

ty of all the States. But what has been the result? It is now proclaimed by the victorious party, that State Rights is a damnable political heresy, and is a joint tenant in the grave with Slavery and Secession. Thus, the melancholy fact confronts us that, within the short space of five years, under the demoralizing influence of civil strife, and consequent sectional animosities, the people are prepared to tear away that magnificent structure of State Rights, reared by the sturdy arms, and cemented with the blood of our ancestors—the only refuge to protect us against the crushing encroachments of centralization. It is now an accepted theory of the Union party, and unless the signs of the times are deceptive, it is soon to be incorporated into the Constitution as one of the organic principles of our Government, that State Rights shall no longer be recognized in that sense and signification they were during the purer, better and more prosperous days of the Republic, even up to the inauguration of the party that has, and still misrules the country.

Prior to the induction of the so-called Union party, the man that would have pointed to the realization of the popular doctrines of the present hour would have been regarded more in the light of a fanatic crackbrain than a political agitator. No one will question the co-existence of State Rights with the Government, or that every administration from Washington to Lincoln, with one exception, has administered the Government in strict conformity therewith; and from the inauguration of Jefferson the doctrine of State Rights has been accepted by all parties, and the Government uniformly administered in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. Even the Republican Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, reassured the people of their endorsement of, and adherence to the doctrine of State Rights in these words: "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

Yet, in the very face of these glaring facts, we find this same Republican-Union party denouncing the doctrine of State Rights, and congratulating the country upon the extinction of the very measures that gave them political ascendancy. When we see, as at present, the major portion of the people so thoroughly diseased from the contact of party rancor and sectional strife, that they exultingly declare themselves the willing victims of falsehood, treachery and oppression, among such a people the maintenance of free government has but little encouragement. Editors, preachers, orators, public officials and private persons in every station of life commingle their sepulchral notes in celebrating the death of State Rights, which "is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

The present occupant of the gubernatorial chair of Oregon, in his inaugural, informs the people that a great and good result has followed the great calamity of civil war. The prime constituent of that "great and good result" is the destruction of that "hated and pernicious doctrine of State Rights." Another element of the "great and good result," growing out of the "great calamity," is the death of negro slavery, which the profound researches of His Excellency's diagnosis prove to be an eating cancer upon the body politic that has been gnawing upon the vitals of the nation until it had well nigh resulted in the death of the nation itself; but he relieves the mortifying suspicion that is necessarily associated with such a reflection, by assuring the people that the "eating cancer" has been cut out by the sword, completely eradicating all diseased action—leaving the nation renewed and disengaged with a redoubled energy, displaying a physical and moral grandeur that crowns it the model Republic of earth.

Being indisposed to inflict unfriendly criticism upon the appropriateness of His Excellency's hyperbolic cancer upon the body politic, or its treatment, it is to be hoped that little objection can be urged against the suggestion, that if a more thorough knowledge of the pathology of this "eating cancer" were understood, and a more consistent avowal of its effect upon the "body politic" were made, a different phase would appear of the "great and good result" following the great calamity.

Experience has established the fact that extirpation is not the remedy for an "eating cancer." It only affords temporary relief, arresting for a time local mischief, leaving unaffected the parent germ to reproduce itself in the system with augmented destructiveness. The only successful treatment, indicated by science, philosophy and experience, is the administration of such remedies as impart tone and vigor to the body, through the system of nutrition, enabling it to resist morbid tendencies to destruction. Or otherwise, let it alone.

Now, let us briefly examine this "eating

cancer," and ascertain its effect. It had been fastened upon the "body politic" more than one hundred and fifty years, causing no pain or disturbance before it became constitutional. It is from this period that attention is directed to its progress. At the adoption of the Federal Constitution the population of the United States was three millions. From thence, at the expiration of eighty years the population of the United States was more than thirty millions, with a corresponding increase of all the elements that constitute a great, a powerful and prosperous nation. During this long period, this "eating cancer" had been praying upon the "body politic," producing no inconvenience or complaint in the immediate region of its locality. But the evident tranquility and prosperity that marked its progress, excited jealous apprehensions in remote members of the "body politic," that prompted them to cut out this "eating cancer," and they at once proceeded, with sword in hand, to perform the huge and bloody operation. One portion of the "body politic" refused to submit to the operation. A struggle ensued that has no parallel in the loss of blood, ferocity and unbridled bestiality—after a fearful sanguinary struggle of four years—after more than ten hundred thousand men were slain—after more than five hundred thousand widows were made—after more than two million five hundred thousand orphans and invalids were thrust upon the country, helpless and destitute—after more than three thousand millions of money had been wasted, and when the strength of the "body politic" was completely exhausted, the heroic politico-chirurgians finished the operation—leaving the "body politic" almost bloodless, lifeless, gasping *in articulo mortis*. Then, with fanatical glee they loudly proclaim to the world the success of their brutal butchery, and the "great and good result" that has followed the great calamity. That the disease has not been removed, or the condition of the "body politic" in any wise ameliorated is plainly and painfully apparent. Whilst we admit the "eating cancer" has been cut out, the wound remains unhealed, an open, bleeding, festering, corrosive, malignant ulcer upon the "body politic," that irritates every fibre, poisons every secretion, and deranges every function, that must ultimately undermine and break down the constitution, leaving the "body politic" the inevitable victim of speedy decay and dissolution, unless a change of remedies is speedily resorted to. This is not an over-drawn picture, as every man whose mental vision is sufficiently enlightened to enable him to reason from analogy, and from cause to effect, must see. The evidence in support of the proposition seems too apparent for elucidation, and such, it appears, is the conviction of our State subordinate Executive; for in his maiden State paper he says: "But while the rebellion has been suppressed by the valor of our arms, slavery and treason buried together in one common grave, and the national unity and honor fully vindicated, other questions of vital importance, and equally calculated to agitate the public mind, have arisen." Here, then, is a clear and unequivocal acknowledgment that, notwithstanding we have buried slavery and treason, in so doing we have resurrected other difficulties equally grave and fearful in their consequences. Who does not know that another conflict would overthrow our inimitable system of free government, and lay the beautiful temple of American Liberty in a rude mass of unshapen ruins?

There is little pleasure in contemplating the dismal gloom that envelops our country's destiny, and there should be less, still, to embrace a horrid phantom that will only prove a delusive and fatal snare. The aggregated acts of the Republican-Union party, throughout, have been a tragic drama of base treachery and deceit. They have been unfaithful to the fulfillment of their most solemn pledges—unfaithful to that Constitution all good men obey and defend—unfaithful to any consistent or commendable devotion to the white man's Government to enlighten and elevate; faithful only to abridge his liberty, curtail his happiness, degrade and debase him. Such have been the acts of the past, such is the avowed policy of the present. Can we reasonably hope for a different course in the future? There is only one faint gleam peering through the gloom—that is, for the old guard Democracy to remarshal its forces, stand firm to its colors, never retreat from the position assigned them by the founders of the Republic, and we may yet disarm and put to flight the allied hosts of impartial freedom, anarchy and oppression, that we and our posterity may enjoy the blessings of civil liberty forever. It is just as certain as any result can be depending upon the contingency of human action, that if the present party in power is permitted to carry out the practical consequence of their theory of government, all is lost. Every act of the Republican-Union party tends to centralize and increase the powers of the Government, and proportionally weaken the powers of the people. Although the recent elections in the East show a defeat, there is a great increase in the invincible Democracy, that gives cheering promise, that, at no far distant day, the old time Democracy will again assert its supremacy, if the friends of Constitutional Liberty will adopt and support the patriot's motto—"Nil desperandum."

TARCOMEDA.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.
M. H. ABBOTT, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

The Johnson-Congress Imbroglio.

Last week we indulged in some speculations as to what Johnson and Congress might do, or attempt to do, in certain contingencies. We expressed the belief that Congress will attempt to impeach President Johnson; and that if they attempt it they will be successful—not because he is guilty of anything worthy of impeachment, but because a Congress so corrupt will readily find the means wherewith to produce a conviction whether guilty or innocent. We further expressed the belief that if they should impeach they will hang him unless prevented by a power greater than their own—we mean the bayonet.

To these opinions we still adhere for reasons which we have not time now to give in detail. But there are several reasons why, if Congress be not entirely bereft of reason, they will not attempt to impeach Johnson. In the first place, it is claimed by those who personally know him, that he is a brave man; that he has much of the bull-dog in his composition. If this be true—and we incline to think it is—it is a very unlucky circumstance for the Radical leaders. We believe that though they have been loud-mouthed for blood, they are all cowards. Wade, Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Andrews, Thaddeus Stevens, Greeley—where are their military laurels? For years the war raged all around them, so to speak; the country needed the services of able-bodied men, but in what battle did they first flash their maiden swords? The truth is their coward instincts kept them at home out of harm's way; inciting others to go, and rousing up irrepressible and incalculable antagonisms between friend and friend, and neighbor and neighbor. As for Greeley, who does not remember that, some years ago he was publicly caned in the streets of Washington by Rust, of Arkansas? So far from resenting the insult, he merely meekly inquired of some bystander: "Who is that man that just now struck me?" as if he wished to be formally introduced to Rust ere he pitched into him.

In the second place Congress can gain little or nothing by impeaching Johnson, and might lose everything, including even some of their own heads. Congress has the power to pass any bill over Johnson's head by a two-thirds majority. If he were out of their way by having been hung on a "sour apple tree"—and some pliant creature of their own installed in his place, they could do no more. They can perpetrate any act, no matter how atrocious and reprehensible, under the cover of a law of their own enactment, and the President is powerless to prevent it, so long as he keeps within Constitutional bounds, as he professes now to be doing.

Although we believe this Congress is mad, yet we confess there is much method in their madness. The leaders are unscrupulous, cunning, crafty and cowardly. They know that the moment they attempt to impeach Johnson, many now lukewarm as to him, will be converted into ardent and zealous supporters; and a sympathy more or less strong and universal, will be created in his favor throughout the nation. Persecution nearly always begets sympathy. Charles the I., though guilty of unparalleled duplicity and petty tyranny upon the prince of a great nation; yet when he was tried and finally beheaded, public opinion materially changed in his favor; and this, too, under the surveillance of an army of an hundred battles, had always emerged victorious under Cromwell. Thus it was then, and thus it will be again; and none know this better than these aforesaid Radical leaders.

But there is still another reason why they will not impeach President Johnson if they yet have any reason or sense left. If Johnson is the man his friends claim that he is—if he has the bravery and nerve attributed to him by them, he will remain idle while Congress is trying him on a charge involving his removal from the Presidential chair, his consequent degradation, and perhaps an ignominious death. We should expect, his enemies would expect that he would adopt summary measures. He is, by the Constitution, commander-in-chief of the military power of the United States; and Congress might rest assured that that power would be wielded against them in favor of the preservation of the person of the President. Congress, on the other hand, we suppose will try to raise an army. It is claimed it could easily be done through the secret political societies in the interest of the Radicals all over the country. Of course all this would produce war—another terrible and bloody Civil War. But war cannot long be carried on without money. The money-lenders are a power in this Government as well as those in European Governments. Under such circumstances would they loan more money? We think not. And why? Because the United States already owe them three or four billions of dollars. They know that the people are sweating and groaning in consequence of the heavy burdens under which they are staggering, and that they will not permit

them to be materially augmented, particularly for such a war. We may safely calculate, therefore, that all the influence which the capitalists of the nation could exert would be against another Civil War. Capital is proverbially timid and cautious. Plunge this country into another Civil War, and it is very questionable if even the bonds now held by capitalists would be paid. Another Civil War might so uproot the foundations of society that not even its present indebtedness would ever be cancelled.

These are some of the reasons why Johnson will not be impeached. If the Radical party were not guided by passion rather than reason, we would have no doubt they would discard all thoughts of impeachment. We hope for the best, but confess we are full of apprehension as to the immediate future of our country. A few days, or weeks at farthest, will determine these questions.

President's Message.

This document came to Albany yesterday in the Oregonian;—the Herald, for some reason, failed to reach any of its subscribers in this locality. About noon we obtained a glance at the Oregonian containing it; but, of course, it was too late for us to get it in this number of the Democrat.

We have not space to say much concerning the message. Suffice it to say that it is an ably-written and statesmanlike production. Upon the question of reconstruction he remains firm—contending that the unrepresented States should be immediately admitted, and showing, very clearly, that they have been recognized as States by the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Government.

Relative to the Mexican question, the President says that he is the understanding, between the U. States and France, that a portion of French troops should leave Mexico last month;—but, falling in this, he has adopted such measures as, in his judgment, the exigencies of the case demand.

Taken as a whole the message reads very well. We have, however, read it very hastily, and we may modify our opinion on a more careful reading.

ON THEIR WAY UP.—The stockholders of the People's Transportation Company hold their meeting at Salem to-day. We understand that considerable business of importance is to be transacted.—*Oregon Herald, 5th Dec.*

We think it high time the Stockholders of the P. T. Company held a "meeting at Salem," or some other sea-port.—The whole concern needs overhauling.—"Business of importance" should be bro't before the Stockholders. A new era should be inaugurated. The old hauls should be fixed up; trips should be made with greater regularity; freight and passage should be reduced at least one-half. But we have no idea this was done at the meeting. The P. T. Company are a grinding, soulless, grasping monopoly; and as the matter now stands they have everything their own way. Produce is here, and it must go down;—and there is no choice. The public are compelled to patronize them—especially in the winter when the roads are muddy, and teams have difficulty in hauling an empty wagon.

The price of passage—two meals and one night's lodging included—from Albany to Portland is \$5.50;—the same from Portland up again; making a total of eleven dollars. The entire distance, down and up is not over 170 miles, and the time occupied is never less than forty-eight hours, and sometimes four and five days. The price of passage to San Francisco, from Portland, on some of the ocean steamers, is \$10; the distance is six or seven hundred miles, and the time usually four to six days. Why should the People's Transportation Company charge so much more than the ocean steamships? The only answer is that the P. T. Company are a rich, grasping, soulless monopoly—without opposition, and, having the power, they fleece the traveling community without stint or mercy.

Good.—The Supreme Court of Maine has mulcted certain parties engaged in the destruction of the office of the Bangor Democrat, in August, 1861, in the sum of nine hundred and sixteen dollars. This is as it should be. All those who mobbed editors and destroyed printing-offices while the war was in progress—or indeed at any time—violated law and should be made to pay the penalty, even to the utmost farthing. Freedom-shriekers, howlers for "free press" and "free speech" during the campaign of 1860, were among the foremost in mobbing Democratic editors and destroying their offices thro' the agency of insensate mobs.

New York, Nov. 28.—The World's Queenstown correspondent, writing Nov. 17th, says: I send you an inkling of most important news which has come from Ireland for many a long day. The blow is about to be struck at the power of Great Britain. Within a month you will hear of a rising of the Irish people from one end of this unfortunate Island to the other. The train has long been laid, arms are here, men are ready, officers are appointed and the organization is perfected. The movement on Canada was really a feint; for all the while the object was steadily kept in mind to create an outbreak upon the old soil of Ireland. Will not this unreasonable outbreak again attract the attention of the whole world to the chronic misgovernment of Ireland by English people? We now suffer and are compelled to leave our native sod. A few of us may be killed, but we can be no worse after the battle is over than we are now.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Important News from the Rio Grande.
The World's New Orleans special says: Dispatches just received from Finks's Bulletin, at Galveston, announces that General Sedgwick had crossed the Rio Grande, Thursday, November 22d, with a brigade of United States troops, and occupied Matamoros, assuming that, he did so to protect the interests of American residents in that town. The movement created great excitement, as it was not known whether government sanctions it. The World's Washington special says: The President received a dispatch from General Sheridan, announcing that Sedgwick had crossed the Rio Grand, and now occupies Mexican territory with United States troops. It is understood this movement has been made without the knowledge of the President.

Great Fenian Excitement.
NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Tribune's Dublin correspondent says political excitement has run to an alarming height in Ireland. It says that in every city, town and village his are full of militia and gun-boats are scattered all over the Irish coast. These measures plainly speak an apprehension of the fulfillment of Stephen's promises. His last speech in America has been published in several Irish journals, and has caused quite a political furor. The Irish people seem to have implicit confidence in his sincerity. Among all classes the conviction grows and spreads that we are on the eve of startling and terrible events. The Fenian organization throughout the country is in a high state of activity. Its committees are terribly in earnest, and their plans are shaped for a fierce and bloody struggle. The Times London correspondent writes: The mission of John Bright to Ireland seems to have been a mistake and a failure. Of what consequences it may be, it is not easy to predict; but the signs are that the reformer lost more in England than he can possibly gain on the other side of the channel. The entire weekly press, and as far as I have seen, the daily also, with the exception of his own personal organ, is opposed to the sole original measure he proposed for the relief of Ireland. Bright proposes a scheme of land which is opposed by all English ideas of government and political economy. The Times, of November 13th, says of the condemned Fenian prisoners in Canada. For these persons Seward has seen fit to interpose in behalf of the American Government. Were parties in America in a normal state, we confess we should receive the news of such application with very great surprise. It is unfortunate that in the Fenian meetings should be held by the Fenians throughout the United States threatening the British Government with vengeance if they should dare to execute their threats, and thus seeming as if we were in their power to rob an act of clemency of all its grace and represent it merely as an act of fear. For can we admit that the case of American civil war as put by Seward is in the least parallel to the Fenian in Canada. The Southern States claimed the right to withdraw from the confederacy which they had voluntarily entered and it was easier to refute their claim to secede by the sword than by the pen, but the Fenians have not a shadow of a claim to belligerent rights. They are merely citizens of friendly States, whose object is to murder the inhabitants of a neighboring country on their own account, without semblance of law or justice. Such is the case against granting the request of Seward. On the other hand there is great allowance to be made for the position of the American Government.

The President is struggling for his very existence against an overpowering majority in the contest in which he is engaged. The Fenian vote could have been of infinite importance to him, but he was content to forego that advantage at the most critical moment, rather than to tolerate any act which might compromise the good understanding between Great Britain and the United States. So anxious was he to prevent the Fenian invasion, that he employed General Grant and General Meade, two of the best officers in the American army in this distasteful and unpopular scheme. President Johnson, had he been lukewarm in the business, might doubtless have satisfied the letter of his obligations towards the United States by such less energetic measures. We do not doubt that his popularity must have suffered by this honorable and straight forward conduct, and that it was in the power to ingratiate himself with the Fenians without involving the United States in a collision with Great Britain. We were it to him that Canada has not been a scene of bloodshed and outrage of every kind, and he asks the lives of obscure wretches who are now under sentence of death. It is not for us to say what answer should be given to such request, but we confess we should regard the granting of it with satisfaction, more especially as the President is hardly likely to renew his intercession in case of a second Fenian invasion.

The recent news from Ireland has caused great excitement at the headquarters of Jas. Stephens in this city, and the offices are now thronged from morning till midnight. Stephens disappeared days since and is not expected to show himself here again. It is claimed that money, arms and ammunition are flowing in, and that the California Fenians pledged one hundred thousand dollars.

New York, Nov. 28.—The World's Queenstown correspondent, writing Nov. 17th, says: I send you an inkling of most important news which has come from Ireland for many a long day. The blow is about to be struck at the power of Great Britain. Within a month you will hear of a rising of the Irish people from one end of this unfortunate Island to the other. The train has long been laid, arms are here, men are ready, officers are appointed and the organization is perfected. The movement on Canada was really a feint; for all the while the object was steadily kept in mind to create an outbreak upon the old soil of Ireland. Will not this unreasonable outbreak again attract the attention of the whole world to the chronic misgovernment of Ireland by English people? We now suffer and are compelled to leave our native sod. A few of us may be killed, but we can be no worse after the battle is over than we are now.

For and Fenianism is once more crushed.

England will not do anything for us by peaceful agitation. That has been tried, and every effort we have made to induce the government of Great Britain to be just, has utterly failed. We are powerless. Our arguments are unheeded; our prayers are unanswered; for our sufferings there is no pity. Is it not better for us to try to show the English government that it does not pay; and that if they will not do us justice, we will make Ireland a clinging curse to her.

By Atlantic Cable.
PARIS, November 25.—It is stated that the Imperial commission appointed to consider the subject of organization of the army will report in favor of adopting the Prussian military system.

PESTH, November 25.—The Hungarian Diet has adopted an address to the Emperor of Austria, asking the restoration of the laws of 1848, and promising that the Diet will consider the wishes of the Emperor as expressed in his recent Proclamation.

LONDON, November 26.—Further arrests of suspected Fenians have been made in Ireland. The national troops are ready to move at a moment's warning. Twelve thousand breech loading rifles are to be sent by the British government to Ireland, for the use of the constables.

A prospectus has been published, giving the plans for the proposed Nicaragua route. The Times thinks it would be well if the governments of England, France and the United States.

There has been a renewal of fighting in Candia. It is said the Turks have been badly beaten, and have suffered greatly, no less than 3,000 having been killed, and 2,000 taken prisoners.

BERLIN, November 26.—The Prussian government intends to have a Consul General located in the city of New York.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Non.—The Fenian troubles in Ireland have assumed considerable proportions and there is no doubt that a serious outbreak has occurred. Two regiments of national troops were urgently ordered to Ireland yesterday and transports were being prepared all last night. A large detachment of marines were also sent over to Queenstown on the war steamer Plymouth. A gunboat at Chatham has been ordered to sail for Queenstown immediately. Much alarm is felt at Cork, and throughout Ireland generally. The London Times of this morning believes that the chief organizer Stephens will soon arrive on the scene, if he has not already. The Globe editorially hints that a more serious trouble with the United States is really at the bottom of the Fenian outbreak.

Later Fenian News.
NEW YORK, November 28.—At a late hour last night the World's extra appeared on the streets, with exciting news from Ireland. The effect upon the city was unequalled since the news of the great victories of the rebellion. Places of amusement were thronged out by people anxious to hear the news. Fenians thrashed to the meeting places of circles, hoping to get additional information, forty-one telegrams were sent to circles in distant cities, and instantly enthusiastic responses were received. Stephens, chief organizer, was invisible, and it is confidently believed he has reached Ireland. It is said that the treasury of the Fenians was never in better condition than now. The Irish of the city were excited to fire heat, and kept up a constant call for fresh dispatches over the Cable.

REFINED.—A lady who wished some stuffing from a roast-duck, which a gentleman was carving at a public table, requested him to transfer from the deceased fowl to her plate some of its artificial intestines.

Wilson H. Harrell, of Van Buren, Arkansas, was shot dead there on the 14th instant, by James O'Brien. The parties were respectable young men, and quarreled.

The official vote of Delaware gives Salsbury (Dem.), for Governor, 1,212 majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HATS, & HATS.
MEUSSDORFFER & BRO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in,
HATS AND CAPS,
AND
HATTERS' MATERIALS,
No. 72 Front Street, Portland,
ARE RECEIVING IN ADDITION TO their extensive Stock, by every Steamer, all the LATEST STYLES of New York, London and Parisian hats, for
Gentlemen's and Children's Wear.
Which they will sell
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE ON THE COAST!

DEALERS IN HATS
Will consult their own interests by examining our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Hats of every style and Description
MADE TO ORDER,
—AND—
NEATLY REPAIRED,
—AT—
T. C. Meussdorffer & Bro's
No. 72 Front Street, Portland, Oreg.
Cor. 2d and Second Sts., Portland, Cal.
No. 125 1/2 Street, San Francisco, Cal.
No. 623 & 627 Commercial Sts., San Francisco, Cal.
Wholesale Houses at 8 & 9 Francisco, No. 625 Commercial from to 637 Clay streets.
Dec. 7, 1866.—27167

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC
MISS PHIMELIA ABBOTT
IS NOW PREPARED TO GIVE LESSONS on the Piano Forte, at her residence in Albany. She refers to those whom she has taught, both here and in Corvallis.

TUITION:
Per quarter, 24 lessons, \$15 00
Use of Piano for practicing, per quarter, 2 50
..... 27167

Sheriff's Sale.
BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION and order of sale issued from the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon and County of Linn, and to me directed, in favor of Thomas Moseuth and against Berry Evans and Franklin Presley, administrators of the estate of Sidney Smith, deceased, for the sum of eight hundred and eighty dollars and fifteen cents interest, and costs and accruing costs, I have on this 26th day of November, 1866, levied upon, and on
Saturday, the 29th day of December, 1866, between the hours of ten o'clock, A. M., and four o'clock, P. M., will expose to public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, in said Linn County, the following described real property to-wit:
All of the Donation Land Claim of Berry Evans, No. 5,222, in Township No. fourteen (14) south of range three (3) west, Willamette Meridian, situated in Linn County, Oregon, where the same is more fully described in the Court House door, in said Linn County, the following described real property to-wit:
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