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Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Claims against the Federal and State Governments, the Entry of Lands under the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and to the Entry of Mineral Lodes under the recent Act of Congress.

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Jan. 8th, 1870. jan8-tf.

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OFFICE—In Court House, up stairs.

Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

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Oregon Democratic Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the great Democratic Convention at Albany, embodying the principles of the party in this State:

1. That they are unalterably attached to the principles of our Republic as expounded by its founders, and the paramount object of their organization shall ever be to uphold and maintain those principles inviolate.

2. That they hold those political partisans, who, occupying positions of trust, claiming to be representatives of the people, have usurped the authority conferred to them, maliciously trampled under foot our sacred bill of rights, made civil law subordinate to military rule, perverted the functions of government, and endeavored to concentrate its powers in the hands of an oligarchy, wholly disregarding the will and wishes of their constituents, and insidiously endeavored to disparage, debase and stigmatize the once proud title of American citizenship, as enemies to the best interests of this commonwealth.

3. That the so-called reconstruction measures attempted to be carried out by the present party in power is a notorious scheme, revolutionary in design, treasonable in execution, one which if acquiesced in as a rightful exercise of authority will establish a most dangerous precedent and imperil the safety and prosperity of our form of government, and that the present Senators in the Congress of the United States from this State in supporting those measures have misrepresented the wishes and outraged the sentiments of the people of Oregon.

4. That the systematic efforts made by that party to extend to the African, the Indian, and the Chinaman all the civil and political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white race, evinces a design on the part of its leaders to destroy the high estimate placed upon that invaluable heritage and render despotism less objectionable and more easy of accomplishment.

5. That the ratification of the recently proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to the benighted negro and Indian, and which opens the door for its enjoyment to the heathenish Chinaman, is irregular, arbitrary and unlawful, and they most earnestly protest against the passage by the United States Congress of the pending act designed to enforce this obnoxious and illegal provision.

6. That they urge and entreat a repeal of the recent treaty concluded between the United States and China which guarantees to the latter nation such extensive privileges and immunities without corresponding benefits to American citizens, and offers to its hordes of semi-barbarians such favorable inducements to swarm in upon us, occupying our mineral and agricultural districts, create competition with our laboring masses, establish immoral pursuits, disgusting rites, ceremonies and practices in our towns, discourage and repel the immigration of our own race, decrease the white population, retard thrift, impede the advancement of education and enlightenment, abstract from our resources and send away our valuable mineral wealth, and demoralize and apostatize our community, and they resolve that a party who will sustain a policy so unwise, ruinous and ruthless as that which upholds such an infamous bargain, is unworthy the support of white men.

7. That in the management of municipal affairs they urge a judicious application of the principles of sound political economy, a laudable encouragement to agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial interests; a just and equitable protection to the laborer and capitalist and the faithful exercise of a system of rigid retrenchment; that the government should be administered for the people and not against them, in protecting their rights and interests and not in fostering monopolies to prey upon them and despoil them of their substance; that a system of taxation which has for its object the establishment of privileged orders under the Government, either by preferring one class to another or by imposing grievous burthens upon the taxpayers, while conferring favors, exemptions and immunities upon the holders of Government securities deserves no other name than legalized public plunder.

8. That the continual payment of the semi-annual interest on the bonded debt of the United States without abatement, together with other enormous expenses for which the people are taxed, make a burden too intolerable to be borne without an effort to find some speedy means of relief; that the amount of the bonded debt was increased more than two-fold by the venal, illegal and unjustifiable terms of its contraction, and there is neither justice or wisdom in the repeated payment of the principal by the continued payment of the interest; that it is no part of good policy or good government to embarrass the energies of labor and all business enterprise by excessive and oppressive taxation for the exclusive benefit of a combination of untaxed capital, that to relieve the country and to restore prosperity we favor an equitable adjustment of the bonded debt of the United States.

9. That the desire of the present Congress, as manifested by the proceedings, to secure to the wealthy bondholders payment in coin on account of indebtedness growing out of loans to the United States, of Treasury notes when worth less than one-half their coin value, after the holders thereof have received exorbitant in earnest thereon, and at the same time leaving the pensions due unfortunate soldiers, their wives, children or other kindred to be paid in a depreciated currency, exhibits a spirit of injustice unsurpassed in the history of class legislation and fully demonstrates the existence of a design on the part of the monied aristocracy of the country to influence the establishment of a policy favoring the aggrandizement of the rich at the expense of the poor; a policy which has for its object the aggregation of wealth, opulence and power on the one hand, and misery, poverty and slavery on the other; a policy fitted only to a monarchical form of government.

10. That the Democracy of this State now, as heretofore, are strenuous advocates of a tariff for purposes of revenue only; that the principle of protection for the sake of protection is at war with the diversified interests of the people of the States, and experience has shown its tendency to aggrandize a class in the community at the expense and to the injury of the producing and laboring millions, taxing their industry equally, in violation of

the authority of the Constitution, and of the great principles that should govern this people in their intercourse with the family of nations.

11. That we favor the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, rescinding the 13th and 15th amendments.

12. That we are in favor of a liberal policy being pursued by the Legislature of this State, in the bestowal of the land grants to her for the purpose of public improvements.

13. That the Governor and resigning members of the Legislature, in engaging in a conspiracy to overthrow the State government, collect large amounts of coin as revenue, to be drawn from the business and hard earnings of the people, to be filled in the treasury, or to be the subjects of gambling speculations in warrants, bonds and other securities, were guilty of a high crime against the Government of Oregon, rendering them unworthy the respect and confidence of the people, or of being further entrusted with the administration of the government; and while we thus condemn the action of the Governor and resigning members, we unhesitatingly approve and endorse the conduct of the Democratic members in earnestly and faithfully striving to restore and maintain the organization of the Legislature, and provide for the due administration of the laws.

[From the Examiner.]

The Laboring Men of San Francisco—Why are They Idle?

What means the gathering of the laboring men in San Francisco, clamoring for work to save them selves from starvation? Whence comes the cry of distress, and why? Are we not the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe? And is not our State the most prosperous portion of the Nation? Then why, in the name of all that's rational, are we met with the spectacle in our public streets and front of our halls of justice, of fifteen hundred strong and able and willing men raising their voices and demanding that they be given work, whereby they may be enabled to ward off the demon hunger from their door?

We put these questions to you, ye lazy philantropists and fireside philosophers, who are untiringly concocting schemes of immigration and "putting jobs" to bring hither swarms of men to starve, in a country which you have made almost worthless to the white laboring men by your encouragement and fostering coolism. We put these questions to you, because we believe your professions of friendship for the white immigrant are insincere and hollow-hearted, and have their foundation in the selfish instincts of your nature which prompt you to initiate Immigration Bureau and Agencies, that in the transportation of these poor people you may gain a few dollars, little reckoning what becomes of the moneyless immigrant after you have dumped him at his jumping off place in California. We want immigrants, indeed! while we have nearly two thousand strong and healthy men parading our streets, anxious to procure work of any kind at almost any wages, with care and hunger depicted on their wan faces. It is a sight to move the heart of the coldest blooded mortal in the world, to see these poor people, who have been reduced to a state of penury by the presence here of a hostile race, who have, by under-bidding them, taken away the means of their subsistence—to see them moving along peacefully, yet earnestly, and with keen anxiety, seeking a word of hope, of comfort, or of cheer.

These workmen of San Francisco have been basely slandered and charged with designs to injure the heathens who have done their interests so great mischief, yet, by their actions during the past few days, they have given the lie to such assertions. Under circumstances of the strongest provocation, with the consciousness that their present deplorable destitute condition is due entirely to the competition of the Chinese with them, not one of them has done aught of harm to the Mongolian denizens of San Francisco. It is a fact easily susceptible of demonstration, that there would not be a single white laboring man necessarily idle in the city of San Francisco to-day were not the coolies here to compete with them. Figures can prove this incontrovertibly, and if any one chooses to deny our statement, we shall willingly demonstrate it. The Chinese are eating us out of house and home, they are undermining our prosperity, driving our workmen to desperation, and, as surely as they are heathen, they will prove the ruin of our country if steps are not taken by legislation to prevent such a calamity. Is it any wonder, under this condition of things, that miscellaneous thoughts sometimes enter the minds of our laboring men, who see before them so probable a fate as the poor-house and the pauper's grave; far be it from us to encourage or counsel violence towards these poor devils of coolies—but a hungry man listens to no logic that does not reach his stomach, and if something is not done, and done speedily, too, to relieve the necessities of our own race, and to diminish, in some legal manner, the incoming of the Asiatics, then the Radicals will have themselves to blame for the short-sighted folly, which led them to believe, or act as if they believed, that every man but a white man, was entitled to sympathy, encouragement and protection, and that the white man must look out for himself as best he may.

We deprecate violent measures for the relief of the wrongs of our race; we counsel patience and perseverance in peaceful agitation until we shall have obtained the just measure of our rights; but we warn the Radicals, those who affect to believe that the Chinaman is the equal of every other foreigner, that their preaching and practices and their misguided legislation will insure to no good end; that they are preparing the way in the not distant future for a conflict to which the "Great Rebellion" was but a child's play; and, having given our warning, we tell them that if blood shall be shed, it must be on their head, and not on ours. The Democratic party have been and are now doing their utmost to guard against unwise legislation in the interest of these coolies; we have taken the ground that these people are a curse to our land; we have urged soberly, dispassionately, disinterestedly in behalf of our common race, and we shall not be held responsible by coming ages, if in the future gathering of half-starved, idle laboring men in the streets of our great cities prove the precursor of a war of races on the American continent.

Sweet-Scented Scenes in South Carolina.

Some time ago we were called upon to narrate a thrilling scene in the South Carolina Legislature, which was brought about by a fight between two of the honorable colored members of that body over a piece of pie. The member from Charleston had bought and paid for the refreshment aforesaid, and claimed his inalienable right to devour the same; the member from the rural district insisted upon a division; hence the difficulty, which resulted in a fracture of linen and a small expenditure of some of the best blood of Africa.

The South Carolina Legislature, having obtained considerable notoriety by the pie battle, is evidently determined to maintain its position in popular estimation, if we judge by the accounts which have reached us of the scenes immediately preceding adjournment. The House was jolly and uproarious, and voted Mr. Speaker a donation of \$500 in consideration of the whisky and cigars which that official had generously distributed among the members during the session. The Senate was in a far less amiable mood, for war had been declared between the negroes and carpet-baggers, and a general and indiscriminate debate ensued, such, perhaps, as has never before transpired in parliamentary annals. The colored troops assumed the offensive, and pitched into the carpet-bag senators in the most lively manner, denouncing them as "thieves," "escaped felons," etc., etc. The Senator from Barnwell, Mr. Leslie, was openly charged with having been the proprietor of a bagnio in New York, and dodged the penitentiary only by going South to serve the country as a "loyal" law-maker. Mr. Leslie's equanimity being naturally distributed by this imputation upon his honor, he retorted, and told his senatorial assailant that the coat upon his back was stolen, and that he (Leslie) could prove the fact. Then waxed wroth, Leslie hit out in all directions, pointed round at his colleagues of the colored persuasion, and swore that they were a pack of scoundrels, who had been bribed and sold so often that they did not know who owned them. He interspersed his remarks with pithy allusions to the private history of some of the members, who, he alleged, had outflanked the sheriff in every State in the Union, and finally landed in South Carolina for the same reason that Judas went to hell—because there was no other place that would have them. This stirred up the black brethren, and two or three getting the floor at once, they abused Leslie in the very choicest billingsgate, swore that the reign of the carpet-baggers in South Carolina was at an end, that the State belonged to the negroes, and they intended to rule it. Here a curious and characteristic interruption occurred. A notorious lobbyist, named Joe Crews, advanced to the table and deliberately laid down a large pile of greenbacks. Immediately two of the colored senators were seen in close consultation with Crews, and soon after, a swindle, known as the phosphate monopoly bill, was taken up and passed. Then the fight was resumed, and while hostilities were still in progress, the Legislature adjourned. Who dares to say that the Radical party has not "guaranteed to South Carolina a republican form of government," and that it is not a nice thing?—*Republican*.

Leading Radicals say that it is of but little use to nominate a State ticket against the one put in the field by the Democracy. Their heads are level. Who will but "thirty dollars" that a single State officer will be successful? People of Oregon! What say you?—*Oregonian*. That we will elect the entire ticket put in nomination at Albany.—*People of Oregon*.

Old Grant, the father of the government, seems to be a great nuisance in Covington, where he is postmaster. The citizens petitioned the "government" to remove him, and when he learned of the fact, he rushed out threatening to cane every man who signed the petition.

Life More Precious Than Gold.

The following incident, which is true in every particular, we have never seen in print, and we take this occasion to rescue it from oblivion, and give the precious wail the immortality it deserves. We hope it may meet the eye of the hero of the incident, that he may know that good deeds are never lost. We only regret that our informant has forgotten the name of the brother, or that too, should have immortality in this life, as well as the life to come.

Some years ago, a French Brother, whose name we are unable to give, after having spent nine years of severe toil, delving in the gold diggings, resolved to return to France with the competency which he had been fortunate enough to acquire in those nine years of hard labor, toil and exposure. He took passage in the ill-fated steamer Golden Gate, the particulars of the loss of which are still vividly impressed upon the minds of all Californians and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say, that when the alarm was given that all was lost, this brother secured his belt of hard earned gold around his waist, and seizing a floating spar made what effort he could to save himself and the treasure that constituted his all. Presently he discovered a little girl, though partly sustained from drowning by a life preserver, yet evidently being every moment in the most imminent danger of being engulfed. Without a thought of self, he struck out for the little girl, brought her to the spar, with the hope of yet reaching shore. Alas! the additional weight made one thing evident, that the dear little one must be abandoned or—the gold! What did our hero do? Simply, his duty—that duty so often inculcated around the altar of Freemasonry. Unlashing his heavy treasure belt, he let it sink down to the coral caves of the mighty deep, and had the happiness of reaching shore with his charge—with empty pockets!—Poor and destitute indeed, but richer and far happier than the miser with his millions. What a glorious reward awaits that brother, if he has not already received it—when the Grand Master of the Celestial Lodge shall say unto him, "Well done!"—*Masonic Mirror*.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.—Do not estimate the worth of a young man by his ability to talk soft nonsense, nor by the length of his moustache. Do not imagine that an extra ribbon tied about the neck, can remedy the defect of a soiled collar or an untidy dress.

If your hands are drowned by labor, do not envy the lily fingers of Miss Fuss and Feathers, whose mother works in the kitchen while the daughter lounges in the parlor.

If a dandy, with cigar between his fingers, asks you if smoking is offensive to you, tell him emphatically, 'Yes! The habit should be, even though the odor may not.

Do not waste your tears on the imaginary sorrows of Alonzo and Melissa, nor the trials of the dime novel heroes. Seek rather to alleviate the suffering ones on earth.

If your dress is inconveniently long and a gentleman steps upon it, don't be angry, but meekly beg his pardon, as you ought. Always cherish a partiality for the smell of dishwater—it is more conducive to health and far less expensive than 'Boquet of Eden.'—*Wood's Magazine*.

SECRETS.—We must regard every matter as an entrusted secret, which we believe the person concerned would wish to be considered as such. Nay, further still, we must consider all circumstances as secrets intrusted, which would bring scandal upon another if told, and which it is not our certain duty to discuss, and that in our own persons and to his face. The divine rule of doing as we would be done by, has never been put to the test in these matters of good and evil speaking. We may sophisticate with ourselves upon the manner in which we would wish to be treated under many circumstances; but everybody recoils instinctively from the thought of being spoken ill of in his absence.

BUSINESS.—A newly married lady in Chicago complained to her ma that on her reception day her card-basket was overrun with circulars from lawyers announcing terms of divorce. So absurd, you know, ma, before our honey moon is over.

True, dear, replied ma, who had been twice divorced, but I would put them in a safe place; you may find them very useful in a year or two.

The flight of a hawk when its powers are fully exerted has been calculated at 150 miles an hour; of the elder duck, 60 miles. The American passenger pigeon will fly a mile a minute, and the albatross 90 miles an hour.

The curious discovery has been made by an English surgeon that monkeys cannot be poisoned with strychnine. They seem to eat all kinds of poison with impunity.

An aspirant after the vacant position of executioner in London rests his claim upon the circumstance that he "has had much experience in killing pigs."