Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1873.

The total aid sent to Memphis in aid of yellow fever patients, amounts to $24,000.

Heavy snow storms reported in Central and Western Wisconsin and Minnesota on the 25th.

A Postoffice has been established at Little Elk, Benton county, with Mr. E. H. Baber as Postmaster.

The National Bank and a firm of private bankers in Chicago have commenced paying out silver at par.

At Hamilton, Nevada, on the 25th Inst., Matheny was sentenced to be hanged on the 19th of December next.

Thomas Forin, locked up in Jersey City since July last, for killing Eugene Aters, died of starvation on the 25th Inst.

The leading hotel of Salt Lake, the Cliff House, was burned on the night of the 24th. Loss, $40,000, partially insured.

Shaw, convicted of wife poisoning at Albany, N. Y., on the 24th, has been sentenced to be hanged on Friday, November 28th.

The Apollo Hall Democrats and the Republicans have nominated Julius Wadsworth for Congress, in James Brooks' district.

Wintermute, who killed Gen. E. McCook at Yankton, Dakota Territory, a few days since, has been admitted to bail in $5,000.

At New Haven, Con., the excursion steamer Isaac P. Smith was burned to the water's edge, on last Saturday. Loss $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

As a step toward the resumption of specie payments, the General Government will pay out silver as soon as it can be profitably and conveniently coined for that purpose.

The effect of the financial troubles in New York are beginning to affect the working classes. In many trades large numbers of operatives were discharged at the close of last week.

At a meeting held at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 25th, at which all the furnaces in that city and vicinity were represented, it was resolved to reduce wages ten per cent. on and after the 27th inst.

A Boston telegram of the 25th, states that the body of Alfred Wainwright, well known in San Francisco, where he resided many years, was found in Charles river to-day—a supposed suicide.

A Memphis dispatch of the 27th says: From noon Saturday, to Sunday, twenty-six yellow fever deaths. From noon Sunday to noon to-day there were thirteen deaths—a decrease of thirteen.

A Washington telegram says the amount of silver to be put out next week will be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, and the Secretary will issue more should the demand exceed this amount.

Capt. Sam'l H. Smith, ship broker, residing in Patchogue, Long Island, has been arrested, on the testimony of a servant girl, charged with poisoning his wife. The wife has evidently been poisoned, but is recovering.

A telegram from Goldsborough, North Carolina, states that a most important capture of counterfeiters was effected on the 24th inst., by U. S. Depety Marshals. The gang consisted of William Black, John Moore, Washington Broadley and William Bryant. Black was the supposed chief.

The Western Union Telegraph Company give notice that no higher rates than $1 50 for ten words will be charged between offices on the Pacific coast, except to British Columbia, on and after November 1st. This reduces the rates to Oregon and Washington Territory.

Scientific Facts.

Research and investigation are constantly developing new facts in the scientific world, and old theories are as constantly being exploded. The most curious as well as interesting developments have been made in physiology. A profound scientist, with a name as long as a flag-pole, who has made the economy of man the subject of a life's study and research, gives the following as the result of his investigations and calculations so far as he has got. He says:

When we pour milk into a cup of tea or coffee, the albumen of the milk and the tannin of the tea instantly form leather, or minute flakes of the very same compound which is produced in the texture of the tanned hide, and which makes it leather as distinguished from the original skin. In the course of a year a tea-drinker of average habits will have imbibed leather enough to make a pair of boots, if it could be put into the proper shape for the purpose.

We are about to make an original remark: A great many things go into the mouth! (This is a scientific fact that none dare dispute, therefore we claim a patent on it.) Aside from the originality of the remark, it is certainly an alarming fact. Just think of it—each of us, young and old, big and little, male and female, drink, in the short space of one year, enough leather to make a pair of boots! Astounding. We carry in our blood—although of the F. F. V.'s—enough iron to make a good horse-shoe. A dozen good-sized bricks could be made from the clay we carry in our mortal frames, were it properly separated and burned. Our lager beer drinkers, unknowingly it may be, have commenced the manufacture of material for hats—they are simply making hat factories out of their stomachs. The malt of the beer assimilates with the chyle and forms a kind of *felt*—the very same seen in hat factories. And as we proceed further with our scientist, we are informed that every adult person in the course of eight months, requires for the support of the bones in the body, to be fed lime enough to make a marble mantle. This mar of science sums up as the aggregate of articles charged to account of physiology, to keep a man in fair working condition through a life of three score and ten years, as follows.

Men's boots, at one pair a year for 70 years	70
Horse-shoes, one a month for 70 years—as our arterial system renews its blood every new moon	840
Bricks, at 12 per 7 years	120
Hats, not less than 14 per year	980
Mantles, at 1½ per year	105

It will be observed that we eat as many boots as we wear; devour a sufficient number of hats to supply a small orphan school; that we float in our blood vessels enough iron to make horse-shoes for a large livery business; that we "tote" around clay enough to make a good sized flue, and that our bones contain marble sufficient to make several large double-medium imposing stones.

A dispatch from Havana, dated Oct. 25th says: The brig *Casatella* has arrived at Sagua La Grande. She reports having picked up on the 9th instant a man, sole survivor of the crew of the English brig *Gaway*, from Fortune Island, bound for Boston, laden with salt, which foundered at sea. The Captain and crew of the British bark *Cornoa* have arrived here. The vessel was lost in a storm off Labasco.

The telegraph reports the death of John C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy," an ex-pugilist, on the cars, near Green River station, last Saturday, while on his way from Colorado to California for his health. He fought Morrisey in the prize ring and got whipped; he also fought Tom Sayers, Champion of England, without satisfactory decision in his favor, the mill creating the most intense excitement at the time in both countries.

Mrs. Yano, wife of the Japanese Charge d'Affairs at Washington, arrived at San Francisco on the steamer of October the 27th, en route to join her husband at Washington. She is the first wife of a Japanese official who has ever left her native country to take up her residence with her husband in foreign lands.

A Chronic Old Drunk.—James B. McCauley, of Richmond, Virginia, recently made oath that he had not been sober for twenty years.

To Preserve Fence-Posts.—The following is a French receipt for preserving fence-posts from becoming rotten after they are imbedded in the earth. It is said to be especially good in low, flat grounds, along swails, etc. This is the process: Take linseed oil, boil it and mix it with charcoal dust until the mixture is like ordinary paint. Give the posts a single coat of the paint or mixture before putting them in the ground, and no, farmer, it is averred, will live long enough to see them rotten. Wood is thus rendered more durable than iron itself. The discoverer of the process, says that posts of soft wood, removed after remaing in the ground seven years, were found as sound as when first put into the ground. The only precaution necessary is to see that the posts are well dried, before covering them with charcoal paint.

Mrs. Surratt's Case.

The following letter, written to the *Bulletin*, speaks for itself:

Hillsboro, October 25.

Editors Bulletin: When in town to-day I got a copy of the *State Rights Democrat*, published at Albany by Mr. Martin Van Buren Brown, formerly of Iowa. Out of one of its columns I cut the small extract pinned to this, which appears to have come from the editor:

"Mrs. Surratt was hanged amid a howl of exultation, in which nobody howled louder than Holt, Bingham, Speed, Stanton, Howard, and the rest of the clique which ruled in Washington at that time. But every man of them has been trying to wriggle out of his share of infamy ever since."

I may be misinformed as to whether the Mr. Brown who has the *Democrat* is the same person I used to know, but I have strong reason to believe he is. During the rebellion he was a volunteer in the Union Army. I distinctly remember hearing him vehemently curse "Old Mother Damnable," as it was the fashion then to call Mrs. Surratt, and saying that she deserved hanging as bad as any of the assassins of our great lamented Lincoln. I have not changed my ideas of it, but if this is the same Mr. Brown, he appears to have changed his very much since then. If the rest who then condemned her have got to wriggle in infamy on that account, I don't see how he can expect to escape. Oblige me by publishing this letter.

An Iowa Union Man.

President Grant's Deposit.—The story that President Grant had a large deposit in the First National Bank at the time of its suspension is denied. General Grant had not a "special deposit" at the time of the First National Bank suspension. And it is also the fact that his account only covered his own personal salary, it having been the custom of former Presidents to instruct some bank to collect their salary from the Government, from Mr. Buchanan,s time of service to General Grant's. Grant only instructed the First National Bank to collect his salary account, and, instead of his having a "special deposit" to his credit, his personal account was actually overdrawn ($71), and this has since been paid to the receiver and the account closed. He did have "a little tin box" in the bank of Jay Cooke & Co., containing his valuable private papers, and, among other things, the Rawlins bonds, which he holds in trust, but not a dollar in money on his own account.—*Washington Chronicle, Oct. 10.*

Excellent Interest Rules.—For finding the interest on any principal for any number of days. The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right hand figures of answer to express in dollars and cents:

Four Per Cent—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run; separate right hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure, and divide by 6.

Eight Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 45.

Nine Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure, and divide by 4.

Ten Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve Per Cent—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure, and divide by 3.

During the absence of Isaac Ozenbaugh from his home in Fort Wayne, Ind., one night recently, burglars tried to break the door down. Mrs. Ozenbaugh armed herself with an ax, and her son, a boy of fourteen, grasped a revolver and then opened the door. A man sprang at him and tried to stab him with a dirk. The boy sprang aside, fired, and missed. Then he placed the muzzle of the revolver close to the fellow's shoulder and fired again. The man fell back into the arms of a companion, who dragged him away, and the boy closed the door.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH.

From the World's Fair.

Vienna, Austria, Aug. 20, '73.

W. G. Wilson, Esq., *President Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio:*—The Wilson Sewing Machine received the Grand Prize Medal for being the Best Sewing Machine, and a Grand Prize (medal of honor) was awarded to the Wilson Sewing Machine Co. for manufacturing sewing machines in the best manner, from the best material, and by the best known mechanical principles. These celebrated machines ar now on exhibition and for sale at the store of

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ALBANY AND SANTIAM CANAL.

The Albany and Santiam Canal Company would respectfully call the attention of the public, and especially the Capitalist, and those desiring to engage in manufacturing, to their gigantic water power and water privilege. Sixteen thousand cubic feet constantly flowing every minute, equal to 800 horse power, with from 8 to 30 feet fall, sufficient for the most extensive machinery, with ground on which to erect the necessary buildings, etc. The Company deem it but proper that the public should know more fully the locality of this great water power, its facilities and surroundings, in order that those unacquainted may form some estimate of its value.

The city of Albany is the county-seat of Linn county, located on the south-east bank of the Willamette river, about 100 miles south of Portland, by river, and 80 miles by railroad; south of Salem 45 miles by river and 30 miles by railroad, and north of Eugene City 45 miles.

Albany is located in a prairie of the same name, which is the great agricultural center of the Willamette Valley, and it is believed that upward of 500,000 bushels of surplus wheat will be received at that point, the present season. The most of it will find its way to foreign markets, either by boats or railroad to Portland, and from thence upon the ocean. The Willamette river is navigated by beautiful steamers, carrying from 80 to 300 tons, running as far as Albany some ten months in the year. Also, the O. & C. R. R., with its beautiful locomotives, is passing through the city daily. The city of Albany is located upon a high, rolling prairie, with the Calapooia, a beautiful creek, flowing into the Willamette river on the west, the water of which is used in driving two large flouring mills, situated on the bank of the Willamette river. The city is about one mile in length, running east and west, and from one-half to three-fourths of a mile in width, and is laid off with streets of good width.

The Canal, which is the subject and object of this communication, receives its waters from the South Santiam river, which heads in the great Cascade mountains, some 75 miles east of Albany; thence running westerly through a valley of the same name, to Lebanon, a village located near the west bank of said river, 13 miles east of Albany. The Canal receives the waters from the Santiam river at that point, thence running west to its terminus at Albany. The main Santiam flows northward, and empties its mountain waters into the Willamette river 10 miles northeast of Albany. The Canal is brought from Lebanon through a beautiful prairie for a distance of 12 miles, and empties into the Willamette river, forming on its way and in the city some of the finest water powers for manufacturing purposes found on the Pacific coast. There are but few, if any, points in the State which surpasses Albany now, for manufacturing facilities. Cheap water power and easy of access, and convenient transportation, either by water or railroad, and the location beautiful and healthy.

The Canal Company offers liberal inducements to persons desiring to engage in the business of manufacturing, and will furnish water power upon the most reasonable terms. Manufacturing of all kinds is needed in Oregon, and could be made profitable. The Canal Company will agree to furnish, within sixty days, any water power needed, from a button factory to that of a locomotive.

Immigrants and others are earnestly invited and requested to visit Albany and examine for themselves. Real property can yet be procured on very reasonable terms, both in and out of the city. Our people compare favorably with the rest of mankind, morally socially, politically and financially.

Published by order of the Board of Directors, Sept. 8th, 1873.

L. ELKINS, President.

D. Mansfield, Secretary.

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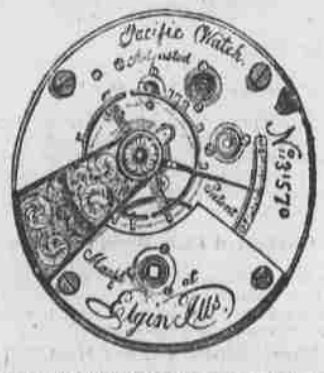

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