

Gold is quoted in New York at 111 1/2. Greenbacks 90 1/2 @ 91c.

Graston (Democrat), has been elected Mayor of Boston by 2,000 majority.

Senator Drake has been confirmed as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.

The garrison of Belfort continues to make vigorous defense, and its heroism and endurance excite warm admiration.

The Portland Bulletin local has been presented with some genuine reindeer meat from Lapland.

A telegram from Washington says Mr. Crawford is to be appointed appraiser of merchandise at Portland.

A soldier accidentally shot himself the other day at Vancouver, but not dangerously.

The first shipment of apples made to San Francisco this season, was by last steamer.

A telegram from Salt Lake says Judge Hawley fined lawyer Baskens \$100 and ten days imprisonment for contempt of court.

Late dispatches from London say that Napoleon refuses to sanction any scheme for his restoration at present saying his part is silent inaction until the Republicans either capitulate or are dispersed.

Bargman, alias Schultz, was found guilty of robbery during the week, in the Multnomah Circuit Court. The punishment is five to twenty years in the State jail, as the Court shall please.

The appointment of Shenck, of Ohio, as Minister to England, will not interfere with the contest for Campbell's seat from the 6d district of that State, the friends of the former being determined to prosecute the matter to a final issue.

The Revenue Department has seized a load of beer the Eugene brewery was hauling through Corvallis, as not being properly stamped.

The den of Lyons attached to the Overland Circuit, west to San Francisco on the Oriflamme, Ben. Holladay won't be the only lion on board, then.

Recent telegrams from the seat of war unite in the opinion that it is now considered impossible for Paris to receive assistance from the provinces. With the failure and retreat of the Army of the Loire all hope in that direction is lost. The capitulation of the city is a question of time, and it is announced that King William only awaits the event before returning to Berlin.

TROUBLE IN PRUSSIA.—A telegram from Berlin, dated Dec. 9th, would seem to forebode "draft troubles" to come: There was an anti war riot of a serious character yesterday, caused by resistance to the order drafting married men. The Landwehr and the police were unable to quell the riot, and the military were called out. They suppressed the disorder, using great severity. If the order drafting married men is carried out, it will give an additional force of 250,000 to the army.

INDIAN AGENTS.—The Rev. J. H. Wilbur will soon retire from pastorate of the Methodist Church at Salem, to take charge of the Yakima Agency. General Joel Palmer is appointed to the Grande Ronde Agency; L. S. Dyer to the Siletz Agency; Captain John Smith has the Warm Springs Agency, and M. Dickson the Umatilla Agency.

The Mercury asserts that the goods manufactured by the Willamette Manufacturing Company are afforded for less than the same classes of Eastern manufacture, and are of infinitely superior quality.

The State Journal says that two barns were burned in Lancaster, precinct on Wednesday of last week by lightning. They each contained a large amount of hay and grain, and several horses, making it a heavy loss for the owners.

The young ladies and gentlemen of Dallas, Polk county, have conferred together, and have actually taken steps towards organizing a Reading and Literary Society, having for its object the mental culture and mutual entertainment of its members.

The Eugene Guard says that a woman named Turpin, and a man named Simpson, arrested upon a charge of adultery, had a preliminary examination before Judge Thompson yesterday, and held to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court.

LATEST.—The Eastern Question is again looming up—the Russian Minister at Constantinople is asking further assurances of the Paris treaty. England is said to be taking precautionary measures against surprise. The Prussians are preparing to occupy Luxembourg as a military necessity, the army of occupation coming direct from Germany. The Russian army of observation on the Austrian frontier is 300,000 strong. In the several recent engagements the French claim important victories.

Pioneer Boot and Shoe Manufacture.

Yesterday, Messrs. Protzman, Corson and Gilliland formally opened their Boot and Shoe Manufactory at the corner of Taylor and Front streets, the ceremony of the occasion being a christening, champagne lunch, toasts, responses, and a general felicitation of the proprietors by numerous friends who dropped in to participate in the festivities or to take a look through the establishment.

This is an enterprise of much greater magnitude than most persons would be led to believe by the bare announcement above, and as it certainly is one of great importance to the State, it deserves more than a brief, passing note. At present, the machinery which it is intended to employ has not all arrived and, consequently, the force of laborers is not near so large as it will be within the month. There are now twenty-two workmen employed, but within the next two weeks and immediately upon the receipt of the balance of the machinery, the force will be increased to fifty men, women and boys, which will be the average, as now contemplated, for the first year. A very large proportion of all the work, when the factory shall finally be in complete running order, will be performed with machinery. The company have, or will soon have, all the modern appliances used in the best factories in America. The factory at the east, so the factory workmen will be able to turn out an amount of work in any given time which would require the labor of several hundred, working by hand. The work of making a pair of boots or shoes is performed by a considerable number of persons, each having his or her especial part to do. Briefly, the hands which a pair of boots, for instance, goes through, may be described as follows: 1. The cutter who has a given size given, cuts from a pattern, the vamps, backs, etc. 2. The vamps or fronts are then passed to the crimping machine, then to the crimping board to bring them to their bent shape. 3. Back to the cutter who trims and shapes them. 4. The first stitcher then takes the parts and puts in the fine or fancy stitching, a Singer, or Howe machine being used. 5. The parts then take them and pastes the parts together and adds the stays when any are required. 6. Another sews on the straps and counters, etc. 7. The siding up then follows—the work being done with a New England Wax Thread machine as rapidly almost as ordinary cloth sewing. 8. The next process is rubbing down the seams and turning the legs—the latter by machinery. 9. The uppers next go to the bottomers who work in teams or gangs of four. The firsts tacks on the sole; in pezzed work, the second drives the nails, and tacks on the heel; the third is the trimmer who pares the soles and heels to shape; and fourth, the finisher who blacks and polishes the soles. 10. The boots being made, pass to the treeer who stretches and puts them in shape for packing. In sewed work the process varies only in the work done by the teams—the soles being tacked on by one man the sewing being done by hand by another. Shoes are made by nearly similar processes. At the close, instead of being tread, they are "dressed" or "gummed."

An expert, with the New England Wax Thread Stitcher, will sew up from 16 to 18 dozen pairs per day. The average earnings in a factory like this, are about \$20 per week to each fifty, making a total of \$1,000 per week. Each four men will average fourteen pairs of boots daily, or one hundred and several five pairs for the whole force—the value of which is about \$927. In a shop of fifty operatives, about ten men, women and children, will work at women's and children's shoes, making an average of five dozen pairs per day, valued at \$24 per dozen. The cost of stock is about equal to the cost of labor with one third added, whereas, in this factory, the material in all French brands, and mostly of the very finest and best quality. The investment, then, here, is not less than about \$135,000 per year in material and labor, to say nothing of incidental outlays. The payment of the factory for a year will reach about \$50,000. The firm will undertake at present only the manufacture of the superior grades of work, the stock used being from the quality of French kip up to the very finest and most costly fancy French material, and the make to correspond.

And, now having as briefly as we well could do, noticed the general processes in this factory, and the purposes of its conductors, we take pleasure in commending this enterprising firm to the trade and the public, partly because they are genial and worthy young men; but chiefly because the enterprise in which they have engaged is one of that class of which our young State stands greatly in need—a home manufactory for home consumption. This manufactory will not only furnish employment at remunerative prices for fifty workmen, but its bearing upon the prosperity of the city and State will be traced very much further than that one fact. The enterprise being new the number of workmen, with the families belonging to their care, is practically that many added to our population. They aid all classes of dealers and producers, by becoming new consumers. Their employment enables another man, or a number of men in the State to carry on the business of making leather, which also widens the field in which labor seeks its reward. But one of the chief effects is in the employment at home of the capital involved in all the business connections, and of the factory and its people. The amount of money annually sent out of the State for its boots and shoes alone is enormous. The figures would almost equal if they were fully set out. Take out of circulation the amount which this house alone will expend in one year at home, and the effect upon financial matters all round, would be very appreciable, affecting all branches of business alike. As heretofore that amount of money has been annually sent away to purchase what this firm will now make. Now add the amount to our circulation, and the effect is as appreciable as in the first supposition, while, instead of being harmful, it is wholly advantageous to the entire business community. We take it that whoever understands the true interests of the country, will welcome the advent of this and all similar enterprises, and will do and say whatever he can to secure their entire success. For, most certainly, the full development of the State demands a greater diversity of industries as much as it needs a multiplication of population; and the great outflow of money necessary to the purchase of consumption should be checked and made to benefit our home artisans. The Pioneer Boot and Shoe Manufactory, we trust, is but the forerunner of a dozen or a hundred of similar establishments in our State, to come quickly.—Daily Oregonian, Dec. 10.

Telegraphic summary.

MOST BELATED, Dec. 8.—Belort making a splendid defense. The Prussians acknowledge that the siege has cost them more than any other siege during the war.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—An influential committee has been formed here, with Thomas Hughes as chairman, for the purpose of securing all possible security for the maintenance of peace with America. The committee, which was formed some time since, considers it expedient to make no public action until the Eastern question is settled. The impression is prevalent that an extreme Canadian view of the fishery dispute cannot be sustained. The proposal to buy the Alabama claims is regarded as a big job, commanded by a clique, who have already purchased claims at small figures, intending to make a hundred per cent. They are confident that the Government would rather have such a large order, and make the grievances seem greater.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The President yesterday announced to the North German Parliament that in a note received from Count Bismarck, King William had accepted the title of Emperor of Germany.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—A telegram from Luxembourg states that the Prussian Government has informed the Government of the Grand Duke that in consequence of its having allowed a violation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, by the French, Prussia is no longer bound to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg.

A dispatch from Gambetta asks Lamberie to announce that he had asked an armistice to enable the National Assembly to be elected, and requests that Favre be permitted to leave Paris to consult his colleagues and conduct negotiations. He admits he has lost all hope of prosecuting a successful struggle, and has no expectation of defending Tours.

The Kroll's special says a report is current that John Bright is to be sent to Washington to negotiate a settlement of the Alabama claims and the fishery question.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times has received a dispatch from Berlin which says King William will return to Berlin after the capitulation of Paris, even if war is continued beyond that time. The German terms of peace are likely to be much more oppressive the longer the French hold out.

Gen. Chausey reports on Thursday: We were again attacked today by the army of Prince Frederick Charles, along the whole front. We held our position, and all the corps engaged, from Saint Laurent to Beaupuy, are still in their positions this morning.

Advices from Paris to the 6th, Tours to 9th and Brussels and Versailles to the 10th, convey the following information: The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners reached 6,789 men in the recent battles.

Indications are that the next move will be on the northeast, along the Swiss Railway.

Sixty headquarters have been removed back to Levert.

The loss of numbers in the sorties amount to over 800 killed, and wounded and prisoners.

The loss of the Germans in the battles on the Loire exceeds 7,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

Intense relief is felt at Versailles at the recent announcement of the defeat of D'Aurelie.

The battles on the 5th and 6th, between Chausey's Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps and the army of the Duke of Mecklenburg, were extremely severe. The French retreated only inch by inch. The German advance on Havre was probably occupied by them to-day (10th).

Excitement at Brussels concerning the threats of Bismarck against Luxembourg was high.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 10.—Advices from Tours announce the arrival there of over one thousand German prisoners.

Gambetta telegraphs to the Prefects of Departments, from headquarters, that General Chausey continues to resist the attack of Frederick Charles, taking many prisoners and inflicting heavy loss on the enemy.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette, in a leader, argues against the abrogation of the Paris treaty of 1856 because it may have the effect of transferring the carrying trade almost entirely to the United States.

WASHINGTON DATES.—On the 12th the House, by a vote of 157 to 25, passed a bill repealing the Civil Tenure of Office Act.

On the 13th, in the House, Johnson asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the best interests of the United States demand an immediate abrogation of the treaty with China, except that portion relating to commercial intercourse between the two countries. Objection was made.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of sixteen cents a pound on tobacco of every description.

Western members begin to talk of an appointment bill to give increased representation to the States, based on the returns of the census last Summer—new members to be chosen at special elections. A time to take seats next December in the Forty-second Congress. A bill to this effect will be sprung upon the House some Monday in the morning hour.

A special from Peoria, Ill., dated Nov. 25th, says that the Hon. B. N. Stevens, just elected to Congress from the Fifth District, is dead.

C. H. James has joined S. L. Simpson in a partnership for the publication of the Gazette at Corvallis.

Railroad Statistics.

The editor of the Bulletin having had access to the report of Mr. Thielsen, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Oregon and California Railroad, collates from it the following statistics:

The road is completed for a distance of eighty miles from the East Portland terminus. The track is graded and nearly all the bridging and trestle work ready for another section of twenty miles—or a total of one hundred miles. Since last June there has been built about six miles of bridges and trestle work, in the construction of which there has been used six millions feet of timber, over one hundred and seventy-two tons of wrought iron, and one hundred and sixty-four tons of cast iron. The ties for the last eighty miles of the road measure a total of over seven million feet—the greater portion of which has been sawed at the company's mills, and forwarded to the front without accident. Details of materials are thus stated:

There is a total length of Howe's patent truss bridging of 1,020 feet, over the Mollala, Padding and Santiam rivers. In these bridges are 525,252 feet of timber, 136,116 pounds of wrought iron, and 105,321 pounds of cast iron.

The total trestle work is 27,490 feet, in which was used 4,800,533 feet of timber, 183,344 pounds of wrought iron, and 198,800 pounds of cast iron.

The total drain work is 2,639 feet, in which were used 433,173 feet of timber, 34,757 pounds of wrought iron, and 25,145 pounds of cast iron.

In highway bridges there was a total used of 9,944 feet of timber; in road culverts, a total of 35,200 feet of timber, and in cattle guards, 100,000 feet of timber.

There is of rolling stock—7 locomotives, 1 President's coach, 6 passenger coaches, 2 baggage and mail cars, 30 box and freight cars, and 20 more on the way; 60 flat and open cars, and 15 more on the way; 2 stock cars; 20 hand cars, and 2 boarding cars. All this rolling stock is new and of the best quality.

There is now on hand or on the way sufficient iron to lay the track to the one hundred mile station.

We present these statistics to enable readers to form an idea of the magnitude of the work and of the immense expense which attends the construction, the equipment and the running of railroads of this kind, and to assist the chief and staff of Superintendents, of depot attaches and employees, of engineers and firemen, conductors, brakemen, switch tenders and others. Also, the cost of putting up a line of telegraph along the road, and the corps of operators stationed at all the stations. And, besides all that we have enumerated, and in addition, the chief and various contingents which daily swell the great aggregate of expense, and which cannot be well described.

Proposition to Build the West Side Railroad.

The following proposition to the citizens of Portland from Ben Holladay, appeared in the Oregonian of December 13th:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 13, 1870. To the citizens of Portland—I earnestly desire to announce to you the construction of a "West Side Railroad," provided I can effect such arrangements with the creditors of the O. R. & C. R. Co. (West Side) as will place me in possession of the road bed, and enable me to proceed with the enterprise without embarrassment.

I find, upon investigation of the affairs of the company referred to, that it will require about one hundred thousand dollars to cancel its bonded and floating debt.

I therefore make the following proposal to the citizens of Portland: I will, within the time limited by Act of Congress passed A. D. 1870, granting funds to aid in the construction of the West Side Railroad, under the act, authorize known as "The Willamette Railway Company," cause to be built and equipped twenty miles of the West Side Railroad, establishing its terminal depot within the present limits of this city, upon the following conditions:

1st. That the franchise granted by the Act of Congress referred to shall inure to the benefit of the said Willamette Railway Company.

2d. That the citizens of the city of Portland shall guarantee the payment to me of one hundred thousand dollars in gold coin when the said twenty miles shall have been completed; this guarantee to be given within sixty days from this date.

BEN HOLLADAY.

BAD PRACTICE.—You might as well expect to relieve and cure an inflamed eye by dusting irritating powders into it, as to expect to subdue and cure Catarrh (which is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages in the head) by the use of irritating snuffs or strong caustic solutions. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by its mild soothing action, which subdues the inflammation and restores the natural secretion of the mucous follicles. The proprietor offers \$500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by druggists. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133, Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, Colds, and Consumption disappear rapidly under its balsamic influence.

Panama papers are devoid of news of general interest. The revolution in Bolivia is spreading. President Guzman Blanco, of Venezuela, exiled the bishop of Caracas for refusing to celebrate in honor of his victory over the rebels, and sentenced him to leave the country in twenty-four hours.

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 un-cultivated LANDS, located in all parts of the State.

Investments in REAL ESTATE and other profitable descriptions of property, and 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 be pleased to hear of the same to the AGENTS OF THIS OFFICE, in each of the principal CITIES and TOWNS of this STATE. [June 11-70-41]

NEW TO-DAY.

LOOK HERE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO W. J. HILTBIDEL & CO., are requested to make payment on or before the first of January, 1871.

W. J. HILTBIDEL & CO. Albany, December 15, 1870-45.

CITY MARKET, FIRST STREET, ALBANY, OREGON.

J. L. HARRIS & CO., PROPRIETORS. We shall endeavor to always keep on hand a full supply of all kinds of Meats!

The highest market price paid for Hogs, and Cattle.

Third door west of Ferry, on South side of First Street. J. L. HARRIS & CO. Albany, Dec. 15, 1870-45.

SETTLEMIRE'S NURSERY, Six miles South of Albany, Linn Co., Near the Railroad.

I SOLICIT THE ATTENTION OF ALL persons desiring to purchase Fruit Trees to the largest and best selection in the State, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Prunes, Grapes, Blackberries, Currants and Raspberries.

Also, Black and White Walnut, English Walnut, Hickory, Pecan, Redbud, Honey Locust, Hackberry, and a number of other varieties of trees and plants too numerous to mention, all of which are offered at low rates. HENRY W. SETTLEMIRE, December 17, 1870-45.

LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES! ALBANY, OREGON.

MONTGOMERY & BARTZGES, PROPRIETORS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH the public with neat carriages in the way of

Stylish Buggies & Carriages.

Fast Stock!

On the most reasonable terms. Our livery is all new and of the latest styles, and we shall take pride in giving our patrons as neat and reliable a service as can be obtained in the State.

Horses boarded at reasonable rates, by the week or month.

Carriages and Carriages furnished for parties, &c. A share of public patronage is solicited. MONTGOMERY & BARTZGES, Albany, December 17, 1870-45.

LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS! THE CARS ARE COMING INTO the city, and now is the

TIME TO SELL EGGS!

We are paying FORTY CENTS per dozen, for all the fresh eggs that may be offered for the next

Ten Days to Come!

Bring on your EGGS and exchange them for Cash or Goods at R. CHEADLE & CO'S December 3, 1870-45

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF LINN COUNTY.

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW now in force relating to the collection of taxes, all taxes are required to be paid within thirty days after the days appointed for meeting the tax payers in the several precincts, and all taxes not paid within that time are liable to costs as upon execution—and that is one dollar and three per cent. from each person.

I will, therefore, in pursuance of Law, meet the tax payers of Linn County at their respective places of voting, in each precinct, on the following days, to-wit:

Salem, Monday, December 13, 1870. Santiam, Tuesday, " 14. Lebanon, Wednesday, " 15. Sweet Home, Thursday, " 16. Brush Creek, Friday, " 17. Brownsville, Saturday, " 18. North Brownsville, Sunday, " 19. Sand Ridge, Monday, " 20. Harrisburg, Tuesday, January 3. Peoria, Wednesday, " 4. Orleans, Friday, " 6. Albany, Saturday, " 7. Syracuse, Monday, " 9.

H. A. IRVINE, Sheriff, and Tax Collector for Linn Co., Oregon, December 3, 1870.

Take Notice.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to R. CHEADLE & CO., by note or book account, will please settle the same by the 1st of January, 1871. By so doing they will save costs.

Cash or Produce taken in payment of account or note. R. CHEADLE & CO. Nov. 18, 1870-41.

RAIL ROAD BALANCE!

TO BE GIVEN BY THE ALBANY BRASS BAND

ON THE EVENING OF THE 26th of December, '70,

AT Parrish Hall.

FLORIAN MANAGER, 29 P. C. HARPER, FRED. GRAF, JOE WEBBER, A. Z. BEANS.

Tickets, including Supper, 54.

A general invitation is extended to all.

NEW TO-DAY.

WAR! WAR! WAR! WARTO THE KNIFE, AND KNIFE TO THE HILT!

Gen. High Price Killed. Gen. Trust Mortally Wounded.

BUT REMEMBER That you can buy all kinds of GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS FOR CASH, CHEAPER AT M. PEARSON'S (the young man from Wisconsin) Grocery Store, than any place in Albany.

For M. PEARSON'S still lives, and is always ready to BUY, SELL, SWAP OR DICKLE, no. 26-12. M. PEARSON, At Cheadle's old stand.

Sewing Machine Agency. THE ROOM ADJOINING M. PEARSON'S Grocery Store has been neatly fitted up by Miner & Pearson, for the purpose of exhibiting for sale the

Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine! the only low-priced licensed sewing machine that makes the genuine "Buckeye stitch," and which is sold for \$25. Warranted to do all kinds of work, on fine or coarse goods, as well as any machine in the market. Ladies are requested to call and examine the Buckeye machine before purchasing elsewhere.

Everybody buys the Buckeye Sewing Machine in preference to any other, who does not first go to agents, selling large or high-priced machines, for advice, and suffer themselves to be imposed upon. Come and see for yourself. MINER & PEARSON, General Agents for the State of Oregon.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the State, to whom a liberal commission will be allowed. All orders directed to M. PEARSON, no. 26-12 Albany, Oregon.

SETTLEMIRE'S NURSERY, Six miles South of Albany, Linn Co., Near the Railroad.

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