	7
Grant	9
Jackson	9
Josephine	2
Lane	9
Linn	16
Marion	11
Multnomah	14
Polk	7
Tillamook	1
Umatilla	7
Union	5
Washington	5
Wasco	5
Yamhill	7
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The time for holding the County Conventions to elect delegates to the State Democratic Convention, was left by the Committee to the several County Committees, whose duty it will be to provide therefor.

The Committee would respectfully urge prompt action on the part of the Democracy of the several counties.

L. F. GROVER, Chairman.
GEO. R. HELM, Secretary.

LINN COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE ACTION OF THE Democratic Central Committee of Linn county, the Democratic Convention will be held at the Court House, in the city of Albany, on

Tuesday, March 10, 1868,

at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing sixteen (16) delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the city of Portland, on the 19th day of March, 1868.

It is hereby recommended that the Democrats of Linn county meet at their usual places of voting in their several precincts, on Saturday, the 7th day of March, 1868, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent them in the County Convention.

The ratio of apportionment is based on the vote cast for the Democratic candidate for Governor in the year 1866, giving to each precinct one delegate, and one additional delegate for every thirty Democratic votes cast, and one for every fraction of fifteen votes or over.

Said rule of apportionment gives to the several precincts the following number of delegates, to-wit:

Precincts.	*No. Votes.*	*No Delegates.*
Albany	247	9
Lebanon	51	3
Brownsville	145	6
Scio	134	5
Franklin Butte	76	4
Santiam	81	4
Waterloo	39	2
Sweet Home	47	3
Brush Creek	40	2
Center	62	3
Harrisburg	133	5
Peoria	92	4
Orleans	32	2
Syracuse	47	3
Total		55

By order of Committee.

Feb'y 12, 1868.

THE ALBANY CLUB.—There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Albany Democratic Club last Monday evening. The Court House was nearly full—a good portion being ladies, and the best of order and decorum were observed. A letter was read from Hon. John Burnett, of Benton county, in which he stated he would address the Club at some future day not far distant, in accordance with an invitation to that effect. Hon. George Helm, being loudly called for, then addressed the meeting till it was time to adjourn. His speech was listened to with marked attention. He discussed several points; but the main one was this: That the Radical party, in all their measures of "Reconstruction," though professedly attempting to "restore the Union," aimed only to secure the perpetuation of Radical power. Mr. H. made this point so plain that the wayfaring man, even though a Radical bigot, could not err therein. As this is an important subject we shall publish, in our next issue, a speech,—or rather a portion of a speech—delivered at the Cooper Institute by ex-Governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey. He shows in a masterly manner the methods adopted by the Mongrel party to force negro suffrage on the South and retain Radical power.

Club meets every Monday evening in the Court House, at 6½ o'clock.

ARMY DESERTIONS.—The report of General Grant mentions the remarkable fact that 13,000 soldiers deserted from the Army during the present year. More than one half of the 7th Regiment of Cavalry decamped with horses, accoutrements and arms, and made their way to the gold regions. The number of recruits during the year was 34,110. The desertions reaching 40 per cent, of the enlistments.

REPUDIATION.

The Radical editors and orators sometimes charge the Democratic party with being in favor of Repudiation. We defy any of them to prove this foul charge. There may be occasionally one found who advocates repudiation of the national debt; but the Democratic party is not responsible for his utterances. It has never yet, by word or deed, favored repudiation. All the resolutions of the party declare that the debt must be paid; and many of them declare that the bondholder ought to be compelled to receive for his bonds the same kind of money the soldier receives for his pension, or the producer for his produce, viz: *greenbacks.*

The truth is, the actual repudiators are the Radical party. That party passed a law declaring greenbacks a "legal tender" for all debts; and any man who held a note, payable in gold—the kind of money which he loaned—was forced to take payment in greenbacks. A Republican judge in Pennsylvania was the first to declare that a contract made in gold could be paid in these legal tenders, and Republicans denounced any Democrat who objected to this decision. A New York Republican legislature passed a law to pay the interest of the State debt in greenbacks, when the terms required it should be paid in gold.

This cry of repudiation comes with a very bad grace from these radical orators and editors, who first set the example of repudiation; and they know they lie from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet, when they charge repudiation upon the Democracy as a party. As we have already said, they advocate the payment of every dollar of the national debt; and they demand that it shall be paid as soon as possible, that the heavy burden of taxation, which is grinding the people down to the dust, may be removed from their shoulders. Stop this heavy gold-bearing interest of $150,000,000 annually, by paying the principal of the bonds in greenbacks.

The Radicals say that greenbacks are good enough for the soldiers, are good enough for the people, and widows and orphans of soldiers; and we say they are good enough for the fat bond-holder who got his bonds in the first place with greenbacks at thirty and forty cents on the dollar.

ABUSING GEN. GRANT.

Under this head we find the following in a late Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal:*

The Copperheads have already opened their batteries of abuse upon Gen. Grant, and the Times of this city says the St. Louis Democrat rails at him in true blood-and-thunder style, as savagely as it assails General Sheridan or Governor Fletcher. His reticence it declares to be nothing more than "low cunning;" his "infamous deception" of the President, it says, "ranks him among the most unscrupulous adventurers of the day."—This is nonsense; but it suffices to show what the rebels now think of Grant.

The *Appeal* evidently thinks the St. Louis *Democrat* is a Democratic journal. But this is a great mistake. The St. Louis Democrat is as rabid and vile a Radical sheet as can be found anywhere. During the war it was the leading abolition paper in Missouri and the northwest. None was more unscrupulous, vindictive, proscriptive, intolerant and villainous than this same vile abolition organ. We have not much doubt that the blood of thousands shed in Missouri and adjacent States will be traced directly to it in the great day of accounts. Hence it is the sheerest nonsense to class it among the "copperhead" papers, or to quote what it says against Grant, and Sheridan, and Fletcher as showing what the "rebels now think of Grant." The truth is the *Appeal* has jumped at its conclusions because of the name of the St. Louis *Democrat.* The name has misled it, and made the editor conclude that it is really a Democratic journal.

The St. Louis *Democrat* is not the only leading Mongrel journal that comes down on Grant. Greeley, the father and leader of the Radical party, has lately repudiated Grant, and says that neither Grant's military fame nor his civic deeds excite in his breast enthusiasm. We suppose the *Tribune* will go for Grant if nominated: but it will be the support of one whose heart is not in the work—of one who is the slave of circumstances.

We sincerely hope that Grant will be nominated by the Radical party. He can be beaten as easily as any one whom they can bring forward. Once in a while the people prefer a military leader; but they want none such now unless he also possess all the talents of an accomplished statesman besides. Grant is no statesman and never will be. He rarely says anything on political subjects, and every time, this far, he has given his views to the public thereon, he has only exhibited his ignorance and utter destitution of all those qualities that enter into the composition of great statesmen. We reiterate: we trust the Radicals will nominate him; and then that the Democracy will place before the country Mr. Pendleton of Ohio or some other man possessing his statesmanlike ability and renown. We believe he would beat Grant almost as effectually as Pierce beat Scott when he ran for the Presidency.

"THE ABBOTT-PENDLETON SCHEME."

Under this head the last *Oregonian* has considerable to say relative to the scheme advocated by us for the gradual and early liquidation of the National debt. We give place to a portion of its remarks:

There are not seven hundred millions of greenbacks in circulation, and the Secretary of the Treasury has made no such statement as is attributed to him. Of greenbacks and national bank notes together, the amount in circulation is somewhere near seven hundred millions, something more than half of which are greenbacks. The greenbacks are a part of the public debt, but the national bank notes are not a part of it. The bonds on which the notes are based are a part of the debt, and these bonds bear interest. No interest is paid on the greenbacks, and yet the Abbott-Pendleton scheme proposes to *save* $48,000,000 annually which is *not* paid, as a fund with which to redeem the public debt! It proposes, further, to save $20,000,000 annually which is paid to bondholders as interest on the bonds for the security of the national bank currency in circulation. That is, it would cause greenbacks to be issued, and the holders of the bonds forced to take this non-interest bearing security in place of the interest bearing bonds which they received in good faith from the Government. Three hundred and fifty millions of the debt would thus be changed from bonds into greenbacks, an act of perfidy whereby more than $20,000,000 a year which is now paid as interest would be saved by the Government; and with this money, obtained by a public robbery, the government is to go into the market to buy greenbacks to convert the rest of the debt in the same manner."

The Secretary of the Treasury has stated that there are about seven hundred millions of greenbacks in circulation. There may not be that amount now, because last month about $50,000,000 of these greenbacks were exchanged, by him, for U. States interest gold-bearing bonds. Owing to this policy of the Radicals the amount is becoming less and less all the time; and against this policy we utter our earnest protest. We say let these greenbacks alone for the present. In the present state of the country we must have some sort of shin-plasters; and as greenbacks are the best, and they bear no interest, we can see no reason why they should be withdrawn from circulation, and gold interest bearing bonds be placed in their stead. It is in this way we would save a fund of gold of $48,000,000 per annum.

We would next issue about $350,000,000 more of greenbacks; and with these we would buy up the bonds now on deposit with U. S. Treasurer as security for a like amount of bank shinplasters;—thus wiping out the banks (and their currency of course) and saving annually to the people $20,000,000 gold interest. The wise man of the *Oregonian* calls this "an act of perfidy," and "public robbery," because it involves, as is alledged, a slight change in the contract between the government and bond-holders.—Yet he, and his party, are now advocating Corbett's plan for funding the National Debt; whereby the terms of the contract are changed in every essential particular—one of them being a change in the interest from the existing rates to five per cent. per annum.

We reiterate: The plan we advocate will eventually pay the public debt, without augmenting the present rates of taxation or increasing the amount of currency in circulation a solitary dollar. The policy advocated by the *Oregonian* will increase the burdens of the people still more, and our public debt will never be paid. While it exists its constant tendency will be to make the rich richer and the poor poorer—to build up a privileged class upon the burdens, and miseries, and misfortunes of the great body of the people.—This state of things may do in England, but it will not long be submitted to by Americans. If the national debt be not paid soon, or put in process of ultimate liquidation, the masses will swear in their might it shall be repudiated, and we and every other patriot will say "Amen!"

THE CURRENCY—We are opposed to the policy of having two currencies, one for the masses and another for the bondholders.

We demand that there shall be equal taxation upon all persons without any distinction.

We demand that there shall be one currency for all.

We hold that the currency which was a legal tender to the soldiers in the war, and is a legal tender to-day for all the private debts of every citizen, is good enough, and shall be a legal tender for the holders of United States bonds that were purchased with the legal tenders when they were in the most depreciated state.

WHO COMMENCED THE WAR?—The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* publishes the following despatch from a number of leading Southern Senators, including Mr. Davis, prior to the actual commencement of the late war upon the South. It will be perceived that even at the date of the dsipatch, when the Radical leaders had determined that there should be war at all hazards, the Southern statesmen were exerting themselves in every possible way to avoid a collision:

WASHINGTON, January 18th, 1861.

To Colonel W. H. Chase, Pensacola: Yours received. We think no assault should be made. The possession of the fort is not worth one drop of blood to us. Measures pending unite us in this opinion. Bloodshed may be fatal to our cause.

Signed by Senators Mallorey, Yulee, Slidell, Benjamin, Iverson, Clay, Wigfall, Fitzpatrick and Davis.

Scio Correspondenc.

SCIO, Feb. 23. 1868.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

On yesterday (22d) was held a regular meeting of the Democratic Club of this place. The Blacks—who fain would "play smart"—tried their hand, but the failure on their part was so signal, that they will hardly make another attempt in this vicinity. They, knowing of our meeting, and that there would not likely be any speakers present, concocted a plan, in their dark-lantern conclave at Brownsville, to muster their wildest howlers and most insulting brawlers from Brownsville, Harrisburg, Lebanon and Albany, to make a flank movement and capture the unsuspecting camp of plain, honest Democrats. But true principles being always supported by truth and sound doctrine, itself a bulwark against error and falsehood, that the whole affair proved a splendid triumph for the Democracy. Seeing the squads of Leaguers slipping in, each headed by one of their pop-gun orators, the officers of the Club at once proposed to divide time with them, and put up as speakers against them any of our common citizens that might happen to volunteer; the Democrats to have the opening and closing speeches. This being agreed upon and ratified by a vote of the Club, a Democrat was called out (a plain, unpretending farmer), who proceeded in a plain, substantial manner to state the true issues of the day and defend Democratic doctrine. His speech was short, but to the point.

The Blacks called up one Hank Paine, who floats near Harrisburg. He took for his text an old nigger wench—whom he said he knew near Harrisburg—and preached a sermon upon her conduct and general character, hurling an awful anathema against the Democratic party because, he said, when she (the subject of his text) brought forth fruit in due season, she gave credit to a Democrat for the planting, when he (Paine) had the very best of evidence in the world that others were equally entitled to such credit. He then attempted to read a sentence from the LaCrosse Democrat and give it a meaning entirely different from what was expressed therein. When he was asked in a gentlemanly way to just read it over, he still had the effrontery to claim the same perverted construction of it; but he mistook the company; the Democracy can and do read and have common sense to understand. He soon learned that humbugging could be detected here. Paine may be a good gull-trap, but he will prove unprofitable unless they bait him better and set him where game is more plenty. He gently melted to the consistency of "blackstrap," said to be a gentle stimulant in common use in the League Ulyssus—and he was "spoke out."

Paine was followed by another of our citizens, who, in a gentlemanly and candid manner literally scattered Mr. Paine's batch of scaly bombast, and plainly and effectually showed it up in its true light. He wound up with a short but pithy and sound Democratic speech. Then the Blacks (though rather reluctantly, as they saw by this time that they had already got their foot badly in their own trap,) called out the Rev. Sam Miller, who threw his coat and spattered fury with the usual flourish of a Reverend Republican flunky, entirely barren of argument worthy of notice. He soon fagged and subsided for want of words to make a miserable defense of a poor, thread-bare case. They are on the defensive, and there they must stay until their dangerous doctrines and ruinous and wicked schemes are fully shown up and made as detestable as they deserve, or until they are driven from place and power by an enlightened people at the ballot-box.

The Rev. Sam'l was followed by another citizen, a mechanic, who with true aim soon sent against the crumbling Radical fortress sufficient plain truths to cause a heavy fall in Radical chaps; when, amid the loud cheers of the Democracy, the Grant Club Leaguers unconditionally surrendered every defense they had set up and beat a precipitate retreat, like felons, to some den or cave, stable or hovel. They were respectfully invited to stay and continue the discussion in the evening, but no, they had enough and did not appear. Now they set up a complaining whine that their speakers were disturbed. The truth is, they were not disturbed; they set out to misrepresent and misstate facts, and the audience only called for explanations; and when they attempted to read sentences wrong, they were only asked to read them over and read them right. Finding themselves caught in every attempt at barefaced deception, they can now only growl and complain. Rogues when detected and taken always make pitiful faces. They will always find, ween they go among Democrats, too much good sense to be able to impose falsehood, deception, bombast and blackguardism upon the people without being told of it.

Democracy is gaining ground every day. Many honest, conservative, Union-loving men are seeing the dangerous course of the Black party—that they are, by the use of party power, taking the nation to bankruptcy and ruin, preparatory to setting up upon the ruins of a free Government, belonging to the people, a centralized despotism to belong to aristocrats, under which the once free people, instead of being the rulers will be but subjects and serfs. By that band of tyrannical Radical Rumpites and military despots the chains of slavery are being riveted upon some sections; and by the aid and advise of blood-sucking bondocrats and their crouching, begging curs, such as go about the country trying to set up some weak defense of Radical rule, the chains of slavery are fast being wrought to bind us all down to a level with the inferior races and barbarian degradation. The Democratic party represent national principles; it is the "bulwark of the Constitution and the defense of the Union;" it will submit to Constitutional requirements—be restricted by its checks and limits and extend its guarantees to all.

All conservative men, who revere the Constitution, love free government, hate despotism, and wish to preserve for future generations the priceless legacy bequeathed to us by our forefathers, are invited to unite with the Democracy in their great effort to save the country. The Radical party is driving headlong in a dangerous direction, and are unable to defend their cause. It is a duty to now lay down prejudice, discard party, take principles and lend a hand to aid right and prevent wrong. VINDEX.

YANKEE CONCILIATION.—The Northern press and politicians are continually bleating about the "conciliatory spirit" they have ever manifested toward their "erring brethren of the unreconstructed States." The Montgomery *Mail* cites a few illustrations of their tenderness. It says: They flaunt the national flag in our faces, and say, "Damn you, love it!" They play Yankee Doodle in our theatres, and say, "Damn you, applaud it!" They are asked to assist in mending the Levee, to save a drowning people, and say, "Damn you, drown!" They are told by appointees of office that they prefer not to take such an uncertain responsibility, and they say, "Damn you, take it, or we will give it to some negro!" They read the Declaration of Independence to us, and say, "Damn you, what do your Jeffersonians think of our interpretation?" They ask our people to support the Constitution and the Union thereunder, and say, "Damn you, how do you like our amendments?"

Jefferson Democratic Club.

JEFFERSON, Feb'y 20, 1868.

The Democracy of Jefferson Precinct met at Jefferson for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. A. J. Hunsaker called the meeting to order, and Jacob Conser was chosen temporary Chairman and Hiram Tickner Secretary. On motion a committee of three, consisting of A. J. Hunsaker, Oliver Pickard and T. M. A. J. Parrish, were appointed on permanent organization. On motion a committee of three—of whom Jacob Conser was voted Ch'man by the meeting—were appointed on resolutions.

The Hon. L. F. Grover being present, was called upon and addressed the meeting in a logical and argumentative manner, sending terror into the ranks of the enemy.

The committee on permanent organization and by-laws made their report, which was unanimously adopted. The following officers were then elected: Jacob Conser, President; G. W. Hale, Vice President; T. M. A. J. Parrish, Secretary; Wm. Cosper, Treasurer; S. B. Adams, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Government bequeathed to us by the great Washington and his co-patriots was a white man's Government, and ought, in justice to its noble founders, to ourselves, our posterity and race, to be continued such; therefore, it becomes the duty of all good men to unite and labor with might and main to meet and drive back the destroying spirit of fanaticism, corruption and misrule which now darken the political horizon of these United States. And, whereas, the rebellion was put down by the united forces of both Democrats and Republicans, proving that the United States could not be destroyed by war, but the Radical Republican party by an act of Congress have dissolved the Union; therefore the doctrines of secession and Congressional expulsion of States are twin heresies:

Resolved, That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro; and we deny the right of the General Government to interfere with the question of suraffge in any of the States of the Union.

On motion the President, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a committee to procure speakers.

Thirty one names were enrolled on the Club list, among whom were several influential citizens who acted with the opposite party at the last election.

J. Conser addressed the Club, which address did honor to the occasion and confusion to the Republicans.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on the 29th inst., at 1P. M. J. CONSER, Pres't.

T. M. A. J. PARRISH, Sec'y.

Brownsville Correspondence.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 22, 1868.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

Pursuant to adjournment the "Pendleton Democratic Club" met at twelve o'clock to-day. President Hugh L. Brown in the chair.

The following delegates were then elected to the County Convention, to wit:—A. George, S. A. Johns, James Blakely, H. J. C. Averill, Hugh Fields, and E. Miller.

Hon. George R. Helm (the pride of old Linn) having been invited to address the Club, and being present, took the stand and not only maintained his well known reputation but actually surpassed himself. For two hours and a half he held a very large and appreciative audience in crowded seats by his eloquence, stern facts, invincible logic and inevitable conclusions. He dealt with the vital facts and prominent issues of the day, and left personal vituperation, low-flung phrases, and horse stealing, to small-fry speakers who dare not venture into deep water; hence an intelligent people appreciated, and ever will appreciate such speaking.

In the evening Messrs. Douthit and Helm addressed a very large audience with entire satisfaction in North Brownsville, and received the merited applause of an enthusiastic assemblage of freemen.

Democrats here are wide awake and absolutely feel well. Our Club is 70 strong.

HUGH L. BROWN, Pres't.
D. A. SCOTT, Cor. Sec'y

Grand Democratic Rally.

SCIO, Feb. 24, 1868.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

Allow me, in your paper, to announce to the several Democratic Clubs that the proposition made by the Harrisburg Club and sanctioned by the Club in Albany, for a Grand Democratic Rally, met with a hearty concurence, by the members of the Scio Club at the meeting held on the 22 inst. The quota of funds necessary will be available, and a full delegation from the Santiam may be expected at the time and place designated. Hoping the committee may select a good camp, as the meeting may be protracted, I remain,

Yours, ROB'T WATKINSON, Cor. Sec'y.

HOME AGAIN.—Our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. J. S. Smith, who has been traveling in Europe and in the Eastern States for the past year, with his family, arrived on the Ajax and is stopping at the "American Exchange," in this city. Mr. Smith expresses himself highly delighted with his trip and equally delighted at finding himself once more in Oregon, to which he is attached by a residence of nearly twenty years, and by the confidence and esteem of a large portion of the best class of his fellow-citizens. He represents, as the result of several month's observation in the Eastern States, the prospects of the success of the Democracy in the approaching Presidential election as so flattering as almost to preclude the possibility of failure. Mr. Smith has not yet determined whether to make his future residence in this city or in Salem. If he settles in Portland he will resume the practice of his profession.—*Herald.*

The winter has been severe on travelers in Eastern Oregon. A man named Moore was frozen to death while crossing to Mormon Basin from Clark's Creek, and a Mr. Koontz, owner of a saw-mill on Powder river, while crossing the divide between that stream and Burnt river, got into a snow drift, where he lay in a helpless condition three days and two nights; a party went out to search for him, and when found his feet were so badly frozen that amputation became necessary. He is temporarily insane from the effects of his exposure, and it is thought probable that he will not recover.—*Mountaineer.*

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.—Mr. McDonald, architect of this city, has just completed and shipped to the redoubtable J. B. Sprenger, Albany, a splendidly gotten up circular counter which is to be made useful as well as ornamental to the counting room of the Pacific Hotel. This looks like Jake was about ready for business in his new and elegant hotel building.—*Salem Chronicle.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD]

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—The House to-day concurred in the action of the Senate withdrawing the assent of New Jersey to the ratification of the fourteenth amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The President to-day sent an Executive Message to the Senate, stating that on the 12th day of last August, under the authority vested in him by the Constitution, he suspended E. M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and now by the same authority he had removed said Stanton and appointed in his place, *ad interim*, Adjutant General Lorenzo Thomas. The President encloses letters sent to Stanton and Thomas.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day the following correspondence:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1868.

Sir: General Thomas has just delivered to me a copy of the enclosed order, which you will please communicate to the House of Representatives.

Your obedient, E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

To Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, '68.

Sir: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication.

You will transfer to Brevet Major General L. Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property, now in your custody and charge.

Respt'y yours, ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Republican's special says that soon after the Senate went into Executive session, a committee, consisting of Senators Cameron, Chandler, Colton [?] and Hager, proceeded to the War Office and informed Secretary Stanton that, pending any action, it was the desire of the Senate that he should retain the office in disregard of any orders from the President to the contrary. The Committee also waited upon Gen. Grant and had an interview with him, to express themselves as entirely satisfied with Grant's position regarding this matter.

LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP.—The *Union Monitor*, hitherto a strong Radical paper published at Hillsboro, Montgomery county, Ill., has deserted his party, and in iti last issue places itself boldly and squarely upon the Democratic platform. The editor says:

"Our country's salvation is to be found in the Democratic party, and I intend to issue a paper of the true Democratic stamp, regardless of fear or favor from the Republican party. My conscience will no longer allow me to advocate negro equality, woman suffrage, and all the fanaticalisms which the Republican party so anxiously present to the public. In short, I have cut loose from the Republican party, negro equality, woman suffrage, spoon Butlerism and general tyranny and corruption, and as a free and independent citizen, unfurl the banner of Democracy and boldly advocate its success, as the only means to save our glorious and happy constitutional form of government."

PLEASANT FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.—The New York *Tribune*—pretty good Radical authority—says:

"The aggregate revenue of the United States is now less than $5,000,000 per week, or $250,000,000 per annum. The expenditures are over $350,000,000 per annum, but are to be reduced, we all hope, at the present session of Congress to $300,000,000 per annum. *We are thus rushing toward a deficit of* $100,000,000 *per annum, which we expect to reduce to* $50,000."

THE oil mill is in steady and successful operation, and will soon have all the flax seed raised the last year worked up. It is nearly time for our farmers to be considering the propriety of putting in a crop of flax the present year, and we hope to see a large amount raised in different localities, that the experiment may be tested as to the value and profit of flax culture in Oregon.—*Salem Record.*

INDEPENDENCE.—This thriving village situated in Polk county is moving forward in the way of improvements quite rapidly the present season.

Messrs. Bailey & Co. have a steam saw mill well nigh completed, with a capacity to cut about 5000 feet of lumber per day. Polk county generally, might be said to be in a state of high prosperity.

THE OPPOSITION.—On Wednesday last the steamer *Ranger*, Capt. Fisher, under charter to the Willamette Steamboat Company, left this city freighted for Portland making the first trip in the opposition line. The freight was principally flour, from the Dayton Mills we understand.—*Enterprise.*

At this juncture my esteemed friend miss Olive Logan, came in. Being a skillful lapidary and an excellent judge of stones, I asked her opinion of the present from her male namesake.—*Extract from Mrs. A. Lincoln's forthcoming book.*

Miss Logan may be an "excellent judge of stones," but Mrs. Abe Lincolns judgment of such matters is entitled to greater weight and consideration.

BORN:

On 16th inst., in South Brownsville, to the wife of D. A. Scott, a daughter.

MARRIED:

On 27th inst., at residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Hurlbut, Mr. John Parsons and Miss Matilda Ann Payne—all of Linn.

At the Presbyterian Church, in Corvallis on the 20th inst., by Rev. A. Simpson, Josephus Martin and Miss Alice Johnson.

At the same time and place, by same, John Shellady and Miss Ella Record, all of Corvallis.

At the Residence of Jacob Stittel, on the 13th inst., by Rev. C. C. Stratton, J. J. Robinson and Miss Frances M. Halpruner, all of Portland.

At Spring Valley, Clackamas county, on the 13th inst., by Rev. C. C. Stratton, Mr. B. L. Henness, of Salem, and Mrs. Rebecca F. Ross, of Portland.

At the residence of Rev. Jos. Emery, Corvallis, Oregon, Feb. 13th, 1868, by Rev. A. E. Sears, Dr. T. V. B. Embree, of Amity, Vamhill county, and Miss Annie E. Finley, of Corvallis.

In Portland, at the residence of the brides father, Monday evening, 24th inst., by Rev. John Sellwood, Mr. Frank Eastabrooks and Miss Edwina Morony, all of Portland.

On the 23d inst., at the synagogue (Beth Israel) by the Rev. Dr. I. Schwab, Mr. Charles Goldstein and Miss Amelia Shindler, al of Portland.

DIED:

In New York City, Jan'y 18, 1868, of scarlet fever, Sarah, second daughter of Louis and Mary Sternbach, (late of this city,) aged 2 years and 11 months.

Oregon and California papers please copy.

STEAMER EXPLOSION.—The P. T. Co. received word, on Saturday, that the steamer Enterprise had burst a cylinder head near Harrisburg. We do not learn that any person was either killed or injured. It will probably cost about $2,000 to effect repairs.—*Salem Record.*

☞ The pioneer bookseller of Oregon, S. J. M'Cormick of Portland, has placed us under obligations to him by sending us a quite full file of State papers. After so long a dearth of news they are particularly welcome.

IT is said that the United States bonds have already paid as much to the holder in the shape of gold interest as the Government got for them, counting the premium on gold at the time the bonds were issued.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary,

616 KEARNEY STREET, NEAR COMMERCIAL, San Francisco. Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal diseases, such as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphillis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, etc. Skin diseases (of years' standing) and Ulcerated Legs successfully treated.

Horrible Diseases.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence from the effects of secret indulgences, or from virus absorbed into the system! Look at their pallid, emaciated and disfigured faces and their broken down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this horrid situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians, friends, attend to those who are suffering with any of these horrible life-destroying maladies—see that they are cared for and cured before it be too late. Send them immediately to Dr. Gibbon, a physician who has made private disease his study for years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases without mercury or other injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted, or those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many pretended doctors who infest all cities, publishing their skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be therefore careful, and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

Seminal Weakness.

Seminal Emissions, the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice, or depraved sexual indulgence, is practised by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing, with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained, should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give One Hundred Dollars to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco quacks.

MARRIED MEN

Or those who contemplate marriage, who are suffering under any of these fearful maladies, should not forget the sacred responsibility resting upon them, nor delay to obtain immediate relief.

TO THE LADIES.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females, treated with eminent success. Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, etc., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

DOCTOR GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.

CURED AT HOME.

Persons at a distance may be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use. By enclosing $15 in currency or $10 in coin, in a registered letter through the post-office, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded by express to any part of the Union.

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Consultation FREE.

☞ Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the DEMOCRAT. feb29v3n28y1

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Feb. 22, 1868—v3n27ly

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