The Democrat.

SATURDAY.....JULY 17, 1869.

"SILETZ, OR 'LO' RECONSTRUCTED."

A Mr. A. W. Chase, whom some wave of chance threw upon the beach at Yaquina Bay last summer, has written an article under the above caption in the May number of the Overland Monthly. From the impressions that this young gentleman publishes about the character of the Indians, and the utilizing process now in operation at Siletz, we infer that he went upon the Reservation with a determination to deceive himself and that he received the assistance of the Agent in doing so. We don't purpose discussing what he saw or the deductions he makes therefrom, but his animadversions upon "Oregon justice" are uncalled for and untrue, and to them we ask attention. The extract published refers to the trial of Ballard, for the murder of an Indian in King's Valley in 1868.

"When his trial took place a picked company of the chiefs and head men accompanied the Agent to Court, and remained while the farce called Justice was played through. It was first proposed to liberate the murderer on bonds of *one thousand dollars in greenbacks*—but so strenuously did the Agent protest that he was refused bail. Oregon justice was finally meted out to the offender thus:

Although it was proven by the testimony of two white witnesses that he had, without a shadow of justification, shot an unoffending fellow-creature in the back and killed him, he was—because the victim was an Indian—sentenced to the heavy punishment of *five years* in the penitentiary by an Oregon jury.

No wonder that Gen. Wool, on being applied to for protection against Indian depredations, assured the Oregonians, "that they deserved the fullest measure of vengeance that the Indian could inflict for their culpable disregard of humanity in his treatment."

That the Agent took a picked company of chiefs to court, is true. That he took them less for the purpose of *seeing* justice done than for influencing justice is quite probable. That it was *proposed* to liberate the offender on bonds of one thousand dollars in greenbacks may or may not be true and is quite immaterial, since he was not so liberated. It was not proven by the testimony of two white witnesses that the shooting was done without justification. The only white testimony of the prosecution was that of one witness and he neither affirmed nor negatived the proposition of "shooting without justification." In fact, the testimony of this one witness was in many particulars very damaging to the prosecution; it related the incidents of a hostile meeting between the Indian and his comrades and the old man Ballard—who was driving a team of oxen—and the cries of the latter to his sons for assistance.

These statements have been made to us by the Prosecuting Attorney in the case, himself, after his attention had been called to the foregoing publication. We are not prepared to say that Ballard was or was not guilty of murdering the Indian. To find such testimony as will remove all reasonable doubts of guilt in the jury's mind, in a case where human life is depending, often involves many nice distinctions and subtle questions;—and when the presumption of guilt had to rest solely upon Indian testimony contradicted by that of the prisoner's sons, and when the testimony of the only witness likely to be unbiased did not sustain the prosecution, it is not probable that there is a jury in the world that would have hanged the accused.

The verdict of twelve sworn men sitting in a court of justice, to whom the testimony has been detailed by witnesses would seem to be more reliable than the anonymous statements of an adventurer, whose information is derived second hand and from prejudiced sources. Mr. Chase, who by his respectable connection with the Chief Justice, ought to be a man of some sense and decency, does himself no particular credit in uttering and approving the statement of Gen. Wool, "that the people of Oregon deserve the fullest measure of vengeance that the Indian can inflict." The periodical that publishes this unjust and unnatural sentiment deserves to be banished from every fireside in Oregon, and the man who repeats it can hardly expect to be held in better estimation than Gen. Wool is in this State.

The Court, in the independent exercise of its discretion, sentenced the prisoner for five years. The "one man power" behind Mr. Chase, with an indignant pen, stabs at the Court for not making it fifteen. The long-suffering and lamb-like chiefs, who are compelled to forego their Rogue River diet and addict themselves to food less agreeable and delicate than human anatomy affords, share in the common indignation. The Judge, as a member of the dominant party, was perhaps expected to keep faith with prevailing ideas and deport himself in a manner worthy of a military commission, "organized to convict."

No better evidence of the forbearance and generosity of the people towards the Indian can be wanted, than the fact, that, of the chiefs above mentioned who accompanied the Agent to the place of Ballard's trial, some were recognized as participators in some of the most shocking massacres of the Rogue River outbreak. Bystanders were able to designate the particular Indian who had tomahawked, scalped and *eaten the heart* of an esteemed citizen of that very county. Their fiendish outrages upon helpless women and children were as fresh as though they were but a day old, and yet they walked the streets of Corvallis, decked in feathers and daubed with paint, without exciting a demonstration of hostility. Instead of parading them, in a community where their presence could only recall the horrible crimes they had committed against humanity, they should have been forever hidden in the forests and mountain gorges of the Siletz. The simple fact that they live at all, in the face of their monstrous deeds, ought to silence the insolent sneer at "Oregon justice," and it ought as well to be a standing refutation of charges so flippantly made, the world over, against Americans in their treatment of the Indian race.

THE REASON OF IT.

The *Unionist* thinks that negroes ought to vote, because the Declaration of Independence says that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. If this clause in the Declarations is made to bear such a remarkable construction, why should not Indians taxed and untaxed, Chinamen, minors, aliens and the women of the various races vote? Please answer! But this clause in the sense in which it is quoted is not true. The existence of minorities disproves it. The ballot that men deposit does not always signify consent, to the power exercised in the administration of government. It is often a protest. The ballots cast for Seymour last fall were so many objections entered, to the powers exercised by the party that elected Mr. Grant. Is every human biped to acquire sovereign political power, to make laws and administer them, to vote and to hold office in the State, merely because he has pricipitated himself within the jurisdiction of that State? Then what are naturalization laws, and election laws for?

The admistration of the government for nearly a hundred years is a standing refutation of such a foolish doctrine. The theory of all governments denounce it. Reason and common prudence condemn it. All human organizations dictate terms to those who enter them. No man has an inherent right to enter a Masonic Lodge, except on conditions that masonry prescribes. Political organizations proceed in the same way. This government requires foreigners seeking citizenship to live here a certain time, to make certain proofs, subscribe a certain oath and do other things as prelimary conditions to such citizenship. This is its right, and it has an equal right to prescribe impossible conditions of its wishes. Who disputes it?

SESSION LAWS.

The session laws for 1868 are published—and miserably done. The paper used is of a poor newspaper quality, instead of book paper. A cursory examination will detect grave errors. Different words are used in the printed acts from those in the original ones and wrong punctuation employed, so as to change and, in some instances, totally destroy the sense. How far this objection extends we are not able to state.

The use of poor material is perhaps owing to the fact that the State Printer has to work without pay—or with half pay. Perhaps for the same reason he was compelled to employ inferior printers. This is one of the beauties of Gov. Wood's conspiracy to defeat Legislation. Thus the work done by the State for the State is poorly done while that done by the State for private parties is well done.—Contrast the session laws with Patton's new glass-front brick building going up on State street, Salem, and contemplate the contrary effect produced, by the depreciation of State warrants, upon the two jobs.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—An important case has just been decided in the U. S. District Court, Deady, Judge. An order was made, in the case of J. J. Walton & Son, bankrupts, rejecting the claims of Allen & Lewis and Failing, and refusing to allow them to be proved.

Walton & Son, being insolvent, confessed a judgment and procured and suffered their property to be taken on legal process with intent to give a preference to Allen & Lewis and Failing, with a knowledge of the insolvency upon the part of the latter. This being held to be a fraud upon the Bankrupt Act, and void, the judgment creditors proposed to surrender any advantage they might have acquired by the judgments or executions and to prove their debts and take their distrbutive shares in the estate, the same as if no preference had been given.

The Court held that no person who had taken such a preference, within six months next preceding the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, could be allowed to surrender his preference and prove his debt, and that to allow these creditors to surrender their unlawful preference and come in and prove their debts would be to violate both the letter and spirit of the act.

SENT FOR.—The Republicans of Mississippi have sent for Lewis Dent—one of the Grant family—in order to make him Governor of the State. A novel way, that, of doing things. Imagine the little whip-snapper, Lewis Dent, resident of Illinois, packing up his things for a gubernatorial mission to Mississippi. Imagine him, the chief executive in that great State! all the way from Galena, and only because his sister accidently married a man who stumbled into the Presidency!

Where are the native niggers of Mississippi?

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE, AND WHY.

The Railroad will be completed to Aurora, by the 25th of December next. There is no longer any doubt about that. A depot will be built somewhere above Rock Island, probably in the vicinity of what is known as Parrott's Hill. This is for the accommodation of river shippers and anticipates other means of transportation on the river than we now have. The track will likely reach this point by the time the boating season begins this fall. Boats here, will not have to encounter the strong current and rough water at Rock Island, and hence may be constructed on a lighter and cheaper plan than those now in use. Those living upon the West side of the river must rely upon river means of transportation for years to come, and in order to keep pace with the East side in improvements, population, trade and all the elements of growth and prosperity, they must cheapen freights. If the farmer in Linn gets his wheat to Portland for 6 or 8 cents per bushel, the farmer in Benton must get his there for less than 18 cents—it costs the latter sum to transport, from points in that county now. This is the way to do it—build cheap light draft steamboats—boats that can run on the Willamette most of, if not all the year—and take your freight to the nearest depot upon the river's bank. A boat that will carry 125 tons can be built for $10,000 or less. Such a boat will land at least, 1,200 tons per month, at the Rock Island depot—from, say, Corvallis, or more than enough, exclusive of the charges by rail, to pay the cost of construction, as rates now are. We do not know just what the Railroad charges will be, for the distance named, but are assured that they will be as low as the company can possibly put them. They must be low to secure business, and business is what the Road wants and will have. Mr. Holladay will build warehouses and wharfs, upon the tract recently purchased in East Portland, more commodious than those upon the opposite side, into which the freighted cars will be emptied, and from which steamers, clippers, barques and schooners will load for distant markets.

A company has been incorporated in Benton Co upon the plan above suggested, and it is bound to succeed. Upon a small capital, and though it should carry only the freight of its Stockholders, it will do over $40,000 worth of carrying in a single season, at the usual rates. If the men who are complaining of hard times want to astonish themselves, let them figure a little. If they want to realize something for their years labor let them *move*. The rattling Rail cars will soon be here and Oregon will go forward a half century at a bound. Men must grasp enterprise, or be run over by it. Energy is capital; intelligence is its employment. "The gods help those who help themselves." Farmers can do nothing better than to take hold of such a business. Business men and capitalists will find it a good enterprise.

No man in the world, we suppose, knows his own business better than Mr. Holladay, and yet we venture to say, that he can make no investment that will return a larger profit than the building of a few boats on the Willamette. They would be an invaluable auxilliary to his Railroad and to the line of steamships in which he has so large an interest. They would enable him to do the work for both sides of the river instead of one, and, upon the principle that the one who does the largest business can afford the smallest profit, he could afford to carry at much less rates than the men whose business and business facilities are so inconsiderable compared with his.

THE COMING MAN.

President making for 1872 is already begun. The Radical party, like a fickle lover is tiring of the old love and seeking a new object of adoration. Other men than Gen. Grant have experienced the same fate, but no other ever enjoyed a career so exquisitely brilliant and so delightfully brief. What a multitude of relations, of his wife's relations, and of his relations' partners, does this fall involve!

The telegraph says:

CHICAGO, July 7.—The *Republican's* special from Washington says a strong movement is on foot to make Secretary Boutwell the next President.

It is generally understood that President Grant has turned over the administration of the Government to his Cabinet, and takes little or no interest in what is going on. His influence with the Cabinet is daily becoming less, while its power over him is daily becoming stronger.—If Grant is now a candidate for re-election he very soon will not be one. His influence and his mantle will fall quietly and gently upon Boutwell, whose wise and statesmanlike administration of the Treasury has given satisfaction to all the solid and monied men of the country.—Boutwell has taken time by the forelock, and rendered success more than certain. His friends are certain that with his active, keen, wise and untiring officials located on every few miles square throughout the country, with full power to arrange and control the Presidential nominating convention, nothing but some unlooked for disaster can prevent his becoming the next President.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic State Convention of California has placed in nomination W. T. Wallace and E. Crocket for the Supreme Judgeship.

WAR OF WATER POWERS.

Mr. Jacob Conser, writes a letter to the *Farmer*, in which he says:

"By what authority can the Willamette Woolen Manufactoring Company, or any other company, divert the water of said river out of its natural channel, to the injury of parties below on said river? Does the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company rely upon their liberal and unlimited charter, obtained from an Oregon Legislature, for such powers? If so, what authority did said Legislature have for granting such powers to said Company? These are questions that will ultimately have to be decided by the legal tribunals of our government

Jefferson has a water-power, obtained from the north fork of the Santiam river, equal, if not superior, to that at Salem, while Jefferson has a legal and prior right to the water in said river, not to the injury of parties below. Therefore, it is only a question of time when the whole of said water will be required at this point for manufacturing purposes."

Here a prospect for litigation reveals itself. Salem already has more water than Jefferson feels like sparing, and the wants at both places are constantly growing. Salem will eventually need all of the North Fork of the Santiam. Jefferson is liable to need it all. So the strength of the rival places will ultimately have to be tested in the legal tribunals. And this suggests the growing importance and value of water powers along the line of the Railroad, and in thickly settled districts. By tapping the South Fork of the Santiam, Albany can have as good water power as there is in the world. The cost will be comparatively insignificant. It will involve no prospect for litigation. The man who has the pluck to lay hold of this enterprise first will be a lucky man. The location is in the most productive and populous part of the State. It will ultimately require more mills, factories and machine shops than any other part of Oregon, and it will have them too, and Santiam water will run them. It is more than likely that the Railroad Company will build machine shops here, for there is no place so eligible. Linn County is the boast of Oregon. There is no portion of the Pacific Coast of like area—and its area is considerable—that will exceed it in productiveness. It will almost immediately demand immense manufacturing facilities, and in obedience to that ever present principle that requires the manufacturer to be placed by the side of the producer, it will require them right here. The increase in value that any public enterprise brings to private property in the neighborhood of that enterprise is proportionate to its usefulness. If the water of the South Santiam was brought into Albany to-morrow, it would add on that day 25 per cent. to the value of every lot, and to every parcel of land adjacent to the city; and its future value to the city would be incalculable. What is the ditch company about? and where are the honey bees of this community?

IMITATE THEM.

The citizens of Portland held a large Immigration meeting on the night of the 10th inst. The meeting was earnest and practicable. The object of the meeting is to organize a Society to make known the resources of Oregon. Speeches were made by prominent gentlemen of Portland.

A committee was also appointed comprising, Dr. Loryea, Hon. P. Wasserman, W. S. Ladd, Col. Chapman, S. M. Smith, Lloyd Brooke, Hon. M. P. Deady, C. E. Calef and Judge W. W. Upton, to receive the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, lately arrived in Portland.

The movement in aid of Immigration is important. We want more citizens, we have unquestionably one of the greatest countries in the world; great in its Vallies, Rivers and Mountains; great in its glorious climate, its productive soil, exhaustless mines, forests, coal beds and fisheries. Let's become practical business men for once and advertise our wants. Send newspapers to friends, scatter printed bills among the people in the States, stick posters in the thoroughfares of the Atlantic and great West. The world gets on by advertising now-a-days. We must not permit ourselves to be rudely jostled aside in the struggle for empire. We have countless acres of productive land wholly uncultivated and partially so. We have the thousand hills multiplied with nobody's cattle upon them. The Pacific Railroad has introduced us to the bustling busy world, and we must be busy too. Oregon and Washington Territory can support a population of a half million, and let's have them. We want one hundred thousand men with their wives and children, to unlock the door to the wealth stored in the future, to build churches and school houses and fill them too, to make Oregon a populous, prosperous and great State.

It [15th amendment] will cut no figure in the next State canvass, and we therefore take this opportunity to give it an earnest approval.—*Unionist.*

A novel reason, to be sure, for approving the amendment. If you imagined that it would be in issue next year, we suppose you would dodge it, just as you did negro suffrage in our last election, and just as you did three years ago when you said that "loyal men might honestly differ" upon the questions at issue between Johnson and Congress.

The telegraph says that President Grant states that he will not interfere in the Mississippi election.

Who in the world has said he would? Grant treats the matter as though there was so strong a presumption the other way as to require this disclaimer. It's as cool as an Alaskian iceberg.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democatic State Convention of Ohio nominated General Rosecrans for Govenor, T. C. Godfrey for Lieut. Govenor, W. J. Gilmore for Supreme Judge, Stephen Bahnan for State Treasurer, Col. J. M. Cornell for Attorney General, James Churchill for Superintendent of Public Works. "The resolutions denounce the exemption of Government bonds from taxation as unjust, and say it ought not to be tolerated nor any appropriation for the payment of interest on the public bonds until they are made subject to taxation; denounce the proposed payment of the bonds in gold as unjust and extortionate, and say it must force on the people the question of repudiation; denounce a high protective tariff as discriminating in favor of New England, as unfair and oppressive to the people of the world; demand a tariff based on revenue principles alone, and upon the closest principle of approximation of free trade; declare in favor of a limited number of hours of labor, of liberal laws in regard to household and homestead exemptions from sale and execution, and liberal grants of land from the public domain to actual settlers; indorse the action of the late General Assembly, which they thank for its economical expenditures; denounce the 15th amendment policy, and the legislation of the Radicals as tending to destroy the reserved rights of the States and to convert the Republic into a consolidated despotism; denounce the national banking system as one of the outgrowths of a bonded debt system; condemn the trial and sentence to death of citizens by military commission, and invite all conservative citizens to unite in securing the Government from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen."

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The *Idaho World*, relates a deed of unparalleled atrocity that took place in Idaho City on the 4th inst.

Some two or three years previous, a man named Porter had a difficulty with a man named Moore. On the day of the tragedy, Porter met Moore, with a party of friends, in a brewery, and going up to him offered his hand and professed a desire to drop his grudges and become a friend, Moore replied in a like spirit; the two drank together, and Moore invited Porter to lunch with himself and his party—numbering some 4 or 5 persons—in the rear of the building. After eating and drinking with them, Porter rose, drew his six-shooter, and looking at the party said: "Do you see this?" at the same time cocking and pointing the weapon towards the group. One of them remonstrated, and remarked: "Oh, man, put that up; you might accidently hurt some one with it." Almost instantly, however, Porter fired, shot Hanson as he rose from the table and was preparing to go away; next shot Moore, as he was running from the place; and, after firing other effectual shots at others of the party, hurried from the premises himself. Porter fled and during his flight, snapped his pistol at Henry Bennett, who was sitting in his own doorway; entered the rear of John Graham's house, and upon coming at the front entrance saw Mrs. Gorham, at whom he again snapped his pistol; after cocking and threating a man named Brown, he continued his flight until his arrest. When arrested, he showed fight, and attempted to shoot the Sheriff, but was prevented by some derangement of his weapon. Porter is evidently crazy.

THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—The House Committee of Ways and Means, consisting of Hons. Sam'l Hooper, Wm. D. Kelly, Jas. Brooks, Sam'l J. Axtell, Geo. W. Julian, Horace Maynard and A. Blair, arrived in Portland last Sunday evening per steamer. On Monday following, they visited Oswego and Oregon City, and examined the Railroad work in progress above the latter place. Accompanied by Ben. Holladay and other guests, they then visited the Dalles and Celilo, caught numerous salmon, returning, took the "Oriflamme," which Mr. Holladay had placed at their disposal, for Puget Sound, fully impressed that they knew a great deal about Oregon. We are glad that they are satisfied with what they found; although they didn't get out of the woods and trust they will sing praises of a country they did not see.

OREGON VS. CALIFORNIA.—Since Mr. Train's return from Victoria, he has written a letter to Hon. James Brooks, in which he says:

"As Sitka is to Portland, so Portland has been to California; but coming events show that California can no longer checkmate the Northern Pacific Railroad, nor the lines from Utah to the Columbia, or otherwise leave Oregon out in the cold. The Northern Pacific Railway Commission present their compliments to Messrs. Brooks, Kelly, Hooper, Blair, Maynard, McCarthy, Allison, Julian Axtell, &c, and hope they will visit the line of the North, that, by laying nine hundred miles of rail, connects the two oceans on a parallel never blocked with snow and straight as an arrow to China. And not the least of this distinguished party, this deponent (Gen. Grant's successor) holds the man who carried the Pacific Railway bill against all odds, to his promise of taking a tour round the world in ninety days via Pacific, Asia, Africa and Europe, back to New York. God save the commonwealths of the Pacific.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

HON. W. H. SEWARD.—Mr. Seward sailed from San Francisco for Alaska, on the "Active" on the 16th inst. He will return by the way of Victoria and Portland, thence will return East by the way of Mexico, where he will visit Juarez. A guard is expected to meet the party at the Pacific Coast, and conduct it to the Mexican Capitol.

SYNOPSIS OF LATEST NEWS.

The *Tribune's* special says the President will soon issue a proclamation for the elections in Mississippi and Texas to be held on the fourth Thursday in November. The constitution of Texas will be submitted as a whole, it not being thought advisable to allow a separate vote on any provision. In Mississippi a separate vote will be taken on the disfranchisement clause.

President Grant has informed prominent Mississippians that it was his desire that entire fairness and impartiality be observed in making the arrangements for the elections in Mississippi. The Commanding General will be instructed accordingly.

The *Tribune's* Nashville special says it is admitted on all hands that the decision of the Supreme Court, affirming the power of the Governor to remove Registers at his pleasure, secures the election of Senter.

A dispatch from Houston, reports unprecedented floods in Colorado valley. The telegraph lines were down for four or five day west of Lagrange. The water in some places was two feet deep and still rising. Lagrange has been evacuated. Columbus is also deserted and women and children mostly gone. Houses were seen floating past Lagrange; most of the crops in the valley are destroyed.

An Omaha dispatch of the 10th. inst, says Senator Harlan and family arrived and left for the Pacific coast that day.

Frank Blair publishes a card in relation to his speech at the banquet, stating that he did not intend to wound the feelings of his comrades, but compliment our own army by speaking of the late adversaries as worthy of their steel.

The *Tribune's* New York special says it is currently reported that the directors of the English Atlantic Cable have secured a controlling interest in the French cable.

The *Herald* credits the report, and calls upon American capitalists to lay a cable to be owned and operated by Americans.

The commercial excursion party from Chicago had an interview with Brigham Young at his residence at Salt Lake.—During the conversation he told Senator Trumbull that he would probably hear of some Federal official being put out of the Territory. If done, he might be sure it would be for good and for sufficient reasons. Trumbull advised him before taking such a step to make known his grievances to President Grant, who will not admit a violation of law to go unpunished, and that it will not be safe to molest public officers in the discharge of their duties. Young said that Grant had removed only the Mormon officers in the Territory of Utah for no reason except that the were Mormons. He further declared they would not obey the law of Congress prohibiting polygamy, because Congress had no right to interfere in that matter.

Mr. Trumbull replied, declining to discuss the matter, but said the law at all events would be upheld and obeyed. Young's declarations caused considerable excitement among the members of the party.

Telegrams and letters from the entire South-west state meetings are being held and delegates appointed to the Chinese labor convention on the 13th inst. A number of planters are already here.

The *Times* regards the postponement of the debate on the Alabama claims as satisfactory.

A trot over the fashion course on the 12th inst., between Lady Thorne and American Girl, in harness, for a purse of $2,500, was won by American Girl, she taking the first, second and fourth heats. The best time was 2:24½. The track was heavy with dust, and neither horse in first rate condition.

Governor Pease, of Texas, had a long interview with the President on Monday, in reference to affairs in that State. The Governor urges the fixing of the election of Texas at an early day, because if delayed till November, it will be detrimental to the agricultural interests of the State.

One hundred guns were fired in the Park on Monday, in honor of the quick passage of the yacht Dauntless across the Atlantic ocean.

Delmonico was arrested and fined $50 for selling cigars in glass cases without the proper stamps. A clause has been discovered in the Revenue law requiring stamps on boxes even if the cigars have paid full duty. About twenty cigar dealers have been arrested and fined. It is understood that warrants are out for one thousand more in New York. The cigar dealers are greatly excited over the matter.

Delegates were coming in to the Chinese Labor Convention held in Memphis on Tuesday last. Koopmanshap, an importer at San Francisco, telegraphed that he would be present. Planters from various parts of the South-east were there in strong force.

The petition of Col. Yerger, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus* to take him from before the military commission, was presented to Chief Justice Chase. The Chief Justice received the application, and fixed Wednesday morning for hearing the argument in the Supreme Court room. Attorney General Hoar will represent the Government.—The point to be determined is whether the clause in the reconstruction acts permitting military commissions to try persons accused with crime is constitutional.

A Paris special to the *Herald* says the Emperor yields assent to the demands of the Corps Legislatif, the nature of which has been already stated. The change in the Ministry has not yet been announced. Reorganization of the Cabinet in a short time is certain. Throughout the whole of this crisis. The Emperor has exercised his usual tacts and shrewdness. He invited nearly all the deputies from the Corps Legislatif to dine and a soiree at St. Cloud this week, chatted playfully with many of them of all shades of opinion, giving expression to those piquant sayings so attractive to Frenchmen. For instance, to one by whom he had been taken by the button hole he said "Ah! Mons. Buffet, you mean to take hold of my coat for fear I might pull back." To a group with several of whom he was conversing on the situation he said "You begin to trust me like the old lion in the fable, trying to cut my nails and take my teeth out, and leave me nothing but my name, which is considered harmless." To another he said "The elections prove clearly I must choose between Empire and revolution—between neither can individuals be set up." To others he said "I will give full satisfaction to the aspirations of parties, but I dread to make concessions at the boundary prescribed in the constitution."

Wheat—San Francisco, $1,65@1,75; Liverpool, 10s. 8d.

Oats—California. $1,35@$1,65; Oregon, $1,60@1,70.

REFUSED TO WORK.—We learn that yesterday morning on the introduction of several Chinese weavers in the Woolen Mills at Oregon City, the entire number of workmen, to a man, threw up and refused to touch a piece of machinery while any Chinese were allowed to work the looms. At last accounts the Chinese were not removed, and work of course had not been resumed by the white operatives.—*Commercial.*

Business men, worn by care and sedentary habits, often suffer from constipation of the bowels, until the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervousness and prostration of the vital energies of the system; and it may be safely asserted that a majority of the female sex are little better than invalids, from the same cause, but by simply using Dr. Walker's VEGETABLE VINEGAR BITTERS, this natural aperient and tonic brings back the vigor and buoyancy of health.

BLANK DEEDS, of the latest and most approved form, for sale at this office. Warrants and Mortgage.

Geo. Francis Train says that the people of San Francisco spell their own names throughout with capital letters and God with a little "g."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS AND NOTES OF J. BARROWS & CO. must be settled within Two Weeks, as J. Barrows intends to leave for the Eastern States soon after that time.

A GOOD PIANO AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for sale. J. BARROWS & CO.

Albany, July 15, 1869. v4n48w3.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the County Court of the County of Linn, in the State of Oregon, made on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1869, in the matter of the estate of Harvey S. Spurlock, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for one-half cash in hand in gold and silver coin, and the residue in six months, with interest at the rate of ten per cent., principal and interest to be paid in gold and silver coin and secured by mortgage upon the premises sold, and subject to confirmation by said County Court,

On the 4th day of September, A. D. 1869,

between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door in said County and State, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said intestate at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than or in addition to that of said intestate, at the time of his death, in and to all that lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in said county and State, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the N. W. corner of the Donation Land Claim of James Tollman, Not. "1185" of Claim No. 63, in Sec. 31, Tp. 11, S. R. 2 West, and running thence North 11 chains and 83 links; thence East 37 chains; thence South 11 chains; thence East 3 and 41 one-hundredth chains; thence South 12 and 50 one-hundredth chains; thence West 40 chains to range line; thence North 12 and 50 one-hundredth chains to the place of beginning, containing 99 acres more or less. Also; the North ½ of the South ½ of the North West ¼ of Sec. 36, in Tp. 11, South Range 2 West, containing 10 acres, more or less.

A. Z. SEARS, Administrator.

July 10th, 1869. v4n48w4.

CITY BREWERY!

JOSEPH HUNT,

PROPRIETOR.

CORNER OF FIRST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

ALBANY, OREGON.

THE PROPRIETOR BEGS LEAVE TO INform the public that he has established a

BREWERY AT ALBANY!

and is now prepared to accommodate both

THE TRADE

—AND—

FAMILIES

—WITH A—

VASTLY SUPERIOR ARTICLE

—OF—

LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER!

FRESH YEAST!

Can be had at any and all times.

JOSEPH HUNT, Prop'r.

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WALTHAM WATCHES!

Let every one who wants a Watch, read this carefully.

Especially if in some remote, out-of-the-way place.

Now that the Railroad is open, we propose to give the residents of OREGON the opportunity of getting single genuine Waltham Watches at the

Lowest New York Wholesale Prices!

We sell more Waltham Watches than any other establishment in the country, either wholesale or retail; we send great numbers to every section of the country by Mail or Express, carefully packed, and in perfect running order. Our plan is this: You want a Watch, and see our advertisement; now, we want you first to write to us for our Descriptive and Illustrated Price List; we will send it, post-paid, by return mail. It explains all the different kinds, tells the weight and quality of the cases, with price of each; you then make a selection of the kind you prefer, and send us your order. We will then send you the Watch by Express, with the bill to collect on delivery. We give instructions to the Express Company to allow you to open the package and examine the Watch; if it suits, you can pay, and take it; if not, you are under no obligations to receive it; and if it is taken, and afterward does not prove satisfactory, we will exchange it, or

REFUND THE MONEY!

As an indication of the Prices, we will quote one Watch from our list. The P. S. BARTLETT, Lever Movement, with Extra Jewels, Chronometer Balance, Patent Pinion, Patent Dust Cap, and all the other late improvements, in a Solid Coin Silver Case,

$28 in Greenbacks, or about $20 in Coin.

All the other kinds, both gold and silver, in the same proportion. Do not order a Watch till you have sent for a Price List, as it contains a great deal of information regarding these Watches that will enable you to make an intelligent selection. Don't forget, when you write, to state that you saw this advertisement in the STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT, and you need not put in stamps for return postage. Address in full,

HOWARD & CO.,

Jewelers and Silversmiths, 619 Broadway, New York.

We refer, by permission, to

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co., N. Y. and San Francisco.

I. W. RAYMOND, Esq., T. R. BUTLER, Esq., B. C. HOWARD, Esq., San Francisco.

W. S. HOBART, Esq., Virginia City, Nevada.

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CHAS. MEALEY,

—DEALER IN—

FURNITURE AND CABINET WARE!

(Corner of First and Broadalbin streets, at old stand of C. Mealey & Co.)

ALBANY, OREGON.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL assortment of everything in his line that the trade requires or an enterprising public demands.

FURNITURE!

Of All Kinds and Descriptions!

BEDS AND BEDDING, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to orders for

UNDERTAKING!

And all other orders in my line will be promptly attended to.

Satisfaction Guaranteed and Work Warranted!

CHAS. MEALEY.

Albany, July 6, 1869—v4n47tf.