

Miscellaneous.

The news from Honduras to the 25th ult., state that San Salvador State troops under the lead of Mendira, alias Mendita, captured Omoa in Honduras, on the 15th, and seized the women and children and principle citizens who were held as hostages and threatened to be shot unless the fort surrendered, which was done on the 16th. Mendira inaugurated himself President on the 17th ult.

It is reported that President Tejada, of Mexico, has issued a proclamation of general amnesty, and calling for a convention for the election of a President.

Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America during the month of July.

The Paris Temps is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Livingstone letters published by Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer, Kiepert, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks part of the narrative was invented by Stanley—hence the whole is valueless. It hints that it is possible that Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

Karl Granville and Livingstone's son have no doubt of the genuineness of the letters purporting to come from Livingstone.

Van Vleck, banker, who recently escaped from the Broomfield Insane Asylum, N. Y., where he was imprisoned for over a year, perfectly sane about to commence proceedings, which he says will expose the horrors of that institution. His counsel has obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the relief of two ladies who are incarcerated, both perfectly sane.

The principal members of the Japanese Embassy sailed for Europe on the 6th.

Ireland is excited over the reported gold discoveries near Kinsale.

The English Parliament will be prorogued on the night of the 12th.

A fire at Minneapolis, Minn., on the night of the 5th, destroyed ten residences and the German M. E. Church, loss, \$50,000.

Six fishing vessels belonging to Berwick, England, were captured during a severe storm on the 5th, and all on board perished.

Mrs. Mathews, the wife of a young farmer, living near Giles City, Illinois, was found horribly butchered in the cellar of her house, on the 5th, having evidently been first outraged. Hundreds of citizens were out searching for a young man who was seen in the vicinity in the morning, supposed to be the author of the crime.

The New York Tribune is now a most virulent Copperhead sheet.

The editor of a Democratic Journal at Walla Walla has received a Greeley watermelon. His next announcement will be a Gratz Brown "belly-ache."

A CHILD ATTACKED BY A LEOPARD.—The excessive heat which has prevailed for some days past rendered the animals in the Central Park menagerie, New York, unusually morose and irritable, and visitors were warned not to approach their cages. Last Sunday evening the house containing the lions, tigers, and leopards was densely packed with sightseers. Among those congregated before the cage of a magnificent leopard were Mr. Wm. C. Coffee, of 261 West Houston street, and his little son, about five years of age. Mr. Coffee, lost in gazing at the leopard, failed to notice that the child had passed under the outer bar, and was standing with his face pressed against the cage. The savage beast within, however, was not slow to observe it, and bounding suddenly to the bars, he imbedded his claws in the boy's face. The child's shrieks induced the belief that some of the beasts had broken loose, and a rush for the door ensued, the panic being increased by the roars of the other animals, and the wildest excitement prevailed. Meanwhile the father tore his child away, but not before his face had been badly lacerated. The leopard was subsequently removed into one of the upper cages.—N. Y. Sun.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—We see it stated through the public press, that the managers of the New York and Erie Railroad have forbidden the sale of intoxicating liquors at the restaurants along the line of their road. If this is really so, it is a worthy example which ought to be followed by every other railroad company in the Union. Frankness is unquestionable the chief of a very large proportion of the railroad disasters—much greater we are persuaded than is known or generally supposed—and it is plainly the duty of those having charge of such vital public interests to render the lives of those who patronize them as secure as possible. Moreover, dealing out these vile beverages by the drink is demoralizing and disgraceful, and it is never extant anywhere or association can exert an influence to prevent it; they are usually if not legally obligated to do so. The managers of these great public thoroughfares are worthy gentlemen of intelligence and good character, and we trust that their attention is properly called to this matter they will give respectful consideration.

A BEAUTIFUL IDEA.—"Away among the Alleghenies, there is a spring so small that a single ox could drink it on a summer's day. It steeps its obtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out into the beautiful Ohio. Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a thousand villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms, and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats. Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away twelve hundred miles more, until it falls into the great emblem of eternity." It is one of the great tributaries of the ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roar and roar, till the angel, with one foot on the sea and the other on the land, shall lift up his hand to heaven, and swear that time shall be no longer. So with mortal influences: It is a rival, an ocean, boundless and fatherless, an eternity.

POLITICAL. Horace Greeley is now, as he ever has been, a life-long opponent of Masonry. According to his doctrines, no Freemason, Old Fellow or member of any secret society, should hold office in the United States.

An Indiana paper says: "You hear terrible reports about Greeleyism in various places, but go upon the ground and it is like milk-and-honey—just over in the next country. It all vanishes as you proceed."

The New York Times says: "There can be no doubt that Horace Greeley has been the most inveterate trafficker in office in this country. His applicants for office number every department in Washington, and he has recommended more bad men to office than any politician of his time, except Fenton, whose supporters are all drawn from the people of his own class. Greeley's office-seeking has been a mania with him for years past. We shall give some instance shortly of the rasals he has contrived, at one time or another, to saddle upon the country."

Talking about know-nothings, the New York World prints a letter from a correspondent calling attention to the fact that the New York Express of August 21st, 1873, contains a speech made by Horace Greeley at Kingston, New York, in which he (Greeley) advocated the passage of a "law excluding the foreign born citizen from a vote in the State until he shall have resided in it as long as the American born citizen exercising the same franchise."

The Louisville Ledger, which supports Greeley, in an article headed "Have done with shams," speaks as follows of the ridiculous fabrication that the Greeley farve is the work of the people: "We are tired of the silly twaddle that the Greeley ticket is the result of a movement—a ground swell they call it—of the people, and that the politicians had no part in the matter; that Greeley and Brown were nominated by the masses, the cor populi, independent of, and in spite of, the politicians. The truth is that with the Greeley movement the people had absolutely nothing to do. Traverse the land from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf, and not one man in ten can be found who will say that Horace Greeley was his personal choice in this contest."

An unscrupulous person writes as follows to the New York Connecticut Abolitionist:

"They tell this story to-day of Dr. Henry, who is staying at the Grand Union: 'The other day he was called upon to attend Gratz Brown, in New York, when Gratz facetiously and foolishly remarked: 'It is sad, Doctor, that you are so honored as to be called upon to attend a Vice President?' 'Oh, no,' replied the Doctor, 'I attended Vice President (?) Frank Blair in '68, but your case is a good deal worse than his!'"

The reaction against Greeley in the South is thus indicated by the Chronicle of Augusta, Georgia:

We have seen it more than once stated in Northwestern journals that the South was enthusiastic for Greeley. This is a grave error. So far as we are able to judge there is no enthusiasm among our people for Greeley and Brown. And it is right there should not be. There is nothing in the history of either of these men which should endear them to our people. On the contrary, we have been greatly sinned against by both of them. If the South casts her ballots for them it will be purely on the ground that, under the necessities of the case, we can do no better. Such a canvass would be a very quiet one. We shall have no "White hat clubs"—no "Gratz Guards"—no "Chappaqua clubs"—no liberty poles—no Chinese lantern-transparencies—no waving of flags, nor song-singing, nor hoarse shouts and luzzas!

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF MLEB ARTILLERY.—The following is related in the local column of the Cleveland Herald:

"An old but unusually thoughtful farmer, residing near enough to this city to do all his trading here, went into his corn field last week to hoe his corn, and in order to give a crow or two a salute should be seen any, strapped his double-barreled shot gun on his back. As he warmed up to his work he caused his hoe-handle to circulate with more than its wonted rapidity about him, and finally the end of the hoe-handle hitting the trigger of the gun, touched it off. The old farmer felt a gill or two of shot pass through his scalp, and supposing he had been shot by an assassin in the rear, he, though wounded, seized his gun, and wheeling suddenly around, blazed away at the supposed shooter. He was still more surprised not to see a man but his dog writhing in the agonies of dissolution. He is out now hoeing corn again, but his head is covered with bandages and plaster, and his dog does not frisk about his heels as formerly."

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, June 22, 1873.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1873, again declares its faith and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offenses, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands are freely given to actual settlers; immigration is protected, encouraged, and the full acknowledgment of the naturalized citizen's rights has been secured from European powers. The national currency has improved in regulation and the national credit has been sustained under extraordinary burdens, and new bonds have been negotiated at lower rates. The revenue has been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rates of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars per year. A great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation has been kept high throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step in this beneficial progress.

Second—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law or its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—The amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law; should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for the free use of the people.

Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying the current expenditures, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and revenue, except so much as may be received from a tax on tobacco and liquors, ought to be rated by duties on importations, the scale of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers and to promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of the Government and the gratitude of the people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of their service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by the European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumptions of unauthorized claims by their former governments; and we urge the continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way prepared for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital and labor, which creates for capital the largest opportunities and for labor the most abundant profits of those two great servants of civilization.

therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the national debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and we confidently expect that our excellent currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of the specie payment.

Fourteenth—The regular Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to usefulness received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in relation to the rebellion States, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth—The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of any resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or the National Government.

Seventeenth—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnestness of purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and that with him at our head we start today on a new march to victory.

PATENT GATE, ETC.

Self-Opening and Self-Closing GATE.

PATENTED BY JOHN DICKASON, June 4, 1867.

THE GATE IS SO CONSTRUCTED That when the vehicle approaches it, the wheels on one side pass over a lever which is connected to the gate hinge by a rod, thus opening the gate before you and nesting it open. After going through, the carriage passes over a similar lever, also connected with the gate hinge, causing the gate in its rotation, to shut behind you and fasten.

No Getting Out of Your Vehicle!

No Raising of Latches Nor Pulling of Strings,

Except the "ribbons" of your team. It is often called

THE "LAZY MAN'S GATE,"

And a

"Dead Open and Shut."

This gate is simple in its construction, both of iron and wood work, and not likely to get out of order. If a neat, cheap gate is desired, it may be made light, with three cross bars of wood and one-fourth inch wire, neatly curved at the top, the lower end hinged in the bottom bar, which is the style of a factory-made gate. The gates are now in practical use in several of the counties around San Francisco, and plenty of testimonials can be given.

THOMAS J. SAFFORD,

Having purchased the

Right for Linn Co., Oregon,

has now on hand, and will manufacture the above described gate. Wherever it has been used it has received the highest encomiums, as the large number of certificates from prominent farmers in all parts of the country, now in my hands, will testify.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS,

Of All Descriptions,

On hand and manufactured to order.

Blacksmithing and Repairing

Done to order at most reasonable rates. Shop foot of Ferry street, opposite Beach, Monteth & Co.'s Flouring Mills.

THOMAS J. SAFFORD,

Albany, Oct. 28, 1873

STOVES AND TINWARE.

—AND—

Everything

USUALLY OBTAINED IN

A STRICTLY

First Class

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT.

In all their branches,

Done to Order, and

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

I have on hand a supply of

Ready-made Coffins,

suitable for all the demands of this community.

Also, I have a neat

HEARSE,

for the use of my customers.

Corner Broadway and First-sts.,

ALBANY, OREGON.

—AND—

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DRUGS, ETC.

They Who Have Nothing for Sale are Farthest from Market.

A. CAROTHERS & CO.,

WHO KNOW THIS TO BE TRUE

Are now keeping, and also constantly receiving additions to,

The Largest Stock of Goods

USUAL TO THEIR TRADE

ABOVE PORTLAND,

And

AT SUCH PRICES

That

Purchasers Shall be Satisfied.

Besides a Large Stock of

DRUGS, CHEMICALS

PATENT MEDICINES,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, and Oils,

Confectionery

Finest Tobacco & Cigars

WOSTENHOLM'S CUTLER

SPICES, PERFUMERY,

(All kinds),

TOILET SOAP,

—AND—

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C. MEALEY,

FURNITURE

—AND—

CABINETWARE!

BEDS AND BEDDING,

MATTRESSES

Of all Kinds!

SPRING BEDS

Of Every Description!

MIRRORS,

Picture Frames,

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW CORNICE,

CHINESE

MATTING!

CHAMBER SUITS in every style.

PARLOR SETS of Substantial

patterns.

LOUNGES,

OF R DESCRIPTION

TABLES,

Every Style known to the Trade!

KITCHEN SAFES,

BOOK CASES,

Hat-Racks,

CUPBOARDS,