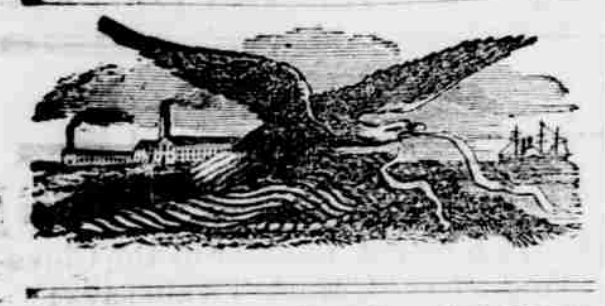


Oregon City, Oregon,

D. M. MCKENNEY, Editor.

JOHN MYERS, FINANCIAL AGENT.



Saturday : October 16, 1869.

Coin for the Capitalists and Greenbacks for the Laborer.

The heading of this article is a concise statement of the financial policy and practice of this Government under the domination of the Republican party. That there should be such a discrimination made in favor of the wealthy, and against the laborer and the man of moderate means, by a government professing to be Republican in its form, is an anomaly not easily explained. Yet, such is the case in the United States to-day. But assertion, unsupported by facts, is of but little value, and for this reason we propose calling attention to the following facts in support of our assertion, viz:

The men employed in the navy yards, and upon other public works of the United States, are paid in greenbacks, and can get no other kind of money from the United States.

The soldiers who fought in the so-called Union army during the late civil war, were paid in greenbacks.

The widows and orphans of soldiers whose lives were sacrificed for the Union cause, as it was called, are paid in greenbacks the pensions allowed them by the Government as a compensation for the loss of a husband or a father.

In fact, greenbacks constitute the universal currency paid to the common people for services rendered to the Government. Should these people insist upon being paid in coin, they would be reminded that this Government is groaning under an enormous public debt, incurred in "preserving the Union;" that it is not able to pay in coin; and they would be mocked and sneered at as "copperheads," "disloyalists," and "rebels" for demanding coin under such circumstances. This might be all right, and it certainly would not be so objectionable if the rule was a general one, and applied to rich and poor—to all persons alike; but it does not.

Since corrupt Radicalism has become so triumphant, it has been discovered by the rulers of that party, that there is a class in the United States far above the common horde of laborers and men of moderate means, and that that class is composed of bondholders and the holders of other securities of the United States. It has also been discovered by the Radical rulers that these bondholders must be paid their principal and interest in coin, and that it would be "disloyal," and an everlasting stigma upon this Government to pay them in the depreciated currency used in paying off laboring men. Now let us examine this matter a little and ascertain, if possible, what it is that entitles these bondholders to such marked favoritism on the part of the Government—the Radical Rulers. It is a well known fact that the first financial policy of the Republican party was the greenback system. This policy was carried to the extent of flooding the country with this paper currency, resulting in its depreciation in value of one hundred per cent below that of the metallic currency. When this was accomplished, interest-bearing bonds were thrown on the market, and sold for what they would bring, in lawful money of the United States, (greenbacks) certificates of indebtedness, &c., and bought in by capitalists and Government operators.

At that time a person could get a thousand dollars, in legal tender notes, for five hundred dollars in coin; and it is not likely that the bond-merchants would pay a thousand dollars in coin for a thousand dollars bond, when he could procure the same bond for one thousand dollars in greenbacks. It is not the practice of speculators to pay a thousand dollars in coin for an article when he can purchase the same article for one-half that amount by the little circumspection of purchasing greenbacks with coin, and then with the greenbacks purchase the bonds. We can rest assured that the bonds were purchased with greenbacks. The bonds, having been purchased by the capitalists, and Government operators, the next move on the part of the Republican party was to make them more valuable in the hands of the Government pets. To do this Congress passed an act exempting these bonds from taxation for State, County and municipal purposes. In other words, if a man had a thousand dollars in coin, or property other than United States bonds, it was taxable; but if converted into such bonds, it should be exempt from such taxation.—The Republican next took the position, and yet maintains it, that these bonds, principal and interest, must be paid in coin; and that to pay them in greenbacks—in the kind of money with which they were purchased—is a disgraceful, damnable repudiation of the national debt, and an everlasting stigma upon this Government. Such is Radical domination.

Now we ask it is right that the laboring producing classes should be eaten up with taxes for the purpose of sustaining a money aristocracy in these bondholders? Is it right that the bondholders should be exempt from taxation on their magnificent greenback and bond operation, and

the laboring man taxed for the purpose of paying such bonds?

Is it right that the laboring man should be paid in greenbacks for his toil, and the capitalist reimbursed in coin for his outlay in greenbacks?

Is it right, or for the good of the country, to make such unjust discriminations between the capitalist and producer?

And if these things are not right, is it right to sustain a party that perpetrates such outrages?

FACTS AND FANCIES.

The Oregonian of the 12th, in speaking of our article on the "large reduction of the public debt," says:

"This time he proceeds to prove, in a two-column article, that the national debt is not decreasing, and that Secretary Boutwell's statements are a trick to deceive the people."

That is a fact. We did prove that the public debt statement was a trick to deceive the people, and we are not only justified, but pleased, that the Oregonian should go this far towards acknowledging the fact.

That the money in the Treasury should be regarded as so much of a payment on the national debt we regard as a lumbago, and illustrated it in this way:—

If John owes James one hundred dollars, and has the money in his pocket with which he might pay it, is the fact that he has the money a payment of his debt, or any evidence tending to show that it has been paid?

To this the syllogistic editor of the Oregonian replies:—

"Is not the fact that John has the money an evidence of his ability to pay the debt? Is not the one hundred dollars a part of his assets? So is not the one hundred and sixty-six millions a part of the assets of the Government? With this cash the Secretary is buying bonds every week and thus reducing the debt."

Now, we do not know that with this same cash in the Treasury the Secretary is buying bonds every week and thus reducing the debt. But comment on this manner of reasoning is hardly necessary. For if a person's assets and ability to pay a debt, is to be taken and credited to him as a payment of the debt, all debts owing by persons having property are easily paid just by a touch of the imagination.

We have never regarded a debt paid until the money was handed over to the creditor we have never been fortunate enough to pay a debt by a mere act of the imagination—by having the money in our possession with which it might be paid, and then imagining it paid—and presto—change—receive the credit and keep the money.

This effort to deceive the people and make them believe that the national debt has been reduced to the amount of money in the Treasury, not only shows a pitiable weakness in our Radical dogmas, but, it is clear testimony that there is something very "rotten in Denmark," which they are laboring to cover up.

But again, the Oregonian says: "Everybody—that is everybody but a few Democratic editors,—knows that the Secretary in making his monthly statements invariably computes the interest which accrues up to the very day the statement is made, adds it to the principal, deducts the cash in the Treasury from the sum, and the remainder thus found, when compared with the like result of the previous month, shows how much the debt has been reduced within that time. We don't expect to enlighten such dense and stupid ignorance as is exhibited in the above extract; we notice this matter simply because a somewhat similar statement has been made by many opposition papers, some of which probably have intelligence enough to know that it is false, though others, like the Oregon City paper, doubtless have no knowledge at all of the subject and are incapable of acquiring any."

Now everybody don't know any such thing. But if the action of the Secretary should be as above stated, what then?

We will take for granted that the Secretary does compute the interest on the national debt up to the day the statement is made, then adds it to the principal, and then deducts from the sum the cash in the Treasury, and the remainder when thus found, when compared with the like result of the previous month, shows how much the debt has been reduced within that time. Take this, the Oregonian's view of the financial operation as true and we have at last learned the Radical rule of computing the decrease of the national debt, which may be illustrated in this way. According to the Secretary's statement the debt was \$2,634,699,856.09. But then there is in the Treasury in coin \$108,108,465.81, and in currency \$65,689,031.30, which deducted from the debt leaves the remaining debt to be \$2,460,902,358.98 as given in the last statement of the Secretary. If possible, to do so by the imagination then this money in the Treasury, at coin rates would be a payment of \$166,114,784.98 on the national debt and the radicals in giving their statement to the public count the money in the Treasury as an actual payment on the debt.

But this money has not been paid out on the national debt and may never be paid out. If not squandered in Congressional Committee excursions or in some other like loyal electioneering manner the money may remain in the Treasury until another month's interest shall have accrued, been computed and added to the principal and then this same money in the Treasury deducted from it again, and the remainder heralded forth as another miraculous reduction of the national debt.

Let us know exactly the amount that has been actually paid to the bond holders and then we can compute the interest for ourselves, and as certain whether or not the debt has been really reduced. But based on the money in the Treasury, Facts are in dispute but this fancying that the money in the United States Treasury is so much paid on the national debt is not very satisfactory to sensible people.

The last Addition to the Family.

Harper's Weekly is an intensely "loyal" paper, and as such, reflects correctly the sentiments of the Republican party.—Not only does it do this, for being a pictorial, it, by its engravings and explanations of them, prepares and conciliates the public mind for any new or doubtful policy to be inaugurated by that party.—That paper is doing so now, and preparing the American people to receive the Chinaman, as the last addition to the already extensive, ring-streaked, striped and spotted family of Uncle Sam. It is doing so in this way:—

The edition for September 25th, has an engraving representing Mrs. Columbia holding, in her arms, a Chinese baby, and looking down into its "ratified" face, with a somewhat quizzical expression of countenance, yet with all the fond tenderness of a young mother.

The little Celestial has quite a little quizzical expression of countenance, and is kicking up his heels, sucking his thumb, and giving mamma Columbia a look of piggy affection; and you can almost hear him say:—"When will that Fifteenth Amendment be ratified, that I may cast off these swaddling clothes?"

The picture is entitled the last addition to the family. We presume it is not inserted merely as an illustration for the paper; but is given as a pictorial illustration of the sentiments of the Republican party on the Chinese question, and is intended to prepare the public mind for the reception of the Chinese into full membership in the family of Uncle Sam.

SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

We should like to know how much money Gov. Woods received for pardoning Mrs. Collins, and also how much for the other pardon recently signed?

Was the price of madam's liberty \$1,500 coin, as reported?—just one year's salary. One question more. Why was not the pardon, recently granted upon the petition of most of the members of the last legislature, granted long ago, soon after the petition was presented?—and did the gray-haired father "bleed" to the extent of \$1,000 in order to purchase executive clemency?

If Woods shall answer these questions truly, he will write himself down as one of the most characterless and shameless subjects of bribery that has ever disgraced an official position; and the people will know exactly how much the two pardons have added to that \$5,990 income. [Democratic Press.]

PROVIDING FOR RELATIONS.

The Baltimore Statesman says: Cousins and brothers-in-law are good things.—General Grant has relations of that kind, and where their interests do not come in conflict with his own, he is not lacking in substantial demonstrations of kindred feeling. It is but justice to admit that many of the leading members of his party exhibit the same commendable attachment to their relations. Senator Trumbull has a brother-in-law who is a pension agent, and his son was clerk to the Judiciary Committee of which Trumbull was a member. Senator Nye had a son clerk to Senator Nye's Committee. Senator Morton had one brother-in-law made post-master of Indianapolis, and another Governor of Dakota. Senator Scott had a brother-in-law in a fine office in the Philadelphia mint. Senator Hamlin put a son-in-law in a good place under the Naval Officer at Boston. A crippled soldier was turned out of the post office at Jackson-ville, Illinois, by the influence of Senator Yates, and a brother of the Senator put in. Senator Harlan got a brother-in-law in an Indian agency.

This putting of relations into office has now become the general fashion. It is said that even the Democrats in New York, and perhaps elsewhere, are becoming more affectionate towards their relations through the influence of Radical example, and falling into their clannish ways. It is a very good thing to have relations, and to be able to provide for them at the expense of the community.—There can be no finer exhibition of the household virtues than to see the official head of a community—the patriarchal bell-wether of the flock—leading up his hungry kith and kin to the public crib.—Who shall say, after such affecting displays of the domestic affections, that corporations have no souls?

Senator Wilson's Opinion of the Administration's Policy Regarding Southern Elections.

From the New York Herald.

Senator Henry Wilson does not approve of the policy of the Administration in interfering in the elections in the Southern States by using the federal patronage to defeat the conservatives. He thinks it would be better to conclude all parties claiming to be republicans, whether they call themselves radicals or conservatives, and unite them against the Simon pure democracy. If this policy had been pursued in Virginia and Tennessee he is satisfied that both of the States would have elected straight out republican tickets. He thinks Mississippi and Texas can both be saved to the republicans if the proper measures are adopted to unite the various factions of the party. Using the patronage in Mississippi against Dent and in Texas against Hamilton will, he thinks, only make votes for the candidates, while it will do the radicals no good. It is understood that Wilson, while here yesterday, gave the President and some of the members of the cabinet his opinion on the subject.

Gov.—U. S. Senator Corbett and wife went to Salem Wednesday morning, and will remain there a day or two. They will then start for Washington via Sacramento.

Telegraphic Clippings.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

In the Senate, the protest of the Wells-Republican caucus against the legality of business that the Republican members reserve to themselves the right to secede from the present Legislature, and organize by themselves a legal Territorial Legislature, the Senate voted to lay it on the table. Gov. Walker sent in a message on the Fifteenth Amendment. He says that the people of Virginia at the late election, adopted by an overwhelming majority the principles asserted in the Amendment, namely "the civil political equality to all men before the law." He declared that the people of Virginia, intended to maintain this principle in the utmost good faith.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7.

The Conservative caucus, to-night, resolved to adopt the 14th and 15th Amendments immediately.

More Contingent Expenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.

A party of some twenty-five Congressmen and others, arrived here last evening per Pacific Railroad. They will visit various places of interest, including the Geysers and Big Trees, returning on the 25th inst. Among them are Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, Col. Ordway, of Washington, and Hon. Chas. Knapp, of New York. At a meeting held by them at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, last evening, resolutions complimentary to the Chicago & Northwestern, Union Central and Western Pacific railroads, were adopted. The resolutions assert that the Pacific railroads are fully equal to any eastern road.

The Illinois Grand Lodge Don't Recognize Segra Masons.

The Illinois Masonic Grand Lodge refused, by a vote of 525 to 43, to repeal the rule prohibiting the recognition of colored Masons. The session of the Grand Lodge will hereafter be held at Chicago, instead of Springfield. A magnificent temple for the Grand Lodge will probably be erected here.

Death of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8.

Ex-President Pierce died this morning.

DETROIT, Oct. 8.

The propeller Omar Pascha burned to the water's edge early this morning, at the mouth of the Muscatine. Loss, \$25,000.

How they Carry Elections in the South.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 8.

A. C. Fish, chairman of the National Republican State Committee, sent a telegram to the President, asserting that Gen. Ames said, in an official interview with the citizens of Mississippi, on Monday, that he intended to carry the election against the Democratic ticket if he marched his soldiers from poll to poll to effect it. Gen. Grant is appealed to prevent the interference by Gen. Ames in the election.

LOANSVILLE, Oct. 8.

Wm. Reed, the wife murderer, will be hung Nov. 19th.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Oct. 8.

Both houses to-day ratified the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Senate by a vote of 48 to 10, and the House by a vote of 90 to 10.

A Desperado Lynched.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Oct. 9.

The notorious desperado Stephen Clark was taken, Wednesday night, from the custody of the Sheriff by Regulators, near Clear Spring in this county and hung.

Nitro Glycerine Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Oct. 10.

A building at Hoosac Tunnel, used for storing nitro glycerine, blew up on Saturday. Three men were killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Earthquake at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.

Letters received in this city state that on the 17th of September the Island of St. Thomas was visited by an earthquake of 2.50 p. m.; the city shook to its foundation. The shock was so severe as to materially injure the walls of the Spanish and Union Hotels and other large structures, and caused a general panic among the inhabitants and a suspension of business. The day was excessively hot, without the slightest breeze; thermometer 92°; barometer 30.5; indicating fair weather. In the interval between the first shock and 11 p. m., nine shocks occurred, producing terror and dismay. The writer concludes:—"I had experienced many severe shocks, but nothing compared with those of this night's shaking. Like it since the great earthquake of 1867."

The report that the Rothschilds have sent an agent to offer one Government loan, is denied by friends of the firm.

Funeral of Ex-President Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11.

The remains of Ex-President Pierce were removed to the State House at 11 o'clock this forenoon, where a large number of people took a last look at the departed. The obsequies were performed at St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, by Rev. Dr. Emers and Rev. Dr. Coit, assisted by several other clergymen. All places of business were closed from twelve until two o'clock.

New York, Oct. 12.

The Herald states that Senator Wilson recently urged the President to suspend the political slaughter of Conservatives of freeholders in Texas and Mississippi. Cutler and Gen. Clark, hearing of his efforts, immediately urged the President to continue the operation.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Additional, though no later, news is received from De Livingstone. He was seen about fourteen months ago by an Arab at Lake Tanganyika. The Arab says he was going toward the west, probably endeavoring to reach Congo. There were no doubts of his safety at Zanzibar.

Savannah Election.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11.

The Democrats elected their fire Board of Aldermen by about 3,000 majority. The negroes generally voted Democratic.

Vessel Lost.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.

The whaling schooner Susan Smith, of Boston, was lost in a hurricane, Aug. 8th, and all hands were drowned except the captain and four seamen, who remained on deck eight days and nights without food or water, and were taken off by an English bark and carried to London. The captain's wife and two children were drowned in the cabin.

New York, Oct. 12.

Several vessels injured in the gale of

last week have returned to New York in a disabled condition. One bark bound for Glasgow, is supposed to have sunk with all on board.

The Ohio Election.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 13.—The Ohio returns, and the opinions of both parties, indicate that Hayes is elected by about three thousand. The House is Democratic; the Senate Republican. Democrats claim that the vote is so close it will require the official returns to decide the election for Governor. Independent Republicans from Hamilton county have the balance of power in the Legislature.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The State Senate stands, Republicans 18, Democrats 37; House, Republicans, 63, Democrats 37. The city journals have no data to indicate the majority in the state, but all the papers but one concede Geary's election by 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

The evening Bulletin has a Harrisburg dispatch that says leading State officials claim the election of Geary at least 4,000. The Democratic State Central Committee concedes Packer's defeat.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

Workmen everywhere complain of the hard times—excessive taxation, and difficulty of getting along.

Farmers complain. Mechanics complain. Workingmen complain. Even tax-collectors complain of the hard times. There is no need of this complaining. There is no need of paying taxes. Let the farmer sell his land—the lumberman his mill—the merchant his store—the mechanic his tools—the drayman his horse—the shopkeeper his little patch of ground—the gardener his stock in trade, and invest in United States Bonds.

Then you have no taxes to pay. You can go to war-time places, can visit the race-track, the opera, the fancy ball, keep trotting horses in your stables and silks-dressed harlots in your cottages by the sea.

Sell your taxable stuff and invest in bonds. Then you will have a better income in gold than you now have in greenbacks.

You will be exempt from taxation. You can live on the labor of others. You will be loyal, and a supporter of the Government.

Our Government taxes every man who works—who is exempt from taxation those who do not work—who sell their taxable property and buy the bonds, or the notes of poor men, on which large interest is paid. To be sure it is hardly fair to make workers support the idlers, but that is what our Government does. It is a good thing for farmers, laborers, workers—for all who toil and pay taxes.

It is a good thing for bondholders, and they run the Government. Therefore, escape taxation, buy bonds, rob the people, and be popular.

There are smart people enough to buy bonds—there are foolish people enough to pay them—to pay interest thereon—to permit bondholders to live without, being taxed. Therefore be a bondholder—be a nabob—wear kids—drink champagne—keep a private house of prostitution, with a nigger door-keeper, and be somebody.

So runs the world.

[Pomeroy's Democrat.]

KILLING THE INSANE.

No problem of the day has more perplexing sides to it than that of the duty of society toward the insane. Within a few days the community has been horrified by the act of a maniac mother. She had been insane for fifteen years, and in all that time apparently had never been placed under any physical restraint, yet had never done violence to any one. The facts seemed to prove that it was quite safe to leave her at large; but just as this is to ordinary perception demonstrated she splits open the head of her own child with an axe. Clearly she ought to have been in confinement; for the life of the child was worth more than the freedom of the woman. But within a short time past the attempt has been made to incarcerate several persons clearly insane, and it has been found impossible to detain them when, by counsel, they demanded their freedom of the courts; for the evidences of insanity are not always in the demonstrable realm of fact, and therefore will not stand before the judges and juries. Had the attempt been made to imprison the woman who committed this maniac crime one month before the crime she could have been set at liberty on the very arguments that are used in all similar cases. At the same time there is no doubt much abuse in the uses made of insane asylums in cases where property is in dispute. As these cases can be so befogged by medical and legal niceties in wirepunch argument it seems impossible to lay down any definite point of departure—any rule that may not seem ridiculously insufficient in one case of outrageously tyrannical insanity. The proposition to kill every body that is insane has just been made in England, and has the recommendation of being sufficiently startling. But it does not relieve us of the greatest difficulty. We know very well already what to do with the insane; the puzzle is to find a definition of insanity that the courts can insist upon that society will be safe in adhering to. Who are the insane? That is the question, and the one that must become even more imperative if we propose to take life that if we only take liberty; since if the lawyers should come forward and prove to the satisfaction of the courts that the lunatic who had been killed was as sane as any man the killers might likely stand acquitted of murder.

[Echanga.]

RECIPTS OF THE FAIR.—The Oregon Statesman of Wednesday, says:—

Up to last evening at dark the receipts of the State Fair were as follows:

Entry fees.....\$350  
Admission fees.....3,290  
Including back licenses received at Race Stand.....42  
Total.....\$4,682

Huckster and show licenses not reported. This showing is more favorable than that made at this early day, by any previous State Fair.

President Grant has no stated time for receptions. He receives at any time and any thing.

A Chicago policeman is in trouble. A cook snees him for a breach of promise and claims \$19,000 damages.

A verdict of \$3,000 has been obtained in Cincinnati against a telegraph company for its rejection of a message desired to be sent for trading purposes, in competition with the company itself.

Gambling Among Government Employes.

From the New York Herald.

The Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of the Port of New York have united in requesting Secretary Boutwell to make a contribution on behalf of the government to the society in that city for the suppression of gambling. They allege that the interests of the Government require that there should be a system of espionage over those in Government employ, and the only practicable way of reaching those guilty of gambling is through the influence of the society. The New York merchants contribute according to their business, the firms of A. T. Stewart and Claflin & Co., paying \$2,500 each annually. Secretary Boutwell, having no authority to authorize the expenditure, was compelled to refuse the request.

Shot.—George Good, one of the clerks employed in the Bank of British Columbia, met with a very severe accident this morning. While out hunting with a party, down the river, he had the misfortune to shoot himself through the right hand. He had just discharged one barrel of his shot gun, and was engaged in loading it, when the other barrel, heavily charged, went off, tearing off the fore finger of his right hand, and badly mangling the others. He will probably not lose his hand, though the wound is quite severe.—Commercial 12th.

MARRIED.

At the residence of J. C. Swannick, in Portland October 12th, by Rev. JOHN W. SELLWOOD, AMOS HURST, of Seattle, Washington Territory, to Mrs. ALFIDA C. COLE, of Portland.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

On the 17th ult. a person who said his name was MASON, left in my possession a Horse, Saddle, and Bridle. Any person having any claim upon this Horse, must make his claim known within ten days from this date, or the property will be sold to pay charges. JOHN MYERS, Sheriff of Clackamas County, Oct. 24, 1869. (47-2)

New To-Day.

ACKERMAN HAS RECEIVED

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Doors & Windows!

WHICH HE OFFERS AT

Very LOW RATES!

Look at his Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Goods Warranted!

EUGENE A. CRONIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Room 7 and 8 Carter's Block, PORTLAND, OREGON.

LOST.

A POCKET BOOK, between Columbia and Oregon City, on the main road. The book contains greenbacks to the amount of \$20, and two promissory notes on John R. Lake for \$500 each. Also, other notes, of no value to any one but the owner, as printed with names, showing the holder can keep the \$20 currency, if he will return the balance to E. undersigned at his office. 45-24 J. H. S. FITCH.

A Splendid Book for Agents.

EMINENT Women of the Age!

Being narratives of the lives and deeds of the most prominent women of the present generation. Among whom are FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, GRACE GREENWOOD, MARY ANNE BOYDEUR, FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE, LIDIA H. SIGOURNEY, GAIL HAMILTON, and over 40 others, by the most prominent authors of our day and time.

It is an elegant octavo volume, beautifully illustrated with numerous finely executed steel engravings, and containing nearly 700 pages.

As a literary production, it contains the best essays and finest thoughts of many of the most prominent writers of the present day. This is the best work ever offered to canvassers, and those wishing territory assigned them to canvass, should apply immediately in person or by letter, to the undersigned.

We also have the General Agency for the Pacific Coast, for Gregory's American Conflict and are ready to supply, through our agents, all who desire it.

Having also the sole agency for Morse's Celebrated Fountain Pens, we are prepared to furnish canvassers with a capital article.

H. H. BAUGROFF & Co., Publishers, 600 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

I have been appointed Administrator of the Estate of A. M. HARBING, deceased. Creditors will present their claims with the proper vouchers, at the office of Johnson & McCann, lawyers, Oregon City, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

V. O. HARBING, Administrator.

Oregon City, Oct. 16, 1869. 449-41

COURT HOUSE HALL.

S. BLEEKER,.....MANAGER.

Positively one Day