The Democrat.

M. H. ABBOTT, - - - Editor.

SATURDAY............OCTOBER 24, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,

S. F. CHADWICK, of Douglas county.
JOHN BURNETT, of Benton county.
JAS. H. SLATER, of Union county.

Words with the Dark On.

If the President elected by the Democracy enforces or permits others to enforce these Reconstruction Acts, the Radicals, by the accession of twenty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, will control both branches of Congress, and his administration will be as powerless as the present one of Mr. Johnson's.

There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain the majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution. It will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this fundamental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put the issue plainly to the country.—*Frank P. Blair.*

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

SALEM, Oct. 19, 1868.

In my editorial article in last week's issue, entitled "*Pen-Sketches of Members*," is an error so flagrant that I feel compelled to notice it. Of Mr. Stout I am made to say that he is "from a county that was previously largely *Democratic*;" whereas it should be "largely *Radical*."

Governor Woods gave a *soiree* last Friday evening, which was well attended by the *elite* and polite, not only of Salem, but of the State. Whatever may be said of the Executive of the State, as to politics, all concede that, in a social aspect, he is a genial, urbane gentleman. On the evening referred to he and his lady presided with a tact and grace that made all present feel at ease, and as if they were more than welcome. Such receptions are beneficial in this; that they serve to soften down political animosities and asperities, and make those of opposite political views think better of each other than they have done heretofore.

The wife of Dr. M'Afee died yesterday very suddenly; and stories are rife that foul play has had something to do with her sudden exit.

According to the "loil" telegraph the New York *World* advises "the Democracy to withdraw Seymour and Blair;" and to put Chase and Adams, or somebody else, on the ticket instead. I do not know how much truth there is in these reports; but I raise my voice against any such movement. Its moral effects would be disastrous and suicidal, and would ensure certain defeat to the Democratic party. Let us stand by our principles and our standard-bearers; and if we must go down let us go down together.

A bill introduced by Mr. Stites, of Linn county, relating to Common Schools, passed the House to-day, after a warm debate. It repeals the iron-clad oath of the school law now in the statute book; it fixes the length of a school quarter; and it provides for the levying of a four mill tax.—What will be its fate in the Senate I cannot tell, but think it will pass. It was quite ably defended, in the House, by several members—not least among whom were Stites and Johnson of Linn county.

I have before me a Prospectus of an agricultural weekly paper entitled the "*Willamette Farmer*,"—a new candidate for public favor. I deem the field in which it proposes to labor so important that I shall quote largely from the Prospectus. It says:

At a meeting of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, held at their Annual Fair, 1868, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society do publish an Agricultural Weekly paper, under its own control and supervision; making its first issue on the first Tuesday of next March, at \$2 50, in U. S. coin, per annum, payable in advance.

"*Resolved*, That a Committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to secure the editing and publishing of said paper; and with power to obtain funds for that purpose, from the funds of the Society, or loan on the faith of the same, if found necessary."

In conformity with the foregoing the undersigned were appointed a Committee on Publication.

This prospectus is issued in accordance with the foregoing resolutions. It is conceded that sundry attempts have been made to publish an Agricultural journal in Oregon; and that, from causes not necessary here to enumerate, they proved abortive. In consequence of these failures an impression is abroad that an Agricultural journal cannot yet be sustained in Oregon. But the public will readily see, by the foregoing Regulations, that the Agricultural Society of this State have made such arrangements as to prevent a failure in the future. Its regular publication and permanency are secured beyond all contingencies. Such being the case, we call on every Farmer, every Mechanic, every Laborer, every Professional man, —in short, all who have the good of the Northern Pacific Coast at heart; of every vocation and calling, to subscribe for the "WILLAMETTE FARMER."

It will be issued weekly, of about 24 by 36 inches size, on good white paper; and will be devoted to Agriculture, Education, Commerce, Mineralogy, and the Mechanic Arts; and to the highest and best material interests of the people generally. Its great aim will be to elevate, and ennoble, and aid the honest laboring classes of the entire Pacific Coast, but particularly those of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Our noble State is unsurpassed in all the elements of material greatness and prosperity. We have a mild, healthful, and equable climate; we have a fertile soil yielding large returns to the husbandman, and such an event as a total failure of crops here is absolutely unknown. Nature has dealt bountifully with us; and the duty is devolved upon us to develop the unsurpassed resources of our land. Let every one who can, come forward, and aid the Agricultural Society of Oregon in this laudable undertaking; and while thus lending a helping hand to a worthy object they will also benefit themselves.

If the Committee meet with sufficient encouragement by the 1st day of January, next, the first number of the FARMER will be issued at that time.

JAS. H. DOUTHIT, } Publishing Committee of
JOHN MINTO, } the Oregon State
JOS. MAGONE, } Agricultural Society.

Salem, Oregon, October 17, 1868.

This enterprise is one in which every farmer, and mechanic, and laborer—in fact all who have the best interests of Oregon at heart—should feel a lively interest. It is one that should be liberally encouraged; and we hope that the just expectations of the publishing Committee, in this regard, will be handsomely realized.

SALEM, October 20, 1868.

The House to-day passed the bill familiarly known as the "Chinese Bill;"—a bill to tax the Chinese population \$10 per month. I think it will pass the Senate without difficulty. To-day, also, the House passed Col. Chapman's bill, by a vote of 42 to 2, providing for a powerful steam tug upon the Columbia bar, and to regulate the fees for pilotage and towage. This is one of the most important measures which has engaged the attention of the legislature, and when fully in operation, will result in incalculable good to all the industrial classes of Oregon.

SALEM, Oct. 21, 1868.

An evening session was held on yesterday evening, and the S. J. R. No. 16, recognizing the east-side Oregon Central Railroad as the one entitled to the land grant of Congress, came up for consideration. Mr. Gray moved that the House concur with the Senate in the adoption of the resolution. On this motion, and on sundry motions to amend, a warm debate ensued, in which Messrs. Chapman, Gray, Gazley, Cox, Waymire, Smith of Jackson, Minto, Flook, Bellinger, Stites and Barnet, all participated. About 11 o'clock p. m., the main question was ordered and resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Alexander of Linn, Alexander of Benton, Bellinger, Beers, Bryant, Butler, Cox, Crooks, Davenport, Denny, Garrett, Gray, Gilfry, Johnson, Kirk, Loudon, Lichtenthaler, Minto, Powell, Rinehart, Smith, Stites, Simpson, Trullinger, Tandy, Winston, White and Mr. Speaker —28.

Nays—Messrs. Applegate, Benson, Barnett, Brown, Chapman, Davis, Flook, Gazley, Grant, Hoxter, Jackson, Neal, Pendergast, Ryan, Scoggins, Townsend, Taylor and Waymire—18.

Mr. Chapman moved to reconsider the vote by which H. B. No. 23, to tax the stock in the National Banks, was passed.

Laid on the table.

Mr. Bellinger moved to reconsider the vote by which S. J. R. No. 16—the railroad resolution—was concurred in.

Mr. Stites moved to indefinitely postpone the motion. Carried.

House adjourned.

So this vexed question is settled for the present.

As I am about mailing this letter I learn that the Governor has vetoed the bill providing that the Legislature shall elect a Superintendent of the penitentiary. I know not what reason he has given for refusing to sign the bill; but I am satisfied that the true reason is that he does not want to be deprived of the appointing power himself. True to the party he represents, he is in favor of centralization of power. We shall have more to say on this subject hereafter.

THE SUPPLY OF GOLD AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, in reply to several correspondents inquiring the supply of coined gold and bullion in the country, states it as follows:

Stock of specie in 1861	\$200,000,000
Home product, six years	330,000,000
Imported, six years	81,933,278
Supply	\$611,933,278
Exported, six years	420,950,400
Leaves stock, June 30, 1867	\$190,982,878

This simple statement of the supply of coined gold and bullion in the United States shows how absurd it is to talk of paying our immense debt in coin. All we have in our possession amounts to only *one* hundred and ninety millions, while the debt is over *twenty-five* hundred millions! It is nonsense, therefore, to talk of paying the debt in gold—it is impossible to do so; and the talk of gold payment is nothing but a cover for making the debt perpetual and rendering Labor the slave of Bondholding Capital.

A STATESMAN AND PATRIOT.—It is acknowledged on all sides that no man in the country is more worthy of its confidence, or more capable of administering its government, than Horation Seymour. As a statesman of experience and intergrity—of sagacity and prudence—of tried patriotism and energy; as a citizen of pure life, faithful to christian duty—his record is without blot. The elevation of such a man to the office of Chief Magistrate of the Republic, would be a pledge of a return to the Constitutional observance which would revive the nation from the complications that now embarrass it, that depress its interests and jeopardize the principles upon which its liberties rest.

THE South Carolina Legislature consists of twenty white and twelve negro Senators, and forty-four whites and eighty negroes in the lower House. What do you think, reader, after this experience, of the justice of arresting American citizens for having said that "this is a war for the nigger, and not for the Union?"

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.

On last Wednesday night Hons. Jas. H. Slater, L. F. Grover and S. F. Chadwick, according to announcement, addressed the people at the Court House in this city—each one occupying about an hour in the delivery of his speech. Mr. Slater, of Union county, one of the Democratic candidates for Presidential Elector, "opened the ball," devoting his remarks exclusively to the subject of National Finances; and we believe we echo the sentiment of every Democrat present when we say that he made the best argument upon that momentous issue that has been delivered in Albany during the campaign. His ideas of the Democratic policy, as expressed in their platform, were plainly expressed, easily understood and convincing in their feasibility, while his exposition of the ruinous financial policy of the Radicals was equally forcible and patent to every one. The views of Mr. S. upon the financial question—a question that goes home to the hearts, firesides and *pockets* of all classes of Americans —will certainly do good wherever heard.

Mr. Grover was the second speaker, and he announced his line of march to be directly upon the rotten bulwarks of Radical Reconstruction and its sure sequence, negro suffrage and negro domination in the Southern States. He acquitted himself with that ability for which he is so justly celebrated, making telling strokes upon Jacobinism as promulgated in the infamous and monstrous Reconstruction acts of Congress. He showed conclusively that President Johnson was attempting to carry out that just and rational policy commenced and imperfectly pursued by Mr. Lincoln, and that the Radicals only sought to change it when they found that by its workings they could not make their supremacy in the Government perpetual, and their reign of tyranny over the South complete and lasting.

Mr. Chadwick closed the meeting in an able and eloquent summing up and manipulation of the National Republican Platform, showing up to the gaze of the audience its glaring inconsistencies and gross misrepresentations of the condition of the affairs of our nation at the time of its adoption. He poured hot-shot and shell into the camp of the enemy in such rapid torrents, that it was impossible for us to take notes of his effort, but it was a great satisfaction to us to see how our Radical friends writhed and squirmed under his fastly falling lash and withering hail of facts and arguments. "Chad"—as he is familiarly called—thinks fast, talks fast, gesticulates fast, and knocks the pins from under the Radical platform as fast as any one we ever knew. If he don't "wake the snakes" and bring them to judgment yet in this campaign we have "muchly" missed our guess.—He is a whole team in himself, and every one who misses an opportunity to hear him speak will lose a rich oratorical treat.

All three of the speakers were greeted with rousing cheers at the beginning and close of their speeches, and the Democracy showed that the late telegraphic abortions from the East, called dispatches, had not dampened their ardor to any great extent.

FEDERAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

The total amount of the federal debt on the first of January, 1868, after deducting cash on hand, as appeared from Secretary McCullock's reports was \$2,508,125,640. On the First day of August, 1868, after deducting cash on hand, was \$2,523,534,-480. Increase in seven months \$15,-408,830 or more than \$2,200,000 per month. During the same time that portion of the debt bearing coin interest has increased to the amount of \$198,269,709, and the amount of coin in the Treasury has decreased \$25,020,-335. We are not able to state accurately the amount of average monthly taxation during this period, but it is about \$33,000,000, or in other words the expenditures are in around numbers \$35,000,000 per month. Now the average monthly expenditure for interest on debt and pensions is about \$12,500,-000, which leaves for ordinary expenses of running the government \$22,-500,000. We ask simply that these amounts may be considered, in order that the economy of the party which now makes such expenditures may be fully appreciated. Take this increase of debt bearing coin interest almost \$200,000,000, interest in coin \$12,000,-000, or in currency about \$17,000,000. Take this decrease of coin on hand, more than \$26,000,000, or valued in currency more than \$35,000,000, or in other words reckoned in currency, about \$2,500,000 per month increase of interest on debt, and \$6,000,000 per month loss in cash on hand, and this on the average for the last seven months.

GRANT draws \$22,000 a year, and pays no tax. He is a useful citizen.—He is opposed to the greenback dodge; wants to be paid in gold. Is that honest?

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD]

Terrible Earthquake in San Francisco.

SACRAMENTO, October 21.—At half past 8 o'clock this morning, by the time piece in the *Bee* office, a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt in Sacramento. A lighter shock was also felt at half past ten. Door bells were rung and clocks were stopped. No damage has been done here beyond the crackling of a few walls.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—A severe shock of earthquake occurred here five minutes before 8 o'clock this morning. Several buildings were entirely destroyed, including Livingston's Block, on California street, below Sansome street. Buildings in the vicinity much injured.

10 A. M.—The city is wild. Great excitement. The Bank of California, Merchants' Exchange and Hayward's new building are greatly damaged.

It is estimated that there are sixty lives lost here by the earthquake. The majority of brick buildings are more or less injured in all sections of the city. The City Hall, Custom House, and other large buildings are cracked. Most of the occupants are in the streets.

Large blocks of stores were thrown down in front of the City Hall, and many more so out of place as to be liable to drop at any moment.

The shock appeared to be horizontal, from northwest to southeast, lasting several seconds. Several slight shocks followed. At half-past 10 o'clock a very sensible shock was again felt.

The effect was most serious on the ground along the water front, extending back to Kearney street. The Bank of California is injured to the extent of \$10,000 to \$12,000. The streets are thronged with excited people, who run wildly here and there.

No session of the Stock Exchange Board was held to day. Business generally suspended. The Custom House and City Hall buildings are closed for repairs. The Gas Company's buildings and new block, corner of Market and Sansome, are destroyed, also the block California street, below the battery and many buildings on Pine street.

Up to this time but five persons are positively known to have been killed, but it is feared that many more are wounded. At Oakland the shock was quite as severe as here.

The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting this evening. The shock does not appear to have been so heavy across the bay. The Academy of Notre Dame is injured.

OAKLAND, October 21, 1, P. M.—The Long Ferry Pier is so damaged that the cars have not been able to run upon it for several days.

SAN LEANDRO, October 21.—The Court House is down, and Deputy Sheriff Josselyn is killed. All the prisoners are still in the cells. The keys are still in the safe, where they cannot be got at.—Other adobe buildings are down, also the warehouse and mill at Haywards. The ground opened at San Lorenzo, and water came up.

More this evening.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—The following answer to a dispatch from this city, asking whether the proposition for a change in the Democratic Presidential candidate was prompted by the Democracy in New York, has been received: "To John D. Hoover, Esq.—No authority or possibility to change front. All friends consider it totally impracticable, and equivalent to disbanding our forces. We in New York are not panic stricken. Signed, August Belmont, Augustus Schell."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The *Times* has an article deprecating the withdrawal of either Seymour or Blair, but if it is considered necessary, it suggests the propriety of leaving to these gentlemen the selection of their successors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Gen. Blair, in a speech at St. Louis last night, said he expected to be a candidate so long as the Democratic party desired it, but would surrender his position whenever, by so doing, he would add one vote to the strength of the Democracy.

The Democratic papers all over the country comment on the proposition to change the ticket. The most prominent journals generally reject the plan. The question of how the withdrawal of Seymour would affect the bets pending on his election seems to form an important element in the discussion.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The latest election returns show a Republican majority in Pennsylvania of 10,000. Preparations are being made to contest the election of all the Democratic city candidates of Philadelphia. The majority for Mayor is 1838.

In Indiana, Baker's majority is about 1,000. Official returns may increase it to 1,500. Voorhees is elected, but his seat will be contested. Reed, the Democratic competitor of Julian, who is declared elected by 123 majority, will contest the election because the vote of one poll in the city of Richmond was thrown out by the judges.

In Ohio the majority will reach over 18,000.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 17.—In the Twenty-first Congressional District Foster's majority over Covode, official, is 41. Covode has announced his determination to contest the seat.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Dan. Voorhees telegraphs that he is elected to Congress by 100 majority, and Hendricks is defeated for Governor of Indiana by 1,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—But three or four members of either branch of Congress were present to-day, and the respective Speakers declared both houses adjourned to November 10th.

GOOD IDEA.—The Radicals of Zanesville, Ohio, called a Labor meeting, in order to commit the laboring men to Grant and Colfax. A large crowd assembled, and passed resolutions in favor of Seymour and Blair, thus showing Radicals that the laboring men are not to be humbugged into the support of negro suffrage and legislative extravagance by military clap-trap. The work goes bravely on.

They have a new drink down East they call "Butler cock-tail." You stir it with a spoon, squint one eye, and put the spoon in your pocket.

Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1868.

Council met: Roll called; present: Councilmen Carter, Vining, Driggs, and Crawford. The Mayor being absent the Recorder presided.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, amended and approved.

A. petition was presented for a continuance of the side-walk on Fifth street, signed by F. M. Wadsworth, McCord, et al., which on motion was received and placed on file. And on motion it was ordered that a sidewalk be built so as to complete the sidewalk on the South side of Fifth street from Broad-albin street to the West side of Baker street, and that said sidewalk be completed by the 20th of November next.

Councilman Parker entered and took his seat.

A petition was presented, signed by Wm. Tally, et. al., asking the Council to reduce the liquor license of this city, which, on motion, was received and placed on file; (Councilman Cheadle entered and took his seat,) and, on motion, it was ordered that Section 5 of Chapter 3 be so amended as to grant license for selling spirituous liquors, in less quantities than one quart, for one hundred dollars in U. S. coin per annum.

J. Driggs presented a bill of \$51 10 for lumber and work on the bridge across the gulch on First street; which, on motion, was allowed and ordered that an order be drawn on the Treasurer for the amount.

On motion adjourned.

L. W. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

"THE HOLIEST AND PUREST IN THE UNIVERSE."—Henry Wilson, in a recent speech, declared the Republican party "the holiest and purest in the universe!" The following which we take from the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, furnishes a fitting commentary upon the propriety of so characterizing the party of "great moral ideas:"

C. C. Bowen, the so called Representative of the Second (Charleston) Congressional District.

1st. Is believed to be a murderer. He was under arrest in the Charleston jail, under accusation of instigating, aiding and abetting in the assassination of Col. White, his former Colonel. His life was saved by Sherman's general jail delivery on the capture of Charleston.

2d. He is a convicted forger. He was tried and convicted by a board of officers, cashiered, and was ejected from the Confederate service for forging his pay roll.

3rd. He is a publicly convicted liar, by the published sentence of a board of officers.

For these facts, see Gen. Beauregard's official papers, doubtless now in the War Department.

4th. He is a professional gambler.

A murderer, a forger, a liar and a gambler, he admirably represents the brutal negro government now in possession of South Carolina.

STILL GOT THE SAND.—As instances that Democrats have not yet given up the ship, we subjoin the following offers to those of the "enemy" who are so sanguine of success:

ONE HUNDRED TO FIVE THOUSAND.—That Seymour and Blair carry New York, Deleware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Georgia, or either one of the States named. Come out, now, or hush your noise. The money is ready and you are afraid to "take a chance."

\$10,000 against \$5,000 on Oregon!—*Dallas Signal.*

PUT UP OR SHUT UP.—A sturdy Democrat, named Frederick Reily, living at Fort Colville, offers to bet a half interest in his ferry, on the Pen d'Oreille River, against \$1,500 coin, on the election of Seymour and Blair. The interest in the ferry is valued at \$2,500. Mr. R. says that he wishes his Radical friends either to "put up or shut up."—*Walla Walla Statesman.*

Gents, come to time or stop your "gab."

Economy of the Party in Power.

Gen. Lee surrendered to Grant in April, 1865. At that time the people were induced to hope for peace and a return to practical government. But since then the public debt has increased—the Government has borrowed eight hundred million dollars, and raised by taxation upon the country the further sum of fifteen hundred millions! The public debt, on the 31st of March, 1865, was \$2,366,965,-077 34, and on the 1st day of August last was \$2,633,588,756 81, making an increase in three years of \$266,623,679-47, according to the accounts as published from the books at Washington. The amount of money, therefore, expended or stolen by the party in power in three years, is \$2,319,293,641 47. This is a little more than half of the debt of Great Britain —a debt the English never expect to pay!

In the time of Gen. Washington the annual expenses of the Government were but *two millions*, and ten years ago, under Buchanan, amounted to but \$65,000,000. Economy alone can save any people in the high road to posterity. But chrushed by taxation and debt, as we are to-day, our salvation can only be secured by an entire change of men and measures.—*Crisis.*

CHOOSE YE.—If the people want war, negro rule and more taxes, Gen. Grant is their man for President. If they want a lasting peace, a white man's government, the currency alike for the Plowholder and the Bondholder and a reduction of their enormous taxes, they will *vote for the patriotic Statesman*, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

☞ An old rebel cavalry regiment in Louisiana has organized a Seymour and Blair club.—*Radical Exchange.*

The rebel founder of the Andersonville prison pen, and the rebel guards of the same, have organized a Grant and Colfax Club at Atlanta, Georgia.

"OLD FLAXBRAKE" spoke his piece in this city yesterday afternoon, but we couldn't afford to delay the paper by listening to the cant of such a "small fry."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. BARROWS. L. E. BLAIN. S. E. YOUNG.

J. BARROWS & CO.,

—ARE—

CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

—FRESH SUPPLIES OF—

GOODS DIRECT FROM SAN FRANCISCO,

—WHICH THEY WILL SELL—

CHEAP FOR READY PAY!

WE ARE ALSO DOING A

General Commission Business.

LEGAL TENDERS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF EIGHTEEN EXECUTIONS issued out of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn, and to me directed and delivered, to-wit: One in favor of Thomas Monteith and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$731.40 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of John H. Lines and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$1,721.50 in U. S. gold coin, and interest and costs; and one in favor of Samuel B. Knox and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$389.87 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of J. B. Courtney and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$363.50 in U. S. gold coin; and also one in favor of Jacob Kees, Ex'r, and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$323.50 in U. S. gold coin, and interest and costs; and also one in favor of D. M. Cook and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$292.30 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of Jos. Hamilton and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$253.66 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of E. L. Knox and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company for the sum of \$234.75 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of John Isom and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$815.62 in U. S. gold coin, and interest and costs; and also one in favor of Vincent Watson and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$333.92 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of Rodney Scott and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$123.33 and interest and costs; also one in favor of George Knox and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$134 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of S. B. Cranston and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$181.85 and interest and costs; and also one in favor of Beach & Monteith, assignees, C. C. Godley & Sons, and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$260.13 in U. S. gold coin, and interest and costs; also one in favor of George Houston and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$414.02 and interest and costs; also one in favor of R. C. Miller and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$120.20 in U. S. gold coin, and interest and costs; also one in favor of Luther White and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$750.58 in U. S. gold coin and interest and costs; and also one in favor of David Froman and against the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, for the sum of \$62.70 in U. S. gold coin, and interest and costs;

I have this 8th day of October, 1868, levied on the following described Real Property and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, of the Linn County Woolen Mills Company to-wit:

A certain piece or parcel of land conveyed by deed by Wm. McHargue and wife and James Blakely and wife, to the trustees of the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point thirty-one (31) chains East and four (4) chains and fifty (50) links South from the Northwest corner of H. H. Spalding's donation land claim, and running thence South six (6) chains and fifty (50) links; thence West two (2) chains and ninety-six (96) links; thence North four (4) chains and sixty-five (65) links; thence North fifty-eight (58) degrees, East three (3) chains, fifty (50) links to the place of beginning, and containing one acre and 64-100. Also, the following described real property, conveyed by deed to the President and Directors of the Linn County Woolen Mills Company, by Wm. McHargue, Andrew J. Warren and A. S. Bassett, described in said deed as follows, to-wit:

The undivided one-half of the entire right to construct or build a dam across the Calipooia River, on the land claim of Hugh Fields, of sufficient hight to turn the water of said stream at or where said race is dug; also so much of the water of said stream as is necessary to run a mill and other machinery which they intend to build, and is now in operation and course of construction on land conveyed by H. H. Spalding, sr.; also land on either side of a line, hereinafter described, of sufficient width and depth to furnish the aforesaid mill and other machinery, excepting and reserving a sufficient quantity of water for the use of stock, and also the privilege of fencing or bridging the same, so that they do not obstruct the water or otherwise injure the Race:

Commencing at a stake on the north bank of said stream, on the land claim of Hugh Fields, bearing South twenty-nine (29) degrees West from the South-East corner of the South-West quarter of Section Thirty-Three, in Township 13, South of the Base Line, and Range Two (2) West of the Willamette Meridian, and eleven (11) chains and fifty-eight links distant, and running thence North thirty-three degrees and thirty minutes, West three chains; thence North thirty-six degrees, West two chains; thence North thirty-nine degrees, West five chains and fifty links; thence North sixty-one degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North 79 degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North seventy-seven degrees, West three chains; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence South eighty-two degrees, West three chains; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West one chain and fifty links, to the West line of said land claim and to the East line of Wm R. Kirk's land claim, and commencing at a stake on the East line of G. W. Kirk's land; thence South eighty-eight degrees, West two chains; thence North seventy-three degrees, West five chains; thence North seventy-four degrees, West five chains; thence North seventy-nine degrees, West three chains and fifty links; thence North seventy-one degrees, West one chain and fifty links; thence North sixty-five degrees, West five chains and fifty links, to the East line of Wm. R. Kirk's land; thence North eighty-nine degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North fifty-six degrees, West three chains; thence North sixty-two degrees, West four chains; thence North seventy-six degrees, West two chains; thence South eighty-six degrees, West three chains and fifty links; thence South eighty degrees, West one chain; thence South sixty-two degrees, West one chain and fifty links; thence South eighty-one degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North eighty degrees, West one chain and fifty links; thence West one chain; thence North seventy-seven degrees, West five chains and fifty links; thence North fifty-two degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North fifty-seven degrees, West two chains; thence North sixty-five degrees, West three chains; thence North fifty-three degrees, West four chains; thence North seventy-one degrees, West seven chains and fifty links; thence North sixty-five degrees, West ten chains; thence North eighty-eight degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North seventy-nine degrees, West three chains and six links to the East line of A. J. Warren's land; running thence North seventy-nine degrees, West eleven chains; thence South eighty-four degrees, West one chain and fifty links; thence South eighty-two degrees, West two chains and fifty links; thence North eighty degrees, West two chains and thirty links to the East line of H. H. Spalding, jr.'s land, and thence North eighty-nine degrees, West four chains; thence North sixty-nine degrees, West four chains; thence North seventy-four degrees, West one chain; thence South seventy-one degrees, West one chain and fifty links; thence South eighty-six degrees, West five chains; thence South eighty-six degrees, West two chains; thence West three chains; thence North eighty-three degrees, West two chains and twenty-seven links to the East line of H. H. Spalding, junior's land; running thence North eighty-six degrees, West one chain; thence South sixty-nine degrees, West one chain and fifty links; thence South sixty-six degrees, West one chain; thence South fifty-four degrees, West three chains and sixty-six links to the west line of H. H. Spalding, junior's land; thence South sixty-four degrees, West three chains and twenty-nine links; thence South sixty-eight degrees, West two chains and twelve links to the West side of the water-gate between the mill and the factory, in Linn county, Oregon; and on

Wednesday, the 2d day of December, 1868, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m., to-wit: at one o'clock p. m. of said day, I will sell the above described real property together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, at public auction, in front of the Court House door, in said county and State, to the highest and best bidder therefor, for gold coin of the U. S., in hand, to satisfy said Executions for gold coin, and the balance cash in hand to satisfy said Executions and costs and accruing costs.

R. A. IRVINE,

n10v4w4 Sheriff of Linn county, O'gn.

ALBANY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. GRADWOHL.

ALBANY, October, 24, 1868.

The following are the prices paid for Produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling in this market:

Wheat—white, per bushel, 60 cts.
Oats—per bushel, 37½@40cts.
Potatoes—per bushel, 37½@40
Onions—per bushel, \$1 25.
Flour—per bbl, \$4 50@5 00
Butter—per pound, 20 cts.
Eggs—per dozen, 20 cts.
Chickens—per dozen, \$2 50@3 00.
Peaches—dried, per pound, 15@20 cts.
Pork—per pound, 5@6 cts.
Beef—on foot, 4½@5 cts.
Mutton, per pound, 10@12½ cents.
Soap—per pound, 5@5½ cts.
Salt—Los Angelos, per pound, 2 cts.
Syrup—per gallon, 1,00@1,12½
Tea—Young Hyson, per pound, \$1 00
" —Black, 75@\$1 00.
" —Japan, \$1 00.
Sugar—crushed, per pound, 17@20 cts.
" —Island, 13@14½.
" —Sea 15 cts.
Coffee—per pound, 22@25 cts.
Nails—cut, per pound, 7@8 cts.
White Lead—pure, per keg, \$4 00@4 25.
Linseed Oil—boiled, per gallon, \$1 62½@1 75.
Turpentine—per gallon, \$1 25@1 50
Domestic—brown, 16½ cts.
Hickory—striped, per yard, 16@30 cts.
Bed Ticking—per yard, 25@50 cts.
Blue Drilling—per yard, 20@30 cts.
Flannels—per yard, 50@75 cts.
Prints—fast colors, per yard, 12½ c.
Rifle Powder, per pound, 75@\$1 00.
Candles—best, per pound, 20@33 cts.
Rice—China, per pound, 12@16 cts.
Tobacco—per pound, \$1 00@1 25.
Saleratus—per pound, 16⅔ cts.
Dried Plums—per pound, 12½@15c.
Dried Apples—per lb. 5c.
" Currants—per lb, 8c.
Bacon—Hams, per lb, 14@15c.
" —Sides, per lb, 12½c.
" —Shoulders, per lb, 6c.
Lard—per lb, in cans, 10c.
French Brandy—per gal., \$10 00@12 00
Holland Gin—per gal., \$5 50
American Brandy—per gal., \$5 00
Jamaica Rum—per gal., \$6 00
Tar—\$1 25 per gallon.
Beans—per lb., 4c.
Devoes' Kerosene Oil, 75@\$1 00 per gal.

I WILL SELL GOODS

AS CHEAP AS ANY ONE IN ALBANY!

CALL AND EXAMINE MY LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

KEPT ALWAYS AN HAND!

COLLER'S CAST STEEL PLOWS!

At the Cash Store of R. CHEADLE.

TO THE LADIES!

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISMHENT.

MRS. S. C. SMITH,

FASHIONABLE MILLINER

—AND—

DRESS-MAKER!

WOULD ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES of Albany and surrounding country that she has opened a Milliner and Mantua-Making Establishment in this city, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS AND HATS

Always on Hand or Made to Order!

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BLEACHING AND PRESSING DONE TO ORDER.

Albany, Oct 17, 1868—v4n8y1.

OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD

COMING TO ALBANY!!

Now is the Time to Take Passage

—FOR THE—

New Emporium

—OF—

ROSENSTEIN & MENDELSON,

WHO HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest and best selected stock of goods ever brought to this place, consisting of all the

LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS

of Clothing, &c. All of which we intend to sell

Cheaper than Any Other House this Side of San Francisco!

DRY GOODS!

GROCERIES!

CLOTHING!

BOOTS AND SHOES! HATS AND CAPS!

HARDWARE! HOSIERY!

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS!

CROCKERY!

And a good assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class retail store.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for goods, at the highest market price.

Albany, Oct. 8, 1868. v4n8m6

GUARDIAN'S SALE.

Estate of Minor Heirs of Polly Ann Finley, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a license from the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Linn, made August 5th, 1868, in the matter of the Estate of the minor heirs of Polly Ann Finley, deceased, the undersigned Guardian of said heirs will sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand at time of sale, on *Wednesday, the 18th day of November*, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, in front of the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, the four-ninths of one-ninth interest, undivided, in the following described premises, to-wit:

"The N. ½ of donation land claim No. 37, Not. 2136, in Tp. No. 13, S. R. 2 and 3, W. Wil. Mer., Linn county, Oregon."

R. C. FINLEY, Guardian.

Oct. 15, 1868—v4n9w4.

RUSSELL & ELKINS, Att'ys for Guardian.