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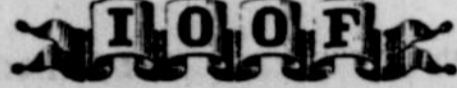
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Will practice in the Supreme and other Courts of this State.

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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WILL PRACTICE IN JACKSON AND adjacent counties, and attend promptly to all calls on professional business.

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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.

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. 1 tf.

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 on 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 nefarious scheme, revolutionary in design, reasonable 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 holders of semi-barbarian 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 interest thereon, and at the same time leaving the pensions due unfortunate so diers, 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 monarchial 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 14th 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 idle 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.

A Healthy Indication.

Many honest Republicans, thoroughly convinced of the dishonesty of Republican rulers, are manifesting a disposition to give the party the silent go-by by not voting at all at the coming June election. To such, the managers of the party address themselves, in the hope to get their votes just this one more time. They admit the corruption of their party in office, for they cannot disprove it; and then they urge that there is no evidence to the contrary but what the Democrats, once in power would be just as bad. A novel argument, to be sure, but then it is all they have for the exigency. Let disheartened Republicans judge what the Democracy will do by what it has done. Let them compare the administration of Governor Whiteaker with that of Governor Woods, and then ask themselves why it cost four times the sum to conduct the affairs of this State by the latter that it did by the former. Let them ask themselves why taxes are so much higher now than then. Let them ascertain if they can, the necessity for the huge debt the State owes and by what authority a debt of over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than the Constitution of the State allows has been contracted and piled up against the people? Let them demand of those who claim their votes an explanation of those things. And when it cannot be given, let them hold the Republican party responsible. Let them say to those who urge that there is no evidence that the Democracy will be "just as bad," that said party has not, heretofore, been as bad, and therefore it will be safe to give it a trial; since, also, it will be impossible for the country to be worsted by the experiment. The Radical party have robbed and despoiled the people; this they know. They only have the word of interested politicians that the Democracy will do likewise. It will be safe to give that party a trial, and the people have made up their minds to do it.—Mercury.

Is it a Confession?

The Oregonian says that our Government is unable to borrow money as cheaply as foreign nations can because "there is a powerful party here constantly attacking the public credit." Now, inasmuch as Republican papers and speakers are always assuring us in the most confident manner that the Democratic party is "dead," or at best is but an "insignificant opposition," we presume that the Republican organization is meant by the Oregonian when it speaks of "a powerful party which is constantly attacking the public credit."

We have always thought that the Republicans are the only enemies which the national credit has in the country. They are the only persons that are injuring it in any way. If they would consent to the payment of the debt in the money of the country, that "great national blessing" would soon shrivel into much smaller proportions and would cease, in a great measure, to weigh down the energies of the people. But as the Republican party insists upon the exemption of the national securities from taxation, and upon their ultimate payment in gold coin, it converts the debt into a great incubus resting upon the nation. It swells it into such magnitude as to destroy all hope of its removal except by levying such taxes upon the active capital and the labor of the country as will utterly ruin our industries. Besides, it is pursuing such a course of extravagance and wastefulness in its legislation as will of itself, if persisted in, reduce the nation to bankruptcy.

These are the things that are injuring and have injured our credit. When some young prodigal has become heavily involved in debt by borrowing money at usurious rates of interest, and by giving out his personal obligations on consideration that only represents half their face, if he makes no attempt to enter into a reasonable, fair, "equitable adjustment" of his liabilities, so as to make it possible to pay all that he honestly owes, but lets his paper run and talks about his "honor,"

asseverating that he is going to meet all his obligations, usurious interest and bonus included. "some time;" and if, besides, he keeps up his high style of living, and his lavish, free-handed expenditures, men are not likely to look upon it as a very safe investment to buy up his notes. They know that probably he does not intend to pay, or that if he really means to do so he will never have the ability. The "honorable" young spendthrift's credit is very apt to die just then. This is just the policy that the Republican party is pursuing with reference to the nation, and it is therefore "constantly attacking the public credit," just as our cotemporary affirms. It is rendering it impossible to pay the national debt while it is talking so grandly about national "honor."

We are somewhat surprised at the confession made by the Oregonian, and it leads us to think that possibly there is some truth in the statement that it is an "independent paper." Let it continue its frank avowals by all means; we shall be glad to republish them.—Herald.

Sad Romance of the Oneida Disaster.

In conversation with a very intelligent and accomplished lady from Maine, a few days since, I learned the following facts, which throw the shadow of a sad romance over the Oneida disaster: Commander Williams, the highest officer on the vessel, and one of the lost, was a widower of somewhat less than forty, and the father of two bright little children. In May last he contracted an engagement for a second marriage, which was to have taken place very soon after the arrival of the Oneida in this country. I believe it was fixed for the middle of April. He left the United States for Japan in June last, and just before his departure he was one of a dinner party at which my informant and the affianced bride were also present. Had he returned safely, he would have known a fate which his brave heart would not have met with the cool courage which faced death at his post on the quarter-deck. Since the first day of January his two children and his intended wife have died. When he left Japan he had not heard this sad news, but supposed he was coming home to meet them all in happiness. So to one at least, of the gallant men who went down on the ill fated steamer, death cannot be called a disaster.—Exchange.

Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention in Polk county on the 19th instant:

Resolved, That we believe, with Mr. Douglas, that "this is a white man's Government;" made by white men to be governed by them for all time to come and that we will meet, with force if necessary, any and all attempts on the part of the Abolition party to vote the Negro, Indian or Chinaman.

Resolved, That the so-called Fifteenth Amendment is revolutionary in spirit, subversive of the Constitution, and should be opposed by all true friends of the Caucasian race and Constitutional government.

Resolved, That the assumption on the part of Congress of the prerogatives of the executive and judicial co-ordinate branches and departments of the Government, is a dangerous usurpation of power, destructive of Constitutional liberty, and merits the severest censure of all true friends of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are in favor of free trade, and direct taxation to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

Resolved, That the action of the Radical party, as exhibited in the vote of the Representatives in the present Congress, which violates, at the instance of the bondholder, the terms of the contract which exists between them and the people, by declaring that such holders shall be paid in gold for their bonds, for which they could legally claim but currency, is not only a gross infraction of said contract, but is a direct and outrageous swindle upon the tax-payers of the nation.

Resolved, That the repudiation by the Administration and by Congress of the valid claims of Southern loyalists, perpetrated for the purpose of paying the bondholder nearly double that which he is entitled to, exhibits on the part of the party in power its old spirit of sectionalism, and evinces its total disregard of all rules of justice and equity.

Resolved, That the National Banking system, instituted in the interest of the bondholders, should be abolished, and that greenbacks should be issued in lieu of such bank paper, thus securing millions annually to the people, and giving to the whole people, instead of the few, the benefits of issuing a paper currency.

Resolved, That, in the language of Webster, a bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind on the other, and that the repudiation on the part of the bondholders of the terms of contract by inserting that they be paid the face of their bonds in gold, releases the people from such terms; and that we now demand that their claims shall be settled only upon the principles of national equity.—Republican.

The Danger.

At no time since the formation of our government have free institutions been in so much peril. Coeval with the adoption of the Constitution there was born a party of which the Radicals of to-day are the legitimate offspring. Alex. Hamilton was its champion then. Charles Sumner is its leading spirit now. It seems as though the seeds of destruction were sown at the very time the nation was ushered into existence. Radicalism has grown with the country's growth, and ripened with its age. What was then a bud is now in bloom. The speck on the far away horizon has grown to the proportions of a sky in anger until the very foundation of free American government are being shaken by the terrible convulsion that environ it. All the Democratic statesmen from Thomas Jefferson down have warned the people of the wrath that was surely to come. Those warnings time has made prophetic—those prophecies have become stern realities, and to-day we are standing upon the very brink of national disintegration. For ten years has the party in power been busily engaged in forging the chains for over thirty millions of freemen. For ten years has Congress been passing the most oppressive and unjust laws that ever disgraced the pages of any statute book. For ten years have Radical Judges been rendering the most infamous decisions that ever polluted the ermine in any country under the sun. The passiveness with which the American people bear all these encroachments on their most sacred rights is truly alarming, for it argues that the problem of self-government cannot be solved by the Americans of to-day. If we consider the degradation of the ballot-box—the result of universal suffrage—the destruction of State rights—by Congressional usurpation and legislation; if we consider the enormous taxes under which the nation is groaning—and the centralization of power in the Federal courts by reason of the workings of the Bankruptcy Act—we are forced to conclude that American freedom will soon be a matter of the past, and that we have already witnessed the beginning of the end of the best government the sun ever shone upon. Very few people take time to reflect upon the terrible achievements that have been made over our free government in one short decade. It is pitiable to reflect upon the immense differences which have been introduced by so short an interval of years; to contemplate the deplorable events that separate this generation from that of Washington, Adams and Jefferson. It is impossible to forget what the nation was and not to realize to what it has come. It has not been a succession of apparently unimportant events, distributed through a long succession of years, that has brought this change. It is the work of a single generation; one has sufficed to separate the nation by impassable gulfs and immeasurable distances from the place where the feet of the young Republic were planted. We must have almost completed the circle of revolutions, if it be true that they never go backwards.—Democrat.

PROVIDED FOR.—The Senate has loyally confirmed the filial act of the President in appointing his venerable parent to a comfortable office. Father Grant is now Postmaster of Covington, Kentucky, for four years. The President's son is a cadet at West Point, and is being fed, clothed, and educated at the expense of the nation. Brother-in-law Casey is settled in the fat Collectorship of New Orleans; brother-in-law Dent is a Brigadier, a paid Secretary, a door-keeper, and grand chief usher at the White House; and cousin Hudson is Minister to Guatemala. All of the family are provided for except poor Corbin, and it is not the President's fault that he has not made a fortune out of his influence with his august brother. Now, that the family is quartered on the country, and lives at the expense of the Treasury, what does Mr. Grant propose to do to relieve the national burdens in other respects? Of course, it is understood that charity begins at home; but as it is evident now that the dear ones are comfortably provided for, will Mr. Grant kindly turn his thoughts to the wants of his constituents?

THE ORDER OF MASONS.—The strength of the Masonic Order in the United States and British Provinces, as set forth in the following statement, is said to be as nearly correct as can be obtained from the most authentic sources: Oregon, 2,203; Alabama, 10,423; Arkansas, 7,675; British Columbia, 148; California, 8,106; Canada, 2,092; Colorado, 582; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 722; District of Columbia, 783; Florida, 1,763; Georgia, 1,167; Idaho, 225; Illinois, 30,229; Indiana, 21,505; Iowa, 11,462; Kansas, 2,645; Kentucky, 18,929; Louisiana, 6,099; Maine, 14,120; Maryland, 4,791; Massachusetts, 29,266; Michigan, 18,016; Minnesota, 5,000; Mississippi, 12,408; Missouri, 14,872; Montana, 355; Nebraska, 986; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1,312; New Hampshire, 6,032; New Jersey, 7,759; New York, 74,079; North Carolina, 11,193; Nova Scotia, 890; Ohio, 20,225; Pennsylvania, 29,840; Rhode Island, 4,253; South Carolina (estimated) 14,000; Tennessee, 16,969; Texas, 10,516; Vermont, 7,024; Virginia, 8,000; Washington, 348; West Virginia, 1,590; Wisconsin, 7,113; Total, 468,455.