

The Democrat.

H. H. ABBOTT, Editor.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1867.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

A WHITE GOVERNMENT.

"I hold that this government was made on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN and their posterity forever. Further, I hold that the negro is not capable of self-government."—(Stephen A. Douglas.)

THE "REPUBLICAN" PLATFORM.

A MONGREL GOVERNMENT.

"Henceforth, the Republican party, from St. John to the Pacific, is a unit for Universal Liberty and IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE, regardless of CASTE, RACE OR COLOR. Those who are hostile to this principle will go to their own place as Judas did."—(New York Tribune.)

THE PUBLIC FINANCES.

A friend of ours recently asked us, in a private conversation, why the U. S. Bonds were ever issued? As this is a question in which the public are more or less interested, we will try to answer it. Indeed, all the questions bearing upon the finances of the country, whether they relate to the tariff, U. S. Bonds, National Currency, greenbacks, or taxation in its myriad forms, ought to interest every man, woman and child of the land; because, in a correct solution of them, we are all more or less concerned.

When the war commenced, and for some six months subsequently, the Government paid those to whom it became indebted in gold. The soldiers who first enlisted were paid off in gold; and all the supplies were purchased with gold and silver. But after while the gold became exhausted; and the Government issued what were termed "demand notes." These notes generally passed at par, or nearly so, and before they were finally retired they actually commanded a small premium. But, as the war progressed, the Government got tired of these "demand notes," and issued what is called "legal tenders," or "greenbacks," and Congress passed a law requiring that these legal tenders should be received in the payment of the ordinary debts of the country; that whenever a man was indebted his tender of these legal tenders should be a complete acquittance. The courts of the country sustained the power of Congress to do this thing, and they decided that it was legal to thus discharge the indebtedness of the country, even though an obligation had been given payable in gold. At that time Mr. Chase was Secretary of the Treasury. After some hundreds of millions of greenbacks had been issued he became alarmed, and announced that there was too much currency in the country, and some scheme must be adopted by which it could be curtailed.

He finally made a proposition that the Government should issue bonds; and this was accepted by Congress. Soon the 5-20's, 7-30's and 10-40's were thrown upon the market and were sold. The capitalists who bought these bonds did not pay gold and silver for them, as some might suppose; but they took greenbacks—which on an average cost them about 40 cents on the dollar—and bought these bonds with them. The Government then took the greenbacks and paid off the soldiers and liquidated other expenses of the Government with these greenbacks. It was in this way, as we understand it, that the U. S. Bonds were issued.

We never could see why it was that Chase, and a Mongrel Congress, were not content to issue greenbacks as they were needed—which bore no interest—instead of resorting to bonds, which bore from six to eight per cent. interest, and even more, according to the price of gold. They told us that, if we continued to issue greenbacks, the volume of currency would be so great that the country would be ruined. Their argument amounted simply to this: That if the Government owed two billions of greenbacks, drawing no interest, it would be bankrupt; but if it owed that amount in bonds, drawing six or eight per cent. gold interest, the country would get along swimmingly and all would be well. We have seen people humbugged, but we never before knew a great and intelligent nation so completely bamboozled as in this instance.

The truth is, at the time this system of issuing bonds was inaugurated, the people were so occupied in viewing the marching and countermarching of armies, and the fuss, and feathers, and tinselly of grim-visaged war, that they had no time, nor no desire to examine this question of finance as they would have done under different circumstances. And besides, if any writer, or speaker, dared to discuss it and place it in its true light before the people, he was almost sure to be seized by some tool of Stanton and incarcerated in some of the numerous bastilles of the land.

We have seen that U. S. Bonds were bought, by bondholders, with greenbacks at par, which cost them on an average forty cents on the dollar. We have shown, in former numbers, that the actual federal indebted-

ness is over \$3,000,000,000. The Mongrels claim that this debt must be paid; and that it must be paid in gold. The readers of the DEMOCRAT know that we think it is very doubtful whether this debt can ever be paid; but we are not in favor of repudiation. Let us try awhile longer to pay the debt. If, however, it ever is paid, it will be in greenbacks. It is barely possible to cancel it in this way. If the national debt remains in its present form—that of bonds, held by the few, drawing usurious interest in gold and exempt from taxation—we shall every fifteen years pay a sum for interest alone that is equal to the principal, and yet not one dollar of the latter will be paid. If we cause the debt to assume the form of greenbacks, held by the people, without interest, it is possible to redeem every one of them in fifteen years, with the money we shall otherwise pay for interest on the bonds.

We shall treat on this subject more fully in future numbers.

Geo. H. Pendleton.—This gifted orator and statesman of Ohio, thus refers to the inherent differences between the white and black races: "They belong to a different race. They have different blood and bones and organization. They have different tastes, habits and capacities. It is not merely a difference of climate, or sun, or birth, or education, or color. It is an inherent or radical difference of race, of blood, of nature, of capacity, of intellect, which no training can efface, no associations, or habits, or discipline can extinguish. God made them different, man cannot make them the same or equal. And all the observations of our experience is that the commingling of the blood of the white and black races injures both."

WHIPPING OURSELVES.—Mr. Thad. Stevens, in a conversation with a correspondent of the New York Herald, says that at the time of the proclamation of a blockade of all the rebel ports, he looked upon it as a great blunder and absurdity, for if the rebel States were still in the Union, as the Government and himself then held, "we were blockading ourselves." Yes, and so were fighting ourselves; burning and devastating ourselves; performing hari-kari upon ourselves; tying ourselves to a whipping-post and giving ourselves nine-and-thirty, well laid on; pulling our noses and kicking ourselves out of prosperity and freedom, and finally, taxing ourselves with a debt so enormous that our children and our children's children may wish "ourselves" had never gone and done it.

VERMONT ELECTION.—In times past, says the Chatfield (Minn.) Democrat, it has been the annual custom with the black Republicans to blow terribly over the "great victory in Vermont." There was an election held in that State on the 3d ult., but we see no glorification headings in the "loyal" prints over the result. Why? Because the Democracy have so reduced the "tremendous majority" that they are ashamed to open their heads.—When Radicalism begins to give way before the light of Democracy in Vermont, where it is so dark, politically, that the "blue-bellied" inhabitants go to bed to save "tallow dips," we may safely conclude that it will soon be day break all round.

According to tables presented to the Albany (N. Y.) Convention, it appears that the total Mongrel vote in twenty-three States last fall was 2,061,871.—The Democratic vote was 1,644,308.—The Mongrel majority was, therefore, 417,563. Half of these votes, or 208,787, would have changed the entire result of the election. That is to say, that a change of less than six per cent. in the aggregate vote would have put the Mongrels out of power. We commend these figures to those who suppose that the North is wholly and hopelessly Abolition, and that there is no use of making any exertion to save our country.

The President, in his campaign against the radicals since the removal of Stanton, has increased both their hatred and respect for him. They are made to feel that he is, at least a man of brains and energy. His removal of Stanton was thought to be a bold movement. When this was followed by the ejection of Sheridan and Sickles, the Jacobins thought the president was the power to be feared rather than despised. Then came the assumption that he and not Gen. Grant was charged with the execution of the laws, and the victory over Grant. Thus, in a few days the president has met and vanquished Stanton, Sheridan, Sickles, Grant and Congress; the latter by a construction of its laws.

We have a circulating medium of \$750,000,000, and the taxes paid to the Federal and State Governments are \$800,000,000 a year. There is not money enough in the country to pay the taxes if they were all called for at once, and yet the bondholders tell us that the currency is too great in amount already. They seem to think the people want money for no other purpose than to pay taxes.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court for Linn county, October Term, 1867, has been in session ever since Monday last—Judge Boise presiding. The following named gentlemen have been or now are in attendance: P. C. Sullivan, Prosecuting Attorney; Cranor & Helm, Russell & Dalton, J. C. Powell and W. W. Drummond of Linn county; J. Q. Thornton, F. A. Chenoweth and Reuben Strah of Benton county; Benj. Hayden of Polk, and C. G. Curl of Marion. John G. Whitney was admitted to the bar.

We write this article Friday morning, November 1. The following are the cases that have been disposed of by the Court, up to this date:

State of Oregon vs. Gordon Cooper, assault with intent to kill. Pros. Att'y Sullivan. Defendant failed to appear, and bondsman given until next Term to produce him.

State of Oregon vs. Willis Hays, keeping billiard tables without license. Dismissed.

State of Oregon vs. Willis Hays, selling spirituous liquors without license. Dismissed.

J. Armstrong vs. J. M. Hollaway, appealed from County Court; continued from last Term. Cranor & Helm for plaintiff; Russell & Dalton for defendant. Judgment for the defendant.

Zachus Vanormans vs. Wm. M. Owsley, to recover possession of par. property and damages. Continued from last Term. Russell & Dalton for pl'ff; Cranor & Helm for def't. Continued.

John Wilson vs. Board of County Commissioners. Road case; appealed from decision of Board. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff; J. C. Powell for def't. Judgment for pl'ff for costs and \$500 damages.

Joseph Hunsaker vs. Horace Lane. Appealed from County Court. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff; Russell & Dalton for def't. Judgment for def't.

Perry Hyde vs. H. A. Davis. To recover real property. Chenoweth for pl'ff; J. C. Powell for def't. Judgment for def't.

Hiram Smith vs. W. C. Keith and T. H. Davis. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

Anna M. Worth et al., Adm's, etc., vs. Henry E. Russell. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

John Long vs. F. S. Wood. Foreclosure of lien. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

Hurd & Parker vs. Peter McKinney. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for pl'ffs. Withdrawn.

Same vs. C. C. Godley. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for pl'ffs. Judgment by default.

Same vs. D. A. Johnson. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for pl'ffs. Judgment by default.

Same vs. Henry Merrill. To foreclose lien. Cranor & Helm for pl'ffs. Judgment by default.

A. M. Smith vs. A. R. Frazer & T. A. Turner. To recover money. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff; Bonham & Cartwright for def'ts. Withdrawn.

E. H. Griffin vs. J. M. Tool. Attachment. Russell & Dalton for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

E. Fox & Bro's vs. E. D. Sloan. Action to recover money. Cranor & Helm for pl'ffs. Judgment by default.

Rodney Scott vs. Linn Co. Woolen Mills Comp'y. Russell & Dalton for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

V. Watson vs. Same. To recover money. J. C. Powell for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

Jacob Kees, Ex'r, etc., vs. Same.—To recover money. Russell & Dalton for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

Wm. McMeeken vs. Samuel Litrell. Cranor & Helm and Underwood for pl'ff. Judgment of Justice's Court reversed at cost of pl'ff.

H. Ridd vs. Berry Evans. To recover money. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

Leighton Blain vs. Rachel Dinwiddie. Powell for pl'ff. Judgment by default.

Mary A. Fish vs. John Fish. Divorce. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Divorce granted—name changed.

D. A. Farquer vs. J. Farquer. Divorce. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Divorce granted—name changed.

Elizabeth Turner vs. John Turner. Divorce. Cranor & Helm for pl'ff. Divorce granted.

J. S. Dinwiddie vs. Wm. Bradshaw et al. Suit to reform deed. Powell for pl'ff. Judgment for pl'ff.

Sam'l Denny vs. Thos. Monteith.—To recover money. Thornton & Drummond for pl'ff; Cranor & Helm and Powell for def't. Withdrawn.

GOING, GOING!

According to Gen. Howard's official report (he is chief of the negro bureau), the negroes have decreased, since their so-called freedom, 1,808,000. If the white negroes had decreased in the same way, there would be hope for our country. And these wretches, who are killing the negroes off at the rate of more than one-third in seven years, are the "friends of the black man."

Impeachment of the President.

The Radical press, including the whole pack, Tray, Blanche, Sweetheart and all, are now in full chorus demanding the impeachment of the President. The removal of Stanton, the spy, from the Cabinet, seems to have been the signal for this outbreak of partizan malignity. It is possible that the radical reverses in the late elections may have a tendency to another movement that looks to another civil war. But of this there is no certainty, and hence it is well that the country should understand the impending peril. With the assembling of Congress in December there can be little doubt but that articles of impeachment will be presented, and an attempt made to place the President on trial before a packed Senate. An attempt of this kind is sure to be resisted, and then will come the tug of war. The New York Herald, a paper that latterly has been supposed to foreshadow the President's policy, gives an outline of the course President Johnson is likely to pursue. It says: "The President holds that each of the three great branches of the Government is for itself the judge of the constitutionality of a law. Congress, in the first place, is a judge. It passes a law according to constitutional forms by the requisite majority over the President's veto. According to the Constitution it can only legislate on certain subjects. Well, the law is passed and it comes to the President for execution. He is sworn faithfully to execute his office, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Who is to determine for him whether the law passed by Congress does not conflict with the Constitution he is sworn to defend? If he considers it clearly in violation of the Constitution, is he not under the most solemn obligation to refuse to enforce it? It is contended by some that the more usual mode is for the President to assume a law constitutional until otherwise declared by the Supreme Court. This the President considers only applies to doubtful cases; but where the conflict with the Constitution is clear and undoubted the President considers it his duty to decline its enforcement altogether. Applying this to impeachment, the following is the result: Congress passes articles of impeachment, suspends the President, and orders his arrest. The alleged offense is that he refuses to enforce the laws which he honestly believes to be in antagonism with the Constitution.

He takes one view of the law, Congress another. He holds that he can only be removed on "conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors." He holds that a mere difference of opinion as to the constitutionality of a law between himself and Congress is neither treason, bribery, nor other high crimes or misdemeanors. He holds, therefore, that he cannot be impeached, suspended, or removed from office.

Congress insists he can. Then, he considers Congress places itself in an attitude of revolution. It thus violates the executive power, and must be put down. How will this be done? The President, acting for the best interests of the country, and deeming the safety of the Republic in danger, will issue a proclamation proroguing Congress, calling for an election of new members, and invoking the aid of the people to sustain him. This, I am assured, is the view the President takes of the impeachment matter, and the way he will act should the occasion arise.

Under the Constitution the President has the power to prorogue Congress only in disagreement to adjourn. But in a great emergency, where the life of the nation is at stake, the President considers the exercise of extraordinary powers justifiable. Moreover, Congress, by assuming constitutional powers and attempting to destroy the Executive, disqualifies itself, in no longer a lawful Congress, but a body of usurpers and traitors. As such they have no rights the Executive will deal with them accordingly. The President's theory is that they first inaugurate revolution by attempting an act subversive of the Government, and upon them will rest the responsibility of any strife or confusion that may follow.

A RADICAL ENDORSEMENT OF THE NEGRO.—Benjamin Wade, United States Senator from Ohio, and acting Vice President, who is known to be the most profane and brutal ruffian in America, and whose face is said to be the very model of a convenient spit box, made a speech at Ashland, Ohio, on September, the fourteenth, to an audience of about five hundred. In the course of his remarks upon the subject of negro equality, he said: "Democrats oppose negro suffrage because they fear negroes will come into Ohio and marry their daughters! If democratic or republican woman choose to marry negroes, I don't think you can prevent them. I think justice must triumph, and this vulgar prejudice about color must be put down. I never could draw the line separating the various colors. Nearly all men differ in color. I tell you fellow-citizens, it will not be long before negroes will be sleeping with white women in Ohio."

PROF. GROB'S INSTITUTE.—Prof. Grob has established in our city just such an institution as was much needed. He is pursuing a wise course and is advertising his enterprise in nearly all the State papers, and if he were not aware he could satisfy the expectations of his patrons he would not take such a course to secure patronage. His location is beautiful; it has more the appearance of a retreat for fairies than a musical and educational institute. Prof. J. C. Allsup is principal and (as patron) Prof. Grob's mother and sister or sisters lend to the establishment the endowments of a home. The course of studies embrace the Classics, French, German, Spanish, mathematics, music, and in fact, all the branches usually taught in a first-class Eastern Seminary. To those who live contiguous to the city we would request that they pay the Institute a visit and satisfy themselves of all he says in his advertisement and of what we say above.—Portland Herald.

California Election.

The official vote of California at the September election—with the exception of Santa Barbara county, which usually polls from 300 to 400 votes—shows the highest vote cast 92,776.—The Democratic majorities over all, are as follows:

For Governor—Haigh.....7,466
Lt. Governor—Holt.....3,735
Secretary of State—Nichols.....4,993
Comptroller—Watt.....4,993
Treasurer—Coronel.....2,928
Attorney Gen'l.—Hamilton.....3,467
Surveyor Gen'l.—Bost.....3,926
State Printer—Gulwicks.....2,963
Clerk Supreme Court—Seekel.....3,962

Average majority.....4,294

The total vote in the State for Congressmen was 92,166. Axtell, Democrat, had 4,810 majority in the first District. Higby, Republican, had 1,257 majority in the Second District. Johnson, Democrat, had 373 majority in the Third District. Average Democratic majority, 3,926.

At the October election the majority for Sprague, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is probably as large as the average at the September election, in proportion to the vote cast. This shows that the Democratic victory in California is real and substantial.—Oregon Herald.

The Wheat Market.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald has an article in relation to wheat export, which seems in a measure to account for the recent advance in prices. It says:

We now propose to give a comparative review of the produce trade for the first three months of the present harvest year, beginning July 1st, 1867, as compared with a like period in 1866. New York has increased her demands for our breadstuffs as follows: In 1866 she took only 797 barrels of flour during the period above stated, but since harvest this year she has taken 20,681 barrels, an increase of 19,904 barrels. Of what she took 63,447 sack last year, against 116,192 sacks the first three months of this harvest year, a difference of 52,745; reduced to wheat at two cents the pound, the money value of her requirements for the three months ending September 30th, is \$356,470, \$223,594 more than for the same period last year. The requirements of Great Britain show a still greater increase over the corresponding period of 1866. That country took \$390,648 worth of our breadstuffs in the period stated, but this year she has to the value of \$2,701,944 in the same time. The exhibit of our flour trade with China shows neither decline nor advance, but the exports of wheat were much less, having fallen off three quarters. On the other hand, South America has made demands upon us for 46,882 barrels of flour and 11,048 sacks of wheat, being the commencement of our breadstuff trade in that direction.

As further illustrating the causes which led to the advance, and which afford good reasons for believing that high prices will be maintained, we copy the following from the New York Post.

The late advices respecting the European crops indicate generally a deficient harvest that is scarcely up to the average of former years. It is ominous that at the commencement of the harvest prices in grain should rise in nearly all the Continental markets. In France the crops are inferior both in quality and quantity, and the Government is purchasing grain to provide against the dangers of scarcity. To add to this misfortune, there is an almost total failure in the harvests in Algeria, which has heretofore sent large supplies of breadstuffs to France. In Spain the crops are so deficient that the Government has opened all its Mediterranean ports for free importations of grain. In Belgium and Portugal the harvests are limited, while the accounts from the great grain producing regions of Central Europe are anything but satisfactory. In England the gloomy apprehensions respecting the harvests have been partially dissipated by fine weather, and there is a prospect of a larger yield than had been anticipated. But the supply at best would fall below the average.

From these accounts it appears probable that there will be an active European demand for all the surplus produce in the Western States that can be moved to the Atlantic seaboard for some months to come. The supply in England and on the Continent was very limited, and the first fruits of the new crops were required for immediate consumption. That there will be anything like a famine or famine prices in Europe is entirely improbable. But there will be a considerable demand for American breadstuffs at remunerative prices.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Private telegrams quote gold in New York Saturday evening at 141½; sterling, 108½/109. Legal tenders are a little stiffer, brokers buying at 7½ and selling at 7½. Flour—Buoyant, with a steady jobbing trade. There is but little to attract attention. We quote city brands superfine at 80 50/7; extra, 87 50/8. Wheat—Sales include 4,500 sacks fair coast, at \$2 50; 300 choice do, \$2 50.—The market exhibits a healthful condition. For round lots of choice, \$2 50 has been refused.

Barley—Sales include 600 sacks good old at \$1 80; 2,000 sacks good new, to arrive, \$1 75. We quote the range of the market at \$1 70/1 90.

Oats—350 sacks good sold at \$1 82½. We quote the market at \$1 65/1 85, as extremes.

During 48 hours ending to-day there arrived at this port the following vessels: Harriet, Twilight, and Golden Rule, from New York; Oliver Cuts, from Sydney; Nellie Fenwick, from Valparaiso; Sardis and Gardner, from Wales; Angenette, from Kodine and Kaina, for the Ochotsk sea. Two of the number were laden with coal, two with railroad iron for the Central Pacific Railroad, and one, respectively, with sugar, ice and codfish.

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 28.—A military express has just arrived from Fort Klamath, which brings the information that General Crook was defeated on the seven-

teenth, about twenty miles from Goose Lake Valley, by a band of Piute and Pitt River warriors, numbering about one hundred. General Crook's command consisted of forty men of Company H, U. S. Cavalry; and, although finding the Indians strongly entrenched in the rocks, he fought them for two days, until compelled to retire with the loss of Lieutenant Manigan and six men killed and twenty wounded. It was thought that about twenty Indians were killed, but it was difficult to ascertain the actual damage done to the enemy. Crook sent a Sergeant to Klamath with dispatches, and is now supposed to be about the upper end of Goose Lake Valley, waiting for assistance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The Bureau Statistics estimate the cotton crop at a little over a million and three quarters bales, of four hundred pounds each.—This is about half the crop of 1866.

The President has issued a proclamation recommending November 28th as a day of Thanksgiving.

The forthcoming debt statement will show a contraction of four millions in currency. It is stated that the Government will enter upon the payment of the November interest on Monday or Tuesday, October 28th or 29th.

Gold was quoted in New York on Monday at 142½, and sterling at 108½/109½. Legal tenders are in fair request at 7½ buying, and 7½ selling. At the open session of the regular Board this morning, \$31,000 in legal tenders sold at 7½ cash, and \$10,000 at 7½, buyer 80 days.

Weed on Chase.

We catch common fish with bait, trout with flies, but spear the salmon. This is what Weed is doing to Chase. In the Commercial Advertiser he says:

Mr. Chase, says one of his apologists, "is to-day a poorer man than when Governor of New York." If there be any political Marines about tell this story to the Governor Sprague, his son-in-law, "never made a dollar by any favor from him as Secretary of the Treasury." More than half of Gov. Sprague's Republican friends tell a different story.

Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, was very hard and stringent in his dealings with Jay Cooke. Democratic Secretaries of the Treasury were "swayed hard and stringent" in their dealings with Mr. Corcoran, before the rebellion — "hard and stringent" that Mr. Corcoran only made three or four millions of dollars as Treasury broker. But Mr. Corcoran had the manipulation only of hundreds of thousands of Treasury bonds, while Jay Cooke & Co. negotiated them by thousands of millions. Jay Cooke & Co. divided profits with whom we know not; but that they did so divide we have reliable evidence.

That Mr. Chase made what capital he could by professing "a morbid economy," is probable. He was running for President then as now. We remember that in the outbreak of the war, when Governor Sprague urged a call for 300,000 troops, Mr. Chase had the number cut down to 75,000 immediately after which the radicals represented Governor S. as being "timid" and "holding back."

But while Mr. Chase was affecting economy, Jay Cooke, Governor Sprague, and other friends of the Secretary of the Treasury, were making large fortunes, upon the strength of which he is now running for President, though in accepting the office of Chief Justice he virtually withdrew from political life. He is the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who has descended from the bench to canvass, manage, hawkster and biggle, with white and black, from Charleston to Saratoga, for himself as candidate for President.

THE MOUNTAIN IN LABOR.—The fires of revolution are scarce stamped out in Crete ere the Sultan grants a general amnesty. Two years and a half have passed since "this cruel war was over," and the American President is still discussing the terms, perhaps the policy, of amnesty. The absolute Turkish rule has oblivion and amnesty even for the Greek filibusters who incited his subjects to revolt, and put in great jeopardy the integrity of his empire. Should our Republic a ruler at length make up his mind to brave the wrath of the Radical Jacobins by granting amnesty, we fear it will suffer in comparison with that of the absolute Asiatic. Let the President dare to be as magnanimous and bold as the Sultan. An amnesty that excludes the great men of a defeated cause, the natural leaders of a people, is no amnesty.—N. O. Picayune.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—We often see things happening to persons in real life, the truth of which we would doubt if we read them in the pages of works of fiction. An instance of this kind occurred lately in this place. A gentleman, Mr. Reid by name, has been employed in the office of the City Engineer of Oakland, as a draughtsman, for some time past. His course was marked by industry, and his manner was quiet and unassuming; he met with but little attention from our people. A gentleman arrived here last Saturday from Victoria (where Mr. Reid has relatives living) and informed him that he had been heir to property in England worth £45,000. To prove the truth of his assertion, he offered Mr. Reid £500 as spending money. Mr. Reid leaves here soon to take with him the best wishes of his friends, who have increased rapidly in number and earnestness since his good fortune has been announced.—Oakland News.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Two communications—one from Montana Territory, and the other from Brownsville, Oregon,—are unavoidably crowded out this week, but will appear in our next.

MARRIED:

TOWER—McMAHON—On the 27th inst., at the residence of J. Sprengle, by Rev. J. E. Damon, Mr. J. S. Tower and Mrs. Rachel McMahon.

(With the above notice came the compliments of the happy couple in the shape of an elaborately ornamented and deliciously tasting cake, for which they accept the acknowledgments of all hands, from the "devil" down to the "prope.")

BORN:

McBRIDE—In this city, on the 26th inst., of the wife of John McBride, a daughter. In this city, on the 31st ult., to the wife of M. W. Mack, a daughter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. QUINN THORNTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. Will practice in the superior and inferior Courts of Oregon. Office up stairs in Foster's fire-proof block, nearly opposite the post office. Albany, Nov. 2, 1867.—33121

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The Partnership heretofore existing between J. Quinn Thornton and W. W. Drummond, in the practice of the Law, has been dissolved. J. QUINN THORNTON, Nov. 2, 1867.—17

SPECIAL ATTRACTION! NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, either by note or book account, to settle the same in cash or merchantable produce at the market value, by the 10th day of December, 1867, as it is absolutely necessary that we collect the same to enable us to carry on our business.—By promptly attending to the above requirements, you will confer a favor upon W. W. PARKHISE & CO. Albany, Oct. 26, 1867.—33121

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, Of San Francisco, California.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000 00
SURPLUS, Jan'y 1, '67..... 238,054 00
CASH ASSETS in GOLD, \$1,238,054 91

All Losses Paid Immediately in United States Gold Coin.

FIRE, OCEAN, MARINE, INLAND INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, having arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of all the business of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin. Mr. H. H. BIGELOW will be the general Agent for this Company from this date.

Directors of Pacific Insurance Co., SAN FRANCISCO: Jas. D. Fremont, Lloyd Tervis, Louis McLane, Wm. Sherman, Oliver Edwards, Wm. Alvord, John O. Earl, A. B. Forbes, Alex. Weill, Alfred Borel, J. G. Kellogg, Alvin Seligman, G. T. Lawton, M. Chaseman, Anson G. Stiles, E. L. Goldstein, G. H. Howard, John G. Bray, Moses Ellis, J. W. Beaver, A. Hayward, P. L. Weaver, E. Steinhart, D. W. C. Rice, David B. Newton, equally good C. Meyer, Jonathan Hunt, SACRAMENTO, D. J. Oliver, W. T. Coleman, Edgar Mills, Alphus Ball, E. W. Howard, J. H. Jewett, A. L. Tabb, John B. Newton, PORTLAND, W. C. Ralston, T. L. Barker, W. W. Wheeler, L. Sachs, T. L. Meyer, ASTORIA, Fred. Billings, J. M. Wilson, J. H. Jewett, A. L. Tabb, John B. Newton, STOCKTON, H. M. Newhall, Edward Martin, W. S. Ladd, Adam Grant, D. O. Mills, Jacob Kamm, G. D. Fry, H. Hansmann, VIRGINIA, Wm. Hooper, Moses Heller, CHAS. MAYNE, Wm. Scholle, Wm. Sharon.

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A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
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H. H. BIGELOW, Agent.

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