

WILL THEY UNDO IT?

Since ship building has almost entirely ceased in America—ship yards idle—workmen out of employment, and the carrying trade gone into the hands of other countries—a practical illustration is afforded of the way tariff laws work.

Building ships was a branch of American industry—an extensive and profitable one. It not only built up and supplied the wants of our own commerce, but it supplied to a large extent the foreign demand.

The New York Times says that "not a single vessel is building in the great ship-yards in and about that city. Six years ago during the autumn, no less than thirty-two large ships were building in New York and Brooklyn yards, each more than 1,000 tons burden."

The cause of the decline of American ship building is in our tariff and paper currency, which has given the business into foreign hands.

There was sufficient intelligence in the country to see this result, but, unfortunately it did not have control in the direction of affairs.

The steamer Olympia, whose arrival in San Francisco from New York was announced within a few days past, was built for the Sound trade between Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island, and is a good illustration of the difference between protection and no protection.

Those of our readers who have read the "Parsee Letters"—and a more excellent treatise on protection was never written—will remember the facts stated in them concerning the cost of building the Olympia, as derived from the owner, Mr. Geo. S. Wright, himself.

Before Congress exercised its protecting care such machinery as Mr. Wright needed for his ships could be had for \$23,000; now it costs \$40,000. Making due allowance for the difference between gold and currency, and it appears that Mr. Wright paid \$10,000 for the privilege of getting American machinery.

The stove cost \$225—though he bought, before the tariff, the same thing for \$85. And the result is, that instead of having two or three ships built, Mr. Wright finds that he can afford to build but one; and the orders sent by China and other nations for ships have to be sent to Scotland. The Springfield Republican publishes what an American, traveling on the river Clyde, saw. It tells very plainly what results such experiments as we have related have:

"I counted sixty iron vessels within this distance, thus in construction; nor was my count complete, as I began some time after seeing the last. This does not include vessels of the ways and in the water, which were there two and three deep, swarming with workmen along the quays. Expressing my astonishment to my companion, a Glasgow merchant, he remarked that ship-building was not very active on the Clyde just at that time. I was ashamed to say to my friend, we do not build iron vessels in the United States."

Of course such a condition of things as we have in America cannot continue long without provoking some popular expression of hostility. Accordingly we find in a New York dispatch of the present week, the following:

"An important meeting of master shipwrights and journeymen's association was held to-day, to consider the best means of reviving American ship-building. It was agreed to petition Congress to remove the tax on ship-building materials. The opinion was expressed that if this be done, American ship-building would flourish as the lily."

A committee was appointed to collect and publish statistics on the subject of the decline of shipbuilding in the United States."

What will Congress say to that? Will it take steps to undo this injury? There are scores of other branches of industry that suffer no less from the tariff than ship-building, and with what reason can one be relieved and not all? The difficulty comes from the system, and that must be literally uprooted before these industrial pursuits can thrive. Take off this odious tariff—let materials come in without restriction, and, instead of confining our handicraft to the market of this one country, let it go into the markets of all countries. But petitions won't do. There will be no considerable modifications of these robbing, impoverishing tariff laws while the present party is in power. It is absurd to expect anything from the justice, wisdom or patriotism of men who will compel every man and woman and child to take out Broker's License, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, before they can take their butter, eggs and garden products to market. The remedy is in your ballots, not in your petitions.

HOMER AGAIN.—We learn that Gen. J. F. Miller, of Salem, has recently returned from a trip to the Atlantic States. Mr. Miller is accompanied by a number of his old friends and neighbors in Missouri, who have come to find homes in Oregon. We presume that they are Gen. Miller's kind, and, if so, the more the better. We give them a hearty welcome.

THE RAILROAD.

The visit of Mr. Holladay to this city resulted in a suspension of the survey in this county, and the organization of a party to make a reconnaissance of Rock Creek Pass through the Calipooia mountains. It was thought useless to survey to the mountains, without first being certain that there is a way through them. Mr. Jesse Applegate, who met Mr. Holladay here, seems sanguine that the Rock Creek Pass is a feasible route. The examination now being made by that gentleman and Engineer Brooks, will soon dispose of the question. The proposed line crosses the Willamette river a little above Harrisburg, passes up the level Long Tom country to the east of the river of that name, and reaches the hills of the Siuslaw district in the vicinity of the Corvallis and Long Tom wagon road, the general course of which will follow to "Estes." This line is some eight miles—probably more—shorter than that via Spores Ferry, and, if the route through the mountains is at all practicable, the road will be located upon it beyond a doubt. It is determined to locate the line as far as Roseburg this winter, in order that the company may take steps to secure the vacant land—scarce now, and daily getting scarcer—under the provisions of the act of Congress.

The construction of the thirty miles is being pushed with all possible dispatch. The track for, perhaps, half the distance is already down. The wreck of the Clackamas Bridge will of course retard the work. But even this will not prevent the completion of the first section within the prescribed time. The Statesman learns, upon what it deems good authority, that the bridge will be completed by the 20th of the month.

DORRIS, ATTORNEY, VS. KELSA, JUDGE.

Mr. G. B. Dorris, an attorney at Eugene, recently addressed an open letter to Judge Kelsay, of that District, which has provoked hostile comments from the Oregonian and Statesman.

Mr. Dorris describes Judge Kelsay's proceedings as undignified, unbecoming, partial and dishonest. He accuses the Judge of acting against him in the capacities of Judge and Attorney, of telling the attorney opposed to Mr. D. in an action, to object to any question that Mr. D. should ask and to "wake up" that he (Kelsay) had kept out of the case as long as he could, and that, unless every question was objected to, he would be reversed. Mr. Dorris further accuses the Judge of refusing to sign exceptions to his rulings, although admitting them to be true, because it would place Kelsay "in a ridiculous position before the Supreme Court," and of trying to induce Mr. D.'s clients to "employ some attorney that knew something," that Dorris did not know any law and could not attend to his case.

The Oregonian tries to abuse Mr. Dorris for writing this letter, and calls him names. That won't do. If Judge Kelsay's friends expect to reply to Dorris, let them answer his statements. If those statements are true, they disgrace Judge Kelsay beyond redemption and bring contempt upon the Supreme Court of which he is a member on the Bench. These things admit of but one answer and that is emphatic denial. The people may not have any interest in Mr. Dorris' quarrels, but they have a decided interest in knowing whether there is a court in this county that practices such things as is charged. It is foolish to say that Mr. Dorris don't know anything. Whether or not he succeeds at Kelsay's Bar, he succeeds in writing a letter and one that the Court must feel the logic of, even if he is not convinced by it. When the Judge's defenders go to calling bad names, it looks as though they were trying to avoid the main question and get away from ugly facts.

The most absolute and overwhelming proof of the falsity of Mrs. Stowe's libel upon Lord Byron and his sister, has lately appeared in the London Quarterly, so the telegraph says, in the shape of a great number of letters written by Lady Byron herself to Mrs. Leigh long after the alleged discovery of Mrs. L.'s criminal intimacy with her brother, filled with expressions of the most entire confidence and the warmest gratitude and love.

Mrs. Stowe, upon learning of these recent developments, published an appeal to the press, asking that judgment be suspended until she gets out her forthcoming book. From the dilemma she has succeeded in getting into, it looks as though she had better let that forthcoming book alone and leave the public to forget the last one she published as soon as possible.

If Shakspeare had lived in these days, he would have made the Moor declare "Othello's occupation's taxed," which certainly would have been about the most suggestive thing that could be said.

They have a place in Portland that goes by the euphonious designation of "Murderer's Cross Roads."

NUTS FOR SOMEBODY TO CRACK.

The Commercial is after Senator Williams and the Indian Department with a sharp stick. Pickett, himself a Republican and formerly the editor of a Republican newspaper in this city, is said to be the author of the Commercial articles. He has had experience, we believe, as a clerk upon the Warm Spring Reservation, and having kept both eyes open as enough to convince him that "the Indian Department in Oregon is conducted on a system of unhalloved robbery." He declares that the \$55,000 appropriation by Congress, to remove the Snake Indians to Reservations, is being stolen by a "ring," organized by Senator Williams; that before Spring the appropriation will be exhausted and the Indians will remain just where they now are, and the \$55,000 used as a corruption fund to promote Williams' election. The Commercial says:

We like administrative ability wherever it may be apparent—from conducting a peasant stand to ruling a State; and we are glad to see that Senator Williams manifests a capacity in that line. There is nothing that he has so much set his heart upon as re-election, and from the way he "set his house in order" before he left for Washington, his chances are very fair if nothing breaks the programme. We stated a short time ago the bargain he made with Grant county that Camp Harvey should not be broken up if they voted for his interests; getting \$55,000 to "help the cause" and cure heart burnings, under the guise of appropriation for the (impossible) removal of Snake Indians; his securing Moscham, Simpson and Lafollett for local purposes as civilian Indian agents, etc. These showed admirable tact and industry; but we further learn that he has descended into detail for county legislative tickets, and that Williams drew his careful attention, and that he has prepared a legislative selection which is to be put through the convention.

Our readers will remember that the Commercial claims to be independent in politics and, hence is not liable to the charge of partisan bias. The experience of its editor among Indian officials sheds a good deal of light in a few shady places. It explains how these officers can afford to spend large sums in procuring an office with a salary that is not more than one-third the wages received by a journeyman printer, and, after a few years of expensive living in its enjoyment, retire with a fortune.

It has given us a new idea of what appropriations and blank-vouchers are used for. These Indian officials make a mistake in hiring such clerks as the editor of the Commercial. They not only think much but see much. We commend to the officers of the Department, a little of Caesar's caution, and advise them, when they come to make up their list of attaches, to select fatherly men; "men who sleep o' nights." Here is something more from the same source:

That \$55,000 surreptitiously placed in the hands of a ring to reward partisanship is as corrupt an appropriation as ever was stolen from the Government in any other official channel; and before we are done with watching its disbursement, will prove corruption as plain as the sun in the firmament to every honest man of the State, and to what political organization he may adhere.

The selfish style of dignified silence will not be enough to shield party speculations. Lies may be invented and blank vouchers used to cover official robbery. We are not anxious to chop logic with partisan inklingers upon any question connected with their defense of official speculation. We shall carefully abstain from making a charge against any official unless we have the fullest proof. The administration of the Indian Department in Oregon has been conducted on a system of unhalloved robbery since its inception, and this last appropriation was intended to be filed in the old style.

AFTER THIS, THEN WHAT?

Since our last issue, the telegraph has told us that Senator Sumner, in a lecture at Elizabeth, New Jersey, said, "the Chinese question must be met. Attention was once attracted to the negro; now it is the Chinese who demand protection. Nothing can be settled which does not right this. The question can only be settled in harmony with the principles of our fathering and in conformity with right and justice. The Chinese must have equal partnership for justice. It is the best policy and the best practice."

Mr. Sumner takes hold of the Chinaman just as he did the negro a few years ago, only with more backing, and he will make him "citizen," "voter" etc. just as he did the latter—provided only that Mr. Sumner's party keeps in power. Who doubts it? And after this is accomplished, what then? What manner of biped will next be dragged into fellowship and citizenship? The manufacture of American sovereigns is a big business, but when the last available Chinaman is converted into a Radical voter, then where is the next invoice of raw material to come from, we should like to know?

The Dayton (Ohio) Ledger—the organ of Mr. Vallandigham—is stated to have published a communication recommending the re-organization of the Democratic party on a more liberal basis, and the nomination of Chase to the Presidency. The Ledger goes on to approve the suggestion and says:

"A liberal course toward those not hitherto acting with us, which we are sure the Democracy will pursue, and all will yet end well. The essential principles of the party must be preserved, or all is lost. The Democratic organization can be preserved, then, while at the same time cutting itself loose from all dead issues and obsolete questions. As to our friend's candidate, which certainly would have been about the most suggestive thing that could be said."

They have a place in Portland that goes by the euphonious designation of "Murderer's Cross Roads."

All of which, from such a source, will seem a little odd to many people.

LETTER FROM INDIANA.

Pittsburg, Carroll Co., Ind., Oct. 28. Editors Democrat: After traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean, and back here to the Hoosier State, we are satisfied that, for climate and general appearance of the country, Oregon is superior to any we have seen.

One week ago snow fell here to the depth of about eight inches, and to-day we can see snow all around us. It freezes at night and thaws but little during the day. Most of the farmers had not gathered their apples, and now they are fit only for cider. Men who have lived here for forty years say they have never known so hard freezing as this, in the month of October; and I see by the papers that the cold weather is general throughout the Northern and Western States.

A great many persons are talking of going to the Pacific States. I am giving out the pamphlets published by the State Agricultural Society that I have with me. Oregon will get her proportion of those that seek a home on the Pacific coast next year. They ask \$50 and \$60 per acre for land here which I would not give one acre of the land on Albany prairie for two of. True, we see here larger cities, finer churches and school houses, greater improvements and more people; but, take the same number of farms and farm-houses and fences, and Oregon will compare well with any of the States we have been in.

We met at St. Louis Messrs. J. F. Miller, A. A. McCully, W. H. Wilson and a Mr. Coffey, of Salem. We all were anxious to get back to Oregon as soon as their business would permit.

The States of the Mississippi Valley are very anxious to have the National Capital removed to some point on that great river. They do not expect to accomplish it at present; what they desire now is to agitate the question so that Government will not expend any more money on improvements at Washington until after the next census. When the new apportionment is made they expect to have a majority in the House of Representatives in favor of removal. It is not a political movement; they expect to be a unit on that question. Mr. Jno. F. Miller was appointed a member of the Executive Committee from Oregon.

In our travels we find that a town without a railroad is no town at all; and where they have one, and see the benefits derived from it, they are anxious to secure them in all directions.

Over half of the wheat raised here is the Red Winter Wheat. Farmers say it is harder and will not freeze out like the White. The threshing is done by steam power; but from what I have seen there I prefer the horse power. We can thresh more grain with a good Pitt's eight-horse power in Oregon in a day than they can here with their steam power in the same time.

The Oregon farmer has an easy time in comparison with the farmer in what is called the Northwestern States. Here they have to work six months in the year to keep their stock the other six, and this year a part of the farmers have not enough and will have to buy feed for their horses and cattle. The hay and corn crop on the wet land was a partial failure.

Enough for this time. ALBANY.

CHANGE OF VENUE.—The Boise City Chronicle states that Theodore Burmester, indicted for the murder of Morford, has obtained a change of venue to Boise county. E. D. Holbrook is employed for the prosecution.

GREELEY AND HIS DEFEAT.

The editor of the Tribune takes his defeat as a blind pig takes its milk, without a grunt or a squeal. We like Horace. God didn't make that noble head for nothing. The Democratic majority rained down upon him in this city, didn't start him a wink, no more than tricking molasses over a stove griddle, or a warm rain would set in a breeze the statue of Washington at Union-square. Greeley only thus to make fun for the boys. Good old man—it's too bad to fool him so.

Yesterday morning after the election he came down town early. He beamed along like a load of hay on a sunny afternoon with a boy and girl on top. Not of Horace, but the hay. He crossed over to read the bulletin-board of THE DEMOCRAT, and read the reliable news. Then he slowly winked, like a spider striking with grief over the loss of a fly.—Powers's Democrat.

SYNOPSIS OF LATEST NEWS.

The Reform Party has nominated Nathaniel E. Chase for Mayor of Boston. A destructive gale visited New York on the 17th inst. The train on the Harlem Railroad was blown from the track near Boston Corners, falling a distance of seventy-five feet. The baggage car and mail matter were burned, one boy killed and several persons severely injured. Similar accidents have occurred at the same place twice before.

The official vote of the State of New York gives Nelson, Secretary of State, 20,253 majority over Siegel; Allen, for Comptroller, 25,691 majority over Greeley.

15,000 persons were at the Georgia State Fair at Macon. Gen. Wade Hampton delivered the address and was enthusiastically cheered. He counseled the cultivation of more practical relations with the freedman and wanted their moral and intellectual status improved.

Mobile has been visited by a severe gale which did considerable damage. The Mississippi State Fair opened on the 18th inst. with an attendance of 20,000 persons.

The remains of George Peabody will be brought direct to Boston. Shipbuilders have held a meeting in New York to consider the best means to revive American ship-building. They propose to ask Congress to remove the tariff on shipbuilding materials.

Sioux Indians have been making a raid in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman. It is feared that the Sioux are bent on war. Beut Butler has been sued by a niece of Gen. Twiggs for the recovery of the sword of that officer, which was taken but by Butler at New Orleans.

A large number of disasters have been

occasioned by the recent gale, on the lakes, accompanied by a considerable loss of life. The storm has been heard from as far east as the coast of Maine and as far west as Cheyenne.

The Times says that the recent election cost Tammany \$900,000. A great number of vessels are reported ashore at various points on Lake Huron. Jeff. Davis has been elected President of the Carolina Insurance Company at Memphis and will reside in that city.

The Spaniards have discovered nearly a thousand Chinamen near Cienega in Cuba with an organized independent government.

Dr. Livingston's report of discoveries in Africa up to 1868 is published. Salnavé's most trusted general has deserted him and joined the insurgents.

Sugar-cane burning in Cuba has become general. The tornado on the 15th almost totally destroyed Lower Georgetown, in Colorado. During the heaviest blow the air was completely filled with trees and lumber of every description. A number of families are homeless.

E. B. Wing has been commissioned as Minister to Ecuador. New York special says that Boutwell will submit the following plan to Congress for a return to specie payment: First, the National Bank to redeem their notes for greenbacks by July 1st, 1870. Second, the Government to redeem the greenbacks in gold after January 1st, 1871. Third, free banking for all parties upon bonds deriving interest at 4 per cent. gold.

A fire destroyed the white lead works on Freeman street, Brooklyn. Thomas Wallace, with his wife and child, occupied the upper portion of the building. The flames spread so rapidly as to cut off his escape. Wallace took the child in his arms, and his wife's hand, and together they leaped from the third story. Wallace and the child were instantly killed. Mrs. Wallace, who was pregnant, had both legs broken and her skull fractured, and died in a few hours.

In consequence of the storm and the tremendous high tide occasioned by it, New Jersey sustained a damage of \$50,000.

District Attorney Pierpont has intervened Grant on the Cuban question. He says the Administration has come to the determination to do something thereon.

Senator Sumner has been lecturing in New Jersey. He says the Chinese question must now be met, once it was the negro now it is the Chinaman.

The Fenian leaders are discussing a proposition to aid the Winnipeg insurgents against the Canadians. President Céspedes forwarded to the Cuban exiles a packet of jewelry, valued at \$200,000 in gold, which he desires to have sold for the benefit of the Patriot Army. Among the articles is a cluster of about twenty diamonds, and several rings of rare design and workmanship, and a number of watches, chains, and sunset stones. Donna Céspedes contributed four bracelets, one of which is worth \$5,000, and is a most beautiful work of jeweler's art.

Several patriots of Cuba have contributed valuable ornaments, and several soldiers in the field have offered their watches and seal rings, to be converted into cash in aid of the cause.

The Tribune says if Congress does not see fit to resume specie payments it hopes the Supreme Court will. The Times thinks the financial question can be solved by the adoption of a free banking system, with the national circulation enlarged to four hundred million dollars.

Twenty-five Spanish gunboats have been brought to New York but are detained by order of the President on complaint of Peru.

It is stated on good authority that Oregon has been decided upon as the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

Cholera, small-pox and yellow fever are raging fearfully at Santiago de Cuba. The Archbishop of Canterbury is mysteriously ill.

Intelligence has been received that the Suez Canal is successful.

The Bishop of Havana is charged with an attempt to fly to Gibraltar with \$100,000.

There are symptoms of an other: Carlist rising. Rumors are rife of impending troubles between the Sultan and Viceroys of Egypt. The agents of each are actively buying rifles in New York and shipping them to their respective governments.

STATE NEWS.

[From the Herald.] YAMHIA COUNTY.—The mail which has been coming twice a week, to this place and Lafayette, from Portland, by the way of Dayton, has fallen back on the original contract, and stops at Dayton. This leaves us three mails a week, two from Portland and one from the South.—M. S. Hart, contractor, for the construction of the McMillinville canal, suspended work last week in consequence of the bad weather. It is proposed to resume operations again in February. A number of the hands have been retained, and are employed in putting in a large amount of grain on a farm belonging to the company. Six miles of the canal is now completed. With ordinary success the work will be finished next summer.

[From the Times.] COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Circuit Court, Boise Judge, has been in session this week, and is still sitting. Considerable business has been done, and many continued cases disposed of. The Grand Jury failed to find a true bill against the man Cochrane, charged with complicity in the Jennie Boice murder, but an indictment was found against Mrs. Fender, the mother of the murdered girl. Much surprise is manifested in this community at the result. The Grand Jury also found a true bill against the man Brenemeyer, charged with grand larceny, but no conviction was had in this case or that of Mrs. Fender. The Grand Jury is still in panel, and it is rumored several other true bills have been found, though no arrests have yet been made.

We learn from the Statesman that Mrs. Fender was tried and acquitted.

[From the Statesman.] We find upon our table a printed program setting forth that "the Colored People of Oregon will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the emancipation of

four millions of bondsmen in the United States of America, in the city of Salem, at the Wigwam, Jan. 1, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M. Oration, poem, and other exercises. Oration by Mr. J. E. Smith. The public are respectfully invited.

Salem is agitated by the question of gas works. Mr. Burgess, of Santa Cruz, California proposes to supply the city with gas.

[From the Enterprise.] OREGON CITY.—On last Wednesday night about 8 o'clock, Mr. J. J. Dawson was on one of the piers of the Railroad bridge across the Clackamas, endeavoring to secure some timber, when his feet were caught in a rope in such a way that he was thrown from the pier, and falling upon the rocks broke his left leg.

The arrangements are to have a public ball on the evening of the dedication of the Odd Fellows Hall in this city, on Thursday, Nov. 25th, the proceeds of which will be used towards defraying the cost of furnishing the Lodge. The party will be under the management of a committee appointed by the Lodge, under dispensation of the Grand Master, hence it will be wisely conducted, no doubt, and the participants may depend upon having an evening of much enjoyment. The invitation will be general—the hall being of ample dimensions to accommodate all who may wish to attend.

[From the Herald.] A German from Corvallis named Jacob Radawaker, committed suicide by cutting his throat at a hotel in Portland on last Monday night.

U. S. Marshal Young and Tom Nealy, a candidate for Chief Engineer, had a set-to in Portland, to the disadvantage of the former.

James B. Stephens, an Oregon pioneer, arrived home on Sunday from a trip to the Atlantic States.

The "Moses Taylor" brought up 250 tons of railroad iron for Ben. Holladay. A small locomotive, used by the O. S. N. Company in building their road at the Cascades, has been sold to Ben Holladay & Co., contractors on the Oregon Central Railroad. The engine will be put on the track beyond the Clackamas river, where the bridge was carried away lately.

[From the Oregonian.] FROM THE EAST TO OREGON.—The Secretary of the Emigrant Aid Association, gives the following table of costs, by rail and steamer from various points in the East, to Portland, Oregon:

Table with 2 columns: Point of Origin, Cost. Includes entries for Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Canada.

These rates do not include sleeping and eating on the overland part of the trip. The cost of such accommodations will vary from \$25 to \$50 additional.

Dr. Storrs said: "I have done some heavy work in the way of platform speaking—very heavy it was, at any rate, to the audience; for I have no doubt they felt as the Scotch minister's congregation did. You remember he told his neighbor that he spoke two hours and a half the day previous; the neighbor said to him: 'Why, minister, were you not tired to death?' 'Aw, nae,' said he, 'I was as fresh as a rose, but it would have done your heart good to see how tired the congregation was.'"

A few evenings ago a man won \$75 in Boston by jumping out of a third story window and alighting on the pavement below, unharmed. He floated slowly down by holding a large umbrella over him.

Who wrote the most—Dickens, Warren, or Bulwer? Warren wrote "Now and Then," Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," and Dickens wrote "All the Year Round."

ALBANY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. GRADWOLD. ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1869. The following are the prices paid for Produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling in this market:

Table listing prices for various commodities: Wheat, Oats, Corn, Flour, Beans, Peas, Potatoes, etc.

YAMHIA COUNTY.—The mail which has been coming twice a week, to this place and Lafayette, from Portland, by the way of Dayton, has fallen back on the original contract, and stops at Dayton.

Cholera, small-pox and yellow fever are raging fearfully at Santiago de Cuba. The Archbishop of Canterbury is mysteriously ill.

Intelligence has been received that the Suez Canal is successful.

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There are symptoms of an other: Carlist rising. Rumors are rife of impending troubles between the Sultan and Viceroys of Egypt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. WHEELER, NOTARY PUBLIC, Brownsville, Oregon.

LEGAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS made and attested. Collections and Conveyancing attended to.

NOTICE. To the Stockholders of the Linn Co. Agricultural Association: A meeting of the Stockholders of said Association will be held at the Court House in Albany, Linn county, Oregon, on Tuesday, January 6th, 1870, at 11 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the Annual Election for a Board of seven Directors for said Association.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A FRESH SUPPLY OF ALL KINDS!

WHEELER'S NEW STORE!

IN BROWNVILLE. Brownville, Nov. 25, '69—555y1.

HOTEL TO LEASE!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE JUST COMPLETED a fine, large hotel building in the center of the business portion of the city of Albany, which they desire to lease to a thorough business man and a good hotel keeper. The building is two-stories high, contains thirty rooms, with a cellar under the entire building. For further particulars address by letter or call in person on HOCKEY & MYERS, Albany, Oregon.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE GREAT PICTORIAL BOOK

ANECDOTES & INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION.

Embracing the most remarkable events of the GREAT AMERICAN CONFLICT, Heroic, Patriotic, Political, Humorous and Tragical. Thrilling Scenes, and feats of bravery on land and sea. Laughable scenes; Wit, Brodery, Comical and Luscious adventures; Famous Words and Deeds of Women, Heroic Sacrifices, etc. Illustrated by the most celebrated artists.

OVER THREE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS. Including more than 100 Portraits of Distinguished Men and Women, North and South. Sold by Subscription. We make the most liberal terms with agents of any Publishing House in America. Read what one agent says: "I have obtained 61 subscribers in two days, and took 27 out of 24 sold the first half day." This is only one of many similar reports. Send for circulars and terms at once.

J. A. STODDARD & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES indebted to the undersigned, will please come forward and settle up, as the old books must be closed by the 1st of January, 1869. Albany, Dec. 16, '68—117L. A. COWAN.

WHEAT AND OATS WANTED!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PAY THE highest cash price for wheat and oats delivered to their Warehouse in Albany. Also wheat and oats Stored and Shipped at the Lowest Rates! Goals of all kinds received and shipped from the Wharf. MARKHAM & SON, 7352y1

FARMS, TAKE NOTICE!

I WILL GIVE FOR EGGS, 37 CTS. PER DOZ., After this week, until further notice. Oct. 25, 1869—116L. R. CHEADLE.

WHEAT AND OATS!

100,000 Bushels of Wheat and Oats wanted within the next two weeks, for which the Highest Cash Price will be Paid, By J. GRADWOLD, San Francisco Store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, IN pursuance of an order of the County Court of the County of Linn, State of Oregon, made on the 2nd day of November, 1869, in the matter of the estate of James Reipach, deceased, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the month of December, 1869, in Albany, on the fourth day of the month, to-wit: December 4th, 1869, between the hours of 9 A. M., and 4 P. M., the following described property, to-wit: Lots No. 1 and 2, in Block No. 113 in Hookman's Addition to the city of Albany. Terms: One-half U. S. gold coin in hand, the balance within three months. A. COWAN, Adm'r.

DR. R. C. HILL,

(Successor to Sciteler & Co.) DRUGGIST, MAIN STREET, ALBANY, O'GN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils