

Albany Register.

U. S. Official Paper for Oregon.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1873.

The Central Grange Association will meet at the Masonic Hall in this city on November 11th, a week from tomorrow. A full attendance and an interesting session is anticipated.

East Portland has \$1,293 69 in the city treasury.

Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller has returned to Oregon.

The San Francisco Mint last month coined \$2,638,000.

The yellow fever is gradually decreasing in the South.

Yamhill farmers have about all of their Fall wheat sown already.

Col. B. B. Taylor has retired from the editorial chair of the Mercury.

Theodore Tilton has been expelled from Henry Ward Beecher's church.

Powder river, near Baker City, affords good skating for the boys just now.

Ex-Senator Corbett arrived in New York from Europe on the 10th of October.

During last month there were 162 arrests made in Portland for various offenses.

A. B. Hallock has been appointed Chief of Police of Portland, vice Lappius retired.

There is a brisk demand for houses at Baker City, and carpenters are busy building more.

Mr. Jacob Ish, of Jackson county, raised this year on 14 acres of land 1,493 bushels of oats.

Ten thousand bushels of wheat have been raised on Siletz Reservation by the Indians this season.

Mr. R. R. Thompson's steam plow has arrived in Portland, and been forwarded to his farm in Yamhill.

There is a woman in Yamhill County who is said to know what it is to be the mother of twenty-four children.

The Mayor of Memphis is accused of converting to his own use the funds for the benefit of widows and orphans.

A hundred head of beef steers were recently brought from Ochoco to Salem, and sold for 3 1/4 cents per pound.

Mr. Charles Barrett, Sr., one of Portland's old pioneers, the book store man, died in that city last Saturday, of apoplexy.

On Friday last Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, was lying dangerously ill, at Washington, with no prospects of his recovery.

Sealed proposals will be received by L. S. Dyer at the Klamath Agency for the delivery of 70,000 pounds of first-class beef.

One Robert Bruce was found guilty of illegal voting at the late election, at Portland the other day, and fined four hundred dollars.

On account of the death of Colonel Biddle, the Age establishment, the only Democratic paper in Philadelphia, is advertised for sale.

Advices from Havana state that in the recent storm three Spanish gunboats were lost at Guatemala, two at Batabano and one at Sagua La Grande.

Potatoes rot this season at Tillamook by the acre, and settlers there do not appear to have any commodities from which they can realize cash.

One of the effects of the panic was the throwing out of employment of at least 20,000 working girls from the different factories of Newark, New Jersey.

The increase of property this year over last, as shown by the assessment rolls, is \$14,800,000. The process of equalization, by the State Board, raises these figures.

A week ago last Saturday a man entered a house near Eugene City, during the absence of the family, and stole a shotgun and some other articles. He was overtaken and arrested by the Sheriff near Jacksonville.

Differences of Opinion.

There is a difference of opinion between Democrats, North and South. Hard-shells of the South insist on keeping Democracy on the old Calhoun platform, while their brethren of the North as strongly insist on tearing up the old planks and replacing them with timber stolen from the Republican reservations. To gain a new lease of power Northern Democrats are willing to make any sacrifice. To support the family pride, and keep up the pet theory of "a white man's government" Southern Democrats refuse to yield their old pro-slavery principles. The Southern sentiment is honestly stated in the following extract from the Memphis Appeal, (Dem.):

"In fact, the old Democratic party managers have been forced by the inexorable logic of events to surrender everything but the name. To this they still cling in most of the States. Their platform is labeled 'Democratic,' though in all, or nearly all essentials it is little else than a paraphrase of the Republican party platform of the past few years. As a measure of policy no objection can be made; but to deliberately smash one partisan creed, flinch a new one from one's enemy, and then insist that, because bearing the old name it is still the same old creed, is to speak mildly, arrant hypocrisy. The doctrine held by A. H. Stephens, by Robert Toombs, by Jefferson Davis, enunciated in the Democratic platforms of 1844 and 1855, by Blanton Duncanson's Bourbon Convention which nominated Charles O'Connor for President last year, is the 'ancient Democratic faith.' It is the same pure article. All other brands are spurious; yet not a 'Democratic' State Convention, North or South, now ventures to incorporate it in a platform. If the old partisan creed—as is the fact—has been utterly abandoned; if to maintain a struggle for mere existence it has become necessary—as is the fact—to adopt, to so great an extent, the Republican party platform, why cling to the old Democratic name, especially since that name has become so unpopular as to bring defeat to any organization that bears it? This is answered by a few heroes over the past career of the old party. But of what avail? They cannot change minorities to majorities. Public confidence in a political party once lost can never be restored."

The Pittsburg Post, (Dem.) published in a cooler latitude, differs slightly in opinion from the above extract. It says:

"The Democratic party has been out of power for twelve years. During all that period it has been gaining strength, and but for the negro vote it would at this moment hold possession of our State and General Government. Compare its history in this respect with that of its opponents, and how great the contrast, and what proof it affords of the honest tenacity of the solid voting portion of the party, the rank and file. The Democratic party is replete with vitality in every bone and sinew and nerve. It never can die while there remains in existence even a portion of the Constitution for which it can contend. When that glorious old political party dies it will be proof that the Constitution has been utterly destroyed, and that the last hope for man's self-government has perished from the earth."

At a meeting of the Royalist Committee, held in Paris October 30th, a telegraphic dispatch was received from the Count de Chambord, requesting that his letter to M. de Chesnelong be published in full. All agreed that the letter was fatal to the hopes of a Monarchical coalition. The Republicans are jubilant. It is reported that in consequence of the position maintained by the Count de Chambord in his letter to M. de Chesnelong all hopes of the restoration of a Monarchy are abandoned. It is probable that the Conservative Deputies will vote in favor of prolonging the term of President McMahon.

In the Statesman of Sunday we find this: Rev. Dr. Dawne, who returned from Corvallis Friday, informs us proposals have been issued for plans and specification for a new College building to be erected at that place. The building is to cost not less than \$75,000 and from the fact that J. R. Bayley, G. B. Smith, J. S. Palmer, B. S. Arnold, and F. A. Chenoweth constitute the building Committee, we conclude the work will be carried to speedy completion, and will be a lasting credit to the city.

The Oregon City Woolen Mills are in operation day and night, with a full force of operatives, and yet the company are unable to meet the demand for their goods.

Plain Facts for the People.

We commend the following extracts from the able speech delivered by General Butler at the New Hampshire State Fair to all who take an interest in the practical questions of the day. Although the distinguished orator addressed himself to the agricultural interests of the country, the facts stated, and the conclusions reached, are equally applicable to all sections and to every branch of industry. In reference to the financial condition of the country, the General said:

"The tendency of our people, whether in their national, municipal, and social organizations, or in their personal capacity, to go into debt, cannot have escaped the attention of every discerning mind. Indeed, drawing drafts on the future, payable by posterity, and burdening the present generation to pay the interest, is the resort for carrying on all enterprises, and has assumed such proportions, and is fraught with such consequences, that the mind of the statesman and the philosopher of political economics may well be turned to it with the greatest attention, if not alarm, because of its possible results upon our future prosperity. Our National Government is owing \$2,000,000,000, on which we are paying, as interest, an average of rising six per cent., reckoning that interest in the currency with which all our products are measured. At least three-fourths of that amount is due to foreign bankers and capitalists. If this were all, and no other consequences arose from it, there need be little anxiety, and it would hardly be worth the attention of the statesman or economist in calculating the future of the nation. Divided among forty millions of people, in a country of the expense and resources of ours, it would be easily managed. But every State in this Union, with hardly an exception, has debts amounting in the aggregate to quite \$400,000,000. But our indebtedness does not stop there. Quite every county, every city and town in every State in the Union owes debts, more or less, to an amount in the aggregate to perhaps one-half as much as the debts of the States, including the advances made for municipal, railroad, and other like enterprises.

Nor do we stop there. Our railroads have borrowed, and are owing a bonded debt of \$500,000,000. Nor does the furor of indebtedness yet stop. Almost every college and institution of learning, from the modest academy up to the university, each and all owe sums of which an approximation can hardly be made, and which no statistics show. Nay, we go still further. We draw upon posterity to get the means of bearing the Gospel. All know that a very large majority of the thousands of churches which the census shows have buildings dotting our lands, have been built off credit given, in fact, by the coming generation.

In a letter from the Dalles dated Oct. 31st, our chief says: "The new mines on the upper Yakima, about 45 miles from Yakima City, and about 150 from the Dalles, are creating considerable excitement here and in Washington Territory. The gold brought in here yesterday has the appearance of never having been washed. Business here fair. Weather perfectly delightful."

The Eugene Journal of Saturday last says: Hon. J. H. D. Henderson has left at this office several pears of the Bartlett variety which are the second crop from the same trees this season. They are not quite so large as those of the first crop, though as perfect in every other respect.

On the 28th, ult., the Washington Territory Legislature elected the following Territorial officers: John Miller Murphy, Auditor; E. T. Gunn, Treasurer; B. F. Yantis, Librarian; John Paul Hudson, Superintendent of Common Schools.

A serious cutting affray occurred at Ashland, Oct. 30th, in which a man named John C. Perry alias Texas, was seriously, if not fatally stabbed by a shoemaker named August Walters. Whisky was the cause.

A ten-year-old boy in Salem, one day last week, attempted to shoot one of his playmates with his father's rifle. The gun was too heavy, and the ball entered the ground about ten feet from him.

Oregon now occupies a very prominent place in the monthly reports of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington. She takes the lead in the increase of her products this year in several branches of agriculture.

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 are now on exhibition and for sale at the store of

Blain, Young & Co.

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 southeast 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 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.

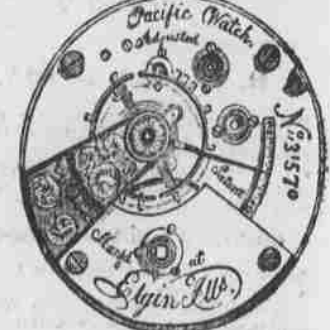
D. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

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