The Oregon Statesman.

THE NEW "ARISTOCRACY."

Ever since our Democratic friends blundered at Chicago by declaring that the "war was a failure," and were so handsomely whipped on that platform, they have been casting around for a new record. We do not pretend to follow their various shifting changes of policy, but only to notice the last. Wherever a Democratic Convention meets we are sure to have a speech about the Bond Aristocrats, and a demand that Government securities shall submit to the tax imposed upon State and local corporations. The poor people are told that the National Loan is an exclusive privilege conferred by the Government upon its supporters, and that the possessors of bonds is an aristocrat—an enemy of the people, free from the taxation that oppresses the poor man, and allowed to grow rich and fat while the lowly starve. There is no knowing the mischief these clamors may create. A similar clamor about the Conscription caused the riot in New York, although three months had not passed before those who shouted "Yea, Yea," were just as loudly shouting "Nay, Nay."

There are three points to be observed in reply to all this:

I. Congress has no more right under the Constitution to allow States to tax National securities than it has to allow them to tax its gold and silver coin, or legal tenders, or Government ships and cannon. The Government has the right to levy, war, and raise money without consulting local Legislatures. To deny them this right would be to make the Legislature of any State or the corporation of any city superior to the National Legislature.

II. Even if this constitutional restriction did not exist, we were so placed when we raised these loans that money could only be had by extra inducements. So we offered a large interest, and made much of this provision that the bonds bore no tax, other than the regular income tax paid by internal revenue. We were very glad to get it on these terms. The Copperheads never proposed to offer us better.

III. The Government Loan is not in the hands of a few. It is the people's loan—Murphy, and Fritz, and Jacques all putting their little earnings into it more readily than the wealthiest Copperheads in the land. We may call the bondholders an aristocracy, but it is that of the people.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW THE UNION PRISONERS WERE TREATED.—The Illinois *State Journal* gives a statement as follows, made by a prisoner who had been confined at Andersonville:

"My name is Chesly R. Williams, late private in company K, 120th Illinois infantry volunteers. I was taken prisoner on the 12th of June, 1864, at Gunntown, Georgia, and confined in prison on the 25th day of June. While I was in prison many of the guards told me that they had orders from Capt. Wertz to shoot any prisoner who might go up to the 'dead line,' and that for every Yankee thus shot they would receive a furlough for thirty days. I have seen as many as five shot in one day. They were generally getting water from the small stream which ran through the stockade, and would reach too far under the dead line, to get clear water, and were shot. I remember of seeing a man who had crossed the dead line shot down, and one of his friends seeing him, tried to pull him back after he was shot, and he was shot also."

THE CANADIAN EXODUS.—The Montreal *Herald* says that Canada is being depopulated. The Catholic Bishop of Toronto lately stated that the great loss of people which his diocese had experienced, prevented him from rebuilding St. Patrick's Church at present. He said: "The young men are leaving the country in every direction." His clergy, at the last report had given him a census of their parishes. At the last Government census in 1861, the Catholics of Toronto diocese numbered 42,000 souls. By that given on the occasion referred to, it was found to contain only 30,000. In Toronto city alone, Catholics have gone away to the States to obtain employment to the number of 3,000. We have therefore, but 8,000 left. In Lower Canada it was much the same. The people were leaving it in tens of thousands. Similar statements in reference to Lower Canada have appeared in all the French Canadian papers.

☞The Evansville *Journal* says a host of colored people on the old Kentucky shore, opposite Newberg, agreed among themselves that they would cease to labor for the conservatives if they did not vote the square-out Union ticket. The morning after the election, accordingly, the conservatives, who boasted of having voted the "unscratched," found themselves without a single Son of Ham to look after their growing crop of corn, potatoes and tobacco. The negroes acted upon the principle of "no freedom, no work." That's what's the matter in Kentucky.

PROBATE NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Nimrod Ford, late of Marion county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me, at my residence in said county, within the time allowed by law.

JOHN FORD, Administrator.

Salem, Oct. 23, 1865. 35—4w

SANTIAM GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that, at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held at their office in Salem, on the 18th day of October, 1865, an assessment of Two Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable within thirty days from this date, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. MALLORY, Secretary.

Salem, October 18, 1865. 35—4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Nathen S. Hunt, late of Marion county, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to me at my residence in said county, within the time allowed by law.

JAMES HUNT, Adm'r.

Salem, Oct. 17, 1865. 34w4pd

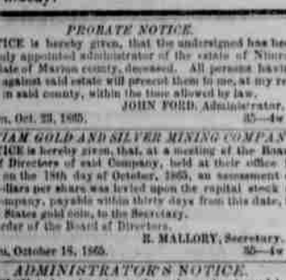
SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of three executions from the circuit court of the State of Oregon, for Marion county, and to me directed by the clerk of said court, one in favor of Jno. B. P. Pierce, one in favor of Bonn Bros. & Co., and one in favor of Elliott, Well & Co., and all against Green C. Davidson, I have levied upon, for the want of personal property, and will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for gold coin in hand, at the court house door, in Salem, Marion county, Oregon, on Saturday, the 25th day of November, 1865, between the hours of 1 o'clock and three o'clock, p. m., of said day, all the right, title and interest of said G. C. Davidson, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: Commencing at a point in the road 29 feet s e of the s e corner of the house known as the house built and occupied as a storehouse by G B Davidson, in the town of Fairfield, Marion county, Oregon, thence n 20 deg e 68 rods; thence n 17° e something over 80 rods; thence w on the line of Wm. Millsaps and I. N. Law reace to a spring branch; thence down said branch in a southwesterly direction to the Willamette river; thence up said river about 47 rods, to a point where Waldo and Paxton built a ware house in 1853; thence s 3 deg w 34 rods; thence e 2 deg s 22 rods to the place of beginning (excepting 120 feet square given in deed to Eastus Raymond) being 100 acres more or less, being in t 5 s, r 3 w of the Willamette meridian, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to be sold to satisfy said executions, interest, costs and accruing costs.

SAM'L HEADRICK,

Salem, Oct. 30, 1865.—35w1 Sheriff.

Power Pledged equal to any Overshot in Existence.



LEFFEL'S

AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE.

THE DOUBLE TURBINES, so long expected, have arrived at last, and orders can now be filled. We have a large supply of the different sizes, from 10 inches to 30.

That we may know the proper sized Wheel you require, measure your water in the following way:—Take the width of the stream, the average depth, and the distance it flows in a minute.

All the Wheels already in use give universal satisfaction. For particulars, send for a Circular.

Address LEFFEL & MYERS,
with Richards & McCraken,
June 12tf15 Portland, Oregon.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Oregon.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 31, 1865.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until Wednesday, February 28, 1866, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1870, in the State of Oregon, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by March 14, 1866.

☞ *Examine the laws, forms, and instructions annexed.*

15101 From Portland, by Vancouver and Saint Helen, to Monticello, 56 miles and back, three times a week, in steamboats.

Leave Portland Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Monticello same days by 12 m;
Leave Monticello Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Portland by 7 p m.

15102 From Portland, by Springville, Sauvie's Island, Vancouver, Fisher's Landing, Sandy, Washougal Cascades, and Hood River, to The Dalles, 119½ miles, and back, six times a week.

Leave Portland daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles next days by 10 p m;
Leave The Dalles daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Portland next days by 10 p m.

15103 From Portland, by Taylor's Ferry (n. o.) and Chehalem Gap (n. o.), to Lafayette, 30 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Portland Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 6 p m;
Leave Lafayette Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland by 6 p m.

15104 From Portland, by Hillsboro', Forest Grove, and Wapatoo, to Lafayette, 42 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Portland Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 8 p m;
Leave Lafayette Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland by 8 p m.

15105 From Oakland, by Cottage Grove, Eugene City, and Freedom, to Corvallis, 90 miles, and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to November 1.

Leave Oakland daily at 4 p m;
Arrive at Corvallis next days by 5 p m (in 25 hours);
Leave Corvallis daily at 10 a m;
Arrive at Oakland next days by 11 a m (in 25 hours).

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Oakland daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis next days by 6 p m;
Leave Corvallis daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oakland next days by 6 p m.

If service on this route be let, that on No. 14782, California, will not be.

15106 From Corvallis, by Albany, Jefferson, Salem, Belpassi, Aurora Mills, Oregon City, and Milwaukie, to Portland, 107 miles, and back, daily.

Schedule from 1st April to 1st November.

Leave Corvallis daily at 6 p m;
Arrive at Portland next day by 11 p m (in 29 hours);
Leave Portland daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis next day by 2 a m (in 29 hours)

From 1st November to 1st April.

Leave Corvallis daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Portland second days by 6 p m;
Leave Portland daily at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis second days by 6 p m.

If service on this route be let, that on No. 14782, California, will not be.

15107 From Salem, by Eola, Independence, and Monmouth, to Dallas, 22 miles, and back, twice a week.

Leave Salem Monday and Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Dallas by 7 p m;
Leave Dallas Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salem by 12 m.

15108 From Salem, by Jefferson, Lebanon, Brownsville, Diamond Hill, Pine, Willamette Forks, and Eugene City, to Pleasant Hill, 82½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salem Tuesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Pleasant Hill Friday by 5 p m;
Leave Pleasant Hill Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salem Tuesday by 10 a m.

15109 From Salem, by Valfoutes, to Lafayette, 22 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Salem Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 12 m;
Leave Lafayette Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Salem by 8 p m.

Bids to run by a slower schedule, to be specified in the bid, invited.

15110 From Lafayette, by McMinville, Muddy, and Willamina, to Grande Ronde, 30 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Grande Ronde by 3 p m;
Leave Grande Ronde Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 3 p m.

15111 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Amity, Bethel, Eola, Dallas, Bridgeport, and Lackimute, to Corvallis, 60½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette Tuesday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Corvallis next day at 7 p m;
Leave Corvallis Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 11 a m.

15112 From Lafayette to Tillamook (n. o.), 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lafayette Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tillamook by 6 p m;
Leave Tillamook Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lafayette by 6 p m.

15113 From Albany, by Peoria, Burlington, Harrisburg, and Willamette Forks, to Eugene City, 45 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Albany Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Eugene City by 7 p m;
Leave Eugene City Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Albany by 7 p m.
Bids for twice a week service invited.

15114 From Corvallis, by Starr's Point, Long Tom, Siuslaw, and Yoncalla, to Oakland, 90 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Corvallis Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oakland next day by 5 p m;
Leave Oakland Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Corvallis next day by 5 p m.

15115 From Oakland, by Kellogg's, Elkton, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 73½ miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Oakland Saturday at 12 m
Arrive at Umpqua City Monday by 5 p m;
Leave Umpqua City Wednesday at 12 m;
Arrive at Oakland Friday by 5 p m

15116 From Umpqua City, by Empire City and Randolph, to Port Orford, 92 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Umpqua City Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Port Orford Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Port Orford Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Umpqua City next Tuesday by 2 p m.

15117 From Roseburg, by Tenmile Creek (n. o.), Camas Valley (n. o.), Junction of Middle and South Fork of Coquille (n. o.), Lemharis Prairie (n. o.), and Nix Mines (n. o.), to Port Orford, 120 miles and back, once a week.

Bidders to propose a schedule of departures and arrivals

15118 From Jacksonville, by Applegate, Slate Creek and Kirby, to Waldo, 64 miles and back, twice a week

Leave Jacksonville Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Waldo next days by 12 m;
Leave Waldo Tuesday and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Jacksonville by 7 p m.

15119 From Lafayette, by Cathlamet, Westport, Oak Point, and Rainier, to Monticello, 55 miles, and back, twice a week, in steamboats.

Leave Astoria Tuesday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Monticello by 6 p m;
Leave Monticello Monday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Astoria by 7 p m.

15120 From Auburn, by Pocahontas, Riggsville (n. o.), and Dealy's Station (n. o.), to Umatilla, with a branch to Granite Creek Mines (n. o.) and Independence City (n. o.), from Dealy's Station, — miles, and back, once a week.

Bidder to state distance, and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

15121 From Marshall to Umatilla, 32 miles, and back, once a week.

Leave Marshall Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Umatilla by 6 p m;
Leave Umatilla Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Marshall by 6 p m.

**The letters (n. o.) indicate that no office exists at the point named at the date of this advertisement.

Form of Proposal, Guarantee, & Certificate.

PROPOSAL.

The undersigned — —, whose post office address is —, county of —, State of —, proposes to convey the mails of the United States, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1870, on route No. —, between — and —, under the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated July 31, 1865, with "celerity, certainty, and security," for the annual sum of — dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after careful examination of the laws and instructions attached to the advertisement.

Dated (Signed.)

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at —, State of —, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1866, enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do, understanding fatiently the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.)

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at —, State of —, certifies, UNDER HIS OATH OF OFFICE, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated (Signed.)

**The above certificate must have affixed to it a five cent revenue stamp, cancelled, as the law requires.

Instructions to Bidders and Postmasters;

Containing also conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail pouches.

2. On railroad and steamboat lines, and other routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Post Office department, also post office blanks, mailbags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, the route agents of the department, as the British and Canada mails, when offered, and the agents accompanying them, are to be conveyed without charge, and for the use of the United States agents a commodious car, or apartment in the center of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient separation and the security of the mails, is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

Railroad and steamboat companies are required to take the mail from and deliver it into the post offices at the beginning and end of their routes, and to and from all offices not more than eighty rods from a station or landing. Proposals may be submitted by the companies for the performance of all other side service—that is, for offices over eighty rods from a station or landing.

There will be "way-bills" prepared by postmasters, or other agents of the department, to accompany the mails conveyed on railroads and steamers, specifying the number and destination of the several bags. On other principal routes, likewise, receipts will be required and way-bills forwarded; the latter to be examined by the several postmasters, to insure regularity in the delivery of mails.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with a pending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof, and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter not of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, *in the case of increase of speed*, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, or whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as a full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the amount of service retained & continued.

9. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say, in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied are correctly stated. *Bidders must inform themselves on this point*, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills streams, &c., and all toll bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred.—No claim for additional pay, based on such ground, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

11. Bidders are cautioned to mail their proposals in time to reach the department by the day and hour named, (3 p. m., February 28,) for bids received after that time *will not be considered* in competition with a bid of reasonable amount received in time. Neither can bids be considered which are without the guarantee required by law and a certificate of the sufficiency of such guarantee.

12. Bidders should first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other propositions may be considered.

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal. Consolidated or combination bids ("proposing one sum for two or more routes") are forbidden by law, and cannot be entered against them.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address,) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

15. Bidders are requested to use, so far as practicable, the printed proposals furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Altered bids should not be submitted; nor should bids once submitted be withdrawn. No additional or a bidder or guarantor will be allowed, unless the withdrawal is dated and received before the last day for receiving proposals.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guarantee should be *signed* plainly with the full name of each person.

The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

16. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, State of Oregon," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

17. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the *1st day of July*, 1866; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the mail day next after it, whether the contracts be executed or not.

Transfers of contracts, or of int rest in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently cannot be allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be expected to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

18. Postmasters at offices or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will immediately after the fifth of March next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger to supply from the 1st of July next.

19. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder (or bidders) tendering sufficient sureties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to transport the mails with "*celerity, certainty, and security*," *having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as precluding for the entire mail, heavier large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure the "celerity, certainty, and security," and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered.*

20. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; *a disregard of this instruction to be considered a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal.* All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contract for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. Present contractors, and persons known at the Department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record. No other will be admitted. The certificate must also have affixed to it a five-cent revenue stamp, cancelled, as required by law.

W. DENNISON,
32w6 *Postmaster General.*

Dr. RIDDLE, DENTIST,

LEBANON, LINN COUNTY.

RECENTLY from the Eastern States, and over thirty-eight years of practice, having extracted more than a barrel of teeth, has taken rooms in this place, where he will wait on the citizens of the vicinity, on reasonable terms, and guarantee satisfaction.

Those having bad whole or parts of sets put in, that are now uncomfortable or useless, are invited to call

Decayed teeth permanently filled. There shall be no aching of teeth, or *falling out of plugs.*

Teeth extracted with great care, by the use of proper instruments, with or without chloroform.

Cleaning and regulating, and other useful operations performed.

Persons from other towns, or from the country, wishing my services, can make my house their home, until the work is finished. Lebanon, Sept. 18, 6m

Awarded First Premium at the State Fair.

DASHAWAY

WASHING MACHINE.

PATENTED JAN. 12, 1864.

STAPLETON & MYERS, Salem, are now manufacturing these machines, which, for cheapness, economy in use, ease and thoroughness in washing, are

Unsurpassed by any Machine of the kind EVER INVENTED.

They also sell Young's patent gutta percha self-adjusting *CLOTHES-WRINGER*, which is the best in use, and can easily be attached to their washing machine.

Give them a call. Manufactory next door to the Mansion House, Salem.

May 29, 1865. 13y

SUNDAY SCHOOL AND GIFT BOOKS,

FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY and Massachusetts Sunday School Society. For sale at Messrs. Hargreen & Shindler's, First street, near Alder, *PORTLAND, OREGON.* Receiving new invoices bi-monthly.

G. H. ATKINSON,
Secretary and Treasurer Oregon Tract Society.
40y1 G. SHINDLER, Depositary.

WOOL. WOOL.

BELL & BROWN will pay the highest price for Wool. See us before selling.

Salem, May 8th, 1865. 10tf

A Card.

DR. WARINNER having returned to his farm near Bethel will give strict attention to all calls in the line of his profession.

Bethel, Polk county, Oregon, Nov. 28, 1864. 1ypd

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Jones, Reed & Co., are requested to call and settle the same immediately. Also, any persons having claims against the firm, either by note or account, are requested to present them for settlement, as the business of the company must be closed by the 1st of December next, after which papers will be placed in the hands of other parties for settlement.

GEO. H. JONES,
C. A. REED.

Salem, Oct. 19th, 1865. tf pd

Confidential Medical Advice.

DR. LA'MERT,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; M. D. of the University of Erlangen; Licentiate of Royal Society of Apothecaries, London &c.

CURES SECRET DISEASES WITHOUT COPAIBA or MERCURY. He also treats successfully STRICTURES, GLEET, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CUTANEOUS DISEASES, and those who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, or the LOST POWERS OF MANHOOD will do well to consult him. His DIPLOMAS may be seen at his House and Office.

DR. LA'MERT wishes it to be perfectly understood that every case is CONFIDENTIAL. *He has separate waiting rooms for each patient*, and compounds all his own medicines, so that in delicate cases patients have nothing to fear.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 5 till 9 P. M. Sundays, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. only.

HOUSE AND OFFICES.

At the corner of Third and C streets. The entrance to C street on Front, is opposite the Ocean Steamship Wharf, and Dr. La'Mert's House and Offices are in a direct line three blocks west,

je31 PORTLAND, OREGON. 22y1

WAGON TIMBER.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD ESPECIALLY call the attention of all WAGON MAKERS to the superior stock of WAGON TIMBER, now in store, which is offered to the trade on liberal terms.

OAK, ASH, AND HICKORY PLANK,
OAK AND HICKORY SPOKES,
OAK AND ELM HUBS,
HICKORY AND ASH RIMS,

BUGGY & EXPRESS SHAFTS, POLES, & BOWS,

Hickory Axles, Oak and Hickory Scantling, Sawed Felloes, Hewed Tongues, Single-Trees, Neck Yokes, Long and Short Hounds, Plow Beams and Handles, Seats, Spindles, &c. &c.

The above stock was carefully selected in the Eastern States, expressly to meet the demands of this trade.

Orders for any of the above articles, including WAGON SKEINS, BOXES, SPRINGS, &c., will be promptly attended to.

R. H. LAW,
25 Front Street, PORTLAND,
25tf Opposite O S N. Co.'s Wharf.

TO INVALIDS

WHOSE SUFFERINGS

have been protracted from hidden causes and mal-treatment, and who require **prompt relief** to render existence desirable.

DR. J. PERRAULT, GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, begs to inform patients and others seeking medical advice that he may be consulted personally or by letter in all cases of **Nervous** and **Physical** DEBILITY, and the **various disorders arising from** SEDENTARY HABITS, EXCESS, ACCIDENT, or CLIMATE, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 8 P. M., at his office, Armory Building, northeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts., Rooms Nos. 9, 10, and 11, first floor up stairs. Entrance on either Montgomery or Sacramento street.

NO APOLOGY SEEMS REQUISITE for offering to the public an advertisement of this kind, for it is universally acknowledged that the treatment of these particular diseases constitutes a branch of medicine which has NEVER BEEN SUFFICIENTLY CULTIVATED, in consequence of the fastidiousness of the profession, who have abandoned these specialties to the care of UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONERS. There exists here no power to repress the impudence and effrontery of men who are totally incompetent to perform the duties of their so-called medical practice, thereby inflicting miseries to a degree unparalleled in any other class of human disorders. The only way to remedy this evil is to call the attention of the public to a WELL-INFORMED MEMBER of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, LEGALLY QUALIFIED, and who devotes his exclusive attention to diseases arising from the undue excitement of the generative organs, together with those incidental stages of acute disorder which, when neglected, terminate in the horribly-wasting form of constitutional disorganization. DR. PERRAULT HAS PAID THE MOST ANXIOUS AND UNTIRING ATTENTION, FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS, TO A SPECIAL BRANCH OF STUDY, and his mode of practice, suggested and improved by experience, and experiments made through the medium of the microscope, enables him to detect the presence of semen in the urine. We wish to impress those who have failed of relief elsewhere, that they may derive benefit from examination of the urine in cases of Seminal Emissions and Impotency as well as in cases of Gravel, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, and we can at once ascertain the cause of the patient's complaint, so as to prepare the proper remedies for each particular disorder and according to each case.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases in any stage Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, or from the effects of Mercurial Poisoning, who can visit us personally, will receive, in addition to our usual treatment, MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS, without further charges. This Bath has nearly superseded all other treatment in Europe. Reference will be given to several who have been cured by this treatment, after having failed with others.

Persons of both sexes who have impaired their health and destroyed the vigor of their minds by their own misconduct, and thus deprived themselves of the pleasures of life, are notified that on consulting DR. PERRAULT they will find a friend and a Physician who has cured many in every part of the States, who applied broken down in health, but are now rejoicing in all that makes life desirable and man happy. References can be given, when required, in almost every part of the State, from parties who know of cases cured by DR. PERRAULT, after in vain trying several physicians.

His diplomas are in his office, where all persons can see for themselves that they are under the care of a regularly qualified practitioner. We have the latest and safest remedies, and such mode of cure as can be tained at no other office of this coast, in Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Enlargement of the Testicles, Ulcerated Throat, Bones, and Nose, Cutaneous Eruptions, Ulcers, Abscess, and other diseases depending on impurities of the blood.

DR. PERRAULT still retains the only agency in California of

Dr. Briot's Female Monthly Pills.

Their immense sale has established their reputation as a female remedy unapproached and far in advance of every other medicine for Suppressions and Irregularities and other obstructions in females. On the receipt of Five Dollars, these Pills will be sent, by mail or press, to any part of the world, secure from curiosity or damage.

Persons at a distance can be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. J. PERRAULT, corner Sacramento and Montgomery streets, Rooms Nos. 9, 10, and 11, or Box 923, Post Office, San Francisco, stating the case as minutely as possible, general habits of living, occupation, etc., etc. All cases taken under treatment warranted. No charge for advice. No poisons or harsh medicines to injure the constitution; no making sick to make well. We are honest in our dealings, frank in our opinions, and our charges will be far less than demanded by other physicians. We invite investigation, claim not to know everything nor to cure everybody, but we do lay claim to reason and common sense, and to cure eight out of ten pronounced incurable. We particularly request those who have tried this Doctor and that scientific Physician, boasted and advertised, till worn out and discouraged, to call upon us. It will cost nothing, as consultations are free. oct3y1dp

La Creole Academy.

DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

Rev. W. D. NICHOLS.....Principal.
Miss REBECCA J. GREER.....Preceptress.

THE academic year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each.

First Term will commence	Sept. 4,	1865
Second Term " "	Nov. 20,	1865
Third Term " "	——	1866
Fourth Term " "	——	1866

EXPENSES.

Primary	per term,	$4.00
Common English	" "	6.00
Higher English	" "	8.00
Greek, Latin, or French language, two dollars extra.		

Students will not be admitted for a less period than a half term, and no deduction will be made for absence except in cases of protracted sickness.

Board can be obtained in good families at reasonable rates. A few young ladies can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

☞ A new *Philosophical Apparatus* and a *powerful Microscope* are expected from San Francisco by the commencement or middle of the first term.

GEO. TILLOTSON,
NICHOLAS LEE,
Dallas, July 31, 1865. 32tf Executive Com.

HEATH, DEARBORN, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Griswold's Block, 3d door from the corner,

Sept. 4, 1865. SALEM.

JOSEPH A. BAKER.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,

SALEM, OREGON;

Opposite the Eureka Stable.

I HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell, at prices to suit the times, the following articles, viz:

CONCORD TEAM HARNESS,
CONCORD STAGE HARNESS,
All Kinds Team and Plow Harness,
LADIES' SADDLES,
Texas Ranger and Oregon Saddles,
Bridles, Halters,
CARRIAGE HARNESS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE;
SADDLE-BAGS AND WHIPS,
SPANISH SPURS AND BITS,
TRACE AND HALTER CHAINS.

Trimming and repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ I can supply shops in the country with collars at wholesale prices.

Give us a call, and examine for yourselves. 703tf

Richards & McCraken,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

...AND JOBBERS IN...

Oregon Flour, Fruit, Bacon, Lard,

GRAIN, &c., &c.

LIME, CEMENT and PLASTER received by every sailing vessel.

☞ Will attend to the purchase and shipment of Merchandise of every description in the Eastern and San Francisco markets. Also to forwarding goods in San Francisco and Portland.

The Celebrated Manny Reaper and Mower.

and Agricultural Implements of every description furnished for cash at San Francisco cost and transportation.

We will also attend to the sale of Oregon Produce in Victoria, having established a house in that place under the management of Mr. D. Fick, a gentleman of eight years' experience in the trade in San Francisco.

JOHN McCRAKEN,
Commercial Wharf, Portland,
JAMES B. RICHARDS,
37 Sacramento street, San Francisco. 624f

DR. L. S. SKIFF
Surgeon Dentist.

Office in Moores' Brick Building. Residence, near corner of First and Center streets.

N.B. None but finished operations performed. I desire the patronage of such persons as wish operations performed in the most perfect manner.

Salem, Dec. 23d, 1863 42tf

LINCOLN HOUSE.

Corner of Washington and Front Streets,

PORTLAND.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. LARGEST IN THE STATE—Charges reasonable. An Omnibus will attend all the Boats and convey passengers and their baggage to the House free of charge, or to any other House in the city for 50 cents.

S. COFFIN, Proprietor.

P. S.—HOT and COLD BATHS in the House.

All the steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Monticello, and Astoria, land at the Lincoln House Wharf. se4m3

AT COST.

BELL & BROWN will sell their entire stock of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, CLOTHING,** &c., &c., *AT COST*, to make room for a new stock.

Parties wishing to purchase goods low, will do well by calling early. Terms, CASH.

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Salem, May 1, 1865. 9tf

Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.

C. M. Parmenter

IS now engaged in manufacturing

HAIR, WOOL, PULU, EXCELSIOR, and STRAW MATTRESSES.

Also,

WOOL, GRAIN, AND FLOUR SACKS,

Tents, Wagon Covers, &c.

Shop at Watt & Bolter's Furniture Ware-rooms, on Commercial street, SALEM. Aug 21, 1865m3

SAMUEL BASS.

Manufacturer of Chairs, Bedsteads, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window-Frames, Cornice, &c., &c.

—Also, every variety of—

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE FINISH Turned to Order.

Moulding of Every Description, Scroll Sawing, and Turning.

He keeps constantly on hand, Balusters, Newel Posts, Chairs, Bedsteads, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding