The Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

The President's Message.

Not having space for the entire message we extract such parts as are of particular interest to our readers:

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Always favoring practical reforms, I would respectfully call your attention to an abuse of long standing, which I should like to see remedied by this Congress. It is a reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees, who do not require the advice and consent of the Senate to make them complete. I would have it not govern the tenure, but the manner of making the appointments. There is no duty which so much embarrasses the Executive and heads of Departments as that of appointments. Nor is there any such arduous and thankless labor imposed on Senators and Representatives as that of finding places for their constituents.

The present system does not secure the best, and often not even fit men, for public place. The elevation and purification of the civil services of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

THE NEW POLICY TOWARD THE INDIANS.

Reform in the management of the Indian affairs has received the special attention of the Administration, from its inauguration to the present day. The experiment of making it a missionary work was tried, with a few Agencies given to the denomination of Friends, and has been found to work most advantageously. All the Agencies and Superintendencies not so disposed of were given to the officers of the army. The Act of Congress regulating the army renders army officers ineligible for civil positions; Indian Agencies being civil offices I determined to give all the Agencies to such religious denominations as had heretofore established missionaries among the Indians, and perhaps to some other denominations who would undertake the work on the same plan as missionary work. The Societies selected are allowed to name their own agents, subject to the approval of the Executive, and are expected to instruct and aid them as missionaries, to Christianize and civilize Indians, and train then in the arts of peace.

The Government watches over the official acts of these agents and requires of them as strict an accountability as if they were appointed in any other manner. I confidently hope that the policy now pursued will, in a few years, bring all the Indians upon the reservations, where they will live in houses, have schools and churches, will be pursuing peaceful and self-sustaining avocations, and where they may be visited by the law-abiding white man with the same impunity that he now visits the civilized white settlement. I call your special attention to the report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs for full information on the subject.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year 9,095,413 acres of public lands were disposed of; of this quantity, 3,698,910 acres were taken under the Homestead law, and 2,159,515 acres were sold for cash. The remainder was treated with military warrants, college or Indian scrip, or applied in satisfaction of grants to railroads, or for other public uses. The entries under the Homestead law during the last year covered 981,535 acres more than those of the preceding year. Surveys have been vigorously prosecuted at the full extent of the means applicable to the purpose. The quantity of land in market will amply supply the present demand.

The claim of the settlers under the homestead or pre-emption law is not, however, limited to lands subject to sale; at private entry unappropriated surveyed public lands be acquired under the former laws, if the party entitled to enter under them will comply with the requirements they prescribe in regard to the residence and cultivation. The actual settlers' preference to right of purchase is even broader and extends to lands which were unsurveyed at the time of his settlement; his right was formerly confined within much narrower limits, and at one period of our history was conferred only by special statute. They were enacted from time to time to legalize what were then regarded as an authorized intrusion upon the national domain. The opinion that the public lands should be regarded chiefly as a source of revenue is no longer maintained, the rapid settlement and successful cultivation of them is now justly considered of more importance to our well-being than is the fund which the sale of them would produce. The remarkable growth and prosperity of our new States and Territories attest the wisdom of the legislation which invites the tiller of the soil to secure a permanent home on terms within the reach of all.

The pioneer who incurs the dangers and privations of a frontier life, and thus aids in the foundation of new commonwealths, renders a signal service to his country and is entitled to its special favor and protection. The laws secure that object and largely promote the general welfare; they should, therefore, be cherished as a permanent feature of our land system. Good faith requires us to give full effect to the existing grants.

The time honored and beneficent policy of setting apart certain sections of public land for educational purposes in the new States, should be continued, when ample provisions shall have been made for the objects.

I submit, as a question worthy of consideration, whether the residue of our National domain should not be totally disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

In addition to the swamp and overflowed lands granted to the States in which they are situated, the lands taken under the Agricultural College Acts, and for internal improvement purposes, under the Act of September 18th, and the Acts supplemental thereto, there had been conveyed up to the close of the fiscal year, by patent or other equivalent, evidence of title to State and corporations, 2,784,625,713 acres. It is estimated that an additional quantity of 174,735,523 acres is still due under grants for like uses.

The policy of thus aiding the States in building works of internal improvement was inaugurated more than forty years since, in the grants to Indiana and Illinois to aid those States in opening canals to connect the waters of the Wabash with those of Lake Erie, and the waters of Illinois with those of Lake Michigan; it was followed, with some modifications, in the grant to Illinois of alternate sections of public land within certain limits of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Fourteen States and sundry corporations have received similar subsidies in connection with railroads completed, or in process of construction. As the reserved sections are rated at the double minimum, the sale of them at the enhanced rates has thus, in many instances, indemnified the Treasury for the granted funds. The construction of some of these thoroughfares has undoubtedly given a vigorous impetus to the development of our resources and the settlement of the more distant portions of the country.

It may, however, be understood that much of our legislation in this regard has been characterized by indiscriminate and profuse liberality. The United States should not loan their credit in any enterprise undertaken by States or corporations, nor grant lands in any instance, unless the projected work is of acknowledged national importance. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that it is inexpedient and unnecessary to bestow subsidies of either description; but should Congress determine otherwise, I earnestly recommend that the rights of settlers and of the public be more effectually secured and protected by appropriate legislation.

THE WEST SIDE ROAD.—In our last issue the fact was announced that Ben. Holladay had proposed that if the citizens of Portland would assure him a certain sum, he would proceed to build the West Side Road, making Portland a terminal point. From the papers of that city we learn that the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions under this proposition, have gone to work, and are meeting with good success. From our stand-point the proposition seems a fair one, and the citizens of Portland should not hesitate a moment to secure the benefits accruing to her by such an enterprise, though the sum asked for were treble. The advantages to Portland arising from the construction of the road, are so many and palpable to every one, that we should think it only necessary to make the proposition public to secure its acceptance at once; and we believe that if the mere securing of the $100,000 asked for is all that stands in the way of the undertaking, that part of the business will soon be settled with but little effort, and the West Side will soon be enjoying the benefit of a road equal in all respects to the Oregon & California, built by Ben Holladay & Co., on the East Side. The needs of the West Side demands that the road should be built, and that too as soon as practicable, and we hope to at least see twenty miles of the road completed before the close of 1871.

SCHOOL BOY LOTTERY.—The Grass Valley *Union* says We understand that some of the school boys of Grass Valley have a lottery scheme on hand. The first prize is to be 10,000 marbles and the lowest prize is to be twelve marbles. The number of prizes and number of tickets have not been fully determined upon. The tickets are to be sold for marbles, and the surplus marbles, after paying expenses, will be given to a lame boy who cannot play well enough to win any of those things so necessary to a boy's happiness. This scheme is a genuine one.

Jacob K. Baer is the name of the individual arrested at Oregon City on last Saturday, charged with embezzling $15,307, in money and valuable packages, belonging to the U. S. Express Co. The offense was committed at Brownsville, Nebraska, in August, 1869. He was arrested by Henry Kip, general agent of the U. S. Express Co., and Ed. M. Mossman, under a requisition from the Governor of Nebraska. This is said not to be the first case of robbery in which Baer has engaged.

It is reported that the Suez canal is about to pass into the hands of Great Britain. M. Lesseps finds that France is not able to supply the funds necessary to keep the canal, and hence he betakes himself to the country of the most abundant capital and resources, which has, after all a greater interest in the success of this canal than any other nation. It would be a singlar result if the country whose press, during the progress of this enterprise, looked upon it with cold eyes and constantly prophesied failure, should now become the owner and worker of the canal. Either this will probably happen or this great work will be abandoned.

Foreign diplomats in Washington seem to be very partial to American wives. A correspondent writes from that city that "the new French Minister's wife, Madame Treilhard, was a Miss Hoffman of this city. The bride of the Spanish Minister is Miss Terry, a New York Cuban. The wife of the attache of the Austrian Legation was a Mrs. Griffin, and the widow of a brilliant American General. The widow of the Mexican Minister was a Miss Smith, of Washington, and that of the Danish representative a Miss Zabriskie, of New Jersey. The acting Brazilian Envoy, Mr. Fleury, is also married to an American lady; and the Italian Minister, Cerruti, has become the husband of Miss Noyes, of this city; while Mrs. Le Strange, of the British Legation, was a Miss Austin, of Boston."

The N. P. Railway.

From Eastern exchanges we see that work on the Northern Pacific Railway, at the Eastern end, is progressing rapidly, and there seems to be not a shadow of doubt but that it will be completed within the contract time. A Minneapolis journal of the 12th of November has the following paragraph in relation to the progress of the road:

Track-laying on the Northern Pacific Railroad is still progressing west of the Junction, and will continue as fast as possible all winter. Twenty-five miles are now laid. Grading, of course, is progressing uninterruptedly beyond the end of the track, and from the Mississippi west on the Western Division. There are about three thousand men employed along the line, and the force is increasing every day. Sixty miles have been graded west of the Junction. At the close of this month one hundred miles of grading will be finished and forty miles of track laid. There are parties of engineers at work constantly between the Red river and the Missouri, making surveys, profiles and locations; and from the Pacific ocean eastward the great work is being mapped and profiled preparatory to construction. The most remarkable feature of the work on the Northern Pacific Railroad will be that it will not cease all winter. The contract calls for the completion of the road by July 1st, and there is little doubt, judging from the rapidity of construction thus far, that the road will be finished within the contract time.

BRIEF, BUT COMPREHENSIVE.—The conclusion of President Grant's annual message to Congress, is brief and comprehensive, expressing in a few lines what a verbose statesman would have generalized upon for several newspaper columns of matter. We commend its perusal to every citizen:

In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of taxes provided for, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of the debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit, reduction of taxation and tariff, so as to afford the greatest good to the greatest number; honest and fair dealing with all other people to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of the Indians and in the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a sure untrammeled ballot when every man, entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nationality or color.

KING WILLIAM A TRAITOR TO FREE MASONRY.—A few days ago the newspapers published a Orient of Paris, against Reverend Brother William, King of Prussia, as a traitor to Free Masonry. The King took no notice of the citation; so he was tried as contumacious, and condemned to excommunication. In connection with this, M. Victor Hugo's newspaper, the *Rappel*, publishes the following: Brother William is now out of the pale of the law. All Free Masons are authorized to assault him and to inflict upon him capital punishment. It remains to be seen how the sentence will be carried out. A Free Mason, in whose presence a doubt was expressed as to the seriousness of such a condemnation, replied, "Do not laugh; the sentence of a Masonic tribunal is of such a dreadful nature that Bonaparte undertook the Italian war solely to retrieve himself from the excommunication pronounced against him by the Lodges of Naples and Milan. Planort and Orsini were Free Masons."

EUROPEAN RACES.—There were four fundamental races in Europe—the Latin, the Germanic, the Greek and the Slavonic. The Latin race reflected its socialistic character, its love of unity, its tendency to discipline and organization, and its universal vassallage in Catholicism. The Germanic race reflected its individualism and its love of independence in Protestantism. The Greek race manifested the predominance of the metaphysical idea over the moral. The Slavonic adored a species of armed Messiaism, a sort of autocratic religion. In the government there were two races—the Indo-European were the progressive one, the creators of the ancient Grecks and the modern German. The Semites was the religious race, and was represented by Moses, Christ and Mahomet. The Jews and Arabs, these children of the desert, adored the one God. The Christian Semites adored principally the first person of the Trinity, and scarcely noticed the second and the third. The Indo-European adored the Virgin and Saints, and scarcely recognized God.

The following matrimonial advertisement appears in a journal of Rhenish Prussia: "The true friend of a Catholic lady who, from family circumstances, remained unmarried up to her thirty-sixth year, calls attention to the lady in question. She combines with a handsome and youthful personal appearance, strong and blooming health and an admirably cultivated mind and heart. She belongs to a very good family, and possesses, besides, a capital of 15,000 thalers. For the moment she is without opportunities of forming for herself a suitable acquaintance. Gentlemen of answerable age and character, possessed of secured means of existence, great solidity, and high consideration, are therefore invited to offer their hands in alliance on the prospect of a happy union. Belonging to the Catholic confession is much wished for, but is not made a condition. Photograph indispensable."

An enraptured writer inquires: "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes, is the ready answer.

There are some forty Postmistresses in South Carolina. They can overhaul the males, if anybody can.

Navigation of the Santiam Practicable.

LEBANON, Dec. 16, 1870.

EDITOR REGISTER: *Dear Sir*—will you please give place in your paper to the following:

NAVIGATION OF THE SANTIAM.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., a party of three persons, consisting of Ex-Gov. Bollard, Hon. Jason Wheeler and Esq. Claughton, procured a skiff, and armed and equipped with an ax, lead and line, pencil and paper, and a bucket of "grub," proceeded to make an examination of the Santiam river, from Lebanon to Jefferson, which they successfully accomplished in about four hours. The object of the enterprise was to ascertain if said river was or could be made navigable for steamboats to Lebanon, and, according to the report of the party, there are very few obstacles in the way to prevent navigation on the South Santiam, between those two points. The party made a thorough examination of the river, tracing its meanderings and sounding its depth, and making a complete diagram of the same, noting bars, and riffles, and obstructions by trees, snags, etc., and returned perfectly satisfied that the river can be successfully navigated in the common winter stage of water, it being only necessary to remove a few logs and snags that obstruct the channel. The "big drift" that has heretofore been a terror to all steamboatmen and others who have thought or spoken of the enterprise of navigating the stream, is now no more a matter of notice, as the water has cut a channel entirely around it, and nothing remains to prevent the free passage of boats save the few trifling obstacles above mentioned. Steamboat men have been heard to say that if it were not for "that drift" they would run up to Lebanon. *We will see.* A diagram or map of the river from Lebanon to Jefferson can be seen at any time at the office of Esq. Claughton, in Lebanon. Shall we not have a small steamer plying regularly, during the fall, winter and spring months, between Lebanon and Jefferson, connecting with the Oregon & California Railroad at that point, and thence to Albany, Salem and Oregon City? What say you? ENTERPRISE.

Dispatches from New York state that arms are going in great quantities from that port to France. Many vessels have also sailed from Boston for French ports with arms and other war material. The English are also shipping to France vast quantities of all kinds of materials of war. Since the commencement of the present struggle in Europe it is estimated that the value of munitions of war shipped from this country amounts to fifteen million dollars. The principle manufactories of improved implements are fully employed on foreign orders. At the outset the North German Consul at New York protested against the shipment of arms to France as being in contravention of our neutrality laws, but that theory was speedily exploded, and the aforesaid Consul subsequently received instructions from this Government not to concern himself further in the matter, because there is no law among nations to prevent such shipments by private citizens.

The originators of the "new party" are coming back to the Republican fold and eating a great deal of humble pie. The Chicago *Tribune* now says that "the party of patriotism is to continue the party in power," and the New York *Evening Post* says that the "Republican is the party of liberty and equal rights, of honesty and economy. Whatever strength the party needs it will gain by the accession of honest men from the Democratic ranks, tired of the rule of corrupt rings there." These two papers were the leading organs of the "new party."

$1,000 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext or Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in the cure of all those diseases for which it is recommended, among which are severe, acute or lingering Coughs, Consumption in its early stages, Bronchitis, "Liver Complaint," or "Billiousness," Constipation of the Bowels, Loss of Appetite, Scrofulous diseases, and Skin diseases, as Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and boils. It is sold by druggists.

The balance of power programme in Europe, under the old *regime*, when reduced to the concrete, was to make it sure that Great Britain should be the first power on the sea and France the first power on the land. German victories have destroyed one branch of this programme, and Russia is moving to destroy the other. Balance of power is rapidly re-adjusting itself on another basis, and with other nations in the lead to dictate what it shall be.

CAUTION!—In our changeable climate coughs, colds, and lung diseases will always prevail. Consumption will claim its victims. These diseases, if taken in time, can be arrested and cured. The remedy is *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.* 16

This story comes from London: It is asserted that members of the Provisional Government of France are making private fortunes out of the war; that Gambetta, among others, has realized great wealth by jobbing on the misfortunes of his country, and that for the selfish schemes of such men the struggle is needlessly prolonged.

Private letters state that the sickness and mortality privailing in the German armies, and especially before Paris, are much greater than has been published or is generally supposed.

The amount of the claims against England filed in the State Department, on account of losses by the confederate cruisers *Alabama, Olustee, Tallahassee, Shenandoah* and the *Florida* is $13,289,957, 99.

News from Eastern Exchanges.

A jumping match between two women and a man was contested at Mott Haven, Connecticut, recently. At the appointed time, Miss Anna Moore and Miss Catharine Dubois came upon the ground, and were loudly cheered. They were dressed in kilts and tights, and wore slippers with heels. Their hair was closely tied, and they wore tight-fitting skull caps. Dave Mathews, who was to compete with them, was similarly attired. The match was for $150 a side, two best jumps out of three. At the signal the trio took positions. Miss Moore led off with a run of from 40 to 50 feet. Miss Dubois followed, and then Mathews came flying to the scratch, and made the last jump. Miss Moore was the winner on the third jump, she clearing 11.1¾ to Miss Dubois' 10.9, and Mathews' 10.6¾.

About 1,200 people assembled at the Morgan County Fair grounds at Jacksonville (Ill.), November 30th, to witness a bear-fight. The bear is about eighteen months old, and belongs to what is known as the black bear specie, and is owned by Wash. Graff, of this county. The dog pitted against him was a bull dog, and weighed about 60 pounds. By the terms of the fight the bear was chained with about ten feet of slack. The dog was to be the attacking party, and if he should refuse to attack at any time for five minutes he was to be considered conqured. The fight began about 2 o'clock P. M The dog is a strong built, keen dog, and at first attacked fiercely. The bear simply pushed him off with his paws, apparently making no effort to hurt the dog. In this way the fight continued for two hours. Two or three times the dog closed in, when the bear would hug him and then throw him away. The battle ended after about two hours, the dog by that time being entirely tired and worn out. Neither one was in any way injured. Six thousand dollars was the prize of the victor. There is much indignation expressed by our citizens over the affair, and there are threats of indictment.

James Adams, of New York, winner of the 50 mile champion's cup of the United States, will shortly undertake the feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours, he having to walk one mile and a half every hour. The inducement is said to be $2,500. A walking-match, distance 100 miles, has been made between James Smith and P. Dinsmore, Smith allowing five miles the start, for $250 a side.

The match between English and American race-horses, for $25,000, two-mile heats, which was arranged at the reunion of the leading turfmen of this country at the Baltimore race-meeting, has fallen through. The backer of the English horse failed to name his representative at the time appointed, and in consequence has had to pay $500.

We clip the following from the *Statesman* of Tuesday:

The Salem Flour Mill was compelled to suspend operations on account of their being frozen up, so that sufficient water will not flow to keep the mill in motion.

The child of Z. Wilson, died last evening of the disease known as small-pox; it was only 7 weeks old and could hardly be expected to recover from that loathsome disease.

The following Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Umpqua River and Bar, has been appointed by Gov. Grover: Edward Breen, A. Boone and S. F. McRoberts. Also George. W. Murray, as Notary Public for Multnomah county.

SEWARD AND MORTON.—The Trinity *Journal* runs up the flag of the Union, and nails to the mast head, the names of W. H. Seward and Oliver P. Morton, as the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in the canvass of 1872.

A. B. Meacham, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been orderd to Washington to confer with the Department of the Interior on the subject of the general Indian policy of the Government on this coast. He will go overland.

Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad west of Cheyenne, now carry snow plows, ready for the heavy storms that may be looked for at any time.

They have been putting up ice for summer use in Portland during the week.

A gallant was lately sitting beside his beloved, and being unable to think of anything else to say, asked her why she was like a tailor. "I don't know," she said, with a pouting lip, "unless it's because I'm sitting by a goose."

The Engineers of the North Pacific Railroad have discovered vast veins of coal on the line of the road in the valley of the Missouri sufficient to furnish fuel forever for locomotives over the woodless sections of the route.

Van Tassel, known in Portland as the "Hungry Brother," has joined the Good Templars, and there is hope of his reformation.

On the 1st instant Senator Williams and Hon. Caleb Cushing made arguments before the Attorney as to the right of railroads to which Government aid has been given to transfer their privileges to other companies.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has just received from the Imperial Botanic Gardens of St. Petersburg, a collection or Russian apples, embracing about 400 varieties in duplicate. These have come in perfect condition, and are well provided with grafts, which will be at once distributed to nurserymen and others who desire to experiment with and propagate from these promising acquisitions. For Northern and Northwestern States this is one of the most valuable fruit introductions that has ever been brought into this country, and it is a matter which will be fully appreciated by pomologists.

Gov. Grover has appointed Capt. Tichenor, Judge of Curry county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. G. M. Scudder.

LATEST.—Latest dates are to the effect that the anxiety of the Germans for peace is intense, and the troops on the point of mutiny. The fighting around Paris has been continuous, tedious and bloody. The Army of the Loire is still in the field, apparently in as hopeful spirits as ever. Accounts with regard to the situation inside the walls of Paris widely differ, some alleging that provisions will hold two months longer, whilst others as positively assert that the besieged are in a starving condition, and cannot possibly hold out a fortnight. John Bright has resigned his place in the British Ministry.

From Washington we learn that Senator Williams, on the 5th inst., in the Senate, introduced a "joint resolution explanatory of the Act admitting the State of Oregon into the Union," which was read twice and ordered printed. We give below the resolution referred to:

WHEREAS, Doubts have arisen as to the effect of the Act for the admission of Oregon, approved February, 14, 1859, so far as it relates to the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said State by an Act entitled "An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the public lands and to grant preemption rights," approved September 4, 1841: therefore,

Be it resolved, &c., That Congress, by its said Act admitting said State into the Union, did, and hereby doth, assent to the application of said lands for the support of common schools as made in the second section of the eighth Article of the Constitution of said State.

THANKS.—The kind ladies of the U. P. Church have laid us under a thousand obligations by the presentation of two magnificent cakes. The supper given by them at the church on Thursday evening was a brilliant and happy occasion, drawing an immense crowd of people. We learn that the receipts were upwards of $100, which will go far towards refitting and adorning the church. Again we return our warmest thanks for their remembrance of the toiling printers.

PRESENTS.—We are among the favored ones this whiz, without a doubtless. Our first Christmas token is from Mr. Freeland, and is in the shape of a large, splendidly bound scrap-book—just the article we wanted. Next comes a beautiful picture, handsomely framed, entitled "Purity," presented by Messrs. Pike, Fred. Hill and Chas. Mealey. Thanks, kind friends; we shall always endeavor to merit the esteem and good wishes thus expressed.

BULLY BOY.—Mr. DuBois, at his grocery store on First street, received on Thursday evening, a bran splinter new stock of Christmas toys, candies, nuts, etc., to which he invites the attention of the public.

NEW TO-DAY.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

WAR TO 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 still lives, and is always ready to BUY, SELL, SWAP OR DICKER.

M. PEARSON,

nov26-12 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 "lock 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 bogus 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 letters directed to MINER & PEARSON, Albany, Oregon.

nov26-12

CHRISTMAS BALL!

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

ALBANY BRASS BAND

ON THE EVENING OF THE

26th of December, '70,

—AT—

Parrish Hall.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

P. C. HARPER, FRED. GRAF,
JOS. WEBBER, A. Z. SEARS.

Tickets, Including Supper, $1.

A general invitation is extended to all.

ATTENTION.

PERSONS WISHING GOODS AT BARgains, for

Cash or Trade,

should give us a call and see for themselves, as we will give great inducements for the next

Sixty Days,

on all goods on hand now.

Nov. 19, 1870. R. CHEADLE & CO.

Election Notice.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Linn County Agricultural Association are requested to meet at the Court House in Albany, Oregon, Thursday, January 5, 1871, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors.

SAMUEL E. YOUNG, Sec.

The present Board of Directors are requested to meet at the City Council room on Wednesday, January 4, 1871, at one o'clock P. M.

By order of the Vice President. 14m1

LOOK HERE!

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

W. J. HILTABIDEL & CO.

Albany, December 15, 1870-13

NEW TO-DAY.

AGENTS WANTED.

Just Out.

BANCROFT'S NEW MAP OF THE

PACIFIC STATES,

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, B. Columbia, Alaska.

Elegantly engraved on copper and colored in counties. Fifth edition, thoroughly revised and brought down to date 1870. It shows the great Overland Railroad, also the proposed Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads and their connections; also all Railroads completed and projected in California and Oregon.

Upon the same sheet, on a less scale are the maps of Alaska, and a complete Railroad map of the United States.

No other map can compare with this edition in fullness of detail, and beauty and accuracy of its topography. An enterprise of such magnitude and importance as this large and elegant copper-plate map, in order to be properly appreciated, should be in every office, school-house and dwelling. Those wishing an agency should apply immediately for terms, to 10w5

A. L. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers,
721 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

Discriptive List

—OF—

CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE!

—BY—

STITZEL & UPTON,

Real Estate Dealers, Albany, Ogn.

CITY OF ALBANY:

Lot 3, block 6—Good house.
Lots 3 and 4, " 2—unimproved.
Lots 1, 2, 7, 8, " 19—Good house and stable.
Lots 5 and 6, " 2—Good house.
Lots 5 and 6, 130— "
Lots 1, 2 and 3, " 6—house and two stables.
9 Lots " 60— " " "
[Plenty of excellent fruit—a desirable homestead]
Lots 6 and 7, " 24—Good house.
Lot 1, " 14— " "
Lot 8, " 14— " "
Lots 2 and 3, " 3— " " and stable.
3 Lots " 44— " " "
Lot 7, 103— " " "
Lot 4, " 3— " " "
Lots 3 and 4, 20— " "
6 Lots " 16— " " "
9 Lots " 60—unimproved—cheap.
Lots 3 and 4, " 5— " desirable lots.
Lot 4, 118—box house.

7½ acres good timbered land, one mile from Albany, in Benton county.

Ten Homestead Lots, 6 acres each, ½ mile north of Albany Ferry, at $120 each.

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