The Oregon Statesman.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Cowan has begun wielding the axe which he boasts he has power to use against the Pennsylvania radicals. The most prominent feature of the scheme is to turn Radicals out of office and supply their places with soldiers.

It is understood that Ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnson, who made a speech here last week in support of the President, has been appointed Collector of the Internal Revenue at Pittsburg.

Judge Peabody waited on the President to-day and asked a pardon for T. C. A. Dexter, late Treasurer at Mobile, (now under sentence of a court martial) or at least for some assurance that the habeas corpus might be invoked under the Peace Proclamation. The President informed the Judge that the proclamation was simply a declaration of policy, and was not intended to declare the termination of martial law in the Southern States.

Gen. Howard has written a long letter to Eliot, of the House Select Committee on the Freedmen's affairs, urging legislation with respect to the Freedmen's Bureau, to define its powers. He points out that the period for its continuance should be definitely fixed. It should be declared by law whether Maryland and Kentucky are or are not, included within the jurisdiction of the bureau. Lands should be set apart on favorable terms. Such an act, if signed by the President, would give great satisfaction.

Chicago, April 13th.—The Tennessee House of Representatives had an exciting session yesterday, ending with the newly elected radical members being admitted in sufficient numbers to make a quorum. After this the Franchise bill passed by a constitutional vote. This bill relates only to white suffrage, but excludes rebels and rebel sympathizers under the most stringent penalties. The radical triumph was passed in defiance of the Speaker, who is a conservative and who, to prevent proceedings which would have driven him from the chair, yielded the point and allowed a report from the committee on Elections to be received in favor of all claimants except the recent bolters. These were not admitted on the ground that their election was in contempt of the House. Some of the defeated radicals will be admitted on the revision of the poll list excluding fraudulent votes.

The Court at St. Louis has decided that Judges Dryden and Bay of the Supreme Court of Missouri were properly removed from office by Gov. Fletcher, under an order of the Constitutional Convention, and that they have no claim for damages.

Private advices from Washington say the United States Supreme Court stood unanimously opposed to the ministerial test oath in the Missouri Constitution, and on the question of lawyer's oaths, five against the validity to four for it. Judge Field will write the opinion of the Court.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, made a speech recently, in which he opposed some of the ordinances passed by the convention as not being republican, or meeting the demands made upon that body. They had passed but one ordinance which accorded fully with the President's policy, and that was the one declaring the war debt null and void. He appealed from the action of the convention to the people. The convention had passed an ordinance exempting all persons who, under authority of civil or military power, had inflicted injury on persons during the war from being held accountable. Such action would not and should not shield them. He called upon the loyal people of the State to work together. He believed provision should be made to admit the negro to vote if he was educated. The convention had refused this, and also refused to give the blacks any quota of the school fund or to make provision for their education. They had been taxed to assist in sending their children to school. He intended to denounce to the people, those who had worked against the interests of the State.

Chicago, April 13.—The Southern papers have vigorous articles on the Federal situation pitched out particularly by the civil rights' bill. They counsel the people of the South to wait till Congress convenes and put all their trust in the President.

A shocking murder was discovered in Philadelphia last Wednesday afternoon, April 11th. Christopher Deering, his wife, four children niece and servant boy, in all eight persons, were found to have been killed under circumstances showing hellish brutality in the use of weapons. Deering was a man of moderate means, living on a small farm in the lower part of the city, and it is supposed the murder was committed by a German laborer four days before its discovery. The motive was not apparent.

Chicago, April 14th.—The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned yesterday, the Senate having previously elected Lewis W Hall of Blair county, Speaker, to preside at the next session. Both Houses passed a resolution requesting Senator Cowan to resign.

Gov. Morton arrived at Indianapolis on Thursday, and will resume his executive duties. He has gained a little, but walks with more difficulty than formerly. He left home last November.

Two more radical members were admitted into the Tennessee Legislature yesterday. Gov. Brownlow has transmitted a message, giving his reasons for having declared the seats of the bolting members vacant, and alluding to the election to fill the vacancies, he says: The result may well excite apprehensions, as the franchise law of June, 1865, was almost totally disregarded, and in framing the new law, the question should not be who shall be disfranchised, but who enfranchised. In a crisis like this, we should take no tame course.

In the vote on the Bankrupt bill in the House on Tuesday, Mr. McRuer voted with the ayes, and Messrs. Bidwell, Ashley, Henderson and Higby with the noes. An analysis of the vote shows that the bill was supported by New England men and representatives of the commercial interests of New York and Pennsylvania including Democrats, and was opposed by the Western Delegation, Thad. Stevens, Morrill & Co.

The Senate elected as the Committee to whom was referred Mr. Sherman's bill to incorporate a national Telegraph Company, Messrs. Sherman, Clark, Harris, Brown and Nesmith.

Washington, April 13.—In the House Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the committee on commerce to inquire what legislation if any, was necessary to prevent the introduction of cholera.

Mr. Higby from the committee on mines, reported back the resolution recommending the removal of the U. S. Branch Mint from Charlotte, North Carolina, to Boise City, Idaho, and asked it to be referred to the committee on ways and means, and it was so ordered.

Mr. Rousseau, from the military committee, reported back the bill granting land in Oregon to build a military road. The bill was discussed and reconsidered. The House then proceeded to consider the bill reorganizing the army. Several amendments were offered, and after reaching the section relative to the cavalry arm the bill was laid over till Monday, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate Mr. Williams called up the bill to prevent the absence of Territorial officers, which was a source of great evil. Judges, Governors and Secretaries absent themselves for six months, to visit Washington and the Eastern States.

Chicago, April 13.—Speaker Colfax, in responding to a serenade at Washington, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., said that he had prophesied that over of the great Union party since the Civil Rights Bill passed. He believed that the law would never be repealed, and would in future years be the proudest recollection of those supporting it. We are sometimes asked—we know with what solicitude the people regarded it—why the work was delayed. I answer, it has not been by the President. During eight months before the assembly of Congress he was engaged in collecting testimony, comparing opinions and matering action to lay a sure foundation for Union, peace and prosperity. Congress by its test oath and by declaring that the electoral votes of any State that had been in the rebellion should not be counted, had already indicated the policy to be adopted and fully in view of their future reconstruction, had plainly indicated to the rebels, our right to declare the qualifications of both individuals and States. My regret is that Congress was not called together early last summer in order that Congress and the President might have acted together as they doubtless would have done in harmony; but the President deemed it inexpedient to convene Congress and went on alone. I believe he entered upon and proceeded with the work patriotically, and that he thought as an experiment it would be well to test it before Congress met. I am confirmed in this belief by the messages which he sent to the governors of Florida and Mississippi telling them that restoration would depend on Congress. As an experiment, however, I don't think it resulted in developing their loyalty. When Congress assembled it appointed a committee to examine the condition of the the South. Congress alone could legalize what the President had done, but it had no official information from him concerning what he had done during the recess. This information, after repeated calls, was received only one short month ago. You will ask what is my policy of reconstruction. I answer, it is the policy laid down by Andrew Johnson, with such emphasis and earnestness in his speeches between June, 1864, and May, 1865; that the loyal men shall govern the preserved Republic.

Washington, April 14.—The President sent a message to the House to-day saying that the Secretary of the Navy has taken measures to send a fleet to the fishing grounds to protect American interests. There is no recommendation to Congress deemed necessary at the present time.

The Senate select committee on the bill incorporating the national telegraph company have had a preliminary meeting, and discussed the general subject. Mr. Brown favored the Government taking charge of all telegraphic wires in the United States, and operating them in connection with the Post Office Department, while others of the committee are in favor of a most unlimited grant of power to a new company, to run wires along any post route, whether railroad, or wherever they choose to go—all State or corporation laws to the contrary notwithstanding. It is believed the committee will report such a bill.

The House having amended the Senate resolution on the liquor question so as to exclude liquor from all public buildings, including the White House, the Senate refused to concur.

The naval appropriation bill as finally passed, abolishes the office of navy agents.

The House yesterday, after two hours debate, voted an annuity of $2,500 to Martha McCook, mother of the gallant McCook boys, in addition to the pension which she draws since the death of her husband during the Morgan raid. The only point of opposition to it was that it might furnish a precedent for annuities.

The Senate yesterday passed the House bill establishing the rate of pension at $25 monthly in all cases of total disability requiring constant aid of another person; $20 monthly in all cases of total disability not requiring personal aid; and $5 when disability interferes with labor.

Chicago, April 14.—The anniversary of Lincoln's assassination is being generally observed to day in all the Eastern cities. Public offices are closed by order of Secretary Seward, and flags are at half mast, etc. At Madison, Wisconsin, by order of the Governor, half-hour guns were fired from sunrise to sunset. The event will be further observed to-morrow by religious exercises.

Washington, April 14.—Gossip among newspaper folks here has it that during the time the Civil Rights bill was in the hands of the President, the *National Intelligencer* had an elaborate editorial supporting that measure, believing the President would sign it, but upon further information, the editor destroyed the article and prepared another foreshadowing a veto. Seward yesterday ordered Forney's *Chronicle* not to be left at his residence.

The following general officers, volunteers, were nominated April 10th: Major Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, Francis R. Fessenden and Benj. B. Brigadiers; Brig. Gens. T. Carlton, John Raymor, Henry Prince, Geo. S. Green, Henry J. Hart, Alfred Shelley, Thos. G. Thatcher, Frank S. Wheaton, John S. Mason, R. B. Ayres, H. H. Sibley, Patrick E. Connor, John M. Corse, John W. Turner, E. Upton, W. Bartlett, James A. Hoskin, John Harris, Fred. J. Dent, Lewis B. Parsons and Lewis D. Watkins.

Col. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff, is going on a long tour of inspection through Idaho, Montana, Oregon and California.

The Indian Bureau yesterday received a telegram from Col. Taylor at Fort Laramie, saying that the Sioux Chiefs Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are assembling their bands on the north fork of Cheyenne river.

Chicago, April 13th.—Several negroes have been prosecuted at Memphis under the State law for keeping bar and billiard saloons. Their counsel pleaded the Civil Rights bill in abatement, and the judge will deliver his opinion in a few days.

New York, April 13.—John Lambert, an Englishman, has been arrested, charged with stealing twenty thousand dollars from William L. Adams, Collector of Astoria, Oregon.

ADDRESS OF THE JOHNSON COMMITTEE.

Chicago, April 13th.—The National Johnson committee, of which Montgomery Blair is President, publishes a lengthy address in the *National Intelligencer* on the 11th. They say the war having been precipitated on slavery, and its results acquiesced in by the vanquished, nothing more should be demanded. The argument proceeds upon the idea that the quasi rebellion of a portion of New England in 1812, did not involve the people of that section in the pains and penalties for having adhered to the enemy, and to a certain extent giving them aid and comfort, so also the southern people should not now be prescribed for like acts, but rather should be treated with compassion, kindness, forbearance and pardon. But now, the address proceeds, the tables are turned, and there is no such allowance for the people of the South, who were under duresse while conspirators were establishing absolute jurisdiction over them. While the leading men in the Administration were going out and coming in at Washington, both North and South united in negotiations with that usurpation to acknowledge peace and amity with it as the result of the manifested and accomplished revolution; and this is confirmed by the promise of the President that the United States strongholds in Charleston harbor should be surrendered to that usurping government, and thus the Union men of the South had no alternative but submission to treason. What right has the National Government now to hold these men subject to penalties for acquiescing in their enforced condition more than it had to hold the citizens of Maine liable to punishment after the war of 1812. These districts found no difficulty after the war was over in getting representation in Congress. There was no test oath to exclude them; indeed, even the condition of the people was not questioned by our Government further than to draw from the Federal Courts a decision that submission to a power that could not be resisted, rendered treasonable justifiable, why should the con pirators of the Calhoun junta bring greater punishment on its innocent victims than did that of the Essex junta and its Hartford Convention? The scheme of each was equally criminal—a dissolution of the Union, but the means of the latter were much more invidious, for a foreign force was introduced into the heart of the country hostile to all the essential principles of our Republic. Is there no atonement in the calamities falling to the masses of the South, which submitted to a despotism which would never have been put over them had not the treachery and collusion of our national government assisted? Nothing in the utter ruin which succeeded the invasion of our armies to plead for justice and generosity to victorious war, guiltless themselves of its provocation? But now the whole radical party have assumed the anti-constitutional doctrine that States put in abeyance by rebellious spirit shall only be recognized when they submit to terms prescribed by congress, and thus attains the point to which the Essex junta, the high flying Federalists of the North, would at the beginning have fixed the power of the great government's whole policy. This aristocratic body of politicians has ever been and is now endeavoring to consolidate supreme power in Congress. It is obvious from the course of Congress that it means to maintain its power in the government; its tyranny over the south by the new use to which the African population is to be converted. Congress is now a revolutionary convention. The President in his 22d of February speech adopted the motto, "I stand to day prepared, as far as I can, to resist these encroachments upon the constitution and government."

DOUGLAS COUNTY MATTERS.

WILBUR, April 11, 1866.

Ed. Statesman; Please allow me a few lines in your liberal columns, in answer to an article in your paper of the 2d inst.

The writer of the article referred to makes an unmanly assault upon me, because of an article he finds in the *Review*, over the signature of "Uniquity." Iniquity would have expressed more clearly the character of the copperhead author of the letter, and is equally applicable to the individual who became so wrath thereat.

The loquacious *thing* who wrote the article in the *Review* used my name without authority and without my sanction, desiring, no doubt, to make political capital, to be used in the present campaign in Douglas county. Even *Iniquity*, in his article, though, did not presume to say that I gave him the list of "charges" enumerated in his letter, as Crawford would have it understood. The truth of the matter is, that there has been some dissatisfaction with regard to the disbursement of the county funds. This is true, notwithstanding Crawford's complacent declaration that "nobody but Uniquity and Flem. Hill" has heard of it. The people throughout the county have talked of investigating the public records, to see how business has been conducted. The citizens of Wilbur precinct met and passed resolutions expressing this idea. Hon. E. W. Otey was Chairman of the Committee that drafted these resolutions. This, I suppose, is what J. Jay is so wrathy about. Because I favored the movement, he has taken opportunity to vent his spleen by publishing a lot of pettifoggerous slang, which is as devoid of truth as it is of manliness, and displays much more brass than brains.

At the close of his brilliant dash, he exposes his puerility by saying: "but in any case, I would hate very much to exchange my reputation in Douglas county for that of both Hill and Uniquity." We do not propose to comment at length upon this effusion of vanity; but will direct notice that valuable reputation. Less than a year ago, he (Crawford) was charged with swearing a lie in Court. At this he blustered up and brought suit for slander, to the amount of $30,000. He found, before the time of the Court came round, that no one else placed so high a value upon his "reputation." The defendant appeared before the Court ready to prove the charge, when J. Jay slided the *ford*, in his name, suffixed a *fish*, and *Crawfished* out by paying the costs. How was that, *Crawfish*? Did the plaintiff buy you off, or were you afraid you couldn't make the riffle? So much for the "reputation." A little further: Last fall our *Crawfish* friend posted notices that he would appear on a certain day at the Wilbur precinct house to receive taxes. When the day came, he was so drunken that he missed the place, and went on to another house; by this time the old rye in his *craw* had got his legs so badly tangled that he had to try the *Crawfish* game again. He was so tight he went to bed and left a deputy to collect the taxes. Wonder if he didn't dream something about his "reputation" on that occasion. With these facts and other well founded prejudices, it was quite prudent for him to "decline a renomination to any county office whatever," especially when he know he could not by any possibility *get* the nomination. It is quite amusing to note the gentleman's modesty. For the present we will dismiss the subject. F. R. HILL.

LETTER FROM POLK.

DALLAS, April 7, 1866.

Ed. Statesman: Will you give me a short space in your columns? I see the *Democratic Review* of the 2d instant speaks rather disparagingly of Mr. Collins, Union candidate for the Legislature. Now, Toney, let me admonish you that "those who live in glass houses ought not to throw stones." Do you not know that Isaac Staats, your brother in law, who is a candidate for the same position that Mr. Collins is, a few years ago, in a fit of jealousy, shot himself (it was supposed with a paper wad or a baked apple) and crawled under the house to die, but fortunately for the Democracy survived the terrible shock, and to-day lives a shining ornament to that party.

As I have commenced, I guess I might as well give you some more nuts to crack. The Democratic ticket is very bad, Toney. Although you have cracked up your ticket in Polk county, Democrats are far from being pleased. Dempsey and Hall, your other candidates for Legislative laurels, are very unpopular. Many swear they won't vote for Dempsey on account of his very aristocratic "airs," and Hall has always been considered a bore in the party.

Mr. Cooke, candidate for County Judge, is considered an inoffensive man, without the ability to attend to his own affairs, and is now running on the capital of a brother, and it is generally supposed that said capital has not augmented much since it came into his hands. The people will not be so reckless as to put the county finances at his disposal.

J. I. Thompson, Democratic candidate for Clerk, stands rather bad before the public. When the lamented Moss was living (Moss was hung for murder), this man Thompson was his most intimate friend, and it was no uncommon thing to see them drunk together. Moss made a confession, but it was never published, and a great many people had their surmisings as to its contents.

Jos. Liggett, candidate for Sheriff, is more noted for his stupidity than for his knavery, and he has a sufficient reputation for the latter to mantle the cheek of an honest man with shame. A man who would burn the reading matter of a father over seventy years of age, because it was Union, and then refuse to take that father to the polls, because the old man would cast his vote on the side of his country, is just mean enough to belong to a secret society, the avowed object of which was to break up the Government of the United States.

J H Lewis, your candidate for Treasurer, borrowed several hundred dollars in coin, a few years ago, out of the school fund of the county, and about a year ago sold his farm for good, went to Salem and bought legal tenders at reduced rates, and paid the amount of his indebtedness with the depreciated currency, thus virtually taking the difference between coin and legal tenders from the children of the county.

Your candidate for School Superintendent was expecting to be nominated for Assessor, but was raised on the ticket. He says: "The Dinoc acy tuck me unawars."

Now, Toney, I will not waste more powder on your "dead ducks"—if not dead now, they will be after the first Monday in June.

The selection of such a ticket is a glaring evidence that the friends of Jeff. Davis feel that their situation is precarious. I say friends of Jeff. Davis, because O'Meara says Jeff. has committed no crime known to our Constitution or laws, and I believe all Democrats indorse O'Meara.

Now, Toney, be careful of your powder, and here after let Polk county alone. JUSTICE.

THE EMIGRATION TO OREGON.—In conversation with parties from various portions of the country East, and in California, we have been informed that the people of Oregon have but a slight conception of the emigration that is setting this way. Oregon is all the talk in the New England, and many of the Middle States.—*Oregonian*.

COMING OVERLAND.—Four companies of the 1st Cavalry have been assigned to the department of the Columbia, to report to Major General Steele. Orders have been issued for their equipment and transportation. The time of moving and route of travel will be so arranged as to afford most protection to emigrants and freight trains en route to Idaho.

Cooke, McCully & Co.,

ARE NOW OPENING IN SALEM THE

Largest and Best Selected Stock

..OF..

CLOTHING, DRY-GOODS,

..AND..

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Ever brought to the Willamette valley, and will dispose of the same at the very LOWEST PRICE.
Salem, June 5, 1865. 14tf

KNAPP, BURRELL, & CO.,
Forwarding & Commission
MERCHANTS,
Importers and Dealers in
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, &c., &c.

WILL give SPECIAL ATTENTION to the sale of FRUIT, FLOUR, GRAIN, and all kinds of Oregon Produce in Portland, Victoria, or San Francisco markets.

We are also prepared to attend to the purchase and shipment of Goods in New York or Boston, and transact a general commission business.

Persons ordering goods shipped from the Eastern States to our care, can rely upon their receiving prompt attention.

J. B. KNAPP, San Francisco.
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KNAPP, BURRELL, & CO.,
98 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
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H. SMITH. GEO. H. CHANCE.
Smith & Chance,
Surgical and Mechanical
DENTISTS,
Griswold's Block, corner Commercial & State streets
SALEM, OREGON.
All Our Dental Work Guaranteed. 42

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. JOHNSON. F. O. MCCOWN.
JOHNSON & McCOWN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Oregon City, Oregon. Will attend to all business entrusted to their care. Collections made and promptly remitted. 1y37

J. H. MITCHELL. JOS. S. DOLPH, Notary Public.
MITCHELL & DOLPH, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty. Office over Post Office, Front street, Portland. 668tf

S. T. CATON. C. G. CURL.
CATON & CURL, Attorneys at Law, will practice in the courts of this State. Office in Griswold's brick, over Bell & Brown's store, Salem, Ogn. November, 3d, 1862. 35tf

WILLIAMS & MALLORY, Attorneys at Law. Office in the Court-House, Salem, Oregon. June, 8, 1863. 14tf

HUMASON & ODELL, Attorneys at Law, Dallas, Wasco county, Oregon. 28tf

ALLEN & LEWIS, Importers and Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Boots and Shoes. Also, solicit consignments of Oregon produce, for the San Francisco market on which liberal advances will be made.

Persons shipping goods from the Eastern States to our care, can rely upon their receiving prompt attention, at moderate charges. Office in San Francisco, 189 Sansome street. 48tf

CHESTER N. TERRY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Salem, Oregon. Commissioner of Deeds, and to take testimony, acknowledgements, &c. for Iowa, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, California and Washington Territory. Letters of Attorney, and all other instruments of writing, drawn on short notice. Particular attention paid to taking Depositions, Collection of Notes, Accounts, &c. 32tf

J. C. POWELL, Attorney at law, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon. Office in Monteith's Building. Will practice in all the courts in Oregon, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to collections from Portland, San Francisco and elsewhere, in all parts of Oregon. The best of reference given if desired. 46tf

P. C. SULLIVAN & J. A. APPLEGATE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
DALLAS, POLK COUNTY, OREGON.

Dr. W. B. SIMONTON,
GRADUATE of the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia, having permanently located in this city, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Salem and its vicinity. Office and residence at Mrs. Bailey's house, nearly opposite the Eureka Stable, Salem, Oregon. 14y

Dr. John Boswell
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Salem and vicinity. Being a medical graduate, and having had over thirty years' experience in the practice of medicine, he cherishes a hope that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Office in Moores' brick, No. 1, up stairs. Residence near the lower end of Commercial street, Salem. 15-43

J. L. Collins, Notary Public, Dallas, Polk county, Oregon. Particular attention given to deeds, mortgages, acknowledgments, depositions, etc. 15-43

J. L. Collins, Attorney and Counselor-at Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Dallas, Polk county, Oregon. All business promptly attended to. 15-43

J. B. UNDERWOOD, Notary public. GEO. B. DORRIS.
Underwood & Dorris.
ATTORNEYS and Counellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery, Eugene, Oregon, will practice in all the courts of this State. One of the firm will always be in attendance at courts in the Second Judicial District. Particular attention paid to collections from abroad. December 18, 1865.

HEATH, DEARBORN, & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Griswold's Block, 2d door from the corner,
Sept. 4, 1865. SALEM

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, 1865. 42tf

Orleans Hotel,
Front street, - - - UMATILLA, OREGON.
AMOS E. ROGERS, Proprietor.
Pioneer Stage Co.'s office at this Hotel. Baggage taken to the House, FREE of charge. 25tf

MARBLE WORK.
A. J. MONROE.
DEALER in California, Vermont, and Italian MARBLES,
Monuments, Obelisks, Head and Foot Stones,
SALEM, OREGON.
Also, Mantles and Furniture Marble furnished to order. 39mfpd

SETH R. HAMMER, Notary Public. O. S. HATCH.
HAMMER & HATCH,
Real Estate Brokers, General Intelligence and Collecting Agents.
MOORES' BLOCK, SALEM.
REFERENCES:—Messrs. J. H. & I. R. Moores, Heath & Dearborn, J. B. & M. Hirsch, Salem; Crawford, Slocum & Co., Vancouver; Col. G. B. Curry, Fort Vancouver; Dr. W. H. Watkins, Portland; Hon. O. N. Denny, Dalles City. Nov 27, 1865tf39

Abstract of Titles.
THE undersigned has a complete abstract of titles for City property, and is ready to accommodate those who wish information relating to the same.—Office in Moores' Brick Block, Salem.
SETH R. HAMMER, Notary Public.

A. C. BRADFORD,
Importer and Jobber in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

BRANDYS:
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, & Co.
BRILLIOUIN,
HENNESSY,
PIDET, CASTILLION, & Co.,
BONNIOT, & Co.,
MARQUET.

Old Jamaica Rum.
New England Rum.
SCHIEDAM GIN. OLD TOM.

FINE OLD WHISKIES.
J. H. Cutter.
Old Bourbon,
Old Virginia,
Eureka,
Rye, &
Stagg.

PURE WINES:
Oporto Port, Burgundy Port D. G. & Co. Sherry, Anchor Sherry, Sauterne, Angelica, and California White Wines

CHOICE CLARETS:
LAFITTE,
LEOVILLE, POMARD,
CHAMBERTIN, MILON PANILLAC,
LA ROSE, CANTANAC.

CHAMPAGNE:
CHAS. HEIDSAICK, CABINET, GREEN SEAL and JACQUATAS.

..ALSO..
Absinthe,
Curacoa, Vermarth,
Bitters, Syrups, Jamaica Ginger, Essence Peppermint, Tennant's Ale and Porter.
Maurice, Cox, & Co's Ale and Porter.
And all other Case Goods pertaining to the trade.
Merchants and dealers are particularly invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Rope—Tar—Rosin.
PATENT Axle Grease, Lard Oil, Nut Oil, Polar Oil, Neatsfoot Oil, Castor Oil, Olive Oil, Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, and Benzine, at
oct9 MYERS & HUGHES.

PAINTS.
MIXED PAINTS, for painting Wagons and Carriages, all kinds of colors, in oil and water, for House Painting, at
oct9 MYERS & HUGHES.

Coal Oil, Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Fish Oil, Castor Oil,
By the bottle or gallon, at
APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Opposite the new Hotel, and the Postoffice.
J. E. CLARK, Druggist.

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

CAPITAL BAKERY.
I TAKE this method of informing the public that I have added to my other business a bakery where I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. And where a good assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES!
Can always be had for
For Cash, or Country Produce.
And be delivered, free of charge, to all parts of the city.
ALL KINDS OF
COOPER WARE
Kept on hand and made to order on good terms.
..ALSO..
Clothes Wringers of Different Kinds.
Baskets, Brooms, Washtubs, Buckets, Churns, Rope, Candles, Coal Oil, Mackerel, Salmon, Herrings, Codfish, Sardines, Oysters, Clams, Sugar Salt, Syrup, Cheese, Crackers.
MEERCHAUM, AND OTHER PIPES,
Tobacco, Cigars, Matches,
Fancy and Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c,
Past favors gratefully remembered, and future patronage respectfully solicited.
J. M. COULTER
(Four Doors north of Moores' Brick Block,)
Salem, Oregon.

JOSEPH A. BAKER,
SADDLE & HARNESS MAKER,
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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,
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All Kinds Team and Plow Harness,
LADIES' SADDLES,
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SINGLE AND DOUBLE;
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Trimming and repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to give satisfaction.
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All operations performed, such as Strabismus, or cross-eye, Cataract by linear extraction, Depression or Absorbition, Pterygium or fleshy membrance growing over the eye, Reduction of Staphyloma, or bulginess out of the eye, Artificial Pupil, Fistula Lachrymalis, or closing of tear passage, and all deformities of the Lids, etc., etc.
Artificial Eyes inserted without the least pain, and possessing all the movements and brilliancy of the real eye. A large assortment constantly on hand for sale at reasonable prices. The Doctor's Eye Bath for the treatment and cure of all nervous diseases is used all over this coast.
Thankful to those physicians who have sent him cases for operations, and hopes that his universal success will warrant a continuation of their confidence. His celebrity as an operator is co extensive with his success; as patients are presenting themselves for treatment and operations, from New York and Boston almost monthly.
Many patients can be seen at the Doctor's office daily, in different stages of recovery.
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HAVING largely increased the Stock of Helm & Sons, we are now prepared to supply the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country with
Drugs that are Pure,
And as Cheap as can be Bought in this Market.
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For Medicinal Purposes.
Also a well selected Stock of
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WHERE will always be found the FINEST BRANDS OF
LIQUORS AND CIGARS
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Salem, Oct. 2, 1865. 31tf

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PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS for Mills and all kinds of machinery furnished to order by an experienced draughtsman.
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Portland, Dec. 5, 1864. 41tf

Confidential Medical Advice.
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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.
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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 office are in a direct line three blocks west.
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"CONSTITUTION WATER."
THE ONLY REMEDY
For Diseases of the
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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
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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
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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, Strangurney and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges After Urinating.
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Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back, and through your hips? CONSTITUTION WATER will relieve you like magic.
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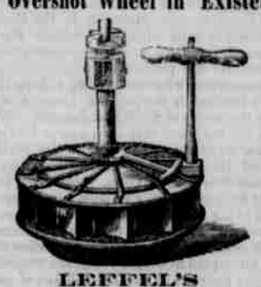

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IS now manufactured by the Oregon Iron Works, in the City of Portland, and orders for the same can be filled immediately. We have a small supply of the different sizes, from 10 inches to 48 inches in diameter. That we may know the proper sized wheel 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 now in use give universal satisfaction. Both the construction of the wheel and its performance, commend it to the better judgment of all minds capable of appreciating the highest development of mechanical construction. Therefore it has conquered the most violent opposition.
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