The Democrat.

E. E. ABBOTT, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY.....MAY 9, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted by the State Convention, March 19, 1868.

Resolved, That we renew our pledge of adherence and unswerving fidelity to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, granted by the States in a written Constitution, which is the sole measure of its authority in war and in peace, and is alike law for the ruler and people.

Resolved, That this Union under the Constitution is the only solid foundation of our strength and prosperity as a people, equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, both North and South.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers no power on Congress to legislate upon the internal affairs of the States composing this Union.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the obligations of the Constitution, and the integrity of the Union under it.

Resolved, That we are opposed to sharing with servile races the priceless political heritage achieved alone by white men, and by them transmitted to us, their posterity, as a sacred trust forever.

Resolved, That good faith and justice to all demands that the public debt shall be paid in like currency as contracted, and we favor action by Congress submitting United States securities to be taxed as other property.

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation ought to be equal among the people, and should be upon property, instead of the industry of the country, as by present laws provided.

Resolved, That we protest against the reconstruction acts of Congress as unwarranted by the Constitution, revolutionary in tendency, and in positive violation of the faith of the General Government pledged to the people of the United States.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn the attempts of Congress to usurp the powers of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government as a flagrant outrage upon the Constitution and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the Irish people in their efforts to secure to themselves civil liberty.

Resolved, That is the duty of the Federal Government to extend protection alike to all native and naturalized citizens, both at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we are in favor of encouraging a judicious system of railroad improvements in Oregon, to develop our vast resources, and for this purpose Congress should make liberal grants of aid.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEO. H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

(Subject to the decision of the Democratic National Convention.)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS,

JOSEPH S. SMITH,

OF MARION COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,
S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas county.
JOHN BURNETT, of Benton county.
JAS. H. SLATER, of Union county.

District Nominations.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
For Prosecuting Attorney—W. G. T'VAULT.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
For Judge—L. F. MOSHER.
For Prosecuting Attorney—R. S. STRAHAN.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
For Prosecuting Attorney—C. G. CURL.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
For Judge—W. F. TRIMBLE.
For Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. REED.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:
For Prosecuting Attorney—W. J. LASWELL.

Linn County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:
W. F. ALEXANDER.....JOHN BRYANT,
R. D. JOHNSON.....THOS. STITES
JOHN T. CROOKS.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE:
S. A. JOHNS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
GEO. R. HELM.

FOR SHERIFF:
ROB'T A. IRVINE.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT:
J. W. MACK.

FOR TREASURER:
JAMES SHIELDS.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:
A. S. BASSETT.....C. P. BURKHART.

FOR ASSESSOR:
ADAM P. NYE.

FOR SURVEYOR:
H. J. C. AVERILL.

Albany Precinct Nominations.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:
R. A. McFARLAND.....A. N. ARNOLD.

FOR CONSTABLES:
WM. J. SMITH.....J. BRANDENBERG.

APPOINTMENTS FOR LINN COUNTY CANVASS.

The Linn county Democratic candidates will address the people as follows; speaking to commence at 12 o'clock, M. Opposing candidates are invited to join:

Peoria, Wednesday	May 20
Harrisburgh, Thursday	" 21
Brush Creek, Friday	" 22
Brownsville, Saturday	" 23
Nye's School House, Tuesday	" 26
Providence Sc'l H. (Santiam Forks) Wed'y	" 27
Scio, Thursday	" 28
Lebanon, Friday	" 29
Albany, Saturday	" 30

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

J. C. POWELL, UNION CANDIDATE FOR District Attorney in the Third Judicial District, will address the people of Yamhill and Marion counties as follows:

Amity, Yamhill county, Monday, May 11; Lafayette, May 12; McMinnville, May 13; Dayton, May 14.

Fairfied, May 15; Butteville, May 16; Aurora, May 18; Belpassi, May 19; Salem, May 20; Silverton, May 21; Aumsville, May 22; Jefferson, May 23. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. G. CURL, Democratic candidate, is respectfully invited to be present and occupy half of the time. [n35tf] J. C. POWELL.

A CARD.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

It has been circulated in some localities that I have consented to run as a candidate for County Treasurer on what is termed the "*Cayuse Ticket.*" I desire to say that this is wholly false. I have not consented to do so, nor will I do so under any circumstances or for any consideration. For forty-five years I have been a voter, and have always voted the Democratic ticket; and it is too late in the day now for me to repudiate the time-honored principles and usages of the Democratic party. They are dearer to me now than ever. I shall vote the regularly nominated Democratic ticket, if my life is spared and I have health sufficient to enable me to go to the polls.

May 5, 1868. CLAIBORNE HILL.

Election, first day of next June.

VOTERS OF LINN COUNTY!

We wish to say a few words to you, and we beg your attention.

The first Monday of next June is rapidly approaching. Have you deliberated, as you ought, on the Issues which you are to aid in deciding at that time? For whom and for what will you vote?

Are you in favor of Negro Suffrage? If you are, vote for Logan. He believes in it, and so do his party. They have enfranchised the negro in every Territory,—in the District of Columbia,—and as rapidly as possible are clothing him with this right in the ten Southern States, at the point of the bayonet. If you believe all this right, vote for David Logan; but if you are against Negro Suffrage—if you believe this is a White Man's Government, made by White Men for the benefit of White Men, you will vote for Smith, the Democratic nominee.

Are you in favor of feeding, clothing, and educating negroes with money which you help to raise, while hundreds and thousands of white men, and women, and children are now suffering the pangs of destitution and starvation in New York and Boston? If so, vote for David Logan. He and his party created and strenuously advocate the Freedmen's Bureau—an institution which upholds negroes in idleness and maintains a set of upstarts in office at the public expense. More money is now annually expended for this abominable Bureau, than was necessary in the earlier and purer days of the Republic, to defray the entire annual expenses of the Government. Do you sanction this? Do you believe in it? If you do, vote for Logan and the rest of the Mongrel ticket.—But if you do not, you will not fail to vote for Smith and the rest of the Democratic ticket. Smith, if in Congress, would vote to repeal this Bureau swindle; he would vote that negroes should go to work and earn their own livelihood, or else starve. White men don't get any aid from Government though poor and starving. Is a negro better than a white man?

Are you in favor of Social Negro Equality? If you are you will vote for Logan, for he and his party are in favor of it. We know some deny it, but facts are very stubborn things. The doctrine of Negro Suffrage involves and implies Social Negro Equality. Besides, all the great leaders of the Radical party—all the Greeleys, Stevenses, Sumners and Phillipses—men who have made the party—openly avow it; aye, and some of the leaders in Oregon carry it into practice whenever they can. Was not Social Negro Equality publiely and unblushingly practised here in Albany last summer during a Sunday School picnic celebration? Are there not those in this city who introduce negro wenches to the white ladies who visit them, and who sit with them in the same pew at church? Are there not those who pet negro wenches until the wenches themselves actually blush to think what servile asses and fanatics their white admirers are? If you believe in this—if you think it all right and proper that negroes should send to the same school you do, and mix your children with theirs;—if you would have negro wenches eat at the same table, mix in with the same company, and sit in the same pew with your wives and daughters, vote for Logan and all the rest on his ticket. They will not admit that they are in favor of all this,—not now—but at the same time they advocate a policy which will produce such results as surely as that thunder follows the lightning's flash.

Are you in favor of the Reconstruction policy of Congress? Do you desire to see the white men of the Southern States disfranchised—their former slaves making laws for them—and completely subject to the will of an irresponsible military despot? Do you wish to see a standing army kept up in the South, costing $100,000,000 annually,—all filched from your pockets and those of the other laborers of the nation? If you do, vote for Logan. He prides himself on being the especial champion of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, and if elected, he will exert all his influence in favor of it. But if you think otherwise—if you think it an unspeakable wrong and outrage—a solemn mockery of justice, and the essence of high-handed tyranny, as it is, you will vote for Joseph S. Smith and the rest of the ticket.

Personally considered, you cannot vote for a better, purer man than Mr. Smith.

How about the U. States bonds? We owe, as a nation, about $3,000,000,000, and about two billions are in the form of bonds, but owing to laws passed by a Radical Congress they cannot be taxed. Is this right? Logan and his party say it is. We admit that thus far, he has studiously avoided uttering a word on the bond question. This proves that he is afraid of it. No taunting and badgering of his opponent has yet caused him to open his mouth on this subject. But let none suppose that he will, if elected, vote to have U. S. Bonds taxed. As an individual he may believe that they should be taxed; but he will vote the other way, because he is identified with a party who believe they should be exempt from taxation. He will not dare to disobey the behests of the party on whom he will be dependent and to whom he will owe his election. No, Voters! If you would have these bonds taxed, vote for Smith. He represents a party who believe it right to tax them, and that it is constitutional to tax them. Let bondholders be taxed, and thus aid in supporting the Government. Let there be no class legislation. Why should the rich man be exempt from taxation? Why should the national burdens fall exclusively upon the common laborer?

You believe the National Debt, though so large as to border on the infinite, should be paid. But how? Mr. Logan and his party believe that the principal, as well as interest, should be and must be paid in gold, because Secretary Chase said they would be, as is alledged. Mr. Smith and the Democratic party believe that the principal of all the bonds, except the 10-40's, should be paid in greenbacks. They believe that to be a fair construction of the law; if it is, no one has any right to camplain. Many Republicans also believe the bonds should be cancelled in greenbacks—among them are Butler and Stevens; while the Republican Conventions of Ohio and Indiana have made this a prominent plank in their platforms. The debt can be cancelled in greenbacks, but never in gold. Why should bondholders be paid gold? If greenbacks are good enough for the soldier, and the common people, why shouldn't the bondholder take them? Why should the very life-blood of the honest son of toil be drawn off to support a privileged class? Vote for Smith, and you vote for your own dearest interests.

VOTERS! Take these questions into serious consideration. Talk with your neighbors about them; and, above all, vote them on the first Monday in next June. Steady on the whole line!

Don't split your ticket. Spot the man that does.

RESACA DE LA PALMA.

To-day is the anniversary of the battle of Resaca de la Palma. The battle of Palo Alta was fought on the 8th of May. It was well contested, but Gen. Taylor drove the Mexicans and encamped on the battle-field.—Next morning he pursued and overtook the enemy. The battle of Resaca followed, and the Mexican army was most effectually beaten, and fled across the Rio Grande.

When these battles were fought the Whig party was in full blast. Clay and Webster were the acknowledged leaders. They took ground against the war with Mexico; and it was most bitterly opposed by the entire Whig party. Corwin said, in his place in the Senate, that he hoped the Mexicans would welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves. Greeley opposed it with might and main. Abe Lincoln was then in Congress and he opposed it. He made a speech against the war; and had so much to say about the exact "spot" where the war commenced that when subsequently he ran for Congress again, he was dubbed "Spot" Lincoln, and was beaten quite handsomely. He and other Whig leaders opposed the war with Mexico on several grounds; but the chief one was that it would result in *the acquisition of more territory.* They contended that the U. States then had enough territory; and that it would be very suicidal to add more to our already vast domain. They argued that the Territory which we acquired from Mexico was barren, sterile and utterly worthless; and that the war was "God-abhorred," and would bring down the just judgments of heaven upon the American people. The Democratic party, however, assumed the responsibility, whipped Mexico, and annexed California, and everybody knows the result.

In this connection we may remark that the Democratic party has ever favored the acquisition of Territory, while their opponents have generally oppposed this policy.

Yet, notwithstanding this fact, the abolitionists under Lincoln, plunged the country into Civil War—ostensibly to prevent States from going out whose acquisition and admission they had violently opposed;—but whose real object, from the first, was the abolition of slavery, in the States through which their armed cohorts were marched. The Democratic party tried to effect a compromise;—they thought it unnecessary to shed fraternal blood, and they did all they could to effect ana micable settlement; but without avail. The hate the abolitionists cherished, and still manifest, must be gratified by blood-letting, and by carnage, and pillage, and the smoke of battle and the terrible enginery of war; and thus it came about that that very party which, all its life-long, opposed the acquisition of territory, in 1860 deluged the country with fraternal blood, to prevent (as they alleged) those States from going out of the Union. And a still further inconsistency is found in the fact that, though this blood has been shed—though three billions of money have been expended—though thousands on thousands of widows and orphans have been made by them, yet these vile radical leaders swear that the Southern States are out of the Union, and they are now busily engaged in reconstructing and bringing them in again.

Vote for J. S. Smith.

OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.

A large meeting in the interest of this Railroad was held in Albany last Tuesday evening, and was addressed by Judge Chenoweth of Corvallis and Hon. J. H. Douthilt of Linn county.

It is not our intention to-day to go into detail relative to this enterprise. We are now satisfied that it will be pushed forward to completion, and that, too, in a much shorter time than most people suppose. The contract is already made with eastern capitalists who agree to build one hundred and fifty miles of it,-viz: from Portland to Eugene City, for $35,000 per mile. This includes everything necessary and complete to set it running. All that the capitalists require the people of the Valley to do is to subscribe stock to the amount of $3,000 dollars per mile. This every property-holder ought to do, and he will stand in his own light if he does not do it; because a railroad will double, and treble, and quadruple the value of all real estate within ten miles of it. Not only so, but it will help every person in the Valley by making freights of all kinds much cheaper than they are now,—thus enabling the farmer to get a much better price for his wheat and other produce, and the merchant to sell his goods at lower figures and yet make the same profit he does at present.

Mr. Douthitt will address the citizens of Linn county on the subject of this Railroad as follows: at Boston Mills, on Monday 11th; at Harrisburg on Wednesday, 13th; at Brownsville on Friday 15th; at Lebanon on Saturday, 16th. We advise everybody who can to turn out and hear him. He is well posted relative to the Road, and will throw light on every question of interest connected with it. We intend, from time to time, to give reliable information relative to it, and to discuss several important questions, in the proper settlement of which the people of this region are more or less vitally interested.

Vote against Negro Suffrage.

SMITH AND LOGAN AT SCIO.

We were unable to be present when the candidates for Congress spoke at Scio last week: but we are told that both gentlemen evinced more animation and *vim* than they did when in Albany; and that the Democratic standard-bearer acquitted himself nobly;—exposing, as he did, Logan's sophistry at every point, and completely turning the tables on him in his closing argument.

While the candidates were speaking some of the b'hoys got into a muss, and some ten or a dozen fights followed as a consequence. The belligerants did not fight about politics, as some may suppose—not at all; but simply for the fun of the thing, as near as we can learn. They had not had a fight for a long time, and they were actually "spoiling" for one. So they rolled up sleeves and pitched in, and in a short time everything about Scio was unusually lively. There was one Radical from Salem so tight he couldn't navigate very well; but he swore he could "whip any d—d man that ever trod shoe-leather in Scio."—Whereat some four or five Scio boys made a careful reconnoisance of him, intending to give him a sound thrashing provided he was not too drunk; but they left him unharmed. John Barleycorn had so befuddled the Salemite that they deemed it a disgrace to touch him with hostile hands.

Vote for Geo. R. Helm.

Smith and Logan at Lebanon.

LEBANON, May 1, 1868.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

The waves of combat have at last reached Lebanon. The Blacks of this place appear to be non combatants from the quiet which has hitherto reigned in the village: though defied to combat, they have refused to take up the gauntlet. But their champion has been here, the Copperhead killer, the Democracy annihilator, the terror of white men and the glory of the blacks.

Mr. Smith led off yesterday in a masterly speech occupying his full time to good purpose.

There was no buncombe talking but an array of fact and argument which his opponent could not and dared not attempt to rebut.—Mr. Logan evaded the issues presented. He talked long of the sin of the rebellion and the horrors of Andersonville and Belle Isle.

He and his party hated the South and hated everybody that did not hate the South.—That was the great sin of the Democratic Party. It did not hate the South. And with a great show of patriotism he pretends that the cause of that hatred is secession and the rebellion.

But if so, why did he and his party hate the people of the South before the rebellion? Secession was the *effect* and not the *cause* of the intense hatred which, for years before the war was thought of by the South, has rankled in the bosoms of Republicans of the North. This hatred is the result, not of patriotism, but of sectionalism; and whether the Southern people are in the Union fighting bravely for the flag as many a hard fought field in our own country and Mexico can testify, or whether out of, or trying to get out of the Union, they fight against that flag, or, humbled at our feet, they resume their devotion to the Union and wish to live and die, if permitted to, under the old flag: still in all these circumstances and every other, this hatred has burned and will continue to burn in the breasts of the Radical monopolists of New England and their toadyists throughout the country. Never had a lawyer a client he had to lie harder for, or less successfully, than did Mr. Logan when he tried to defend his party from the charges of sectional hate and mercenary corruption, so ably proven by Mr. Smith.

The attempt at defence was feeble because he knew it to be impracticable, and he tried to satisfy himself and his audience by building a man of straw, giving it the qualities he considered most obnoxious, dubbing it Democracy and pitching in. He fought manfully but hurt nobody.

It was like a man laboring under an attack of delirium tremens madly pursuing the visions conjured up in his own distempered brain. Then came Mr. Smith's turn again and for fifteen minutes he made the wool fly. Aplause, long and oft-repeated, shook the building, and never did rogues on the pillory long more anxiously for the time of their punishment to expire, than did the blacks for the close of those fifteen minutes. It seemed an hour to them, and their watches would hardly be back in their pockets before they would have them out again, determined to choke him off at the very first second possible, and wondering if that terrible flaying would never end. But the end came at last and with feelings various the crowd dispersed.

Democrats here are jubilant. They are proud of their champion as well they may be. The Blacks are quiet. They do not act like conquerors and they would probably be glad to sell very cheaply all they made yesterday. They know that Mr. Smith beat Logan yesterday and I have heard one of them acknowledge it. More would do so if they had the candor to own the truth. "So much for Buckingham."

The Blacks are squirming like the tail of a snake with its head cut off. They know that in a fair fight their case is hopeless, and so by secret caucuses and midnight conclaves, by bribery of Democrats whom they think they can buy, and all such subterfuges, they are trying to defeat the regular Democratic ticket, but they are struggling against hope. They find little encouragement here. The Democrats of Lebanon are neither to be wheedled, driven, or bought away from their principles and their duty. We have our heel upon the serpent's head and we mean to keep it there, no matter how much it may squirm.

Hopefully yours, OBSERVER.

Vote for R. A. Irvine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD]

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr. Evarts concluded his argument, when the Senate took a recess. On re-assembling, Mr. Stanberry rose and after a few introductory remarks in which he referred to the feeble state of his health, he said he felt impelled by irresistable impulse to lift his voice in this just cause. He then proceeded with his argument. He said: Mr. Chief Justice and Senators:—It is the habit of the advocate to magnify his case, but this case speaks for itself. For the first time in our political existence, the three great departments of the government are brought upon the scene together: the House of Representrtives as the accuser, the President of the United States as the accused, the Judicial Department represented by its head in the person of the Chief Justice, and the Senate as the tribunal to hear the accusation and defence, and to render the final judgment. The Constitution has anticipated that so extreme a remedy as this might be necessary even in the case of the highest officer of the government It was seen that it was a dangerous power to give to one department to be used against the other; yet it was anticipated that an emergency might arise in which nothing but such power could be exercised to preserve the Republic. Happily for the eighty years of our political existence which have passed, no such emergency has hitherto arisen during that time. We have witnessd the fiercest contests of party again and again—the Executive and Legislative Departments have arisen in open and bitter antagonism—a favorite legislative policy has more than once been defeated by the obstinate and determined resistance to the President. Frequently the gravest and most important issues we haye ever had, or are ever likely to have of the Presidential policy and legislative policy, have stood in direct antagonism. During all this time this fearful power was in the hands of the legislative Department, and more than once resort to it had been advised by extreme party men as a sure remedy for party purposes. But happily that evil hitherto has not come upon us. What new and unheard conduct by the President has at last made resort to this extreme measure unavoidable? What Presidential acts have happened so flagrant that all just men of all parties are ready to say, the time has come, the mischief has been committed, the evil is at work, so enormous and pressing that in the last year of his term of office it is not safe to await the coming election of the people? If such a case has happened all honorable and just men of all parties would say amen; but, if on the contrary, it should appear that this fearful power has at last been perverted to the use of party; if it at last that the bad advice often given by bad men of that party has found acceptance, this great tribunal of justice, now regarded with so much awe, will speedily come to be considered a monstrous shame. Mr. Stanberry then proceeded to analyze the Articles of Impeachment, showing that the statutes of the United States which were alledged to have been vioated, three of them proved penalties for their violation, and declaring such an offense the highest misdemeanor. He then proceeded to argue the Articles in detail. The court adjourned before the argument was concluded.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—In the Senate Stanberry resumed his argument. He held that Stanton had not been removed and that the Tenure of Office law contains no provision forbidding an attempt to cause the removal; that the President had a right to coustrue the law for himself; at most that he could only be held responsible for the error of construction. Stanberry argued these points at length, reading from Jefferson, Jackson and Van Buren to sustain his view. He proceeded to consider the Conspiracy Articles, arguing that not a word of proof had been adduced in their support. The Emory Article has no substance or foundation. The Tenth Article is, he said, a violation of free speech valued by our people as a jewel beyond price and expressly protected by the First Article of the Constitution. The Eleventh Article was more definite, the allegation was unsustained by proof, and already sufficiently answered. Stanberry then denied that any injury had been caused to any individual officer of the Government; no public interest has suffered by the action of the President. He continued, mentioning that the removal of Stanton was signed by the President in the exercise of his undoubted power, sanctioned by the Constitution and endorsed by every member of the Presidential office. He then said: "How can you punish him for following, in good faith, that oath? He has been compelled to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Nothing is plainer than the duty of the Executive to resist the encroachments of the Legislative Department. Whenever a President is deliberately of the opinion that an act of Congress calls upon him to exercise the power given him by the Constitution, he violates the Constitution if he fails to do it. Again, whenever he is called upon to execute a law which deprives him of his constitutional power, he is violating the Constitution as well by executing it. A great trust is committed to his hands, sanctioned by a solemn oath, and he cannot surrender the one or violate the other." The language of the Constitution," said Stanberry, "is too plain to be misunderstood. The President is to be impeached only on conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors, and what sort of crimes and misdemeanors? Why, such as assimilated to those enumerated. Look through all the correlative provisions of the Constitution on the subject; examine the proceedings of the Convention and see how studiously they rejected all impeachment for misdemeanors in office and how steadily they adhered to the requisition that nothing but a high crime or misdemeanor should suffice. Was there ever a more abortive attempt to make a case for impeachment of the President under the Constitution? There never was any real life in it. Long since its slow vitality vanished, and now lies bereft of life, a shapeless mass that gives no sign." Stanberry contended there was no violation of law in the *ad interim* appointment of Gen. Thomas, and concluded his remarks with an eloquent appeal to the Senate for the President. His closing words were as follows: But if, Senators, as I cannot believe, but as has been said with almost official sanction, your votes are canvassed and the doom of the President is sealed, then let that judgment not be pronounced in this Senate Chamber. Not here, where our Camillus, in the hour of great peril, single handed met and baffled his country's enemies; not here where he stood faithful among the faithless; not here where he fought the good fight for the Union and the Constitution; not in this chamber, where the walls still echo with the clarion voice that in the day of our greatest danger created hope and comfort to many despending hearts, strong as an army with banners. No, not here Seek out rather the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean chambers of this Capitol, where the cheerful light of day never enters, and there erect an altar and immolate the victim." The latter portion of Stanberry's speech was read by W. F. Pederick, who assisted the counsel during the trial. Stanberry, however, himself delivered the peroration, concluding ten minutes after three o'clock, when the court adjourned.

The Preliminary Survey.

Mr. C. W. Burrage, Civil Engineer, who has been engaged for some weeks running the levels between Oregon City and Eugene City, as a preliminary survey for the Oregon Central Railroad Company, came down the river by boat Saturday, and furnishes us with some very interesting information of the altitude of various points along the line. Taking the level of the water in the Basin at Oregon City as zero, all the figures given are with reference to that starting point, the course pursued being the line of stage road, or near that line:

	feet.
Level of Baker's Prairie, above Og'n City	135
Level Molalla Prairie	137
Level Barlow's Prairie	49½
Surface of Pudding river	37
Tin shop at Aurora	77
French Prairie, at Waconda	138
Average of French Prairie	137
Surface of Lake Labish	97
Salem, cor. Commercial and State st's	113
General average Liberty street, Salem	107
Surface of water at wharf, Salem	75
Elevation thirteen miles from Salem, up Mill Creek Prairie, near Hunsaker's	288
At Jefferson, on bank by mill	173½
Opposite bank	167
Surface Santiam, at Jefferson	160
Summit between Jefferson and Albany, at E. T. T. Fisher's place	200
Albany, Parrish's store	161½
Surface of river at Albany	129
Surface Calipooia above Albany	136
Highest point between Albany and Corvallis	180
Average low ground near Corvallis	150
Where stage road passes near Muddy, Linn county	250
The rise is gradual thereafter until at surface of river at Eugene	355
Water table, Brisow's store, Eugene	373

By examination of the above table, it will be seen that a difficulty will exist in getting over the low ground between the north bank of Molalla and south bank of Pudding river, which is at least eighty-five feet lower than the prairie lands north and south of it. This does not involve any serious engineering difficulty, and it is only remarkable that the route, with so few exceptions, is easy and practicable. Mr. Burrage considers his preliminary view as entirely satisfactory, and it places beyond a doubt the question of the construction of the road.

Few of our citizens imagine that French Prarie has an average elevation of thirty feet above Liberty street, Salem, or that a summit exists on Mill Creek prarie one hundred and eighty feet above the same point, and over one hundred feet higher than Jefferson, or that the level of the water in the Santiam at Jefferson is over thirty feet above that of the Willamette at Albany.

Mr. Grindley, who accompanied Mr. Burrage in his survey, is a machinist from Boston. He assisted in building the locomotives now coming for the Company, and will probably be employed in the construction of other locomotives at the Company's shops here.—*Salem Record.*

NEW BOOK BINDERY!

11½ Front St., Portland.

(Nearly opposite McCormick's Bookstore.)

GEORGE W. VOLLUM,

BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER and Ruled to any desired pattern Newspapers, Magazines, Music, etc., etc., Bound in any style, with neatness and dispatch.

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

may9v3n38tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion; and to me directed, in favor of B. Williams, plaintiff, and against the Gold Mountain Quartz Milling Company, defendants, for the sum of One Thousand and Three and 03-100th Dollars in U. S. gold coin, damages and costs, I did, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, levy the same on the following described property, as the property of the above named defendants, to-wit: One quartz mill, consisting of two boilers and steam engine, one battery of five stamps, two amalgamating pans, one agitator or settler, together with all the fitting and fixtures thereto belonging; also one saw-mill thereto attached, consisting of one 4-foot circular saw and one 14-inch circular saw, together with all the machinery and fixtures thereto belonging to said mill. Said property being situated in Quartzville, in Santiam District, Linn county, Oregon, and on

Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1868,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the Court House door, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, I will sell the above described property at public auction, for U. S. gold coin, to the highest and best bidder, all the right, title and interest in the above mentioned property of the above named defendants, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

HARVEY SMITH, Sheriff,
Linn county, Oregon.

Dated at Albany, this May 5, 1868.

By J. W. BRANDENBURG, Deputy.

v3n38w4$33.33¼.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Multnomah, and to me directed, in favor of John Bryant, plaintiff, and against the Oregon Gold and Silver Mining Company, defenants, for the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-Three and 32-100th Dollars, in United States gold coin, damages and costs, I have on the 27th day of April, 1868, levied the same on the following described real and personal property, as the property of the above named defendants, to-wit: All of Quartz Mining Claims Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11, located on the south side of Gold Mountain, on the White Bull Ledge, in Santiam District, Linn county, Oregon; also the undivided one-third of one dwelling house and kitchen furniture therein, consisting of one cook-stove and utensils thereto belonging, one clock and dining dishes, besides a number of articles too numerous to mention; also the undivided one-third of about ¾ of a mile of car track and four cars, and 2,250 feet of inch rope, one set of blacksmith tools, one platform scales, one set bench planes, one brace and bits, 2 hand-saws, one grindstone; also the undivided one-half of one bellows, anvil and vice. Said property being in Quartzville, Santiam District, Linn county, Oregon. And, on

Saturday, the 6th day of June, 1868,

between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, I will expose to sale at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, to the highest and best bidder, for U. S. gold coin, to be paid on day of sale, all the right, title and interest in the above mentioned property of the above named defendants, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

HARVEY SMITH, Sheriff,
Linn county, Oregon.

Dated at Albany, May 5, 1868.

By J. W. BRANDENBURG, Deputy.

v3n38w4$41,66.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

QUICK CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office. Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific medical aid in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and all Disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINcere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz. Syphilis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc., and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular powers, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about her troubles and diseases. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All Married Ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Doherty takes this opportunity of observing, that all letters are opened only and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case (including the remedies), will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted. Consultation by letter or otherwise, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D., San Francisco, California.

Spermatorrhœa.

DR. DOHERTY has just published an important damplet embodying his own views and expecience, in relation to Impotence or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage.

Address, W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
v3n38tf San Francisco, Cal.

REMOVAL.

BLAKE & MOFFATT,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Nos. 516 Sacramento, and 519 Commercial Streets,

Between Sansome and Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers and Jobbers of Book, News, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Straw and Binders' Boards, Black and Colored Inks.

n36m1