

reasons to expect to return to a sound currency as long as government Banks continue to issue irredeemable notes with chances of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding the passage of our mints since 1849, of \$874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement in price of all that appertains to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense incident to such establishments and to let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Government and national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments. Let specie payments once more be earnestly inaugurated by the Government, and banks and the value of the paper circulation would directly approximate a specie standard. Specie payments having been resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bills of papers issued by either of a less denomination than \$20, should, by law, be excluded from circulation so that the people may have the benefit of a gold and silver circulation which in all their transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property and industry, every man who desires to prosper what he honestly possesses or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining such a circulating medium as shall be real and substantial, and not liable to evaporate with opinion, and not subject to be blown up or down by the breath of speculation, but to be made stable and secure. A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system and encourage propensities destructive of its own happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and fosters an evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our profound statesmen, that of all contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deluges them with paper currency. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression by excessive taxation, bear lightly on the happiness of the community, compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by a depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough, and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency of the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed by degraded paper currency. Authorized by the law, or in any way countenanced by the Government, it is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of a few, when they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No important question has occurred during the last year to mar our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honolulu, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, The Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Greece Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to these Republics and also to Brazil and Paraguay for bringing to an end the war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Platta has been assiduously complied with and kindly acknowledged by all the belligerents. These important negotiations have been thus far without result. Charles A. Washburne, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, was ordered to send a ship of war to the Capital of Paraguay to receive Washburne and his family and remove them from a situation which was represented to be dangerous from the factions and foreign war. The Brazilian commander of the allied invading forces refused permission to the Wasp to pass through the blockading fleet, and that vessel returned to its accustomed anchorage. Remonstrance having been made against this refusal, it was promptly overruled, and the Wasp thereupon resumed her errand, receiving Washburne, and conveyed him and his family to a safe and convenient port. In the meantime an excited controversy had arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late U. S. Minister, which, it is understood, grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the U. S. Legation to alleged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult to determine, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such persons insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Washburne's proceed-

ings. The inferior and very improbable charge is made of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that United States citizens, attached to the Legation, were arbitrarily seized at his side, when leaving the capital of Paraguay, committed to prison and there subjected to torture for the purpose of procuring a confession of their own criminality and testimony to support the present allegation against the United States Minister. Mr. Memahan, the newly appointed Minister to Paraguay, having reached the Laplatta, has been instructed to proceed without delay to Assensuion to investigate the whole subject. The Rear Admiral commanding the United States South Atlantic Squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister with a proper naval force to sustain just such demands as the occasion may require, and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any others who may be exposed to danger at the theatre of war. With these exceptions, friendly relations have been maintained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations during the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, have been especially friendly and cordial. Spain and the Republics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, have expressed their willingness to accept the mediation of the United States, for terminating the war upon the South Pacific coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the questions. In the mean time, the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party during the last two years, and there are no indications of a present purpose to resume hostilities on either side. Great Britain and France have cordially seconded our proposition of mediation, and I do not forego the hope that it may soon be accepted by all the belligerents, and lead to a secure establishment of peace and friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be attended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has established the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of the United States or of any other of the American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence submitted will be found painfully replete with accounts of the ruin and wretchedness produced by the recent earthquake of unparalleled severity in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and naval officers of the United States, who were present in these countries at the time of the disasters, furnished all the relief in their power to the sufferers, and were promptly rewarded with grateful and touching acknowledgments by the Congress of Peru. An appeal to the charity of our fellow-citizens has been answered by much liberality. In this connection, I submit an appeal which has been made by the Republic, whose Government is kindred to our own, in behalf of its inhabitants, who are suffering extremely, produced by recent devastations and inundations. Our relations with Mexico during the year have been marked by an increasing growth of commerce. The Mexican Government has noticed the three treaties negotiated here last summer for establishing the rights of naturalized citizens upon a liberal and just basis, for regulating consular powers and for the adjustment of mutual claims. All commercial nations, as well as friends of Republican institutions, have reason to regret the frequent local disturbances which occur in some of the States of Columbia. Nothing has occurred, however, to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which has, for several years, existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view to the survey and construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under the auspices of the United States. I hope to be able to submit the result of these negotiations to the Senate during the present session. The very liberal treaty which was entered into last year by the United States with Nicaragua has been ratified by the latter Republic. Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of trade which I commend to the consideration of Congress. The convention caused by the treaty between the United States and Venezuela, in July, 1865, for the mutual adjustment of claims, has been held and communications have been received at the Department of State that the heretofore recognized law having been imparted under circumstances which promise durability, it has been recognized. I have been reluctantly obliged to ask explanation and satisfaction for injuries committed by the President of the Republic of Hayti. The political condition of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsatisfactory and painful. The abolition of slavery which has been carried into effect throughout the Island and the entire West Indies, except the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed by a profound popular conviction of the rightfulness of republican institutions, and an intense desire to secure them. The attempt to establish republics there encounters many obstacles, most of which may result from a long indulgence of colonial sumpness and dependence upon European monarchical powers. While the United States has on all occasions professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent or of its adjacent islands shall be made a theater for a new establishment of monarchical power, little has been done by the United States on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded

to our own country, or to lead even a moral support to the efforts they are so resolutely and constantly making to secure republican institutions for themselves. It is indeed a question of grave consideration whether our recent and present example is not calculated to check the growth and expansion of these principles and make these communities distrust if not dread a Government which at will consigns to military domination States that are part of our Federal Union, and while ready to resist any attempt by other nations to bring to this hemisphere the monarchical institutions of Europe, assumes to establish over a large portion of its people a rule more absolute, harsh and tyrannical than any known to civilized Powers.

The acquisition of Alaska was made with a view to extend national jurisdiction and republican principles on the American hemisphere. Believing that a further step could be taken in the same direction, I last year entered into a treaty with the King of Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and St. John on the best terms then attainable, and with the express consent of the people of these islands. This treaty is still under consideration in the Senate, a new covenant having been entered into with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed for the final ratification of the original treaty. A comprehensive national policy would seem to sanction the acquisition and incorporation into our Federal Union of the several adjacent continental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done peacefully, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. Foreign possessions or control of these communities has hitherto hindered their growth and impaired the influence of the United States. Chronic revolution and anarchy there would be equally injurious. Each of them, when firmly established as an independent Republic, or when incorporated in the United States, would be a new source of strength and power. Slapping my Administration to these principles, I have on no occasion left support to the plea of republican propagandism or national extension or aggrandizement. The necessity, however, of suppressing such unlawful movements, clearly indicates a duty which rests upon us of adapting our legislative action to the new circumstances of the decline of European monarchical power or influence and the increase of American ideas and interests and sympathies. It cannot be long before it will become necessary for this Government to lend some effective aid to the solution of the political and social problems which are continually kept before the world by the Republics of the island of St. Domingo, and which are now disclosing themselves more distinctly than heretofore in the island of Cuba. The subject is commended to your consideration with all the more earnestness because I am satisfied the time has arrived when even so great a proceeding as a proposition for annexation of the two Republics of the island of St. Domingo would not only receive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all foreign nations. I am aware that upon the question of extending our possessions, it is argued by some that our political system cannot successfully be applied to an acre more extended than our continent, but the conviction is rapidly gaining ground in the American mind that with increased facilities for communication between all portions of the earth, the principles of free government, embraced in our Constitution, if faithfully maintained and carried out, would prove of sufficient strength and breadth to comprehend, with their sphere and influence, the civilized nations of the world.

The attention of the Senate and Congress is again respectfully called to the treaty for the establishment of commercial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingdom, entered into last year and already ratified by that government. The attitude of the United States towards these Islands is not very different from that in which it stands towards the West Indies. It is known and felt by the Hawaiian government and people that their government and institutions are feeble and precarious, and that the United States being so near a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the Islands pass under foreign control. Their prosperity is continually disturbed by expectations and alarms of unfriendly political proceedings as well from the United States as from other foreign powers. A reciprocity treaty, while it would not nationally diminish the revenues of the United States, would be a guaranty of good will and forbearance of all nations until the people of the Islands shall of themselves, at no distant day, voluntarily apply for admission into the Union.

The Emperor of Russia has acceded to the treaty negotiated here in January last for security of trademarks and in the interests of manufacturers and commerce have invited his attention to the importance of establishing now, while it seems easy and profitable, a fair and equal regulation of the Islands belonging to the Nations in the waters of the Pacific ocean. The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of Consular powers and the extradition of originals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government. A liberal Consular treaty which has been negotiated with Belgium, will be submitted to the Senate. The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for guarding the rights of naturalized citizens here, have been duly ratified and confirmed. Similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Belgium, Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, and I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character, new in course of negotiation with the Governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman

Empire. The examinations of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in virtue of the provision of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of June 15th, 1846, has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of a joint international commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the governments of July 1st, 1863, and will, it is expected, be concluded at an early day.

No practical regulation of controversy, relative to the Colonial trade and fisheries, can be accomplished by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed its judgment concerning the principles involved.

Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjudication. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question, involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising since the year 1854, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and deprivations committed under the authority of the respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration, during the present session a protocol calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long controversies.

We are advised of the action of the Chinese government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this Capital.

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated place. The Executive has hitherto maintained strict neutrality among the belligerents, and acknowledges with pleasure that it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone a revolution marked by extraordinary unanimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized. The friendly intercourse which has so long and happily existed between the two countries, remains unchanged.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress, dated July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it should provide for an election of President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people instead of through the agency of Electors, and of making them ineligible for a re-election to a second term: for distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in the event of a vacancy in that office by death resignation or removal of both President and Vice; for the election of Senator to the U. S. Senate directly by the people of the several States instead of by Legislatures, and for the limitation to a period of years of terms of the Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I respectfully submit them for the early and mature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretexts for a violation of the organic law by remedying such imperfections as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists until changed in an explicit and authentic way, is the Constitution of the whole people—is sacredly obligatory upon all.

In the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus communicated to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommended for their consideration such measures as have seemed to be necessary and expedient. If carried into effect it will be the accomplishment of the great purpose by which the Constitution was ordained, which it comprehensively states, was to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common good and the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. In Congress are vested all legislative powers, and upon them devolves the responsibility as well for framing unwise and excessive laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt measures absolutely demanded by the wants of the country. Let us earnestly hope that before the expiration of our terms of service now rapidly drawing to a close, an All-wise Providence will so guide our counsels as to strengthen and preserve the Federal Union, insure reverence for the Constitution, restore prosperity and happiness to our whole people and promote on earth peace and good will towards men.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

It is a handy thing for New Jersey that she is next door to New York. Repeaters have only to cross the ferry, after doing duty in the latter city, and serve their country in Jersey City. In one ward, where the Democrats had a majority, there were more votes cast than the whole number of inhabitants, including men, women and children. The State was carried for Seymour by about 2,500 majority, and it is easy to see where it all came from.

A hood ladies should never wear falsehood.

AGRICULTURAL.

HINTS TO FARMERS.—An exchange has the following: Don't buy a piano for your daughters while your sons need a plow.

Don't let your horses be seen standing much at the tavern-door; it don't look right.

Don't give the merchant a chance to dan you. Prompt payment make independent men.

Keep good fences, especially line fences; they promote good feelings among neighbors.

A decent, substantial clothing for your children makes them think better of themselves, and keeps the doctors away.

Don't starve your land, if you do, you will grow lean.

Don't buy patent rights to sell again.

Don't become surety for him who waits for the sheriff.

Buy a farm-wagon before a fine carriage.

If you have a yoke of oxen, don't be ashamed of them, and give your note for a span of horses.

Don't run for a constable; you may get it and let the plow stand.

Teach your boys to look up and forward, never down or backward.

Don't leave to memory what should be written; it makes lawsuits.

When the labors of the day are past, let good books and newspapers invite the youngsters to the sitting-room.

The Nashville Banner gives a thrilling account of an accident which befel a lovely girl in that city. She was apparently the possessor of a "great wealth of golden hair," but while standing on the sidewalk, chatting with some companions, this "golden hair" attracted the attention of a hungry mule which was harnessed to a fruit-wagon near by. The vicious creature caught the beautiful tresses between his teeth and gave them such a jerk as pulled them entirely out of her head! The unfortunate girl was in a distressed condition, but all attempts to rescue the precious article from the wicked animal were in vain—he was resolved to chew the choice morsel to his heart's content. The young lady was conveyed home in a hack, and, at the last accounts, hopes were entertained of her recovery.

The Golden City brought up one hundred and twenty-five packages locomotive machinery, and three hundred and seventy bars railroad iron, for the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

General P. S. Cooke has instituted a libel suit against Wm. C. Church, editor of the Army and Navy Journal, for asserting that the General's military blunders furnished the subject for jokes at a military camp fire.

General Blair in his speech at Tammany Hall, asked his intelligent auditors if they wanted an Ireland in the United States. Much to his disgust, one of the unwashed, with a broad Celtic grin, thundered "Yes!"

Executor's Notice.

Estate of M. W. Mack, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Executors of the above estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present the same, with necessary vouchers, within six months from date of this notice, to the undersigned at Albany, Oregon. DAVID FROMAN, FRANCES L. MACK, RUSSELL & ELKINS, Attys. Nov. 21, 1868-12w3

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of Wm. H. Allen, deceased. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned administrator of the above named Estate, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said dec'd, to exhibit the same, with necessary vouchers, within one year from this Notice, to the undersigned, through Messrs. Russell & Elkins, at Albany, Lin. Co., Oregon. SAMUEL ALLEN, Executor. Oct. 10, 1868-4w.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Thomas T. Splawn, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the above estate—Therefore all persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same to the Executor, at his residence in Brush Creek Precinct, Lin. county, Oregon, within six months from this date, duly attested. GREENBERRY SPLAWN, Executor. Oct. 26, 1868-631w3

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Robert Zuel, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Executors of the above estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers, within six months from date of this notice to the undersigned at Albany, Oregon. WALTER MONTEITH, SAML. H. ALTHOUSE, Executors. Nov. 23, 1868-12w3

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned at the November term of the County Court of Lin. county, was appointed Administrator of the estate of J. H. Lines, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, duly verified to the undersigned, at her residence, within six months from the date hereof. MARTHA M. LINES, Administratrix. Nov. 21, 1868-12w4

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of J. LEVY, Bankrupt, must settle their said indebtedness on or before the 15th day of December next, at the office of Powell & Flinn, in Albany, Oregon, with whom all books, notes and accounts of said estate are left for settlement, or suit will be brought against them in the United States District Court, at Portland, Oregon. L. GOODMAN, Assignee in Bankruptcy. Albany, Oregon, Nov. 21, 1868-12w3

ALL those knowing themselves indebted to us are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately. Old accounts must be settled. BEACHE & MONTEITH, Albany, October 10th, '68.

PORTLAND ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. R. SEWELL. GEO. B. COOK.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

(FORMERLY ARRIGONI'S.)

Front street : : : Portland, Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURCHASED this well known Hotel, are now prepared to offer the traveling public better accommodations than can be found elsewhere in the city.

Board and Lodging \$2 00 per day.

The Hotel Coach will be in attendance to convey Passengers and baggage to and from the Hotel free of charge.

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Office Oregon & California Stage Company, B. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent. 214

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IS THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN Oregon that is thoroughly prepared to do all the different styles of work in the art. Photographs from card to life size. The new cabinet cards, &c., &c. Pictures enlarged, retouched in India ink, painted in water-colors, by Mrs. S. J. Ramsey. Pictures that are fading can be reproduced in this way. Negatives carefully preserved so that additional copies may be had at any time. JOSEPH BUCHEL, Portland, Oregon.

J. B. MITCHELL. J. N. DOLPH. A. SMITH.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Solicitors in Chancery and Proctors in Admiralty. Office over the old Post Office, Front street, Portland, Oregon.

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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE! Consignments of Produce solicited.

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Northeast corner Washington and First streets, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

CORNER OF

Front and Washington Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY, - - - Proprietor.

(Late of the Western Hotel.)

THE PROPRIETOR WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the traveling public that the American Exchange having been lately improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his patrons and the public in general, at reduced prices.

Board and Lodging, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, according to the room occupied.

The American Exchange wagon will always be in readiness to convey passengers to and from the Hotel free of charge.

Established Seventeen years!

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and all kinds of musical instruments,

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and every other article in the above line.

Importing my stock from New York direct, I can

sell to country dealers, farmers and

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Agent for all the leading Newspapers and Magazines published in the United States or Europe.

Full catalogues sent on application.

IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OREGON

City, Oregon, Thomas O. Davis vs. William Thomas. To the said William Thomas: The said Thomas O. Davis having entered at this office, under the Homestead Act, the W. 3 of N. 2 of Section 14, and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 and lot No. 1 of Section 15, in T. 10 S. R. 1 E. which entry is in conflict with your pre-emption filing of Oct. 12th, 1866, and the said Thomas O. Davis having offered proof to show that you have abandoned said land: You are, therefore, hereby notified that you will be allowed thirty days from service hereof in which to take an appeal from the decision of this office allowing said entry, if you desire to do so.

OWEN WADE, Register.

BEACHE & MONTEITH, Receivers.

Portland, Oregon, Oct. 10, 1868.

Oct. 10, 1868.