

Oregon City, Oregon:
C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Saturday, October 19th, 1867.

OUR AGENTS.
P. FISHER & Co., Rooms 20 and 21 of New
Merchants' Exchange, Sacramento street,
are our only authorized Agents in San
Francisco.

D. L. STEVENS, cor. Front and Morris
streets, (3d stairs), are our authorized
Agents in Portland.
J. D. HOLMAN & SONS will continue to de-
liver the Enterprise to Portland subscrib-
ers until further notice, to whom applica-
tions pro and con may be made.
B. C. LEWIS, Esq., will continue to act for
us as General Traveling Agent.

NOTICE.
Any person receiving this paper who may
not wish to continue taking it, and pay for
it, may return the same to our address—
marked "refused."

VOLUME TWO
With the present volume two of the
Enterprise is published. We shall con-
tinue sending it to all who have names
at present upon our lists, and be thank-
ful for any efforts on the part of our friends
who may aid us in extending the circulation
of our journal. The present circulation is
nearly double what it was expected we
would have at this time, and yet, we are of
the opinion it may be in future easily in-
creased at least one half farther. With this view
we make the following

LIBERAL PROPOSITION.
To any patron in the past who will send
us one new subscriber, and Five Dollars, we
will forward two receipts in full for one year,
being a reduction of fifty cents per annum
per copy.

CLUBS
May be formed at the following rates:
Ten copies one year, and one to the
getter up of the club, \$35 00
Twenty copies one year, and two ex-
tra copies to the getter up of the
club, \$65 00
Mailed to separate addresses if desired.
The cash to accompany each order, invari-
ably, otherwise the regular rates of \$3 will
be charged, and advance payments consid-
ered to be within the range of thirty or sixty
days.

We do not lay claim to any very great
rank in the world of Journalism, preferring
to let the public judge of us by our works.
In the year about to close we have been as
attentive as possible to the duties devolving
upon us—and can only promise to be as de-
voted in the future. With many thanks to
the public for the good words spoken for us,
and the patronage bestowed upon us, we
shall start out as fresh and resolutely with
Volume Two as though it were but the be-
ginning of our experience in Oregon.

Any person receiving the paper who may
not wish to continue taking it, must notify
the Postmaster, or send a copy, with their
name, back to this office at once.

All communications should be sent
through the mail or express to
D. C. IRELAND,
Oregon City, Oct. 5th, 1867.

INDIAN TROUBLE.—A dispatch from
Corvallis on the 24th speaks of
trouble at the Alsea reserve. There
is a general muss among them, and
Agent Simpson notifies settlers to
be on their guard.

SANTA ANNA.—This Government
made no more official interposition to
save Santa Anna's life than it did in
the case of Maximilian. It merely
expressed the hope that he would not
be treated otherwise than as a prison-
er of State.

YOUNG IDIOT.—Augustine Irwin-
die the adopted heir of Maximilian,
is now at Rosedale, the residence of
his grandmother, Mrs. Green, on the
heights of Georgetown, and is a
robust boy four years old looking as if
he might put in a claim for his inher-
itance some day, if Uncle Sam does
not absorb it in the mean time.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.—Mr. A.
S. Bralley of this city, has received
a letter from his brother in Texas,
who passed through the war and now
corroborates the multiplied evidences
of the devastation that has followed.
There can be no doubt but that the
consequences of the late terrible war
were especially frightful in the South.
Mr. Bralley says that demoralization
in Texas pervades all the interme-
diate channels of society. Everything
is on the down grade, and the future
dull with hope, taxation is already at
ruinous figure, and confiscation is fol-
lowing close in the rear. With such
a picture we can scarcely credit the
desire of the factions there for another
war.

MARYLAND DISCRIMINATION.—The
rebels of Maryland are so much afraid
of the Gospel that they have put a
clause in their new constitution ex-
cluding all ministers of the Gospel
from seats in the Legislature. Now,
the Republican party has never as-
sumed that a preacher was not as
good as any other man if he behaved
himself as well, and did not deny him
the right to represent any portion of
community that chose to elect one.
We have claimed, and properly, that
our Government is non-religious; but
we have also claimed that all its citi-
zens were entitled to equal rights.
And we confess we can see no just
reason for denying the right of rep-
resentation to bishop, priest, or doc-
tor, any more than to lawyer, doctor
or carpenter.

Shall we have a Separate Supreme
Court.

From present indications, it is most un-
likely that the question, whether or not
we shall have a separate Supreme Court,
will be a prominent one before the next
Legislature. If this is so, the legislators
being the deputies of the people, sent to
General Assembly to make laws and reg-
ulations for the protection of individual
rights, and the advancement of the gen-
eral welfare of the Commonwealth, it is
but just that this matter should be can-
vassed by the people, and the will of the
mass, in regard thereto, ascertained and
made known before the meeting of the
Legislature. If this is done, our Legisla-
tors can act advisedly upon the subject. For
one, we think that a separate Supreme
Court would be better, and give more
general satisfaction than the present sys-
tem in this State; and we will give our
reasons for this opinion.

Our Supreme Court, as now constituted,
is composed of the Judges of our Circuit
Court, five in number, being the same
Judges in both courts, but with different
titles—Circuit Judges, and Supreme
Judges. The Constitution of the State
provides, that every decision made in the
Supreme Court, shall be made by three
Judges, or a majority of them, who did
not try the case in the Court below.

Hence, in compliance with this provi-
sion, the Judge, before whom the case was
tried in the Circuit, does not sit in the
hearing of that case in the Supreme Court,
and is supposed to have nothing whatever
to do with it. This supposition holds
good out side of the consultation room, at
all events. But, that the respective Judges
meet with the other members of the court
in the consultation room, during the time
that the cases from their circuits are under
consideration, is a fact well known to all
who attend the Supreme Court. But,
whether or not, a Judge, whose decision on
the circuit is being reviewed, explains the
case to the other Judges in this consul-
tation room, is not known to outsiders.
There may be no such explanations given,
and such a course may be right enough,
but men are apt to be suspicious, and lit-
igants do not like to see a Judge, who has
rendered a decision against them, go into
the consultation room with those who are
to reverse, or affirm that decision. Hence,
we frequently hear persons condemn our
system of judicature, and pronounce in
favor of a separate Supreme Court. This
objection, works a great evil, in this;
it destroys that respect for the decisions
of our courts, necessary to procure a
cheerful obedience to the laws.

Again, men are reciprocal beings, and
are apt to act upon this principle: If you
do a kind act to me, I will return it in kind,
if possible; and, if you do an unkind act
to me, I will retaliate, if opportunity offer.
And it is a fact that but few persons
can have their opinions overruled, and
decided to be wrong, and yet regard
such action as a kindness and a favor. If
this principle of reciprocity exists in the
breasts of the members of the Court, it
might influence their opinions, however
unconscious of the fact they might be.
The object of a Supreme Court, is to have
the law administered as it is, free from
any feeling or bias that might exist, when
the court and the parties are acquainted;
and that justice might be done according
to the letter and spirit of the law. For
these reasons, if for no others, many per-
sons think that the Judges of our Circuit
Courts ought not to be called upon to
pass upon each others decisions.

But the greatest objection to our present
system of judicature, is found in the
press of business, and want of time with
the individual members of the court. Each
Judge is required to hold Circuit Court
from one to three times a year in each
county of his circuit, and this occupies the
greater portion of his time. Hence,
when the Supreme Court is held, with
the usual calendar of from thirty to fifty
cases, Judges have to continue a portion,
or hurry through, in order to meet the
demands of their respective circuits. To
continue a portion of the cases, will not
help the matter, for they will have no
more time, or a less number of cases at the
next term; therefore, the business must
be dispatched. This prevents the court
from giving the cases that leisurely and
careful examination that justice and a
correct application of the law require. It
is unjust, alike to the court, and to litigants,
and calls loudly for a remedy.

And further, we frequently hear lawyers
complain that the decisions of the Supreme
Court, are not published for years after
their rendition. The reason of this delay
will, probably, be found in the fact, that
the court has not time to prepare them for
publication sooner.

But the question of additional cost and
expense, comes up, and is urged against
the establishment of a separate Supreme
Court. That question of additional ex-
pense does very well for political bus-
siness and demagoguism, but for nothing
else. A Supreme Court, composed of
three Judges, at a salary each, of three
thousand dollars per year, would be an
additional expense of nine thousand dol-
lars per year.

By the census and assessment of 1865,
the taxable property of this State, was as-
sessed to be \$26,425,945, in value. In
the year 1865, the value of assessable
property in this county, was \$1,605,594;
in 1867, it is assessed at \$1,724,985, an in-
crease of \$119,391 in two years, and it is
probable, at least, that the increase of
wealth has been equally great throughout
the State. Thus, if this additional nine
thousand dollars had to be raised by an
additional taxation, it would not exceed one
third of a mill on the dollar; a mere trifle
felt by no one. But would this amount
have to be procured by additional tax-
ation?

By the last report of the Secretary of
State, and the State Treasurer, it appears
that the receipts from all sources, from the
17th of September, 1864, to the 1st of Sep-
tember, 1866, was \$332,443, and all ex-
penditures, during the same period, was
\$222,304; leaving a balance and surplus
of \$110,139 in the Treasury, for those two
years alone. Enough to pay the salaries
of the Judges of the Supreme Court for
the two years, with yet a surplus of
\$22,139 in the Treasury for contingent ex-
penses, &c.

At all events, the people pay the taxes,
necessary to sustain the State Govern-
ment, and they have the right to have
this charge made in our judicial system,
if they desire it, even if the rate of tax-
ation is increased to accomplish it.

OREGON

Speaking of the wheat crop the
Oregonian says: "At the close of the
harvest there was probably a
surplus of 2,000,000 bushels of wheat
in the Willamette valley. Some of
this, though probably no large
amount, was sold before the late ad-
vance in prices. But the bulk of the
wheat is still in the valley; and owing
to the low stage of water in the
upper river, the principal part of the
crop has hardly begun to move to-
ward the market. As the advance
in prices was quite unexpected, and
but little wheat had been bought up
by millers and shippers, the farmers
will get almost the whole benefit of
the rise. The advance, if sustained,
will therefore put a large amount of
money in circulation, which will ex-
ercise a beneficial effect upon busi-
ness for a year to come. At least
\$1,500,000 will be distributed
throughout the valley, relieving farm-
ers of many of their embarrass-
ments and enabling them to engage
with new vigor in the work of another
year. If they can dispose of their
grain at fair remunerative rates, they
will have let the opportunity pass to
do it, as the fluctuations and an
uncertainty of the market are often
such as to defeat all calculation. The
results of the present crop—assuming
that the market will be sustained till
the whole surplus is disposed of,—
will show what our people might do
if they could rely on obtaining a
steady market for the products of the
soil. Agriculture alone would make
this valley rich; and aided by manu-
factures, and with the various indus-
tries supported by a military and in-
tellectual of interests, the country
would soon attain a very high de-
gree of prosperity. If the amount of
wheat which the State now has to
dispose of were twenty-fold greater,
we should have a better market, be-
cause buyers would know where to
come to purchase. We ought to
produce more of everything than we
have ever yet done; and though it
often appears that there is little en-
couragement for the farmer, all he
needs is patience and industry to
bring him out right at last. The
markets are often dull, but it is
worthy of observation that every few
years farm products are in good de-
mand. The energetic farmer who
is prepared to take advantage of the
markets, as all our farmers should be
every year, cannot fail to make his
occupation a profitable one."

The Dalles children had a pleasant
excursion over the Celilo Railroad
on the 14th. The Mountaineer says
of it: The party left the O. S. N.
Company's depot at 1 o'clock p. m.,
numbering in all, children, teachers
and invited guests, over two hun-
dred persons. In the course of half
an hour the train stopped at the
"Turnwater" for the purpose of giv-
ing all who wished, a chance to see
these beautiful falls. After spend-
ing a few minutes in visiting the falls,
the sound of the bell notified "all
aboard" and in a few minutes more
we were at Celilo. The Company
here have a storehouse over a quar-
ter of a mile in length, built on an
incline along the water's edge, so that
they can load their boats at any stage
of the water. This large building
was almost empty, so that the chil-
dren had plenty of room to amuse
themselves in any and every conceiv-
able manner. Games of all kinds
were immediately commenced, and
everybody joined in the fun. About
three o'clock the lunch was spread
out and eaten with an exceeding good
relish. At four o'clock we were
again summoned to the cars and by
five o'clock we were safe at home.

The Mountaineer says that J. W.
P. Huntington, Esq., has been re-
appointed Superintendent of Indian
affairs for Oregon. This no doubt
will be astonishing news for a num-
ber of aspirants for this office; but
nevertheless we know it to be true,
for we have seen the papers. Mr.
Huntington enjoys the enviable rep-
utation at Washington, of being the
most correct with his business affairs
of any Superintendent of Indian
affairs. He is an efficient officer and
understands his business, is known to
everybody. He is now in the
Klamath region, with the annuity
goods for those Indians.

MARRIAGE BROKER.—A person of
this class in England, in reply to a
letter from a young lady, said that he
had not his list about fifty gentlemen
of first-class position, and with in-
comes from £200 to £5,000 a year,
who are anxious to marry; so that he
can guarantee a good marriage to any
lady. He adds: "I will send some
cartes de visite for your inspection.
Among my clients are officers, clergymen,
merchants, and gentlemen of in-
dependence. You may depend on
strict good faith." In a pamphlet
which he sends to ladies, he describes
what he sends them, and he says he
has during the last eighteen years he
has married upwards of five thousand
couples happily, who had it not been
for him, would still have been in single
miserly. He points out that mar-
riage by negotiation is the rule in
most foreign countries and in all rich
countries, and argues that unions
such as these are more productive of
as much real happiness as those known
as love matches, which young people
make for themselves, in which the
motive power is usually a straight
nose, smooth waltzing, a neat foot and
ankle, an exorbitant chignon, or a
heavy monstache.

THE STATUS OF OUR PARTY.—We
have before intimated that it appear-
ed to be time that Union men were
looking to the status of the party.
Says the Roseburg Ensign we now
say and verily believe, that it is time
the Republican press lift a firm and
united voice against the folly of the
sentimentalists among us who will,
if they are smothered through their in-
herent love for the inferior races, ul-
timately bring upon the party a na-
tional defeat.

THE STATE FAIR.

SALEM, Oct. 16, 1867.
SECOND LETTER TO THE ENTERPRISE.
If I carry out my promise and let
you see the Fair as I saw it, I am
afraid much that I shall write you will
be ere this reaches you, "old news"; for
looking at the reports of friend G. of
the Oregonian, C. of the Unionist,
and C. of the Record, there is no
chance for me to make an impression
from a reporter's stand point, so I
must resort to a trick, learned at fairs
when a boy, more fond of seeing a
horse race than now; which was: to
get underneath the big men in order
to get a closer view than they.

Commencing then with the founda-
tion of agriculture, I desire to show
you the plows. Here are extensive
rows of these useful implements, of
eastern manufacture, sent here by
those interested in their sale. There
is not a bid plow in the entire lot,
but different farmers will choose dif-
ferent patterns, as experience upon
their part guides the reason of prefer-
ence. The plow of Eastern make,
however, which seems to me to make
the most good qualities is the
Turk and Stubble plow, (Smith's
patent) made of cast steel, by Col-
lins & Co., Hartford, Conn. The
Oregon mechanic who can get up
such a plow at such a price, will de-
serve well of his fellow citizens. Of
plows of home make the "Web Foot"
Mr. Lewis, of your city, maker,
was awarded the blue ribbon. It is
a good plow, and for heavy lands it
is doubtless whether any imported
plow is its equal. Mr. Bowen, of
Roseburg, had a style of plow which
in my judgment makers would do
well to examine thoroughly, for it
seems to me that it is likely to more
than fill the place of Collins' cast steel
plow, as suitable to all kinds of work
in all kinds of soil. A portion of
the plow on exhibition the maker
claims as his own invention, and for
which he has a patent dated May
1867. This consists of an additional
landside and cutter combined, which
is bolted on to the landside proper.
I do not care much about the pat-
ented portion of the plow, as the
cutter can be attached in various
other ways, and the landside is not
deep enough for deep plowing, it
not more than seven inches. I am
acquainted with farmers who plow
their land sometimes a foot deep,
and have a landside of that depth at-
tached to every new plow they pur-
chase. The great point in Mr.
Bowen's plow is the shape of the
mold board, which is formed on the
turning principle, and has not the
square set toward the land—which
most of our plows have. Mr.
Doubt's gang plow was shown in
operation, and attracted the attentive
regard of many farmers.

Next to the plows come seed sows-
ers. There were two on exhibition,
of Oregon invention, one by Mr. J.
H. Doubt, the other by Mr. Olney
Fay, both of Linn county. I saw
that of the former in operation, and
think it a good thing. It received
the first premium. Mr. Fay's ma-
chine is a combined seed sower and
cultivator. Both are provided with
a comfortable seat for the operator.
Next came the reapers and thresh-
ing machines, wagons, express wagons,
and carriages, of which the mak-
ers may with justice be proud. [Mr.
J. W. Lewis exhibited a neat double
seated top buggy, upon which he
took a first and second premium.
First as a double buggy, and second
as a single buggy. Its chief attraction
was the new patent tire, and sliding
seat.—ED. ENTERPRISE.]

John Cox, of Starr's Point, had a
very queer looking machine invented
by himself, for mortising building
timber. A series of cog-wheels are
so arranged, as by the working of a
lever to work a hollow chisel and to
fro in the bottom of a mortise, mak-
ing a square hole and carrying the
chisel down as fast as the boring ma-
chine will force the auger into the
wood. The specimen on exhibition
was rude in point of workmanship,
but it so commended itself to the
committee as to secure the blue rib-
bon. I should not wonder if it would
be the means of commencing its in-
vention to other mechanics.

Both Mr. Brown and Mr.
Cox are working blacksmiths. An-
other invention by another working
blacksmith, (Mr. Woodbury of Sal-
em.) is a reaper worked by a belt
and cam-wheel; no cog-wheels, no
crank. The miniature specimen was
shown by Mr. Forsythe, of the Salem
steam saw mill, (who is understood
to be interested in the invention,)
seems to promise all that is claimed
for it.

Another inventor thinks he has
got an "idea" which shall render the
master wheel of threshing machines
unnecessary. The contrivance is cer-
tainly very ingenious and may prove
very effective.

Still another illustration of Ore-
gon's inventive power, was shown by
Mr. A. M. Pringle, of Salem. It
consists of a "coring tube" which is
connected with one of the latest and
most effective styles of turn table
paring machines, as to core and quarter
the apple with no more loss of time or
labor than would be necessary to take
the pared apple from the machine
without coring. I understand a pat-
ent is applied for.

The interest which the articles on
exhibition in the shed devoted to the
dredging machine, show beyond a
doubt that the minds of our inven-
tors and machinists are on the alert, for
home machinery for the manufacture
of machinery enough to supply all
our wants, and not be tributary to
the inventive genius of New England,
its machinery, and its natural powers.
This brings me to a specimen of the
skill of that famous region, which
was on exhibition—Swain's turbine
water wheel. Not feeling competent

to judge critically of the merits of
this machine, I asked the opinion of
an expert in such matters, who was
examining into its construction with
a great degree of interest. He gave
it with evident caution to the effect
that "the price at which an article
could be furnished was always an im-
portant consideration, but so the
price of this wheel and Ladd's double
turbine wheel, which should still
prefer this" on account of some
points in its construction different
from the double turbine, one of which
he has in operation. The question
of prices of considerable importance,
for I suppose the difference between
\$500 and \$1,000 will sometimes de-
cide whether an enterprise, beneficial
to the country, shall be begun this
year or at some time indefinite in the
future.

Another Eastern invention, Lee's
farm and carriage gate, was set up so
that its operation might be seen.
I could not see much advantage in
this invention over the old style hinge
gate.

Having shown you the implements
from the plow to the water wheel, I
desire now to show you other instru-
mentalities of man's happiness. We
will, if you please, look over the stock
on exhibition, the exhibitors of which
I named in my first letter. Still
looking underneath the great men,
let us pass from the beef steak which
gives us strength for the day's labor
to the fine wool of which the blankets
are made under which we seek "tired
nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

THE EXHIBITION IN THIS CLASS
consisted entirely of short horns and
their grades, and the greater number de-
rive their origin from the herd of
Wright & King, formerly of King's
Valley. Some of the specimens
shown were large—too large accord-
ing to my judgment. There is no
denying the fact, that for purposes of
hand feeding, the short horn takes
precedence of any other breed of
cattle. Its disposition to give a well
marbled steak in return for grass,
hay and rutabagas, is not to be
questioned.

But my fancy runs toward a more
compact animal than the most of
short horns are, and even of that
breed I prefer the most compact form,
which I generally find amongst the
smallest specimens of the breed. I
think, however, that Oregon is much
in need of the Devon stock for its hill
ranges, and the Galleyway cattle—a
Scottish polled breed—might greatly
improve the grazing qualities of our
common cattle. The improvement of
the milking qualities of the com-
mon cow might well repay some man
of capital for the introduction of the
Ayrshire cattle. There was a mar-
keted increase of interest shown in this
branch of farming, which extended to
the entry of working oxen for the
plow. There is a disposition
shown by some of our upland farmers
to go back to the ox for tanning
purposes again. It is certainly the
most economical team in hilly or
broken lands.

THE SHEEP SHOW
Gave a greater variety of animals.
To look at the Australian Merinos,
and at the Cotswolds, in an adjoining
pen, a person might readily conclude
as some students of natural history
have, that there are two distinct
species of sheep. Certainly the vari-
eties are greatly differing. The
question as to which of the breeds
will answer in the greatest degree the
purposes for which sheep are kept
and fed—with the greatest profit to
the shepherd—still finds earnest
friends of the sheep on each side of
it; some for short wools, some for
the long. Your correspondent sides
with both, favoring the long wools on
rich lands near market, where only
a limited number can be kept, and
on rough and extensive ranges the
short wools, as they will bear short
sheep and taking in numbers, in-
crease the profit. So far as the
premium of the State Society have
tended to a solution of the question,
it has gone almost uniformly in favor
of the Merinos and their grades. At
this Fair the sweepstake prize for
the best buck for wool and mutton,
of any breed, was awarded to a thor-
ough-bred Merino, the property of
John Minto. The same animal won
the same prize last year. Another
buck of the same blood and owner-
ship took the second prize. In the
other lists of fat sheep and grades for
wool and mutton, the Merino blood
carried all before them. Messrs.
Davidson and Minto received all the
premiums on fat sheep but one, on
thorough-bred Merinos, and that one
was the 2d prize on fat wethers—
won by a pair of yearling high
grade Merinos belonging to A. Carey
of Salem. The first prize on a year-
ling graded bucks was awarded to
Delos Johnson. The animal seemed
to be a cross between common stock
Cotswold and French Merino. The
2d was awarded W. T. Newby of
Yamhill, upon a buck of Merino and
Leicestershire. The rest of the
prizes on grades were awarded to
Carter & Chamberlain of Marion
county. They have hired bucks of
Mr. Minto for the past four years,
and their flock sheared an average of
\$1 lb. of the highest priced wool in
last spring. This is good from me-
dium sized sheep. I suppose that a
flock of Cotswolds would yield at that
rate, but then there is nearly double
the weight of carcass to feed. I have
thought that the breeders of Cotsw-
olds and that class of sheep are neg-
lecting the lustre and fineness of their
fleeces in order to get the heavy
weights. If so they are neglecting
the properties which give the great-
est value to the combing wool. The
Leicestershire buck and grades, as
exhibited by Mr. Minto, were placed
on a desire to call attention to the lus-
tre and fineness which may be had in
a long wooled sheep. The identical
sheep shown was purchased in Eng-
land by the Puget Sound Agricul-
tural Company, and sold to Mr. Mac-
Kinley, of Marion county, and was
by him exhibited at the first State
Fair, held in your county, 1861.
There is a sheep breeder (Mr. James

Keyes) of Benton county, who is the
owner of 27 head of merinos, which
last season yielded an average of 16
lbs. of unwashed wool. He also has
6 head of Cotswolds (imported last
winter,) which, as well as I recollect,
averaged over 12 lbs. Mr. K. is of
the opinion that a breed of sheep, in-
termediate between the two breeds,
can be established. Certainly if such
a race can be formed, it will greatly
extend the ability of our manufactur-
ers to supply the increasing demand
for the finest possible fleeces of
woolen goods. It would seem that
the manufacturers have an interest in
this question which should induce
them to come to a closer acquaint-
ance with sheep breeders. For it is
plainly to the interest of both parties
to understand the wants of the mar-
ket. While every other branch of
industry has taken pains to have it-
self represented at the State Fair, the
woolen factories of the State have ex-
hibited nothing. The Pacific Mills
promises here and some fine under-
clothing and hosiery on exhibition
which received the admiration of
who had the good fortune to find out
where they were to be seen. The
goods were made of fine wool, pur-
chased in Oregon, and from one of the
parties who was admiring them I re-
ceived the information that there was
a pair of blankets of remarkable fine-
ness and finish on sale at the store of
Scott & Morgan, Salem, which were
made at the Oregon City Mills. Few
people who attended the Fair saw
those blankets. MORE ASOX.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.
We take the following telegraphic news
from dispatches to the Oregonian.
Chief Justice Chase has decided the
Maryland law regulating colored ap-
prentices unconstitutional.
Diaz has received the majority of
the votes for the Presidency in the
State of Vera Cruz.
Havana advices from Vera Cruz
say that Santa Anna has been sen-
tenced to exile for eight years.
Gen. Mower has removed several
county officials in Louisiana, for op-
posing reconstruction.
The Garibaldians have seized the
railroad between Rome and Ostia
and interrupted communication with
the seaboard.
One hundred and thirty officers are
awaiting the subsidence of the epi-
demic before they venture on duty in
Texas.
Juarez has received a majority in
the City of Mexico, but the general
result of the Presidential election is
unknown.
Detectives have obtained a clue
to the counterfeiters of the 7-30's.
Over a million of the bogus bonds
have been put upon the market.
The State Department has pub-
lished a pamphlet containing infor-
mation regarding the trading posts
in Alaska. It is said to be valuable.
The Express says the trial of Jeff
Davis will probably commence on
the 25th. There will be an effort
made to obtain a jury of whites.

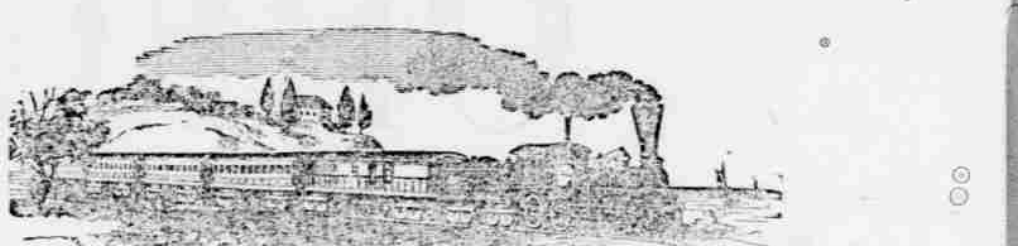
A special dispatch from Philadel-
phia says that the Republican Cen-
tral Committee have determined to
contest the election of Sharswood.
The latter's official majority is 744.
Official accounts from Crete con-
firm the report of a renewal of hos-
tilities. The idea of returning to al-
legiance to Turkey has been scorn-
fully rejected.
Democrats of Ohio are consider-
ing the propriety of contesting
Hayes' election, on the ground that
negroes voted in counties contrary to
law.
Ground has been broken and work
commenced on the Southern Branch
of the Union Pacific Railroad at
Junction City, Kansas. The work
will be pushed vigorously.

It is believed in Florence that
Italy and France have a perfect un-
derstanding and are really acting to-
gether in their treatment of the Roman
question.
The Paris Monteur asserts its be-
lief that Rome and the Papal prov-
inces will be loyal to the Pope. The
Patrie argues that French interven-
tion will be necessary to save Italy
from revolution and anarchy.
The Tribune's special says the
whisky ring is increasing the sub-
scription to a million dollars. The
money is subscribed with the avowed
object to effect the removal of Mc-
Culloch.
Henry A. Wise made a speech at
the opening exhibition of the Virginia
Horticultural Society, and advised
the young men of that State to go to
farming; do their own labor, and get
rid of the negroes. He was in favor
of European immigrants.

It is reported that the plan for in-
surrection in the city of Rome has
been exposed and the leaders thrown
into prison. Another report is, that
Garibaldi has escaped from Capraia
and left the island, going aboard an
American ship.

THE LATE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—
Speaking of the Judicial election in
California, the Times says: "As we
feared, it has proved impossible to
rally Union men after the severe defeat
of last month, and nothing like a full
party vote has been polled. In this
city the Democracy did all the work-
ing as well as most of the voting, and
spent all the money which was used."
Here there is yet nothing definite
known as to the final result, al-
though it is probable the Democratic
forces were both elected. The De-
mocracy have again carried the De-
ity, this time making a clean sweep,
and have the municipal government en-
tirely in their hands. The Union
party and the People's party are
both beaten, and the Democracy
stand in the position they occupied
in 1866.

THE
OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD,



COMING TO OREGON CITY!

Now is the Time to Take Passage for
The Establishment of
JACOB & BROTHER!

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST AS-
sortments of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

Ever brought to this Market,—consisting, in part of
CLOTHING, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.—For Gents and Boys' wear!
FURNISHING GOODS.—Of every variety!
LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—Of all kinds and colors!
LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, FURS, HOSIERY, etc.,
MERRIMAC PRINTS, WHITE GOODS, etc.,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES.—And an endless variety of goods, too numerous to mention.

Which they intend to sell Lower than
Any House in Oregon!

If any one is disposed to doubt the genuineness of the above statements—
Especially the latter—All the undersigned ask of them is, that they

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS AND PRICES!
And satisfy themselves. We may be found at the old stand, the Brick
Building, Main street Oregon City. JACOB & BROTHER.

New Advertisements.

WANTED!
200,000 LBS. OF GOOD MER-
CHANDISE, CHASTABLE ORES,
to be delivered at my Warehouse in Can-
emah, for which I will pay one dollar per 100
lbs. Also:
2,000 BUSHELS OF PINK-EYE
Blue, or Kidney Potatoes.
For which I will pay 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Also:
100,000 lbs. No. 1 Pork!
For which I will pay six dollars for every
100 lbs. Pork to be well fattened, and not to
weigh less than 200 lbs. to the head.
W. M. BARLOW.
For all to be delivered at my warehouse,
in Canemah. 11-14

EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW IT!
THE REGULATOR OF
PRICES:
J. R. RALSTON,
DEALER IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE!
Corner of Main and Fifth streets,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAN
FRANCISCO, bringing with him, and to
arrive, a magnificent stock consisting in part
of:
DRY GOODS,
PRINTS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
BROWN & BLEACHED MUS-
LINS,
SHEETINGS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
GROCERIES, ALL KINDS,
DOORS, SASH, HARDWARE
PAINTS OILS, &c., &c., &c.

Look out for the attraction when this
stock is fully opened. 11-10

LATE ARRIVAL!
—OF—
Fall and Winter Stock!
At the OLD CORNER.

I. SELLING,
OREGON CITY,
Has just received, and is now opening,
all the latest

Styles and Patterns
Which he will sell low,
For Cash or Country Produce!
His stock comprises, in part,

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Mens', Ladies' Misses and Children's
HATS AND CAPS,

Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Plated
Ware, Paints, Oils, Lamps,
Wicks, Chimneys, and Burners!

Hardware, Cutlery, etc., etc.,
Being Hundreds of Other Articles!
Too numerous to Mention!

Call and examine for yourself. I take
pleasure in showing goods, and customers
will find the articles at reasonable figures.
I. SELLING.
Corner street, opposite the
old store store.

MONITOR FLOUR.
BARLOW & FULLER, OREGON CITY,
have on hand for sale, in lots to suit
purchasers, the celebrated MONITOR
FLOUR. 11-7

North American S. S. Co.
OPPOSITION
To New York, via Nicaragua,
Through Ahlay of the Mail!
Shortest and only Healthy Route!
Will dispatch the fast and favorite steamer
AMERICA,
Capt. WAREHAM, Commanding,
For SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua,
From Mission street wharf at 12 o'clock, M.,
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1867.
CONNECTING AT GREY TOWN
With the magnificent New Steamship
"NEBRASKA!"
3,000 Tons.—For NEW YORK.
No expense on the Isthmus. 100 lbs.
Baggage Free. An experienced Surgeon
on board; Medicine and attendance free.
As there is No Yellow Fever nor other
epidemic in Nicaragua, Passengers by
this Route will not be detained by Quar-
antine in New York.
For further information apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
N. W. cor. Pine and Market streets,
San Francisco. 11-10

&lt;