of the icy North. But it is needless further to particularize. The sympathy Greeley, Phillips and Tilton feel for the negro is the love which the blonde bears for the black; it is a love of race, a sympathy stronger to them than the love they bear to woman. It is founded upon natural law. We love our opposites. It is in the nature of things that we should do so, and where nature has free course, men like those we have indicated, whether anti-slavery or pro-slavery, conservative or radical, democratic or republican, will marry and be given in marriage to the most perfect specimens of the colored race. * * *

Love of the Black for the Blonde.

Nor is it alone true that the blonde love the black. The black also love their opposites. Said Frederick Douglass, a noble specimen of the melaleuketic American, in one of his speeches: "We love the white man, and will remain with him. We like him too well to leave him; but we must possess with him the rights of freemen." Our police courts give painful evidence that the passion of the colored race for the white is so often so uncontrollable as to overcome the terror of the law. It has been so, too, upon the Southern plantations. The only remedy for this is legitimate melaleuketic marriage. As Novalis wisely says: "The way to overcome nature, is to submit to her."

Opposites Love Each Other.

It is true that a few men of dark skin, and eyes, and hair are to be found among the anti-slavery leaders; but it will be remarked by any careful observer that it is not so much the love of the negro that animates these men as hatred of the slaveholder. The case of Owen Lovejoy is one in point. He hates the South because the slaveholders murdered his brother. The bitterness manifesto, by these dark-skinned, dark-haired, dark eyed, saturnine Northern men towards the Southern man is due to the strong antipathy and opposition which always exists between mates of a kindred type; but if the Southern woman was a blonde, golden-haired, blue-eyed, and of sunny complexion, they would love her. The law, therefore, is that we love our opposites. Walker, in his work on intermarriage, says: "In the vital systems the dry seek the humid; the meagre, the plump; the hard, the softer; the rough, the smoother; the warmer, the colder; the dark, the fairer, etc, upon the same principles. * * * * * * *

In the mental system, the irritable seek the calm; the grave, the gay; the impassioned, the modest; the impetuous, the gentle, etc.; or in opposite cases the opposite. In all this it is not what we possess ourselves, it is something capable of exciting, which is sought for, and this conforms to the fundamental difference of the sexes."

Present and Future of the Irish and the Negro.

Notwithstanding the apparent antagonism which exists between the Irish and negroes on this continent, there are the strongest reasons for believing that the first movement towards a melaleuketic union will take place between these two races. Indeed, in very many instances it has already occurred. Wherever there is a poor community of Irish in the North, they naturally herd with the poor negroes, and as the result of the various offices of kindness which only the poor pay to one another, families become intermingled, and connubial relations are formed between the black men and white Irish women. These matrimonial arrangements have generally been pleasant to both parties, and were it not for the unhappy prejudice which exists, such unions would be very much more frequent. The white Irishwoman loves the black man, and in the old country it has been stated that the negro is sure of the handsomest among the poor white females. The very bitterness of feeling which exists on the part of the Irish in the large cities towards the negroes is an evidence that they will be the first to mingle. The disturbances created when brought into contact present the same phenomena as the attempted fusion of kindred electricities—repugnance and flying apart are followed by the closest of all unions. The fusion, whenever it takes place, will be of infinite service to the Irish. They are a more brutal race, and lower in civilization than the negro. The latter is mild, spiritual, fond of melody and song, warm in his attachments, fervid in his passions, but inoffensive and kind, and only apparently brutal when his warmest emotions are brought into play in his love for the white woman. The Irish are coarse-grained, revengeful, unintellectual, with very few of the finer instincts of humanity. Of course we speak of the laboring Irish as they appear in this country. The Milesian is a child of the sun. He was originally of a colored race, and has all the fervid emotional power which belongs to a people born in or near the tropics. His long habitation North, however, and the ignorance in which he has been kept by misgovernment, have sunk the Irishman below the level of the most degraded negro. Take an equal number of negroes and Irish from among the lowest communities of the city of New York, and the former will be found far superior to the latter in cleanliness, education, moral feelings, beauty of form and feature, and natural sense. One of the evidences of degeneracy which has been pointed out in certain of the negro races has been the prognathous skull, the projecting mouth, the flat and open nostril. Yet this is a characteristic as true of certain portions of the people of Ireland as of the Guinea African.—The inhabitants of Sligo and Mayo, portions of Ireland under peculiarly bad government, have developed these precise types of feature. The people have become thin legged, pot-bellied, with mouth projected, head sloped, nostril distended; in short they exhibit all the characteristics by which we have marked the lowest type of the negro. The blending of the Irish in this country with the negro will be a positive gain to the former. With education and an intermingling with the superior black, the Irish may be fitted up to something like the dignity of their ancestors, the Milesians. * *

How the Anglo-American may become Strong and Comely.

The white people of America are dying for want of flesh and blood. They have bone and sinew, but they are dry and shriveled for lack of the healthful juices of life. The author has often sadly marked the contrast to be observed in social or intellectual gatherings of the negro and the white American. In the latter are seen unmistakably, the indications of physical decay. The cheeks are sunken, the lips are thin and bloodless, the under jaw narrow and retreating, the teeth decayed and painful, the nose sharp and cold, the eyes small and watery, the complexion of a blue and yellow hue, the head and shoulders bent forward, the hair dry and straggling upon the men, the waists of the women thin and pinched, telling of sterility and consumption, the general appearance gaunt and cadaverous from head to foot. You will see bald heads upon young men. You will see eye-glasses and spectacles, false teeth, artificial color in the face, artificial plumpness to the form. The intercourse will be formal, ascetic, unemotional. You will see these characteristics so universal that they become rather the rule than the exception. Where the cheeks on the grown person will be rounded, and tinted with the health blood, ten persons will have them pale and hollow. Turn now to an assemblage of negroes. Every cheek is plump; the teeth are whiter than ivory; there are no bald heads, the eyes are large and bright, the head and shoulders are always up and back, every face wears a smile, every form is stalwart. The white man is going to seed; the black man is adding vigor and freshness to the trunk. The white child is born with full cheeks, but as he approaches manhood they fall away and are lank and thin. Nature did not intend that men's cheeks should be hollow. The dentists' signs in every large city tell fearfully of the sickness and ruin have the small that accompanies this weak and diseased condition of the jaws. Our professional men know more than any the lack of healthful association with their opposites of the other sex. They become thin, and gaunt, and old, when they should be strong and vigorous. They are told they need exercise; they take long walks in the morning air, and come back more cold and shriveled than ever. They need contact with healthy, loving, warm-blooded natures to fill up the lean interstices of their anatomy.

The Miscegenetic Ideal of Beauty in Woman.

In what does beauty consist? In richness and brightness of color, and in gracefulness of curve and outline. What does the Anglo-Saxon, who assumes that his race monopolizes the beauty of the earth, look for in a lovely woman? Her cheeks must be rounded, and have a tint of the sun, her lips must be pouting, her teeth white and regular, her eyes large and bright; her hair must curl about her head, or descend in crinkling waves; she must be merry, gay, full of poetry and sentiment, fond of song, childlike and artless. But all these characteristics belong, in a somewhat exaggerated degree, to the negro girl. What color is beautiful in the human face? Is it the blank white? In paintings, the artist has never portrayed so perfect a woman to the fancy, as when choosing his subject from some other than the Caucasian race, he has been able to introduce the marvelous charm of the combinations of colors in her face. Not alone to the white face, even when tinted with mantling blood, is the fascination of female loveliness imputed.—The author may state—and the same experience can be witnessed to by thousands—that the most beautiful girl in form, feature, and every attribute of feminine loveliness he ever saw, was a mulatto. By crossing and improvement of different varieties, the strawberry, or other garden fruit, is brought nearest to perfection, in sweetness, size, and fruitfulness.—This was a ripe and complete woman, possessing the best elements of two sources of parentage. Her complexion was warm and dark, and golden with the heat of tropical suns, lips full and luscious, cheeks perfectly moulded, and tinged with deep crimson, hair curling and—

"Whose glossy black
To shame might bring
The plumage of the raven's wing."

Theme of the Superiority of Slaveholders.

The truth may as well be understood, that the superiority of the slaveholding classes of the South arises from their intimate communication, from birth to death, with the colored race. Like Anteus, scent to his mother earth, they have risen reinvigorated. The unnatural separation of races which exists at the North, and the prejudice which keeps the poor whites of the South from the slave, have prevented a large portion of the American people from profiting by the presence of the negro in our midst. When this war opened, one of the leading English Reviews the (*Edinburg*) had an article proving that the governing class at the South were superior men physically to those of the North; and it is true. The comments of the Northern press respecting the inferiority of the Southerners were true of the poor whites—of the sand hillers and corn crackers, so well described in Mrs. Stowe's novels. But these people are kept apart, by their unwholesome prejudices, from the negro. Because they cannot mingle with him in the capacity of slaveholder, they shut themselves up in their unnatural pride, and shun the race that, even in its enslaved condition, is their superior. Their exclusiveness has been punished by their own physical inferiority. But it is otherwise with the so-called aristocratic classes of the South. The most intimate association exists. But the instinct here becomes a passion, and is often shameful and criminal.

On this point we might quote many *pro* and *anti*-slavery authorities, but the extracts would scarcely be fit for general reading. It is a notorious fact, however, that for three generations back, the wealthy, educated, governing class of the South have mingled their blood with the enslaved race. These illicit unions, though sanctioned neither by law nor conscience, and which, therefore, are degrading morally, have helped to strengthen the vitality and add to the mental force of the Southerner. The emotional power, fervid oratory and intensity which distinguishes all thoroughbred slaveholders, is due to their intimate association with the most charming slave girls. The local history of New Orleans, since its occupation by the Union army, proves what has often been suspected, that unions between the slaveholders and their slaves have often had, in the eyes of the parties themselves, all the sanctities of marriage. These facts give us an inkling of some of the sources of Southern power. The vigor to be derived from the contact with another race has never before been explained, because never suspected.

Heart-Histories of the White Daughters of the South.

Nor are the Southern women indifferent to the strange magnetism of association with a tropical race. Far otherwise. The mothers and daughters of the aristocratic slaveholders are thrilled with a strange delight by daily contact with their dusky male servitors. These relations, though intimate and full of a rare charm to the passionate and impressible daughters of the South, seldom, if ever, pass beyond the bounds of propriety. A platonic love, a union of sympathies, emotions and thoughts, may be the sweetness and grace of a woman's life, and without any formal human tie, may make her thoroughly happy.

And this is the secret of the strange infatuation of the Southern woman with the hideous barbarism of slavery. Freedom, she knows, would separate her forever from the colored man, while slavery retains him by her side. It is idle for the Southern women to deny it; she loves the black man, and the raiment she clothes herself with is to please him. What are the distinguishing characteristics of a Southern woman's attire? Why, bright colors—a tendency to yellow and pale red, and those striking gold ornaments which make such a charming contrast to a dark skin, but are so out of place in the toilet of a blonde. Yes—the Southern beauty, as she parades her bright dresses and inappropriate colors in our Northern cities and watering places, proclaims by every massive ornament in her shining hair, and by every yellow shade in the wavy folds of her dress, "I love the black man."

Nor, in view of the powerful attraction of the two races is this frenzy of love in the white Southern woman for the negro altogether inexplicable. The family is isolated on the plantations. The white young man is away at college, traveling in Europe, or practising at his profession in the large cities, while the white girl, who matures early, is at her home, surrounded by the brightest and most intelligent of the young colored men on the estate. Passionate, full of sensibility, without the cold prudence of her Northern sister, who can wonder at the wild dreams of love which fire the hearts and all the imagination of the impressible Southern maiden. The awkward, rude girl of yesterday, under the influence of the master passion of our common humanity, is changed in a day to the full measure of a glorious womanhood.

It is safe to say that the first heart experience of nearly every Southern maiden—the flowering sweetness and grace of her young life, is associated with a sad dream of some bondman lover. He may have been the waiter, or coachman, or the bright yellow lad who assisted the overseer; but to her he is a hero, blazing with all splendors of imperial manhood. She treasures the looks from those dark eyes which made her pulses bound; every spot of earth where he had awaited her coming is, to her, holy ground.

The first bitter lesson of a woman's life—self-sacrifice—they learn when prejudice and pride of caste compels them to tear the loved image from their hearts. What wondrous romances are yet to be written on this sad but charming theme; what wealth of passional life is lost with all the heart-histories of the South blotted out by a blighting prejudice—a cruel pride of cast and color. The full mystery of sex—the sweet, wild dream of a perfect love, which will embrace all that is fervid and emotional in humanity, can never be generally known until men and women the world over are free to form unions with their opposites in color and race. The rule in love affinities is the same as in electrical affinities—unlike attracts, like repel. * * *

Future Victorious Battle Fields Baptized by the Blood of the Negro.

Napoleon said of his battles, that Providence fought on the side which had the most cannon, but it is manifest, from the history of the campaigns of the present civil war, that Heaven fights on the side of the armies which makes use of the greatest number of negroes. Heaven never smiled upon our cause until the issuance of the Proclamation of Freedom, nor even then until it was determined to arm the negro in defense of his own liberty. It is a remarkable fact—we wish to impress it upon all who consider this subject—that wherever the negro has been used as a soldier in our armies there, and only there, have we been successful. Our great victories in the West are all of them associated with the valor of colored soldiers. Except at Deneison, there is not a battle field of any consequence, from the Alleghanies to the borders of Texas, that has not traces of the blood of the negro soldier.—They fought at Milliken's Bend, pending the attack on Vicksburg; their blood glorified the soil below the ramparts of Port Hudson;—Grant and Banks, who recognized the negro soldier, are always victorious; Rosecrans, who armed the negro but refused to fight with him, was only partially successful; while the Army of the Potomac which would never tolerate a negro soldier in its ranks has invariably been defeated, except in a defensive battle, and upon its own soil.

Practical Miscegenation.

The war is doing good in this, that our soldiers are mingling with the blacks now, as the whites of the South have mingled with them. But the association is more ennobling, because the black is now free, and may become, by industry and self-improvement, the equal of the white intellectually, as he now is physically and morally. The blacks that move with our regiments are beloved by their comrades; they perform the most valuable duties requiring courage and sagacity—with greater success than the white soldiers. There is a darker side to this picture, which should be its brightest. The loves that have sprung up between the freed women and our soldiers have only been hinted at in public, though known by those who have followed our armies into slave regions to be universal and inevitable. The vacuum in the soldier's nature draws into itself the strength and the womanly fullness of the ripe and beautiful dark-skinned girl. The yearning instinct is satisfied at last, despite long-settled prejudices and blasphemous theories.

It is boldly announced now that the lands of rebel whites should be confiscated, and given to loyal negroes, in part payment of the debt of the nation toward them. They will then be peers in the land, able to educate and improve themselves. It is not contended here that the highly cultivated of any class should marry with the degraded. The elegant and refined gentleman would not find a congenial companion in the dirty, ignorant and misformed Irish girl from the emigrant ships; the victim of poverty and despotism. So the influence of slavery must have been, in many instances, to degrade the negro far below his own stand in all the better attributes of man, and thus to render him unfit for marriage with the better classes. But there is an ideal of physical superiority to be found among the negro girls of the South that would give the incitement of warm and vigorous health to the chilly-blooded effeminacy that too often accompanies education and talent. The aristocrat of the South, for a century, has gained strength by the association with his slaves. * * *

Whatever measure of success attends the operations against Charleston will be due to the negroes employed; and if we are not entirely successful it is because Gen. Gillmore's prejudices lead him to keep the best and bravest troops in the trenches, instead of in the field. The author does not claim that the negro is necessarily a better soldier than the white man, though he is quite as good, but does assert that there is a providence in the solution of the question of race on this continent. It can be solved only by showing that the colored man, despised, down trodden, contemned, is yet to be the savior of the nation. It has been so ordained.

* * * There are no insuperable difficulties in the way of this reform. The practice of melaleukation will be first openly adopted in the more thickly populated slave States. It is universal, now, throughout the South and only needs legitimatizing. The irregular alliances of to-day, will become the recognized unions of to-morrow. It has been well said that the slave of yesterday is the soldier of to-day and the citizen of to-morrow. He is to become the social and political equal of the white. * * *

Conclusions.

In the preceding pages the author has endeavored to make plain the following propositions:

1. That as by the teaching of science, religion and democracy, the whole human race is of one family, it follows that there should be no distinction in political or social rights on account of color, race or nativity, in a republic.

2. That the doctrine of human brotherhood should be accepted in its entirety in the United States, and that it implies the right of white and black to intermarry, should they so desire.

3. That the solution of the negro problem will not have been reached in this country, until public opinion sanctions a union of the two races.

4. That, as the negro cannot be driven out of the country, or exterminated, as for a wise purpose he has been placed side by side with the white in the Southern States, there should be no impediment to the absorption of the one race in the other.

5. That whereas, this mingling of races has been going on illegitimately for over a hundred years at the South, without any evil effect, legitimate unions between whites and blacks could not possibly have any worse result than the present system.

6. That the mingling of diverse races is a positive benefit to the progeny, as is proven by the history of all nations, from that of Egypt to the present day.

7. That as the rebellion has been caused not so much by slavery, as the base prejudice resulting from a distinction of color, and that perfect peace cannot be restored to our country until that distinction shall measurably cease, by a general absorption of the black race by the white.

8. That it is the duty of anti-slavery men everywhere to advocate miscegenation, or the mingling of all the races on this continent. It is well to make the negro free, it is better still to make him a soldier, but it is best of all to to share with him our hearts and homes.

9. That whereas, the result of the last Presidential election has given the colored race on this continent its freedom, the next Presidential election should secure to every black man and woman the rest of their social and political rights; and the progressive party must rise to the hight of the great argument, and not flinch from the conclusions to which they are brought by their own principles.

10. That in the millenial future, the most perfect and highest type of manhood will not be white or black, but brown, or colored; and that whoever helps to unite the various races of men, helps to make the human family the sooner realize its great destiny.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of foreclosure, in the case of Henry Hill vs. E. B. Hill, Administrator of the estate of J. M. Hill, deceased, and an execution issued thereon, for want of personal property to satisfy the same I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door, in Dallas, Polk county, Oregon, on Saturday the 25th day of June, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, all the right, title, and interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described premises, to wit: beginning 17.62 chains s. and 23.52 chains n. of the n e corner of section 32, in t 8 s r 4 w, Willamette meridian, thence s 58.38 chains, thence w 40.49 chains, thence n 30.80 chains, thence w 33.64 chains, thence n 27.58 chains, thence e 44.13 chains, to the place of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less. Also all those certain lots of land situate in the town of Independence, Polk county, Oregon, described as follows, to wit: lots 1 and 2, in block No. 15, 60 by 120 feet, each. Also lots No. 1 and 2, in block No. 69 nine, as the same are laid down and numbered on the town plot of said town of Independence, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs. I. M. BUTLER,
4w12 Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Polk, and to me directed, entitled State of Oregon vs. William P. Murphy et al; for want of personal property to satisfy the same I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door, in Dallas, in said county, on Saturday the 25th day of June, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, all the right, title, and interest of said defendant, in and to the following described premises, to wit: all those certain lots of land, situate in the town of Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, known and designated on the town plot of said town as lots No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, in block No. 6, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy said execution, costs and accruing costs. I. M. BUTLER,
4w12 Sheriff.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

Conclusive Proof of the Efficacy of
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Protective Medication.

GREAT TRUTHS IN SMALL COMPASS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful vegetable balm
To cheer the spirits, and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

By chemic art expressed with patient care,
Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye,
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes, with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain,
These organs should not, for one day, remain;
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The BITTERS tone and regulate as well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains strength, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTION.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not repair;
The genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malicious fog,
Brings on of ills a fearful catalogue,
But intermittents, whatsoe'er their kind,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS scatters to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise;
Tone with the BITTERS, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain,
But this Elixir sets the system right,
And "Good Digestion waits on appetite."

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victim low,
And unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then with the Bitters weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, ETC.

Roam through the world, through every climate range,
Here is the antidote against every change,
Water impure it tempers, and insures
Men in all hardships to all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more, defy old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison 's free;
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb,
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight,
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the ban,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shake the nerves and paralyse the sense,
When these rare BITTERS soothe both mind and frame,
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS, this grand fact is clear,
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere.
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE and VIGOR follow in their train!

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Imposters imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes,
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.
THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.—This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstance by the gallon or the barrel. Imposters and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy near the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
For sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers throughout the World,
And by HODGE & CALEF,
Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Oregon,
To whom all orders should be addressed 682f

Summons.

G. Mehl vs. Christian Scheurman and Fred. Votteller.

In the County Court of Douglas County, for the State of Oregon, July Term, A. D., 1864.

TO CHRISTIAN SCHEURMAN and FREDERICK VOITELLER, defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to appear in said Court on the first day of the term thereof, to be held at the court-house in the town of Roseburg, in the county of Douglas aforesaid, on the first Monday of July, A. D., 1864, to-wit: The 4th day of July aforesaid, and answer the complaint of Gotlieib Mehl, filed against you in said court, or the same will be taken for confessed, and the plaintiff aforesaid will take judgment against you for the want of an answer for the sum of five hundred dollars together with costs and disbursements of this suit to be taxed. S. F. CHADWICK,
By order of the Court, Att'y for Plff.
L. L. WILLIAMS, County Clerk.
Roseburg, April 13, 1864. 6w10

MRS. P. M. WILLARD & CO.

WOULD announce to the Ladies of Salem and vicinity that they have taken rooms in KENYON'S building, one door west of the Mansion House, where they intend to carry on

Millinery and Dress Making.

Their stock, recently selected in San Francisco, consists, in part, of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c.

From long experience in business, both in Boston and San Francisco, Mrs. W. feels assured that she can give satisfaction to all, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Salem, March 19, 1864. 3m3

To the Citizens of Salem.
Lumber, Laths, Pickets.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Salem that he has re-purchased the CLIPPER SAW MILL and PLANING MACHINE situated on the Oregon City road, 2½ miles north of Salem, where he will be happy to furnish his old customers with the best quality of Yellow, White, or Red Fir Lumber, Laths, or Pickets, on short notice and reasonable terms.

FOUR YOKE OF GOOD WORK CATTLE wanted immediately.
E. D. TOWL.
January 18th, 1864. 46tf

H. SMITH. GEO. M. CHANCE
Smith & Chance,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTISTS,

COMMERCIAL street, Salem, have removed their office from State street to Griswold's brick, and are now inserting artificial teeth in any and all of the late improved styles, including Vulcanite, Coralite, Amber base, &c., as well as gold, using no clasps whatever, those destroyers of the natural teeth being utterly discarded in their practice.

Particular attention given to diseases of the gums and jaws; also, to the regulation of children's teeth. Teeth inserted from one tooth to a full set.

☞ All operations warranted. 1y45

"CONSTITUTION WATER."
THE ONLY REMEDY
For Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
Gravel, Dropsical Swellings,
GENITAL DEBILITY, Etc.

THE ASTONISHING SUCCESS WHICH has attended this INVALUABLE Medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions in the debilitated and shattered system. In fact, it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also

DIABETES,
IMPOTENCY,
LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY,
PHYSICAL PROSTRATION,
INDIGESTION,
SEMINAL WEAKNESS
GLEET, FLUOR ALBUS,

And in every disease any way connected with the disorders or decay of the PROCREATIVE FUNCTIONS. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness, should take the

CONSTITUTION WATER.

Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once refraced, revived, and built up.—Well may this celebrated medicine be called the

MEDICAL WONDER

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active; and he goes forth renegenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches CONSTITUTION itself, and restores it to its normal condition.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges After Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT in these cases, and you will ever give your praise to

CONSTITUTION WATER!

Males or Females,

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back, and through your hips? CONSTITUTION WATER will relieve you like magic.

Dr. W. H. GREGG, Proprietor.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, New York.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
401 and 403 Battery Street,
Corner Clay, San Francisco, and
HODGE & CALEF,
SMITH & DAVIS,
W. WEATHERFORD,
9tf Portland.

OUR TIME HAS COME.

ALL persons indebted to us in any way will please consider themselves invited to come forward and settle up.

If it is impossible for you to pay, *come and say so*, and let us know when you can.

Should this general invitation not be be heeded, it will be necessary for us to issue more *special* and more *urgent* appeals, at the expense of the invited.

Expecting to change our business, we intend selling goods in future for the READY-PAY. No more accounts made, except *very short ones*, and by *SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT* with PAYING CUSTOMERS. J. R. & I. R. MOORES.
Salem, Oregon, Sept. 30th. 27tf

J. R. WOOD & CO.

ARE manufacturing for the wholesale trade, a superior article of TURPENTINE, JAPAN OIL, and EXCELSIOR STAIN.

The turpentine cannot be beaten in any market in quality and cheapness.

The Japan Oil is far superior and cheaper than any other oil for brick, boat, house and fence painting.

The stain is a perfect imitation of Rosewood and Mahogany. Price $1.50 per gallon.

87 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
Sept. 30, 1863. 663tf

HARDWARE—Such as Iron, Rivets, Bolts, Washers, Nuts, Springs, Nails, Spikes, &c. &c., for sale by
7tf SMITH & CARTWRIGHT.

The Fast-trotting Black Hawk Stallion
EMIGRANT

WILL make a season in Yamhill county, serving a limited number of mares at $50 in coin; the season commencing on the 1st of April and ending July 1st, standing alternately at the stables of H. C. Hill, Lafayette, D. J. Yeargain, McMinnville, and J. D. Walling, Amity.

Emigrant is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, seven years old this Spring, stands 15½ hands high, and weighs 1,112 pounds, possessing great bone, power, and action, and is a model of symmetry. He is acknowledged by all judges to be the best stallion in the State, and can trot faster than any other stallion in Oregon. His performances at the last State Fair are too well known to require any comments.

Emigrant was sired by Billy McCracken, he by McCracken's Black Hawk, of Vermont. His dam was Daniel Vincent's Messenger, she by Conkwright's Messenger, of New York.

Mares from a distance will find good pasturage at $1 per week. All care taken to prevent accidents, but not responsible for any. For further information apply to A. D. TUFTS, Keeper, or
BILLS & CO., Ag'ts, Portland.
Lafayette, Oregon, 1864. 3m7

The Thoroughbred Jack,
COMPROMISE, JR.

WILL stand the ensuing season, commencing April 1st and ending in July, 1864, at the farm of the subscriber, 5 miles from Dallas, on the Salem road, at $15 the season, $25 to insure. Compromise, Jr., is 14½ hands high, a dark brown color.

SAMUEL GOFF.
Polk county, March 15, 1864. 2m7

PEDIGREE—Compromise, Jr., was foaled near Lexington, Ky., September 24th, 1850. Sired by Hon. Henry Clay's old imported Compromise. His dam by Blackstampson, grand dam by imported Ulysses.

R. P. TODHUNTER.
Lexington, Ky., April 25, 1863.

Farmers and Shippers, Attention
SALEM WAREHOUSE.

THE undersigned, having completed their NEW WAREHOUSE, are now prepared to receive *all kinds of freight*, on storage or for shipment. Our facilities, for storing grain, fruit, &c., are unexcelled on the river. Warehouse is situated *ABOVE HIGH WATER MARK*, on the bank of the river. Farmers, haul your grain and fruit while the roads are good and place them with free access to market at any time.

ALEXANDER & MORGAN.
Salem, Oct. 5, 1863. 1y35

Why do you use an Inferior Article

WHEN you can buy at the same price? The celebrated

"Downer Kerosene Oil"

The best made—pure, white and non-explosive, burning with a brilliant, steady flame, and combining all the advantages of this incomparable and cheapest illuminator, without the attendant risk and danger of explosions in using a poor article. At

MOORES.
Salem, Jan. 19th, 1863. 46tf

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,
(Formerly 42 Chatham street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,
or Lundyfoot.

☞ Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago,
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish,
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canastar,
Nos. 1 & 2	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish.

mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. may15—1y643

No Credit!!

CHARMAN, WARNER & CO., from and after this date, propose to do STRICTLY A CASH BUSINESS, believing it will be beneficial to their friends and customers generally. It will enable them to sell goods at a

LOWER PRICE,

and to effectually compete with Portland, *Their determination is to sell goods as cheap as any house in Oregon.*

Although they have extra freight from Portland, yet their expenses are much lighter in Oregon City, and by their manner of doing business they can more than balance the charge for freight between the two places, and thus be enabled to sell goods *Cheaper than any other House in the State.*

Oregon City, March 7, 1864. 8m35

DR. D. JAYNE'S
EXPECTORANT
And Sanative Pills,

HAVE BEEN BEFORE THE PUBLIC SO LONG and found such general favor in every region of country where they have been sold, (and there is no place on the civilized globe where they have not been sold) that it would seem almost superfluous at this time to direct attention to them through the medium of the press. Yet it is due to suffering humanity, and especially to that numerous class who, in the changeable climate of the Pacific coast, suffer from

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat,

inducing and ending in CONSUMPTION, many of whom may not have used this remedy, that they should be allowed to read some of the cases where its influence has been useful in remedying complaints from which they are suffering.

THE EXPECTORANT
Operates IMMEDIATELY upon the Disease,

Surely and Speedily Eradicating, while the SANATIVE PILLS, by preserving regularity in the bowels and giving a healthy tone to the other internal organs aid and assist the perfect operation of the former.

Attention is asked to the following certificates, selected at random from the mass in possession of the proprietors:

COLUMBUS, Miss., Jan. 24, 1857.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: Gen. Wm. P. Orton, one of my neighbors, was cured of Bronchitis by the use of your *Expectorant* and *Alterative*, after having lain forty days at the point of death, and three eminent physicians having exhausted their skill upon him. Several cases of Dropsy and Cancer have been cured in my neighborhood. My little daughter was taken last November with an enlargement on the neck, which grew very fast. I immediately commenced giving her your Alterative, and she is now nearly well.

THOMAS L. TUNNELL.

From the Rev. Nelson Cook, late of Brooklyn, Min.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: A young man living in my house was taken with a violent cold, which settled on his lungs, causing a hoarse, hollow cough, attended with much fever. This continued for more than two weeks, when all thought death to be inevitable. At this point I commenced giving your Expectorant and Sanative Pills, according to directions. In the course of two or three days, he began to expectorate freely and in about two weeks he was about and was soon well.

A homœopathic physician and family spent a night in my house. The daughter was taken with a violent croup, which threatened speedy death. The father having no medicine, concluded to give the Expectorant which soon afforded relief.

From the Rev. N. M. Jones, Rect. of Prot. Epis. C'ch, Saint Bartholomew, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1856.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: In all cases resembling Consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant, having in so many instances witnessed its beneficial effects in the two last cases which came under my observation. The administration of the Expectorant has, I am happy to say, been attended by the most decided improvement of the patients.

For a greater number and variety of certificates, and fuller information regarding these and other of Dr. D. Jayne and Sons' Preparations, reference is given to their ANNUAL ALMANAC, which may be had from any druggist or dealer in medicines.

SMITH & DAVIS,
1y644 Portland, Oregon, Agents for the State.

PORTLAND FOUNDRY
....AND....
MACHINE SHOP.
First Street, Between Yamhill and Morrison.

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