

The First Kentucky Resolution of 1798.

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their General Government, but that by a compact, under the style and title of a Constitution for the United States, and of amendments thereto, they constituted a General Government, for special purposes—delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their self-government; and that whenever the General Government assumes undelegated power, its acts are unauthoritative, void, and of no force; that in this compact each State acceded as a State, and not as an integral part, its co-States forming, as to itself, the other party; that the Government created by this compact was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of its own rights as of the mode and measure of redress.

Henry Clay's Prediction.—The slavery question in the Free States will destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion. The consequences of disunion—perpetual war, the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism.—Clay's Letter to Calton, Sept. 2, 1843.

RUSSIAN-AMERICA.

The Russian Treaty has been ratified by the Senate, only two dissenting; and it has been telegraphed to the Emperor of Russia at a cost of \$9,500; and it is understood that a formal assent from the Emperor has been received. The continental area of Russian-America comprises over thirty-eight thousand square miles. The Aleutian Island will probably increase this to 40,000. The United States is to pay \$7,200,000 in gold at the Treasury Department, within ten months after the exchange of ratifications. These must be exchanged before June 30th, or the treaty fails.

For one we are glad that this treaty has been made. We are glad that Russian-America is about to become the property of the United States. It is one step towards the realization of a favorite theory or tenet of ours—An Ocean Bound Republic. For fifteen years past we have held that the entire North American continent, from the Arctic Ocean to the Isthmus, should be under the dominion of the American people. And no good reason can be given why the Sandwich Islands should not be annexed. They more naturally belong to us than any other nation; and sooner or later, they, as well as Cuba, and other Islands in the Gulf of Mexico, will be gobbled up by the enterprising, ever-reaching, American people. The acquisition of Canada, and British America, is only a question of time. We are bound to have the whole. The American Eagle will yet proudly flap his wings over the entire continent, from the open ocean which Kane discovered, to the Oceanic Canal which will soon be cut across the Isthmus. We always feel like crowing whenever we are on this theme;—our waistband—ever loose—has to be expanded. It may be asked, of what account is Russian-America? Much, every way. Its waters constitute some of the finest fishing grounds, which, when fully developed by American genius and enterprise, will prove to be invaluable. Its soil, though not the richest, produces some of the cereals in abundance; while the Irish potatoe grown there much exceeds that raised in more southerly latitudes, both in flavor and quantity. We have no doubt, also, that it is rich in silver and gold, and other valuable productions. Another consideration is, that by this movement we flank the British. When the American people get a foothold in Russian-America, the British will be subjected to a fire in flank and rear; and as no one, thus situated, ever held out long, we may reasonably expect that Great Britain will soon offer to sell us her Possessions on the most reasonable of terms.

Three others and a tiger for Russian-America! REVIVALS.—An opinion is abroad in Albany, as we are told, that we are hostile to revivals of religion. Some have inferred this because we published, and endorsed, on the 6th inst., an article from the Portland Herald, entitled: "Religious Excitement." How any honest, sensible person can draw such a conclusion from such premises, we are at a loss to determine. The only thing condemned by the Herald, in the religious revival then in progress in Portland was this: "Men and women, crazed with religious enthusiasm, making a public confession of their secret sins." We regard this as an abuse which should be corrected; but it does not therefore follow that we are opposed to revivals of religion, or that we are hostile to Rev. Mr. Earle or any other revivalist. We favor any person, or anything which, in our judgment, will make mankind better; hence we favor religious revivals, though they are not always free of abuses and imperfections.

Somebody complains that gold is being sent out of the country. Of what use is gold in the country? We do not eat it, drink it, wear it, or circulate it as money. Why not export it?—Chicago (Ill.) Times. Exactly so. It is only necessary to keep enough gold in the country to pay the Government bond-holders their interest. That's the way radicalism goes—gold for the untaxed bond-holders, green rags mixed with gray, for the tax-paying people. Gold for the moneyed aristocracy, rags for their serfs. Such is radical "progress."

IMPEACHMENT OF JOHNSON.

The Radicals have not by any means relinquished the idea of impeaching President Johnson. Their Committee is still busy hunting up something that will convict him when brought to trial. Of course their plans are kept as still as possible. But one may, perhaps, gather something from John W. Forney—who, since the war, has been among the most rabid of Radicals. He says that the President's gross violations of official propriety in "swinging around the circle," denouncing Congress, ought to secure his impeachment. His repeated violent denunciations of the laws of the land, which it was his duty to carry into effect, as unconstitutional, attempting to excite the angry passions of the multitude against them, was an impeachable misdemeanor. His abuse of the pardoning power and of the appointing power, are impeachable misdemeanors. His shameful avowal that he "would veto the measures of Congress whenever they came before him," whether meant or not, was an impeachable misdemeanor. His abuse of the prerogative of "Veto" is an impeachable misdemeanor. His attempting to prevent the election of a Senator in New Jersey, in Stockton's place; his efforts to prevent the adoption of the constitutional amendment, together with a catalogue too numerous to name of other misdemeanors, were all impeachable.

So says Forney; and we have no doubt he speaks by the card. A pretty list of charges, truly. Every other President before him has substantially been guilty of the same offences; and were it any other Congress we should have no fears; but they have it in their hearts to attempt to do anything unlawful, unconstitutional and revolutionary.

NEW MINES ON "49" CREEK.—The Oregon Herald says that the news from Creek 49 is of the most encouraging order, and great excitement prevails among the miners and business men as to their future prospects. The existence of rich and extensive mines is confirmed, and it is hard to say of what extent the diggings are. Numerous letters received from that point, and the arrival of men who went there a few weeks since for the express purpose of ascertaining the truth of the reports, all agree that the mines will pay from \$12 to \$18 per day to the man; though in many places much better, that is believed to be an average, as far as prospecting up and down the creek. These mines are very easily worked—but little stripping, from eight to twelve feet to the bed-rock, nearly all of which is pay dirt, though the nearer the bed-rock the better the prospect. All the work that has been done so far is on the bars along the creek, though one man who came from there a few days since gives it as his opinion that the bench diggings will prove much better than the creek. There has been two other creeks discovered near by that prospect nearly as good as 49, though no work has been done on them as yet. About twenty men wintered in the mines, and about seventy started during the last ten days, and many others are preparing for a start. Nearly every man in the valley whose business is such that he can go, has either gone or is making preparations to go. These mines are much more extensive than was at first thought. There has already been good prospects found over sufficient ground for at least fifteen hundred claims, some state more. (This is one creek.) The gold is rather coarse, and about the quality of Kootenai gold. These mines have a great advantage over many other new mining camps, from the fact of their easy access, and being easily worked.

JUDGE McCOY.—We learn that J. F. McCoy is again before the people of the city of Portland, as a People's candidate for the office of City Recorder, at the forthcoming June election—an office to which he was elected and filled, three terms, with marked ability and honor.—We knew the Judge before he moved to Oregon, and testify that he is deserving of the office; and it is to be hoped that the good citizens of Portland will subvert their own interests by again securing his services.

DREAD RETRIBUTION.—During the war a Democratic editor in Dayton, Ohio, Bollmeyer, was murdered by an Abolitionist, without any provocation. An Abolition court tried and acquitted the murderer. The whole trial was a disgraceful farce, and all who participated in it were guilty of official perjury. Some three years have elapsed, and about one-half of the jury are dead while the infamous Judge who outraged justice at this trial, is an idiot in a lunatic asylum! Jim Lane, while his hand was yet smoking with the blood of murdered victims, was elected to the office of United States Senator by a Partisan Legislature. For one of his murders he was tried and, of course, acquitted. He has fallen by his own hand. It is now believed by most of mankind, that Mrs. Surratt was guiltless of participation in the murder of Mr. Lincoln. When she was under sentence of death, after a trial which will be considered a blot on our age Mr. Preston King prevented access to the President, and denied admission to her daughter, who almost shrieked and sobbed her life away on the steps of the Executive mansion. A few months afterwards Preston King killed a remorseful conscience in this world by self-murder.

An Indiana soldier during the war was discharged for "disability." His wife recently gave birth to three children.

Connecticut Democratic Platform.

The following is the platform upon which the Democracy of Connecticut fought and gained their recent glorious triumph:

Resolved, That those lately in insurrection against the Federal Government, having laid down their arms and fully resumed their duties as citizens of the United States, there is no obstacle in the way of the harmonious working of our Republican institutions, save the factious course of a mutilated Congress, who have inaugurated a new revolution, and are determined to rule the country, in violation of the Constitution, and to establish their wild and fanatical will, as a substitute for the Union framed by the fathers of the republic.

Resolved, That the only way in which peace and concord can be re-established is by conforming to the requirements of the Constitution, and defeating the radical party, who spurn its provisions, and imperil the Union by their mad and seditionary course.

Resolved, That to effect this object we solemnly pledge our best and most untiring efforts; that the accomplishment of this end is the one grand question now pending, transcending all others in importance, and that the present imminent perils of the country demand the union of all conservative hearts and hands, irrespective of former or present party names, in a vigorous effort to maintain the Federal Constitution in its integrity, and secure its operation according to the spirit and intent of its founders.

Resolved, That the Radical plan of reducing a portion of the United States to Territories, of taking from them those rights always possessed by them since the days of 1776, and of disfranchising their people, is so absolutely opposed not only to the dearest provisions of the Federal Constitution, but to every sound idea of practical Statesmanship, is so thoroughly antagonistic to those principles of reserved rights, and of municipal governments regulating their own domestic affairs, that under our Republican system, that it is the duty of the people of Connecticut, regardless of past political divisions, to pronounce their condemnation of the Radical party by electing men who love, and are determined to preserve, the American Constitution and the American Union.

Resolved, That while that portion of the Representatives of the States of this Union, who excluded from the legislative halls the representatives of ten States, are laboring to subvert our government, we rejoice in the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States, by its recent decisions in favor of the rights of American citizens, has proved that that august tribunal will perform, without fear or favor, its high and solemn duties.

Resolved, That our cordial thanks are due, and are hereby tendered to President Johnson, for his manly course in resisting unauthorized legislation and advocating the rights of all the States to their Congressional representation, and that we will unitedly sustain him in these his just and patriotic acts.

Resolved, That labor is the basis of all the material of prosperity and the great creator of wealth, and that its interests should always be favorably regarded by our legislature; that the laborer should have time for mental and moral culture, and for healthful recreation, and that we therefore heartily sympathize with the laboring class in their endeavors to reduce the legal standard of a day's labor, and declare ourselves in favor of making eight hours per day a legal day's labor, in all mechanical and manufacturing pursuits, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary between contracting parties.

Resolved, That the over-working of children in factories is an act of cruelty, depriving them of the proper means of education, and undermining their health, and that all employers in factories should be forbidden under suitable penalties, from working said children more than eight hours per day.

Resolved, That all attempts on the part of employers to reduce their workmen to a condition of political slavery by coercing their votes, should be held up to the execration of freemen, and, if possible, frustrated by legislative action.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Southern Relief Fund telegraphed yesterday to Mr. Brown, of the New York Committee, that San Francisco would send \$30,000 in gold by telegraph in a few days in addition to the other donations in behalf of the fund.

LONDON, April 11.—The Princess of Wales is reported to be at the point of death. Surgical operations are necessary. She cannot endure pain, and is too weak to take chloroform. The news has been carefully kept from the public.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court room was crowded, and all the Judges were present at the hearing of the motion to file a bill, the Attorney General made a lengthy argument opposing the motion, and trying the original jurisdiction of the Court. Robert J. Walker spoke on the other side. The Court said it would take the motion under advisement, and notify the counsel if further argument was desired.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The famine in the South is severe and increasing.—Means for the relief is given through the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is inadequate. Unless generous contributions are made by the public the loss of life must be appalling. (Signed, Archibald Russell, President, Edward Bright, Secretary, Frederick L. Olmstead, Recording Secretary, and James A. Brown, Treasurer.)

WASHINGTON, April 9th.—Late this afternoon, after an elaborate debate, the Senate ratified the Russian treaty. There were only two votes against the Russian treaty—Fessenden and Yates.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald says the vote on the Russian treaty was 31 yeas and 2 noes. The Tribune says Morrill, of Maine, made a violent speech; and Anthony, of Rhode Island, Trumbull, of Illinois, and Patterson, of Tennessee, spoke against the treaty but dodged the vote, or voted in the affirmative. The same journal says upon the House to nullify this action.

It is stated that Congress, of California, Corbett, of Oregon, and Stewart, of Nevada, will return to the Pacific coast. The Herald has the text of the Russian treaty: ARTICLE I. Fixes the eastern line as established by Russia and England. The western line, including the Aleutian Islands east of 133 meridian.

ART. 2. Cedes all the public buildings except the churches, and cedes the archives and documents relative to the Territory.

ART. 3. Provides that the inhabitants who choose to remain, except the uncivilized tribes, shall enjoy all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.

ART. 5. Provides that immediately after the change the military posts shall be given up, and as soon as practicable the troops will be withdrawn.

bargain by calling the attention of the Government to the existence of certain claims of the late German Confederation upon the Dual Government of Luxembourg, which were unpaid.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Supreme Court room was crowded, and all the Judges were present at the hearing of the motion to file a bill, the Attorney General made a lengthy argument opposing the motion, and trying the original jurisdiction of the Court. Robert J. Walker spoke on the other side. The Court said it would take the motion under advisement, and notify the counsel if further argument was desired.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The famine in the South is severe and increasing.—Means for the relief is given through the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is inadequate. Unless generous contributions are made by the public the loss of life must be appalling. (Signed, Archibald Russell, President, Edward Bright, Secretary, Frederick L. Olmstead, Recording Secretary, and James A. Brown, Treasurer.)

WASHINGTON, April 9th.—Late this afternoon, after an elaborate debate, the Senate ratified the Russian treaty. There were only two votes against the Russian treaty—Fessenden and Yates.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The Herald says the vote on the Russian treaty was 31 yeas and 2 noes. The Tribune says Morrill, of Maine, made a violent speech; and Anthony, of Rhode Island, Trumbull, of Illinois, and Patterson, of Tennessee, spoke against the treaty but dodged the vote, or voted in the affirmative. The same journal says upon the House to nullify this action.

It is stated that Congress, of California, Corbett, of Oregon, and Stewart, of Nevada, will return to the Pacific coast. The Herald has the text of the Russian treaty: ARTICLE I. Fixes the eastern line as established by Russia and England. The western line, including the Aleutian Islands east of 133 meridian.

ART. 2. Cedes all the public buildings except the churches, and cedes the archives and documents relative to the Territory.

ART. 3. Provides that the inhabitants who choose to remain, except the uncivilized tribes, shall enjoy all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States.

ART. 5. Provides that immediately after the change the military posts shall be given up, and as soon as practicable the troops will be withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, April 10th.—Dr. Morris, attending physician, requires that the President be kept as quiet as possible in order to give him an opportunity to recuperate. His illness proceeded from an affection of the liver, from which he has severely suffered heretofore.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—On and after the 20th, the steamer Del Norte will extend her trips to Gardiner City, at the mouth of Umpqua River, leaving this city on the 20th of every month, and returning on the 27th.

The Panama steamer, with New York dates to March 21st, is not expected until Monday.

The California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company will dispatch the Oriflamme for Sitka on the 1st of June, calling at Victoria. This is believed to be the inauguration of regular trips thereafter.

Thos. H. Selby, Treasurer of the Southern Relief Association of this city, remitted \$30,000 to New York by the mail steamer yesterday.

The America sails for San Juan Friday. The owner of the steamship Oregonian, it is said, has a freight of \$50,000 offered him if he will put on his ship for New York.

As the efforts made to dispose of this vessel have been unsuccessful, it is quite possible that she will be put on either as an opposition to Panama or to Portland.

GEN. CROOK.—Of this Indian fighter, the late Oryxho Bullion says: We learn from a gentleman who has been sojourning somewhere near White Horse Creek, that Gen. Crook has returned with the greater part of his command to Camp Smith. He had to endure some very severe weather, had one Sergeant frozen to death, and many men badly frostbitten.

One scouting party is supposed to be lost, as they were out some eight days longer than they had rations for, and no word from them. Capt. Walker had found a large force of Indians, but he was not strong enough to attack them. He had had a terrible time. He had to contend with deep snow and storm for fourteen days, and was now near the Indians.

A VALUABLE BAR.—The Gold Hill (Nev.) News has the following: Since the great Comstock has revealed its many millions of bright and beautiful silver bars, frequent mention has been made of mammoth bricks—the largest, if we recollect right, was the six thousand dollars one from the Gould & Curry employes, presented to the Sanitary Commission. The metal was principally silver, and its size was eleven inches in length, six in width and five in height. The next largest and most valuable brick we have any account of, is the one cast in October, by Edwards & Wiegand, from Imperial amalgam, which contain sixteen hundred and seventy-five ounces—gold, \$10,563.86; silver, \$1,501.24—total, \$12,065.10.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ISAAC LYONS, JEWELLER.

CLOCK AND WATCH REPAIRER.

HAS REMOVED FROM HIS OLD STAND, in Gradwell's new brick store, to the small building nearly opposite, between Irving's saddle shop and Jerry's store, on

MAIN STREET, ALBANY, OREGON;

Where he may be found at all times ready to

REPAIR CLOCKS AND WATCHES!

—AND—

JEWELRY GENERALLY!

In a Workmanlike Manner!

He calls attention to his

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

CLOCKS!

Which he offers at Very Low Figures!

FOR CASH!

He returns thanks to the public for their patronage heretofore, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

April 20, 1867, v23361v

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Snow & Cloughlin, dealers in dry goods, groceries, &c., in the town of Lebanon, county of Linn, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, by note or book account, will pay the same to S. S. Snow; and all debts and liabilities of said firm will be paid by S. S. Snow.

S. S. SNOW, H. H. LAUGHTON.

April 13, 1867—v23362v

MRS. PAXTON,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER!

GALLERY BUILDING, NEXT DOOR TO MONTEITH & BEACH'S STORE.

MAIN ST., ALBANY.

WILL KEEP A CHOICE SELECTION OF

LATEST STYLES OF GOODS!

—SUCH AS—

BONNETS, HATS,

Ribbons, Flowers, &c.,

Which will be sold at small profits and much

Cheaper than Ever Before in this Place!

BLEACHING AND PRESSING!

In the best Style, at Low Prices.

CUTTING AND FITTING

By Mrs. Curtis' Famous Models.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

STAMPING BEAUTIFUL BRAIDING PATTERNS.

Call and See for Yourself.

April 13, 1867—v23363v] MRS. PAXTON.

BLACKSMITHING!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders for work in their line, such as

MAKING AND POINTING PLOWS,

HORSESHOEING,

—AND—

IRONING WAGONS!

Particular attention will be given to

FARMERS' WORK!

All work will be done in the best manner and at very low prices. We solicit a fair share of the patronage of this community.

Shop on Main Street, near Crawford's Bleaching Mills, Albany, Oregon.

v23364v TVERDALE & PREEHER.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Benton, and to my direct and delivered by the Clerk of said Court on the 7th day of March, 1867, in favor of John D. Hurd, plaintiff, and against Isaac Moore, defendant, for the sum of \$253.33, damages and the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon the following described real property, to-wit: The Donation Land Claim of Isaac Moore, No. 228, Claim No. 44, being a part of Sections 35 and 36, in T. 11, R. 3, S. 5, West, and Chain No. 74, being a part of Sections 1 and 2 in T. 12, S. 8, E. West, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the East Bank of the Willamette River, 25 chains (there the further sum of \$406.32, costs and accruing interest, I have on this 9th day of April, 1867, levied upon