The Democrat.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1869.

THE VICTORY AND ITS MORAL.

The election in California resulted in the expected Democratic victory by an unexpected majority.

In all of the counties heard from the majorities are fully up to those of Haight over Gorham in 1867, except that of San Franciso, where through disaffection that culminated in a split, the majorities of Assemblymen were 3000 instead of the 4200 that Gov. Haight received, and a Democrat who accepted the nomination on the independent ticket is probably elected Mayor by 100 majority. In Placer county where Gorham had over 80 majority the Democrats have elected a Senator and possibly the Sheriff. In Marin county where Gorham had a small majority the Democrats are believed, according to the *Appeal* (Radical) to have elected their Assemblymen, County Clerk, Treasurer and Assessor. This shows how sandy a foundation the Presidential vote of last fall is upon which to base calculations for the present. We append a table of the majorities in the vote for President last fall and the election just transpired, in the few counties heard from. The Legislative majority is the one used.

	Dem.	Grant.	Seymour.
Calaveras,	200	93	
Siskiyou,	203		83
Amador,	410		114
Placer, Dem. Senator elected,		755	
San Francisco,	3,050		1,401
Sacramento, Dem. ticket elect,		984	
Yuba, Dem. ticket elected,		219	
Colusa,	400		340
Nevada, Dem. ticket elected,		560	
Marin, Dem. ticket elected,		95	

This is the result so far as it can be obtained. One fact is significant: In every county heard from the Democrats have elected the whole or a part of their ticket. And this includes some of the strongest Republican counties. Of these ten counties, nine elect the Democratic ticket, five by stated majorities and one elects a Democratic Senator against a majority of 755 for Grant and 82 for Gorham. Six of these counties went for Grant, some of them by large majorities, and in every case where a majority is stated it is an increase on that of Haight, excepting San Francisco and Siskiyou counties. Nearly all of the counties remaining to be heard from gave decided Democratic majorities in the last State election. There are 20 Senatorial districts in the State. Nine of these have been heard from and elect Democrats. Of those remaining to be heard from there are only three that are at all likely to elect Republicans. These 17 Democratic Senators elected at this time will hold over and vote for Cole's successor securing to the Democracy a large per cent. in the contest for the Legislature two years hence.

The Democracy have achieved a splendid victory in California and it will not be lost upon Oregon. The Presidential vote is not a better index of the status of parties in Oregon than in California. This State will just as certainly repeat her majority of the State election of 1868 as California repeated her's of 1867.

THE ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERABLY SCATTERED.

For a wonder, the President has visited Washington. We know this because the dispatches of Sept 1st say that he left on the night of that day for Saratoga. He has been at the Capitol long enough to be able to take a fresh leave of it. For a considerable length of time there has been neither President nor Cabinet officer at Washington, excepting Secretary Rawlins who was too sick to get away. During this time all of the weighty matters of the government have been in the hands of clerks and subordinates, and those to whom the people look for the conduct of affairs are drinking, driving and dancing with the crowd of fashionable idlers that lounge at places of summer resort.

Wendell Phillips petulantly asks: "Now, what has this idle, cigar-smoking, horse-jockey of a President accomplished during the brief five months that he has had such control of the government as Congress accorded to him."

The New York *Times* seriously says that "among the people the inquiry at length comes to this: Is the President neglecting their interests or his duty?" Another New York paper humorously declares that "under the existing administration, not 'eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' and good government, but eternal idling at places of fashionable resort." We can now realize the full significance of that oracular saying, "Let *us* have peace."

THE Radicals say that the Republicans in California knew that the 15th Amendment would be adopted without the vote of that State, and therefore made very little exertion to carry the Legislature.

Wonder why they are so much exercised about the probable fate of the Amendment in Tennessee and Mississippi?

SENATOR WILLIAMS ON THE CHINESE TREATY.

Judge Williams publishes a letter, in the *Oregonian* recently, on the China treaty. The writer gives portions of the original text of the treaty and then shows wherein it was amended by the Senate. His excuse for the publication is "a desire to correct a misapprehension which seems to have obtained with the democratic press." In what does that misapprehension consist? If Mr. Williams had only been explicit upon this subject his readers could better have determined whether he had succeeded in removing the erroneous impression.

Does Mr. Williams mean to be understood as saying that it is a misapprehension to interpret the treaty as giving the Chinese an equal footing in this country with all other emigrants, the right to naturalization, only, excepted?

Why does he not give us his own opinion upon the meaning of the treaty instead of employing a great deal of language for the purpose of saying nothing.

We ask the reader to compare Art. 8 of the treaty, published in Mr. Williams' letter, with the Amendment suggested by that gentleman and agreed to by the Senate. The Article as it originally stood gave to Chinese residents certain rights with respect to public schools greater than those now possessed by any other class of residents—rights which virtually placed these schools beyond the control of the public so far as their relations with the Chinese were concerned. The amendment provides that "Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions, under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries [China and America] by *citizens or subjects of the most favored nations.*"

That is explicit enough. So far as educational interests go, the Chinaman stands upon the same footing in America as the emigrant from Germany, England, France or any *of the most favored nations.* Mr. Williams certainly don't mean to say that there is any "misapprehension" about that!

Then in respect of other rights, Art. 6 as quoted in the Senator's letter, says that the "Chinese subjects residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may be enjoyed by citizens of the most favored nation."

This, too, seems explicit. There is certainly no need for "misapprehension" about that. To know what rights, additional, the Chinamen are to acquire by this treaty, it is only necessary to know what the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the most favored nations are.

Perhaps Mr. Williams thinks he has succeeded in convincing somebody that the treaty does not confer naturalization. Nobody ever claimed that it did, and if the distinguished gentleman would only take the trouble to read democratic newspapers he would not misapprehend their position upon that subject.

The treaty naturalizes nobody, but it places the Asiatic in a position to be naturalized precisely similar to that enjoyed by citizens of the most favored nation. The naturalization of these people under the treaty is a thing that any Congress can accomplish, and the fact that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate at the last session of Congress, reported a bill excluding Chinese from naturalization, is not likely to be accepted as a solution of the whole question. The bill has not become a law and never may. If it does, the "progressive spirit" will not suffer it to remain long upon the Statute books.

We all remember the discussion had in the Senate, February 6, 1869, which clearly manifested the temper of that body. The 15th Amendment being under consideration Mr. Corbett proposed this Amendment:

"But Chinamen not born in the United States, and Indians not taxed, shall not be deemed or made citizens."

If it really was and is not intended to make these people citizens, how easily the question so far as it related to those not born here, could have been settled by the adoption of Corbett's Amendment. That would have saved "misapprehension." It would have saved Mr. Williams the necessity of writing this letter. Perhaps Mr. Corbett or Mr. Williams, or any gentleman of the Radical party will tell us why it was not adopted?

In the debate that followed upon that Amendment, Mr. Corbett said he was satisfied "that it is merely a question of time, a year or two perhaps, when the word white will be stricken from the naturalization laws."

Mr. Sumner replying said:

"I content myself for the present with saying that the word white should be struck from the statute book."

Senator Morton said:

"As the naturalization laws now stand, Chinamen cannot be naturalized; but I believe the word white will be stricken from the naturalization laws."

Senator Yates said:

"We have declared that there *shall be no restriction upon suffrage on account of race, color, intelligence, education or property.* So the Senator from Wisconsin is right in saying that the party is committed to universal suffrage, pure and simple."

Senator Cameron said:

"We might just as well say that the Irishmen who come into Pennsylvania and New York and Indiana and Illinois and Iowa, and make the canals and railroads which have enriched those States, should be prevented from becoming citizens."

And here is what Senator Trumbull said, and his remarks, whether intended or not, cut both ways, like a two-edged sword:

"When we are declaring that the Hottentots and cannibals from Africa shall have the right to vote and hold office it seems to be paradoxal to insert a clause that citizens of one of the oldest empires of the earth, citizens from that country which in many respects excels any country on the face of the globe in the arts and sciences, and among whose population are to be found the most learned and eminent scholars in the world, shall be excluded."

And following this remarkable discussion a vote was taken, when every radical in the Senate, Corbett excepted, voted against the Amendment.

We ask, Senator Williams, as a representative of Oregon, and a candidete, if he subscribes to the sentiments expressed by these men, quoted in that debate? And if not, why he voted with them? There is no "misapprehension" or misconception about this matter. The Radical party is determined to force the Chinamen upon the white people of this country just as it has and is forcing the negro upon them, and the denials of Judge Williams and of his radical party friends are just as insincere and dishonest now in respect of this matter as they were a year ago in respect of the other.

AUTOCRAT ASHLEY.

Ashley, ex-Congressman from Ohio, present Governor of Montana, has appeared in a new role. The people have become somewhat familiar with Mr. Ashley. As a zealous actor in the impeachment farce he was somewhat noted. As a suborner of perjury in the matter developed through Conovan he proved himself worthy to be accounted a little lower than Joe Holt. Having been convicted, and that too by his own letters, of offering to procure an office for a friend in Colorado for a pecuniary consideration, he has fairly earned a right to a high place in the confidence of his party and to the personal consideration of Mr. Grant. He was appointed Governor of Montana Territory. In this new field, Mr. Ashley of course cannot afford to take an ordinary part. He must have a new feather in his Radical cap. We have had "Ashley the impeacher," "Ashley the suborner of perjury," Ashley the self-advertised and self-convicted candidate for bribery, and we now have Ashley the Autocrat.—The people of Montana Territory having very recently had an election and the election having resulted as usual in a Democratic victory, Ashley proceeds, so the dispatches of Sept. 3rd by the way of St. Louis say, to remove the territorial Auditor and Treasurer, elected at the late election, and to fill their places by appointing.

Of course nobody believes that this is not a government of the people and by the people. But let us see if there is a Radical in the United States who will disprove this piece of tyranny?—And if not this, what usurpation can there be that they will disprove?

THE *Oregonian* is still absurdly declaring that the 15th Amendment is certain to be adopted right away, therefore Oregon will not be needed to secure its adoption, therefore the people of Oregon shouldn't trouble themselves to think about the Amendment.

Now that is all bosh! In the first place the Amendment is not adopted and it is by no means certain that it will be. And, whether adopted or not, every man in Oregon knows, who knows anything, that our next Legislasure will adopt or reject the Amendment for itself, whether such adoption or rejection makes it a part of the Constitution of the United States or not. What would be thought of a man who refuses to vote for his choice of candidate or vote against him merely because there is a strong probability that he will not be elected?

WOULD'NT HAVE IT.—The *Oregonian* speaks of the California election in this way:

There was nothing impending which was deemed worth making a struggle for. No Senator is to be chosen, and as it is universally conceded that the fifteenth amendment will be ratified without the vote of California, the Republicans care little about securing the Legislature.

To be sure it does not require a philosopher to affect contempt for that which is beyond his reach, although to do so is conceded to be of questionable taste. The allusion to the 15th Amendment is good. They wouldn't have California ratify the amendment, although they'll move heaven and earth to get Tennessee and Virginia to do so. The allusion to the Senator is very good, when we remember that twenty of the men elected at this time will participate in the Senatorial election.

THE Marysville *Appeal* says: "Taylor Hardy was caught in a belt at a saw-mill at Portland, Oregon, and instantly killed." The accident occurred at Salem. Most California papers seem to think Oregon a part of Portland, and the Portland papers do their best to keep up the delusion.

A RESOLVE, WITH A REASON.

The recently elected Governor of Tennessee, Senter, and President Grant have been "interviewing."—The question of convening the old Legislature of Tennessee to ratify the 15th amendment, for fear that the new Legislature would not do it, having been earnestly pressed by the Radicals, the interview was upon that subject. Senter was emphatic in the opinion that the new Legislature will ratify and he finally got Mr. Grant to believe the same thing, whereupon they concluded that the convening of the old Legislature would be illegal and that it had better not be done.—This method of arriving at conclusions of law is novel and striking—because the new Legislature will ratify, therefore the calling of the old is illegal.—How plain a tale this tells. If the new assembly would not ratify then the convening of the old one would have been deemed legal and proper.—In this incident the motive and principles of the dominant party are plainly shown. A long list of public evils have been generated by our great calamity. Law has became a weak instrument to be used in the interests of party or altogether ignored. Party expediency is above all enactments.—This wanton and shameless profligacy don't stop with the bad examples of a few men in authority but it spreads with the insatiable fury of a tempest over the whole country and culminates in the thousand devices, and strategems to evade the revenue laws, accounts of which fill the papers; in mobs; in riots, and what is yet worse in a wide spread distrust of government and of all having anything to do with it.

A distinguished citizen of Oregon used to say of Judge Williams, Senator and candidate for reelection, that, when a federal judge in this State, he always took a survey of the crowd before rendering a decision and endeavored to decide with the majority. The reasons for not committing the contemplated outrage upon the citizens of Tennessee are not more discreditable to those who use them nor less insulting to the popular sense of justice.

THE AFFLICTED TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph transmitted meager reports of the California election in a few of the counties, and then broke down (speaking figuratively). It could not endure the harrowing tale. Its palpitating wires suddenly became as silent about election returns as the great Reticent himself is upon topics of interest. The people who bought Oregon papers read the telegraph reports with disappointment and disgust. San Francisco told the Portland dailes how an Irish woman let a poultice drop on a child's hand, raising a blister; how Mr. O Brien was agent for four rickety houses on Dupont Street, three of which were numbered respectively 1104, 1106 and 1108; how a man had a paint shop in the upper story of one of these, and another man had a barber shop in another, and so on, and how finally they caught fire one day and burned up, and the miserable details of this miserable fire were poured upon us in a copious stream, but not another word did we get about elections until the Marysville *Appeal* (Radical) came along with some additional returns. It is a matter of regret that the telegraph, while its hand was in on fires, did not give us the particulars of the fire that swept California the first of the month, consuming the hopes of the Radicals and leaving them only the bitter ashes of disappointment.

THE COAL MINE CATASTROPHY.

One of the most appalling catastrophies that has ever occurred, is reported by telegraph to have occured in a Pennsylvania coal mine near Scranton, on last Monday. A fire broke out in a flue at the bottom of the shaft, which was 327 feet below the surface. The flame rushed up the shaft and comunicated to the buildings at the mouth and these falling into the shaft filled it with burning timber and debris, and cut off all communication and prevented the introduction of air to those below.

It is estimated that over two hundred men have perished. It is one of the most shocking and terrible tragedies of which there is any account.

THE *Tribune* rejoices because the completion of the French Atlantic Cable has reduced the telegraphic charges on the English line to $7,50 from $10, for ten words, and declares that "competition is a beneficent principle." Wheseupon the *World* asks, "if 'competition be a 'beneficent principle' in respect to cables ander the sea, why should 'protection,' or, in other words 'monopoly,' be a 'beneficent principle' in respect to all earthly goods on shore?" As the *Tribune* is slow to answer, perhaps some other paper will!

In a State where the parties are so entirely balanced, the Republicans can never win unless they make special effort to do it.—*Oregonian.*

That means, that the Republicans can't win if the people are left to their own decision, without an appliance of Radical electioneering machinery.

RAILROAD IRON COMING.

The ship Norway, with one thousand tons of rail road iron, has arrived at San Francisco. This is a part of the iron purchased by Mr. Holladay for the East Side Rail Road. The indications are that the track laying will soon begin.

THE COMING MAN.

Choy Chew, the celestial gentleman who has recently been dinnered and dead-headed through Chicago, has been telling a New York reporter of some perfectly astounding traits of Chinese character, and portraying a delightful prospect of Chinese ambition. He says that it is a peculiarity of the Chinese people to go altogether by first reports. If the first reports of a country are good, the Chinaman goes there, and no amount of experience can get that "first report" out of his head or changed in the least. On the other hand if a Chinaman for the first time should venture into an earthly Eden, and, through a change in his usual diet of rats and a consequent derangement of his digestion, go home out of sorts and make a bad report, no number of celestial witnesses and no lapse of time could induce John to emigrate thither. For this reason the rack and thumb screw could not induce the Asiatic to keep out of California, the first Johns having said: "Me likee muchee."

Now here is better material for making radical voters of, than the "colored brother." If once "set," there would be no necessity of levying a large corruption fund to carry elections. John's ballot would be the same to-day, tomorrow and forever, and though enduring the inevitable radical victory, we should be mercifully spared such inflictions as Williams' jaw. For, why canvass then?

Mr. Chew went on to say: "He thought the Chinese would be among the most industrious and orderly of citizens, and that they would by-and-by come to take an interest in politics and perhaps one of them would become President."

When Mr. Chew looks at the present occupant of the White House he must be encouraged to anticipate the speedy inauguration of his excellency from Foo Chow Foo, and it is certainly not to be wondered at.

WE INSIST.—The *Unionist* states that the question of transferring Wallamet University to the State is being considered by the Directors of that institution. Now we insist that if the State goes into any new business, it shall get a livery stable rather than a University. There is no business equal to the latter when hire of carriage for a single trip to the Penitentiary from Salem costs $63 coin. (See Secretary's report.)

AN EDITOR WHIPPED.—Major Adams, editor of the Vancouver *Register*, having exhausted the vocabulary of billingsgate through the *Register* upon Mr. McKinney, editor of the Oregon City *Enterprise*, was severely caned by the latter upon the arrival of Adams at Oregon City a few days since.

THE *World* believes that Pendleton will go into the Governor's chair with a rousing majority. "The Ohio people are tired of being cheated out of the protection of law by 'patriots' and plundered by thieves who were bellowing 'treason' to divert men's eyes from their own lawlessness."

PLEASE DON'T.—When those carriages, in which Gov. Woods and the nigger drove Seward's party to Albany, come to be paid for, we hope it won't be charged in the account against the State as "carriage hire for visit to the penitentiary." For decency's sake let it not be done so this time.

THE *Unionist* notices the erection of Mr. Patton's (so called) building in Salem and says that it is an ornament to State Street. Now we respectfully suggest for obvious reasons that State Street be amended so as to read "State House Street."

STATE NEWS.

LEG BROKEN.—A young man named Mark Jones, was thrown from a horse on the 27th ultimo, near the junction of the Umpqua river, and had his leg broken by the foot of the animal. The broken limb is said to be doing well.—*Roseburg Ensign.*

The *Ensign* says the citizens of Oakland captured a full-grown bruin in the suburbs of that town last week.

A man named Smith was last week held to answer at Roseburg for the crime of rape.

ARTESIAN WELL.—The borers of the Artesian well on the Fair Grounds have struck a boulder at the depth of about 30 feet, and have been engaged most of the week in drilling into it. It will be completed, if possible, in time for the State Fair; but if not completed in that time, the managers will have the work prosecuted during the Fair, and many of our readers, who have never seen the *modus operandi* of constructing an Artesian well, will have an opportunity of witnessing it.—*Farmer.*

RAPE.—James Jamison, living near this city, was arrested on Wednesday on the affidavit of a girl named Josephine Fulkerson, aged about 13 years, charging him with having committed a rape on her person about three years ago, and with having had criminal intercourse with her at regular intervals ever since.—*Vancouver Register.*

FROM YAMHILL.—A correspondent at Lafayette, writes, Sept. 2nd: "One-fourth of the wheat crop of Yamhill is out in the field, all damaged some, while that which was standing and ripe is greatly damaged; that which was cut and bunched or badly stacked, is ruined."—*Oregonian.*

RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The *Enterprise* says: "The Oregon Central Railroad Company, east side, has a force at work at the Clackamas, preparing for the speedy construction of the railroad bridge across that river."

IMMIGRANT FARE.—W. H. Martin, general agent International Emigrant Aid Society, of Baltimore, Md., arriven by the Moses Taylor last night, and is stopping at the residence of Dr. J. C. Hawthorne, East Portland. Mr. M. informed us that the fare for immigrants from New York to San Francisco will soon be reduced from $60 to $50 currency.—*Herald.*

VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.—Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States of America, and *ex-officio* President of the Senate, arrived on the steamship Moses Taylor, from San Francisco, last night. At the dock he was met by a reception committee consisting of United States Senators G. H. Williams and H. W. Corbett. Capt. John C. Ainsworth. Col. John McCracken, and Henry D. Green. Maj. Gen. Crook, U. S. A., had ordered the army band from Vancouver and a military escort, which, however, did not arrive in time to take part in the reception. Quite a procession of carriages and citizens on foot accompanied Mr. Colfax to the residence of Senator Corbett, whose guest he is. To-night, we learn, the Vice-President will hold a levee at the Philharmonic Hall.—*Ibid.*

COLONIZATION SCHEME.—A Mr. Peterson and associates, natives of Denmark, have taken the preliminary steps to establish a colony of their countryman in Lane county. They have filed applications for the purchase of school lands lying between the Willamette river and Long Tom. Mr. Peterson is going back to Denmark this fall, for the purpose of bringing next year those of his countrymen who may desire to join him.—*Oregonian.*

The Jacksonville papers are puffing some enterprising man for bringing a hearse to that city.

Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY EVENING, September 9, 1869.

Council met. Roll called: Present—Mayor Stanard and Councilmen Hackleman Comley, Cundiff, Nixon and Marshall.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The following bills were presented, and, on motion, allowed and ordered paid: E. C. Holden, for the entertainment of Hon. W. H. Seward and party, $25; A. Parker & Co., for lumber for sidewalks, $12 09; M. Payne, for plowing streets, $3; A. Parker & Co., lumber for side and crosswalks, $53 17; Blain & Young, nails for side and crosswalks, $8 43; D. Froman, labor on sidewalks and crosswalks, $28; Deputy Marshal Markham, arresting and guarding prisoner, $5 50; Same, for work on sidewalks and crosswalks, $14; Riley & Co., oil for fire engine, $6.

On motioned adjourned.

M. V. BROWN, Recorder.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED FROM THE OREGON HERALD]

Chinese Mission.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The *Times'* Washington special says Boutwell, Fish and Hoar strongly oppose the appointment of Geo. Wilkes as Minister to China.

New Postage Stamps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—In consequence of the general dissatisfaction with the new postage stamps, orders have been given to prepare designs for new issues. The old designs are to be destroyed.

SYNOPSIS.—Secretary of War Rawlins died at Washington on the 6th inst.——Gov. Hoffman has appointed Greely, Seymour and William C. Bryant delegates to the Southern Committee to be held at Louisville on the 12th inst.——The cotton crop along the Mississippi for 200 miles below Memphis is splendid.——Senator Fessenden remains about the same—some hopes of recovery.——Senator Grimes of Iowa has resigned.——The vote in San Francisco and Marysville is being recounted—the result is not materially changed so far.——The Republicans have carried Vermont by from 19,000 to 20,000—their usual majority.——The victims of the Avondale coal mine disaster have not yet been reached, owing to the acid gas and black damp. There is not a remote hope for their safety. There are not less than 600 widows and orphans, and the scene at the mouth of the shaft beggars description.——The health of the Emperor Napoleon is improved.

GENERAL NEWS.

Tea has arrived in New Orleans from China, *via.* San Francisco.

Cambridge (Mass.) is going to try co-operative housekeeping.

All of Victor Hugo's plays are interdicted in France by a recent order.

The Czar has invited Home, the spiritualist, to come and see him.

Bierstadt has his studio in the Grand Hotel, at Paris.

Imitation calicoes, made of paper, are now sold in England.

Scotland had a snow storm in the middle of June.

Florida has an immense amout of land adapted to the culture of coffee.

It is said that the Bible was never published in Japanese.

To complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe requires 3,000 miles of wire.

A poisonous worm infests tomato vines in Illinois. Several deaths have ensued from its bite.

Smoking pipes to the value of $10,400,000 were manufactured in France last year.

A man in Norwich, Connecticut, has domesticated a lot of toads, which keeps his garden clear of insects.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn.

Thomas S. Summers, Pl'ff, vs. Eliza Summers, Def't.

Suit for the Partition of Real Property.

TO ELIZA SUMMERS, DEF'T:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You are hereby required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn, and answer the complaint therein filed against you by the above named plaintiff with the Clerk of said Court, within ten days from the date of service hereof upon you, if served in said Linn county, or if served in any other county in the State of Oregon then within twenty days of the date of service hereof upon you.

And you are further notified that if you fail to answer as above required, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for a judgment or decree of Court that partition of the South half of Not. No. "2304"—the same being your part of Donation Land Claim as set off to you—situate in Linn county, Oregon, and which land is now held by you and the plaintiff as tenants in common;—except 87 acres taken off off the south end of said land;—and for your proportionate part of the expenses of making said partition.

By order of Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge.

Dated September 8, 1869.

N. H. CRANOR, Att'y for Pl'ff.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
COUNTY OF LINN, }

I, Geo. R. Helm, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Linn, do certify the foregoing to be a true and perfect copy of the original Summons of which it purports to be a copy, now on file in my office.

My hand and official seal, the 8th day of September, 1869. GEO. R. HELM, Clerk.

v5n4w6

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. HANNON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

ALBANY, OREGON.

Office on Main street, opposite Foster's Brick.

v5n4y1

CHAS. B. PRESCOTT,

From Portland,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR-DRESSER.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE citizens of Albany that he has opened a Barber Shop, on Main street, two doors above Crawford's Block, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may desire anything in the tonsorial line. v5n4y1

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between P. W. Spink and A. Caruthers, under the firm name of P. W. Spink & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, they having disposed of their business to other parties.

Either of the undersigned will attend to the collection of accounts due the late firm.

P. W. SPINK,
A. CARUTHERS.

Albany, Sept. 7, 1869—v5n4w4.

TO DEALERS IN WHEAT.

MESSRS. CORBITT & MACLEAY

HAVING HEARD THAT IT IS COMMONly reported throughout the Valley that they are not purchasing Wheat, would respectfully inform their Agents, Customers and friends throughout the valley of the Willamette that they are in the market to purchase all the surplus merchantable wheat in the State and pay the highest market rates.—Cash on delivery in Portland.

v5n4m1 CORBITT & MACLEAY.

SANTIAM ACADEMY.

—AT—

LEBANON, LINN COUNTY, OREGON.

REV. W. D. NICHOLS.....Principal.
REV. E. A. JUDKINS.....Assistant.
MRS. S. C. NICHOLS..... ....Preceptress, and Teacher of the Ornamental Branches.

THE Academic year which commences Sept. 1, 1869, and closes July 12, 1870, is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. Students can here enjoy every facility for acquiring a thorough academic education. Tuition lower than any other school of high grade in the State of Oregon.

A Commercial Course

has been adopted for the benefit of those who wish to acquire a thorough business education.

Boarding.

Young men can obtain rooms and board themselves at small expense. Young ladies can obtain board in the family of the Principal, who resides in the Academy building.

Board and Tuition Thirty Dollars per Term.

No extra charge for Incidentals or for Board During Vacations.

For further information send for a catalogue.

Lebanon, Og'n, Aug. 31, 1869. v5n4m3

MOUNT HOOD!

TO THE PEOPLE OF OREGON.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

F. M. MORRIS & W. C. AVERY, both old Oregonians, having beyond a doubt the largest ox in the world, propose to the people of Oregon to take this monster to the Atlantic States and exhibit him as an Oregon production. This animal was raised by Mr. F. M. Morris, on Butter Creek, Umatilla county. Before leaving the State they wish every man, woman and child in Oregon to see Mount Hood upon legs, and in order to give them an opportunity to do so, they will exhibit him at the Linn County and State Fairs, for the sum of 25 cents; children half price. Their object in doing this is to raise funds for transportation. All those who think that it will have a tendency to wake up the people of the Eastern States to realize the fact that there is such a place as Oregon on the Pacific slope, and that not only large cattle, but everything else is in advance of the rest of the world, and all that is necessary is industry and economy to realize a fortune in Oregon in a few years, and that it is the best place to enjoy a fortune after it has been accumulated. Business men make a note of this, and remember that money makes the ox go, and patronize us accordingly.

W. C. Avery will also have a supply of Mrs. L. A. Stipp's Thoracic Balsam on hand, and for sale. v5n4w5

THIS IS THE LAST CALL!

DON'T DELAY!

The Books are Now Ready for Settlement.

COME ALONG WITH YOUR CASH OR PRODUCE, as I must have what is due me before I start for San Francisco, which will be about the first of October next.

I have a lot of FURNITURE to sell at private sale or at auction, during the County Fair.

v5n4tf RAPHAEL CHEADLE.

N. B.---JUST ARRIVED BY STEAMER.

A Large Lot of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—And—

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Which will be offered at a bargain for Cash or Trade, at the Cash Store.

v5n4tf R. CHEADLE.

SHERIFF'S TAX SALE.

STATE OF OREGON,
COUNTY OF LINN,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a warrant issued out of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Linn, to me directed, commanding me to levy on the property of the delinquent tax-payers named in the delinquent tax list for 1866, 1867 and 1868, thereto attached, I have this 11th day of September, 1869, levied on the following described Real Estate and appurtenances thereto belonging, for delinquent taxes for the said years 1866, 1867 and 1868:

Situated and lying in the county of Linn, State of Oregon, in Township twelve (12), South of Range one (1), West of the Willamette Meridian, in Section 27, 28, 33 and 34, better known and described as the Donation Claim of Fred Benegar.

Owners unknown.

320 acres more or less.

Tax on said land for 1866	$8 96
" " " 1867	8 96
" " " 1868	8 96
Total amount of tax for three years	$26 88

And on

Saturday, the 2d day of October, 1869,

at 3 o'clock P. M., in front of the Court House door in the city of Albany, Linn county, Oregon, I will sell the above described property, or, as much thereof as shall be necessary, to satisfy the amount of taxes due thereon, together with costs upon said writ, at public auction to the highest bidder therefor in U. S. gold coin.

Dated this 11th day of Sept., 1869.

v5n4w4 R. A. IRVINE,
Sheriff Linn county, Oregon.

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS OWING R. CHEADLE are hereby notified that I must have my outstanding accounts settled up by the first of October next, as I shall move to San Francisco to establish myself in business there. L. Cheadle will be left in charge of the business in Albany.

My intention in going to San Francisco is to deal in produce generally offered in this and other markets. I will take WHEAT AND OATS at the highest market price going on account.

Cash Paid for Wheat on Delivery.

I have a good WAREHOUSE on the river to store Wheat in. Come along with your Grain.

R. CHEADLE.

Aug. 5, 1869—v4n51tf.