

The Democrat.

M. H. ABBOTT, Editor. SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

THE PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS.

About the first of this month it was announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the public debt had decreased during the month of April several millions. We did not believe the statement then; much less do we believe it now.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 8th instant is as follows:

Secretary Boutwell's official figures show reasons against taking steps toward a sinking fund. It appears that the debt was increased \$25,000,000 from November 15th, 1867, to November 1st, 1868, and up to May 1st, 1869, had further increased to \$37,500,000.

That is to say, in less than a year and six months, the national indebtedness has increased \$62,500,000, an increase of over three millions six hundred thousand dollars every month since November 15th, 1867.

We want the tax-payers—the laboring classes—to ponder these significant facts. The public debt has not been diminished, but is increasing at the rate of three millions six hundred thousand dollars every month; so says Secretary Boutwell.

The Radical leaders would tax the bondholders—if they would not insist on paying the bondholders in gold and the people with rags—if they would not legislate against the poor man and in favor of the rich—there might, possibly, be some hope of paying the national debt after a long series of years; but as the reverse of all this is true; as they will not tax the bondholder; as they say that he must be paid in gold wrong from the people; as they have gold for the bondholder and rags for the people, and seem to care nothing for the working-man, we would simply suggest that the people may yet refuse to pay the debt at all—that it may yet be repudiated—just as the public debt incurred by the revolutionary war was repudiated, without the loss of national honor or national credit either.

Then let the gallant Democracy of the country, secure in the affections and confidence of the oppressed and down-trodden people of their own land, and having the sympathy of lovers of freedom abroad, gird on their armor and battle for the Right—for a prosperous Republic and a White Man's Government, with equal representation in the halls of Congress to all the White Men of the United States.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Richmond Enquirer says that by order of Congress the government of Virginia went to pieces. In that State are no offices of any sort, save here and there a scallowag or a carpet-bagger. The military commander of district No. 1 says he cannot fill the offices, and consequently the clerks' offices, the sheriff's offices, and all other offices are closed. Nobody can get a license to carry on trade; nobody can lodge a complaint before a magistrate; no deed can go to record; no injunction can be procured from the courts; our women cannot marry. Anarchy is reconstruction and confusion is loyalty.

THE M. E. CHURCH AND THE USE OF TOBACCO.—The Providence (R. I.) conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has adopted the following rule: No candidate for membership in this conference shall be deemed eligible until he shall have unequivocally and frankly affirmed his abstinence from the use of tobacco, during so much of the time of his trial for membership as shall succeed the passage of this rule, nor until he shall have pledged himself in future to abstain from its use, except it be for medical purposes.

PURITAN PROSCRIPTION.—Manchester, New Hampshire, authorities allow no one to smoke a pipe or cigar on Sunday upon the public pave, within one mile of the City Hall.

It is now thought that Grant is a much better tanner than cabinet maker. In his foreign appointments, he shows a preference for black and tan.

UP AND AT THEM.

Since the Presidential contest last fall, a political lethargy seems to have crept over the Democracy of the country, as though they were utterly indifferent to the course of national affairs. This should not be. At no time in the history of the Republic was there greater need of patriotic devotion and the dissemination of the great principles of Democracy than at the present. At no time have the people been so actuated by more true, correct, sound and unselfish devotion to principle than now.

Those in whom the people have trusted for many years past have mis-guided and misruled the masses.—Principles they have never known anything of. The rights of others they have never made one of their studies. The manner in which liberty was established in America, and the glorious foundation on which it was erected, have been matters of but little consequence to them.

There are many who have learned no important lessons. In their ignorance, blinded by prejudices and evil passions, they have carried the country on in their mad career till it has almost reached the dangerous precipice of ruin. Topples over it must, shattered into many fragments, broken to pieces beyond repair, and the liberty dearly bought by a noble ancestry lost forever, unless the strong arm of Democracy is put forth to stay their proceedings.

Once more the masses—the bone and sinew of the country—the hard laboring men—the tax-payers—the supporters and defenders of their native or adopted land—the true lovers of freedom and justice—must be called to the front to battle for the right.—The country is right at heart—all that is wanted is true, sincere and able instructors and leaders. But teach correct principles, and put the same in practice—be true, and at the same time firm—and success will surely follow.

Then let the gallant Democracy of the country, secure in the affections and confidence of the oppressed and down-trodden people of their own land, and having the sympathy of lovers of freedom abroad, gird on their armor and battle for the Right—for a prosperous Republic and a White Man's Government, with equal representation in the halls of Congress to all the White Men of the United States.

THE GRANT FAMILY GIFT ENTERPRISE, says the Columbus Crisis, seems to be trying to make a noise in the world by getting up a war with Spain about Cuba and with England about the Alabama claims. All the court jennies are daily writing and telegraphing about the ferocious manner in which his imperial highness, Ulysses, talks about these difficulties, and what he proposes to do in certain contingencies. The "enterprise" expects to enlist the sympathies of the Southern people, as well as the people of the North, in these Pacific expeditions, heralded by the cry of "Let us have peace." There is a generation of pensioners and a million of loyal hearts panting for an opportunity to make money out of some new war; but it is to be hoped that the people cannot be deluded by the notion that they can be benefited by a war with either country named. The only consolation the people have to expect from a war with either country is that the villainous public debt which supports an aristocracy of money sharks will go down with an emphatic "thud" at the first demonstration of war.

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FOR IOWA.—The Commercial says four families passed through Portland last week, with teams, bound for Polk county, Iowa. They were going "the plains across."

IMPROVING.—The McMinnville Courier says there are eight new houses going up in that city at present; and quite a number of persons are hauling lumber with which to build.

ORGANIZING.—Democratic Clubs are organizing in Portland for the approaching city campaign.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The City Council of Portland have appropriated \$1,000 for a celebration on the Fourth.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE HOMICIDE.

HARRISBURG, Linn Co., Oregon, May 5, 1869.

Editor State Rights Democrat:

I see a statement in your paper of May 1st, in which you state Sims married my only daughter and my only child. That was a mistake. He married my eldest child. I wish to say to you I did not uphold Mr. Sims, in his conduct at all, nor do I know anything against Mr. Turk, for I know nothing about him, but as to Mr. Sims drinking, I never heard of his taking a drink until about 10 or 15 days before he died. He stood very fair with the gaming class in Harrisburg; and I wish you to publish the evidence just as it was given on the trial, for the benefit of Mr. Sims' friends and the public. I want you to publish all of it or none, for I want nothing published only what was evidence, but I want it all, and hope you will do me the favor to publish this. I don't take sides, only I want things to be made plain. I want you to state how Gird testified that Sims had his revolver on one side, and how the others testified he had it on the other side; and I want you to state what Mr. Carter testified about; where Mr. Carter stated he found Sims' belt and scabbard; and I want you, as you have commenced, to go to the commencement of the difficulty between the two, for you know where the difficulty began. I want you to state what Mr. Conn said to Gird when he (Gird) went behind the counter before Sims spoke.—I want you to state who testified that Sims stepped backwards one step and put his hand on his revolver. I want you to state what was testified about Sims having his revolver in his right hand, and after he passed under the arch, then he put his hand around and took the revolver in his left hand. State where this man was at the time of the shooting. I want you to state when Sims went to the woods and shot off his revolver. See if it was not done on Friday. I will state to you that as to Sims' parents, he came of as good parents as anybody.—There are plenty of persons in this State that have been acquainted with Mr. Sims from his infancy. All I ask of you is for you to publish this letter, and give all the evidence just as it was on both sides; I mean as to the evidence that was testified to on a trial.—so the public can have both sides of the question. As to Judge Johns, I have nothing to say. He will raise his fame far and near. I want this letter and all the evidence published in your paper as soon as possible, and if you will not publish it, write to me so I may know what you will do. I want to give the dead a show as well as the living; not because I am taking sides, but every case has two sides, and let the public have both sides, and view it as they please; I am not the only subscriber you have that wants you to come out with all. I own no man ill, and hope God will reward the righteous. Don't fail to let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Yours in haste, JAMES P. SCHOOLING.

REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.

The above letter was received last week; but too late for insertion in our last number.

Mr. Schooling requests us to "publish the evidence just as it was given on the trial." This is an impossibility; for it was not taken down, word for word, by anybody; and so far as we are concerned we did not write down a word of it. What we stated as evidence was from memory; and, so far, we know none who holds that our statements are not correct. Even Mr. S. does not assume that what we stated as evidence is untrue; but he rather censures us because we did not give all the evidence. As we have already said, we cannot do this, because we do not have it.—We disclaim any intention to do injustice to anybody, and are willing to give Mr. S. any reasonable amount of space to correct any misstatements he may deem we have made relative to the homicide.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPLETED.—At ten o'clock on last Saturday evening, the last rail was laid on the last spike driven home on the Pacific Railroad, making the connection now complete. The blows of the hammer were telegraphed to New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities simultaneously as they occurred and were distinctly heard as far as Truette. There is now a continuous line of railroad from Sacramento to Boston, across the entire continent of North America, and the trip can be made from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard in less than eight days.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—Another female prize fight has recently taken place in New York. When "women suffrage" is fully established, a "knock down and drag out" between females will be a very common occurrence. What a sight to see the beautiful creatures rolling in the mud, pounding each other's noses, pulling hair, tearing calico, &c., in the midst of a ring formed by the lords of creation holding the squalling babies.

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RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is the full text of the bill which has just been passed by Congress, and received the President's signature, authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the Convention which met in Richmond Va., on Tuesday the 3rd day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State registered at the date of said submission for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said Constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of said provisions alone or in connection with the other portions of said Constitution, as the President may direct.

SECTION 2. That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly of said State and all the officers of said State provided for by the said Constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the lists of Registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged, and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registers as he may deem necessary; and said elections shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the reconstruction acts.

SECTION 3. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the Constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature; and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress: Provided, also, that no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so directs.

SECTION 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the Constitution of Mississippi to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress.

SECTION 5. That if either of said Constitutions shall be ratified at such election, the Legislature of the State so ratifying, elected as provided for in this act, shall assemble at the capitol of said States on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

SECTION 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, shall be admitted to representation in Congress their several legislatures, which may hereafter lawfully be organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article which has been proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 7. That the proceedings in any of said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration thereof, until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

HOW THEY VIEW IT.

The following extract from the Staunton (Virginia) Vindicator will show how the people of Virginia view the restoration bill of Congress which we publish in another place to-day:

"Tacked on to this bill is a proviso for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, as a necessary precedent to a stringent license clause and the ultra prohibitionists, who objected to concessions made in the defeated bill. Chicago, May 7.—The Ohio Legislature has passed, by a strict party vote, the visible vote bill, which punishes with one to five years imprisonment any white male citizen voting at an election.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrangements have been made for a special service at Trinity Church to-morrow noon, in thanksgiving for the completion of the railroad across the continent. The convention of the Theta Delta Chi Association was held at the Astor House to-day. About one hundred delegates and a large number of visitors were present. It was resolved to re-establish the Southern Chapters which were broken up at the commencement of the war.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The cable rates will be positively reduced on the 1st of June to \$10 in gold for ten words, with five words allowed for address and signature. The press rates half these rates for general news and full rates for telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A locomotive came into collision with a passenger train on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, yesterday, near Quincy, both engines burning at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The collision caused a frightful wreck, but beyond a few bruises, nobody hurt.

A colored delegation from Alexandria had an interview with the President to-day concerning appointments at that place, and told him something about the feeling of the colored people on the subject.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD]

PROMONTORY SUMMIT, May 10th, 12 m.—To the associated Press, East and West.—The last rail is laid and the spike driven. The Pacific Railroad is completed. The point of junction is one hundred and eighty miles west of the Missouri river, and six hundred and ninety miles east of Sacramento. Signed, Leland Stanford, C. P. R. R. T. C. Durant, Sidney Dillon, John Duff, U. P. R. R.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9.—Business was universally suspended yesterday and the whole city gave themselves up to celebrating the completion of the Railroad. The procession was a splendid affair, considering the haste in which it was gotten up. The military display was excellent, and the civic as good as could be expected considering the short notice. The procession was 55 minutes in passing a given point. The whole city was decorated with flags, and at night the illumination was universal. The Occidental Hotel and the new office of the Western Union Telegraph Company presented a fine appearance; the former having a representation of the railroad track, with the letters S. F. P. R. R. & N. Y. blazing forth by the combination of over 700 gas burners. The telegraph office was festooned with Chinese lanterns hanging in every available place, with row upon row of the same suspending across the street. Bonfires blazed on every corner, and the streets were literally jammed with humanity. Several accidents occurred during a given point. The whole city was decorated with flags, and at night the illumination was universal. The Occidental Hotel and the new office of the Western Union Telegraph Company presented a fine appearance; the former having a representation of the railroad track, with the letters S. F. P. R. R. & N. Y. blazing forth by the combination of over 700 gas burners.

DEL MONTE, New York, May 8.—The New York Press Club has monthly dinner. Seventy members present. Sends greeting to the journalists of the Pacific coast and hearty congratulations on the completion of the trans-continental railway, which leaves us no longer antipodes, but one world as no longer antipodes. It begins a new era in American history. May American journalism grow like the country in dignity and ripeness, and influence.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Spanish Minister has been applied to within the last two weeks to report and state the expeditions fitting out in this country for the Cuban service. He did not produce the proof.—The Secretary, however, has directed inquiries to be made North and South, where they have been ascertained that there are no facts upon which to found proceedings. Proper officers have been instructed to exercise due vigilance and prevent a violation of the neutrality laws, which the Government has assured the Spanish Minister will be enforced.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—The saloon keepers' society met in Convention at Turner Hall last evening. St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Springfield, Ill., Louisville, Covington and Jeffersonville, Indiana, were represented. The object is to form a national association, for which a committee to draft a constitution has been appointed, and will continue several days.

RICHMOND, May 6.—Both parties are preparing for an active campaign in this State. Joseph H. Platt, Jr., of the Wells' party, was unanimously nominated by the Convention at Petersburg for Congress in the 2d District, Charles W. Hatten was agreed upon as Congressman at large on the Walker ticket. Walker and Wells will stump the State.

CHICAGO, May 8.—It is stated on good authority that General Crary has fixed on the 1st of June for the election.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Emigration Society of English workmen have sent sixteen agents West to select lands. Their location is to be made in Nebraska.

HARTFORD, May 8.—The Senate ratified the 34th amendment, 12 Republicans voting for it, and 5 Democrats against it.

BOSTON, May 8.—The Senate rejected the prohibitory bill on the 34th inst. by 13 to 23. The opposition is composed of those in favor of a stringent license clause and the ultra prohibitionists, who objected to concessions made in the defeated bill.

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ject. The interview was satisfactory to them. It has been decided that dealers in liquors who sell quantities less than five gallons, and also quantities of five gallons and upward, must pay the wholesale and retail tax.

Secretary Boutwell's official figures, show reasons against taking steps toward a sinking fund. It appears that the debt has increased \$25,000,000 from November 15th, 1867, to November 1st, 1868, and up to May 1st 1869, had further increased to \$37,500,000.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A Tribune's special says the President has advised General Canby to order the Virginia election for the last Tuesday in July. The President will take the advice of his Cabinet as to what portions will be voted on separately. Most of the pro-secession features will probably be defeated.

Governor Mitchell, of New Mexico, has entered his resignation. The Secretary of that Territory will act as Governor till Congress removes Governor Crane's political disabilities.

The first intimation which reached the President of the death of Marshal Eli, in Eastern Pennsylvania, was the application by telegraph for his vacant position.—Seven applicants for the place have already arrived.

The New York World says there is a private dispatch from New Orleans stating that the blockade runners, Perry and Lillian, engaged in carrying filibusters from New England to Cuba, landed at the island of grand Eurogus, twelve hours' sail from Florida Keys, and the filibusters have gone into quarters awaiting reinforcements.

The World also insists that the Arago did sail for Cuba with 424 men and 84 officers and General Jourdan—the officers were Brigadier General Chas. May, Lieutenant J. F. Magie, Brigade Artillery Lieutenant Edward Berry, French Cavalry Maj. Gen. Ingraham, 6th Rhode Island Infantry Capt. T. C. Bailey, formerly 5th United States Cavalry, Lieutenant Thomas Fitzgibbon, and many others.

The Mount Vernon estate of General Washington was advertised this evening to be sold on the 10th of June.

Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1869. Council met: Roll called; present: Mayor Stannard, Councilmen Marshall, Hackleman, Comley, Mealey Nixon and Caudill.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. On motion the Recorder proceeded to open and read the bids for graveling the streets crossing Second street, and on examination it was found that David Shaver's bid was the lowest, being \$14 for each crossing; and on motion, the contract was awarded to David Shaver at \$14 for each crossing.

J. J. Whitney presented a bill of \$10 for office rent to May 18, 1869, which, on motion, was allowed and ordered that an order be drawn on the Treasury for that amount.

The Recorder presented a bill of \$81 for assessing the City and transcribing the assessment roll, which, on motion, was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion adjourned. L. W. DOOLITTLE, Recorder.

SALEM AND VICINITY.—Salem is situated on the east side of the Willamette river. To the south and west there are hills of perhaps one thousand feet elevation. The population of the city is about five thousand, and the Republican party is largely in the majority. We have a large number of foreigners, Messrs. Ladd & Bush, with capital more than they use. Money is by law worth ten per cent.; twelve per cent. per annum may be collected on a special contract. The usury law is very strict, and said to be a better law than that of any of the neighboring States. Desirable tracts of land in the Willamette Valley, subject to entry, are very few. They are confined entirely to odd fractions and parcels in the foothills of the Cascade mountains. There are but few foreigners in this city. Real estate in the corporate limits varies with the location, from two hundred to one thousand dollars for unimproved lots. The size of the blocks are three hundred and thirty by five hundred and forty six feet, divided into eight and ten lots. Of course lots in the business portion of town are much higher. Land adjoining town is worth from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre. We get to this place from Portland, the seaport town, by stage and by water. There is a daily line of steamboats running between the two places. We expect to have a railroad soon. The river is navigable from the Columbia at all seasons. In the summer the climate is dry and in the winter it is wet. The temperature is very even. Last winter the coldest weather we had was twenty-five degrees above zero. In summer sometimes the thermometer indicates one hundred and six degrees; but it is to a peculiar invigorating quality in our climate, that high temperature is no more oppressive than eighty-five degrees in the Atlantic States. Fruit of all kinds, except peaches, succeeds well. Farmers never irrigate here—they find it to be detrimental to the crops.—Unionist.

STOPPED WORK.—The Woolen Factory at this place, stopped work last Friday evening. They will not start up again until after the spring clip of wool is ready for market.—Unionist.

We learn that an oil spring has been found in Kliekittat Valley, about twenty-five miles north of this City, and the indications are flattering.—Mountaineer.

A couple whose united weight was 533, were married at Stoddard, N. H., on the 10th ult. The groom weighed 133 pounds, and the bride 400.

The Ohio is to be bridged at Covington, Ky., for a railroad.

An enterprising Yankee wants to patent a pair of stilts as a "mud velocipede."

The speculator who hired all the lamp-posts in Cincinnati for advertising, pays \$3 50 a post.

Chicago received \$110,000 last year from licensing liquor shops.

DIED.

MARTIN.—May 6th, in Salem, Thomas Martin, of Harrisburg, Linn county, aged 45 years.

JOB WORK.

Neatly and cheaply done at this Office.

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS NOT my account, as she has left me and eloped with a scoundrel by the name of J. J. Reid. Brownsville, Oregon, April 15, 1869. n374 ROBERT LINDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS!

P. C. HARPER, DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

FIRST STREET, ALBANY, OREGON. (Opposite R. C. Hill & Son's Drug Store.)

WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL ATTENTION to his stock of goods, consisting in part, as follows: A good assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS!

—SUCH AS— PRINTS, DELAINES, POPLINS, MOHAIR, EMPRESS CLOTHS.

Also a complete assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS. READY MADE CLOTHING!

Gen's Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, and Hats of the Latest Style and best quality. A good assortment of Sheetings—Bleached and Unbleached. Hickory Stripes, Denims, Cottons, Heavy Cassimeres, Flannels, Shaws, and Cigars, Wood and Willow Ware, Ribs and Blasting Tools.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY AND NAILS! Crockery and Glassware. In fact, almost every thing usually kept in a retail store, which HE OFFERS AT VERY LOW RATES!

Those who want bargains will call at the old stand formerly occupied by J. Levy, one door west of John Corner's. May 15th 1869. P. C. HARPER.

AGENTS WANTED—\$10 PER DAY. TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4.

LLOYD'S PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an Immense Scale.

These great Maps, now just completed, are 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Revolver, either in the front or rear, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to Good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. n374 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

TO THE UNFORTUNATE

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY, 623 Kearny St., corner Commercial, Private Entrance on Commercial St. SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis in all its forms, Scalding, Weakness, Impotency, etc., Skin Diseases (of 15 years' standing) cured by the use of the most successful treatment.

How many thousands of persons, both male and female, are there who are suffering out a miserable existence, from the effect of secret indulgence, or from virus contracted in the system. Look at their pallid, emaciated, and disfigured faces, and their broken-down constitutions, disqualifying them for the happiness of marriage or the enjoyment of life. In this situation thousands suffer until death closes the scene. Let parents, guardians and friends attend to those who are afflicted with this fearful disease, and destroy the malady—see that they are cured for ever and cured before it is too late. Send them immediately to Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, who has made it his business to cure those who have made it their business to neglect. He has a medicine which is certain to cure the most inveterate cases, without mercury or any injurious drugs. It is important to those who are afflicted with this disease in a few days, imposing upon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be, therefore, careful, and make strict inquiry, or you may fall into the hands of those charlatans.

Seminal Weakness, the consequence of self-indulgence, or of an excessive and unregulated indulgence, is practiced in every part of the world, and is an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty, the following train of morbid symptoms, unless counteracted by medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the running of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence of approaching strangers, inability to form new connections, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequent insanity. If relief be not obtained the sufferer finally expires, immediately, either in person or by letter, to have a cure effected by his own hands, or by the hands of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure. Dr. G. will give \$100 to any person who will prove satisfactory to him that he was cured of this complaint by either of the San Francisco cures.

Married Men, Dr. those who contemplate marriage, who are suffering under any of these evils, or who do not forget the sacred responsibilities resting upon them, nor delay to obtain immediate relief.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females, treated with eminent success, such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Pains of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, etc. will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injuries, or unpalatable medicines of any kind. No delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Persons calling at Dr. Gibbon's office or sending for packages of medicines may rely upon his assurances of confidential secrecy with implicit faith, and expect no more than to be charged with a fair and mutually satisfactory remuneration for services rendered, considering the circumstances, and the office of the Dispensary. Dr. Gibbon's medicine and safe practice of exhortation among quacks and pretenders.

DR. GIBBON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument binding himself to effect a radical and permanent cure or make no charge.

Cured at Home. Persons at a distance can be CURED AT HOME, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded, free of charge, and on receipt of a fair part of the country, with full and plain directions for use, by enclosing \$15 dollars in currency or \$10 in gold, in a registered letter, through the Post Office on Wells, Fargo & Co. A package of medicines will be forwarded by express on any part of the Union.

DR. J. F. GIBBON, 623 Kearny St., San Francisco, California. Remember to put box 3322 on the letter. Correspondents will please inform DR. GIBBON that they read his advertisement in the STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT. may 15th 1869.