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 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1874.

Correspondence from Mississippi.

SARDIS, Miss., Oct. 29, 1874.
 The cotton crop is coming up "small by degrees and beautifully less," while the corn is alarmingly short—and these are the staple crops of the country. When I left here for the Pacific coast on the 23d of July, there was perhaps as fine a prospect for good crops—especially corn—as the country had known since the war. But the cotton and corn both require rain, and none fell till too late to secure the fulfillment of the promise which the fields held out. Instead of "corn to sell," there will be "corn to buy" in this section, and that (the supply of meat being inadequate also), is distressing, when, notwithstanding the short crop, the price of cotton is down as low as at present.

Since the war there has been very little wheat sown in the country; and it was only during the few years when there was no market for cotton, that wheat was sown to any extent at all. Now, however, wisdom has come to the aid of the farmers, and I find that many are sowing wheat enough to at least assure bread for their families, and some to spare.

The Grangers are endeavoring to secure the adoption of this plan, and also to rectify and systematize the labor question. Lands have dropped down very low, and it is the finest time one could desire to buy, for an investment, and of course *per contra*, the poorest time to sell. There is little or no money in the country, and what little there is, or that may be brought for cotton, will be "gobbled up" by the merchants and money-lenders; and the former of these must, *ex necessitate*, transmit what little they can get, their hands on to their Eastern creditors—and so we go.

There is, unquestionably, a strong anti emigration feeling here, upon the part of those who can't get away, and those who have not the energy to go if they could; and this feeling of opposition shows itself very plainly sometimes, but there is, notwithstanding, quite an extensive feeling the other way, and if any means could be devised by which lands here could be "swopped" for lands in Oregon, you would find the population of your noble State very materially increased within the next twelve months. Or, if real estate could be converted into money here, I believe a considerable emigration to the Pacific States would be the result. As matters now stand, I fear many who desire to take a "Westward, ho," will be disappointed, on account of the entire want of money consequent upon an inability to sell real estate at all. No man wants to give away what he has here, especially in view of the serious expense of a trip across the continent, and the stiff price of lands after he gets there. You will observe I use the word stiff instead of high. No matter which word is used it amounts to the same thing in the result, for, if the large land owners in Oregon do as Mis-

issippians of the same class once did, they will simply continue to own the lands and keep off the population. True, a man can rent land reasonably enough in Oregon. In fact the rents there are lower than they are here; but when you talk about the fee simple, Mississippi yields. Feeling more interested in Oregon than I do in Mississippi—for I expect and intend, if I can sell even a part of what I have here, to transfer my domicile to the former within a year—I trust I may not be deemed guilty of indelicacy or meddlesomeness if I venture to suggest to the large land owners that it is possible, not to say quite probable, they could add materially to the prosperity of Oregon, as well as their own individually, if they would sell off one-half or two-thirds of their lands at lower—much lower—prices than they are now asking. Population is necessary to the development of the State, and this is what Oregon needs most, if not indeed the only thing she does need.

I confess, when I first reached Oregon early in August last, I was disappointed, and possibly homesickness followed as a consequence. I had often been longer from the loved ones at home, but never so far, and never so entirely "a stranger in a strange land." These circumstances, and finding that lands were held at prices about double and often thrice what similar productive lands could be bought for here, so disappointed and depressed me that I thought for some weeks my first would be my last visit to the State. It was not long, however, before many, very many, of the erstwhile strangers, became my friends, and their smiles and words of welcome and encouragement dispersed the clouds of disappointment and discouragement which had gathered over me, and only the presence of the "lights that make home cheerful" were needed to make me feel perfectly at home. About this time I was luxuriating in your charming and bracing climate, and sleeping nightly under blankets, while here the folks were breathing and sweltering with the thermometer at ninety-four at day-break, and above one hundred in the shade in the middle of the day; and every breath of air that stirred was like steam from a furnace, and avoided with as much eagerness as the latter would have been.

The journey to Oregon is a serious undertaking. The expense is no small matter, and then the distance, which Young or Thompson says "lends enchantment to the view," is so great as to deter many from going who really desire to do so. But the greatest obstacle to emigration to Oregon is, no doubt, the want of railroad connection all the way.

I tried both the overland and ocean trip between Portland and San Francisco, and enjoyed both, barring the dust between Redding and Roseburg. But there are those here, and especially among the ladies, who are divided between the two, and are very decided in their views. Some have unconquerable antipathy to the sea, and others to the stage route, while all would unite harmoniously on a railway. What a moral pity that the two hundred and seventy-five mile gap between Redding and Roseburg cannot be filled up, and the iron horse permitted to go dashing and

whistling through the mountain gorges and cañons! Will it ever be? I trust so, but *nous verrons*.

Notwithstanding the rumors by mail and telegraph of disturbance and trouble in different portions of the South, we are all quiet in this section, and a stranger passing through or sojourning in this part of the great southwest, would naturally suppose that he was in the midst of one of the most peaceable and orderly communities to be found anywhere. But a bloody conflict between the white and black races may come on sometime in the future, or be unwisely and foolishly forced on by wicked and headstrong men of both races. I trust such a dire catastrophe may be warded off, yet if it does come it will be terrible indeed. I believe the Government could prevent it by purchasing two or three Southern States, and selling them off to the blacks entirely, thus separating the fire from the tow—if anybody can say which is which and which is 'tother. Perhaps an exchange might be made of vacant Government lands for the lands of the present owners in those States, but it would have to be done on the ad valorem principle, for none other would be equitable or just. I doubt if this idea will ever be adopted and carried out by "the powers that be," but I believe it could be done, to the saving of much blood, and suffering, and treasure.

Since I reached here (3d inst.), we have had two or three light frosts, but not enough to entirely kill vegetation, and the temperature is not as cooling and bracing as it was in Oregon in August, especially in the middle of the day; and the streets and roads are just about as dusty as they were with you when I was up there. It is very, very dry, and drinking water is becoming unpleasantly scarce with those who rely entirely upon cisterns. Rain and cool weather are both needed, and very much desired.

How happens it that but one copy of the REGISTER has entered my domicile this month? I hope you will have me more in mind in future.

As occasion and circumstances may suggest, I will follow this with other letters from the far off
SOUTHWEST.

NEWS ITEMS.

From San Jose, California, under date of November 14th, we have this: This morning the proprietor of Blackberry farm, George McCauley, was accidentally killed by the discharge of his gun. He climbed the fence near his house and was putting the gun through with the muzzle towards him, when it was discharged, the load entering his right side just below the heart, resulting in instant death.

The surveys making of the upper Hudson are believed to be to ascertain the feasibility and probable expense of a scheme to connect the great west with the Atlantic by the proposed Champlain ship canal, by making the river navigable from Troy to Fort Edwards by ships drawing fourteen feet, and deepening wood creek, between Ft. Edwards and Lake Champlain at white-hall. The outlet from the latter to the St. Lawrence is proposed to be by the proposed Caughnawanga Canal.

The Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury on the 13th instant demanded

of the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad five per cent of the net earnings of the road from November, 1869, to October 31st, 1874, amounting to one million forty thousand and fifty-six dollars, to be paid within sixty days. The directors express great surprise at the demand, which implies a rejection by the Government of the recent commissioners' report.

At the billiard tournament in New York on the 13th, Daily beat Daniels 300 to 188. Ubassy won the next game by 300 to Slosson's 197. Vignaux beat Cyrille Dion 300 to 273. The result makes Vignaux winner of the tournament and champion of America at the 3-ball game. Joseph Dion immediately challenged him for a match for the championship and \$1,000. Garnier won the thirty-sixth and last game, defeating Joseph Dion 300 to 233. The winners' average 10 20-28. Garnier wins the second, and Joseph Dion the third prize.

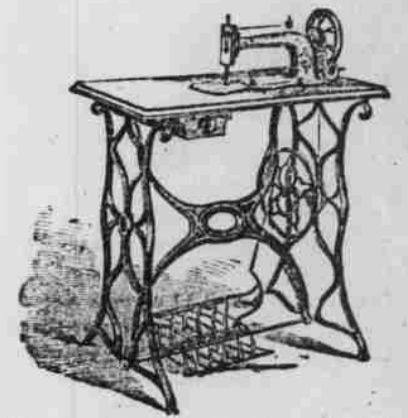
A telegram has been received by the President signed by all the State officers of Arkansas elected at the same time as Lieut. Gov. Smith, who now claims to be Governor, stating that they recognize Smith as the legitimate Governor, Baxter having retired. The point made by the gentlemen herein in the interest of Smith is that the new constitution is not in effect, not having been adopted in accordance with the required forms, and therefore Garland, assuming to be elected under it, has no right to the Governorship.

A Washington special to the *Post and Mail* has the following with regard to the new complications in Arkansas: Gov. Baxter and Lieutenant-Governor V. V. Smith were elected to serve four years, or from January 1st, 1877. In the case of a vacancy in the office of Governor the Lieutenant-Governor is required by the Constitution to discharge the duties of Governor. Such a vacancy has occurred by the abdication of Governor Baxter, who has turned over the State archives to one A. H. Garland, claiming to hold the office of Lieutenant-Governor by special election under the new Constitution on the 13th of last month, Lieutenant-Governor V. V. Smith who has, since 1872, been recognized as such and whose term of office does not expire until 1877, claims the office of Governor, vacated by his superior, and this morning telegraphed to President Grant asking to be recognized as such. The subject is now engaging the attention of the administration. It is probable that V. V. Smith will be recognized as Governor and Garland be required to turn the State archives over to him.

The jury in the case of the State of Oregon vs Thos. Geraud, for the killing of Hubbard, brought in a verdict, on the night of the 15th, of guilty as charged in the indictment. This is his second trial, and there seems to be no hope but that he must suffer the extreme penalties of the law. He will be sentenced to-morrow.

At Washington, Yolo county, California, about half past ten o'clock on the night of the 13th inst., Patrick Fay was shot by Frank Vanguelder. The difficulty grew out of a dispute over a raffle for a cow. Fay was shot in the breast, and the wound may prove fatal.

A CARD—\$1,000 REWARD.
 THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE GIVEN to any one proving that the sales of the SINGER do not exceed all others by thousands upon thousands. While all the other old companies' sales in 1873 decreased, the SINGER increased wonderfully, and kept at the head, where it always is, and should be.
TITUS BROTHERS.
 Albany, Or., Sept. 23, 1874.

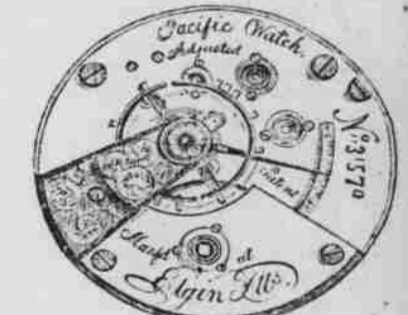


Sewing Machine Sales of 1873.
 The table of Sewing Machine Sales for 1873 shows that our sales last year amounted to 232,444 (two hundred and thirty two thousand, four hundred and forty four) Machines, being a large increase over the sales of the previous year (1872).
 The table also shows that our sales Exceed those of any other Company, for the period named, by the number of 113,254 Machines, or nearly double those of any other Company.
 It may be further stated that the sales of 1873, as compared with those of 1872, show a relatively larger increase in the sales of other makes than of any other year.
 For instance in 1872 we sold 45,000 more Machines than any other Company, whereas, in 1873, the sales were 113,254 Machines in excess of our Highest Competitor.
 These figures are all the more remarkable, for the reason that the sales of the principal Companies in 1873 are less than their sales in 1872; whereas, as has been shown, our sales have largely increased.
 The account of sales is from sworn returns made to the owners of the Sewing Machine Patents.
 It will hardly be denied, that the superiority of the SINGER MACHINES is fully demonstrated at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable.

Name of Machines	1872	1873	Increase or Decrease
Singer Mfg Co.	219,758	232,444	In. 12,686
Sever S. M. Co.	311	3,439	" 3,128
W. & W. Mfg Co.	174,088	119,190	De. 54,898
Domestic S. M. Co.	49,554	46,114	" 3,440
Grover & Baker Co.	32,010	36,179	" 4,169
Wood S. M. Co.	42,414	21,709	" 20,705
Wilson S. M. Co.	22,066	21,247	" 819
How Machine Co.	(no returns)		
Wheeler & Gibbs Co.	22,639	15,881	" 6,758
American B. H. Co.	18,930	14,182	" 4,748
Florence S. M. Co.	15,793	8,990	" 6,803

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
 31 Union Square, New York.

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TITUS BROTHERS,
 DEALERS IN
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JEWELRY,
Silver & Plated Ware,
 —and—
DIAMOND SPECTACLES.



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WATCH, and we most confidently recommend them to the public, as possessing more good qualities for the price than any other Watch in the market.
 We also keep all other brands of Elgin, Waltham and Swiss Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.

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Pistols and Cartridges.
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All Work Done and Goods Sold, Warranted to be as Represented.
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 CHAS. BOURGARDIES.
TITUS BROTHERS,
 AT JOHN GASTER'S OLD STAND,
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