tice until he was safely locked within the goodness of the Almighty. prison walls, could not have been deceivshe married him. She went to his bed mer wife. - Who can explain the mental by numbers. process by which the natural horror of state that she " is an estimable woman." cause the planets to revolve. So she may be; and Mills evidently thought that a woman who had witnessestimable for this life, and should be surrounded by matter. translated to another.

TEN COMMANDMENTS. - The Ten Commandments adopted by the "craft," and expected to be followed:

- 1. Enter softly.
- Sit down quietly. Subscribe for the paper.
- Don't touch the poker. Engage in no controversy.
- Don't smoke.
- Keep six feet from the table. Don't talk to the printer.
- Hands off the paper. 10. Eyes off copy.

Gentlemen observing these rules when entering our printing office will greatly we do. oblige the printers, and need not fear the devil.

The ladies, who sometimes bless us with their presence for a few moments, are not expected to observe the rules very strictly; and, indeed, it will be agreeable to us to have them break the eighth as often as convenient.

John B., of this city, is a most invet. of the "best of families," erate smoker; in fact, John has been happen. known to go to sleep smoking, and have his pipe taken from his mouth without waking him. One day last week Uncle C. found a pipe, which he supposed to be John's and the old gentleman having policy in the "Break-neck." known him from the time when the memory of that much-respected individual, "the oldest inhabitant," runneth not back to, made a straight break for John's house, and seeing Mrs B., asked :

"Is John dead?" "John dead!" exclaimed Mrs. B. "Why no. What in the world made you think so, Mr. C.?" "Why, I found his pipe, and it was

Uncle C. dodged the broom-stick and will not be seen in that section again for some time.-Knoxville Press and

Newark Courier says: By the arrest of the "Break-neck. chicken theives on the canal boat, as reported yesterday, has been made public a by a horse. The horse wasn't insured, most remarkable fact, which would scarce- and he got kicked back. ly be credited, were it not that a well the thief also attempted to drive off a caught yet. heifer from his premises, but as the ania stone and struck the animal, breaking one of its legs. The next day the ani- he recovers. mal gave birth to a calf bearing the features, eyes, etc., of a negro. Strangely enough the theif was a negro.

\*Sensible.-Non-paying subscribers are thus talked of by a Western editor, who expresses our sentiments fully: "Wagons cannot run without wheels, boats cannot run without steam, bullfrogs cannot jump without legs, or a newspaper carried on everlastingly without money, no more than a dog can wag his tail when he has none. - Sacramento Reporter.

An unfortunate female, while going down Washington street, slipped up, and sat down on the pavement. One of Washington street clerks called out "Miss you've dropped something." The lady gathered herself up, and in a spiteful voice replied, "Well I've picked it up

In Marion county, Indiana. they have a woman's literary society, which lately discussed the question, "Which affords most pleasure, married or single life?" One blushing young damsel remarked that she would love to have at least half an hour's experience, so that she might vote understandingly.

"What is a strait?" The class looked blenk, except one small boy, who said he could tell. The schoolmarm told him to proceed. "It beats two pair."

The white of an egg in sweetened water is a French cure for croup. To be given in repeated doses as long as necessary. It is said to be a sure cure.

Wonders of Creation

The whole universe is a thought and that thought is the thought of God The foundation of all things is intelligent force and goodness; these are found acting in every department of nature, in the rocks, fluids, gases, animated bodies and expression exists everywhere, and we are therefore obliged to acknowledge a Lawgiver a design, hence a designer. It we same the time, and in the morning she was found there dead. Mills was arrested, tried, convicted of manuslaughter, and shortly after, becoming such sent to the Penitentiary—the principal witness against him being a lady residing in the same house. When Mills

We can continue to take any observed and selfed by the Post-Omes of the universe is a thought and the dought of God The foundation of all things is intelligent force and goodness; these are found acting in every department of nature, in the rocks, fluids, gases, animated bodies and expression exists everywhere, and we are therefore obliged to acknowledge a Lawgiver a design, hence a designer. It we examine the crystal, we find it is the rock the Penitentiary—the principal witness against him being a lady residing in the same house. When Mills

We can continue to take any observed the time will come when the lion and the time that thought is the thought to ded the three doundation of all things is intelligent that thought is deducted to the balance is in favor of the balance is in favor of the balance is in favor of the United States at Hamburg: and time the balance is in favor moved from the South to Brooklyn, New rocks, fluids, gases, animated bodies and head with a bottle. She was in bed at therefore obliged to acknowledge a Law- pewter. the time, and in the morning she was giver a design, hence a designer. It we found there dead. Mills was arrested, examine the crystal, we find it is the tried, convicted of manslaughter, and result of force. We may destroy its sent to the Penitentiary-the principal organization, but can never destroy the

sought out the maiden, who was still The seed always proclaims the tree and fancy free, courted her assiduously, and the fruit; even the leaves conform to the in time the two were married. Mills is impress of the original seed. No seed now again under arrest for the probable will transfer its fruit to another kind; murder of his wife, he having stabbed each bears fruit after its own. The pear her in the breast with a knife. This is a tree does not grow from the seed of the remarkable case. The story, as Shaks- apple, nor is the gosling hatched from the

he had murdered, is regarded as the strong presentation of an unnatural and improbable case; but here is one of even the result of chance, but shows a beauther with the result of chances are with the stranger circumstances. In that case tiful Lawgiver. Force is the only submight be supposed to make an average in its fossil state in the coal. When and mamma. woman of the period forget a dead hus- coal is put in the furnace of the engine, band. But in the Brooklyn case the man it generates steam, but its only the force was nothing but an ill-grained, intemper- of the sunshine which came from heaven ate graduate of the Penitentiary, who for millions of years ago. The same is the no cause but pure cruelty struck his wife, case with gas; it is the same light which was absorbed ages ago. By the power of The woman, who was aware of this, chemistry we extract and use it again. whose sympathy for her sex induced her Force and matter can never be destroyed. to follow this man with the sword of jus- In force we find the infinite power and

On the leaf of the maple we find the ed. She knew, and he admitted, that he buds are exactly opposite each other; and had killed his wife, killed her without so in pears, one above the other along the cause, or even a pretended cause. Yet entire stem. In others they differ in she has roamed enough for the present. going round the stem once, twice, thrice. knowing that he there had killed his for- and so on up, which will be illustrated

We find this same plan in the solar the woman for the wife-murderer was system, which is formed of planets placed changed into that of confiding, affection- in the same manner as the leaves on the ate and an admiring wife? The papers trees. He who placed the leaves also

They are held by the cohesive and centrifugal force, which is found everyed the foul murder of a wife, and then where. The force which organizes our married the murderer, was entirely too own bodies is imponderable and invisible.

The sun is a mass of matter in a highexpanded condition. Sometimes the spots on the surface go out and after a while reappear. These spots are breaks in the volume of gas surrounding it. Some of them are so large that three worldslike ours could pass abreast through them, and yet leave 34.000 miles to spare.

Hamburg.

The undersigned, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles, providing for the reciprocal exchange of mails between the United States and the Hauseatic Releave 34,000 miles to spare.

leave 34,000 miles to spare.

Our sunshine is caused by the reflection of the heat of the gas around the sun. There is no doubt but what the sun is a mass of liquid fire. The time will come when it will burn out, and then our solar system will also go out.

The fixed stars are other sups constantly subject to the following postage that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

Article II. The international corresp ndence, conveyed either by the United States or Hamburg steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Hamburg, will be supported to the following postage charges viz:

The fixed stars are other suns constantly in motion, which move through space as The crust of the earth was made by

liquid cooling, and, strange as it may seem, the highest mountains are the newest. The Himalaya Mountains are a good example. "BREAK-NECK INSURANCE CO .- Ev-

erybody should get insured against acci-

panies started. Now the best policy is a charge between the United States and Hamburg, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the The other day a man in Chicago fell

out of a fourth story window. He had no insurance, and consequently was killed. Another man on the same day fell out with his wife. He was insured in the "Break-neck," and is ready to fall out

A woman driving a spirited horse in St. Louis was run away with. Being insured against accidents, she wasn't alarmed
a bit, stopped the horse and came back
safe. Her policy running out, she negleasted to recent it.

Shortly after she was sured against accidents, she wasn't alarmed lected to renew it. Shortly after she was lected to renew it. Shortly after she was run away with again. Her husband's partner ran away with her this time, and she hasn't come back yet. Don't fail to other any letter from foreign countries beyond it. A STRANGE BUT TRUE STORY .- The renew your policy, particularly if it is in

At Dubuqe, Iowa, a man was kicked

Near Paris, Ky., a man, while engaged known citizen substantiated the statement in running a circular saw, had his arms in the police court. Having found the taken off. They consisted of a cavalry chickens the policeman looked about for sabre and a double barrelled shot gun. their owners. A man named Pierson, The man who carried them off had an who lost eighteen chickens, stated that accident insurance. And he hasn't been

In Utica, N. Y., a man accidentally got mal did not move fast enough, he seized married. Being insured in the "Breakneck," he will receive \$15 a week until

Andy Johnson writes from Tennessee, "'My Policy' has run out. Send me another by express.

Near Portland, Maine, a poor man fell from a loft and broke his neck. He received his insurance, \$3,000, from the "Break-neck," with which he was able to set himself up in business, and is now

Our agent at Cleveland, Ohio, writes: 'A lumber-horse ran away with a bobtailed wagon, and tipped in the street over a small woman and six elderly children. The horse began to cry and the wagon bled freely at the nose, but otherwise the street is doing well. No insur-

A boiler exploded at Memphis, blowing the engineer into the air, quite out of sight. He will receive \$15 a day until

he comes down again. A hog driver in Mt. Sterling was very much hurt by a fall-fall in pork. No

A man run away from Litchfield, Ill., to avoid paying his debts. He left a family (not being able to take them with

him). No insurance. A man accidentally fell from a steamer at New Orleans into the river. As he was sinking the third time, he suddenly recollected that his policy in the "Breakneck" had expired. He then swam ashore, sought out the agent, renewed his policy, and immediately returned to the river and sank a third time in a serene and tranquil manner.

A female lodge of Odd-Fellows is being organized at Toronto, Canada.

York, and shortly after, becoming sud- everything that has being. The same askanse at his financial apparatus and dealy enraged, struck his wife on the expression exists everywhere, and we are quietly edging off. They hadn't the

witness against him being a lady resid- force that gave it that organization The "I believe in the millennium, and that ing in the same house. When Mills world invisible is the most substantial of the time will come when the lion and was released he returned to Brooklyn, all. We can continue to take up plants. the lamb will lie down together; but, gentlemen, I think the lamb will be d-bly scared the first night!"

"Miss, let us walk in yonder beautiful neadow, where the clover is in blossom, and the amorous zephyrs play." "O, darn your amorous heifers, I see enough of

A little girl repeating her Sunday school lesson, gave a new version to a Richard was King, and a living King stantial thing found in roture. It lies familiar passage-"Ye cannot serve God In Chicago the doctors have agreed to

charge \$100 for cutting off a leg. "Bub, which is the quickest way for me to get to the Eastern depot?" commodating Newsboy-"Run!"

A woman in Mansfield, Ohio, sued a saloon-keeper for damage done her by selling her husband liquor, and got a verdict for \$250. Eugenie wants to go to Rome this winter.

Napoleon thinks of the 50,000 francs she borrowed to return from Cario, and says In Memphis, a bride of two days asks a divorce because on the morning after marriage the husband refused to send her

breakfast up to her room. The trial of Daniel W. McFarland for the murder of Albert D. Richardson has been set for the March term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

TOPFICIAL. LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. POSTAL CONVENTION WITH HAMBURG.

Postal Convention between the United States and Hamburg.

subject to the following postage charges viz:

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 10 cents. Above half an since, and not over one ounce, 20 cents. Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, 40 cts.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional twenty cents for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction

of that rate. No matter if you belong to one 'Special Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents established by the preceding article (second), when the preceding article (second), when the preceding article (second), when the preceding article (second) are the preceding article (second). Get out a policy. The old proverb ever their postage to and from Hamburg, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents or less. says, "Honesty is the best policy," but duced to the uniform rate of five cents or less.

On all correspondence for or from such of said that was before accident insurance comstates as shall not so reduce their rates, the

single rate.
And optional prepayment, a regular progres ive scale, etc., upon the same principles as in Ar-ticle II., shall be admitted and observed. Article IV. On all letters originating and

posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to, and delivered in, Hamburg, or originating and posted in countries beyond Ham-burg, and mailed to, and deliverable in, the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage, (other than that of Hamburg, and other than that of the United States), is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. and III., as the case which the mail is sent.

It is further understood and agreed that no cor-

respondence for or from countries behond Ham-burg shall be exchanged under this arrangement, unless the rates of postage to and from such countries, via Hamburg, are identically the same es the rates charged via Aremen, under the United States and Bremen Postal arrangement. Article V. Newspapers, not weighing more than three ounces each, mailed in the United States and destined to Hamburg, or mailed in Hamburg and destined for the United States, may be sent and destined for the United States, may be sent by the United States and Hamburg steamers, when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office; and newspapers of like weight, done up singly, may be sent to any part of the German Postal Union, via Hamburg.

part of the German Postal Union, via Hamburg, prepayment of three cents each at the office of mailing in the United States, which shall be in full of the postage to destination; the German postage beyond Hamburg to be one cent each in addition to the two cents chargeable to Hamburg. The postage on pamphlets and magazines per ounce, or a fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other case specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides ist be sent in parrow bands, open at the sides

Article VI. The postage for which the United

Article VI. The postage for which the United States and Hamburg Post-offices reciprocally shall account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scale of progression determined by the preceding second and third articles, as follows, viz:

The Hamburg office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Hamburg, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Hamburg and destined for the United States, when conveyed under article II., by United States steamer, 9 cts. And when by Hamburg steamer 5 cents. When conveyed under, article III., by United States steamer, 14 cents. The United States office shall pay to the Ham'urg office, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce, originating in Hamburg pay to the Ham' urg office, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce, originating in Hamburg and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Hamburg, when conveyed under article II., by United States steamer, 1 cent. And when by Hamburg steamer, 5 cents. When conveyed, under Article III., by United States steamer, 1 cent. And when by Hamburg steamer, 10 cents.

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States, and the other half to the Hamburg office, when sent by

Hamburg steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform with

Article VII. The accounts between the two de-partments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly state-ments and accounts prepared by the General Post-

Article IX. The sailing days of the steamers carrying the mail between New York and Hamburg under this arrangement shall be so arranged as not to conflict with the schedule days of sailing of the United States mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen, and between New York and Havre; and also of the Bremen mail steamships plying between New York and Bremen; and shall as near as practicable, alternate at regular intervals with the days of sailing of the steamers carrying the mail to and from Bremen and Havre.

your amorous heifers, I see enough of them on dad's farm," she replied.

At Doctor Mary Walker's lecture in Leavenworth, a man asked if she was the by either Post Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may cease whenever all the direct steamers between New York and Hamburg cease running.

Done in Duplicate and signed at Washington on the 12th day of June, and at New York on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

HORATIO KING.

FERDINAND KING. Comrs for the Hauseatic Republic of Hamburg

AARON V. BROWN, P. M. G. U. S. This convention is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate of Hamburg.

C. F. MERK, L.L. D.,

Member of the Senate and President of the PostOffice Department. HAMBURG, August 7th, 1857.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE Agreed upon between the Post Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Ham-burg, modifying Article II. of the Postal Con-vention of June 12, 1857.

The international correspondence, conveyed either by the United States or by Hamburg steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Hamburg, will be hereafter subject to the following postage charge, viz:

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an expect in weight 10 cents. Above half an half an ounce in weight, 10 cents. Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce, 20 cents. Above

ounce, and not over one ounce, 20 cents. Above one ounce, but not exceeding one ounce and a balf, 30 cents. Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces, 40 cents.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional ten cents for each additional half ounce, or fraction of half ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

of that rate. of that rate.

This additional article takes the place of Article second of the postal convention of the 12th of June, 1857, which in all other respects remains in force.
In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the scals of our respective of fices, this twenty-third day of August one thous-

and eight hundred and sixty, at the city of SEAL. Postmaster-General. H. R. KUNHARDS, Acting Consul for the Republic of Hamburg.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hauseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the registration of valuable Letters, to be conveyed by the United States and Bromen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New

York and Hamburg.

Article I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, osted at any post-office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, f that rate.

Article III. All the states belonging to the of New York or Hamburg, to be thence conveyed on the application of the person posting the same: Provided, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, toge her with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: And provided also, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective post-office departments of the United States or Hamburg, or their revenues, lia-ble for the loss of such letters or packets, or the

contents thereof,
Article II. All such letters or packets mailed in the intector of the United States, or of the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York or Hamburg, resp. ctively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct

Article III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Hamburg shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said ex-change offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Art-icle II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be maded for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed

packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Hamburg or New York.

Article IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of Hamburg or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct." if it is found so, or will note the error, if rect," if it is found so, or will note the error, rect," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with re-gard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or oth-erwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the effice of mailing, (New York or Hamburg, as the case way he.) or Hamburg, as the case may be.)
Article 5. Registered letters received at New
York from Hamburg, and destined for an inland
post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner

as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

Article VI. The United States and Hamburg Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be ex-changed between them in the same manner as prechanged between them in the same manner as pre-scribed in the postal convention signed at Wash-ington on the 12th day of June, and at New York on the 30th day of June, 1857; but the registraon the Join any or June, 1937; but the registra-tion fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Dep rement upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Hamburg, and to the Hamburg Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Hamburg to the United States.

United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, at the city of

[SEAL.] Postmaster-General, U. S. R. SCHLEIDEN. sident of the Hauseatic Republics.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE

greed upon between the Post-Office Departmen of the United States and the Post-Office Depart ment of the Hanseatic depublic of Hamburg, providing for the Conveyance of the International Correspondence in time of War or threatening

war, the international correspondence between the United States and Hamburg cannot be conveyed by United States or Hamburg steamers, it may be conveyed by steamers under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations, contained in the soveral postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof we have heretoget appropriate to provide the source of the In witness whereof we have hereto set ournames and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washing-

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General, U. S. R. SCHLEIDEN, ADVERTISEMENTS.

## The Albany Register.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

Containing 28 column of matter, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

In the City of Albany,

\$3 Per Annum,

IN ADVANCE,

"LOCAL ITEMS" made a SPECIALTY.

Six months

THE REGISTER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

First street, (opposite Parrish & Co.'s store,) Albany : : : Crearon.



HAVING a very fair assortment of material we are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of

PLAIN AND PANCY JOB PRINTING

Hand-bills. Programmes,

Bill-heads, Cards, Ball Tickets, Pamphlets,

of all kinds,

at as low figures as a due regard to taste and good work will allow. When you want anything in the printing line, call at the REGISTER office. MASTER J. H. BRENNER WILL GIVE LESSONS ON THE PIANO, VIOLIN and ORGAN,

-AT-His own or Pupil's Residence. Lessons given in the French anguage.

albin and Second streets.
Refers to Prof. John Briggs. BLACKSMITHIN ! PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS

For particulars, enquire at the corn

THE undersigned gives notice to the general public, that he is now manufacturing the Galesburg Patent Plow

and any other style of plow that may be ordered. Also, particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing. Wagon and Darriage Making,

and General Jobbing. All work entrusted to me will receive prompts attention, and be executed in the best possible manner with good material. A share of public patronage is solicited. Shop on corner Ellsworth and See opposite Pierce' Ferry. F Albany, November 21, 1868-11 F. WOOD.

CRAFTSMEN'S

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

BUCHANAN & MEARS, GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Oregon, and Washington, Idano and Montana Territories,

Cash Plan, Low Rates, Strictly Mutual. All Policies Non-Forfeiting by their Terms.

No Restriction on Travel, Residence or Occupation.

Policies issued in Gold or U. S. Curreney, as desired.

No extra charge upon women.

All varieties of Policies issued. Large Cash Value upon Surrendered Policies.

E. S. MERRILL, Agent,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



NATIONAL LIFE

Insurance Company OF THE

UNITED STATES of AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by special Act of Congress, .....July 25, 1868

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.00

> DIRECTORS: CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLER, J. HINCKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS. HENRY D. COOKE, W. F. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS: CLARENCE E. CLARK, Philadelphia, Presi-JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance & Executive HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President. EMERLON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary & Actuary. E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical

THE attention of persons contemplating in suring their lives, or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED ARE:

It is a National Company, chartered by special Act of Congress, 1868. It has a Paid-up Capital of \$1,000.000. It offers Low rates of Premium. It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Com-

Every Policy is Non-forfeitable. Policies may be taken which Pay to the Insured their Full Amount and Return all the Pre-miums, so that the Iusurance costs Only the Interest on the Annual Paymonts.

Policies may be taken that will Pay to the Insured, after a certain number of years, Dur-

ing Life, an Annual Income of One-Tenth the Amount named in the Policy. No Extra Rate is charged for risks upon the Lives of Females.

Insures not to Pay Dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

ITS POLICIES ARE NEGOTIABLE. By the Charter of the Company, certificates of obligations will be issued, agreeing to purchase its policies at their value which, when accompa-nied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral secur ty, in making loans from the Company of from other parties.

The Hon. Jno. E. Sanford, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in his Report for 1868, speaking of Dividends in Life Insurance Companies, says, "The sooner such guarantees cease to be made, and such expectations created, the sooner Life Insurance will come to rest on its true motive, and men insure that lives for accepting motive, and men insure their lives for security, and not for dividends. The best and the most popular companies will then be those that promise only equity, and render all that they promise, and furnish the best security, with the most up right and judicious management."

"By the Stock plan the full cash effect of the premium is immediately secured to the insured, the Company taking ALL the risk. By the Mutual plan, the full value in insurance of the premium paid, is not secured to the policy-holder, who takes a portion of the risk himself."

Policies Issued In Gold or Currency,

WM. E. HALE, MANAGER.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

J. C. MENDENHALL, TRAVELING AGENT

For Oregon and Washington Territory Albany, September 11, 1869-114

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF BOSTOM.

Purely Mutual. INCORPORATED 1886. .\$7,000,000 08 526,573 55 786,107 86 3,512,771 00 575,500 00 3,342,100 00 Cash Dividend, 1867... Cash Dividend, 1868... Total surplus dividend Losses paid in 1868.... Total losses paid...... Income for 1867......

No extra charge for traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwick All Policies non-forfeiting, and governed by the non-forfeiting law of Massachusetts, Policy holders the only persons who receive divder ds in this Company, which are declared
and paid annually; first dividend available at the payment of the second
annual premiums, All Policies
remain in force as long as
there is any surrender
value.

NO FORFEITURES! This old and popular Company, (the oldest Matual Life Insurance Company in this country) insures at the lowest possible rates.

The stability of this Company, with its past history, increasing capital and business, and the satisfactory manner in which it has discharged its obligations in the past, are guaran ees for the future such as far-seeing and careful men require in their investments.

in their investments.

Persons generally, who thoroughly understand the workings of Life Insurance, are anxious to avail themselves of its equitable provisions. Full information will be given to those who desire, at the Agency.

Home Office, 39 State Street, Boston.

Pacific Branch Offices, 302 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Room 3, Carter's Building, Portland, Oregen, EVERSON & HAINES, General Agts.

RUSSELL & ELKINS, Agts, ALBANY, OREGON.

Albany, September 19, 1868-2y

"GAY" NEWS. Farmers Can Ride and Plow. BY SECURING ONE OF THE

GAY" PLOWS.

Manufactured and sold for the very low price of \$65 and \$75. THE simplicity and practicability of this new Plow commends it favorably to the special notice of every farmer. It possesses a decided superiority over all other plows now in use. The wheels are four feet in diameter, and run on the unplowed land. Its entire construction is in no way complicated. The plow is managed in every manner with ease, and requires only two levers to be used in making any alteration. The superiority of the "Gay" Plow will be clearly shown by the following certificate:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Linn county, Oregon, having purchased and used upon our farms the "Gay" Plow, hereby certify that the same has given us entire satisfaction. Its facility for adjusting to sait the depth of furrow without moving from the seat, in simple and casy. We like the plow for its draught, because the same is brought to bear directly upon the plow-beam instead of the carriage; also, because it is strong and durable, all except the wood-work being constructed of wrought irou—no cartings are used. The wheels running upon the solid land is an advantage over other gang-plows, in striking off land and in plowing, not having to make the necessary changes in the machinery, and the seat is always level, not the wing the driver forward or sidoways as in other plows. Better work and more of it can be accomplished by the use of this

Plow than by hand.
We take pleasure in recommending the "Gay"
PLOW to our brother farmers, as one having no J. G. REED. A. S. LGONEY, E. W. P. ESHOM, W. H. GOLTTREE. H. DAVIDSON.

May 20th, 1869. The "Gar" Plow is manufactured by H. Goulding, Portland Machine Shop.
All orders will be premptly attended to by ad-

C. P. GAY, Portland, Oregon Albany Agents. J. BARROWS & CO., Agents
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May 22, '69-37

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