

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon,

D. M. MCKENNEY, Editor.

JOHN MYERS, FINANCIAL AGENT.



Saturday: September 11, 1869.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Sometimes we hear men, Democrats as well as Republicans, talk about the Constitution of the United States as though there was really such a thing in existence, respected and revered as such. What an unfortunate illusion!

It is true, that away back in 1787, a convention composed of such men as George Washington, Rufus King, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Charles Pinckney and James Madison, duly elected by the people for that purpose, framed an instrument known as the Constitution of the United States. That instrument was submitted to the people of the then thirteen States, and by the legislatures of the respective States ratified and adopted as their Constitution. Since that time, many other States have been added to the original thirteen, joining the Union under the rights and protections guaranteed by that Constitution. And from the time of its first adoption until within a few years past, it was regarded by the people of the United States, not only as the supreme law of the land to which all subsequent laws had to conform, but as the very foundation of this government, and of its free institutions. If Congress, or any State Legislatures, passed any act which conflicted with it in any manner, our courts invariably held such act to be null and void, and asserted the superiority and dignity of the Constitution. And during the time of respect for, and obedience to that instrument, we had wholesome laws, a good government, and a happy people.

But, violation upon violation of, and amendment upon amendment to that instrument, have been perpetrated by the party in power, until at last, the old Washington Constitution is treated as a fossil of a past age; and, in its stead, the wish of the President, and of Congress, form the only Constitution of the United States, recognized by the party in power. It is no longer a question of any importance with our Radical rulers, whether any act of Congress, or of a State Legislature, conflicts with the Constitution of the United States. But, if any act of a State Legislature is in contravention of the expressed wish of the President, or at variance with any act of Congress, however small, it receives their immediate attention and experiences the annihilating power of that oligarchy, by courtesy called the Congress of the United States. Any act which accords with the latter is set down as good and loyal, however much it may violate the Constitution. And any individual right recognized by that instrument, but the exercise of which, does not suit the President and Congress, the radical leaders denounce as the vague imaginings of rebel brains and as a fit subject for immediate annihilation; and it is annihilated. This is the effect of quietly submitting to usurpations and encroachments on the part of those persons elected to represent and serve the people; let us rally and yet save ourselves from the thrall.

Take away the foundation of a house, and the house itself is wrecked. So it is in political economy, sap the foundation of a government, and all the institutions resting upon that foundation will totter and fall. The Constitution of the United States having been virtually disregarded and cast aside by those to whom its free institutions built upon it are a mass of ruins, and upon such ruins has grown up an oligarchy and a

despotism more tyrannical than any monarchy in Europe. To talk about the Constitution of the United States, and of liberty, when Congress arbitrarily takes from the respective States the rights guaranteed to them by that instrument, is sheer folly. It is idle nonsense to talk about liberty when the people in certain portions of the United States, are compelled by Congress to vote in accordance with the wishes of the party in power, or be deprived of the elective franchise altogether, and the pliant negroes substituted in their stead, and voted like so many automatons in support of that party. Such is the case in the Southern States. Boast of liberty all who wish, but beware! The encroachments of Congress have been carried to such an extent, and the centralization of power in that body is so far accomplished, that the chains of despotism are now clanking with a horrible distinctness. In a short time they cannot be severed by the ballot box, or any other pacific power. All we have to say then, in conclusion, is let the people understand the situation and act before it is too late. We will endeavor to do our part in bringing the facts before them.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

From the Morning Chronicle of the 17th of August we learn that, at a joint meeting of the Grant and Colfax, and Young Men's Progressive Republican Clubs, held in Georgetown, D. C., on the evening of the 16th of August, the following resolution, among other equally loyal ones, was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we condemn the action of every colored man in the States of Virginia and Tennessee who voted the Conservative ticket at the last election, thereby endorsing the principles of Democracy, and placing in power over them their old slave-masters.

At the time the Radicals were fastening negro suffrage on the people, they solemnly declared that it was done solely for the purpose of securing the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion upon a permanently loyal basis, and loudly disclaimed any intention of using the negroes for partizan purposes, saying, that when enfranchised they should vote just as they pleased.

But now we hear a different tune. So long as the negroes voted the Radical ticket it was all right, and they were permitted to exercise their newly acquired right without complaint or hindrance from their radical masters, but so soon as they vote for conservative men, and with the liberal party, it is all wrong, and the policy of frightening and coercing them into the radical ranks is immediately adopted. This shows the true object the Republican party had in view when it conferred the elective franchise upon the negro race. It was not for the purpose of securing the permanent loyal reconstruction of the Southern States; it was not for the purpose of doing the country any good; it was not for the benefit of the black race that that party did thus; but it was intended solely for the benefit of the Republican party, by securing a sufficient number of tractable voters to keep it in power. A great national evil has been brought into existence by the party in power, for selfish partizan purposes.

LETTER OF HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.—It appears that the Editor of the Oregonian has become somewhat fatigued on the China question, and has accepted the assistance of the Hon. Gentleman whose name heads this article. This fact appears from a communication from Mr. Williams on the subject of the Republican amendments to the treaty with China, which appears in the Oregonian of the 7th inst. The letter is a very interesting one, but having been absent from home the greater portion of the week, and very busy, we cannot now give it that notice which it merits; but will do so next week.

—The late Secretary of War, Mr. Rawlings, died in Washington on the 6th. His funeral took place on Thursday.

READ IT—AND THINK.

This week we publish a communication from JUSTIN CHENOWETH, who is a thinking, honest, hard-working man, being a carpenter by trade. He is a gentleman without political aspirations, and in politics, has nothing but the welfare of this country and its people at heart, and aside from that, cares but little, if any, for party success.

Heretofore he has been an active member of the Republican party, but he now leaves that party, and joins the Democratic, for reasons which he ably gives in his communication.

He has become fully satisfied that the Republican party has arrayed itself in favor of the bond-holder and capitalist, and against the laboring classes; and, in favor of the Chinese and against the industrial whites, and he is not the man to fight against his own race, for the benefit of the Chinese, or the Republican party.

It is a well known fact that the Republican party espoused the cause of the negro with fervency, and, being in power, have invested him with all the rights enjoyed by the whites, for political purposes, and nothing else. That party has now espoused the cause of the Chinese with the same fervency, and undoubtedly intend to carry it to the same extent of its negro policy, and for the same purposes. Mr. CHENOWETH is a sensible man, and a patriot, and will not lend his influence and assistance to any such nefarious schemes.

Let every patriot and honest man of Clackamas county read it, and think well before giving any further assistance to the party which works so zealously for mongrelization.

'FRAYD 'TWOULDN'T HOLD OUT.

A passenger on the Little Miami Railroad Lightning Express relates that one night a tall negro, in droll alarm about the shortening of his through ticket, accosted him as follows:

"Look here, boss, I want to ax you a question. Is a good way from home, and wants to know if I's on the right track?"

"Where do you want to go, uncle?" we asked.

"To Fort Gibson, way down in Arkansas, sah. Now, boss, I's ignorant, and wants to know if I's on the right track for Cincinnati." We assured our negro friend he was all right for Cincinnati, when he broke loose as follows:

"Look here, boss, I doesn't know nothin' when I'm away from home—cleah fact, sah. When I started out from Washington City I had a powerful long string of dese heah"—exhibiting that portion of his through ticket which had not been taken up. "Ebery now and then a gentleman comes round and tars off a little piece. Tell you, sah, it's gitten mighty short. 'Fraid it ain't gwine to hold out until I gets through."

This last remark created quite a laugh, in which the negro joined heartily.

We find the above in the Oregonian of the 4th inst. The joke is a good one, but the cream of it consists in the fact that out of just such material as this old darkey the Radicals have made thousands of voters for the benefit of that party; and not only so, but in order to secure their enlightened and entire support to the Radical cause, have elected some of them to Congress, and to other important offices. Friends, it is hardly right for you to hug and kiss your ebony brethren until you get their votes and then laugh at their ignorance—an ignorance too, which shows that they are entirely unfit to have the elective franchise.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.—The reports from the California election are very meager, but the State has most assuredly gone Democratic, for the following reasons:

1st, The Loyal Union Telegraph Company is so very tardy in reporting the result, and this would not have been the case, had the Republican party gained the day.

2d, So far as heard from the result is a Democratic triumph.

—Among the emigrants coming to Oregon this summer, is one fellow named Shubert, told of by the Idaho papers, who was so diabolical and mean that he quarrelled with his wife and drove off, leaving her, with her two daughters, his step-daughters, on the plains. The people of Idaho cared for them.—Unionist.

To my Many-Handed Brethren in T.O.I.

Some persons, of those who differ from my ideas of party polity, will probably allege that I magnify the importance of the event in heralding through the medium of a newspaper a change of party allegiance in an individual of my humble sphere. My reason for doing so is the hope of exerting some influence on the minds of others, and inducing them to go and do likewise. Under our system of government the people will always remain divided in two leading parties of nearly equal prominence; the legislation and administration for the time being subject to the almost entire control of only one. At this particular time the two great parties are the Republican and the Democratic. The working men of the nation, by coalition and cooperation, can insure success to either one, and control its action while in power. Governed by this idea let us inquire which of these parties is now organized and acting in most favorable to us as a class. We will find the Republican party unequivocally committed to a demand for cheap labor, and high protection for certain kinds of manufacture. It holds within its ranks the chief monopolists of the country, and aids by its action the centralization of wealth in their hands. On the other side, we find the Democratic party, in favor of free-trade, or a tariff for revenue purposes only, and advocating other measures which tend to counteract the domination of the capitalist over the laboring classes.

The Republican party of to-day is standing in the shoes of the protectionists of years past, who clamored for protection in manufactures against the pauper labor of Europe, as they said.

Such a system is doubtless a nice arrangement for the capitalist, but I am unable to perceive where the benefit to the laborer comes in. By its legislation—by its administration of the laws—by its utterance of its press, by its speeches and acts of its leading men, the Republican party would now place us all to labor, along side the most degraded class of Chinamen—creatures of human form merely, that have been taught in the stern school of necessity to be content with boiled rice or cuttlefish broth for food, and nothing better than a pigsty for shelter, and then sneeringly tell us that if we cannot thus cope with them on equal terms we only deserve to starve. Had its minions the power, with as much propriety, with as much justice, yoke us to the plow with the horse or ox, and when the days work was ended turn us out to the same provender and shelter as that commonly given to animals of draught. I entreat you! my fellows in thankless hopeless toil, to forego your favoritism for any particular measure of minor importance, forget associations of the past; correct mistaken notions of party fealty; and absolve yourselves at once and forever, from an organization founded on principles so entirely inimical to our welfare. Let us leave insignificant issues (used only as a blind-fold for us) to the discussion of demagogues and dirt-caters, and in our party associations for the future, be governed by the one leading idea of self-protection until we obtain some better recognition of our rights as a class. It is less important for us to study now the combination of circumstances under which Gen. Butler, as military commandant of the City of New Orleans, came to be the possessor of so many silver spoons, than to consider earnestly how we may honestly become possessed of necessary food and clothing for ourselves and families, and the means of schooling for our children. Less important too, is it for us to know with what color of horses General Grant prefers to ride or drive in state, than it is to anticipate whether our children shall be enabled to walk with the color of well-fed, well-housed health in their faces. And still less important is it that we should speculate on the probabilities of General Grant's favorite mare having died with arsenic or oats only, in her stomach, than to consider whether we ourselves are in the way of death in the poor-house under the dole of a purse-proud aristocracy.

JUSTIN CHENOWETH.

LINN COUNTY ANNUAL FAIR.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the Linn County Annual Fair, to be held at Albany from September 28th to October 1st, inclusive. The Linn county farmers are alive to their true interests. Agricultural Fairs generally beget a commendable spirit of emulation among farmers and mechanics that is not only an advantage to themselves, but a great benefit to the State.

—Senator Fessenden died on the morning of the 5th, in Portland, Me. He was sensible till the hour of his death, and passed a comfortable night until 3 o'clock a. m.

Telegraphic Clippings.

—We clip the following items of news from late telegraphic dispatches:

Senator Grimes of Iowa, has sent in his resignation to Gov. Merrill, to take effect December 15th.

A New York dispatch of Sept. 6th, says: Gov. Hoffman has appointed delegates to the Southern Convention at Louisville, October 12th. Among those appointed are Horatio Seymour, Horace Greely, Wm. C. Bryant and other distinguished citizens.

Three companies of militia, that have been doing duty in the neighborhood of Lebanon, Ky., for the past four or five weeks, returned to Louisville on the 6th. They have been relieved by a company of thirty-five or forty mounted men, from Midway.

News from along the Arkansas and White rivers says the cotton crop is splendid. The bales open finely. Along the Mississippi for 200 miles below here, the drouth has cut the crop off.

Col. Lyman Internal Revenue Collector for Boston, and Sheridan Shook, Internal Revenue Collector in New York district, have both been arrested and held to bail on charges of fraud in office.

It is stated that General Sheridan will act as Secretary of War *ad interim*. The name of G. W. Dodge, present Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory, is mentioned in connection with the succession of the office.

A New York special says that Bigelow and Geo. Wilkes are the principal candidates for the Chinese Mission. The friends of each are very confident. Bigelow has almost entirely changed the editorial staff of the Times. Others of the old firm are expected to resign this week.

The Englishman who paddled his canoe up the Rhine, down the Danube and Volga, has started on a similar journey from New York to New Orleans. He goes by Baltimore and Washington; thence to Pittsburg and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

A dispatch from St. George, on the 8th, we learn that Major Powell, with the Colorado Exploring Expedition, reached the mouth of the Rio Virgin, on the 30th, having made a successful trip. Nothing necessary to the success of the explorations was lost, but everything was with the last boat. Major Powell passed through St. George on Sunday last, on his way to Salt Lake, going east from there.

A destructive fire occurred at Uniontown, Grand Ronde valley on the night of Sunday last, resulting in the entire loss of the store of L. Myer & Co.; also, a livery stable owned by Judge Argersinger, besides several buildings belonging to John Bratton. Great efforts were made by the citizens to save the property; but as the wind was blowing a perfect gale, all efforts were useless. Estimates of entire loss amount to \$40,000. It is not yet known how the fire originated.

Another catastrophe occurred in a Pennsylvania coal mine, on the 6th by fire, resulting in the loss of several lives, and damage to the works amounting to \$80,000 or \$100,000 not counting losses from stoppage. The following particulars came by telegraph:

The mine had been involved in a strike for three months, but resumed work on Thursday and was producing 450 tons of coal per day. All who have been down it is very hot, and loud calls fail to elicit an answer. The only hope for two hundred men in the mine is that they may have shut themselves in a remote part of the works entirely away from the draft. Several hundred men with tools were taken with the idea of driving a gang-way from the neighborhood into the Avandale works, but it must be solid rock cuttings. This would probably not relieve the imprisoned men in time. The distance to be cut is variously estimated at from twenty to sixty feet, and the time required from two to three days.

Since receiving the above, we have further particulars to the 8th, showing that the entire company of miners were reached on that day, through the shaft, and all were dead.

—Railroad enterprises in California are quite successful this year. At noon on the 7th inst. the first through train from Alameda arrived at Stockton; it was composed of three coaches, with a fair complement of passengers. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled at the depot to meet the train on its arrival. Passengers speak in high praise of the condition of the road. San Francisco morning papers, of same day were received by the same train.

HOW TO KILL FERN.

From the Willamette Farmer.

Having heard much about killing fern, and had much experience in doing the same, I propose to give the readers of the FARMER a receipt for killing fern, which, if applied as I direct, I will warrant to kill, or 'no pay,' and those who have been cultivating fern for so many years, will do well to try it, instead of trying so many superficial ways, such as keeping it eaten off by sheep one summer, or keeping it cut down one summer with a share harrow or fern cutter, or rolling it over with a heavy roller while it is young, or as Rev. Mr. R., of Lane county, proposes to do, "whip it to death in the month of June with hazel switches," (which, if not an effectual way, would give employment to many of the idle boys in the fern regions.) Having seen all these modes of killing fern tried, except the latter, and know them to be failures, I will give my way, which has never failed. Plow your grounds ten inches deep, then raise a crop; next plow twelve inches deep, and sow to grain again; then plow the ground fourteen inches; this depth will bring you below the bed or horizontal roots, leaving only an occasional sap or center root running down into the earth, from which it will take many years to form another such cluster or bed of roots as is found to be nourished by one single sap root. These horizontal roots lie deeper in some soils than in others; in some cases ten inches plowing will kill them; in others, fourteen to sixteen inches will be required; and while you are thus killing the fern, you are putting your land in the best of order, and each year reaping a fine crop. Suppose the farmer succeeds in killing the fern on twenty acres each year, he will reap as much from that twenty acres as from thirty or forty acres cultivated in ordinary way, and in a few years have his farm in a good state cultivation; and, if once plowed to the depth mentioned, he will never live long enough to see it covered again with fern.

I have proved this mode of killing fern, in three instances; once on the farm belonging to Hon. E. N. Cooke, in the Waldo Hills, a few acres of which I plowed twelve inches deep, once, ten years since and the fern has not made its appearance since; and again twenty acres one mile east of Salem, plowed ten, twelve, fourteen inches, which has completely subdued the fern, leaving the ground in a high state of cultivation. If any of the readers of the Farmer have an easier and cheaper way of killing fern, I would like to hear from them, as I have ten more acres to kill this fall and next spring.

E. C. ADAIR.

—The Unionist furnishes the following important item:

—On Tuesday, Dr. Carpenter's daughter, at her own selection, submitted to a surgical operation both severe and painful. She had two of her toes, one from each foot, taken off at the joint where the metatars and phalanx are joined. The deformity necessitating this operation was caused by wearing a pair of tight shoes about four years ago. About a year since the tendons that caused the toes to contract were severed, and splints applied to straighten them, but without accomplishing the object. The Dr. regrets very much that the operation had to be performed, and he desires the case reported as a warning to parents. Persons while young at least should wear shoes large enough to allow the feet to grow along with the other parts of the body.

MARRIED.

At the M. E. Church, Sept. 7th in Oregon City by Rev. J. F. DeVore assisted by Rev. C. W. Tom, Mr. F. B. MASON, of Eugene City, and FLORA OLNEY, of Astoria.

New Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE. The firm of DILLER & MILLER having been dissolved, this is to notify all persons owing the late firm, that their accounts are made out and must be paid to the undersigned, within (20) twenty days from the date hereof. Sept. 11th, 1869—41.5t L. DILLER.

NEW SONG.

Come young and come old, Come where cheap goods are sold; The place we will mention is easy to find, It's at A. Levy's old stand. Cigars and Tobacco to suit, Ammunition and Powder to shoot. Kitties and Dollies Candles and Nuts, To bring home and please the young folks. Sugar and Coffee the of very best kinds, Always remember, and bear in your minds Goods of all kinds, too numerous to mention Only to a few we've called your attention. Please call and see for yourselves, And you'll always find our well supplied shelves. A. LEVY, Offices of the Western Union Telegraph Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co.

D. M. MCKENNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

JOHN F. MILLER, Successor to J. F. MILLER & Co., MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN Boots and Shoes! At the Oregon City Boot and Shoe Store, Main street.

THE BEST SELECTION

Of Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, on hand or made to order.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of DILLER & MILLER, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Sept 7th, 1869. L. DILLER, A. F. MILLER.

The business will be carried on as usual, by the undersigned, at the old stand, Main Bakery, West side Main street, Oregon City, Sept. 7th, 1869—44.4t L. DILLER.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS

OF CLACKAMAS COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assessor for the County of Clackamas, State of Oregon, will attend the office of the County Clerk of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, On Monday, September 27th, 1869, and with the assistance of said Clerk will publicly examine the assessment rolls and correct all errors in valuations, descriptions, or quantities of lands, lots or other property. N. B. PATTERSON, County Assessor, Sept. 11th, 1869—44.4t Clackamas Co.

FAIR & MORRIS, BUTCHERS, FOR OREGON CITY AND VICINITY.

Will deliver to their patrons all the best qualities of Stall Fed Beef, also Mutton, Pork, Poultry etc., as usual twice a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Thankful for past favors of the public would respectfully ask a continuance of the same. N. B. An abundant supply of good poultry on hand. ISAAC M. FOSTER, P. D. MORRIS.

GRAM, WILLIS & Co., LIVERY, FEED AND SALE.

Having recently added to the Livery Stock new Carriages, Buggies and Horses, are now prepared at all times to let the same, at reasonable rates, bought and sold, or kept by the day or week.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS, AND EXHIBITION OF PERFORMING AFRICAN LIONS!

WILL EXHIBIT AT OREGON CITY Monday, September 20th, pm. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE MANAGER OF THIS GIANTIC establishment, encourage by the very extensive and liberal patronage with which his efforts for a number of years have been rewarded, and with the view of presenting to the public of the Pacific Coast an exhibition of SUPERB AND EXCELLENT, has secured the HIGHEST TALENTED ARTISTS in the world, from all parts of Europe and America, and in addition has secured the greatest sensation of the age, a number of performing lions, together with their intrepid keeper, Moss LAMBERT, the LION CONQUEROR, who will, at each representation, enter their den, and by a series of a mysterious power, perform a number of thrilling and daring feats, with these monarchs of their native wilds. The citizens of Oregon City and vicinity are invited to witness this exhibition of entertainment, and that these Lions are not in number, and weighing Fifteen hundred Pounds, and is positively the finest den of performing African Lions in the world.

The performance will be moral, interesting and refined. The management have in connection California Favorites, Jesters—BARKY JACKSON, No. 100 of the world's best variety of make a weak and inefficient approximation to the Great World Circus and Animal Exhibition. J. R. MARSHALL, 44.4t General Business Agent.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT

Of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County. Peter Dequet, plaintiff, vs. Nelson Allison, defendant.—Suit to foreclose mortgage.

In the name of the State of Oregon, you are required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in said court, in the above entitled cause within ten days after the service of this summons upon you, as served in Clackamas county, or twenty days if served in any other county in said State. And unless you appear and answer said complaint in said court, or on or before the first day of the term of said court, commencing next after the expiration of six weeks from the publication of this summons, to wit:

On the fourth Monday in October, A. D. 1869, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint, namely a judgment against you for the sum of \$25 in United States gold or silver coin, and interest thereon, and a lien in favor of a decree foreclosing a mortgage on land described in complaint; also, for costs and disbursements.

By order of Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge. JOHNSTON & McCOWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

All persons who have heretofore purchased lots of Clackamas County, in what is known as the "County Addition to Oregon City," Clackamas County, Oregon, and who have not received deeds for the same, are hereby notified that the County is ready to make them DEEDS, UPON PRESENTATION OF THEIR BONDS for the same. This notice is also intended to apply to the successors to the right of Dr. John McLaughlin, to have seventy four lots reserved from the operation of said Act, conveyed to the County by the same upon proper selection and proof.

By order of the County Court. J. M. FRAZER, County Clerk. 44.4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In the estate of JOHN FOSTER, deceased. Notice is hereby given that I, Isaac M. Foster, Administrator of the estate of the above named John Foster, deceased, have filed in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, my final account in said estate, and asked, and request, that the said estate be charged from further liabilities as such Administrator, and that

Monday the 4th day of October, A. D. 1869, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court House in Oregon City, in Clackamas County, State of Oregon, has been appointed by the said County Court as the time and place for hearing and settling said account. At which said time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions in writing to said account, and contest the same.

ISAAC M. FOSTER, Administrator. Sept. the 11th A. D. 1869—44.4t