

The Democrat.

M. E. ABBOTT, Editor.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1868.

WOODS BURNT IN EFFIGY.

From the La Grande Sentinel we learn that our redoubtable Governor—Geo. L. the sneezer—was burnt in effigy, on Tuesday evening after the election, by the Democracy of La Grande. They intended in this way to express their disgust and disapprobation of the recent treasonable action of the Governor. They think he is a conspirator against the State, and as such he deserves the condemnation he is everywhere receiving at the hands of the people. Some of the Radicals, "of the baser sort," threatened to shoot Democrats if they should burn the Governor in effigy; but they didn't shoot; their courage oozed out at their finger ends. It is well they did not. We think that there are other and better ways of manifesting disgust and contempt for a public man; nevertheless it is perfectly lawful to burn George L. Woods, or any other public man, in effigy. It is a custom which was much in vogue when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending. Senator Douglas once stated in a public speech that he had traveled nearly all the way from Washington to Chicago by the light of his own effigies; and there was very little of figure of speech in his assertion. No friend of his, however, ever proposed to shoot anybody because they were engaged in burning him in effigy. The Democratic party never was proscriptive or intolerant. They don't propose to gag others, nor do they intend to be gagged themselves. They intend to express their disapprobation of Governor Woods' infamous and treasonable conduct; and if they choose to burn him in effigy, and any of his admirers, or defenders, or lickspittles dare to interfere, we give them notice that they will do so at their peril. Woods holds his seat by fraud anyway; he is, therefore, no more the rightful Governor of Oregon than the King of the Feejee Islands. We shall ever be of the opinion that the Legislature did wrong in not overhauling the election returns and ejecting him from office, and putting Col. Kelley in his place. Nominally the Democratic party is in the ascendancy in Oregon; but really they are met at every step they take by a bold, unscrupulous, and unprincipled man with his vetoes, and conspiracies, and treasonable plots against them and the State. We will not say that, if an outraged people, instead of burning a pair of old breeches stuffed with straw, should hang the Governor himself, they would do right; but we do say that, for much smaller offenses against the State than those he has perpetrated against Oregon, many a ruler of the Old World has lost his crown and his head. Let him put that in his pipe and smoke it. We wrote and published what we pleased, during the war—when the "late lamented" was incarcinating Democrats by thousands, without judge, or jury, and in plain and palpable violation of the federal Constitution—and we certainly shall not now hold our peace—now, when a one-horse Governor, holding his seat by fraud, is doing all he can to overthrow the State government and produce discord and anarchy instead. When we do, may our right hand forget its cunning, and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

Radical.
Military despotism.
A large standing army.
A black man's government.
Anarchy and military edicts.
Military trials.
Congressional usurpation.
Extravagance and corruption.
Bondholders untaxed.
Gold for the rich man.
Rags for the poor man.
High taxes on labor.
Low taxes on capital.
National debt to run 40 to 300 years.

Democratic.
A white man's government.
The Union and Constitution.
The laws and judicial tribunals.
Economy and retrenchment.
Taxation of U. S. bonds.
Reduction of taxes on labor.
One currency for rich and poor.
Legal tenders to pay all debts.
Rights of the States.
Rights of tax-payers.
Diffusion of power among the people.
Peace and happiness to all.
Heaven on earth.

VERY PATRIOTIC.

Everybody knows that the leaders of the Radicals claim to be very patriotic. If judged only by their professions one would suppose that they would sacrifice all they had, and even life itself, for the good of their country. But the fifteen Radical members of the Oregon Legislature, who resigned their seats because, as they allege, they did not receive any pay after the expiration of forty days, have told the country by their actions, that all they are willing to sacrifice for their country is just exactly six dollars' worth! Only that much and nothing more! A huge sum indeed!

These same members have also told, by their actions, how much they hate Oregon. Let us see: By not remaining in their seats for twelve or twenty hours longer, they prevented the passage of an appropriation bill. If no appropriation bill be passed for the next two years, about \$600,000 of public money will be poured into the vaults of the State Treasury; but not a dollar can be legally withdrawn. The effect will be that the Governor, and other State officials, will speculate, through others of course, with these State funds. They will buy up State Warrants at a big discount, and in various other ways they will shave the people with money that has been furnished by the people themselves. They can make all the way from \$75,000 to \$100,000, with these public moneys during the next two years; and the people will lose that much at least; and just that much these fifteen resigning members hate Oregon.

But these same resigning gentlemen not only hate Oregon as a State, to this amount, but they hate some of her citizens with an intensity that is appalling. We allude to the insane. By resigning, these gentry defeated the appropriation bill; and this, sooner or later, will cause Dr. Hawthorne to turn the insane out into the cold world again. It is impossible for him to keep them a great while without pay, and he will be compelled to turn them loose upon community again. An honorable man would sooner be guilty of maltreating a good and pure woman than of abusing and maltreating those so unfortunate as the insane. But these craven, heartless members—led on by an unprincipled and unscrupulous Executive—who, if possible, is more lost to every feeling of humanity than his miserable dupes, care nothing for the insane. The actions of these honorable members prove that they really hate them. If a father, being perfectly able, were to desert his young and helpless children—if he should make no provision for their support—would not the world say that he hated them, and that he was a sort of human monster? The insane of this State are the wards of the State; and to neglect to make suitable provision for them is as criminal as it would be for a parent to make no provision for the support of his helpless and innocent offspring.

But our noble Governor, and his fifteen honorable Radical dupes, not only hate Oregon and her wards, but their acts prove that they love those whose hands are stained with crime; we allude to the penitentiary convicts. It costs something to run the penitentiary; and this is particularly true relative to the erection of the new penitentiary buildings had in contemplation. But a bill, containing appropriations for these two objects, was defeated by the action of the Governor and his fifteen dupes aforesaid, and sooner or later, the dread necessity will be upon the Superintendent, of turning all his prisoners loose into the world to prey upon society again; because no one supposes that he will long advance the means wherewith to defray the current expenses of the penitentiary. What a delightful condition of society we are liable to have ere long—the idiotic and insane wandering, homeless and homeless, hither and thither, and the red-handed inmates of the penitentiary roaming at large again—stealing, forging, counterfeiting, rioting and murdering! If this state of things shall happen, let the people remember that it is the result of the conspiracy perpetrated by the Governor and the fifteen Radicals whom he inveigled into it.

Official Vote of Umatilla County.

SALM, Nov. 18.—The official vote of Umatilla county is received. Seymour, 557; Grant, 518. Seymour's majority 244.

The editor of the Cynthiana (Ky.) News in making an appeal to his subscribers, who are in arrears, to pay up, says: "We hope they will 'settle' without delay. Not that we need the money—oh, no? Our ink is given to us, we steal our paper, and win our printer's wages at seven up. So it costs us nothing to carry on business, nevertheless, as a matter of accommodation, and to ease their consciences we will take what they owe us, if they will send it immediately."

TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Ballard who some months since, murdered an Indian in Benton county, has been convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Penitentiary for five years.

DEFEAT OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

A late number of the Salem Unionist makes a feeble attempt to justify the action of the fifteen Radical members who resigned. It says: "However much the Republicans may be blamed for resigning, Democrats can never successfully charge the defeat of the appropriation bill to them."

Why not?—pray tell. It is admitted by all, we believe, that the appropriation bill should have passed. Everybody admits that no money can be lawfully drawn from the Treasury until one has passed. Everybody admits that the State owes sturdy individuals quite large sums of money; and as time progresses, the State will owe still more; and that these debts ought, in honor and justice, to be promptly cancelled. Now, this is admitted on all sides. All, whose fault is it that the appropriation bill did not pass? We say that the reason why this important bill failed to pass was because fifteen members of the Radical party resigned, and thus broke the quorum. Does anybody deny this? If they will, we can plaster the proof positive on their backs, so that he who runs can read. But, say some, the Legislature ought to have passed this bill earlier in the session. Well: perhaps it would have been better to have passed it before the forty days expired. But we think not; because several bills were pending which, if they had become laws, would require a greater or less appropriation to put their provisions into execution. It is customary in all legislative bodies—State and National—to pass the appropriation bill at the very heel of the session for this very reason; and when the Legislature of Oregon put off the passage of an appropriation bill till nearly the last end of the session, they only followed well established precedents, and what the exigencies of the case imperiously demanded.

The Unionist says "it was not the intention of the Legislature to adjourn on Monday or even Tuesday," and urges this in justification of the action of the immortal Fifteen Radical members. May we be permitted to inquire how the editor knows so much, and so positively, about the "intention of the Legislature?" A joint Resolution had passed that they would adjourn, sine die, on Monday; and we know, from the asseverations of scores of members, that such was their intention. What motive could any Democratic member have in prolonging the session beyond that time? Were not they working without pay and boarding themselves as well as the Radicals? Most certainly;—and there was every inducement to make them adjourn at the time specified;—and they would have surely done so had not the immortal Fifteen resigned, and thus left the House without a quorum.

All the reasons we have yet seen urged in defence, or extenuation, of the action of the Radical Fifteen, are unsound and sophistical in the extreme. There is no use in arguing or talking;—the truth of the matter is that those Radicals who resigned, together with the Governor, are conspirators against the State of Oregon; and we do not intend to permit any pettifoggery, on their part, to extricate them from the unenviable position in which they have placed themselves.

TAMMANY-HALL SWINDLE.

Editor State Rights Democrat: You may have observed in recent dispatches an intimation of the propriety of casting the Democratic Electoral votes of the several States for Grant, and, strange as it may seem, we have some Democrats among us who think well of the proposition. Indeed, it would not surprise me if an attempt should be made to prepare the mind of the Oregon Electors for such an enterprise. Such an idea could only have had its origin in that hot bed of political corruption in which the gallant Pendleton was betrayed and the Democratic hosts made a sacrifice to the golden calf. After disappointing and defeating the choice of the National Democracy this next step to bring it in humility and disgrace at the feet of the Republican President is to them a very natural and a very easy one. But, sir, depend upon it the Democracy of Oregon is made of sterner stuff. It will admit to no such time-serving policy. When the President elect shall have been inaugurated, and shall give evidence of a Constitutional Administration of the Government, it will then be time enough to endorse his acts, and render him the aid his Administration may deserve. After the 4th of July, 1868, the Democracy of this State had no heart in the Presidential canvass. The election was little more than a mere matter of form. In this country hundreds and hundreds did not vote, and I am informed it was measurably so elsewhere in the State. The wonder is that we carried the State at all. Notwithstanding all this, on any subsequent occasion of a State or county election, our success is more certain than at any time within the last ten years. Not a demagogic influence, like casting our vote for the Republican candidates, for a moment entertained. The idea is an insult to the self-respect of every true Democrat. I have more confidence in the Oregon electors than to suppose they would permit such a proposition to be made.

The Democracy is as much alive to-day as ever, and more than ever determined to go forward untrammelled with the policy of time-serving politicians. Yours, PORTLAND, November 17, 1868.

The Central Pacific Railroad is now completed 400 miles east of Sacramento, and within 250 miles of the northern end of Salt Lake. The track is being pushed at the rate of 24 or 3 miles per day.

Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is first cradled, then thrashed, and finally becomes the flower of the family.

"HAMMERING AWAY."

The Oregonian of a late date says: "The Albany Democrat says the election 'proves that a majority of the American people are in favor of negro suffrage and negro equality.' If so, what is the use of explaining the argument after the case is closed and the decision rendered? Yet we observe that the Democrat is hammering away on the 'nigger question' as usual."

That's so—we are "hammering away," and intend to keep "hammering." It is true that a majority have said that they are in favor of negro suffrage; but this fact does not make us believe it to be right. We just as firmly to-day believe that nigger suffrage is wrong as we did six months ago. The election has not changed our mind a particle. The theory that because a majority have passed upon a question it is therefore irrevocably fixed and must not be discussed at all, is perfectly characteristic of Radicalism; but we shall not embrace it yet awhile. It would be very convenient to the dominant party, as it would give them an unending lease of power. If the opponents of the Democratic party had acted in accordance with this theory they would not now be the dominant party. Years ago the people pronounced in favor of a hard currency and against the United States Bank; but for seven years past we have had a greenback and a "national currency," amounting to several hundred millions, floating through every vein and artery of commerce and wielding an hundred fold more power than was ever possessed by Nicholas Biddle and his satellites. Years ago the people pronounced against a high protective tariff, and in favor of a tariff for revenue simply; but who is so ignorant as not to know that now we have the most ruinous protective tariff ever enacted by Congress? Years ago the people, by kicking out Van Buren, pronounced in favor of retrenchment in government expenses,—which then reached thirty or forty millions;—but now they endorse a party which expends \$500,000,000 annually. In 1852 the people said, in unmistakable language, that the Compromise measures were a finality—that the agitation of the slavery question must cease, and that peace should reign undisturbed all over the country. But since then this same country has passed through the bloodiest civil war known in the history of the world, entailing a public debt of about \$4,000,000,000, liberating and enfranchising not less than \$4,000,000 of slaves, and sacrificing the lives of over five hundred thousand of her citizens. All this, too, is the result, directly and indirectly, of the discussion and agitation of questions that had been passed upon by the people and considered settled. We shall most certainly keep "hammering away," and there is a very large minority who believe as we do and will do likewise. They amount, in the aggregate, to millions; they are not at all disheartened and discouraged; defeat has not dismayed them; the election returns, in nearly every State, show a gratifying and steady increase of their strength, and the time will come when the government will again be placed in their hands. We will keep "hammering away."

LETTER FROM HON. T. J. STITES.

HARRISBURG, Oregon, Nov. 16, 1868. Editor State Rights Democrat: Being a member of the Legislature, I deem it a duty to myself, and those whom I have the honor, in part, to represent, to answer some of the false charges which are made in the "address to the people of Oregon," by the seceding Republican members of that body.

They proceed, in their "address," to make many charges against the Democratic majority in the Senate, which every candid man knows to be false, and which do not require a refutation from me, as the Democratic members of that body are fully able to defend themselves against the vituperative attacks of a radical convulsed. But being a member of the House, I cannot, in honor to myself, allow such false statements as are made against the Democratic majority in the House, go before the people undisputed. The seceders dwell at great length, (with much confidence of making a point) upon the fact that the Committee on Credentials, appointed on the temporary organization of the House, reported that Bessal of Benton was entitled to a seat, and on the seats being contested, it was declared that Mr. Bessal was entitled to it. Now, in the estimation of all fair-minded men, such an objection must necessarily be held untenable and hardly deserving a passing notice. What are the facts in the case? Upon what grounds, and for what reason, did the Committee on Credentials report Mr. Bessal entitled to a seat? Simply upon the grounds and for the reason that he had in his possession a certificate of election, and upon no other grounds whatever. But a certificate of election is not absolute proof that its owner is entitled to a seat, for if it were so considered no man could obtain a seat by contesting, although palpable fraud had been used in the election.

Mr. Bessal notified the Committee on Credentials that when the House was fully organized and prepared to act upon the "qualification of its own members," he would contest the right of Mr. Bessal to a seat in the House. The Committee was not empowered to sit in judgment upon the claims of Mr. Bessal to a seat; were not authorized to admit the testimony before them, which Mr. Bessal, in pursuance of the provisions of law, had taken before the proper authorities in his county. The duty of the Committee was simply to

ascertain who were there with credentials properly made out and signed, and report accordingly, after which, if any contest was presented, the House would pass upon the "election returns and qualification of its own members."

To say that the House had no right to oust a member from a seat, upon a contest, just because the Committee had reported him entitled to a seat, would be to deny it the right of being the "judge of the qualification of its own members."

If the above view is not the correct one, how could any gentleman contest the seat of another? One gentleman cannot contest the seat of another until that other has been declared entitled to a seat. Hence Mr. Bessal could not contest the right of Mr. Bessal to a seat until Mr. Bessal was declared entitled to a seat. And who had the right to declare Mr. Bessal entitled to a seat? The House, most assuredly.

So that, with all due respect to the seceding members, I must insist that this objection is the merest buncombe, and that, too, by all honorable men. We challenge an answer from the "determined to proceed as rapidly as possible with business and adjourn within the shortest space of time consistent with the interests of the State," as is fallacious and sophistical, if possible, as the one recited and refuted above, and is contradicted by their daily action in the House. Being aware of the fact that Democrats would, in a great degree, be held responsible for the legislation of the session, they began, early in the session, to clog legislation by making numerous useless motions in order to defeat those important measures demanded by the interest of the State at large. Reference to the journals will show that in one morning's session they made no less than eight motions to take up a bill which had been referred to a committee, and hence was not in possession of the House, and that, too, when they well knew that the bill had been so referred, thus showing that all the interest they seemed to have in them was to prevent the perfection of that legislation, imperatively demanded by the people of the State including those whom they claimed to represent. To show the people of the State (who are directly interested in bringing those conspirators to the bar of public opinion) how fallacious and unblushing false are many of the statements made by these republican seceders in their "address," it will only be necessary to refer to the statement that "after the most original delay of other business, this Joint Resolution (S. J. R. No. 4), was passed exclusively by Democratic votes." Now the House consumed about three hours in the discussion and passage of that resolution, Mr. Garley (a Republican) occupying more time than any two members. Where, then, is the "criminal delay?" It only existed in the minds of those whose criminality was then being held up to public scorn by setting forth the facts connected with the ratification of the 14th Amendment, by a Radical legislature two years ago. To use a common phrase, "There's where the criminal part came in." The appropriation already made by the House, and for which no provision has been made in the general appropriation bill, foot up the fearful aggregate of \$208,000. This I pronounce to be unqualifiedly false and "challenge an answer." Then complaint is made that the general appropriation bill calls for the fearful sum of \$225,527, which needs no other reply than to say that the appropriations made by a Radical legislature two years ago, "foot up the fearful aggregate" of \$261,000. Then where are the "monstrous excesses" charged by these loyal seceders? A difference of \$36,000 in favor of Democratic economy. It is certainly not in very good taste for Radicals to charge Democrats with extravagance, when it is patent to every thinking man, that they have entailed untold millions of taxation to support hordes of lazy negroes, who live comparatively in affluence, while the white laborer toils the year round and then has nothing to show for his weary toil but his tax receipt, if lucky he has saved enough to pay his taxes. Again: "Why this general appropriation bill was not brought forward and passed within the time allowed by the Constitution, is something which, at present is involved in mystery." How wise these seceders have become. They now limit the session of the Legislature to forty days, yet they were "willing to serve the State beyond that time and allow the Democracy to end their session with some appearance of decency."

If it be true that the session is limited to forty days by the Constitution, why were they willing to thus violate their oaths? Why did they not go home and thus break a quorum, instead of resigning? If the session expires by Constitutional limit at the end of forty days, they might have gone home and the House could have no authority to "compel their attendance." The truth is the Constitution makes no provision with regard to the length of a session, but very wisely leaves that question to the discretion of the Legislature, but limits the pay per diem of members to \$120.

I come now to one statement in this Radical "address" which, for audacious disregard of truth and fairness, has no parallel even among Radical politicians of Oregon. I quote from the "address," "A Democrat offered one of the most insulting resolutions that could be conceived, the substance of which was, that our present Governor and Ex-Governor Gibbs merited the contempt and condemnation of all honorable men." Why do not these Radical "rebels" tell all about the resolution and what action on the part of Governor Woods and Gibbs gave rise to the introduction and passage of it? Simply because the facts justify the House in passing just such a resolution, as I will proceed to show.

There were convicts pardoned out of the Penitentiary while A. C. Gibbs was Governor, for which no report was ever made as prescribed by the Constitution. The House very respectfully called upon Governor Woods for all the information in his possession concerning this dereliction of duty on the part of Gibbs, which information he refused to furnish the House, thus screening his predecessor, as he thought, from that condemnation which would inevitably rest upon him, if all the facts were brought before the public. After being thus insulted

and outraged by a recreant Governor, the House, in honor to itself, and justice to the people of the State, very properly passed a resolution censuring Governor Woods for his "breach of the courtesies which should exist between the Executive and this House," and condemned Gibbs for his neglect to perform a sworn duty while in the gubernatorial chair. These are simply the facts in the case. The resolution does not say that Governor Woods merits the contempt and condemnation of all honorable men, but simply charges him with a "breach of courtesy," and further declares that his action treats the "rights of the people with contempt." The fact that these "loyal" seceders have resorted to such sophistry and double-dealing as this to defend their revolutionary and criminal action in resigning and thus clogging legislation, is the strongest proof of their criminality, and those whom they have thus basely betrayed will hold them to a strict account.

Now, in view of the fact that this was a political trick of the Governor and his condition, will not they be held in "contempt by all honorable men?" We challenge an answer. But I have done for the present. T. J. STITES.

RULE OR RUIN.

The late revolutionary action of the Radical members of the Oregon Legislature, planned, instigated, and conceived in the villainous brain of Oregon's Governor—who has succeeded in making for himself a name that will live in the annals of the infamous deeds of the numbers of that corrupt organization known as the republican party—has sent a chill to the heart of every lover of his country and American liberty in this State. The evidence is plain and positive that this is another high-handed attempt on the part of "loyalty" in high places to subvert State Government, and place in the hands of a chosen few the entire control of the finances of the State, in order that a hungry pack of political highwaymen may recklessly squander the people's money among a few chosen friends, regardless of law, right, or justice.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact of a Governor of a State—who was elected by the fraud and bribery of a reckless and extravagant political party—whose every movement since its conception and birth has been to grind down and oppress the poor, and inflate the pockets of the rich—being conceived the idea of inducing fifteen of the "bill" members of the Legislature who were only acting in the interests of their party leaders, to resign their seats before the close of the session, in order that the most important business of the term might be thwarted—that he, Geo. L. Woods, the perjured, unprincipled, contemptible conspirator, might have the privilege of providing for the idiotic and insane, and awarding contracts for the same to his own corrupt party.

The circumstances connected with this high-handed outrage on the people's rights are the most criminal and daring of any act of the Radical leaders since popular indignation warned them that the suspension of the habeas corpus, and the midnight arrest of peaceable citizens, for no charge of crime or misdemeanor, would no longer be tolerated by a people who had patiently borne the burden of taxation and oppression for years, hoping in vain for the restoration of the liberties which had been purloined from the people, one at a time, ever since the organization of the party whose only aim has been to rule with an iron rod, or to ever destroy the last vestige of liberty which had been secured to the people by many long years of just and equitable Democratic rule.

It seems that this corrupt wretch, who fills our gubernatorial chair, had planted this dark plot, and had it carried into execution, and the accepted resignation of fifteen of the members had been filed in the office of the Secretary of State by this same truckling tool of despotism prior to the time when the appropriation bill was to have been passed, and he ever went so far as to write out the resignation of "Parson" Lichtenhale, hired a horse, and sent the resignation by another of the conspirators, in order to effectually break the quorum. After all this, Woods, fearing the popular indignation of an outraged people, like a sneaking thief, stole from the office of the Secretary of State three written resignations which had been placed on file, in order to make it appear that there was a sufficient number of members present to transact business, sending a message to the House to that effect, and this after the resignations had been handed to the Speaker and their names erased from the roll. The object of this daring fraud on the people will be of the most serious character. No appropriation bill having been passed, the contemplated building of a State Penitentiary will be deferred until further legislation can be had, if ever we are to be allowed legislation at all. The care of the idiotic and insane will be contracted and sub-contracted for, without any appropriation having been made to defray the expenses of their keeping. Notwithstanding the people from their hard earnings, and already over-taxed purse, may go down for their last dollar, and flood the safe of the Treasurer of State with coin, not one dollar can be paid out on the enormous accruing current expenses. Yet who is there who does not know that Geo. L. Woods, and his associates in crime and corruption, will constantly busy themselves in purchasing the warrants with the same funds with which they should be paid, at an enormous discount, proportionate to which every service rendered the State will be charged by the contracting parties? Not less than sixty thousand dollars of the people's money will thus be needlessly squandered, and as greedily gobbled up by this criminal conspiracy of Oregon's Governor.

The storm of popular indignation that this revolutionary movement has awakened in the minds of the people, is characterized by no party lines. Much as the organ of the Jacobin leaders and their party managers may endeavor to calm the turbid wave, expressions of dissatisfaction and indignation are heard on every hand from honest, candid republicans, and the name of Geo. L. Woods will go down to posterity branded with infamy, compared to which the names of Benedict Arnold and Benét Butler will appear as perfect representatives of everything that is noble, pure and good.—La Grande Sentinel.

LOSS OF A LARGE TRADE THREATENED.

Hitherto, San Francisco has been the supply depot for Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and a portion of Montana, says the San Francisco Morning Call.—This trade has been one of no little importance to this port, being worth many thousands of dollars annually. If the movement recently inaugurated by the merchants of Portland proves successful, all of this valuable trade will be lost to San Francisco, and the commercial importance of the city materially diminished. Already several ships have sailed from New York, laden with general merchandise, direct for Portland, and the preparations are making for shipping all the goods required for that market. If one cargo can be taken direct to Portland, a dozen can, and as it will cost no more to send a ship to that place from New York than it does to send one here, the probabilities are that Portland will soon cease to purchase in this market, while the grain and other produce of Oregon will be exported direct from Portland, instead of through this port. It will thus be seen that a valuable portion of our trade is seriously threatened. With the exorbitant port charges ruling here, it is folly to expect to keep our trade from seeking other channels, and in this matter our merchants have been woefully blind to their own and the interest of the city. The Chamber of Commerce has steadily opposed all movements for increasing communication to and from this city, and by its course in relation to the city front, has assisted in materially increasing wharf and dock charges to a frightful degree. The difference in port and wharf charges in San Francisco and Portland is enough in favor of the latter to amount to a fair profit on a general cargo of merchandise. People may fancy that the Columbia Bar offers serious obstructions to vessels from New York. Not so. With good tug boats those obstructions can be readily overcome, and vessels taken into Portland with as little risk as they are brought into this port. Our merchants and business men should look into this matter, and adopt vigorous measures, or else our commercial supremacy will be destroyed. Trade here is dull enough already. What will it be if we lose the trade of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, with the city debarréd of quick and easy modes of communication with all parts of the interior.

IN TOWN.—Mr. J. F. McCoy was a town yesterday. It started from Portland a few days since with \$20,000, and has been paying off the Railroad hands at work on the east side road. When such large sums of money are expended on public improvements, it looks like business. The company are pushing the grading along as fast as their force of men can work. It is understood that all the help that can be produced is put on the road. The work will not cease during the winter, unless there shall be a freeze up.—Unionist.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—The Indiana Legislature stands as follows:—Senate 51 Republicans to 19 Democrats. House, 55 Republicans to 43 Democrats.

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska Legislature is largely Republican, thus securing the election of a radical Senator to succeed Tipton, radical.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. DUNNIWAY
TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HER numerous patrons that she has on hand, and is in regular receipt of the
LATEST AND CHOICEST STYLES OF GOODS
—IN THE
MILLINERY LINE!
REMEMBER, LADIES!
If you purchase
TEN DOLLARS' WORTH
of Fall Millinery you will be entitled to the
"DEMAREST MAGAZINE"
for 1869, as a premium on the purchase!
DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING in all its branches!
BLEACHING AND PRESSING in the latest and best manner!
GOODS CHEAP AND PATIENCE INEXHAUSTIBLE!
Corner Main and Broad-Albion Streets,
ALBANY, OREGON
November 21, 1868.—v1a14t

JOHN CONNER
—DEALER IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
ALBANY, OREGON
—Consisting of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
CLOTHING, &c., &c.
A well selected assortment of the most complete
—kept in Albany.

IRON AND STEEL,
of nearly all kinds suitable for the trade,
—kept in Albany.
ALSO
ROPE,
CHAINS,
MILL SAWS,
—NEW STYLES—
CROSS-CUT SAWS,
WAGON SEAT SPRINGS,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
THIMBLE-BOXING,
WHEELS,
NUTS,
&c.
Nearly all the stock is purchased in SAN FRANCISCO, and will be sold at the lowest market rates for ready payment. Merchandise produce taken in exchange.
Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.
Agent for the Pacific Insurance Co.
Oct. 26, '67—v5a11y1 JOHN CONNER.