PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE PORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. POSTAL CONVENTION WITH CANADA.

ARTICLES of agreement between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of Canada.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Canada, it is agreed between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the

Post-Office Department of Canada : Article I. That there shall be an exchange of

mails between the United States and Canada, at the following points viz: On the side of the Unit- On the side of Canada

Queenstown.

Ningara.

Coburg. Kingston. Brockville.

Stanstead.

Montreal.

Toronton.

Port Dover.

Port Simcoe,

Port Rowan,

Port Burwel'. Port Vienna, Port Stanley.

Suspension Bridge. Montreal,

Montreal-by through Kingston-by steamer

in Summer. Toronte, Kingston,

Henningford.

Montreal,

Sherbrooke, (

South Patton.

Hereford.

Port Stanley.

Montreal

bag.

bag.

ed States, at at Port Huron, Michigan, Port Sarnia. Black Rock, New York, Waterloo. Lowistown Youngstown, Rochester. Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg, Whitehill, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, S. Johns. Burlington, Vermont, Derby Line "Buffalo, New York, Albany, New York, ton, Massachus'ts, Fort Covingto, N. Y.

Dundee. Since added.
On the side of the Unit- On the side of Canada, ed States at,— at,— Sault St. Marie, Mich. Sault St. Marie. Algonac, Baby's Point. Toronto, Hamilton Buffalo, New York. Queenstown London. Fort Erie.

Buffalo, New York.

Suspension Bridge.N.Y. Plattsburg, Mooers, Troy, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego. New York, New York. Albany, Boston, Portland, Maine.

Route Agents-Portland Canada Route Agents to Canada Line. and Montreal. (St. John, ) by throu Montreal. ) gh bagh Island Pont. " Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Route Agents. Frelighsburg.

Richford Franklin North Troy Canaan Swanton "Boston, Massachusetts. Cleveland, Ohio.

Article II. The mails exchanged between the offices of New York, Albany, Buffale and Boston, on the one side, and Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal, on the other, are to pass each way as through mails, -not to be opened at any interme-

Article III. The postage to be charged in the United States, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Canada, shall be five cents for any distance in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles; and exceeding three thousand miles, within the United States three thousand miles, within the United States, ten cents the single rate. Each additional half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate; the rates in this section mentioned, having been ad-opted and agreed upon by the Postmaster-Gene-ral of the United States, by and with the advice

and consent of the President.

Article IV. The postage to be charged in Canada on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be five cents for any distance in Canada. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional rate.

Article V. Upon all letters posted in the United States to be delivered in Canada, or posted in Canada to be delivered in the United States. these rates shall be combined in one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. Less than the whole combined rate cannot be prepaid.

Article VI. The Post-Office Department of

the United States will collect and keep all the postages on unpaid letters from Canada, as well as the postages on letters to Canada, prepaid in the U. S., and the Post-Office Department of Canada will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from the United States, as well as the postages on letters prepaid in Canada to the United States.

Article VII. Each mail despatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, showing the number of letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, with their postage in separate columns. Article VIII. The postage on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, and all other printed matter, must be prepaid, or sent free to the line in the country where posted; and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line, is to be collected and retained by the Post-Offie Department of the country in which it accrues.

Article IX. The offices designated for the despatch and receipt of Canada mails, on the side of the United States, will stamp "U. States" upon all letters sent into Canada for delivery; and the offices designated for the despatch and receipt of United States mails, on the side of Canada, will stamp "Canada" upon all letters sent into the

stamp "Canada" upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery. Article X. The Post-Office departments of the

United States and Canada shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, every three months, or oftener, as may best suit the general regulations of each depart-

ment.

Article XI. The expenses of transporting the mails between the frontier offices, where the conveyance is by water, shall be borne equally by the two departments; but when the transportation is by land, the expenses shall be borne by each in proportion to the distance traveled over the territory of each country. All contracts for such transportation shall, before they go into oparation be suprayed by the Post-office Depart. eration, be approved by the Post-office Depart

ment of each country.

Article XII. This arrangement shall go into operation on the sixth of april next, and it may be modified from time to time, as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto; and it may be an-nulled at the desize of either party, upon three

In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the Postmaster-General of Canada have hereupto set their hands and affixed their seals, respectively, this twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

N. K. HALL.

\*By subsequent arrangement, letters originating at either of the following line offices and destined for the corresponding line office, as hereafter named, the distance being short, are allowed to go at a postage of two cents each, without regard to

weight, vis :—
Between,
Sault St. Marie, Michigan, & Sault St. Marie, Canada. Black Rock, New York, " Fort Erie, " Queenstown,
" Niagara, Youngstown, Cape Vincent, Morristown, Ogdensburg,

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES Of agreement between the Post-Office Department
Of the United States and the Post-Office DePartment of Canada, providing for the exchange of Registered Letters between the two

Countries.

Article I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories, and addressed to Canada, or posted in Ganada and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at any of the respective offices of exchange to be thence conveyed to their destinashall be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: Provided, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid

or nackets, or the contents thereof.

Article II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Canana, the 19th day of July, A. D. 1865, and at Caracas in the interior of the United States or Canana, 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 respective exchange offices for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first mail.

Article 111. The respective exchange offices shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by he regulations referred to in Article and the Colonial Government for the purpose of the second se

cribed by he regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the per-

Crited States to Canada, and to the Canadian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Canada to the United States.

Article VII. The present articles shall be considered additional to those agreed upon between the two offices on the 25th day of March,

A. D. 1851, and shall come into operation on the first day of October, A. D. 1856. In witness whereof, the Postmaster-General of the United States, and the Postmaster-General of Canada, have hereto set their hands and affixed their seals, at the date set opposite to each, res-

JAMES CAMPBELL, [L. s.] JAMES CAMPBELL,
August 25, 1856. Postmaster-General.
[L. s.] ROBERT SPENCE,
August 28, 1856. Postmaster-General.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH VENEZUELA. through Postal Convention between the United States of America and Venezueia.

Article I. An exchange of mails shall hereafter take place between the United States of America and Venezuela by the ordinary routes of sea

transportation, as well by private ships as by American or Venezuelan steam or other mail packets plying between the scaports of the two Article II. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans shall be the exchange offices on the side of the United States, and Cdad Bolivar, Laguaira, Porto Cabello, and Maracaibo shall be the offices of exchange on the side of Venezuela for all mails transmit ed between the two countries under this arrangement; and all mail matter transmitted in either direction between the re-spective offices of exchange shall be forwarded in

closed bags or pouches, mader senl, addressed to the corresponding exchange office. Article III. No accounts shall be kept between the Post-Office Departments of the two countries upon the correspondence, written or printed, ex-changed between them; but the country which despatches mails to the other shall levy, collect, and retain, exclusively to its own use, such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by its laws for domestic correspondence, ogether with the sea rates of postage hereinafter prescribed; which inland and sea postage shall be combined into one rate and collected by the de-

country to letter rate of postage, the rate of screen cents United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each weight of half an ounce American or fraction of half an

2d. Upon every newspaper, daily or other, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela.

alent in the currency of Venezuela.

3d. Upon prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pampllets, or in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, the rate of one cent United States currency, or its equivalent in the currency of Venezuela, for each cunce or fraction of an ounce in weight.

The said newspapers and other printed matter shall be enclosed in narrow bands or covers open at the sides or ends, so that they may be easily exined, subject to the laws and regulations of ach country respectively.

Article IV. Upon all letters and articles of

printed matter enumerated in Article III, received in the United States of America from Venezuela by sea, there will be charged by the United States such rates of inland postage as are now or may beccafter be established by the laws of the United hereafter be established by the laws of the United States, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to the United States of America; and vice versa upon all letters and like articles of printed matter received in Venezuela from the United States of America by sea, there will be charged by Venezuela such rates of inland postage as are now or may hereafter be established by the laws of Venezuela, which shall be collected at the place of ezuela, which shall be collected at the place of destination, and shall belong exclusively to desti-

Each country shall defray the entire experse of sea transportation of the mails which it shall de-spatch to the other country.

Article V. It is distinctly agreed that all mail-

Article VII. The Post Departments of the Article VII. The Post Departments of the United States and of Venezuela reciprocally engage to grant each to the other the gratuitous conveyance across their respective territories of all correspondence which shall be exchanged in closed mails with any countries to which they may respectively serve as intermediaries, provided always that such conveyance shall be effected by the ordinary means of mail conveyance in use, and that the countries taking the benefit of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the and that the countries taking the benefit of such gratuitous service shall reciprocally accord the like privilege of free transit across their respect-ive territories. The privilege is also accorded to each administration of sending an agent, at its own expense, in charge of the mails in transit. The further privilege is accorded of a free transfer of closed mails in the ports and harbors of the respective countries from one vessel to another. respective countries from one vessel to another, in continuance of their conveyance to final desti-

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 Canada, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters gate the same. Done in duplicate and signed at Washington on

> Postmaster-General. J. M. ALVAREZ LUGO,

Minister of Internal Improvements. POSTAL CONVENTION WITH HONG KONG.

bill, and endorse it "correct," it it is or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing.

A latters received at either states and addressed to and deliverable in Hong Kong, and those Chinese ports with which the Kong and those Chinese postal relations, in-Article V. Registered letters received at either of the exchange offices, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at such office.

Article VI. The registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Canada, and to the Canadian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters delices.

States, and addressed to and deliverable in Hong Kong and those Chinese ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foechow, and, vice versa, of correspondence originating and posted in Hong Kong post-office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foechow, and, vice versa, of correspondence originating and posted in Hong Kong post-office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foechow, and vice versa, of correspondence originating and post-office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foechow, and vice versa, of correspondence originating and posted in Hong Kong post-office has postal relations, including the ports of Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foechow, and Foechow, and Foechow, and Post-office Post-office

Article III. The postage to be levied and col-lected at the office of mailing in the United States, upon letters, newspapers, and prices current, des-tined for Hong Kong and the above designated Chinese ports, with which Hong Kong has postal connections, shall be ten cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents each on newspapers and prices current; and the postage to be levied and collected at Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports, on correspondence originating in those ports and destined to the United States, shall be eight cents per single rate of half an ounce or under on letters, and two cents on each newspaper or price current. No postal accounts shall be kept between the respective postal departments upon the correspondence exchanged between them under this arrangement, but each department shall deliver the correspondce which it receives from the other free of all stage charge, that is to say, the Kong Kong st department agrees to deliver without charge post department agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspapers, and prices current, brought by the United States mail packets, addressed to Hong Kong, and, also, to forward without charge all such letters, newspapers, &c., as are addressed to the Chinese ports above named, south of Shanghae; and the United States postal depart-ment, on its side, agrees to deliver without charge all letters, newspaper, &c., originating in Hong Kong, or the ports mentioned, and forwarded by said packets addressed to and deliverable in the United States. All letters, newspapers, &c., despatched by either office to the other, under this arrangement, shall be plainly stamped with the words "paid all," in red ink, on the right-hand under corner of the face of the address, and shall also bear the stamp of the mailing exchange office on their face, and that of the receiving office on

turn to the other, monthly, or as frequently as their regulations will allow, all letters, newspa-pers, &c., without claim, which cannot for any Article V. An exchange of mails shall also take place between the United States postal agency at Yokohama, Japan, and the Hong Kong Post-Office, by means of United States mail packets,

be forwarded by that route.

Article VII. The two postal departments may by mutual consent make such detailed regulations as may be found necessary to carry out the objeets of this arrangement, such regulations to be erminable at any time on a reasonable netice by

into operation the first day of November, 1867, and shall be terminable at any time on a notice by either office of six months.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand sage that I only needed to hold my breath

Postmester-General. In witness whereof I have bereauto set my hand and the seal of the colony of Hong Kong, at Victoria h rein, this tenth day of August, 1867. [L. s.] RICHARD GRAVES MAC DONNELL,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention,
[L. s.] and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. the President: ANDREW JOHNSON.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867. RAILROAD VS. BULL TEAM. -- A "do" the East, stopped a day in Omaha and wrote back to a friiend, thus reporting his observations: "I enjoyed some Eastern oysters on the half shell, last night-called for a dozen, swallowed them, and called for my bill-twentyfive cents in greenbacks-paid it, and Article V. It is distinctly agreed that all mailable articles despatched from one country to the other shall be exempt in the country of destination from any rate or fee whatever beyond the charges prescribed by this convention, and shall be free from any detention or inspection, and promptly delivered to the persons addressed, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

Article VI. Letters and other communications in manuscript, which, from any cause, shall not be delivered to their address, after the expiration of a proper period to effect their delivery, shall be reciprocally returned without charge to the Post-Office Department of the despatching country; but newspapers and all other articles of printed matter which cannot be delivered shall not be returned, but remain at the disposal of the receiving country. and sheets as white and pure as the beautiful snow; but I think I could have slept much better if there had been no sheets on the bed; I said nothing though, but just turned in with my boots on, as if I had been used to sleeping in sheets all my life Ten years ago I crossed the plains in an ox team, and to the moon."

An old gentleman in New Orleans, Article VIII. Correspondence of all kinds which either department shall despatch to the other for the purpose of being thence forwarded in its mails to another country of destination to which prepayment is optional, shall be subject to the rates established by Article III. of this convention, added to the interior rate in force beyond the frontier of the forwarding country, so that only one interior rate shall be received by the forwarding department.

Article IX. The correspondence between each covernment and its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the other, shall be convex to its destination free of postage, and with all the precautions which both governments may and necessary for its involability and security.

Article X. In case any change or amendment in New Orleans, very jealous of a pretty wife, a few days since came home late at night and had all his worst fears confirmed by hearing on the subject to the rates established by Article III. of this convention shall be convention and destination from the provision of the craft who has been silently pulling at the wires, and it is said has the inside track of the Herald man, who is no printer. The Albany Democrat has a candidate for the position who is a practical printer, be there and it is said has the inside track of the Herald man, who is no printer. The Albany Democrat has a candidate for the rushed furiously into the room, and grasped, as he supposed, an exquisitely apparreled youth by the arm, and compared that of the latter with the other, shall be convex to its legation near the other, and that of the latter with the other, shall be convex to its destination free of postage, and with all the precautions which both governments and fearfully lascerating his opponent, he found that the fell destroyer of his do mestic peace was no other than his wife desired by either party, the same may be proposed.

Article IX. In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by ei An old gentleman in New Orleans,

A Singular Adventure.

The Muskegan (Michigan) Enterprise relates the following singular adventure: When we were publishing a paper in Lewisburg, West Virginia, several years ago, a very singular accident befel a young man there, which we narrated briefly at

the time. A few days ago we chanced to meet him here in Muskegan, and he narrated his adventure at our request. It occurred on the farm of Gen. A. W. G. Postal Convention between the United States of Davis, in Greenbriar county, in 1856. America and the Colonial Government of Hong | We give his story in his own words, as Kong, China.

Articles of agreement between the Post Office Department of the United States and the General plowing on Gen. Davis' farm in 1856,' near as we can recollect them: "I was son addressed and the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in the usual manner in a separate package from the unregister d letters. The lett r bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office.

Article IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the resemble of the post-offices of New York and sear as we can recollect them: "I was plowing on Gen. Davis' farm in 1856," said he, "unsuspicious of being on insecure ground, when suddenly the earth seemed to fall beneath me. I saw the horses descending, but was too frightened to let go the plow handles. The pitch of the corresponding exchange office.

Article IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the resemble to let go the plow handles. The pitch of the horses with the earth gave my fall an impetus, and somehow I caught the mane of one of them in my fall and Article IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices, 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 there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters.

Koag:

Article IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of New York and San Francisco shall be the United States offices of so held on instinctively. What I thought when falling I can hardly tell. At any rate I did some rapid thinking. When such a rangement. had hold of, and although the horse was instantly killed, I was merely stunned and confused. On recovering myself I looked up, and the hole through which I had fallen looked so small I concluded I must have fallen 150 feet.

My first thought was to call for aid, but I instantly recalled the fact that I was at least a mile from Gen. Davis' house, and that there was not the remotest probability that any one had seen my descent into the earth. It was then early morning, and as I had brought out my dinner with me, no one would miss me before nightfall. While going over these facts in my own mind, I heard the rush of water near at hand, and it occurred to me that I must have fallen upon the bed of Sinking creek, which, as you know, falls into the earth above Frankfort, and does not come out but once till it reaches the Greenbrier river. To stay where I was, or to attempt to follow the subterranean passage, was the next question. I sometimes took the team to my own tenant stable, and might not be missed for days; so I determined to follow the stream. I waded in it, and, judging from its depth of from one to three feet, I concluded it must be the identical creek spoken of. Leaving my dead companion behind me, I followed the stream. For the most part I had pretty easy work of it, but sometimes I came to a deep place where I was forced to swim a considerable distance; again, I was often precipitated headlong into deep water by the precipitous nature of the rocky bed of the stream. Talk about the darkness of the grave! A grave Article IV. The postal departments of the United States and of Hong Kong shall each reitself could not have been more palpably dark than the passage I was following.

The occasional rippling of the waters was an inexpressibly dear sound to my Day and night were the same to ears. At last, wearied with my efforts, I laid down on a comparatively dry rock to rest, and must have slept for hours.

prescribed; which inland and sea postage properties of the combined into one rate and collected by the despatching country in advance; the preparament thereof to be certified by the appropriate official stamp of the despatching office.

There shall be charged for sea postage upon letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds, in letters, newspapers, and prints of all kinds, in sheets, in pamphlets, and in books, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans, conveyed by vessels of the United States or of Veneruela between the ports of the two countries, the following rates, that is of the two countries, the following rates, that is of the two countries, the following rates, that is of the two countries, the following rates, that is of the United States by the direct line of United States and Hong Kong and the United States and Hong Kong and the designated, and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designated and vice versa, correspondence originating in Hong Kong and the designation of the value of the versa correspondence exchanged by Article III. Of this convention, with r swim under the water for a considerable distance, but the distance before me was unknown, and I halted long before making the dangerous venture. At last I concluded that my fate was as doubtful Article VIII. This convention shall come in returning as in proceeding, and plunged boldly into the current, and soon found that it was so swift in its confined pas-[L. S.] the Post-Office Department this twelfth and go through. In the course of twenty day of November, 1867.

ALEX. W. RANDALL. or thirty feet I got my head above the water and took a long breathing spell. Again the archway above seemed to enlarge and the bed of the stream become more even. I sped along comparatively rapidly, keeping my hands stretched to prevent my running against the jagged rocks. Wearied out, I again laid down

and slept soundly in my wet clothes. On awakening, I pursued my course down the subterranean stream, and at last, in the long distance ahead, saw a White Pine miner who has started to glimmer that looked very bright in the darkness I was then put in. Nearing Horse Sheeing. Wagon and Darriage this, I found that it did not increase in Making. brightness; and when I had gone perbrightness; and when I had gone perhaps a mile, I came to another place where my path narrowed to the very tunnel filled by the water. My case was now become more desperate. I could not possibly retrace my steps, so I subnot possibly retrace my steps, so I submitted myself to the current, and was immeasurably overjoyed to find myself rapidly swept into daylight. Exhausted and half drowned, I crept out upon the land and was not long in recognizing the objects above me. I had come out into the Greenbrier river, as I knew by the familiar look of General Davis' mill on the bank. On reaching home I found I had been over forty-eight hours in making my perilous journey of six miles un-derground." The hole where this man went through is now fenced round. On listening one can plainly hear the rush of water below, and a stone thrown down will sometimes be heard to splash in the stream.

THE "LABOR UNION" DISHED !- The Gubernatorial candidate of the "Horny now I go back in a Pullman car-ye Hands" has been flabbergusted! The Gods! what a difference; language fails | Colonel has been routed from centre to to describe it; the mind soars aloft to circumference, and the "three laboring the time when this great American na- lawyers" have succumbed to the 15th tion will have a pony express, then a amendment and the Chinese treaty! But telegraph, then a Pullman train running this does not imply a victory for the Herald's State Printership—for there is a Democratic practical disciple of the craft who has been silently pulling at the wires,

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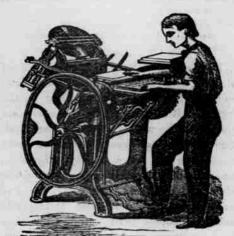
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J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical

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COVERING \$26.800.000 INSURANCE.

The extraordinary rapid progress of the com-pany 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 accompa-nied by the policy duly assigned or transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral se-

curty, in making loans from the Company or from other parties. The Hon. Jno. E. Sanford, Insurance Commis sioner 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 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 managem "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

and as eligible life.

For Oregon and Washington Territory. Albany, September II, 1869

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF BOSTON. Purely Mutual.

INCORPORATED 1835. ...\$7,000,000 00 .... 526,573,55 .... 786,197 86 .... 3,512,771 00 Cash Dividend, 1867... Cash Dividend, 1868... Total surplus dividend.....
Losses paid in 1868.....
Total losses paid.....
Income for 1867..... 2,852,031 41 No extra charge for traveling to and from the Atlantic States, Europe, Oregon, or the Sandwich

All Policies non-forfeiting, and governed by the non-forfeiting law of Massachusetts, Policy holders the only persons who receive div derds 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 Mu-tual Life Insurance Company in this country) insures at the low-est 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.

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, Besten

302 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Room 3, Carter's Building, Portland, Oregon, EVERSON & HAINES, General Agts.

RUSSELL & ELKINS, Agts, ALBANY, OREGON.

Albany, September 19, 1868-27

"GAY" NEWS. Farmers Can Ride and Plow,

BY SECURING ONE OF THE Manufactured and sold for the very low price

\$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 suit 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; also, because it is strong and durable, all except the wood-work being constructed of wrought iron—no castings are used. The wheels running upon the solid land is an advantage over other gang-plows, in striking off vantage over other gang-plows, in striking of land and in plowing, not having to make the necland and in plowing, not having to make the necessary changes in the machinery, and the seat is always level, not thr wing 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 hand.

We take pleasure in recommending the "Gar"
Plow to our brother farmers, as one having no superior in Orecon.

A. S. LOONEY, E. W. PIKE, W. H. GOLTTREE. H. DAVIDSON.

May 20th, 1869. The "GAY" PLOW is manufactured by H. Goulding, Portland Machine Shop.
All orders will be promptly attended to by ad

9 F. GAY. Portland, Oregon. Albany Agents.

THE OLD

-ALSO-Tin, Sheet from and

TIN STORE!

"Short reckonings, make long friends."



J. BARROWS & CO., Agents for Linn & Benton counties. JOHN BRIGGS, Agent for Linn & Benton counties. STOVE DEPOT -JOHN BRIGGS.

DEALER IN STOVES, COOK, PARLOR & BOX.

of the best patterns!

and the usual assortment of Furnishing Goods to

Repairs neatly and promptly executed, Next door to Mansfield & Co. dec5'68-12



Copper Ware!