Oregon Statesman
AND UNIONIST.

SALEM, FRIDAY, : : : : JAN. 21

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House Wood presented a joint resolution of the New York Legislature, withdrawing the assent heretofore given ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment. It was tabled. Several bills were introduced and referred.

Several resolutions of inquiry and instructions were offered and adopted, and a number of bills were introduced and referred.

The House took up and resumed consideration of the bill to admit Virginia to representation in Congress.

Mr. Farnsworth addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill, and was followed by Paine on the same subject.

Morgan opposed the bill and favored the substitute of Bingham. Adjourned.

In the Senate, Conkling presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, withdrawing assent heretofore given to the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. He stated that he thus discharged a distasteful duty, and another time would show how little consideration such proceedings deserved at the hands of the Senate.

Drake offered a resolution that Indian trustees be considered in open session.—Tabled.

Sumner introduced his bill authorizing the refunding of debt; to extend banking facilities and establish specie payments. He says the bill contemplated the prompt extinguishment of the five-twenties of 1862, and the ultimate refunding of the debt into 5 per cent. ten-forties, payable in coin.—In regard to national banks he proposed to reduce the interest on bonds deposited by them with the Government, and extend noted facilities, especially to the West and South. The bill sought to bring national obligations to a par with coin, and resume specie payment without effect.

The President to-day nominated M. S. Drew Collector of Customs at Puget Sound.

TEXAS.

A telegram received at the War Department, dated Austin, Texas, January 10th, from Gen. Reynolds, announces officially the almost unanimous adoption of the Constitution, and the election of Davis for Governor by 782 plurality, and the rest of the same ticke for State officers; also that the persons elected have been appointed officers of the Provisional Government.

GEORGIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special from Atlanta says, the Georgia Legislature met yesterday, in compliance with orders of Provincial Governor Bullock. The Senate organized quickly by the choice of Republican officers. In the House there seems to have been considerable disorder and confusion. Pistols were flourished and threats freely indulged in. Happily no actual violence was perpetrated. The House adjourned until to day without completing its organization.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 12.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, among the propositions offered was one restricting the right of suffrage to white persons, and one prohibiting the Legislature from authorizing the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

JACKSON, Jan. 12.—The Legislature met yesterday and effected a temporary organization.

GREAT FIRES.

Cheyenne, Jan. 11.—This city was visited by a destructive fire to-day. Two blocks were burned. The loss estimated at half a million. The owners of most of the buildings have already contracted for new ones.

Providence, Jan. 12.—The works of the National Sulphur Co., at Bristol, were partly burned yesterday. Loss nearly $300,000. Fully insured.

STEAMSHIP BURNED.

Galveston, Jan. 12.—The steamship Euterpe, laden with 1,000 bales of cotton and an assorted cargo, was burned yesterday, in Galveston Bay.

A ROYAL MURDER.

Paris, Jan. 11.—Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, cousin of the Emperor, yesterday shot and killed Victor Noire; he also wounded Ulrich de Fourville. The Minister of Justice ordered the arrest of the Prince, but he had already surrendered to the Commissioner of Police. His version only is allowed to be published. It is in substance that Noire slapped his face, whereupon he shot him dead. That Fourville then took refuge behind a chair and attempted to shoot, and in that position the Prince shot him. The city is greatly excited. The trial will be held before the Corps Legislatif, sitting as a high court of justice.

Henri Rochefort, in the Marseilaise, denounced the act in the bitterest language. The entire issue was seized. Next day the paper was worse, and the office has been taken charge of by the police.

In the Corps Legislatif, it was proposed to render the Imperial family amenable to law. Rochefort said the people could judge the murderer, and even though he was cousin to the Emperor, he must not go unpunished. Olivier, in reply, said he should have justice. The Procurer Imperial demanded the arrest of Rochefort for an outrage against the Emperor in exciting violence. Referred to a committee to report.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—The saloon of Leguerrin & Donnally was robbed of a thousand dollars this morning, by a man who was in the saloon and was permitted to remain while the barkeeper went out for a few moments.

Mary Queen, fifteen years of age, was rescued from a house of ill-fame by the police last night. She was brought from New York by an old harridan, Mrs. Miller, the proprietress.

A young man named Stenhouse, a printer and married man, son of the Mormon Elder of that name, and late editor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, left his home in Oakland, on Saturday last to go to San Francisco, and has not been heard from since. His young wife, to whom he has been married but a few months, is nearly distrazed and fears that some misfortune has befallen him.

CONGRESS.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—The session of the Senate yesterday was devoted to debate on the Virginia bill. Sumner submitted a memorial of certain Republicans of Virginia, now in Washington, containing a statement of affairs in that State. The memorial declares that a majority of the Virginia Legislature were elected by fraud and violence, and intimating that the right of secession is believed in now as before the war; that the pledge of the Walker party to carry out the new constitution was given to deceive Congress and gain admission. It also made damaging charges against Governor Walker, both as to his record and his conduct at present. It concludes by protesting against the admission of Virginia. Several Senators called for the reading of the names signing the memorial. There were thirteen in all. Nye thought the communication disrespectful and should be excluded from the Senate. He expressed surprise that Sumner should present such a paper; he was tired of the reconstruction hobby, which had been ridden through Congress so many years. Stewart defended Walker and denounced the efforts of the memorialists as actuated by sinister motives. He said several signers were defeated candidates for office and office holders who would be put out by the admission of Virginia.

Pending the debate the Senate adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Chicago, Jan 14.—Cole and Sargent each recommend Chancellor Hartson for Port Collector, who will probably be nominated.

Harrisburg, Jan. 13.—On the third ballot Irwin was elected State Treasurer; all Democrats voting for him but two, thus defeating the Republican caucus candidate.

NEW YORK NEWS.

New York, Jan. 13.—Dr. Harris in a report to the Board of Health, says ninety per cent. of the milk sold in this city is adulterated, and condemns swill milk as unhealthy.

It has been decided to widen the upper end of Broadway from sixty six to one hundred feet.

A letter from Europe says Cardinal Reisach, one of the most prominent members of the Sacred College, died at Savoy, Dec. 22d.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris Jan. 13.—The *La Marsaillaise* publishes a statement by DeFourville, in regard to the killing of Victor Noire by Prince Bonaparte. After presenting the letter from Prschal Grasset, the Prince asked are you the representatives of these wretches? Noire replied, "We are representatives of our friends." The Prince then suddenly struck him with his left hand, at the same time drawing a pistol ready cocked with his right hand and fired upon Noire with the muzzle close to him. Noire sank on the door way. He then turned and fired upon DeFourville, who endeavored to draw a small pistol. The Prince then rushed upon the latter, but when he saw he was armed, retreated behind the door, aimed at DeFourville, who, comprehending the ambush in which he had fallen, and reflecting if he fired there would not be wanting those who would charge them with being the aggressors, he rushed out crying murder, the Prince firing at him as he ran into the street. He found Noire dead, having had strength to descend the stairs. The funeral of Victor Noire occurred to-day. The Government expecting a demonstration, made extensive preparations to preserve order. Early in the morning people began to gather around the house where the remains were lying, coming from all parts of the city. Five thousand workmen from the Foubourgs passed up the Boulevards.

New York, Jan. 14.—In the suit against Gen. Butler for the possession of the Twiggs' sword, the defendant was ordered to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt in not complying with the order requesting him to appear for examination.

One hundred and thirty gold brokers have compromised the suit brought by the Government against them for taxes levied on sales of gold, and the District Attorney has been empowered to settle them and similar cases.

THE FUND OF MRS. STANTON.

New York, Jan. 14.—Amount subscribed to the Stanton relief fund in the city is about $50,000. Collector Grinnell's district contains the names of twenty-three gentlemen who have given $1,000 each, and of several who subscribed $500 each. A. T. Stewart's list is not quite as heavy. In Boston $16,000 have been raised, and in Philadelphia $20,000, making a total in the three cities of about $86,000. The remaining $14,000 will undoubtably be made up in the west.

ANOTHER INCREASE OF BEECHER'S SALARY.

Plymouth Church voted, last night, to increase the salary of Henry Ward Beecher to $20,000. In the course of the discussion among the leading members the idea was thrown out that this increase was made in consideration of Beecher's advancing years and circumstances; that it is his intention, before long, to retire from the pulpit; although he hopes next year that the salary would be fixed at $25,000.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Columbus, Jan. 14.—The Senate to-day ratified the Fifteenth Amendment by a vote of 15 to 18.

St. Louis, Jan. 14.—The Kansas Senate yesterday ratified the Fifteenth Amendment.

Pittsburg, Jan. 14.—Col. W. Diehl, the oldest native of Pittsburg, died to-day.

A meeting of about 500 persons was held yesterday, to denounce the action of Governor Bullock and General Terry. Bryant was President of the meeting. There is great dissatisfaction among Rebels over the matter. Bryant says that he resigned his Post-office in order to serve the State, and that no matter what anybody charges, he intends rejoining his party, and doing what he can to purify it. He says that if Bullock permits the organization of the General Assembly, it will promptly ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, elect Anti-Bullock Senators and fully comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction laws.

General Terry telegraphed to know what he should do with the Sheriff, who is making much trouble. Sherman replies, remove him if necessary. Terry also inquired concerning the possible care of members being unseated. Sherman, after consulting several prominent lawyers, replied that the candidate who received the next highest vote might be sworn in, in accordance with the laws of Georgia.

After all the fuss about the great elopement case in Chicago, and the vast amount of scandal that has been cast at Religion on account of the connection of Cook with one of the Churches, it turns out that there is little more of the affair that the sensational headings by which certain papers managed to display their animus; Cook and his reported victim are at their homes, that is she is at home and all right, while he is consigned to an Insane Asylum. There was nothing of the case, but the insane freaks and wild hallucinations of a madman.

EUROPE.

Paris, Jan. 14.—The funeral of Victor Noire was a scene of the greatest excitement. More than 100,000 persons assembled in the vicinity of where the remains lay. Louis Noire, brother of the deceased, prevented the crowd from parading the streets with the dead body of the murdered man. Five regiments of troops were massed on the Boulevard.

In the Corps Legislatif the committee reported in favor of the arraignment of Rochefort, for umbrage to the Emperor.—Monday was set for the trial. It has been ordered that Prince Murat be brought before the High Court of Justice for striking a magistrate some time ago.

London, Jan. 14.—The famous Star and Garter Theater, in Richmond, was destroyed by fire last night, and the manager lost his life.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Despatches of yesterday from Atlanta have details of the trouble in the House. Bryant and others had arranged to proceed to effect an organization immediately; the roll was called and before any objections could be stated against, the members said to be ineligible. If the Speaker opposed them he was to be arrested and a Speaker *pro tem* put in his place, and thus the balance of power would be secured.

In the morning and before this programme could be carried out, an order from Governor Bullock, indorsed by General Terry, was read, directing the clerk to declare a recess until Monday, in order that an investigation might be made into the ineligibility of certain members taking seats.—This order fell like a bomb shell on the Democratic side, they not expecting such decided action. The Republicans were delighted.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A convention of Postmasters of the principal cities have resolved to submit to the Postmaster General during the coming week their views in full upon the feasibility of the reduction of the postage upon newspaper matter mailed by publishers; provided the same be prepaid by weight in bulk at the office where mailed, the publishers being allowed to transmit special copies, enclose posters, prospectuses and supplements.

THE OHIO RATIFICATION.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A special says the ratification of the 15th amendment by Ohio is the subject of much congratulation among the Republicans. To all objections of the Democrats that is illegal, they simply reply, if New York can repeal one way, Ohio can off-set by her repeal in another way; that the case virtually stands as it did before New York attempted the repeal of the ratification.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Jan. 15.—Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Chairman of the Southern division of the National Republican Committee, has written a letter to the Hon. J. A. Bingham, giving an account of causes of difficulty of organizing the Georgia Legislature. He says the question of dividing the Republican party is not political and does not involve the rights of any class of persons as such, but does involve the conscience of all men who work for the interests of the State against corrupt faction composed of a few individuals seeking to intrench themselves in a position which will enable them to deplete the treasury and ruin the credit of the State. He pronounces Attorney General Farrow's opinion as procured at the instance of Governor Bullock, without authority, and says it was remonstrated against by the leading Republican members. The appointment by the Governor of one of his employees on the State road, Harris, to organize the House, was a gross and arbitrary step, and in violation of the act of Congress.

New York, Jan. 15.—A storm of rain and snow set in last night and still continues.

Mrs. James Gordon Bennett has bought an elegant vila on the lake of Como, where she proposes to reside hereafter during the summer season, and where Mr. Bennett will join her in May next

The Erie railway strike still holds out. The company advertise extensively for new hands.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 15.—The train of the Boston and Albany Railroad ran into a team in Becket yesterday. Baxter Haskell, of Middlefield, was killed, and Samuel B. Allen, of Holyoke, seriously injured.

RED RIVER REBELLION.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Late advices from Fort Garry report a serious state of affairs. The French under Rielle are masters of the situation and have seized the Hudson's Bay Company's safe, with two hundred and fifty pounds gold to pay the troops. Father Thibault and Colonel DeSalaberry, are on their way to open negotiations with Rielle. Rielle has three hundred and fifty men under arms. The Hudson's Bay officials are apathetic and wink at Rielle's acts.

Omaha specials say Governor Durkee of Utah died yesterday, of pneumonia.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The strike of the telegraph operators is ended.

The New England bill repealing the liquor law, was tabled in the House.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Garibadi passed through Paris to-day, on his way to London.

Ledru Rollin will soon return to France, and will institute proceedings before the High Court of Justice to recover damages for the family of Victor Noire.

Speech by John Bright.

The following account of an important speech by John Bright, the great English reformer, is sent by submarine telegraph:

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 11.—Members of Parliament addressed their constituents at the town hall to night. John Bright appeared on the platform and met an enthusiastic reception. He made quite an elaborate speech. Resolutions were passed thanking the Ministry for its general policy, especially for its course in regard to the Irish Church. Bright thanked his fellow-citizens for these resolutions, conveying as they did an avowal of confidence. He believed that at the end of the next session of Parliament, a similar vote will be carried. Alluding to the disestablishment of the Irish Church, he said his constituents had spoken loud enough for all to hear, for all to understand. It was one of the completest measures ever presented to the House of Commons; but difficulty occurred in the House of Lords, the place of the greatest antiquity and the greatest influence. On this occasion there was more passion displayed than is generally seen there, bringing the occupants of benches to the edge of an ugly precipice. Passion, however, cooled on wiser reflection, and after mutual compliments and congratulations, the bill was passed by the Lords, who thus admitted that no institution, however ancient, grand or hierarchical, is safe, if opposed to the convictions and views of the people. Considering the constitutional training of people their friends might well rejoice that Catholic grievances were extinguished; Irish grievances only were left. He now asked that Parliament do something for the Irish. Now that the Catholics were disposed of, the reform difficulty question appeared formidable at a distance, but not insurmountable upon a near approach. The state of Ireland might be painted in a few words: Land bad few owners, while half of the population were tenants at will of the owner, who neglected to cultivate the soil, but faithfully collected the rent. Industries, home, and life of the tenant were at his mercy or that of his agents. Such a reign of disorder must be stopped. Three hundred thousand policemen and soldiers must be withdrawn from Ireland. The question was the hardest ever presented to the people or Parliament. The Governor was preparing measures of reform for serious popular consideration, and invoked for them no party question. A party fight over the measures would be unpatriotic. He believed now great reforms must result. Parliament can do as much for Ireland as, if it were an independent American State, it could do for itself. Ireland now has churches and schools, and soon will have free lands and votes. We propose a new conquest of Ireland without shedding blood; our only weapon will be frank and generous justice, to re-unite nations long separated by oppression and neglect. Land relief, or something else must be done to justify our statesmanship. Education is still untouched there as well as here, but in less than three years there will be national education by general consent. The children of the people must be educated.—Plans vary, some even proposing compulsion by the Government. He learns from the discussion of religious difference by various nationalities, concerning the forcing of creeds or dogmas on pupils, that if the Government gives money, half, at least, must go to the establishment that is most powerful, because it is a unit; besides that, the vast body of children most in need of teaching, are not to be found in any sect, and these difficulties will disappear before the cry of the people for knowledge and education. The speaker discussed the commercial treaty with France, defending it, and concluded with words of warning and advice to the workingmen of Birmingham. He concluded amid loud expressions of enthusiasm.

It was an observation of Encke, the discoverer of the first of the comets with a short period, that the comet which bears his name not only at each return had a shorter period, but was less brilliant. He said, "Soon there will be nothing left of it." It has not disappeared yet; but that fate has overtaken Biela's comet. That body on its return in 1846 astonished everybody by its having divided into two parts, which gradually separated so as to be eight times further apart in 1852 than in 1846. In 1859 its position was so unfavorable as to render its examination almost impossible; but the calculation was accurately made for 1866, and the position was most favorable. But the comet has totally disappeared.

THE CENSUS.—The schedule presented by the Census Committee are: 1. Population. 2. Mortality. 3. Agriculture. 4. Manufacturers, to which is added Mining. 5. Mercantile, under which each merchant must return the amount of purchases and sales, number of persons employed and capital invested. 6 Social. Under this, in addition to schools and churches is included all reformatory and benevolent institutions. 7. Transportation, to include full returns from all public carriers of the whole business done in passengers and freights, number of employees, profits, expenses and accidents. 8. Fisheries. Each of the old schedules has been so extended as to cover far greater than in the last census, while 5, 7 and 8 are wholly new.

The *Democratic* papers never fail to send up their protestations that the debt is large and the taxes are high under the Republican administration. Comparing small things with great, we should judge from the way things go in Democratic States that we are too deeply in debt to trust them with the purse strings. For instance, the California Legislature has more attaches than the Congress of the United States, and the people pay them all.

A Chinese Newspaper.

The visitor at Pekin may perhaps be surprised to learn that, with a little trouble, he may find himself in a newspaper office. Yet the Chinese city boasts its public newspaper, the Pekin *Gazette*, and has a special department, in which books, book binders and wood engravers congregate. The *Gazette* has several offices, the copy being furnished by the government; but the offices for printing are all private, and are supported by the profits of the publication, a certain sum being paid annually to the government. There is an official written copy prepared for the great offices. The copies for the public are less full, and are printed with the movable wooden types used in China. The cases of wooden characters are ranged against the walls of the office, being arranged in the case according to the number of stokes they contain. Such words as "imperial edict," which are frequently in use, are kept together. Last century there were copper movable types in the palace, and at the beginning of the present century, wax tablets were used for printing the *Gazette*. The wooden types came into use about 1820. At Hong Kong metal type is used, but at Pekin they do not appear to have sufficient enterprise to import it. The *Gazette* consists wholly of edicts and memorials, and it would be an unheard of thing to add a comment upon them. It is very fairly written, as the Chinese system of education is adapted to prepare the student for the composition of state papers. The Emperor, who has the first view of the manuscript *Gazette*, signifies by a mark what shall and shall not be made public. Next it passes through the hands of the cabinet, great caution being exercised. Many documents of interest which never appear in the *Gazette* are circulated by means of private copies. A greater number are never known beyond the circle of the government. If outsiders want the full written *Gazette* they can obtain it near the palace gate by paying a large sum. The book store and printing department of the imperial palace at Pekin have lately been destroyed by fire.

APPEARANCE.—Upon the subject of dress and appearance, the New York *Times* thus remarks:

A coat that has the mark of use upon it, is a recommendation to people of sense, and a hat with to much nap and too high a lustre is a derogatory circumstance. The best coats in Broadway are on the backs of penniless fops, broken down merchants, clerks with pitiful salaries, and men that do not pay up. The heaviest gold chains dangle from the fobs of gamblers and gentlemen of limited means; costly ornaments on ladies indicate to the eyes that are well opened, the fact of a silly lover or husband cramped for funds. And when a pretty woman goes by in plain and neat apparel, it is the presumption that she has fair expectations, and a husband that can show a balance in his favor. For women are like books—too much gilding makes men suspicious that the binding is the most part.

WOMEN A GEOGRAPHICAL WONDER.—What a geographical wonder a woman of fashion is. There is her dress, which, perhaps, the silk worms of Japan or Lombardy have furnished the material for, woven by the looms of Genoa and Lyons; is supported upon linings of cotton from the fields in Egypt, Georgia, Brazil or Dharwar; her gloves used once to roam sportively upon the Savoy mountains, if they did not serve as natural clothes for rats; the feathers of her hat or bonnet formerly flew about the palm groves of Sumatra and the Malay Archipelago, or traversed Arabian lands; the diamond hunters of Australia and South Africa and Persian oyster beds have furnished precious stones and pearls for her jewelry; the bones of Artic whales sustain her *embonpoint*; her furs were torn from otter or mink in Alaska or British America, or the sable in Russia, or perhaps she wears a shawl from India, and lastly, her chignon may have once adorned a head long since pillowed on a "lap of earth."

THE EXPLANATION.—The *Gazette* berates the STATESMAN unmercifully for using an article without proper credit. We acknowledge the corn. We clipped from among the selections of the *Gazette* some old jokes to fill up corners with, and it happened that on the other side of the string was an original paragraph. Since reading our neighbor's complaint, we find that the devil, not knowing which side was the funniest, set up the editorial matter and gave no credit for it. We are sorry to have missed printing the jokes.

SAN DIEGO folks have been treated to a fine view of whale fishing in their Bay. Whaling Companies have erected try houses on shore to which they bring the fish for cutting up. Sometimes they harpoon one inside the Bay, and on one occasion recently, the whalesman were on shore when a whale came quite close to the wharf. He was harpooned and towed the boats out again, finally dying close to the works. The shore people ran down to the beach and saw the chase from the beginning to the death.

TOO LATE.—A Washington correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, over the signature of "D" says, under date of December 27th:

"Ex-Governor Flanders, of Washington Territory, reached here on Christmas eve, just too late too prevent the President from appointing General E. S. Solomon, of Chicago, who was backed by Senators Williams and Schurz, and Delegate Garfielde, as Governor of that Territory. The new man is a German Republican, and fought for the Union when the Union needed warriors."

How Divorces are Granted.

A writer in the New York *Telegram* tells how divorces are obtained:

A wife, for instance, unrestrained by any virtuous compunctions, has a husband greatly her senior, in whom there is an absence of congeniality, or perhaps imagining she fancies some one else more, makes application to the ever complacent 'divorce lawyer.' He hears a statement of her grievances, and promises her speedy relief for a big fee.

Regularly in his employment are a set of vile creatures whom, I beg the sex's pardon, I must call women. Possessed of some capital in the shape of personal attractions but poor indeed in virtue, though comely to the eye, they are putrescent in their souls. They are eager performers in any act of terpitude. Instructed minutely as to the foibles and follies of her intended victim, she familiarizes herself with his favorite haunts, and gradually insinuates herself into his acquaintance. Perhaps she begins by opening an apparently innocent flirtation, or by asking a question proper in itself. An acquaintance formed, she then inaugurates a system of siren like blandishments, artfully weaving her meshes, until her victim is bound, hand and foot. few men care to resist temptation when it comes in such bewitching form, and many take pleasure thus in falling. About this time the lawyer (?) places a shadower in his employ on the track of the unsuspecting dupe, who is dircovered entering an abode of gilded infamy. The law presumes the rest. The wife, through the lawyer, enters her complaint, the proof of the husband's guilt is conclusive, and the wife, triumphant in her baseness, leaves the court room with the air of an injured woman.

A Pennsylvania editor has sued a brother editor for libel.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Pudding River SAW-MILL.

6¼ Miles Northeast of Salem, between Howell Prairie and Lake Labish.

OUR MILL is now running, and making the BEST KIND OF LUMBER, which we are able to sell at an AVERAGE of TEN DOLLARS PER M. FEET. Clear Lumber, in selected lots, at $12 50 per M. feet. Our mill is convenient to all persons living on Howell Prairie, Silverton, French Prairie, and country adjoining in the Waldo Hills

DENNY & TARPLEY.

December 7, 1869. w

LEGAL NOTICES.

Summons.

IN the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, ss. John F. Brewer, plaintiff, vs. L. F. Cartee, William Gates, William Parvine, Smiley Parvine, Charles Parvine, Jones Parvine, partners under the firm name of Cartee, Gates & Co., defendants. Action at law to recover money.

To the above named defendants: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, by the first day of the March term of said court for the year 1870, to be holden at Salem, in said county, commencing on the second Monday of said month; and if you fail so to to answer, for want thereof the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and ninety-four dollars, together with interest thereon at the rate of eighteen per cent. per annum, and costs and disbursements.

BONHAM & LAWSON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Ordered that the above summons be printed for six successive weeks. R. P. Boise, Judge.

Salem, Dec. 10, 1869.

Summons.

IN the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion. Margaret Wright, plaintiff, vs. Robert Wright, defendant.

To Robert Wright, defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon you are hereby required to appear in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion, and answer the complaint therein filed against you, by the above named plaintiff, with the Clerk of said Court, within ten days from the date of service hereof upon you, if served in said Marion county, or if served in any other county in said State of Oregon, then within twenty days of the date of service hereof upon you, or, if served by publication, then by the first day of the term following the expiration of six weeks from the first publication hereof, to-wit: on the 24 Monday in March, 1870.

And you are further notified, that if you fail to answer as above required, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply, at said term of Court, for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit: a decree or judgment of court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and said plaintiff.

Dated January 7th, 1870.

First publication, Jan 14th, 1870.

By order of Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge.

N. H. CRANOR, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Jan. 14w6

Summons.

IN the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion. Rebecca Henry, plaintiff, vs. W. P. Henry, defendant. Suit in equity for divorce.

To the defendant: In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled action, within ten days from the date of this summons upon you, if served within this county; or, if served in any other county of this State, then within twenty days from the date of the service of this summons upon you; or, if served by publication, then on or before the first day of the term next succeeding the publication for six weeks of this summons; and take notice that if you fail so to answer, for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded, which is for a decree of divorce from you and for the custody of the children in complaint specified.

First publication ordered January 14, 1870.

First day of ensuing term March 14, 1870.

By order of Hon. R. P. Boise, Judge.

BONHAM & LAWSON, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

Jan 14w6t

Estray Notices.

TAKEN UP, at the Penitentiary, by the Superintendent thereof, M. P. Berry, one reddish brown STEER, supposed to be 4 or 5 years old, VERY BREACHY, marked with an underbit and crop off of the left ear; some white on belly and rump. Appraised by me at $25, Jan. 5th, 1870. E. CRANSTON, Justice of the Peace.

Salem, Jan. 7.

TAKEN UP, by Robert Copley, on James Miller's farm, near the Tualitan river, in Chachamus county, one bay Horse, 14 hands high, about 10 or 12 years old, no marks; also one bay Mare, white hind feet, blaze face, 14 hands high and about 5 or 6 years old. Appraised at $30 each, by JAS. A. SMITH, J. P.

Jan. 7.

TAKEN UP, by Andrew Warren, living 1 mile east of Brownsville, Linn county, Oregon, one blue-roan COW and Calf, supposed to be ten years old, wild and vicious, marked with a crop and a split off the left ear and crop of the right ear, brands not perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned on the 22d day of November, 1869, at $25. E. THOMPSON, J. P.

TAKEN UP, by the undersigned, living in Sweet Home Precinct, Linn county, Oregon, one red Steer, about 4 years old, medium size, marked with smooth crop off of left ear, some white on the rump and belly. Said animal has been running in my neighborhood for more than a year. Appraised at $25. (Jan5) A. P. MORRIS.

TAKEN UP, by Joseph Pearl, three miles west of Brownsville, Linn county, Oregon, one pale red Cow, with a young Calf, five years old last spring, with a white face and white along the back and belly, marked with a crop off the left ear and swallow fork in the right ear. No brand and no other marks perceptible. Appraised by the undersigned on the 26th day of November, 1869, at $35. Said cow is very breachy. E. THOMPSON, J. P.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, living in the Richardson precinct, Linn county, on the east side of Long Tom, 2½ miles north of the fern ridge, one dark chestnut sorrel mare, with a small star in the forehead, some saddle marks, tolerably swayback, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be 8 years old; taken up Dec. 8 1869. Appraised Dec 20th, at $30, by N. S. Roberts, J. P.

JOHN W. DAUGHERTY.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, living four miles north of Salem, Oregon, on the Spong's ferry road, one Bay Mare, 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, a white strip across the heel of left hind foot, a white spot in forehead with point running up over the left eye. Also a bay sucking colt, 6 months old. Mare and Colt appraised at $75, by Hutton, J. P.

Salem, Dec. 30, 1869. E. T. GLISAN.

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, living three miles southeast of Silverton one Sorrel Horse, white hind feet, bearing saddle marks, star in the forehead, about six years old, 14 hands high. Said horse strayed to my place about the 15th of May, 1869.

Jan21:2w* F. M. REMINGTON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—This certifies that I have been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of ALFRED BROOKS, deceased, by the County Court of Marion county—and this to notify all persons having claims against the estate to present the same to me within six months from this date, and those who are indebted are requested to settle immediately. THOS. CROSS, Administrator.

Salem, Jan. 4. 1870. 4w

A. J. MONROE.

DEALER IN

MARBLE WORK

California, Vermont and Italian Marbles, Obelisks, Monuments, Head and Foot Stones,

SALEM OREGON.

Also, MANTLES and FURNITURE MARBLE furnished to order.

Salem, April, 13th, 1869.

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 coin deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by this Bank.

In establishing a Savings Department, this Banking Association has in view the benefits 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 to aggregate and bring into use idle capital. For the safety of deposits in this bank, are pledged the entire capital and resources and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by sec. 12 of the National Currency act, approved June 3, 1864, a greater security than that offered by ordinary savings banks.

Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received can be had upon application to the Bank. HENRY FAILING, President

JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Failing, L. H. Wakefield, W. J. Van Schuyler, Henry W. Corbett, James Steel.

Valuable Land

NEAR SALEM,

FOR SALE!

I OFFER FOR SALE 290 ACRES OF LAND, lying 1½ miles east of the Woolen Factory, with

Brick House, and Good Barn, Sheds,

FENCING, WELLS, AND

Valuable Improvements and Growing Crops.

This land is part of the land claims of Walker & Gilbert. Title perfect. Persons wanting smaller parcels may find a bargain to suit, as I will sell on accommodating terms. A plat of the premis a can be seen, and particulars as to terms can be had, at the STATESMAN office, or of the undersigned, on the premises.

ALFRED STANTON.

November 27.

Farm for Sale.

I WILL sell my farm in Spring Valley, Polk county, Oregon, one-half mile from Spong's Ferry, on the Dayton road, containing 416 acres, mostly fenced; 100 ACRES IN CULTIVATION.

GOOD HOUSE and outbuildings.

Terms easy. Apply to D. J. COOPER.

At Cooper's Store, Bend Spring Valley, Polk county, Oregon. Dec. 31, 1869.

VALUBLE PROPETY

TO EXCHANGE

For Land in the Country.

TOWN PROPERTY OR MILL PROPERTY, South Salem. Inquire of the undersigned, in his residence. H. S. JORY.at

CITY DRUG STORE.

SALEM DISPENSARY.

J. W. SOUTHER,

Druggist and Apothecary,

(Established in Oregon in 1857.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE-STUFFS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

SOLE AGENT IN MARION COUNTY FOR THE SALE OF ALL STANDARD PATENT FAMILY MEDICINES. As I get them direct from the manufacturers East, I can warrant them genuine, PURE and fresh, and sell them at the LOWEST PRICES.

PURE LIQUORS for Medicinal and Sacramental purposes.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS accurately compounded from the purest drugs.

FAMILY MEDICINES carefully prepared.

My goods have been bought LOW for CASH, selected with the greatest care, and are WARRANTED to be just as they are represented.

Having had twenty years' experience in the business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. Call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. nov2:y

MEDICAL.

AYERS' HAIR VIGOR,

For Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

Nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white