

The New York Times of Jan. 9th says:

Dr. M. Ellinger, editor of the Jewish Times, delivered a very interesting lecture, last evening, before the Longfellow Literary Association, in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, on the conclusion arrived at in the late "Rabbinical Conference," at Philadelphia. Movements have been heretofore inaugurated by the more liberal and enlightened Jews, with a view of bringing the observances and avowed doctrines of their religion more into harmony with the spirit of the present age.

The old orthodoxy of the Jews be characterized as a mummy of the past which must be discarded for a liberal and enlightened religion which is in full accord with the civilization of the day. It enjoins a belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures, and a strict observance of all the requirements of the ancient law, but the reformers deny all supernatural revelation, and inculcate a belief in the God of nature and the God of humanity. They regard the whole past history of the race as a revelation of God, and the events of the present as the best book in which to study his attributes. The whole history of the Jewish religion proves that circumstances are continually doing away with old laws, and making new, and what was orthodox in ancient days or in the Middle Ages may be absurdity now.

Formerly they clung to the idea of nationality, and a final restoration to the heritage of Israel in Palestine, and thus preserved their individuality and their religion in spite of persecutions and all the convulsions and changes which had disturbed the established nations. Now they have come to be recognized as co-laborers with others, and it is time to discard their ancient notions and work in harmony with the times, and so exert their full share of influence in the reforms and improvements of the day. The old prophets, in their predictions of Messiah, alluded to the mission of the Jews as a nation among the people of the earth. The Hebrew race is the true Messiah. In matters of worship, the reformers propose to discard all prayers and ceremonies founded on the idea of animal sacrifices, and to introduce the vernacular language of the people in all the exercises of the synagogue. They also recognize the equal position of women, and the validity and importance of the modern enactments on the subject of marriage and divorce. In fact, nearly all the declarations of the reformers are fully in harmony with the most enlightened thought of the age, and deserving the attention of reflecting men.

A very singular elopement took place in Washington township one day last week, in which a man named David Swain and a married woman named Hannah Naulton were the principals. The young man had formerly lived in Hannah Naulton's family, and it seems that Mrs. Naulton had become so completely infatuated with the trifling, thriftless fellow, that she made up her mind to go off with him, and desert her husband and two little children. Accordingly, a few days ago she imparted the secret to her husband, who told her that if she would not go, and would remain with him, he would forgive her for what improprieties she had committed. But she was determined, and would not be persuaded from her intended elopement. Her husband thereupon informed her that she could not leave until a debt amounting to nearly \$100 owed by Swain, with himself as security was paid. She immediately sold some land she owned, receiving a cash payment of \$200, with which she satisfied the debt, and gave Swain enough to buy him a suit of new clothes and a trunk. The husband, being an exceedingly good-natured man, accompanied young Swain to town and assisted him in the selection of a suit of clothes. On last Friday morning at daylight Mrs. N. took leave of her husband and proceeded to the railroad station, where she was to meet Swain. They met, had their trunks labeled for Fort Scott, Kansas, and on the arrival of the northward bound train went on their way rejoicing. The affair has created quite a flurry in the neighborhood.

"Dan," said a little four-year-old, "give me sixpence to buy a monkey." "We've got one monkey in the house now," replied the elder brother. "Who is it?" "Dan," asked the little fellow. "You," was the reply. "Then give me sixpence to buy the monkey some nuts." His brother could not refuse.

The following advertisement for the recovery of a red calf was actually published in a paper of Columbia county, Pa., in the summer of 1869: "Lost—A Calf Pet. His two behind legs were White. He was a she calf. Every body what catches him gibs true Dollars."

The messenger of the New Brunswick bank, N. J., was lately robbed of \$3,000.

Curiosities of American History.

The American political history is full of curiosity and singular incidents. For instance, three of our Presidents, all of whom participated in the Revolution, died on its great anniversary, the fourth of July, namely, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Monroe.

From 1801 to 1825 the Presidential office was filled by Virginians. During the same interval, with the exception of four years, the Vice Presidential office was held by citizens of New York.

Of the first six Presidents, four of them were taken from the office of Secretary of State; the other two, being the first elected, could not perform its duties. From this fact rose the precedence that makes the Secretary of State the first office in the Cabinet, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, which is the case in Great Britain.

No less than five of the greatest American statesmen were born in the same year, 1782; Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren, and Lewis Cass. From 1800 to 1865, only two persons filled the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. John Marshall and Roger B. Taney.

The Capitol of the United States was located at Washington in pursuance of a corrupt bargain, by which two or three members of Congress, who lived adjacent to it, and whose districts would be greatly benefited by it, voted for the funding of the National debt for that consideration.

Two men of the United States have, as they say in Odd Fellowship, passed through all the "chairs," been Governors of States, held a first class foreign mission, been the head of the Cabinet, then Vice President and President. Their names are Thomas Jefferson and Martin Van Buren.

Three Presidents died in office. Harrison, Taylor and Lincoln. Three persons were elected Vice Presidents before they became Presidents; John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and Martin Van Buren.

Three Vice Presidents died in office. Geo. Clinton, Eldridge Gerry and William R. King. Three Vice Presidents became Presidents by the death of their Chiefs. John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson, and every one of them pursued a policy adverse to that of the party by whom they were elected. Two of the Vice Presidents of the United States, the youngest men who ever held the office, were indicted for treason. Aaron Burr and John C. Breckinridge, and in each instance the Government broke down and dismissed the case without putting it before a jury.

One Vice President, John C. Calhoun, resigned his seat as President of the Senate to take a place on the floor, where he could have the privilege of debate, and there elucidate his State rights views under the Constitution.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.—On Thursday night, says the Cheyenne Leader, three men named McKenna, McAlister and Wentworth, of Company K, Second Cavalry, went out from this post hunting. Night overtook them near the entrance to La Poudre Canyon, fifteen miles from here, they turned into a secluded glen, and the others made down their bed and went to sleep side by side. About midnight, it being cold, the watchman made a fire. Fatal mistake. Soon after this he lay down by the side of his companions, doubtless not intending to go to sleep. One of his comrades (Wentworth) awakening for a moment, warned him of his imprudence, but received the assurance that all was well, and again fell asleep. It is probable that the sentinel died the same. A few moments afterwards a terrible discharge of firearms from every side of the sleepers, in such close proximity that the powder burned their faces, proved the folly of their watcher's feeling of security. One of the men, McKenna, did not move—a ball had pierced his temple, another his heart, and four had entered his breast. Death itself had succeeded its conquest. McAlister sprang up with a single exclamation, and fell back dead, pierced by a dozen bullets. Wentworth, who was sleeping between the two, was not scratched. Being a man of great nerve and much experience with the Indians, his plans were instantly matured, and as quickly executed. Seizing his pistol as he slipped from the side of his dead companion, he shot the Indian who confronted him as he rose; jumped over his prostrate body; knocked down the next in his path with the butt of his weapon; dodged the rest; sprang in among the ponies, from which the savages had dismounted, and running through the herd gained the creek, and under cover of its friendly bushes escaped his pursuers, and came barefoot over the jagged rocks and prickly pears to the post. On receipt of the information the company instantly proceeded to the place and found the bodies as he had described, but strange to say, neither were scalped nor mutilated. Stranger still, their guns, ammunition, overcoats, saddles, and blankets were all there undisturbed. One of their horses had been shot and left; the other three were taken off by the Indians.

When our troops under General McClellan, penetrated the mountain range of West Virginia, in May, 1861, they encountered in a quiet nook on the side of Laurel Ridge, a venerable matron standing in the door of a log cabin. One of the men accosted her with: "Well, old lady, where's your flag?" "I hain't got no flag," was the prompt reply.

"Well, then, which side are you for?" "I don't know what you mean," she answered, in astonishment. "Are you secesh?" asked the man, amused at her ignorance. "No, I hain't," she rejoined, emphatically. "Are you Union?" "No, I tell you."

"Well, what are you?" "I'm a good, plain Baptist—that's what I am." The men laughed heartily, and at last one of them said: "You'll not refuse to hurrah for 'Old Abe' will you, old lady?" "Who is 'Old Abe'?" asked the dame,

growing more astonished every minute. "Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States."

"Why, hain't Gin'r Washington President?" "No, he's been dead for more than sixty years."

"Gin'r Washington dead!" she fairly screamed. Then rushing into the cabin she called "Sam! Sam!" "Well, what is it, mother?" said a voice within. In a moment she reappeared at the door with a veteran of fifty, who the men afterward learned was her son.

"Why, only think, Sam," she cried, excitedly, "Gin'r Washington's dead. Sakes alive! I wonder what's going to happen next!"

FAILED.—The woman suffrage bill has failed in the Colorado Legislature.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY. SANTA FE, Feb. 23.—The Post's La Misula correspondent reports that Col. Barnard, with a detachment of the 1st and 8th cavalry, had a series of fighting fights with the Indians in Dragon Mountains, in Arizona, Jan. 28th. Thirteen Indians were killed and twenty-seven horses destroyed. The bar of gold which Col. J. F. Stone had with him when he was killed and the mail robbed, was found in possession of the Indians.

DENVER, Feb. 23.—There was a terrible murder yesterday afternoon at Burlington, near H. Kinney, which was the subject of a report returning from Big Thompson, overlook Big Du Bois, twenty miles from Burlington, and after a few minutes of conversation, Dubois drew a revolver and fired several shots, killing Kinney instantly. The murderer escaped to the mountains. Citizens are in pursuit. Dubois is a bad character, and was arrested for robbing the mails, near that place.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—A fire last night destroyed the entire block on the north side of the Strand between Front and Twenty-second streets, and the opposite block on the South side of the Strand. Many of the houses were of small value, but filled with goods. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 23.—The jury in the libel suit of Mrs. Evans against the Courier-Journal returned a verdict to the plaintiff of \$200. She claimed \$20,000.

PORT HENRY, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A portion of the despatching office, yesterday, crashing two miners under 200 tons of ore.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A large free trade meeting was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, under the auspices of Brooks, Cox, Henry Ward Beecher and others, and addresses were made by Samuel J. Tilden and William Cullen Bryant.

WASH., Feb. 23.—The archbishop of Washington was splendidly entertained in this city. Last evening a banquet was given by Jay, the American Minister. A great many celebrities were present, including Baron A. von Bunsen, Minister of Austria. Jay toasted the European sovereigns. Von Bunsen replied in the English language. He said the close and unbroken correspondence between the United States and Austria were subjects for congratulation. Union and freedom was the motto of both countries, and the progress of progress, and freedom alone gave peace. In conclusion he gave as toast—"The memory of George Washington, the champion of freedom and peace."

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Daily Telegraph announces that a dispatch is received from the Imperial Government, recommending that money for the purchase of the far northwest territory be paid to the Hudson Bay Company, and that a battalion be sent into the territory.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The reception of Minister Washburn last night was attended by all the Cabinet ministers, and was a brilliant affair. Don Carlos, of Spain, while traveling through France with an Austrian passport, was arrested at Lyons. He was released on his own recognizance, and he fled to the north of France, and if he violated that condition he must leave the country. Previous to his arrest he had been in Lyons, and had completed all his arrangements for going to Spain and raising an insurrection. The Duke of Prussia is about to marry Miss Lilly, Duchess of New York.

The French Atlantic Cable Company at its last meeting declared a dividend of 12 per cent for five months from the date of its organization, business till January 15th, the date of the agreement with the Anglo-American.

A dispatch from Vienna says the Austrian Government, if so constituted, a religious union can be first secured, proposes to convoke the Catholic powers in order to propose the Papal protection. There was a riot in Albany, during the residence of Minister Washburn last evening, in honor of Washington's birthday.

LOSANO, Feb. 23.—In the divorce case, to-day, the court of Albany decided in favor of the wife. To-morrow the Judge will give his charge. The condition of Bright's health creates deep anxiety.

The elections at Waterford and Nottingham are both decided with scenes of violent excitement. At both places there is a riot, and several persons were roughly treated.

The weekly report of the bank of England shows an increase of £12,000,000 in circulation. The commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified by both countries. A contract for a new line of steamers from London to San Francisco has been signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

Laws of the United States.

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH SWITZERLAND. Convention for the amelioration of the Postal intercourse between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation.

The post department of the United States, by its special commissioner, John A. Kasson, esq., and the federal council of the Swiss Confederation, by Dr. Jacques Dubs, vice-president of the federal council, and chief of the federal post department, have agreed upon the following articles subject to ratification by the respective authorities of the two countries.

Article I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation, and this correspondence shall embrace: 1. Letters, ordinary and registered. 2. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds (including maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes), sheets of music, &c., and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

Such correspondence may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries, to which each may respectively serve as intermediaries, and which shall be subject to the regulations of the respective post departments, and this correspondence shall be subject to the regulations of the respective post departments, and this correspondence shall be subject to the regulations of the respective post departments.

Article II. The offices for exchange of mails shall be, on the part of the United States: New York. On the part of the Swiss Confederation: (a) Basle. (b) Geneva (when the Swiss Confederation shall find it expedient).

The two offices, by agreement, may at any time establish additional offices for the exchange of mail, and the principle is agreed, that each office shall make its own arrangements for the despatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication, and shall at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation. It is agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the frontiers of the two countries shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments who shall be designated by the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance, and which shall effect such transportation by the most direct routes; and any amount so advanced by one for the account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

Article IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and the rule of progression, shall be: For letters, 15 grammes. For all other correspondence, mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of the interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight, to be adopted of any subsequent change thereof.

The weight stated by the despatching office shall always be accepted except in case of manifest mistake. Article V. The single rate of postage on the direct correspondence exchanged between the two administrations, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VII, shall be as follows: 1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents. 2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, 80 centimes.

On all other correspondence mentioned in the second paragraph of the first article, the rate shall be, for the mails despatched to the other administration, subject to the reserve mentioned in Article VII, shall be as follows: 1. On letters from the United States, 15 cents. 2. On letters from the Swiss Confederation, 80 centimes.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Albany Register.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, Containing 28 columns of matter, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, In the City of Albany, —AT— \$3 Per Annum, IN ADVANCE, Six months.....\$2

"LOCAL ITEMS" made a SPECIALTY. THE REGISTER JOB PRINTING OFFICE, First street, (opposite Parrish & Co.'s store), Albany : : : Oregon.

HAVING a very fair assortment of material we are prepared to execute, with neatness and dispatch, all kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing.

Hand-bills, Programmes, Bill-heads, Cards, Ball Tickets, Pamphlets, Labels, Blanks of all kinds, 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 PIANO, VIOLIN and ORGAN. His own or Pupil's Residence. Lessons given in the French language.

For particulars, enquire at the corner Broad and Second streets. Refers to Prof. John Briggs.

BLACKSMITHING! PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS! Undersigned gives notice to the general public, that he is now manufacturing the Galesburg Patent Plow!

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

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

CRAFTSMEN'S LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

BUCHANAN & MEARS, GENERAL AGENTS FOR Oregon, and Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories, PORTLAND.....OREGON.

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. Currency, as desired. No extra charge upon women. All varieties of Policies issued. Large Cash Value upon Surrendered Policies.

E. S. MERRILL, Agent, Albany, Oregon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL LIFE Insurance Company OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.00

DIRECTORS: CLARENCE H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE P. TYLER, H. HINKLEY CLARK, E. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKE, W. F. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEFRIES, EDWARD DODD, H. C. FAINESTOCK.

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

THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED ARE: The National charter, the large capital, the Low Rates, the common-sense plan, the definite contracts, the honorable and fair dealings, the Non-Forfeiting Policies, the perfect security, the liberal Terms of the policies, etc., etc., render the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of the United States of America worthy of the patronage of every business man.

This company, during the sixteen months of its existence, has issued 8,825 POLICIES, COVERING \$26,800,000 INSURANCE.

The extraordinary rapid progress of the company attests the estimation in which it is held by the public, and the large amount of new business transacted. It is the best evidence of the popularity of its principles, and its adaptability to meet the requirements of its Assurers.

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 accompanied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security, in making loans from the Company or from other parties.

THE OLD STOVE DEPOT! JOHN BRIGGS, DEALER IN STOVES, COOK, PARLOR & BOX, of the best patterns!

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware! and the usual assortment of Furnishing Goods to be obtained in a TIN STORE!

Repair neatly and promptly executed, on reasonable terms. "Short reckonings, make long friends."

Front street.....Albany. Next door to Mansfield & Co. dec 5/68-12

WM. E. HALE, MANAGER. Policies Issued In Gold or Currency.

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 BOSTON. Purely Mutual.

INCORPORATED 1855. Cash assets.....\$7,600,000 00 Cash Dividend, 1867..... 226,373 85 Cash Dividend, 1868..... 786,107 86 Total surplus dividend..... 3,512,771 00 Losses paid in 1868..... 275,500 00 Total losses paid..... 3,242,100 00 Income for 1867..... 2,862,851 41

No extra charge for traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwich Islands.

All Policies non-forfeiting, and governed by the non-forfeiting law of Massachusetts, Policy holders the only persons who receive a dividend in this Company, which are declared and paid annually, are guaranteed for the full amount of the second annual premium. All Policies remain in force as long as there is any surrender value.

NO FORFEITURES! This old and popular Company, (the oldest Mutual 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 guarantees for the future such as far-seeing and careful men require in their investments.

Persons generally, who thoroughly understand the working 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, Oregon. EVERSON & HAINES, General Agents, RUSSELL & ELKINS, Agts., ALBANY, OREGON.

"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 practicality 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 the depth of furrow without moving from the seat, is simple and easy. We like the plow for its draught, because the same is brought to bear directly upon the plow-beam instead of the carriage, it is strong and durable, all except the wood-work being constructed of wrought iron—no castings are used. The wheels running upon the soil find 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 driver forward or sideways as in other plows. Better work and more of it can be accomplished by the use of this Plow than by any other.

We take pleasure in recommending the "Gay" Plow to our brother farmers, as one having no superior in Oregon. J. B. REED, W. P. ESHOM, A. S. LOONEY, E. W. PIKE, H. W. GOLTZTRE, H. DAVIDSON, May 20th, 1869.

The "Gay" Plow is manufactured by H. Gougeon, Portland Machine Shop. All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing, C. P. GAY, Portland, Oregon.

Albany Agents, J. BARROWS & CO., Agents for Linn & Benton counties. JOHN BRIGGS, Agent for Linn & Benton counties. May 22, '69-37

THE OLD STOVE DEPOT! JOHN BRIGGS, DEALER IN STOVES, COOK, PARLOR & BOX, of the best patterns!

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