The Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870.

The question of erecting a grain elevator is receiving attention at Portland.

Another batch of laws this week—good entertainment for the long winter nights.

John Quincy Adams is again the Democratic nominee for Governor of Massachusetts.

Another lucky man is J. G. Wright, of Salem, who drew the whole amount of $200 in the San Francisco lottery.

Two boys were brought to Portland on Monday from Last Chance, arrested for shooting at each other. Rapid boys.

John Rosenfeld, of San Francisco, invested $1,000 in the late lottery scheme and obtained a $100 prize!

The bill passed by the late Legislature to complete the drainage of the State lands in Union county, has been vetoed by the Governor.

Col. J. S. Crosbie, Gen. Sheridan's chief of staff, drew a $19,000 prize in the San Francisco lottery. Another prize of $13,000 was drawn by a Chicagoan.

The Salem *Statesman* still contends that the recent report of the existence of small pox is unfounded—it is chicken pox. The excitement has abated.

The total colored vote of the United States is put down at 800,000, of whom not to exceed 50,000 are north of the Mason and Dixon line.

Fisk's "where the woodbine twineth" has been found in Missouri, where Mr. and Mrs. Woodbine report two pair of twins in the last three years.

It will be seen by proclamation elsewhere in to-day's paper, state President Grant has appointed Thursday, November 24th, as a day of national thanksgiving.

Illinois now ranks as the fourth State in the Union, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York only, having more population. Where will Illinois be at the end of the next decade, first or second in point of population?

We have received a large double sheet newspaper, published at San Francisco, by Wentworth & Boruck, entitled *Resources of California*. It contains valuable statistics and information in regard to California.

"What's in a name?" is well illustrated by a canal boat on the Erie, named the "Rushing Thunderbolt." You can almost see it now, as it rushes violently along behind two old, slow-walking, blind horses.

Mrs. George Francis Train's cottage, at Newport, is high up on the bluffs where it blows so that she feels perfectly at home—doesn't miss George Francis at all.

At a recent election in Vermont there were six towns in which there was not a Democratic vote cast. They are the most orderly and prosperous towns in the State.

Recent advices from Mexico state that President Juarez had been attacked with a fit resembling appoplexy, but at the time of forwarding the dispatch was thought to be out of danger.

Senators Geo. H. Williams and H. W. Corbett, with their families, left Portland for Washington City on the last steamer, to be in attendance on the next session of Congress, which opens next month.

Fires have become so prevalent in Salem of late, that the city authorities have deemed it expedient to offer $100 reward for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons for the crime of arson within the city limits.

Nine hundred and sixty bushels of onions per acre were raised last season, on the farm of Mr. Watson, seven miles west of Portland. As onions are worth $1 per bushel, Mr. Watson has struck it rich—$960 per acre being rather over average.

The price of kid gloves has advanced thirty per cent., and a further advance is looked for should the war in France continue. The great manufactories of this article in Eastern France, in Thionville, Nancy and Metz, have been closed since the occupation of the country by the Prussians.

Some years ago that practical paper, the New York *Herald*, suggested that the public debt be paid by voluntary contributions from the people. It does us proud to state that the suggestion is on the eve of a grand success, as *fifteen cents* has already been received at Washington for such purpose! At this rate where will the debt be in a million years or so?

From the *Bulletin* we learn that Mr. R. B. S. Peterson, a farmer of Kings Valley, Polk county, has returned to Oregon from an extended visit to his native land, Denmark, bringing with him eight of his countrymen. He thinks that a large delegation to this State from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, may be expected next season.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.—Since our last issue, the surrender of Metz, with its vast military stores and its brave defenders, has transpired. With Bazaine's surrender, the last remnant of the once magnificent French army of veterans disappears, and nothing is left to oppose the vast German army, made up of tried veterans, but raw and inexperienced levies, individually, it may be, brave enough, but lacking the discipline and experience necessary to cope successfully with the troops composing the invading Power. Sadly deficient as the French seem to be in almost everything that goes to make up and fully equip an effective army, there is no show of faltering; the people still exhibit a stern resolve to fight to the bitter end. The fall of Metz gives King William 160,000 more troops wherewith to overrun France and compel the surrender of Paris. By the misfortune, or treachery, whichever it may prove to have been, of Bazaine, Prussian chances have been greatly increased for compelling France to sue for peace. It would seem now that, unless neutral Powers interfere, a hard fate indeed is in store for France.

LATEST.—A dispatch from Arlon, Belgium, says that Metz has not capitulated—that the garrisons of the forts and towns refuse to agree to the capitulation of Bazaine, and that the Prussians will resume their position about the place.

The effects of Winter is beginning to tell on the German troops, the deaths from sickness amounting to 2,000 per day.

The Bavarians are pronounced the most cruel of all troops.

All foreigners have been offered passes to leave Paris.

The Germans will open the bombardment of Paris with 250 siege guns.

It is reported that a written acceptance of the crown of Spain was received at Madrid on the 1st inst. from the Duke of Aosta.

The Prussian Landwehr reserves have been called out, which would seem to indicate the exhaustion of German strength.

The Orleans Princes are said to have an army of 150,000 in the west of France.

The Republican ticket of New York is exciting much enthusiasm in the party, and the *Tribune* is confident that the State will be restored to the Republican column this fall. By a strict application and enforcement of the naturalization laws, passed at the last session of Congress, in New York and Brooklyn, thousands of fraudulent Democratic voters will be cut off, thus insuring a fair vote, which will defeat Democracy without a doubt.

THE PEOPLE'S LITERARY COMPANION, for November, comes to us as bright and as fresh looking as the green fields are after a gentle rain. It is published by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Maine. Terms, 75 cents per year. A fine Steel Engraving, entitled "From Shore to Shore," is presented to every new subscriber. It is really one of the most pleasing engravings ever before the public. The Companion is printed on fine, heavy paper; its columns are filled to the brim with good things by talented authors, and withal it is one of the largest and finest illustrated family newspapers published.

The New York *Tribune* presents a statement of the comparative cost of governing New York city and the nation. The National Government, with its army and navy to support, with its Post office, its gigante schemes of internal improvement, its custom service, its Indian appropriations, its diplomatic expenses, costs each citizen just two dollars a year. The city government, with none of these extra burdens, costs each citizen twenty-eight dollars a year!

DANIEL MCFARLAND.—Among the Eastern dispatches we find the following mention of this noted character, on whom gushing newspapers and individuals recently wasted so much maudlin sympathy:

Daniel McFarland, who murdered Richardson, and whose trial recently created such a great sensation, was brought to the Station house, this afternoon in a beastly state of intoxication. The police found him lying in the gutter, with both eyes blacked and the skin tore off his nose. He was locked up until he got sober.

The Chinese authorities have punished several connected with the mobbing of Christians at Tien-Tien, with the utmost severity, a number being banished and several executed. Such action shows that the Chinese authorities discountenance such outrages, and in doing so will probably demand similar justice from other governments in the mobbing of unoffending Chinese.

The Democratic election judges in Schenck's district in Ohio refused to allow the inmates of the Loyal Soldiers' Home to vote at the last election. For this reason General Schenck will very probably contest the election, and as Campbell's majority, through the perpetration of this outrage, was only 113, it is probable that Schenck will get the seat, to which he is entitled.

Mrs. S. A. Johns has been appointed agent for the sale of the Singer Sewing machine in this city. Persons calling at her millinery store can see the Singer.

A good old-fashioned "mist" opened on us on Thursday night, and as we go to press it is coming down right merrily.

Canals and Locks.

This from the *Oregonian*:

In addition to the swindle that is to be perpetrated on the school fund to put money in the pockets of Col. Kelly and his associates, on pretense of aiding in the construction of the canal and locks at Oregon City, our delegation in Congress is to be instructed to secure Congressional aid for the same scheme to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars. This additional subsidy of course is to go to the same company that receives the benefit of the school fund robbery. And of course Senator Kelly will work diligently to get the job through Congress. His share of it would be a very pretty sum. Mr. Cochran's resolution relating to this Congressional subsidy was considered a few days ago, when Mr. Trevitt offered the following as a substitute for it:

Substitute 1 for the S. J. R. No. 19:

WHEREAS, The Columbia, Umpqua, Rogue and Willamette rivers are the great commercial channels for the conduct of the vast amount of products of the prolific valleys of Oregon, and that these streams can be made the cheapest and most convenient method of transportation for the people to put their varied crops into the markets of the world, and

WHEREAS, After all the liberal and generous donations made by the General Government to this State, including the Five Hundred Thousand acres of land granted to the State for internal improvements, which is now claimed to have been diverted from its original intent by the aged founders of State Government, and placed to the credit of the Common School Fund, there still remains a further important object which we feel to be our duty to call the attention of Congress; and that is the obstruction to the navigation of the streams referred to in the preceding preamble. The obstructions mentioned are of such a nature that with a reasonable expenditure could be removed. The people are now, and have been for many years, suffering great losses for the want of free navigation of the streams referred to; more especially does this apply to the Pomological Plantations of the Willamette Valley, the products of which are the principal source of wealth to that section of country—apples, whose blush rival the glow on the cheek of Leo Hudson, are liable to be detained at the falls above mentioned until they rot on the hands of the virtuous, but unfortunate, producer, whose honesty too often proves his utter discomfiture; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That our Senators be instructed, and out Representative be requested to use the whole of their influence, to appropriate a sum of money, not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, to aid in the construction of a canal and locks around the rapids of the Cascades of the Columbia, and the Falls of the Willamette at Oregon City, and to improve the entrance of the mouth of Rogue River, and in case they should not be able to find such mouth they have our consent to substitute the mouth of one Dowell, an estimable citizen residing at the upper end of that creek, and make navigable the water of the Umpqua from the outlet to Roseburg, and your petitioners will enter into bonds with sufficient security, if it can be obtained in the State, that they will not at any future time ask the same to be diverted to the School Fund, *or any other man*.

IDAHO.—From the Idaho City *World* of October 27th we glean the following:

Centerville, in Boise county, was totally destroyed by fire just after midnight of the 24th. The fire broke out in a China house, and in less than an hour the town was in ashes. The total loss was about $50,000. The heaviest sufferers were S. Ridge, merchant, $10,000; J. B. Duke & Co., merchants, $4,000; Vantine & Co., merchants, $3,000: Loo Soo, Chinese trader $3,000. The other losers were saloon keepers, hotel keepers, bakers, tinners, livery stable keepers, butchers and Chinese. The Odd Fellows lost their Hall and everything in it, worth $1,200, and Pinkham Brothers had two coaches and two horses consummed. The great bulk of the merchandise was stored in fire proof cellars and was fortunately saved. The universal scarcity of water prevented the citizens from subduing the flames at the outset. The town is being rapidly built up, and as a measure of precaution against the recurrence of a similar disaster, no Chinese will be permitted to occupy quarters within the new town.

The second trial of J. A. Abbot, for murder, resulted in his acquittal. The jury were out from Friday night until Monday, and were provided two meals each day.

The trial of James Porter, for the murder of Peter Olsen, was going on at last accounts.

Sam'l Pearsell, a miner of Ophir creek, deliberately blew out his own brains with his rifle, while camping with several companions near Harris' toll-gate, October 22d. He was aged thirty-five years; and from one of the Eastern States.

John Maurer, aged forty years, a native of Germany, committed suicide in his cabin on Alder creek, Oct. 19th. He had lived in Sierra county, California.

At Lewiston term of Court, Peter Walters, convicted of murder, was sentenced by Judge Noggle to be hung on Friday, November 9th.

Governor Grover vetoed a Bill to increase the salery of the Judges of the Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court, on the plea of its unconstitutionality. It is almost morally certain that had the bill contained a provision for the increase of the salary of the Governor, it would have been approved. The Governor sanctioned a Bill to give his own Private Secretary $1,200 per annum, and as to the constitutionality of that Act and the Bill to increase the salary of the Judges there is no difference. It was once remarked of a certain Judge in Oregon that he decided that the salary of himself and brothers on the bench must be paid in gold, and all other salaried officers in greenbacks. Similarly does Governor Grover declare by his official conduct that all bills which do not benefit the Executive (or his friends) are unconstitutional.—*Bulletin.*

Telegraphic Summary.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 31.—Invitations have been sent to the rulers of the various States of South Germany to come forward to witness the bombardment of Paris.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—As Prussia still demands a cession of territory from France as a preliminary, the war must proceed indefinitely.

ZURICH, Oct. 31.—The Swiss Government has asked Prussia to be included in the permit to have a courier leave Paris every week with dispatches to neutral governments.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Cologne dispatch dated, yesterday, says that Prussia and the North German Confederation have furnished 740,000 troops for the present war, and the States of South Germany 116,000. Of this grand total of 856,000, nearly all are now on French soil. They are expected to complete the conquest of France in a short winter campaign.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The French troops which surrendered at Metz have been disarmed by the Prussians, who refuse to parole officers, because of General Ducroc's evasion of his obligations.

The *Carthe Union* publishes a report that in the vicinity of Paris a band of Franes-Tirreurs nearly captured the King of Prussia, who only escaped by precipitate flight. The story is considered an invention.

VERSAILLES, via London, Oct. 29.—The "Wild Boars of Ardennes" are tearing up railroad track and otherwise interfering with German communications, and have thrown off the track and three trains filled with troops, near Tanners. Many soldiers were killed and injured.

Gen. Ernest has been appointed to the command of the Army of the East in place of Gen. Neambat, who was compelled to resign on account of ill health.

News from Paris, received by way of the Prussian headquarters before that city, is quite serious. The French troops recently captured report the troops behind the fortifications receive only half a pound of meat twice a week. Many French women and children from Paris approach the Prussian lines, and though warned that they will be shot if they attempt to come nearer, they say they would rather stand instant death than suffer starvation in the city. The rule to exclude all strangers from Paris and to prevent the escape of citizens is rapidly enforced.

Four thousand French officers taken prisoners at Metz have asked permission of the Prussian military authorities, through Prince Frederick Charles, to keep their swords.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A special correspondent writes from Tours the 28th, who just returned from Lemans, that there are no troops there but Mobiles and National Guards, who are en route for Rennes, Kratry's headquaaters. Every town and valley on the road is filled with soldiers. Arms seem abundant, including Chassepots, Remington's and Snyder's rifles.

The army of Loire will pass through Tours.

A large infantry force arrived to day. Troops from Galbreys are rapidly joining the Sixteenth corps and advancing towards Vendome. Their object is inexplicable.

A special writes from Berlin on the 29th, that an officer of Von Moltke's staff writes me from Versailles the 22d inst., that when the Paris affair will be ended no mortal man can certainly tell; but my personal calculations are, in a fortnight or three weeks, but I may be mistaken. At all events we shall do the business thoroughly—having, to be sure, hunger for ally.

Metz capitulation includes sixty-seven infantry regiments, thirteen battalions of chasseurs, eighteen forts, depots, batallion of thirty-six regiments, namely, ten Cuirrassiers, one of the Guards, eleven of Dragoons, two of Lancers, three of Chasseurs, and three of Chasseurs D'Afrique; also, six depot squadrons, 115 field batteries, seventeen batteries mitralleuse, sixty-nine eagles belonging to the infantry, of which two were formerly taken at Mars La Tours, and thirty-six cavalry including the garrison that surrendered. The army was originally composed of 221 battalions Infantry, and 163 squadrons of horse. The original strength was 210,000 infantry and 21,450 cavalry, 900 guns, two mitralleuese, besides three Marshals, Bazine, Canrobert and Leboeuf, and three Corps Commanders, Frossard, Dacaen and Ladmirault. There are four Division Generals and one hundred Brigadiers and 90,000 rounds of ammunition. A number of prisoners have been sent to North Germany, and 20,000 to South Germany. The sick and wounded have been distributed in the same proportion.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—It is generally believed in the Stock Exchange that Paris will offer a determined resistance to the besiegers.

Smallpox is raging with violence at Amiens. The disease was brought by fugitives from Paris.

TOURS, Oct, 31.—The military commandants of a great number of departments have telegraphed to the Ministers here expressing the utmost indignation at the surrender of Metz and a determination to continue to the last extremity. The agitation here is extreme and contributing to the public anxiety.

Some assert that peace is signed without reference to the Tours Government that Bazine has been acting under Napoleon's instructions, and that Changanier, refusing to surrender, took command of the troops in Metz and will cut his way out.

In nearly all the towns, of the south and west, the National Guards and citizens have made imposing demonstrations in favor of the Republic.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—A cable dispatch to the *Herald* says: The reports current here are that an attempt was made yesterday at Versailles on the life of King William. The King was unhurt, but General Roen, who stood near, was wounded.

Lord Granville's proposition was for an armstice, to enable the election to be held only, and did not involve peace.

The Paris Government do not desire an election, but the Prussian Government will require one if an armistice is granted, and that it will not be granted for any other purpose.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—Prussia has promised Denmark to fulfill the stipulations of the treaty of Prague, relative to North Schleswig, hence the King, in his last speech, was enabled to refer to the future with confidence.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The persecution of Christians has been revived in Damascus, and so great is the irritation of the natives against them that a general massacre is feared.

Late advices from China state that the Christian missionaries whose lives were threatened at Fungchow have been rescued.

A year ago the Democrats of Cincinnati fused with the disaffected Republicans, and made a half-and-half ticket which was elected by nearly two thousand majority. Soon after the election the party hacks raised a howl and swore they could have been successful with a straight party ticket. This fall they had a ticket which was straight enough to suit them, and it was defeated by more than two thousand majority. All of which shows that the people would rather not take their Democracy straight And the more it is diluted the better they like it.

When San Francisco gave Governor Haight an immense majority the politicians were astonished. Such a change was unaccountable. A change as remarkable has come over Luzern county (Pa.) which, like Berks, has heretofore been regarded as one of the staunchest of Democratic counties—good for at least 3,000 majority. In 1866 Clymer (Dem.) had 3,654 over Geary (Rep.); in 1868 Seymore had 3,580 over Grant. This year Luzerne turns a complete somersault. L. D. Shoemaker (Rep.) is elected to Congress by 594 majority, and George W. Woodard; the present Democratic member of Congress—and by the way the ablest member of the minority in the Lower House—is defeated for County Judge, which position he prefered to a re election to Congress, by a majority of 2,252. "There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip" in politics as well as in love.

THE STATE OF THE SOUTH.—Amid half the petty squabbles of politicians, and all the angry recriminations of partisan zealots, the true lover of America and institutions has one abiding comfort—the country is undoubtedly progressing, adding to its wealth and its industry day by day. In an especial manner is this the case with the Southern States, concerning which we have heard so many gloomy predictions. Notwithstanding the bitterness with which the battle of "reconstruction" was fought out; notwithstanding the atrocity of Kukluxism, the ex-Confederate States are again becoming prosperous. We know how confidently it was asserted by political economists of secession tendencies that to destroy the "peculiar institution," to sweep away slavery, was to fling the South back into barbarism and to reduce the country to a howling wilderness. The slaves, it was maintained, once they were set free, would not work; the whites, owing to the climate, could not work, and were too few in number to keep up the area of cultivation even if they could; so, between the two parties, the relapse of the Southern States into the condition of a barren profitless desert was conclusively proved to be completely inevitable. There is no assumption so monstrous that at least some arguments may not be brought forward to support it; and, accordingly, there were not wanting plenty of sapient writers who undertook to support this absurd notion with assertions which were, in their eyes at least, "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ." The American public was besought to examine the state of things prevailing in certain of the West Indian Islands where slavery was abolished, and contrast it with that known to exist when servile labor was employed, and then decide whether it was not more than likely that the Southern States would undergo the same startling change for the worse. The alarmists forgot, in their great anxiety to make out their case, that there was little or no similarity between the two countries or their respective populations, and that the only common feature in their condition was the existence of slavery. Any one in the least acquainted with the genius of the American people would feel convinced that they were not the men to let civilization slip out of their grasp, or progress and enlightenment to leave them in the rear. How mercilessly and thoroughly the logic of events has confounded the vaticinations of the pro slavery prophets! Little more than five years have elapsed since one of the greatest wars that ever scourged humanity ceased to spread ruin and havoc over the fields of the sunny South; only five years have flown by since slavery was forever extinguished, and yet the country to-day is as rich and prosperous as at any time subsequent to its first settlement by the white man! The despised "niggers" labor long and well without the sweet stimulant of Legree's lash, and the cotton fields are quite as fruitful and as extensive as of yore, "only more so," as poor Artemus Ward would say, because official figures prove beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the cotton crop of the present year is one of unprecedented magnitude. It is also commanding a good price, and will probably continue to do so. If violent and unprincipled men did not wilfully throw obstacles in the way of the restoration of peace and confidence, the future of the lately war-ravaged States would be the brightest and most promising in the world.

A WOMAN'S ADVANTAGES.—A woman says what she pleases without being knocked down for saying it.

She can go into the street without being asked to stand treat at every saloon.

She can take a good snooze after dinner while her husband goes to his business.

She can paint her face if it is too pale and powder it if it is too red.

She can stay at home in time of war, and get married if her husband gets killed.

She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixens if too thin.

She can get her husband in debt all over until he warns the public not to trust her on his account.

These are some of the advantages that women possess over men.

DECLARING A DIVIDEND.—Under this very pertinent and suggestive title the Walla Walla *Union* says:

The Oregon Legislature has declared a dividend. It has divided up the school land of that State between Governor Grover, Senator Kelly and a few others of the faithful. Why the Governor should come in on the divide is not quite clear to an outsider, but the reason for giving Senator Kelly a slice is plain, and the Democratic members of that Legislature understood them well. The Senator had to "come down" very liberally to the members, in order to purchase his seat in the Senate; so now he gets this money back by going after the school fund. This is all right from a Democratic Senator and Legislature, and as Democracy flourishes best where schools are fewest, it is thought a large school fund is not good for the Democratic cause.

A party of respectable Chicago ladies have formed a society for reclaiming young men, and they go about the streets at nights and pick up those who show signs of dissipation, invite them to their houses, treat them to ice cream, chicken salad, etc., and then let them go home sober. As a result, it is reported that half the young men in town lie round the streets nights, to be taken in.

THE HORSE.—Here is a Boston boy's composition on "The Horse:" "The horse is the most useful animal in the World. So is the Cow. I once had thirteen Ducks and two drakes and a Skunk killed One. he smeldt Orful. I knew a boy which had 7 chickens but His father would not let him raise Them and so he got mad and so he boared a Hole in his mothers Washtub. I wish I Had a horse—a horse weighs 1000 pounds.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This medicine is "a combination and a form indeed" for healing and curing all the ills which afflict us in the shape of coughs, colds, and inflammation of the throat, lungs and chest.

The Shah of Persia has a staff of six thousand persons.

MARRIED.

October 30, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. Powell, Mr. Henry T. Propst and Miss Ellen R. Nickerson—all of Linn county.

Compliments received. With the many friends of the happy pair, we wish them long, contented and fruitful lives.

October 30, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. T. M. Martin, of Salem, Dr. J. Linsey Hill and Miss Mary E. Pennington—all of Linn county.

Compliments received. Here's to you, Linsey, and may you never run short of SMALL CAPS.

November 2, 1870, at Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, by J. F. Butler, J. P., Mr. C. C. Kuhn, of this city, and Miss L. Butler, of Monmouth.

Bully for Clay.

DIED.

In this city, October 30, 1870, Mrs. Louisa Schmeer, aged 23 years and 2 days, of typhoid fever. [Oregon papers please copy.]

In this city, October 30, 1870, J. E. Bently, jr., aged 39, of consumption.

Mr. Bentley was a mute, born in Marion county, Ohio; he received a thorough practical education at the Institution for the deaf and dumb in Columbus, the capital of that State, and afterwards, while residing in Arkansas, learned the trade of a shoemaker, in which he excelled. His genial disposition and kindness, secured him many friends throughout this State, in which he resided since 1853, and especially in Portland, Salem and Albany, where he was successively engaged in business. He bore his illness with much patience and resignation, sought and obtained the strong consolations of the Christian hope, and in the full possession of his reason, calmly passed from earth. Truly his end was peace. C.

In this city, November 2, 1870, W. S. Driggs, aged 20 years and 10 months, of consumption.

BROWNSVILLE.

A. Wheeler, dealer in fancy and staple Dry-Goods, Hats, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Iron and Steel, Wagon Timber, Plows, Agricultural Implements, etc., etc.

Motto—"Small profits and quick returns."

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

Office, No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND - - - - OREGON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Special Collector of Claims.

A large amount of CITY and EAST PORTLAND Property for Sale.

Also, IMPROVED FARMS, and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in all parts of the State.

Investments in REAL ESTATE and other PROPERTY, made for correspondents.

CLAIMS of all descriptions promptly collected HOUSES and STORES leased.

All kinds of Financial and General Agency business transacted.

Parties having FARM PROPERTY for sale will please furnish descriptions of the same to the AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE, in each of the principal CITIES and TOWNS of this STATE.

[June 11'70-tf.]

PAIN KILLER PROP. PERRY DAVIS & SON PROVIDENCE, R. I. 1840 1870

This celebrated medicine has won a deservedly high reputation as an allevistor of pain and a preserver of health. It has become a household remedy, from the fact that it gives immediate and permanent relief. It is a purely vegetable preparation, made from the best and purest materials, safe to keep and use in every family. It is recommended by physicians and persons of all classes, and to-day, after a public trial of thirty years—the average life of man—it stands unrivalled and unexcelled, spreading its usefulness over the wide world. Its large and increasing sale affords positive evidence of its enduring fame. We do not deem it necessary to say much in its favor as one small bottle will do more to convince you of its efficacy than all the advertisements in the world. Give it one fair trial and you would not be without it for ten times its cost.

Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1 per bottle [oct.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Benoni Hoskins:

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT the affidavits of William McCaw and William Robinett have been filed in this office, alleging that you abandoned your Donation Claim upon the S. E. qr. of Sec. 24, in T. 14 S. R. 2 W., and did not reside upon and cultivate said land for four years, and that the 3d day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., has been fixed upon by us for the hearing of said alleged abandonment, at which time you are required to appear and offer evidence in support of your claim, or the same will be considered abandoned as alleged, and canceled.

Roseburg Land Office, Ogn., Oct. 10, 1870.

WM. R. WILLIS, Register.

9w4] A. R. FLINT, Receiver.

NEW TO-DAY.

SELECT SCHOOL.

SCHOOL is being taught in the ALBANY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, under the supervision of M. T. CRAWFORD, assisted by Miss JULIA ELKINS.

RATES OF TUITION.

(Per quarter of eleven weeks.)

Primary Deparment	$4 00
Preparatory and common branches	5 00
Advanced English	7 00
Ancient and Modern Languages	9 00

Tuition Payable in Advance.

M. T. CRAWFORD, Principal.

Albany, Nov. 5, '70.

JUDGE KELSAY. JOSEPH HANNON.

KELSAY & HANNON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

(Partners for Linn county.)

OFFICE—In Post Office Building, (up stairs), Albany, Linn county, Oregon. 9v3tf

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.

VERBA SANTA.

VERBA SANTA

An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

AGENTS,

520 and 531 Market Street,

San Francisco.

LATEST EVIDENCE!

CURE THAT COUGH!

USE THE BEST REMEDY!

Every day brings strong proof of the great value of this

LUNG BALSAM.

Dr. P. Meredith, Dentist, office No. 132 West Sixth street, states as follows:

CINCINNATI, October 1, 1869.

Messrs. J. N. HARRIS & CO.—Gents: About one year ago I took a cold which settled on my lungs. A violent cough was the consequence, which increased with severity. I expectorated large quantities of phlegm and matter. During the last winter I became so much reduced that I was confined to my bed. The disease was attended with cold chills and night sweats. A diarrhœa set in. My friends thought I was in the last stages of consumption, and could not possibly get well. I was recommended to try

Allen's Lung Balsam

The formula was given to me, which induced me to give it a trial, and I will only add that my cough is entirely cured, and I am now able to attend to my business as usual. Yours respectfully,

P. MEREDITH.

All afflicted with Cough or any Throat or Lung trouble should use Allen's Lung Balsam without delay. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CAUTION.

Do not be deceived you who want a good medicine, and desire "*Allens Lung Balsam*." Do not allow unprincipled dealers to sell you a preparation called Allen's Pectoral Balsam—see that you get ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, and you will have the best Cough remedy offered to the public and one that will give you satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

529 & 531 Market-st., San Francisco, Cal.,

Agents for California and Pacific States.

Sold by all Druggists. 9-7

Executor's Sale of Real Property.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, Hiram Smith and John F. Martin, Executors of the estate of Thomas Martin, deceased, in pursuance of an order of County Court in and for Linn county, Oregon, made at the August term thereof, 1870, will sell at public auction, in front of the Court House door in the city of Albany in said county, on the

15th day of November, A. D. 1870,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real property belonging to said estate, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of W. H. McCully's land claim No. 41, Not. No. 2973, thence running south 56 rods, thence running in a northerly direction with the county road 132 rods to a point, thence west 105 rods to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres, more or less. Also, the following described tract of land, "Beginning at the southeast corner of Claim No. 41, Not. No. 2973, thence west 13 96.100 chains, thence north 28 65.100 chains, thence east 13 96.100 chains, thence south 19 15' west 28 21.100 chains to place of beginning, containing forty acres, more or less," both of said tracts of land being situated in Tp. 15 S R 4 West Will. meridian, in Linn county, Oregon.

TERMS OF SALE—Gold coin of the U. S., one-half cash in hand, the balance in six months, secured by mortgage on the premises.

Dated, October 11th, 1870.

HIRAM SMITH,
JOHN F. MARTIN,
Executors.

Oct. 15, 1870-w4w6

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT James P. Hogue, Executor of the estate of Davis Layton, deceased, has filed his final account in the matter of said estate, and asks a final settlement of the same, and that by order of the County Court in and for Linn county and State of Oregon, made on the 7th day of October, 1870, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1870, is set for the hearing of objections to said final account and settlement of the same.

By order of the County Court, made on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1870.

S. A. JOHNS, County Judge.

JAMES P. HOGUE, Executor.

POWELL & FLINN, Attys for Executor.

Albany, Oct. 6, 1870-w3w5w4

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have been appointed, by the County Court of the county of Linn, State of Oregon, Administrator of the estate of James Nixon, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby requested to present them, with proper vouchers, to the undersigned at Albany, Oregon, within six months of the date hereof.

Dated Sept. 26, 1870-4 JOSEPH NIXON.