

of France had some time before decided not to withdraw a detachment of his forces in November, according to his promise, but that this decision was made with the purpose of withdrawing the whole of the force in the ensuing spring. Of this determination, however, the United States had not received any notice or intimation, and as soon as the information was received by the Government, care was taken to make known to the Emperor of France. I cannot forego the hope that France will reconsider the subject and adopt some resolution in regard to the evacuation of Mexico, which will count as near as possible, with the existing engagement, and thus meet the just expectations of the United States. The papers relating to the subject will be laid before you. It is believed that, with the existing attitude by the expeditionary forces, no subject for serious difference between France and the United States would remain. The expressions of the Emperor and the people of France warrant a hope that the friendly relations between the two countries might in that case be renewed and permanently restored. A claim of a citizen of the United States for indemnity for spoliation committed on the high seas by the French authorities, the exercise of a belligerent power against Mexico, has been met by the Government of France with a proposition to defer the settlement until a mutual convention for the adjustment of all claims arising out of the late civil war on this continent shall be agreed upon by the two countries. The suggestion is not deemed unreasonable, but it belongs to Congress to declare the manner in which claims for indemnity for foreigners as well as citizens of the United States, arising out of the late civil war, shall be adjusted and determined. I have no doubt but that the subjects of all such claims will engage your attention at a convenient time.

UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.
It is a matter of regret that no considerable advances have been made in the settlement of the differences between the United States and Great Britain, arising out of the depredations upon our national commerce and other trespasses committed during our civil war by British subjects in violation of the international law and treaty obligations. The delay, however, may be believed to have resulted in no small degree from the domestic situation of Great Britain. A change of Ministry occurred in that country during the last session of Parliament. The attention of the new Ministry was called to the subject at an early day, and there is some reason to expect that it will now be considered in a becoming and friendly spirit. In obedience to an early disposition of the question cannot be exaggerated. Whatever might be the wishes of the two governments, it is manifest that good will and friendship between the two countries cannot be established until a reciprocity in the practice of good faith and neutrality shall be restored between the respective nations.

THE FENIAN TROUBLES.
On the 6th of June last, in violation of our neutrality laws, a military expedition and enterprise against the British North American Colonies was projected and attempted to be carried out under the territory and jurisdiction of the United States. In obedience to the obligation imposed on the Executive by the Constitution; to see that the laws are faithfully executed, all citizens were warned by proclamation against taking part in or aiding such unlawful proceeding, and the proper civil, military and naval officers were directed to take all necessary means for the enforcement of the laws. The expedition failed, but it has not been without its fearful consequences. Some of the citizens whom it was alleged were engaged in the expedition, were captured and have been brought to trial for a capital offence in the province of Canada. Judgement and sentence of death have been pronounced against some, while others have been sentenced to imprisonment in the maximum of government, that severity of civil punishment for misguided persons who have engaged in revolutionary attempts which have disastrously failed, is unsound and unwise. Such representation has been made to the British Government in behalf of the convicted persons, as being sustained by an enlightened and humane judgement, will, it is hoped, induce in their cases an exercise of clemency and a judicious amnesty to all who were engaged in the movement. Counsel have been employed by the government to defend the citizens of the United States, on trial for capital offences in Canada, and a disinterested defence of the prosecutions which were established in the courts of the United States against those who took part in the expedition, as not only political in its nature, but foreign to the United States in its course and objects. The attempt was understood to be made in sympathy with an insurgent party in Ireland, and by striking at a British province on this continent, it was designed to aid in obtaining redress for political grievances which it was assumed the people of Ireland had suffered at the hands of the British Government during a period of several centuries. The persons engaged in it were chiefly natives of that country. Some of them had, while others had not, become citizens of the United States under the general laws of naturalization. Complaints of misgovernment in Ireland continually engage the attention of the British nation, and so great an agitation is now prevailing in Ireland that the British Government has deemed it necessary to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in that country. These circumstances must necessarily modify the opinions which might otherwise have been entertained in regard to an expedition expressly prohibited by our neutrality laws. So long as these laws remain upon our statute books they should be faithfully executed. If they operate harshly, unjustly, or oppressively, Congress alone can apply the remedy by their modification or repeal.

The political and commercial interests of the United States are not unlikely to be affected in some degree by events which are transpiring in the Eastern regions of Europe, and the time seems to have come upon our Government when it ought to have a proper diplomatic representative in Greece.
This Government has claimed for all persons not convicted, or accused, or suspected of crime, an absolute political right of self-extradition, or a choice of a new national allegiance. Most of the European States have declared for this principle, and have claimed a right to hold each of their subjects as have emigrated to or have been naturalized in the United States, and afterwards returned on transient visits to their native countries, to the performance of military service in like manner as resident subjects. Complaints arising from claims in this respect, made by Foreign States, have heretofore been matters of controversy between the United States and some of the European powers, and their action consequent upon the failure to settle this question, increased during the war in Russia, Italy and Austria were engaged. While Great Britain has never acknowledged the right of extradition, she has not particularly insisted upon it. France has been forbearing, and Russia has prepared a compromise, which, although evincing increased liberality, has not been accepted by the United States. Peace is now prevailing everywhere in Europe, and the present seems to be a favorable time for an assertion by Congress of the principles so long maintained by the Executive Department, that naturalization by one State fully exempts the native-born subject of any other State from the performance of military service under any foreign government, so long as he does not voluntarily renounce his rights and benefits.

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have thus submitted to the Representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic

and foreign affairs as the public interest seems to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the order may be successfully and favorably passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry. The interests of the nation can be promoted by a revival of fraternal relations—the complete obliteration of our private differences and the re-inauguration of all the pursuits of peace—directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great evils.
Let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate departments of the Government, so that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of our institutions.
ANDREW JOHNSON.
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1866.

The Way the Money Goes.

I have read, says the Washington correspondent of the Dubuque Herald, your recent editorials concerning Messrs. Harlan and Cooley, of their sudden elevation to the offices of honor and profit which they, as Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, have filled here with so much profit to themselves and their immediate political friends.

It is well known that both the gentlemen in question left Iowa with scarcely enough money to bear their expenses, both being compelled to leave their families behind.
Senator Harlan, when he resided at Iowa City, lived in the most humble style, kept boarders, for whom Mrs. H. did the cooking, whilst the Superintendent of Schools out and spent the money and made this was all honest and proper, and praiseworthy, but let us change a few short years have wrought. He now lives in one of the most costly, elegantly furnished mansions in the Federal City, drives splendid horses before \$1,500 carriages—the horses costing double the sum—whilst the coachmen and footmen dress in more costly liveries than any foreign minister's drivers do.

He has purchased the elegant mansion of Clem Hill, Esq., for which he paid \$20,000 down, and was to pay the other \$20,000 in one and two years.
He soon after went to Mr. Hill and begged him to take the other \$20,000 down to save interest, as he had more money than he knew how to use.

Not content with the elegant furniture of Mr. Hill, he refitted and superbly improved upon it by the purchase of elegant and costly new mirrors, velvet carpets up stairs and down, and most costly silk curtains, rose-wood pianos, harps, etc., etc.

Was there ever a Senator or Secretary at Washington City who was "so suddenly raised from obscure poverty" to magnificent wealth and grandeur before? This all goes to show that some things may be done as well as others, and that there is a cause for suspecting that all is not fair in the awarding of \$90,000 contracts for making Indian treaties, and for the purchase, by clerks, of the rich silver plate which was recently presented to the Secretary on his retirement from the Interior Department. So it is with Mr. Cooley.

NEWSPAPER DEMISE.—We regret to announce the death of sterling Democratic paper, the "Democratic Review." Mr. Nolter, the editor and publisher, has struggled manfully against adverse circumstances, for years, to sustain a Democratic paper. At one time his was the only Democratic paper in Oregon, and having once been suspended by military orders, its existence hung upon so uncertain a tenure that few could be found to invest the price of a subscription in sustaining it. He says that at that time his entire receipts from his business did not pay for the white paper upon which it was printed. But the final cause of the failure of the paper was the extended credit which was given to subscribers who are too mean or too careless to pay their own debts. Mr. Nolter says: "We have lost during the time we have published this paper, in bad accounts, not less than four thousand dollars, and have now standing on our books upwards of six thousand dollars that we believe mostly good. Had we one-half of the latter sum there would be no trouble in continuing the paper." Ignorant and brutal mobs, instigated by ignorant provocations or the representations of unprincipled men, to destroy Democratic papers, are entitled to more respect than professed Democrats who compass the destruction of Democratic papers by robbing them of their just dues.—(Oregon Herald.)

TWO EARS AND A NUBBIN.—Do the farmers of Illinois ever think of the blessings of Radical legislation? Let us suppose one of them gathering his corn, this fall, while the cold November winds are blowing. He comes across a stalk that has upon it two good ears and a nubbin. "A!" says he to himself, that is a fine stalk of corn. Now let us see how much of its rich product belongs to him. He peels off the sheaves, with cold fingers, from one big ear; but that must go to the government bondholders, who pay no tax, "who toil not, neither do they spin." Then he tears away the crispy covering from the other big ear; but that belongs to the Yankee lords of the loom, who lay their greedy fingers upon it through the agency of a protective tariff. The nubbin is now left; and justice, one would suppose, should decree that this, at least, should be the property of the farmer, who has cultivated the field through the hot sun of summer, and now gathers its fruit amid the cold blasts of November. But no, the nubbin must be divided with the Freedmen's Bureau, which has been created for the special benefit of the emancipated nigger, who is soon to be made a voter; and if a voter, he will surely vote to keep up the Bureau; for the Bureau is a nice thing for Sambo. Now is not Radical policy a glorious thing?—(Quincy (Ill.) Herald.)

THEN RUD NOW.—Patriotism in 1864—no power on earth can or shall dissolve the Union.
Patriotism in 1866—The Union is dissolved, and all who deny it are copperheads and traitors.
Treason in 1864—To speak disrespectfully of the President and his policy.
Treason in 1866—To speak respectfully of the President and his policy.
Covetousness, like a candle ill made, smothers the splendor of a happy fortune in its own grease.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

M. H. ABBOTT, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1866.

Peoples Transportation Company

The last Corvallis Gazette, and a late number of the Oregon City Enterprise, are both out against us and in defence of the P. Trans. Company. We expected this, and hence we are not taken by surprise nor in anywise disappointed. We expected that Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart would bark and snap at our heels. Under the circumstances it is fair to presume that both these editors have been bought up by the Company. We apprehend it did not take much of the money they are daily hauling in, by the scow-shovel full, to set these two worthies after us in full chorus. What the Gazette has to say we copy in full because it is by far the better defence of the two. When we state that the editor of the Enterprise was, last spring and summer, very hostile to the old line of steamships, on the ground that they were monopolies; and when we further state that, on one occasion, he was so offensively personal that one of the captains knocked him down on the wharves of Portland, the public will agree with us that something must have crossed his palm. Else why change about so suddenly and defend a monopoly on the Willamette? All the Enterprise editor did, when his apple-cart was capsize, as above set forth, was to pick himself up, adjust his slightly dilapidated beard, heroically seize his cane, and—walk off! leaving the belligerent captain aforesaid alone in his glory. But enough of this. Here is what the Gazette has to say:—

"The editor of the State Rights Democrat, in his last issue, poured his 'vials of wrath' upon the Peoples Transportation Company. He also covered that the scale of prices for freight and passage on the Willamette is much higher than on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. He also intimates that the boats do not furnish as good 'meals' for fifty cents as he did while in the hotel business in Albany. He complained of the waiters, coffee, porters, loafers, wash-room, towels, etc., etc., everything seemed to go wrong with the aforesaid editor, and to such a fearful extent that he imagined the boat was a 'hot bed' of evil. We are not apologetic for monopolies, far from it. We should like to see a line of the steamships running on the upper Willamette and prices of freight and passage reduced. But at the same time, we do not think there is good ground, at the present, for crying out against the P. T. Co. They have not a single dollar of money in boats, warehouses and improvements of the upper river, to say nothing of their gigantic investments at the falls. We hope they find made money of the public! They have not hoarded it up. It has been placed in circulation, and every dollar spent in improving and facilitating transit at the falls, is a direct and positive advantage to this upper country. Farmers can now ship their produce to Portland or to San Francisco in good stages. Instead of being carted for four-fourths of a mile over a rough road, as formerly, it now only has to pass through the warehouse from the boats along the river. We hope they find this outlay of capital, it is right and proper that the Company should have remuneration. The same 'hue and cry' is frequently raised against the P. T. Co., without which the waters of East Oregon and Idaho would scarcely be known. The same objections might be urged against the Oregon and California Stage Company, for example, and, in fact, against every improvement on the primitive mode of communication or conveyance. At the time the boats had not commenced making their regular trips. It is different now. Whatever may be said against the P. T. Co., the upper country would move very slow without it. And when we wish to visit Portland or Salem, we are content to patronize the boats, and give the 'delightful mad wagons of the stage company' a wide berth. We hope Mr. Abbott will be in a happier mood the next time he has occasion to visit the metropolis, and perhaps he will see things in a different light."

The Gazette editor says he is no apologist for monopolies. Why, then, write a long and labored article in defence of one of the most crushing and grinding monopolies on this coast? If our Corvallis friends must fib occasionally, we advise him not to cause his fibs to stand out in bold relief on the very face of the article containing them. The one under consideration is so plain and palpable that the "wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot avoid seeing it. The editor avers that he would "like to see a line of opposition steamers running on the upper Willamette, and prices of freight and passage reduced." Yet he thinks it isn't right to say aught against the P. Transportation Company. He frankly admits that they "have made money of the public;" but he claims that it has been put in circulation;—that large sums of money have been expended in boats, ware-houses and improvements of the upper river, and in "gigantic improvements at the falls."

What would be thought of a robber who should plead, in extenuation of his robberies and blood-shed, and as a reason why he should not be punished at all, that he had expended his ill-gotten pelf in "gigantic improvements" in this country? Would any intelligent and honest jury clear him on such grounds? Would his crimes be any the less aggravated and heinous? Certainly not. Yet his plea would be quite as weighty, and as much entitled to respectful and serious consideration as is the one urged in behalf of the plucking of the public by the Peoples Transportation Company.

The editor of the Gazette says that it is right and proper that the Company be remunerated for their outlay of capital.—To this we agree. But this is not the question in issue; and the Gazette will permit us to say he has completely evaded it. No one objects to improvements being made up and down the Willamette river. Everybody likes to see warehouses erected, and "gigantic improvements at the falls," and no one denies that who ever makes them should be properly reimbursed. What we do object to is that the P. T. Company should charge two to three prices for freight and passage. We are told that they now charge eight dollars per ton for down-river, and twelve dollars for up-river freight—making an average of about ten dollars per ton.—

THE WRONG LADY.—A Boston Gentleman, whose lady is suffering from cold, got up at midnight and went below to get a mustard poultice. In his agitation he mistook the room on his return, and went into one where there was a light burning as dimly as that he left—a room altogether similar, and apparently his wife in bed fast asleep. He applied the mustard poultice to her chest, and sat quietly awaiting at the bedside till he began to draw. It did draw: but it drew an infuriated scream from the young lady who had been the subject of his unconscious solicitude. At the sound of the unaccustomed voice, the nature of the accident which had befallen him and his patient was at once visible, and he rushed headlong from the arms mustered woman into the arms of his own. Both parties told their story the next day, and had to retire amid the laughter of all the occupants.

There are Radical authorities—high authorities—that are frank and honest enough to admit the true aim of their party. The New York "Independent" says: "No leading Republican in Congress means to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. These States are to be admitted on no conditions short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens without distinction of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the rebel States can come back on this basis, they shall not come back at all!"

Last year freight was delivered at the Albany wharf, from Portland, for four dollars per ton by Capt. Ankney; and we are told he stated he made money, while running as opposition.

We have talked with several Albany merchants on this question of freights.—They all agree that Linn county alone annually pays to the Peoples Transportation Company, for freight, at least One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Some put it as high as \$150,000. Now, if it be true that freight from Portland here pays well at \$4 per ton, it is self-evident that the people of Linn county pay from seventy-five to One Hundred Thousand Dollars more, annually, for freight, than they should pay, or than they would pay if there were any opposition. In other words, the Peoples Transportation Company have taken one-half or two-thirds more blood from the people of Linn county than they should have done. We do not doubt that the time will come, and that before long, when freight will be delivered here for \$2.50 and \$3.00 per ton, and money will be made even at these figures.

It is not at all wonderful that the P. T. Company can build boats, and warehouses, and can make "gigantic improvements at the falls," and buy up the land on both sides thereof. Any company that gouge the public as they do can do likewise. Nor is it any wonder that men who, a few years ago, were as poor as diluted skim-milk, are now among millionaires.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Journal of Commerce, alluding to the Radical cry that the Democratic party is dead, says: "It has existed through the last six years, and has polled just about one-half of the entire vote of the country. It has been welded together more firmly and compactly than ever before in all its history. If any one doubts this, let him study the facts and look at the remarkable spectacle presented from year to year by this party, marching steadily to the polls in solid phalanx, met by every sort of opposition, under a tempest of obloquy, threatened with the direst punishments, but unflinching for all that, earning fairly its old name, 'unterrified,' and voting steadily the half of all the votes in the country within a small fraction.—This is a fact to be taken into account in these days."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST OLD FELLOW IN THE WORLD.—There has just died at Preston a man named George Ward, who was the oldest Old Fellow in the world. He was born in 1789, and for sixty years worked for the principal manufacturing firm of Preston. Between fifty and sixty years ago he became a member of a small local friendly society, and subsequently, on the organization of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), he joined that body, and remained a most faithful member of the Duke of York Lodge (Preston District) up to the time of his death. The period of his initiation was September 25th, 1815. He was the first provincial Grand Master of the Preston District, and was one of those who signed the first "dispensation" that came to America.

"SPOT HIM!"—In September, 1864, says the Dayton Journal, Andrew Johnson made a campaign speech in Nashville, in which he said: "Whenever you find a man anywhere prating about the Constitution of the United States, 'spot him'—he's a traitor!" There is a "humble individual" wandering about the country just now, declaring that he "has held all the offices from Alderman to President," and who is inviting the people to "spot him!"

The foregoing, says the Dayton Empire, is a deliberate fabrication. Andrew Johnson never said anything of the kind. It was Benjamin F. Wade who made the remark in substance. It was not made in September, 1864, nor at any time in 1864; but in the U. S. Senate, in April, 1862. The attempt to father the ravings of old Wade on Johnson is a little too strong.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—In the House Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced his bill to regulate removals from office, which was made the special order for Friday, Dec. 7.

Lawrence, of Ohio, yesterday offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of providing a mode of proceeding in cases of impeachment.

Wentworth, of Illinois, offered the following resolution in response to that portion of the President's message that relates to those communities which claimed to be the Confederate States of America: Resolved, that this House finds the many acts of disloyalty which have transpired in these communities since its last adjournment, as well as in the recent elections in the loyal States, additional reasons for insisting on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment before it will consider the propriety of giving them Congressional representation.

Aucuna, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the resolution on the table, lost—ayes 32, noes 119. The resolution was then adopted without a division.

On motion of Orth, of Indiana, the President was requested to communicate any correspondence or information relating to the attempt of Santa Anna and Ogea to organize an armed expedition within the United States, for the purpose of overthrowing the national government of the Republic of Mexico.

Brownell, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution: Resolved, that the committee on Territories be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill providing Territorial governments for several districts of country within the jurisdiction of the United States, formerly occupied by the once existing States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, and giving to all adult male inhabitants, born within the limits of the United States, or duly naturalized, and who did not participate in the late rebellion, full and equal political rights in such Territorial governments.—Adopted, ayes 107, noes 37.

Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution for the re-appointment of the Joint Committee of Reconstruction, and that the documents and resolutions that were referred to in anew.—Adopted.

In the House, Washburne, of Illinois, from the "Committee on Rules," reported a new rule for the appointment, at the commencement of each session, of a standing committee of nine members on freedmen's affairs.—Agreed to.

A bill reported last session from the Banking Committee, to amend the national currency act, came up. Hooper, of Massachusetts, argued against its recommendation, arguing that the committee had given the matter full consideration for six months of last session, and that the House was as competent to consider it as the committee was. After some discussion Hooper withdrew his motion, and the bill passed on the third Tuesday of December.

Winans, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill on the same subject, making provision for a separate bureau for controller of currency. It was made a special order for Thursday next.

Winans, of Pennsylvania, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back adversely the House Bill to create the Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the bill to authorize the employment of additional counsel on cases of claims pending against the Government.

House resolution to repeal that portion of act of July 17th, 1862, which limits forfeiture of real estate for the crime of treason to the lifetime of the owner was laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The steamer Rising Star brings news from Aspinwall and Valparaiso. The allied squadrons are expected to sail November 15th, with sealed orders. It is believed Mansanillo is the destination, and that the design is to interrupt the Spanish vessels. The session of Congress terminated in the defeat of the opposition.

The Chilians were trying to purchase iron-clads.

Provisions quiet.
An anticipated revolution was quelled. The steamer Pahatan had arrived at Panama, November 27th, to await Admiral Dahlgren.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The steamship Celestial Empire, built for the San Francisco and China line, was launched at Webb's ship yard yesterday, and will be ready for service March 1st, 1867. She is 376 feet long, and of 4000 tons burden.

Her suits for the regular army are being sent to Texas, California and the Western frontier.

FEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Henrietta Vest and the Fleeting yacht, for the ocean race, have taken out Custom-house clearances for England, and will start Sunday morning the 11th, for the Isle of Wight, between Prunella Leonard Ossgood, and the stakes, \$9,000, have been deposited with Leonard W. Jerome.

The United States Circuit Court, Smalley presiding, gave a verdict of \$10,000 against Ben. Holliday, for the loss of a money package, near Julesburg, two years ago, when the Indians destroyed the Overland coach; but the Court ruled otherwise.

fair of both Senate and House entire, but only a portion has been published. It appears, however, from Bigelow's dispatches, that he was informed by the Marquis de Monnier, on the 11th of October, that his Majesty desired to withdraw the troops from Mexico as practicable, without reference to the period fixed if shorter time would suffice; and on the same day Bigelow was informed by Perrier, of the Mexican line of Steamships, that the contract had been finally signed to bring the French troops home in March. Bigelow adds, I have reason to think Perrier was instructed to make his communication to me. Minister Campbell's instructions were written October 20th and he sailed November 9th. His instructions are lengthy; he is informed that our Government puts faith in the French promise for the withdrawal of the troops, and he, Campbell, will find a portion of the French army already gone, thus producing a crisis. At this time it was expected that Gen. Grant would accompany Campbell, but as that proved to be inconvenient, Sherman was substituted October 30.

JOHN H. SURRAT.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10th.—The correspondence in the case of Surrat, is voluminous. The prisoner was treed from Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool, and Rome to Alexandria, Surrat states that the plan was to abduct Lincoln, and that he, Surrat, was to be the assassin. He was heard of from Canada, but at St. Albans he heard of the assassination. While at Rome, Surrat acknowledged participating in the crime, and declared Davis was privy to it. The informant in the case was formerly a schoolmaster in Maryland. He desired that his name should not be made known so as to endanger his life.

CHRISTLY COUNSEL.—The New York Independent professes to be a religious paper. Here is a bit of pious advice it lately gave:

Now is the time to shape the illustrious issue. These crisp, fresh, breezy, autumnal days make work a pleasure and politics a pastime. Vacation ends, the campaign begins. Every minister who has a loyal heart in his breast ought to be the first voice in his parish to speak for the Fall elections. Every Republican lawyer ought straightway to make an unanswerable brief for at least one good argument with the people before the day of decision. Every public spirited citizen will now have sixty or ninety days wherein he may grandly serve his country by adding his voice to the thunder roll of rebuke that is to rattle the window-panes of the White House. Circulate tracts, documents, newspaper and speeches; wherever you read a good word, fifty spoken, cut it out and give it to some hesitating friend.

UNMANNERLY.—Mrs. Jelliflow, who is from the rural districts, went to see Ristori, and thought the ladies and gentlemen that composed the audience very unmannerly, "for," said she, "they set up and read dime novels the whole evening."

A USEFUL SKIRT.—The Captain's wife of the schooner Teider, which foundered at sea recently, saved herself and the crew by whipping off her balmoral skirt and flapping it to attract the attention of a passing vessel.

AGED.—Mrs. Martha Carson died, recently, in Rice county, Georgia, aged 123 years, 6 months and three days. She had cut three sets of teeth, the last being small and like a squirrel's.

WONDER!!!

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.....\$17 00

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION and order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon and County of Linn, and to me directed, in favor of Thomas Monstier and against Berry Evans and Franklin Presley, administrators of the estate of Sidney Smith, deceased, for the sum of eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifteen cents interest, and costs of suit, I have on the 25th day of November, 1866, levied upon, and on

Saturday, the 25th day of December, 1866, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M., and four o'clock P. M., will expose to public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door in said Linn county, the following described real property, to-wit:

All of the Donation Land Claim of Berry Evans, No. 5,222, in Township No. fourteen (14) south of range three (3) west, Willamette Meridian, situated in Linn County, Oregon.

HARVEY SMITH,
Sheriff of Linn County, Oregon.

November 29, 1866.—v2n16w

SETTLEMENT NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to appear and settle up within six weeks from this date, either by note, cash or trade, and save debts. Our accounts must be settled by J. FLEISCHER & CO.
A. Berry Oregon, October 6th 1866 v2n16w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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ARE RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO their extensive Stock, by every Steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian taste, for
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No. 125 J Street, Sacramento, Cal.,
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237 Broadway, New York, and
625 Commercial through to 637 Clay street,
Dec. 1, 1866—v2n16w

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