The Democrat.

M. H. ABBOTT, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 26, 1867.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue the subscription.

2. If subscribers wish their papers discontinued, publishers may continue to send them until all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of the removal.

4. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle bills and give notice to discontinue.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of fraud.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

On the 16th instant another election was held in California; and though the telegraphic dispatches are not as full and decisive as they should be by this time, we feel justified in claiming that the Democracy have again carried the State. The telegraphic dispatches of the 21st are as follows:

"The *Bulletin* says fuller returns of the Judicial election received just as we go to press, and not in time to be tabulated, increase Sprague's majority over Curry, and place Fitzgerald ahead of Swett. The Southern counties are yet to be heard from, and will increase the majorities of both Democratic candidates."

R. T. Sprague was the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; and O. P. Fitzgerald the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. According to the above telegram they both have a majority over their respective opponents; and the Southern counties, which are yet to be heard from, will increase their majorities. We believe they are both elected by from one to five thousand majority.

This election drives another nail in the coffin of the Radical party. It cannot this time be said that the Democratic candidates are victorious because of a split in the Radical party. All the Radical papers, from the Sacramento *Union* down to the smallest paper of like ilk in the State, supported the Radical candidates. This time there was no discord; but all were united and harmonious. This election, therefore, is clear and additional proof that the State is thoroughly Democratic; and that there is a mighty revolution at work among the masses throughout the Union.

Democrats should take courage.—They should work;—they should organize. We should all pull together; and when the time for action shall come, we, also, shall achieve a glorious victory in Oregon.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The late Salem *Unionist* contains some remarks under this head, elicited by some observations we made last week in our notice of the State Fair. The *Unionist* does not relish the idea of moving the State Fair from Salem. It seems to think that Marion county has a right to it and to everything else of a State character. Salem is the seat of Government; it has the penitentiary; and it thinks it must have the State Fair as a matter of course. The *Unionist* affects to believe it would be unworthy a State like Oregon to move the State Fair about; and it suggests that if this be the order of the day, the State Fair be put upon wheels, and "become a traveling show," to swing "around the circle of the Cow Counties."

We were not before aware that it is disgraceful to move a State Fair from place to place. Illinois is a quite respectable State—almost as much so as Oregon—yet she rarely ever holds her State Fair twice in the same place. So of Iowa, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, if we do not mistake. These States "swing around the circle" with their State Fairs; and we can see no good reason why Oregon may not follow their example.

The citizens of Linn county, and all the counties South of us, should make Common Cause of this question; and when the time comes for action let us show Marion county that though our counties may be "Cow Counties," yet they are entitled to some respect and consideration. Marion county has so long sucked the teats of the "Cow Counties," that they have now a serious notion not only of kicking the milk pail over, but of barking the financial shins of Marion county. We repeat: by a little judicious management the thing can be done just as easy as rolling off a log!

Messrs. Holladay and Brenham inaugurated the San Francisco and Hawaiian Island mail line on the 3d ult., by dispatching the propeller Idaho, which carried a fair list of freight and passengers.

The first line of the new Radical song begins thus: "We'll hang Horace Greeley on that sour apple tree, because he helped to set Jeff. Davis free."

Six 10-pounder guns, with carriages and two field forges, are now on their way to Alaska, from the Benicia Arsenal.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PUBLIC DEBTS.

The *Oregonian* takes occasion to deny several statements we have made concerning the municipal, county, State and federal indebtedness. We do not propose now to notice all its positions on this subject,—for we have neither the time nor room;—but we simply advert to two or three of the most prominent.

I. The editor says that the State debts, in 1866, amounted to about $350,000,000. It is extremely difficult to ascertain the truth about our public debts. One authority says one thing, another asserts another. The New York Constitutional Convention recently appointed a Committee on the finances of that State; and we suppose they ought to be pretty good authority. They report that the debt of the State is $48,351,688.22; and that the indebtedness of cities, villages, counties, and towns is $85,000,000—making a total of $133,351,688. If it be conceded that every other State of the United States owes in proportion, then the total amount of State indebtedness is one billion and twenty million dollars. We think this is too low an estimate; but it shows most conclusively that the *Oregonian*'s figures fall infinitely below the reality.

II. The *Oregonian* says that in 1860 the assessed value of property in the State of New York alone was $1,843,338,517. The Committee, above referred to, say that the assessed valuation of property is now $1,639,432,615. They also say that the annual taxation by the State, by counties and towns, by cities and villages, amounts to $62,800,000; and that the Internal Revenue taxation and share of custom duties amounts to $118,181,398.80—making a total of $180,981,398.80. The report of this Committee adds: "If this excessive annual taxation should be capitalized it would require the sum of $3,000,000,000 at six per cent. to pay it, which is $1,400,000,000 more than the assessed value of the whole property."

III. The *Oregonian* says that the Federal debt is only $2,495,277,446.76. President Johnson, in his last annual message, says that it is $2,551,310,006. But there is one item which should enter into this statement which, thus far, has been omitted and ignored; it is that of the greenbacks now in circulation. The above statement from the President embraces only that portion of the public debt which has assumed the form of bonds drawing interest; whereas the greenback currency should be added to it, for it is really as much a part of the national debt as the Bonds. We do not suppose any mortal man knows the precise amount of greenbacks now in circulation, but the best authorities in our possession place them at about $800,000,000. This, added to the statement of the federal debt by the President, makes a total of three billion, three hundred and fifty-one million, three hundred and ten thousand and six dollars. In addition to all this, if we want to know the worst and deal fairly with ourselves, we must add a large sum, that has been and will be claimed and allowed, for damages done to private property during the war.—This alone will amount to one billion of dollars.

As we have already said, the real amount of the federal debt is not positively known; much of it is mere conjecture. Statements of so much as has been passed upon and audited are, from time to time, made by the Secretary of the Treasury; but not with a clearness creditable to his Department. For example: there is the item of government stamps, which alone amount to millions on millions, that are deposited all over the country in all the banking houses, book stores and other places of private business, besides hundreds of public depositories, which we are informed are not charged as that much debt against the Treasury—which they really are, as much as bonds or greenbacks,—but the Treasury is credited with the amount they represent, as if they were so much money.

Many of the so-called payments of the public debt have been but the exchange of one kind of indebtedness for another. Some time ago the public was informed that the Secretary was reducing the currency by calling in some $4,000,000 a month till some $30,000,000 had been called in—and the public supposed they were cancelled and destroyed—but a stringent money market disclosed the fact that they were safely corded up in the Treasury, as good as new, and ready whenever called for, to be put again in circulation. The usurpers of federal power at Washington have avoided all expositions of the State, county and municipal debts, because the exhibits thus made would appal the most enthusiastic of even modern financiers. The lowest estimate we have seen, based upon anything like competent authority, places them at one thousand five hundred millions; which, added to the lowest estimate placed upon the federal debt, is $4,000,000,000.—These debts bear at least six per cent. interest, which amounts to the enormous sum of $240,000,000 per annum, in gold, or double that of Great Britain, with her immense wealth and well regulated industrial system, every soul of whose population contributes a full share to the public burdens.

But we will, for a moment, for the sake of argument, admit that the total public indebtedness is no greater than is claimed by the *Oregonian*. The national debt of Great Britain, according to Say, is $3,756,802,723—a sum about the size of our public debt according to the *Oregonian*. The debt of Great Britain is so large that no British statesman seriously thinks it will ever be cancelled. With taxable property immeasurably greater than our own, and paying a rate of interest only about half as great, all Britain attempts, or ever expects to do, is to pay the interest as it falls due—every person in the realm bearing his proportionate share of the public burden. But here the case is vastly different. While, as we have said, our taxable property is not near as great, and our rate of interest is nearly double that of Great Britain, about three billions of property is wholly exempt from taxation. The bondholders toil not, neither do they spin, nor do they pay taxes—the laboring and productive classes paying their own taxes and those of the bondholder also. The effect is, to build up a moneyed aristocracy in our land; to enrich one class of persons at the expense of another; to make lords and nabobs of the one, and serfs and slaves of the other.—And we have no hesitancy in saying that this was the intention of the corrupt Radical party when they inaugurated this state of things. Their leaders intend to enslave the masses. They intend to crush out every principle of manhood and every aspiration for freedom in the breasts of the common people; and the sooner the people arise in their might and majesty and hurl this corrupt party from place and power, the better it will be for them and their posterity.

A Voice for Reform.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

Some thoughts under this caption may be of intrrest to your readers. We hope at least to elicit the attention of some of our gifted writers for an abler exposition than we can possibly give. We have noticed divers causes alleged as the origin of the late war and its consequences. The Republican party claim that secession, or slavery, or the Democrats, or something else, or all combined, produced the war; while the Democratic party blame the Republicans and charge them with the responsibility. There exists now, and ever will, perhaps, this diversity of opinion. We do not propose to settle it now, nor declare who is right, but in common with the rest, will assign another, or one great cause that led the nation into the vortex of civil war. In doing so we find no more appropriate manner or term of designation than the nation's wickedness, or "Wickedness in high places." Previous to the war, for several years, the people of the United States enjoyed a degree of prosperity unparalleled in the annals of history. Such a blessing could not be endured in humbleness by the American people. It was in the lap of prosperity we folded our arms and slumbered into all the vices and sins incident to humanity. The great calamity which afflicted the nation at the time was her profligate and wicked rulers; and to this day the people have ample room to repent for voting into power so many who were characterized by every species of vice and immorality. The City of Washington, where the greatest and best of mankind should be—where should be the brightest display of intelligence, wisdom and virtue—the pride of every American citizen; but, alas! how often have we seen it too truthfully portrayed as the Babylon of sin and wickedness! A virtuous people can scarcely find language adequate to express their indignation and utter abhorrence of those who have so unworthily presided in the chief citadel of the nation. While some were distinguished for their ability and worthiness, the preponderance of the many checked their influence and established an ignoble reputation for the seat of Government. Other localities of less note were contaminated in the same way.

If a nation or republic can prosper amidst its sins, then shall we observe the fate of Jerusalem, and forget Sodom and Gomorrah. Though "our righteousness may exceed theirs," what consolation shall we derive from the downfall of those kingdoms and empires recorded by the historian, "fallen by their own idolatry, vices and wickedness."

It was truly said, "Virtue alone is happiness below;" and without this principle in man, or in the halls of Congress, or in the Parliament of Britain, or in the characters of rulers everywhere, none can be happy—no government can long endure. It is true, thousands go on in the face of this fact, until their doom is inscribed like Belshazzar of old, "Been weighed and found wanting." Let it not be written of us. Our calamities and misfortunes, let us hope, were only chastenings to save us from ruin. Now is the time for repentance and reformation. The Government is now passing the most fearful period in her history. We believe there is wisdom and virtue sufficient with the people to save it—to unite the people and the States as they were, preserve the Constitution as our fathers made it, and cause thousands of anxious hearts to rejoice.

In selecting candidates for office, whether State or National, those of "good repute," of sound morals, should be placed on the ticket. None should be there accustomed to habits of drunkenness, gambling, swearing, or any other vice; nor should demagogues, ambitious partizans, or any of their kind be chosen.

Unless we profit from experience, a repetition of the scenes of the past may be reinstated, and eventually undermine and destroy forever the now reviving fabric of Constitutional Liberty, guaranteed as the surest foundation of our peace and happiness at home, and respect and dignity abroad.

Yours truly, J. M. S.

[From the Columbia Press.]

Linn County Fair.

ALBANY, Oct. 6.

The Fair of Linn county, which has just closed, has been the theme of no little discourse, and judging from my own feelings and observations, was not as creditable to the county as it might have been made. Linn county is the largest and most populous county in the State, but judging from the products of the soil on exhibition, we would judge it to be one of the smallest. We have traveled through the county—seen its orchards, its fields, and its flocks—and *know* it stands number one. Why not take a deeper interest in your State and County Fairs? The answer to that question I have heard from several. "Our Fair in Linn county has degenerated into a three day's horse race, in which *farmers are invited to match their young stock against trained and jockeyed old horses.*" Be this charge as it may, we can but regard the horse racing mania as detrimental to every other branch of the exhibition.—Nothing attracts attention but a horse race. The "track" is thronged, while the hogs, sheep and cattle, are hardly visited often enough to be fed. The only time the judges stand and track seemed to be deserted was when the closing address was announced, and we will bet what we "won" that nine-tenths of the people on the ground were, during the delivery of the address, making their bets on Pluck and Red Jacket. But we turn away from the track—we have had our say, and will now search for something to praise.

HOGS.

On this question we are sound, as will be seen by the Rump papers, in which we are said to go the whole hog. Among others we noticed an Essex sow and boar, from the pen of N. Price. They were indeed fine specimens. Mr. P. had also on exhibition a Berkshire and Grazier, weight five hundred pounds. Mr. La Follet had five seven week's pigs from the above stock, which looked well. We believe that these two gentlemen were the only ones having hogs on exhibition.

SHEEP.

In sheep there was a fine display, but mostly by two or three men. A ram belonging to J. Parrish, three-fourths French Merino with American common, carried its fleece forty months and sheared seventy pounds.

FRUIT, GRAINS AND VEGETABLES.

So far as this branch of the Fair is concerned, we regard it discreditable to the county. There was not ten bushels of fruit, only a few sacks of wheat, while the vegetables would hardly supply a common hotel table one day.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

In this branch we were more than pleased at the energy and intelligence of Oregon inventors. The Haines, or Liper Reaper has been well received, but the Cherry patent, made at the Albany Iron Works, bids fair to eclipse them all.—The Haines Reaper, it will be remembered, is pushed instead of drawn, or rather the Reaper is ahead of the horses, and it cuts a twelve foot swath. Cherry's is on the same principle, with this improvement—the apron to which the knives are attached is all the time on a level, and capable of being altered instantly from a "header" to a mower or reaper. By very simple machinery the rear and front of the apron are lowered, leaving the apron a level, while in the Haines it has but one position, in which it is level, thus making it difficult for the raker to perform its or his part. We are not mechanic enough to describe, but are enthusiast enough to admire the invention. Of some other implements made at the Albany Foundry we will speak when referring to the State Fair.

HORSES.

In the horse line, Linn county showed herself. She can (mind you this is our opinion, and may be all wrong) challenge with success the State, for one or three mile heats on the track, or for fast carriage horses, or strong and serviceable draught horses. There were several entered to compete for the premium for best carriage horses, single or double, and all of them fine animals, but it is useless to strive while Gird keeps the "grays."

Mr. Hugh Fields, of Brownsville, is the owner of the horse Jeff. Davis—the best and, we believe, the fastest horse for three miles there is in the country. Mr. Fields gives us the pedigree of the horse: Sired by Rifleman; dam, Old Timoleon; the grandam of Jeff. was Tecumseh; Tecumseh by Old Archy. He is an Oregon horse, and is a fine animal. We have mentioned this horse in particular, as many of our farmers east of the mountains, are interested to a great extent in stock raising.

But this letter is getting a little "lengthy," and must end. We have written some strictures on the style of conducting the Fair, and have done it with the best of intentions and good feeling. Farmers must take more interest, and make it a farmer's fair, or its days will be numbered.

FOR IMPEACHMENT.—The *Tribtn* says: The President must stand and fight. We have been advancing and retreating long enough. Too many white flags have been exchanged. The President means war. War be it, then, and God speed the right!"

Calendar of Linn County Circuit Court

[*Commencing Monday, Oct. 9th.*]

FOR OCTOBER TERM, 1867.

State of Oregon *vs.* Gordon Cooper, assault with intent to kill. Pros. Atty. Sullivan.

State of Oregon *vs.* George Bicknell, larceny. Pros. Atty., Sullivan.

State of Oregon *vs.* Norman Lee, assault. Pros. Atty., Sullivan.

State of Oregon *vs.* Albert Hays, perjury. Not arrested.

State of Oregon *vs.* Willis Hays, keeping Billiard Tables without license. Not arrested.

State of Oregon *vs.* Willis Hays, selling Spirituous liquors without license. Not arrested.

State of Oregon *vs.* George W. Lewis, perjury. Not arrested.

State of Oregon *vs.* Leopold Lacher, larceny.

State of Oregon *vs.* Cyrus Westlake, assault with intent to kill. Powell, for defense.

Civil Causes.

J. Armstrong *vs.* J. M. Hollaway, appealed from County Court; continued from last term. Cranor & Helm for Plaintiff; for Defendant, Russell & Dalton.

Zacheus Vanormans *vs.* Wm. M. Owsley, to recover possession of par. Property and Damages. Continued from last term. Russell and Dalton for Plff. Cranor and Helm for Deft.

John Wilson *vs.* Board of Co. Comrs. Road Case appealed from decision of Board. Cranor & Helm for Plff. J. C. Powell for Deft.

Joseph Hunsaker *vs.* Horace Lane. Appealed from Co. Court. Cranor & Helm for Plff. Russell & Dalton for Deft.

Eliza Ann Lee and Philester Lee *vs.* Haskell Waterbury and J. M. Brandenburg. To recover real property. Cranor & Helm, for deft.

Perry Hyde *vs.* H. A. Davis. To recover real property. Chenoweth for Plff. J. C. Powell for Deft.

Hiram Smith *vs.* W. C. Keith and T. H. Davis. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for plff.

Anna M. Worth *et al.*, Admx. etc. *vs.* Henry E. Russell. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for plff.

John Long *vs.* F. S. Wood. Foreclosure lien. Cranor & Helm for plff.

Hurd & Parker *vs.* Peter McKinney. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for plffs.

Same *vs.* C. C. Godley. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for plffs.

Same *vs.* D. A. Johnson. Foreclosure of lien. Cranor & Helm for plffs.

Same *vs.* Henry Merrill. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for plffs.

A. M. Smith *vs.* A. R. Frazer & T. A. Turner. To recover money. Cranor & Helm for plff.; Bonham & Cartwright for defendants.

E. H. Griffin *vs.* J. M. Tool. Attachment. Russell & Dalton for plff.

E. Fox Bro's *vs.* E. D. Sloan. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for plaintiffs.

Rodney Scott *vs.* Linn Co. Woolen Mills Company. Russell & Dalton for plaintiff; Cranor & Helm for deft.

Vincent Watson *vs.* Same. Action to recover money. J. C. Powell for plff.

Jacob Kees, Ex'r. etc. *vs.* Same. Same cause of action. Russell & Dalton, plff.

W. H. Shaw *vs* Joseph Harmon. Action at law. Russell & Dalton for plff; Powell for deft.

Wm McMeeken *vs* Samuel Litrell.—Cranor & Helm and Underwood for deft.

H Rudd *vs* Berry Evans. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for plff.

Leighton Blain *vs* Rachel Dinwiddie. Powell for plff.

Mary A Fish *vs* John Fish. Divorce. Cranor & Helm for plff.

D A Farquer *vs* J Farquer. Divorce. Cranor & Helm for plff.

Elizabeth Turner *vs* John Turner.—Divorce. Cranor & Helm for plff.

Eagle Woolen Mills Co. *vs* Thomas Monteith. Injunction. Cranor & Helm and Strong for plff; Powell, Russell and Logan for deft.

E N White *vs* Jas Balch et al. Action to quiet and establish title. Cranor & Helm for plff.

L C Layton and C D Layton, by Hogue and Burkhart, Guardians, *vs* A Pearce. Action to prevent waste on real property. Powell for plff; Russell & Dalton for dft

Mary Kees *vs* Jacob Kees, Ex'r. Suit in chancery, Cranor & Helm for plff; Russell & Dalton for plff.

Mary J Kees *vs* Jacob Kees, Ex'r.—Suit in chancery. Powell for plaintiff; Russell & Dalton for deft.

Jas S Dinwiddie *vs* Wm Bradshaw et al. Suit to reform deed. Powell for plff.

Philester Lee *vs* Thos Summers. Action to enforce conveyance. Powell and Kelsey for plff; Cranor & Helm for dft.

Samuel Denny *vs.* Thos. Monteith.—Action to recover money, Thornton & Drummond for pl'ff; Cranor & Helm, and Powell for def't.

OREGON MADE SOAP AND LARD OIL.—It requires no long array of stately figures to convince the people of this State that the introduction of soap factories here are valuable economic moves in the right direction; by the right direction, we mean in the direction of our independence, as a people, of all other people for the things that we can and ought to produce in and of ourselves. An enterprising firm in Albany, Linn county, have entered pretty extensively into the manufacture of this indispensable article of household consumption. We examined the soap made by F. M. Wadsworth & Co., of Albany, and had it tested by competent judges, who concur in pronouncing it equal, if not superior to the soaps of similar style imported into the State. We hope traders and housewives throughout the State will give the Albany Soap Company a call before paying their money out to foreign soapmakers.—It is to the interest of all citizens of our young State to give encouragement to home manufactories. In addition to our own judgment, and that of our lady friends who have tried the Albany soap, it received the first premium at the late State Fair.

The same firm also manufacture lard oil of a very superior quality. Our power presses have been lubricated with it for some time, and it gives satisfaction. Any one who is familiar with the complicated machinery of a power press knows that none but the purest oil will do to be used upon it. We bespeak for the Albany made oil an impartial trial by machinists throughout the State.—*Salem Unionist.*

NOT PERFECTLY SATISFIED.—The *Tribune* has the followng on the California election:

It is poor satisfaction to be told in dispatches from California that the Radicals might have elected their Governor. A great many good things "might have been." There is scarcely a doubt that Haight is elected Governor, and that Phelps is defeated for Congress in San Francisco District. More than this, the disaffection in our ranks imperils the Legislature, and threatens a Democrat in the place of United States Senator Conness. The defeat in itself is not of vital importance; but the manner in which it was brought about, and the elation it will produce in the ranks of the enemy are not the most pleasant matters for reflection. Large Democratic gains in the popular vote are reported, but they are probably of the negative sort, the result of non-voting on the part of disaffected Republicans.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER after a thorough trial, by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself THE MEDICINE OF THE AGE. Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased, and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest medical discoveries of the nineteenth century.

A negro insurrection has just miscarried in St. Jago de Cuba, the Government having had timely warning. At the first sign of discovery, at the village of Del Cobre, many took to the mountains, armed, so that the scouring parties sent out by the local authorities have had to kill a few who persisted in holding out, not listening to their offers of liberal quarters. Quite a magazine of ammunition was found on the neighboring estates, and all leads strongly to the supposition that there must be some whites connected with the plot.

PAYING DEARLY FOR THE WHISTLE.—It should not be forgotten by tax-payers, that it costs from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 a year to support the army in the South—where not a soldier is needed for any honest purpose. This is a high price to pay for a whistle; it is a heavy tax upon the business and industry of the country. But the high-priced whistle plays African tunes, and that is now the music of the spheres.—*New Hampshire Patriot.*

THE DeKalb, Mississippi, *Flag* says Captain H. B. Cunningham, a good Confederate soldier, lives near Wahalak, in Kemper county. He is the brother-in-law of John A. Logan, who was to have joined the Confederate cause at the same time the former, but, after helping a good many others on their way, backed out, and is now a Radical member of Congress, from Illinois.

COOL.—The Savannah Advertiser says that during Sherman's raid through Georgia, one of his followers stole a valuable stallion from the plantation of a prominent citizen of Jefferson county. A short time since the owner of the animal received a letter from the thief, coolly requesting him to forward the pedigree of the horse.

There are some startling developments anticipated soon in connection with the Pay Department of the army. The Paymaster General is vigorously pressing an investigation of the affairs of his office. Frauds seem to have been practiced upon it in every manner and form, and a general overhauling is at present going on.

There is a dog in Edinburgh, which for eight and a half years has kept nightly watch over the grave of his master in the Old Greyfriars' Churchyard. All endeavors to induce him to relinquish his vigils have been unavailing, even in the most inclement weather. He roams about by day and is fed by people who have become interested in his remarkable fidelity.

Nasby thinks Horace Greeley, in becoming Jeff. Davis' bail, "hez made uv himself, to speak figgeratively, a post for a drove of hogs to scratch themselves agin."

True. And Nasby is the first hog that is trying to scratch the dirt from himself against Horace.

Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, has left Toronto for New Orleans, having obtained permission under the amnesty proclamation.

Of the Indian race which once thickly peopled this continent, there were only three hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children in the United States.

Ismail Pasha made a gift to the Empress of the French, the tree and the ground surrounding it, under which, as tradition says the Virgin rested during the flight into Egypt.

SHE AGREED.—A man named Tease has married a Miss Cross, in St. Louis.—He Teased her till she agreed she would'nt be Cross any more.

HEAVEN.—A Hottentot got a painting of heaven. It was enclosed with a fence made of sausages, while the center was occupied with a fountain that squirted hot pie.

One thoroughly good humored person in a house will do more to perserve both the moral and physical health of the inmates than a fashionable physician and a popular preacher together.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOHN CONNER,

—DEALER IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

ALBANY, OREGON.

—CONSISTING OF—

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING, &c., &c.

HARDWARE!

A well selected assortment of the most complete kept in Albany.

IRON AND STEEL,

of nearly all kinds suitable for the trade.

ALSO

ROPE,
CHAINS,
MILL SAWS,
NEW STYLES
CROSS-CUT SAWS,
WAGON-SEAT SPRINGS,
CARRIAGE SPRINGS,
THIMBLE-BOXING,
WASHERS,
BOLTS,
NUTTS
&c.

Nearly all the stock is purchased in SAN FRANCISCO, and will be sold at the lowest market rates for ready pay, or merchantable produce taken in exchange.

Agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.
Agent for the Pacific Insurance Co.

Oct. 26, '67—v3n11y1 JOHN CONNER.

REWARD OF $100!

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, in Linn county, Oregon, on about the 15th or 16th day of October, 1867, one bright bay mare about 15½ hands high and eight years old; white spot in forehead, some white on hind feet. Any person that will inform me where said mare can be found shall be liberally rewarded, or if she is stolen, and they will produce the mare and thief, I will pay them the sum of $100 in coin, or $55 in coin for the mare.

v3n11tf WILLIAM NOBLE,
Lebanon, Oregon.

Notice of Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, will on Monday, the 11th day of November, 1867, between the hours of 2 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the "Albany Foundry," in Albany, Oregon, offer and sell at public sale, the Irons for

One Single Circular Saw-Mill and "Hauling Gear"

connected therewith, to satisfy a lein held by the undersigned there against for the sum of $302,00 with legal interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1867, and the cost of this proceeding, for repairing the above mentioned property and making a part thereof, more than three months prior to the date hereof, at the request of Messrs. Wilcox & Smith to do the same, they being the owners of the said property mentioned aforesaid.

Terms of sale. U. S. gold coin in hand to be paid. A. F. CHERRY.

CRANOR & HELM,
Att'ys for Cherry.
Oct. 19, 1867—v3n10w3

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER

Manufactured by Perry Davis & Son has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till in thousands of families it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it: "We would as soon think of doing without flour in the house as without PAIN KILLER."

It gives immediate relief in case of a scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of a Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or similar affection of the bowels; and, being an entirely vegetable preparation, is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it worthy its name—

PAIN KILLER,

A name easily understood, and not easily forgotten. In Cholera it has been eminently successful, curing hundreds of the severest cases; and never, to our knowledge, having failed in a single instance when it was used according to directions in the earlier stages of the disease.

No medicine has been more successful in curing Fever and Ague, and other diseases incident to Western and Southern climate. For a Cold, it is almost a specific. Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections give way to it when all other remedies have failed. It is eminently a FAMILY MEDICINE, and by being kept ready for immediate resort in cases of accident or sudden attack of disease, has saved many hours of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

We continue to prepare our

PAIN KILLER

From the best and purest materials, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity in the medicine.

The reputation of the Pain Killer has suffered more or less from numerous counterfeits and imitations, that have been issued from time to time, many of them well calculated to deceive; promising to cure diseases for which the Pain Killer is intended; while they contain few if any properties in common with it, and are generally entirely worthless. These become so numerous that, in 1854, to protect the public and ourselves, we went to a heavy expense in procuring finely engraved steel plates for our labels; altering, at the same time, the shape of our bottles from Octagon to flat panel, with "Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer" blown in the glass. On one side of each bottle is a finely engraved likeness of Perry Davis, the inventor of the medicine; on the other side of each is our note of hand, as finely engraved, to counterfeit which is held to be forgery by the laws of the United States. To the name of our medicine,

"PAIN KILLER,"

Which is our trade mark, we have the exclusive right, which we have never failed to sustain in law, in any of the numerous actions brought against parties putting up or selling articles under that name, or one so similar as to mislead the public. We would caution the public against all imitation of our preparation, either in name or style of putting up. The Pain Killer is sold wholesale by Druggists and Medicine dealers in the principal cities, and retailed by Druggists, Apothecaries, and at variety shops generally throughout the United States and British Provinces; also, by druggists and commission merchants at most of the foreign ports with which the United States hold commercial relations.

The Pain Killer.—NORTHAMPTON, Mar. 11, 1867. *Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:*—Dear Sirs—I wish to add to your numerous testimonials. Last September I was at Work cutting sole leather with a die and a heavy iron mallet. I made a misstrike, and the mallet came down with its whole force upon my thumb, splitting it from the first joint entirely open, and laid the bone bare. I supposed I had ruined my thumb forever, but I thought of your Pain Killer, and went about a half a mile and obtained a bottle. I saturated a little cotton batting, first winding a waxed thread around the wound, and applied the Pain Killer, saturating the bandage two or three times a day. In five minutes the pain ceased, and in a week it entirely healed up, and I will say that I never seen anything for healing qualities that equalled it, and I would earnestly recommend it to the public as a pain killer and a healer.

Yours truly, R. T. CLAFLIN.
March 30, 1867—v3n113m.