THE OREGON STATESMAN.

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U. S. Official Paper for the State.

The Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 16—NO. 36. SALEM, OREGON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1866. WHOLE NO. 816.

PRIVATE MEDICAL AID.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S

Private Medical & Surgical Institute,

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Office. Private entrance on Leidesdoff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to Afford the Afflicted ones Scientific Medical Aid, in the Treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of Secrecy and All Sexual Diseases.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take the opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilis in all its forms and stages, Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequence of self-abuse, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal emissions, Sexual Disability, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice will continue to ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successfull remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary Public.

The welfare of society imperiously demand their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praise of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited during a practice of more than fifteen years.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored, that in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgement for your valuable services—particularly as your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in this city, and believing those Doctors who gave such positive assurance of success were necessarily the best, (some of whom have a large number of titles,) I placed myself in their charge and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth Doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you may employ, ask Dr. Doherty for my address and call and see me. (I keep store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as an infallible cure for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L— H—.
San Francisco, June 16, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness---A Sworn-to certificate of a most remarkable case of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to Dr. W. K. Doherty, alone induce me to make this statement. For many years I have been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa," or Seminal Weakness, the result of selfabuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal Weakness to an alarming extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness, and general debility. My mind, too, was afflicted to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but seeing Dr. Doherty's advertisement, I thought I would call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with Dr. Doherty at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the 5th of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and, now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel myself thoroughly cured of all my troubles and in the enjoyment of the best health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly situated, I subscribe myself

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, they should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. Doherty, at his Medical Institute, and consult him about their troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other physician in the State of California.—Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at Dr. W. K. Doherty's Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The Doctor's offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

To Correspondents.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Doherty takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are only opened and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case, (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

☞ Consultation at the office FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.
San Francisco, Cal.

Opinions of the Press.

Dr. DOHERTY is a skillful physician and honorable gentlemen, any statements he makes to his patients, he is sure to fulfil. That fact is one great cause of his eminent success in his profession. It is fortunate that among the many advertising physicians, there is one who can be depended on.—[Review.

Dr. DOHERTY'S reputation as a physician is a sufficient guarantee for the cure of any case he may undertake.—[Chronicle.

Dr. DOHERTY has devoted his study more particularly to chronic, specific and secret practice, and as such is now the most successful of any physician in San Francisco.—[Free Press.

Dr. DOHERTY'S reputation is second to no other physician on the coast in chronic and specific practice.—[Mirror.

Dr. DOHERTY.—Few men in the medical profession have succeeded in gaining the confidence of the public in their skill and judgment as he has.—[Enquirer.

Dr. DOHERTY ranks as one of our most distinguished physicians, and also one of the most successful, which is now the criterion by which the medical practitioner is judged.—[Echo.

Dr. W. K. DOHERTY.—Persons going to San Francisco in search of medical aid should by all means call on the above person, at his Institute. He is a gentleman of rare scholastic and scientific entainments, and is well worthy the extensive patronage he receives from all parts of the State.—[National.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY,

Private Medical & Surgical Institute.

Sacramento Street, below Montgomery, Opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office. Private entrance on Leidesdoff Street, San Francisco.—3m3

WEB FOOT TONIC!

IS an excellent stomach cordial. It is a fluid extract of the Oregon grape and other domestic plants of well-known virtue. It will assist digestion by strengthening the stomach, quieting the nerves and acting upon the liver. As a preventive of Ague and a tonic during and after an attack, it is unsurpassed. It is preserved with the best Bourbon and put up in large bottles, and prescribed by many of the best physicians in Oregon.

J. E. CLARK

Practical Apothecary and Druggist, Salem, Sole Manufacturer.

B. F. BROWN

WILL buy and sell Greenbacks, Mining Stocks and Drafts on San Francisco, and the Eastern States. Will buy Gold Dust or Bullion. Office with Wells Fargo & Co., on State street. 50tf

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Summer Arrangement.

THE STEAMERS

NEW WORLD,
CASCADE,
..OR..
WILSON G. HUNT,

CAPT JNO. WOLFE.....Commander.
Will leave PORTLAND daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, a. m. for the CASCADES, connecting with the steamer

ONEONTA or IDAHO

CAPT. JNO. McNULTY.....Commander

For Dalles—Through in One Day!

THE STEAMERS

YAKIMA,
WEB-FOOT,
TENINO,
OWYHEE,
NEZ PERCES CHIEF,
OKANAGON,

Captains E. P. COE, C. FELTON, J. H. GRAY, and THOS. STUMP,
Will run during the season, from

Celilo to Umatilla, Wallula, White Bluffs, Palouse and Lewiston.

One of the above named boats will leave CELILO for UMATILLA and WALLULA daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Boats will be dispatched for WHITE BLUFFS, PALOUSE and LEWISTON as often as the necessity of the trade will demand.

THE STEAMER

SHOSHONE,

CAPT. J. MYRICK.....Commander.
Will run from OLDS' FERRY, on Snake River to BOISE CITY, OWYHEE and SOUTH BOISE LANDING, connecting with THOMAS & CO.'S STAGES,
..AND..
M. Du Relle & Co.'s Fast Freight Lines.

J. C. AINSWORTH,
President O. S. N. Co.

Portland, March 9, 1866.

CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE

JOHN W. GILBERT,

dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES,
Leather, and Shoe Findings!

Union Block, Commercial Street,

Salem, Oregon.

Has just received the largest and most complete stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of the best

Philadelphia, Eastern, and California,
MANUFACTURE,

Ever offered in Salem.

ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF

French and American

Calf and Kip Skins!

Santa Cruz Sole Leather,

SHOE FINDINGS.

Boots of my own manufacture constantly on hand and made to order, of the best French leather, and California oak tanned, which, for general good qualities cannot be excelled in the State.

All work from the establishment Warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Cash paid for hides and all kinds of furs and skins.
Salem, Oct. 8, 1866.—3lm3

HELM & CO.,

State Street, Salem, Oregon.

[In the Building formerly occupied by Kenyon.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Fancy Soap, Perfumery,

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.

Also---Constantly on Hand

THE BEST

WINES AND BRANDIES

For Medicinal Purposes.

Also a well selected Stock of

Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Putty, Varnish, Varnish Brushes, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions properly compounded.

We solicit the patronage of the Public, feeling confident that we can give general satisfaction.

REAPERS!

The well known and celebrated

OHIO REAPER,

(Called the New York Improved, or Seymour and Morgan,) Combined Machine, with great improvements, having a

STEEL CUTTER BAR,

Can be changed from a reaper, to a mower, in ten minutes; cuts 6 and 6½ feet swath, within one inch or two feet from the ground; will cut 18 to 20 acres per day. Can be used with two or more horses. Will work on SIDE HILLS, where *other Machines will not*. They are easier to get the grain off than any other machine, leaving it out of the way of the Reaper. The

GIANT REAPER

Cuts a SEVEN FOOT SWATH; will cut 30 acres per day.

ALSO,

McCormick's 6-foot Reapers and Mowers,
Ball's Ohio " "
Manny's; Wood's Prize Mowers, Union, BayState, Kerbey's, etc.

Pitt's Improved

THRASHING MACHINES

Russell's Massillon and Sweepstake,

30 TO 36 INCH CYLINDERS.

ALSO,

Haines' Illinois Harvester (Header),
Wire Horse-Rakes, on Wheels,
Revolving " all Sizes,
Portable Power Hay Presses.

With a general assortment of

AGRICULTURAL GOODS.

As low as can be purchased elsewhere.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
4m8 Cor. California and Davis Sts., S. F.

J. C. SKELTON, M. D.

Practicing Physician and Surgeon,

SALEM, OREGON.

Office and residence, Jos. Witson's brick, opposite the Bennett House.

BEING a graduate of the Physio Medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, he is purely *reformatory* in his practice, discarding alike mineral and vegetable poisons, and using such medicines only as act in perfect harmony with Nature—medicines that possess the rare recommendation that if they do no good, they will do no *injury*. He has also attended a full course of lectures in the Toland (Allopathic) Medical College, San Francisco, and having practiced medicine on this coast about six years, is fully acquainted with the diseases peculiar to the climate.

CLARK'S COLUMN

SELLING OUT!

FOR CASH!

EVERYTHING IN THE

DRUG LINE!

PAINTS, OILS,

Patent Medicines,

Varnish, Putty,

Inks, Essences,

Extracts, Brushes,

PERFUMERY,

CORKS, CHIMNEYS,

—AND—

Choice Cigars and Tobacco.

EVERYTHING OF THE BEST QUALITY

AND AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

ON THE CORNER, OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE

J. E. CLARK,

Practical Apothecary and Druggist,

SALEM.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, being about to embark in other business, offers for sale, at a great bargain, his Farm, pleasantly situated about one mile south of the flourishing village of Roseburg, DOUGLAS CO., on the Stage route, and comprising about

One Thousand Acres

of excellent land, most of which is inclosed with good fences, and under a good state of cultivation.

The improvements are of the most substantial character, consisting of a large and commodious FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, with walled cellar, a splendid frame BARN, 110x84 feet, with numerous other outbuildings. A large ORCHARD, of choice fruit, in successful bearing, is another important appendage to this desirable homestead.

Persons desirous of engaging in the farming and stock-raising business in the salubrious climate of the Umpqua Valley (which stream runs through the premises), will find this a rare chance to acquire a very desirable location at a very low price.

TERMS.—Time will be given on part of the purchase money, if desired. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Roseburg, Oregon.

May 5, 1866. JOHN KELLY.

Notice to Absent Defendant.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion.

Elizabeth McNeil, Pl'ff, vs. William McNeil Def't.

To William McNeil, Defendant. In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby summoned to be and appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Marion, within ten days after the service of this writ upon you, if the same be served within the said Marion county, but if served in any other county in the State, then within twenty days, and answer the complaint of the plaintiff now on file in said court against you, praying a dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between you and the said plaintiff. Now unless you appear and answer the same as above required, the cause will be heard and determined in your absence.

ELIZABETH McNEIL, Plaintiff.
By order of R. P. Poise, Judge. 6w33pd

WANTED,

500 BUSHELS TIMOTHY SEED, for which the highest market price will be paid.
By KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.

A Large Stock of

ACRICULTURAL GOODS,

SUCH AS

HORSE POWERS, 4 to 10 horse;
STRAW CUTTERS;
HORSE GRAIN MILLS, CIDER MILLS
SHINGLE MACHINES;
GRAIN DRILLS;
OX YOKES AND BOWS;
STORE TRUCKS; GANG PLOWS

Steel and Cast Plows.

BARK MILLS, PORTABLE GRIST MILLS, FRENCH BURR MILL STONES BOLTING CLOTHS, PROOF STAFFS LEATHER AND RUBBER BELTING.

For sale by KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
98 Front St., Portland, Oregon.
Portland, Sept. 29, 1866.—2m31

C. M. Parmenter.

(Successor to E. G. Bolter.)

DEALER IN

Imported and Home-Made

FURNITURE!

Spring Beds,

HAIR, WOOL, AND PULU MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

At Watt's old Stand, Commercial St. Salem.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL, BY SUBSCRIPTION ONLY, the standard and official Southern History of the War:

"THE LOST CAUSE."

By EDWARD A. POLLARD, of Virginia. Comprising a full and authentic account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy. Complete in one large royal octavo volume of nearly 800 pages, with 24 splendid steel portraits of distinguished Confederate leaders. For terms and territory, address

E. E. SHEAR, General Agent,
2m3 No. 8 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE!

We offer for sale our

ENTIRE STOCK

AT A

LIBERAL DISCOUNT

..ON..

San Francisco First Cost,

To Merchants, in lots to suit, at San Francisco first cost,

WITHOUT FREIGHT,

And to the retail trade at

San Francisco Cost, with strictly Freight added.

We have yet on hand a full and

Well selected Stock

..OF..

Dry-Goods, Notions,

CLOTHING!

Hardware, Crockery,

GROCERIES, &C.

And all articles kept generally by retail stores in Salem.

F. LEVY & CO.,

Opposite the W. W. Factory, North 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. 22d, 1863. 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

Change of Firm!

COX & HAMILTON,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wood and Willow Ware,

HardWare,

Yankee Notions,

Tobacco, Cigars

MERSCHAUM PIPES,

Boots, and Shoes, &c.,

Center Store, New Brick Block,

At the old Stand of

BROWN, COX, & Co.,

The undersigned, having purchased the entire interest of J. W. Brown, have now on hand and are constantly receiving from San Francisco the

Largest and Best Selected Stock

Of goods in their line ever offered in this market, which they propose to exchange

FOR CASH!

or any kind of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Everythis usually kept in a first class Grocery and Provision store.

Goods delivered to ALL PARTS OF THE CITY free of charge. Don't forget to come to the old stand of Brown, Cox & Co. COX & HAMILTON.

Salem, October 1, 1866.—3ly

WHOLESOME LAW.—The enactment of the recent Legislature providing for the registration of the property of married women, is a very commendable one, we think, and will effectually do away with those numerous frauds which have heretofore been perpetrated by means of sham conveyances, to which dishonest men have so often resorted to escape the burden of debt. Here is the law:

An Act to provide for the registration of the personal property of married women.

Whereas, the constitution secures the property and pecuniary rights of married women against the debts and contracts of their husbands; therefore, for the better protection, as well of married women as of purchasers and creditors of their husbands,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, That the clerk of each county shall keep a register in which he shall enter a description of the personal estates of married women, as hereinafter directed.

Sec. 2. A married woman possessed of or owning any personal property or pecuniary rights may make a descriptive list of the same, and make and subscribe, on the said list, an oath that the property and rights therein described, belonged to her at the time of her marriage, or that she has acquired the same by bequest or inheritance, or by the gift of some person named other than her husband. And the said list and affidavit shall be recorded in the said register, and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and property not so registered shall be deemed prima facie to be the property of the husband rather than of the wife.

Sec. 3. A certified copy of the register shall be original evidence equally with the original list and affidavit, and the fees for recording and for making and certifying copies of the register shall be the same as in the case of deeds.

Sec. 4. The act of January 4, 1859, "to provide for the registration of the separate property of married women, and to declare the effect thereof," is hereby repealed.

Approved, October 24, 1866.

☞ The arrival of General McCook, the new Minister Resident at the Hawaiian court, relieves the Hon. James M'Bride, who has represented the American government during the last three years. The retiring Minister has conducted the affairs of his official station in a highly creditable manner. He has often evinced a most hearty attachment to the government which he represented, and shown that he was a man of true Union sentiments, uncontaminated with the least "copperish mixture." He has been often spoken of as a man of the Lincoln type of character. He is a native of Tennessee, but for many years has been a citizen of Oregon. He returns to his home gladdened by a wide circle of family friends, who will give him a cordial welcome, while his friends and countrymen residing on the Islands will give him a most cordial "aloha," at his departure.—*The (Honolulu) Friend.*

ANNUAL ADDRESS,

Delivered before the State Agricultural Society, Oct. 19th, 1866, by C. F. BEATIE, Esq., of Clackamas county.

Gentlemen of the Oregon State Agricultural Society: At the request of your President I am here to address you.

Among the industrial pursuits of men, agriculture ranks first in importance. When men assume fixed habitations, the cultivation of the soil becomes a necessity in order to procure sustenance. And without fixed habitations, the conveniences and comforts of life cannot be obtained or enjoyed; hence agriculture makes the first advance from barbarism to civilization. As in the broad area of civilization the number engaged in the cultivation of the soil far exceeds the number engaged in any other pursuit, and as agriculture is the basis of prosperity to the whole, whatever tends to promote the interests of the farmer is of paramount importance. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that this Society having that end, object in view, assumes a character of permanence

It has been found that a united effort on the part of those engaged in any enterprise is requisite to a complete success. This principle of association is not less necessary in farming operations. The agricultural societies formed in a number of the counties of our State, I have no doubt will serve as important auxiliaries to this, the State Society. I suggest the importance and utility of forming, in the various neighborhoods, Farmers' Clubs, where farming in detail may be taken into consideration. These may become aids to the county societies, and thus there will be a general interest excited to promote agriculture. There is such diversity of soil and climate, that no one rule of farming will hold good for all localities. It may be asked, has not Oregon, without these organizations, succeeded very well in agriculture? I answer affirmatively. And yet the success cannot be attributed to excellence in the mode of farming, but rather to the fact that soon after farming was commenced here, gold was discovered in California, which became for some years a market for the products of Oregon at almost fabulous prices. Now, except in seasons of drouth, the agricultural products of California are largely in excess of the wants of her population. Subsequently the discovery of the precious metals on our eastern border, and in the adjacent territories, created a demand for and kept up the price of our products in the Willamette valley. Now that demand is nearly supplied by the valleys east of the mountains, where farming has commenced in earnest. The present is somewhat a trying period for the farming interests of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys.

The scale upon which, and the spirit with which the manufacturing business has been commenced, gives encouragement; and although it is probable that branch of business will steadily increase, yet the home demand will not be nearly equal to the supply if the cultivation of the soil increases as it should. We must then seek a foreign market, and by a judicious system of farming increase our surplus, until there will be inducements to make the investments necessary to transport our products to some of the populous countries of the old world. With a ready market, even at low prices, the farmer will be able to make definite calculations.

Although the soil of Oregon does not equal in fertility some portions of the Mississippi valley, the soil is good, and there has not been anything like a failure in the crops since farming was commenced here. Good farming requires not only that we raise large crops by which the richness of the soil may be kept up. There is something pleasing in the reflection that the farmer's land is becoming richer every year. The process of summer fallowing, which has been so generally adopted by the best farmers, and which is so necessary to eradicate fern and sorrel while the land is comparatively new, will not, I think, be found profitable if continued long—it will exhaust the land. We want some crop which will serve as a fertilizer. I am convinced from experiments made in my county (Clackamas) that red clover will do well. Clover will grow better in some soils after the land has been tilled for several years.—Then instead of continuing the process of summer fallowing, as is now done, let the land be sown to clover with a crop of spring sown grain, and the following year turn under a crop of clover when in blossom. By this process, I have known worn-out lands reclaimed in the State of Virginia and restored to more than their original fertility. In regard to pasturage, we want some kind of grass in addition to the kinds in use amongst us, which will ripen later, thus affording fresh green pasture at a more advanced period in the season. In this direction we need to experiment and report progress.

In the census report of 1860, the statement is made that the number of animals employed in farming operations is greater than the number of men, differing in this respect from all other countries. Hence, the great importance attached to stock raising and the necessity of getting the best kind of stock. Contrast the horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs in Oregon in 1851, when I first saw them, with those here now, and it will be seen that very great improvement has been made. Every stock raiser should endeavor to get the very best variety of stock and improve that variety. Our agricultural interests demand untiring effort in that direction. The good stock already here is in the hands of the few—it should be in the hands of the many.

In the advancement of agriculture we must avail ourselves of the labor saving machines which the enterprise and skill of our mechanics have so abundantly furnished. We must connect with the manual labor the study of science bearing on our vocation. Without it we cannot keep pace with the improvements made in other departments of labor. Let us connect theory with practice. Although some of most successful farmers never studied farming as a science, they would be more successful if they had done so.

I heartily endorse what the President said in his address as to the importance and utility of sustaining an agricultural paper in our midst.

The question arises whether, in view of the relation which a citizen sustains to this government, the laboring classes have that share in the legislation of the country to which their numbers and the magnitude of their interests entitle them. A negative answer must be given. Instance: The State of Oregon has three representatives in congress. Two of them are lawyers by profession; the other not a representative of the laboring class. Again, the county of Clackamas has four representatives in the State Legislature; two of them are lawyers by profession. These instances I have given, not with any party view or feeling that they are not good men and qualified for their position, but that when positions of trust and responsibility are to be filled we turn instinctively to professional men, because of their superior qualifications. These things ought not so to be. And now, gentlemen farmers, I propose to talk plainly, as I am a farmer. We want a proportionate share, in legislative departments of men who, by vocation, are in sympathy with us. The fault lies mainly with us, as professional men who are successful in their business are not generally office seekers. We place the standard of education far too low. How often do we hear it said that all the education a farmer needs is to be able to read, write, and reckon by numbers so as to compute interest. Thus to limit the education is a two-fold loss. First, of the actual knowledge embraced in a more liberal education; second, of the mental discipline which the mind acquires in attaining to that knowledge. If you would have a man qualified for an honorable station in life you must begin with the boy. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." In education among the laboring classes, great improvements may be made, as was urged in the opening address, more attention to common schools. Again, if the primary education be somewhat liberal, the library of farmers, even those in opulence, is ordinarily meagre, so that a taste for and habit of reading, is not likely to be acquired by the sons of farmers. Though if the habit of reading be acquired in the absence of a good library, works of fiction are apt to supplant the place of history and scientific works, so that the mind is not enriched nor the heart made better. I know it is urged that the hard labor and out door exercise of the farmer is unfavorable to the close application and laborious research necessary to erudition. I ask if the farmer who has a liberal education and has acquired a taste for reading and the habit of study may not ordinarily have both the time and means to gratify that taste. I affirm that eminence in learning and pursuit involving manual labor, are not incompatible. As illustrious examples, take Washington in our own country and Cincinatus among the ancient Romans. It may be told we have farmers who are qualified for almost any position of trust and responsibility. I know it, and rejoice therein; yet we want the number such greatly increased and their qualifications enlarged, so that when positions are to be filled having a direct bearing upon our interests, we will not turn to professional men, but may feel that there are those of the same vocation as ourselves, by scores and hundreds, amply qualified for any honorable station. In order to do this we must well improve our time, not necessarily devoted to manual labor. Common sense alone, of which the farmer has as large a share as any class of professional men, does not fit us for positions we should occupy. We must have general intelligence in addition to the knowledge of our vocation. Then we need not fear priestly dictation, nor the chicanery of demagogues. What I have said of the farmer applies equally to all classes of laborers. Let us not think, fellow laborers, that because our vocations require even hard labor, they are less honorable, or that the way to useful knowledge is thereby hedged up. Having all due respect and esteem for what are called the learned professions, I think the upright, intelligent manual laborer the highest type of man.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Before closing I wish to make a few remarks in relation to the Fair and Agricultural Society. I have seen that on exhibition here which is instructive and entertaining. The improved stock speaks well for the enterprise, judgment and taste of the owners who have placed it on exhibition, and are endeavoring to bring it within the reach of the stock raisers generally. The grain, vegetables and fruit evince the fertility of our soil, as well as the skill of the producer.

The implements of husbandry and housewifery are creditable to the mechanical department of labor. In the ladies' department are many things ornamental and useful, exciting our admiration. These are brought together for exhibition in connection with the annual meeting of the Agricultural Society, which serves as a nucleus.

The members of this Society who commenced and have continued the organization to the present are entitled to great credit for the enterprise and public spirit shown in the endeavor to promote the industrial interests of our young State. The enterprise is in its incipiency—let the farmers who wish to come here with their wives, their sons and daughters, take hold of it with a hearty good will, and make it what it should be—introducing what is beneficial and excluding what is pernicious, of which, I regret to say, I have seen some things. The glory of agriculture is that its pursuit is conducive to virtue, above that of other occupations.

It behooves those to whom the working operations of this Society are committed, to guard well at this point and tolerate nothing which may have a vicious or immoral tendency.—With hands inured to toil, and skilled to labor, with minds stored with knowledge and disciplined to habits of thought, and with hearts beating in unison with the concomitants of God, we as laborers are, under God, invincible in the maintenance of our rights, social, political, and religious.

CAL. MARKETS.—From the Circular of McCraken, Merrill & Co., dated Oct 17th, we take the following. No material change has affected the figures since then:

There is no perceptible abatement in the demand for money, and Bankers and others are enabled to employ their available funds without any difficulty at current rates. Discounts in Bank upon class paper and other acceptable securities are made at 1@1¼ ℙ cent per month, but no inconsiderable proportion of the business doing is in the shape of renewals. The Savings and Loan Societies are loaning at 1@1¼ ℙ cent per month, with large offerings at that rate.

Receipts of treasure from domestic sources continue up to the usual average, and thus far during the current month have amounted to $2,450,000. A further shipment of $500,000 on government account was made by the last steamer amounting in all to 9,000,000 since January 1st.

Bullion is in good supply, and as yet there is no especial inquiry for steamer purposes. Gold bars may be quoted at 830@840 and silver is selling at 1 @1¼ ℙ cent discount for average parcels.

Sales of mining shares since our last issue have taken a wider range than for some time past, the stocks of some twenty different companies having been dealt in. Both the Hale & Norcross and Savage Companies, have increased their dividends $25 per foot during the present month, respectively declaring $100 and $75. A healthier period in mining stocks seems to be approaching, and we have encouraging information from various quarters.

The arrivals of Grain from the interior are still pressing forward with commendable rapidity, in view of the near approach of our rainy season. The warehouse in the interior are for the most part said to be full, while all the city stores usually devoted to the purpose were long since filled to repletion, compelling warehousemen to go inland in pursuit of buildings suited to that purpose. We never before had such bountiful supplies in granary, and this, too in face of a steady export trade, the like of which we never previously experienced. And what is better, the ball is still in motion. Wheat buyers are scouring the country for supplies; some of them afraid to buy a few weeks since at $1 50@$1 55 have been forced to purchase needed supplies inland, paying $1 60@$1 65, equal to $1 70@$1 75 delivered in this city. The purchases thus far in October cannot vary much from a quarter of a million of sacks, the bulk of which will go abroad at an early day. In fact, we have now a handsome fleet of ships in our harbor, loading or under charter for the conveyance of a dozen or more cargoes of Breadstuff. The intelligence received by the Atlantic cable and by telegram across the continent, meagre as it is, appears to be quite favorable for the continuance of exports to Great Britain and France as well as to American ports on the Atlantic. The news from Australia, China, etc., is, on the contrary, not so encouraging as we had hoped for. Still, much will go forward during the winter, as occasion may offer. It is to be hoped that the very low prices ruling for barley, and the great surplus known to be in our granaries, will call out liberal orders from abroad.

NAVAL SCHOOL.—There are now at Annapolis between one and two hundred applicants for admission to the Naval Academy. The examination is conducted with great thoroughness, and a large number will be rejected.

PLYMOUTH.—The granite arch at Plymouth, over the place where the Pilgrims first landed, which is to be 25 feet high when finished, has stopped at 12 feet, the funds being exhausted.

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EASTERN NEWS.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—Secretary Seward has directed our Consul at Toronto to procure a copy of the record of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahan, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character, and he has addressed Sir Fr'd'k Bruce, British Minister at Washington, notifying him that our Government will take the action required by the highest consideration of national dignity. Seward says to Bruce: "It would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give an assurance that the execution of the sentences will be suspended if occasion for delay should arise. Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offenses involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political, and it is the opinion of the Government that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amenity and forgiveness. This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness because the same opinions were proposed to us in our recent civil war by all Government and public bodies of Europe, and by none with greater frankness and kindness than by the Government and statesmen of Great Britan."

Dispatches from Toronto say that petitions are coming in demanding that no mercy be shown to the Fenians, and that the threats made in New York and elsewhere to avenge the death of those prisoners are doing great injury. There are several hundred Irish Americans in Toronto apparently without employement, and it is believed they are there to attempt a rescue. Three more Fenian prisoners at Cornwall will be indicted on Monday for high treason.

Judge Wilson, in pronouncing the sentence of death on Col. Lynch last Thursday, said:—"The evidence brought to bear in the court is clear and conclusive that you were not in Canada as a newspaper reporter on the occasion charged in the indictment, but you were armed in some kind of manner; but even if you were there as a newspaper you are not guiltless. Your object in that case, was to encourage others to come if these men had been successful or if reverses had happened. Looking at your conduct in that light, you can't be surprised that the law should be enforced and that you should suffer its penalty. You complain that those who were in command on that occasion were not allowed to testify in your behalf. If the crown had given any such pledge of safe conduct as has been spoken of, it could not been carried out. You have had all the justice you could possibly get, as the case stands. You might be sentenced to immediate execution, but inasmuch as that law is *ex post facto* as to you, I shall not exercise any discretion I may have to shorten your existence one hour more. Moreover, you have a right to bring the whole case into Court upon an appeal, and God forbid I should deprive you of that opportunity. The period of your execution will therefore be delayed until the end of next term.

The prisoner, Robert B. Lynch, is a native of Galway, aged 48 years, and was connected with the Quarter-master department at Louisville during the war. He claims to have been in Canada as a correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, and before sentence of death was pronounced, he said: "I am innocent of the crime charged against me, and of which I have been found guilty. I pledge myself before that God in whose presence I must some day appear, that I am wholly innocent."

Washington, Oct. 29.—General Sherman had another conference with the President to day, and it is currently believed, though some authority deny it, he will assume the portfolio of War Department about the 1st December.—Nearly all the annual reports are ready for submission to the President. The Land Office report will be unusually interesting, particularly about mineral lands, and will be accompanied by a map showing the quantity of mineral lands now held by every State and Territory.

Generals Grant and Sherman have completed their revisal of the list of field officers for the new army regiments which will be announced in a few days.

Gen. Averill, our new Consul to Canada, left for Montreal to day.

Fanny Seward, only daughter of Sec'y Seward, died this morning, aged 22 years.

The monthly report of the Agricultural Bureau of 1st October, estimates the wheat crop at 143,000,000 bushels, but says the decreased amount is compensated for by a better average quality. The estimates point to less than 17,000,000 bushels in eleven Southern States, and to a surplus for export on California of nearly 12,000,000 bushels. But little note has heretofore been made of the California wheat crop is larger than ever previously chronicled in the country. The yield of oats is extraordinary. The cotton crop is estimated at 1,750,000 bales.

Chicago, Oct. 30.—The Fenians all over the country appeared excited over the Toronto trials, and indignation meetings are held in all the prominent cities, with a revival of the subscription and recruiting enthusiasm. A committee of Tammany Hall, including Gen. Murphy, Supervisor Roach, Judge Hogan, etc., waited on the President yesterday and submitted the Tammany resolution. The President said he had already received a copy through Mayor Hoffman, and referred the committee to Secretary Seward's letter which he hoped would convince the Fenians of the determination of the Government to protect its citizens wherever they may be.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says: The Empress Carlotta is insane. During her frequent interviews with the Pope she gave evidence of excited mysticism and piety. Her failure with Napoleon and the pending downfall of her throne in Mexico, added to the reverses of her family in Europe, the humiliation of Austria and the death of her father, Leopold, has so worked upon her mind that, flying to Rome, she threw herself at the feet of Pius IX., implored his protection and absolutely refused to quit the Vatican. The Holy Father treated her with kindness and invited foreign ladies of distinction to remain with her in the palace, where she remained over night contrary to rule and precident.

The Emperor of Austria has ordered a special steamer to proceed with haste to Vera Cruz, but what errand is not publicly known. It is certain, however, that the Cable has been liberally used to confer with Maximilian. The most of the French journals give up the