

The Democrat.

W. H. ABBOTT, Editor.
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 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 MONSIEUR 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.

Meeting of the State Democratic Central Committee.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC Central Committee of Oregon are requested to meet at Portland on Thursday, the 16th day of January, 1868, for the purpose of fixing the time and mode of holding the State Democratic Convention to make nominations for the approaching June Election, and taking action upon such other matters as pertain to the duties of said Committee. The following are the names of members composing said Committee:

NAMES.	COUNTIES.
John Burnett	Clatsop
B. Jennings	Clatsop
A. Van Dusen	Clatsop
G. Knox	Columbia
A. Ross	Douglas
J. J. Hendrix	Grant
J. C. Duhon	Jackson
George R. Hull	Linn
J. J. Walton	Linn
J. Conser	Marion
L. F. Grover	Multnomah
E. S. McCombs	Union
Wm. Blanchard	Washington
N. H. Gales	Wasco
F. White	Yamhill
B. B. Merford	Yamhill
Benj. Hayden	Polk
W. Chapman	Josephine
John Dyer	Curry
D. D. Gibson	Tillamook
James Atkins	Cook

L. F. GROVER, Chm'n of State Democratic Central Committee.

MOBOCRATS AND MOBS.

When Elijah P. Lovejoy—an original noted abolitionist—was mobbed, again and again, and finally killed in the streets of Lower Alton, Ill., by an infuriated mob, we were a strippling in our teens trying to acquire an education in Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton. As may readily be supposed, the event caused intense excitement not only in the immediate vicinity of the outrage but throughout the entire Union. Every thinking, reflecting person took sides; especially was this true of the students in the College. The ground we assumed at that time was this: That while we held in utter detestation the principles enunciated by Mr. Lovejoy, yet we contended that he had a right, under the Constitution and Laws, to publish them as freely as any other citizen; and that therefore every time he was mobbed an outrage was perpetrated not only on him, but upon the Organic Laws of the land, both State and National. This ground, though long years have intervened, we have ever since maintained. In fact, time and experience, instead of causing us to ignore it, have only served to deepen our convictions, and to confirm us in the position we then assumed. Fire itself cannot burn it out of us. From that day to the present we have ever denounced mobs and mobocrats on all suitable occasions. If there is any class of men on this earth whom we hate, and whom it is right to hate "with perfect hatred," it is those who are mobocrats in theory and practice. They are anarchists. They strike at the very foundations of Society. They would, if unchecked, resolve Society into its original, elemental parts, and social and civil chaos would reign supreme over the land.

These reflections are caused on reading the last "Unionist." The editor of that virtuous sheet and the editor of the Herald are having a small "set-to"—applying to each other various and sundry complimentary epithets, and professedly writing the history of each other while in California. With all this we have no right, nor do we desire, to intermeddle. They can "fight it out on that line," and we will be simply a spectator. But, in one of his flings, the Unionist editor says: "We know Beriah, and wrote the paragraph which brought down his chebang at San Francisco." In plain English the editor claims that he caused the destruction, by a mob, of the San Francisco Press. Not only so, but he glories in it—he thinks he is entitled to great credit for the achievement. Whether this be true or not we have no means of knowing other than his word; but taking it for granted that he did instigate the mob to demolish the Press establishment, in what light is he placed? It proves conclusively that he is a Jacobin—an anarchist—a man who would substitute the angry passions of a mob for the pure and simple operations of the law;—one who, to obtain a temporary triumph over a foe would break down the safeguards and bulwarks of Society. One of his own kind—the Salem Record—says he is a "vagabond";—a "moral leper"; and very truly adds that "the vices that make up his career may have attractions for some communities, but Salem and Oregon offer a poor field for such virtues to win either fame or appreciation." He may plead in defence that the Press and its

editor were mobbed because of something he said about Mr. Lincoln's death. Grant it for the time being.—This will not justify the foul act. If the Press editor violated the law let him suffer its penalties in a legal, lawful manner. It were worse than folly to have laws if they be not respected and obeyed. We cannot justify mobs in any case whatever; but if we could, it would be when mobocrats, like the editor of the Unionist, are themselves mobbed for some fancied or real outrage they have committed upon Society. If mobs are ever justifiable (and we maintain they are not), it is when their vengeance is directed against such a "vagabond," and "moral leper" as the imported scribbler who now presides over the columns of the Unionist.

Lebanon Correspondence.

Lebanon, Dec. 14, 1867.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

DEAR SIR—A correspondent of the "DEMOCRAT" hailing from this town and signing himself "Pro Bono Publico," alias "Dashaway," has been ventilating the characters of the good people of Lebanon, their "walk and conversation," their "goings out and comings in," before the readers of the "DEMOCRAT" with a good deal of minutia and animadversion.

We are represented as a community of busy-bodies, scandal-mongers, office-seekers, with virtue easy and purses tight, without enterprise or good principles.

Not that all this is charged openly in plain language, but covertly, by sly innuendo and quiet sarcasm, which means all this while pretending to say something else.

As self defence is the first law of nature, I propose, with your permission, to reply through the columns of the "DEMOCRAT" and rebut the innuendoes and sophistries of your correspondent. And while doing so I shall seek no quarrel with P. B. P. He is so far as I know a scholar and a gentleman, appearing perfectly so in his demeanour, which makes his written sentiments the more inexplicable. He does not look like a man who takes delight in maligning his neighbors, or in searching out and contemplating their defect of character.

Nor can it be imagined how he can consider it "Pro Bono Publico" to show up to the world all the moral deficiencies and delinquencies of the community in which he lives, and from which he expects to derive his support. Nor does it appear consistent with the principles of a "Dashaway" to "drink when he is sick or when he wants to," or to oppose temperance organizations. But though we cannot fathom his motives we do not impugn them. He may be honest in his views but mistaken in his impressions and wrong in his expressions.

The people of Lebanon, like all other communities, are a mixed assortment; having their good, bad, and indifferent. They are guilty of grievous sins, no doubt, both of omission and commission; but that this community is worse than other communities is a hypothesis not demonstrated by any evidence that has yet appeared. On the contrary, a community more inclined to stay at home and mind its own business, is seldom met with. And no better evidence of their forbearance and hatred of scandal can be required, than the fact that in spite of the provocation given by the writings of "Pro Bono Publico," no word of recrimination or abuse has ever been applied to him, in my hearing, by any citizen of Lebanon. True, an honest feeling of resentment has been exhibited, on account of the hint offered against the reputation of our ladies. The ladies of Lebanon are equally as virtuous, as talented, and as amiable, no doubt, as the ladies of any other community. And should one of them fall a prey to some designing villain, it by no means argues that all the rest are of easy virtue, or lacking in modesty and every feminine qualification of mind and heart. It is a matter of serious regret, that the ladies of this vicinity, innocently and thoughtlessly no doubt, should have "laid themselves open" to his censure; or that he could have found no other foe more worthy of his steel. As to the want of enterprise here, there are certain laws of trade which govern the growth of towns, and those laws are not favorable to the rapid growth of Lebanon. Her sister city of Albany, but fourteen miles distant, has facilities for both manufactures and trade, with which it is useless for Lebanon to try to compete. It keeps up with the wants of the surrounding country.—It can do no more. It contains an excellent school in a fine building, two churches, a steam saw-mill, (and it is under consideration to add a flouring mill also); three stores, two harness shops, a blacksmith's shop, a wagon shop, a cabinet shop, a carpenter shop, three Dr's offices, an excellent dentist, and not one whiskey shop. This certainly does not speak ill for the industry and morality of the people here. They may have been slow in finishing the Academy. That can have injured no one. If it did, anyone parading his grievances through the newspapers can not help the matter. His proper recourse is in a court of law where he will doubtless be awarded all damages proven.

If no one has been wronged, then allow me mildly to suggest that it is only no one's business. The good people here probably commenced it when they thought best; have improved it as necessity or convenience required, and their means sanctioned; and will finish it when they get ready. It is certainly a fine building, with ample accommodations for a large school, and one of the pleasantest, most commodious, and neatly and comfortably finished and furnished church rooms in the State. Most respectfully, &c.

J. M. S.

The New York Herald says that a number of Republicans have been in Washington consulting about our finances, and adds:

"What do these financial patriots propose to do? Simply to return to specie payments about eight months from this time—that is to say on the 20th of June next. And this is to be done by redeeming in gold the bonds these patriots hold. That is, the Government shall pay for the bonds about thirty per cent. more than they are worth in the market. The Government can now enter the market, just the same as Mr. Smith, Jones or Brown can, and buy these bonds at a little over 70 cents in gold. Yet it must not do so, according to these philosophers; it must give a hundred in gold, though all the rest of the world can buy at seventy, or it must not buy at all until the market is forced up to par. This would be a nice little arrangement for the bondholders, if practicable."

The Pioneer Oil Mill made oil yesterday for the first time. We visited there and went over it with much interest. The seed is crushed by iron rollers; then is ground, or milled, by large stone millers, which are seven feet in diameter and about sixteen inches thick, weighing 6,500 pounds. They tread around in a circle on a stone bed, mashing the meal still finer. The meal is heated by steam from a boiler outside; then put into bags and pressed—oil being used in the press instead of water. The oil is then forced out of the meal, and the cake is left, which is also very valuable. This is again ground up into meal for feed. The company, Mr. Cartwright tells us, has about 10,000 bushels of seed to manufacture, and have agreed for another season's supply of larger amount.—Salem Record.

Because the Radicals failed "to plant themselves firmly on Negro Suffrage," the papers of that party say they were beaten in Connecticut.

Because they did plant themselves firmly on Negro Suffrage in Ohio, men who voted Negro Suffrage now excuse their defeat in Ohio.

Thus do these Radicals blow hot and blow cold with the same breath.

The Radical majority in Ohio last year was 42,696.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from first page.)

THE COST OF THE PRESENT PLAN.

I would not put considerations of money in competition with justice and right, but the expense incident to reconstruction under the system adopted by Congress will aggregate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and if persisted in, it will add largely to the list of taxation already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum, to maintain the supremacy of the negro Government after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is in vain to hope that the negroes will themselves without military power maintain their ascendancy; they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this.

With our present debt, and the interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be so cautious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inclining the principles of our policy to the reality of our mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law, persisted in for a considerable time, cannot but create fears for the stability of free institutions. Habitual violation of prescribed rules, and what we bind ourselves to observe, must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience is impudently trampled on, and we are reduced to a state of anarchy. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for pecuniary obligations. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1867, will, in the eyes of the world, be a value our other promises; besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by less than a majority, it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so; for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be appreciated. Instead of being a source of strength and honor, it will become an intolerable burden upon the weak of the nation.

THE VOICE OF THE ELECTIONS.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestations of public opinion upon the subject. We live in a country where the popular will always enforces obedience sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legal authority, backed by overwhelming forces. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States with military force, with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be detached from the institutions of their ancestors. Their determination to preserve the inheritance of a free government in their own hands, and to transmit it unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be successfully overpowered. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law for which the American people are distinguished above all others in the world. How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing unconstitutional Acts of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and feel extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an Act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority and regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in cases of high party excitement, would be like a prodigious and violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simple civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger the public peace, or such as might lead to force, as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand upon its rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences. Congress should avoid such a case which is not only a palpable conflict with the Constitution, but which, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an Act, even though all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government, in such case the President might take the high responsibility of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called Reconstruction Acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence in all the Northern States; they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due

time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their virtue and wisdom seems not to have been misplaced.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

It is well and publicly known that enormous frauds have been perpetrated on the treasury, and colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has increased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into ruin and disgrace.—The public creditors and tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the highland robberies of the recent past. For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistible temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations avowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subordinate places. The expenses of the United States, including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well as systematic vigilance. This system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the Tenure of Office bill, which has almost entirely destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer may be incapable, dishonest or unfaithful to the Constitution, but under the law which I have named the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or politically hostile to the President, it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part as far as possible, restore him to his place and give him triumph over the Executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defeat of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing.

It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the delinquents learn to think themselves safe. I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue laws. The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the Act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious and sometimes impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor—the prosecution to be conducted before a tribunal whose members are not like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavour. The Senate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case. Its judgment cannot be anticipated, for it is not governed by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible to conjecture what may or may not be so considered by the Senate. The nature of the subject forbids clear proofs. If the charge be incapacity, what evidence shall support it? Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood in a thousand different ways, and by violent party men in violent party times, unfaithfulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be not like him, how shall it be made out? Will it be inferred from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from general reputation? or must the President await the commission of an actual misdemeanor in office? Shall he in the meantime risk the character and interest of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence? Must he forbear the complaint until the mischief is done and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overt act, must he move at the point of being tried himself for the offense of slandering his subordinate? In the present circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind. It is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown, if it be not left where it has been placed by the Constitution. But all just men will admit that the President ought to be entirely relieved from such responsibility, if he cannot meet it, by reason of restrictions placed by law upon his action.

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people, and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some period of our history, perhaps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so treated as to make the President merely a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to inform the citizens of Albany and surrounding country that he is now manufacturing a very superior WOODEN PUMP, the best and cheapest now in use. All kinds of Pumps repaired at short notice. Also pipe laid.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE WILLAMETTE.—Mr. Haun, one of the projectors of the scheme for a new line of steamers on the Willamette, informed us yesterday that the Lewistown receiving her upper works as fast as the weather permits. The boat contracted for above the falls is progressing. The engines from the old steamer Vancouver will be transferred to the same, and the Willamette Iron Works will probably manufacture the boiler. If the weather continues unpropitious the line will probably not be in working condition until the 15th of February. So Mr. Haun says.—Herald.

A WONDERFUL PUMP.—The heart of an animal is a miniature force-pump, having supply and discharge pipes and complete sets of valves. It has a world of work to do during a lifetime of seventy years. Each minute the human heart beats about seventy times, at each beat receiving and discharging two and one half ounces of blood. Thus it must distribute 175 ounces per minute, 656 pounds per hour, 7 tons per day, and in seventy years about 200,000 tons.

No pump ever constructed by man has continued to work so steadily, without derangement, and without repair, though that is saying too much; for, by its wonderful mechanism, it repairs its own wear until the end of life.

"Old Ben" of Ohio is Wading up to his neck against the current of popular opinion, the Salmon in full Chase after him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW BOOK STORE!

S. HORTGOMERY. R. E. HAYWOOD.

MONTGOMERY & HAYWOOD,

—DEALERS IN—

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

ALBANY, OREGON.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO the citizens of Albany and vicinity that we have just received and opened, at Cheslie's old stand, on the corner of Main and Broad Albany streets, a

New and Select Stock

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Toys and Confectionery!

We also have a selection of

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!

Gift Books!

MINIATURE ROSEWOOD WRITING DESKS!

Drawing Books!

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS!

Late Works of Favorite and Standard Authors, besides an amount of Yankee Notions too numerous to mention.

Should we be out of such articles as are desired, we can have orders promptly filled in three days.

Albany, Dec. 28, 1867.—v2820y2

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD!

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM BARON SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.

PARIS, 8th April, 1864, 25 Rue Faneby St. Honoré.

Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me two 200 bottles of the Indian Liniment; if you will send at the same time the account I will forward you the amount through Messrs. Belmont & Co., New York.

Baron Solomon Rothschild, having recommended to many of his friends Major Lane's Liniment, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris.

THE INDIAN LINIMENT, as a relief ever ready, as a killer of pain, taken inwardly or outwardly applied, has no equal. For the relief and cure of RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, etc., etc., it is unequalled. It is also most efficacious taken inwardly in the cases of CHOLERA, CRAMPS and PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, etc., etc., and is without exception the MOST WONDERFUL PANACEA the world affords. NO FAMILY should be without it. Every TRAVELER by land or sea, should have a bottle. MINERS and FARMERS residing at a distance from Physicians should keep it constantly on hand. In case of accidents and sudden attacks of stomach complaints, its value cannot be estimated. Inquiries for

MAJOR LANE'S INDIAN LINIMENT!

AND TAKE NO OTHER!

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

HUDSON & McCARTY,

14 Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., General Agents for the Pacific Coast.

And by respectable druggists throughout the world. Some genuine unless signed by John Thos. Lane and counter signed by J. T. Lane & Co., Proprietors, 162 Broadway, New York.

Send for a Circular. dec28v2n263m

PUMPS! PUMPS!

The Best and Cheapest Now in Use!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and surrounding country that he is now manufacturing a very superior WOODEN PUMP, the best and cheapest now in use. All kinds of Pumps repaired at short notice. Also pipe laid.

Shop first door north of stage office.

D. MARSH.

Albany, December 14, 1867.—v2817m3

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, WARNING the public against buying or trading for either of four promissory notes made payable to J. Q. Thornton of Albany, for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five (\$375), dollars each, and bearing date, September 25th, 1867.

Two of the above notes are payable in one year from date, and two in two years from date.

The above notes were obtained by misrepresentation and without consideration for value received, therefore I will not pay.

THOMAS MONTEITH.

Albany, Oregon, Oct. 11, 1867.—v2817w4

JOB WORK

Printed and cheaply done at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 Linn, and to me directed and delivered by the Clerk of said Court, on the 11th day of November, A. D. 1867, in favor of Jacob Keen, Executor of the Estate of Morgan Keen, deceased, plaintiff, and against Isaac B. Courtney, Mary J. Keen and Daniel C. Courtney, defendants, for the sum of \$961 and ninety-eight one hundredths dollars, and costs, I did on the 20th day of November, 1867, levy upon the following described real estate to-wit: All the right, title, interest, dower and right of dower in and to the following described real property, to-wit: Donation Land Claim No. 42, Vol. 1, Section No. 2, 2662, Tp. 14, S. R. 2, West Will. Mer. Linn county, Oregon. Also, I did on the 20th day of December, 1867, levy upon the following described real estate, to-w