



Saturday : December 18, 1869.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic Central Committee of the State of Oregon, is hereby requested to meet at the City of Portland, in said State, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of JANUARY, next, at 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day, for the purpose of appointing the time and manner of holding a Democratic State Convention, preparatory to next June election, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said committee.

Said Committee is composed as follows:

- Names. Committees. J. C. HAWTHORNE, Multnomah A. F. HEDGES, Clackamas W. S. SCOWEN, Washington A. S. NEWBY, Yamhill GEORGE R. HELM, Linn J. C. AVERY, Benton BENJAMIN HAYDEN, Polk JOHN WHITEAKER, Lane LAFAYETTE LANE, Douglas T. H. B. SHIPLEY, Jackson DAVID RANDALL, Josephine GEORGE KNOL, Columbia JOHN ABRAHAM, Clatsop DR. DAVIS, Tillamook SAMUEL JOHNSON, Umatilla JAMES H. SHINN, Baker VICTOR TRUITT, Wasco E. S. McCOMAS, Union ISAAC HARE, Grant D. J. LOWE, Coos JONES, Curry L. F. GROVER, Marion A general attendance is urged upon the members of the Committee. L. F. GROVER, Chairman.

A "Further Reduction of the National Debt."

However candid and honest the mass of lay members of the Republican party may be, deception, fraud, and corruption is the order of the day with the leaders of that party. As an evidence of this, we wish to call attention to the following facts.

The money in the Treasury of the United States has been counted again, deducted from the national indebtedness, and a loyal telegraph, and a Radical press, have announced to the world that there has been another and a further reduction of the national debt. This is without any foundation in fact, and is done for the purpose of deceiving the people and keeping the Republican party in power. For the purpose of ascertaining how this matter of the reduction of the national debt is progressing, let us compare notes. A telegram which appeared in the Oregonian on the 4th of October, is as follows:

The public debt statement shows the total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment, of \$2,634,609,856 09. The amount in the treasury is, coin, \$108,108,465 81; currency, \$65,680,031 30. Total amount of the debt, less amount in the Treasury, \$2,460,819,359 98. The decrease in the past month was \$7,467,442 39. Decrease since March 1st, \$56,868,187 90.

And that paper contained the following editorial flourish of trumpets on the great decrease of the national debt: Last month took seven and a half millions off of our national debt. Will the soreheads who have been predicting that the debt never could be paid mark that? Such unprincipled demagogues as Pendleton will, of course, endeavor to meet such a stunning fact as this by flatly denying it.

On the 31st of the present month we have the following telegraphic announcement of "a further reduction of the national debt!":

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The public debt statement shows the debt to date, including coupons due and not presented, \$2,618,234,682 29; amount in the Treasury in round numbers, coin, \$106,000,000; currency, \$12,000,000; total, including sinking fund and coin, interest, and bonds purchased, \$194,674,947 56; debt less the amount in the Treasury, \$2,454,237,350 23; decrease of the month, over \$7,500,000; since March 1st, \$73,000,000.

And then in an editorial on this subject, the Oregonian goes off in the following jubilant and happy strain:

A further reduction of the debt is to be noted. Seven and a half millions are the figures for November. Seventy-three millions are the figures for Gen. Grant's nine months! This will do. The people are satisfied. They like Gen. Grant as far as they have got with him, and look for the good work to go on through his whole term. And then they will elect him for another.

This is about as near correct as the Radical press and politicians ever get in their political dodgings. But unfortunately for them, these figures tell against them and show that the debt is increasing instead of decreasing.

The statement of last October shows that the debt then was \$2,634,609,856 09. But then the Secretary of the Treasury counts the money in the Treasury and announces that it is \$108,108,465 81 in coin, together with the further sum of \$65,680,031 30 in currency, and then deducts the amount of money in the Treasury from the amount of the debt, and gravely informs the public that the national debt has been reduced from \$2,634,609,856 09, to \$2,460,819,359 98, a reduction of \$166,111,784 08. Now the statement for November informs us that the national debt is \$2,618,234,682 29, being \$13,621,826 20 more than it was the month before. This

would about tally with the interest accruing on the national indebtedness. But the money in the United States Treasury is counted again, and we are informed that there is in the Treasury, in coin, \$106,000,000, being \$2,108,465 81 less than it was the previous month; and \$12,000,000 in currency, being \$53,680,031 30 less of currency in the Treasury than there was the previous month; and that the money in the Treasury, and the bonds purchased since the previous report, amount to the sum of \$194,674,947 56, and that this amount subtracted from the national debt reduces it from \$2,618,234,682 29 to \$2,454,237,350 23, making an apparent decrease of \$14,097,721 78.

The debt is stated to be so much, and then the amount of the coin and currency is deducted from this debt, and then the statement is sent abroad that the national debt has been reduced in amount corresponding with the amount of money reported to be in the Treasury.

We say now, as we have before said, we cannot see how this money in the Treasury is to be counted as an actual reduction of the debt before it had been actually paid on such debt. Instead of paying the national debt with it, it might be expended for other purposes; and if so, it certainly could not be properly accredited as so much paid on the debt.

But again, if the money in the Treasury could be counted as an actual reduction of the national debt, how can greenbacks be counted as so much money for that purpose? The government cannot buy bonds with the currency, for it is the theory of the party in power that these bonds, principal and interest, must be paid in coin, and that anything less than this is disgraceful, damnable repudiation. And then, these greenbacks are nothing else but promissory notes of the Government, and if paid out in satisfaction of any other demand against the Government, it would change the nature of the demand, but would not pay the debt. These greenbacks are themselves demands against the Government, which it must pay and redeem or be guilty of repudiation. Yet the Radicals report so much in coin and so much in currency in the United States Treasury, and claim that the coin and the currency so reported is a reduction of the national debt to that amount. In this, there is an evident intention to deceive those who would not endorse such trickery.

Again, we are told that the total amount in the Treasury, including sinking fund, coin, interest, and bonds purchased, is \$194,674,947 56. Now, how is it that there is a fund in the Treasury known as interest, when instead of receiving interest, the Government is continually paying, or becoming liable for interest, which accumulates at the rate of \$148,106,704 35 per year—\$12,340,475 33 per month? Neither will monthly payments of seven and a half millions decrease the original debt, but will leave it actually increased each month to the amount of \$4,840,475 33 for the unpaid interest of each month.

Now, in regard to these purchased bonds, if there have been any bonds paid by the Government, why not say so, and give the amount of the debt thus cancelled? But if these bonds have been purchased on speculation by Secretary Boutwell, or other Government officials, why are such purchases counted as so much paid on the national debt? Secretary Boutwell was a prominent figure in the late gold speculation in New York City, and Grant's relation thereto was not calculated to reflect much credit on the President, and it is not unlikely that in these operations there were some Government bonds purchased by Government officials, but not paid and cancelled. Our Radical officers are quite sharp financiers in putting money into their own pockets.

Resumption of Specie Payments.

A few days ago the telegraph announced that Secretary Boutwell contemplated a coup de main in the almost immediate resumption of specie payments. We regarded the matter as simply a feeler for his forthcoming report, in which it is probable he may ventilate some scheme for resumption. If Mr. Boutwell sought for a genuine expression of the public press, representing the weight of opinion of the country, and was sincere in his proposition, he has reason to be gratified with the result of his experiment. A majority of his own party papers condemned the scheme with singular unanimity, and the Democratic journals have not yet ceased applauding. The speedy resumption of specie payments is what the Democratic heart longs for. How he proposes to go about the direct resumption of specie payments our Lord of the Exchequer has not yet divulged. We know that the treasury vaults contained over one hundred millions of gold at the last report, and the Eastern bank statements disclosed a vast accumulation of bullion in their coffers. This is in itself a significant matter.

The decision of the Supreme Court as to the legality of greenbacks is not far off, and Mr. Boutwell may seek to glorify himself by anticipating the action of that tribunal with whose decision he is likely, privately to be acquainted. Be that as it may, public opinion is settling strongly in favor of specie resumption. The people do not and cannot comprehend the utility of the Government hoarding its gold, letting it be unproductive in the vaults, and only using it for Wall street speculations. Indeed so profound is the impression amongst financiers that a bold step in the direction of the resumption of specie payments is impending, that they are frantically for the crisis which sooner or later must arrive, and preparing for a storm which will shake every commercial interest to the center. Such a convulsion may inevitably come, and afterwards we may sail on prosperously—a thing now impossible with the heavy canvas of debt and paper we are compelled to carry.—St. Louis Dispatch.

RADICAL JUSTICE.

On last Monday Mr. Semple, editor of the Herald, and Mr. Scott, editor of the Oregonian, had a little "unpleasantness," in which the editor of the Herald used a cane, and the editor of the Oregonian a derring. Mr. Semple struck Mr. Scott one blow with his stick, when the latter drew his derring and advised the former not to do so again. At this juncture the city marshal arrested both parties for disorderly conduct. Upon being taken before the Recorder, Mr. Semple pleaded guilty and was fined ten dollars and costs. Mr. Scott pleaded not guilty, and was tried and acquitted. To fine Democrats heavily for light offenses, and fine Republicans lightly for heavy offenses, or acquit them altogether, is in keeping with the practice of Radical courts, and such things are attracting considerable attention. In speaking of this affair the Evening Commercial of last Wednesday says:

Equal and exact justice should be the motto of all officers whether ministerial or judicial. As a result of the late editorial set-to, Mr. Semple was mulcted in a penalty of ten dollars and costs, for disorderly conduct in using boisterous language on the street. Now to make things even, we suggest that our city Marshal lodge a complaint against Mr. Scott, charging him with carrying concealed weapons. He has already admitted the same, and would probably plead guilty—even Mr. officers proceed and make things even.

Mrs. Stowe—Her Unreasonable Demand.

From the New York Times. Mrs. Stowe's mind seems to be in a singular state of confusion concerning her position in relation to Lord Byron and Mrs. Leigh. The rule of law which guides the civilized world is that it rests upon the accuser to prove the charge, not upon the accused to disprove it. "Fi incedit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat"—and therefore it was Mrs. Stowe's duty to produce her proofs in the first instance. She failed to do that; but notwithstanding this breakdown of her case, evidence which to all appearance is perfectly unanswerable, was adduced in favor of the incriminated persons. It is proved out of Lady Byron's own letters that she had the greatest confidence in and affection for Mrs. Leigh at the very time Mrs. Stowe alleges that she had discovered her guilty connection. All that Mrs. Stowe does now is to publish a series of "cards" asking the public to "suspend their judgment." She has no right whatever to make this claim. In the absence of proof the public must assume the innocence of the persons accused. A "sensation" book was not needed from Mrs. Stowe. Her evidence, if she has any, could have been given in a short paragraph. Her own comments must necessarily be worthless, for she is not even an unprejudiced witness from hearsay, and it is to be inferred from her first statement that she has no documents in her possession which corroborated even the smallest details of her story. She can only give us her inferences and deductions, all drawn from an avowed unimpaired and unimpaired mind. We are to see the evidence in favor of Mrs. Leigh and Lord Byron aside until we have heard Mrs. Stowe's opinions upon the evidence. Is that a reasonable demand for Mrs. Stowe to make?

The Mound Builders in the Rocky Mountains.

From the Rocky Mountain News. An account was recently given of the opening of an ancient mound in southern Utah, similar to those of the Mississippi valley, in which were relics of the unknown builders indicating much artistic skill. It was stated that this was the first evidence found of the existence of the mound builders west of the Rocky Mountains. We are now able to announce, for the first time as we suppose, the discovery of similar mounds, evidently built by the same race, high up on the Rocky Mountains. The discovery was made by Mr. C. A. Dean, of Denver, while at work on a Government survey in the mountains, a few weeks since. He found upon the summit of the snowy range strange structures of stone evidently of ancient origin, and hitherto unknown or unnoticed. Opposite to and also north of the head of South Boulder creek, and on the summit of the large, Mr. Dean and his party observed large numbers of the granite rocks, many of them as large as two men could lift, in a position that could not have been the result of chance. They had conformably been placed upright in a line, conforming to the general contour of the dividing ridge, and frequently extending in an unbroken line for one or two hundred yards. Many of the stones have fallen over or are leaning, while others retain their upright position. In two places connected with this line are mounds of stone, loosely laid up, about two feet in height, and embracing a circular area of about ten feet in diameter. The stones were evidently collected on the spot, as the surface is cleared for the space of several yards around the structures. These lines and mounds of stone bear antiquity, as the disintegrated granite has accumulated to a considerable depth at their base, and the rocks in the mounds are moss grown. The feature more particularly identifying these structures with those of the mound builders elsewhere, is that they present at intervals projections pointing to the westward. We are this particular in the description of these Rocky Mountain mounds, which are extraordinary in position if not in character, in the hope that antiquarians visiting our Territory may be induced to examine them. It would not involve much labor to open them and possibly they cover relics that may add something to our small stock of knowledge of the ancient races who constructed these and similar works all over the continent. These walls and mounds are situated 3,000 feet above the timber line. It is, therefore, hardly possible that they were built for altars of sacrifice. They were not large enough for shelter or defense. The more probable supposition is that, like the larger mounds elsewhere, they were places of sepulture, and perhaps, also, at the same time, historical memorials, pointing with their stone fingers in the direction of the country from which the builders of their ancestors migrated. The three mounds may mark the resting place of those who, for some distinction, were buried as near to heaven as possible.

Republican Debt.

The present enormous load of debt the people of America are groaning under is now a national debt, and the faith of the nation has never been pledged to its payment.

Therefore its repudiation by the people will be no disgrace to the nation but an overthrow of that carriage of bondholders aristocracy the working people of the United States are striving their life out to drag.

The debt secured by the United States bonds is strictly a Republican debt. It was made by the Republican party.

It was made to enrich Republican speculators, their weak-kneed Democratic allies, and the Shylocks who love a government only in proportion as they can bleed it.

It is a debt made by Republicans to keep in office Republicans—to fasten an aristocracy on the people—to enslave young labor to old wealth.

It was made by Republicans under pretense of restoring the Union just as it was before the war. Under no other pretense could it have been forced upon the people.

The ones who made the debt declared, after the lives of thousands, and the fortunes of millions had been lost, that the Union was not restored.

It was made by the Republican party that now legislates, not to benefit the country, but to protect the bonds of its pets and backers hold.

It was made by the Republican party that has broken every promise it ever made to the people—that oppresses the South, and compels the North to pay more than its share.

It was made by the Republicans, who throw the entire burden of the debt on the ones who have no benefit therefrom by the Republican government, that is not protecting the people as it is the bondholders, and is in no way or honest manner a national debt.

The Government protects its bonds. National debts we would pay. Under every cover of Republican loyalty, rob every workman of his profits to enrich the bondholder, who is more in sympathy with his bonds than the people who he is debting to rob.

Republican debts we would repudiate. The people, not their robbers, would we protect.—Pomeroy's Democrat.

GOING BACK ON THEM.

Since it has become certain that the negroes in the South are voting with the Democracy there, there are symptoms in the Radical party going to show that it has already begun to repudiate them. For instance, Mr. Greeley, who was nominated for the office of Comptroller of the State of New York, has written a letter defining his position on the Negro Question, in which he says:

"Has the Caucasian or White Race an essential repugnance to associating on terms of equality and intimacy with the Ethiopian or Black Race? Protracted observation, and an earnest desire to know the truth, has led us to the conviction that such repugnance does exist, quite apart from, and independent of, any question of Slavery or Anti-slavery, African equality or inferiority to Europeans in intellectual or moral elevation. There are exceptions, but they only serve to confirm the general rule. We believe, that if there never had been a slave in America, this repugnance would nevertheless have existed.

"We believe the time will never come when blacks will be generally invited to the halls of our schools, and their white neighbors of like fortune and general culture; that the intermingling of whites with blacks will always be repulsive to the feelings of a preponderantly white community; that the associating of blacks with whites in military or fire companies, as judges on the bench or counsel at the bar, though it may in some cases be effected, will never become general or permanent, because it goes against the grain.

"It does not follow that it is best that blacks and whites, Malays, and Choctaws, Moors and Chinese, should be mixed up in the same community. We think it is not best, but conducive to many moral and social evils; the majority of our people still more decidedly think so.

"The great mass of the free white people of this country, however they may condemn and detest slavery, and though they may ardently desire to see the African race enlightened, ennobled, and elevated, do not wish blacks for their neighbors and associates, but would have the Caucasian and the African races separated into distinct and independent communities, as God placed them at some period anterior to the date of Profane History.

"And if this be an instance, as we believe, it were idle to hope that it can be permanently defeated by any dexterous maneuvering or stern resolution of numerically feeble minorities."

This, it seems to us, is the most shocking ingratitude to the "saviors of the country," and should be enough to bring the blush of shame to Radical cheeks.

What, repudiate those who fought so nobly? Shame!—Bellville (Illinois) Democrat.

THE MARE ISLAND BALLOT BOX STUFFERS.

We have already adverted to the infamous and atrocious conduct of the Mare Island officials at the recent election. Tissue tickets, or which the names could easily be read from the outside, were procured and the workmen were made to vote them, under threats of dismissal. Now ballot box stuffing is a penitentiary offense. Every ballot thus coerced into the box was a case of stuffing, and those who were guilty of it deserve employment under Uncle Hobden, at the way-side, and possibly they will be taken here and there to the public, between here and Mare Island. The Vallejo Advertiser thus alludes to the conduct of the Radical "Masters": "The Radical party at Vallejo circulated its customary slip-plaster tickets on Wednesday. One would suppose that the respect for the opinions of decent men should have induced the party of managers to dispense with that infamous contrivance to rob men of their rights to express their own opinions through the ballot-box—at the judicial election. Two men were made to stuff the tickets, and kept strict watch over the voters all day at the polls. Such practice ought to damn any party. The Radical party of California is damned. We look to the Democratic Legislature to declare the issuing of slip-plaster and other colored tickets a felony in law as it is in fact.—Exchange

Telegraphic Clippings.

Republican Chinese Treaty Ratified.

A Herald special from London says, Burlingame has just received information assuring him that the Chinese treaty lately concluded between the Emperor and the United States has been ratified by China.

C. Levy Brown, Secretary of the American Embassy, is on his way to Washington, from Peking via California, carrying attested copies of the treaty and other documents.

Radical Outrages in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 10. The House voted Brown (Democrat) out of his seat, and refused him the privilege of spreading his protest on the journal. A motion to award his seat to his constant was voted down. McKinstry (Republican) of Mobile, was voted a seat in place of McGee, recently expelled on the ground of ineligibility.

The Spanish Gunboats Released.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10. Stoughton, counsel for Delamater, having moved for the release of the Spanish gunboat, District Attorney Pierpont made no opposition, saying he had received instructions from Washington to proceed no further in the matter. It is officially shown that war no longer existed between Spain and Peru. Judge Blatchford to-day made an order granting the motion of Stoughton.

More Dead Heads Provided for.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14. A bill will be reported in the House providing for the creating of a new department, to be called the Department of Home Affairs. It will have control of Indians, freedmen, education, agriculture and the supervision of immigration.

Gov. W. Harris, Known as Sat Lovengood, a Humorous Writer, Died Near Knoxville to-day.

The Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13. A Houston dispatch says that returns from 45 counties show Hamilton's (Conservative) majority to be 8,970. Davis' (Radical) majority in 42 others is 1,232. Forty counties are yet to be heard from. The registered white vote is 16,434, and the registered colored vote is 9,233. Davis leads the registered colored vote by one-sixth. The Legislature as it now stands is—Senate, Conservative, 13; House, Conservative, 44; Senate, Radical, 12; House, Radical, 21. The vote for Governor is still doubtful, but with this exception the entire Radical State ticket is elected. Hamilton's friends claim his election for Governor by 20,000 majority. Armstrong and Conness, Conservative, are believed to be elected to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 8.

The Postmaster General sent to the House of Representatives the estimate for his department for next fiscal year, \$25,500,000 will be required, of which \$13,500,000 are for the transportation of mail material, and \$1,800,000 for foreign postage; also the following sums in addition for steamers between San Francisco, Japan and China, \$500,000; between the United States and Brazil, \$150,000; between San Francisco and Sandwich Islands, \$75,000.

Congressional.

The 15th Amendment and Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. A joint resolution providing that all political disabilities shall cease upon the final ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by three-fourths of the States, was taken up. Stewart spoke at length in advocacy of the resolution.

Among the bills introduced were the following: To dispense with spies and informers in the internal revenue service; by Schofield, for the transfer of the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island; by Rodgers, to remove political disabilities from the people of States lately in rebellion; by Jencks, to establish a uniform rule of naturalization; by Coburn, to provide for the sale of coin in the Treasury, except what is required for the payment of interest on the bonds.

Smith, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution to amend the late Tennessee election. Wood objected.

Georgia to be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. Mr. Carpenter, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported Morton's bill to perfect the reconstruction of Georgia, with amendments, providing for the convening of the old Legislature on the day named by the Governor, and excluding those ineligible under the Fourteenth Amendment; that no person shall be refused on account of color; the President to be authorized to employ, on application, the military and naval forces to enforce the provisions of this act; the Legislature to be only provisional until further action by Congress.

Virginia to be Admitted.

Butler, chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, presented a bill admitting Virginia to representation in Congress, declaring that she has complied with the requirements of the act of Congress.

A New Move.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14. In the House, resolutions were introduced by the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the offices of Collectors and Assessors and other agents of the Internal Revenue Department, and apportioning the amount of tax required to be raised from domestic sources among the several States in proportion to their population. Also one declaring that the American people learn with horror and indignation of the treatment of American citizens held as political prisoners under the English Government, and that no language is adequate to condemn such treatment, and urging the National Executive, as a duty, to interfere in their behalf.

Whites Compelled to Associate with Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District, and taking such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for medical practitioners of the District equal rights without distinction of color.

Morton objected to the consideration of the resolution. Sumner explained that the society excluded negroes, and that members were forbidden to hold a medical consultation with physicians not members.

After some discussion Morton withdrew the objection and the resolution passed.

Congress after President Grant and Secretary Boutwell on the N. Y. Gold Speculations.

Fox asked permission to introduce a resolution for the creation of a special committee of five members, to investigate the causes of the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New York gold market in September last, and especially to inquire if the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or any Government officer

was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuations.

No Examination to be had in Regard to the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. The resolution directing the Committee on Banking to inquire into the cause of the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations of gold in New York in September last, was modified, leaving out the offensive allusion to the President, and referred to the Committee on Banking.

Tenure of Office Law.

The House Judiciary Committee agreed to report a bill for the repeal of the Tenure of Office Act. There is no doubt of its passage in the House.

JUDICIAL REFORM.—Official returns of the late election in New York show that while the constitution as a whole has been rejected, those sections which refer to a reform of the judiciary have been adopted.

This proves that the people are becoming wearied with judicial incompetency and corruption. The bench of New York has of late been a purely partisan organization. Men having neither learning nor mind have been elected on party issues. The constitutional amendment just adopted looks toward a restoration of judicial independence and integrity. Such a reform in Missouri would not come amiss.—St. Louis Times.

BRIBERY, TOO.—It appears from the charges made against Barton, a Custom House broker of this city, that in addition to the fraudulent returns, forgeries and perjuries heretofore unmentioned in the Custom House, bribery has been actively employed in corrupting our revenue officers and in defrauding the Treasury. All these disclosures, however, only prove more and more forcibly the urgent necessity of a thorough scouring and washing of the Augean stables. It may be one of the labors of Hercules, but it must be carried through. There can be no payment of the national debt, no return to specie payments, while bands of robbers are engaged in plundering the Treasury.—N. Herald.

Oregon City Prices Current.

The following are the prices paid for produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling, in this market: WHEAT—White, bushel, 70 cts. OATS—bushel, 37 1/2 cts. POTATOES—bushel, 37 1/2 @ 40 cts. ONIONS—bushel, \$1 00. PEAS—bushel, \$1 00 @ \$1 50. BEANS—White, bushel, 6 cts. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, bushel, 4 @ 5 cts. Peaches, bushel, 10 @ 12 cts. Plums, bushel, 7 @ 15 cts. Currants, bushel, 10 @ 20 cts. BUTTER—dozen, 30 cts. EGGS—dozen, 25 @ 30 cts. SUGAR—Crushed, bushel, 20 cts. Island sugar, 10 @ 12 cts. N. O. sugar, 15 cts. San Francisco refined, bushel, 14 1/2 cts. TEA—Young Hyson, bushel, \$1 50; Japan, bushel, 90 @ \$1 25; Black, bushel, 75 @ \$1 00. COFFEE—bushel, 22 cts. SALT—bushel, 11 @ 12 cts. SYRUP—Heavy Golden, bushel, \$1 10; Ex. Heavy Golden, bushel, \$1 00 @ \$1 10. BACON—Hams, bushel, 18 cts; Sides, none in market; Shoulders, none. LARD—Dozen, 30 cts. OIL—Devon's Kerosene, bushel, 80 @ \$1 00; Lin seed oil, raw, bushel, \$1 65; Lined oil, boiled, bushel, \$1 70. WOOL—bushel, 20 cts. BEAN—On foot, 6 cts. bushel. PORK—On foot, 6 cts. bushel. SHEEP—Per head, \$2 00 @ \$2 50. HIDES—Green, bushel, 5 cts.; Dry, bushel, 10 cts. TURKEYS—\$1 50 each. GEESSE—\$1 50 each.

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Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully prepared, at reduced prices. A complete assortment of Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Fancy Soaps, etc., on hand and for sale at lowest prices. Savings! Savings! FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND. Savings Department! This bank has established, in connection with its general banking business, a savings department, and will allow interest on deposits, made in accordance with the conditions adopted by this bank. In establishing a Savings Department, this Banking Association has in view the benefit to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security, and fair rate of interest, as well as a means of accumulating and using idle capital. For the safety of deposits in this bank, are pledged its entire capital resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed and published by HENRY FALLING, President. JAMES STEEL, Cashier. DIRECTORS: HENRY FALLING, HENRY W. CORBETT, L. H. WALKER, JAMES STEEL, W. J. VANSCHUYVER, not.

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WILLAMETTE NURSERY.

Season of 1869-70. G. W. WALLING & Co. would call the attention of the public to their large and well assorted stock of fine fruit trees and shrubbery, consisting of choice varieties of CHERRIES, PLUMS, PEARS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, NUTS, RASPBERRIES, &c., &c. Persons desirous of purchasing trees should call and examine our stock, which it is the largest and best in the State. Orders (with the cash) sent to the Nursery will be promptly filled and forwarded. Extra care taken in packing trees. Address all orders to G. W. WALLING & Co., 454 1/2 Oswego, Clackamas County Oregon.

CLAYBANK MARE, With BLACK MANE and TAIL, has Saddle marks, and is about 14 hands high. When she left, had on smooth shoes. I will liberally reward any one who will return her to me at Oregon City, Oregon. She formerly belonged to John Bell, of Salem. Dec. 4th—4 JOHN MYERS.

Painting, Painting HOUSE, SIGNS, AND Steamboat Painting, Graining, Gilding, China Gilding, Imitations Of all kinds. Wood and Marble! Executed as well as can be done on the Pacific Coast. Examine our work and Judge for yourselves. Every order attended to with care and expedition. C. E. MURRAY, West Door Italian's Brick, Main st., Oregon City.

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