The Albany Register.

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The Albany Register.

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COLL. VAN CLEVE.

OFFICE ON CORNER OF FERRY AND FIRST-STS.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

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Six Months.....Two Dollars
Single Copies.....Ten Cents

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Having received new type, stock of colored inks, cards, a Gordon Jobber, etc., we are prepared to execute all kinds of printing in a better manner and fifty per cent. cheaper than ever before offered in this city.

Agents for the Register.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive and receipt for subscription, advertising, etc., for the REGISTER:

HIRAM SMITH, Esq.....Harrisburg.
Judge S. H. CLAUGHTON.....Lebanon.
PETER HUME, Esq.....Brownsville
W. R. KIRK, Esq..... "
E. E. WHEELER, Esq.....Scio.
T. H. REYNOLDS, Esq.....Salem.
GEO. W. CANNON, Esq.....Portland.
L. P. FISHER, Esq.....Frisco.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

WANTED—At this office, immediately, twenty cords of dry wood, in payment of subscription, advertising, etc. Persons who wish to pay us in wood, either on old accounts or on advance subscriptions, will please deliver it at once, before the winter rains fairly set in, that we may get it sawed and housed from the wet. Butter, lard, eggs, potatoes, poultry, horses, cattle, farms, steamboats, or in fact anything that has a value in this market, will be taken in exchange for subscription, etc., to the REGISTER. "No trouble to show goods."

EQUESTRIANSHIP.—As will be seen by our report elsewhere, there were three entries for the diploma offered by the Agricultural Association for the best equestrianship. After the ribbons had been presented to Miss Johnson and Miss Irvine, the third lady, Miss Caplinger, who was awarded the first premium at the State Fair last year, accompanied by Mr. Jas. Nixon, sent her horse around the track in about as good time as was made during the Fair. We must say that she rode and handled her animal elegantly and fearlessly, and deserved the testimonial that was voluntarily presented to her by witnesses of the race, in the shape of a purse of money. Miss Maggie Irvine is a graceful equestrienne, and acquitted herself well, although weak from recent illness, having had a severe chill the morning of the trial.

RACING.—At the close of the County Fair, Saturday afternoon, a race came off between Swank's horse and Frum's mare that excited considerable interest, as it was the second race the two animals had run—the judges refusing to decide the first race in favor of either animal. Saturday's race terminated in favor of the Swank horse. Distance, one quarter of a mile; amount, $100.

During the afternoon of the same day, Norman Swank's stallion and "Red Jacket" tried their speed for a quarter of a mile, for $100 a side, "Red Jacket" winning the race and money.

NEXT WEDNESDAY.—Four of the smallest people in the world, Gen. Tom. Thumb and party, will give an exhibition in the Court House, on Wednesday of next week. Of course everybody will want to see these miniature ladies and gentlemen; and as they will positively give but two performances, all should be on hand at the time advertised. See their card.

PERSONAL.—Thos. Monteith, Esq., took passage on the last steamer for San Francisco, where he will remain during the winter personally superintending the interests of the Steam Flouring Mills, of this city, of which he is part owner.

Father Freeland, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of this county, left us during the week for California, where he will spend the winter. The greater portion of the time will be spent by him in Santa Clara.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident occured at the Indiana State Fair grounds, near Indianapolis, on the 1st inst., caused by the explosion of a steam boiler, by which some nineteen persons were instantly killed, and probably a hundred wounded. Governor Baker made a narrow escape, a large fragment passing directly over his head, striking and seriously injuring his coachman. Several of the killed were defaced beyond recognition.

DEAD.—Mr. G. Usher, the young man who was thrown from his horse on the track at the Fair grounds last week, died on Sunday afternoon. He lived out about Soda Springs.

THE LINN COUNY FAIR.

SATURDAY, October 2.

To-day winds up the Fair. Weather beautiful, and everybody is "out." As this is the wind up, the last day, the day of ribbons and diplomas, there is quite a flutter of anxiety among the various exhibitors as to who will be awarded the first premiums. Considerable feeling is manifested by exhibitors, and in one case at least, a committee was relieved, and a new one appointed. The awards were at last completed, and many were made happy in the possession of first premiums. It is to be expected, where there are a number of articles on exhibition for premiums, each article can not take a *first* premium; and it is often very difficult for the committee to decide between the merits of two articles, as to which is entitled to the first and which the second. We believe that the officers of the Association throughout, in the appointment of awarding committees, etc., were actuated by strictly impartial motives, and that the committees attempted to carry out, to the best of their judgment, the idea that governed the Association in offering premiums—to wit: that premiums should be given according to the merit of the articles on exhibition. Of course many will be disappointed; and this will always be the case, as long as Fairs are held and premiums offered, when there is more than one article on exhibition in a department and but one *first* premium. The

PLOWING MATCH

comes next in the line of interest, for which there is six entries:

J. Cox, of Lane county, gang plow, first premium.

S. Hamilton, of Linn, gang plow.

J. R. McClure, of Linn, Pfeil gang plow.

J. W. Keith, "Gay's" gang plow.

Frank Wood, Albany, walking plow; second premium.

J. W. Lewis, Oregon City, Pfeil sulkey plow.

Next came the big race, two mile heats, two best in three, three to enter and two to go—first premium, $100; second premium, $50. For this there were three entries:

W. Gird, "Snowflake," first premium.

O. Z. Morgan, "Miss Foot," second premium.

S. Montgomery, "Slippery Sim."

This was now followed by walking horses, one mile, for which there were seven entries. Joe Nixon was awarded the first premium and Mr. Howard the second, for showing the best walking horses.

Three ladies contended for the diploma offered by the Association for the best equestrianship: Miss Emma Johnson, Miss Mary Caplinger and Miss Maggie Irvine. Miss Emma Johnson was awarded the diploma.

The purse of $10, offered for the best velocipedist, was awarded to Mr. Ruben Markam. He made the mile in 6.42. There were but two entries—the name of the other party we did not learn.

The foot race wound up the programme of the day's performances—Nauny winning the race and purse.

As we remarked last week, the Fair for 1869, as a whole, was an improvement on previous Fairs held by the Linn County Agricultural Association. The experiences of this Fair have suggested improvements in the conduct and management of such meetings that will be acted upon in the future. We congratulate the officers and members of the Association on the success with which their efforts to disseminate useful knowledge in regard to agricultural interests, and to encourage useful industries, have been crowned. May the Association long remain a monument of usefulness in disseminating knowledge and lending a helping hand to all industries calculated to build up and enrich Linn county.

APPOINTED.—Mrs. Margaret Bodine has been, by the County Court of Linn county, appointed administratrix of the estate of D. H. Bodine, deceased, and all persons having claims against said estate are duly notified to present the same, properly attested, at her residence, four miles east of this city, within six months from the 5th of the present month. Persons interested will make the proper note of the notice, which appears in another column of to-day's issue.

WALKING PLOW.—Frank Woods, of this city, had a plow on exhibition at the Fair, that was unanimously pronounced the best walking plow on exhibition. Frank also had some beautiful "race shoes" on exhibition, made by himself for one of the fast horses on the ground, that were hard to beat.

BORN.—To the wife of Squire Arnold, on Saturday morning, October 2d, a boy, weighing nine and a half pounds.

Agricultural Address

DELIVERED BEFORE THE LINN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1ST, 1869, BY REV. E. R. GEARY.

Citizens of Linn—Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the close of another abundant harvest, such as a bountiful Providence has never failed to bestow on this beautiful and productive valley, we find ourselves amidst the festivities, reunions and generous competitions of our twelfth annual fair.

It is certainly worthy of especial commendation, that a society for the promotion of industrial interests should have existed so early, and should now be an established institution of a region, but a little over a quarter of a century ago the undisputed domain of savages. While the history of the enterprise which impelled the pioneers of Christian civilization,—of agriculture, manufactures and commerce,—of civil and religious rights and liberties to the Pacific shores shall be read, this fact ought not to be undervalued nor forgotten.

The grand object of such associations is, or ought to be, to elevate the standard of the productions of the soil, of trades and manufactures; and to improve the breeds of domestic animals, by comparing skill and modes of operation—by exciting a spirit of generous rivalry and emulation—and by the diffusion of information, which directs and ennobles industry, and stimulates "to the earning of wages and the gaining of profits," in the harmonious co-operation of labor and capital without which there is but little progress either in communities or nations.

Washington, whose wisdom and sagacity were only exceeded by his patriotism, regarded agriculture as of primary importance to individual and national welfare, and urged "that the public purse should be freely used for its promotion, and Boards established to collect and distribute information, and by premiums to encourage enterprise and experiment, discovery and improvement," declaring that "experience had shown these to be the cheapest instruments of public advancement."

Agriculture, manufactures and commerce are the world's three great branches of productive industry.

But of these agriculture is the nursing mother, the basis of wealth and prosperity. The plow plays the leading part in the creation of values, even in commercial and manufacturing countries. Of this fact the British empire affords convincing proof. Far excelling all other nations in commerce and manufactures, which are the basis of her power, yet nearly three-fifths of her net revenue is derived from her agriculture alone. This single fact establishes the predominance of the agricultural element in the wealth of nations. In the United States this pursuit employs largely more capital and labor than all others combined, and marks most signally the progress of our nation in wealth and power. Three-fourths of the people have rural homes, and in nearly that proportion cultivate the soil.

The engagements of the people then being so largely agricultural, suggests the true estimate to be placed on this species of labor. Canals, railroads, electric telegraphs, the monuments of our age; the numbers drawn from the overcrowded nations of the old world; the ships on seas and oceans; the steamers on lakes and rivers; the minds and hands that invent and construct the implements and edifices of utility and beauty,—all are the servitors and handmaids waiting on agriculture.

Without these, she would indeed be shorn of her glory and power; but without her they would not exist.

If therefore the farmers of our country do not maintain an elevated position—if they wield not a strong social and political influence, if they possess not a just proportion of the consideration, emoluments and honors of the government and nation, the fault is not in their vocation; for the heaven appointed pursuit of over half mankind, on which all rely, cannot necessarily be degrading.

I never can admit that the non-producing class should claim in any respect superiority over those who rise with the dawn to their daily toil, and who give to all other classes support and sustenance. In this free land without titles and entails, where civil, social and political institutions rest on the principles of regard to the just rights of all,—it becomes a public duty, and a just policy, not only to remunerate the farmer, but to yield him all that consideration to which his most meritorious calling entitles him. This will be best effected by wisely conducted industrial associations; by periodicals devoted to agriculture and the interests of labor; by the liberal provisions of the state, if need be, to give to education from the common school up to our colleges and universities, a direct practical application to those pursuits which must necessarily employ the greatest number, and which most intimately affect the interests of all. Let the conviction that not only preachers, doctors and lawyers, military men and engineers, but farmers as well, of right ought to be educated. Then, and not sooner, will the dignity and importance of agricultural pursuits be vindicated and duly appreciated.

Many of the States of Europe are far in advance of the United States in agronomic education, and the marked improvement in their agriculture in the last few years is chiefly attributable to the scientific and experimental instruction given in schools of this character.

Over three hundred such schools of various grades exist in Europe at present, the offspring of government patronage and private enterprise.

Kings and princes establish them to increase production and enhance the revenue necessary to sustain the public burdens. Landlords, that by rendering their lands more productive, they may increase their rents. In our republic—a government of the people, where we have no peasant population, where all do, or may own the soil, and where the individual and the state are enriched alike, how much greater the inducement to found and endow such institutions!

Fifty years ago agriculture in the United States was in a crude and unpromising condition. The possession of too much land induced a careless and improvident system of husbandry, from which many of the older portions of the country are just beginning to recover.

The careful and scientific study of agriculture as the foundation of a wise system of political economy, was at that time a meager part of the education of an American statesman. The great law that the soil that feeds us and supplies the material of our clothing, must itself be fed, was only understood after a wretched system had rendered millions of acres unproductive, and in many of the Southern States an abandoned waste.

But a brighter day has slowly dawned. The men of letters and science, the discoverer and inventor, the mechanic, the merchant, and the farmer "of one accord and one mind" begin, each for the other, to exercise an enlightened faith, and a due regard for the parts they are respectively to enact in elevating the character and increasing the resources of the great body politic. A flood of light has been shed on the workings of nature, the economy of animal life, and the vegetable productions of the earth—the proper culture and preservation of the soil, and the application of mechanical forces and chemical agencies to the industries of life, inuring largely to the wealth and influence of our nation.

Our secular schools are far more practical than formerly; and it is felt more and more that our sons and daughters should be educated *to*, not *from*, those pursuits in which their lives can be rendered most useful to themselves and others.

Agricultural and scientific papers and magazines reach multitudes, and produce the most salutary effects. Improvements in agriculture and the arts, are sure to attend their perusal. But these are not a moiety of the benefits they bestow. They instruct, entertain and improve all, and extend to many literary and scientific culture, inaccessible otherwise. They elevate labor and stimulate invention; without doubt they have added millions to our national wealth, and have diffused contentment and a relish for labor among the masses of still greater value.

The annual reports, federal and state, liberally scattered over the land, are treasuries of the most valuable statistics and facts, and are replete with information conducive to the general well-being.

In many States there are Farmers' Colleges and experimental farms, combining science and practice, already permanently established. The professors in these are generally men of thorough culture and exalted worth.

Prof. Turner has well met the objection that the studies of these institutions are too sensuous and gross to be the basis of a pure and elevated mental training. "They cover," says he, "all modes and phases of science,—abstract, mixed and practical. In short, the field embraces all that God has made, and all that human art has done; and if the created universe and the highest art of man are too gross for our refined uses, it is a pity the morning stars and the sons of God did not find it out as soon as the blunder was made."

"But these topics are of quite as much consequence," he adds with pith and force, "as conjectures about the galaxy and the Greek accent, unless indeed the pedantic trifles of one man in a thousand are of more consequence than the daily, vital interests of all the rest of mankind."

To attain and preserve a just standing in the respect of the world, our young farmers must be as well educated as those destined for other callings. Well trained minds will secure well cultivated fields; soils treated in the light of science and experience will be made to double their productiveness; and as the implements of husbandry are more and more improved, there will be a corresponding diminution of that depressing toil that enervates the thinking function, and indisposes to its exercise.

Nor will the farmer that is wise give to indolence and dissipation the opportunities thus secured to attain a higher position than that hitherto accorded to his profession. He will not only advance in the sphere of his calling, but for honored and useful place in other worthy pursuits. He will guide the plow with thrift, and if need be with steady hand on the helm, the ship of state. The agricultural class, intelligent, free and owning the soil, are naturally the conservators of liberty—the best defence from outward peril, and best guarantee against domestic tumults. Their contribution to the support and resources of our great republic, connecting and blending with all the moral, social and political interests of the world, is moderately estimated at 1,500,000,000 dollars annually; and as the support of all industries, and paying a preponderance of the taxes, husbandry, when she asks for the proper education of her sons and daughters, should never have her draft dishonored at the till of the national or State exchequer.

Agriculture is the greatest, safest and most reliable of all bankers; her bank the richest in capital and the most wonderful of all institutions. The more it is broken the safer the deposits and the more ample the dividends. Farmers of Linn;—citizens of Oregon; you are favored stockholders in a most important branch of this grand bank.

This salubrious climate, these grassy plains and fertile fields, these wooded hills and smiling, joyous streams, that adorn this lovely valley, are yours—yours in trust for yourselves and coming generations.

Oregon, our noble young commonwealth, is replete with resources of power and opulence as extensive and diversified as her vast surface. Her mountains rising in majesty and clothed with the most valuable timber, inlock untold treasures of the precious and economical metals and minerals; while they protect us from the storm and thunder, thousands of perennial fountains leap from their declivities, bearing on their bosom beauty, health and fertility, and combining Titan forces of hydraulic power, ample for the most extensive manufacturing uses.

The flocks and herds that might be subsisted on the grassy plains beyond the Cascades;—who shall tell their number? Or who, in the estimate of these resources, will forget the numerous fertile localities, inviting the blended occupations of the farmer and herdsman, and affording pleasant homes to those seeking competence or wealth on the wider domain of inexhaustible pastures?

Even vast tracks of our mountains, especially those bounding the valley of the Willamet, have a smoothness of surface, an absence of rock, a richness of soil, a mildness and equability of climate, favorably comparing with a large portion of New England, and which would be hailed by the hardy and patient Swede and Norwegian as a great improvement on the bleak and barren district of their nativity.

Moreover, the keen eye of chemical science is beginning to descry inexhaustible treasures of fertilizing reagents amidst the tracts of alkaline deposits, so dreary in their aspect, before long to be used in recuperating the soil and giving it a productiveness perennial as the springs of our mountains.

Well do I remember to have stood, when a boy, near the western base of the Alleghanies, and to have followed the rivulet at my feet, in imagination, till it mingled with the Ohio. The State bearing its name was still in its *teens*, and regarded as on the frontier. But occasionally a steamboat furrowed its waters, and years passed by before a railroad traversed a rood of territory, and still more years before the whistle of the locomotive awoke an echo in our land. Cincinnati then, as a city, was in the swadling clothes of infancy, and Chicago unborn. California slept like a miser on her hidden treasures of gold, as little valued as a desert by the nation that claimed her, while Oregon rose like a mist or a vision, on the distant margin of thought, prized no more by our government, though regarded as a part of the public domain, than his birth-right was by a hungry Esau. Shall it then be deemed visionary to predict a day for at least our not remote posterity, when the products of our extended and highly cultivated fields shall find their market in the shipyards, manufactories, fisheries and commercial cities, on our rivers and Ocean harbors, that shall utilize our resources?

Farmers of Linn; this beautiful and expanded amphitheater of ours was the other day called by a distinguished visitor "the agricultural gem of the Pacific." It is often called, and justly I believe, "the garden of Oregon." He who gave a fairer garden to our great primogenitors has given this to us as to them, "to dress it, and keep it." The voice of the present and coming generations admonish us to be faithful to our trust.

We have a fertile soil and a salubrious climate, with the adjuncts of useful animals, plants and minerals; and command the implements and means of abundant productiveness,

What we want is population to produce and consume our staples; capital; facilities of communication with the marts of commerce.

To obtain these we must commend ourselves to the intelligence, wealth, enterprise and wants of the world, by our industry and public spirit; by our wisdom and co-operation; by exploring resource after resource; by making each attainment introductory to others, and each step of advance the means of still further progress.

To illustrate my meaning. How easy for the people of Linn to have a school that shall secure largely to their children the benefits of an agricultural education. What better could this Society do than just here on these grounds to establish an experimental farm. With your resources, people of Linn, how easily could you buy proper apparatus and endow two professorships. The right men being in the right place, they might teach one term the least busy of the year in the scientific and agricultural departments of the college, and spend their remaining time in lecturing in the villages of the county or valley; thus teaching all, and giving a salutary impulse to industrial and agricultural pursuits.

Or as a second illustration: let us imitate the enterprise of those sagacious men who have poured so much wealth and thrift into our State capital. A few thousand dollars judiciously expended in a canal, without level or lock, will pour the hydraulic forces of the South Santiam—an ornament and a gain to the district it would traverse—to propel your mills, a hundred lathes and a thousand spindles in Albany, or perhaps if she waits to be waked by the whistle at some other eligible point.

The contributions of enlightened co-operation equal to one and a half per cent on the assessed valuation of this county, would suffice for the accomplishment of these undertakings, and would, by attracting population and capital, by giving productiveness to investment, by creating values, and by expediting the construction of railways, before five years, add fifty per cent to the general wealth.

Think of a single result Let the proposed canal have depth, width and grade proper to float rails, timbers and lumber, in small rafts, with the current, and at once thousands of acres of timbered lands would vie in price with the open prairie.

Furthermore; let the unappropriated lands of the foot hills and mountain slopes be donated to hardy American and European settlers, who will cultivate them, and I believe such a policy would be like transmuting the rocks into gold, a source of incalculable wealth. But let no corporate bodies monopolize the soil. Every additional hand and mouth and acre brought into use makes the country richer.

Time permits me not to dwell on the æsthetical uses of the pure mountain fluid in utilizing luxury itself, when abounding wealth, directed by cultivated taste and public spirit, shall employ it to cheer and create beauty in the Park, the Public Garden, the Drive and the Promenade, where on our glorious FOURTH and other days of public festivity, a patriotic, happy, grateful people will assemble to brighten cherished memories, cultivate the amenities of social life, and render homage and thanksgiving to the Almighty and Parental Ruler of human destinies and giver of all blessings.

Fellow citizens: let us address ourselves with enlightened self interest and earnest co-operation to such enterprises, and Oregon will soon emerge from her isolation and commercial depression. It is an aphorism, old as history, that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Thus, too, we secure human aid. I have no doubt that Ben Holliday and men like him of sagacity, nerve and capital, will look upon such achievements as those suggested as the best of subsidies and the most valid of guarantees. Such enterprises will unlock and attract the treasures of wealth and credit and secure the building of a railroad, annihilating time, if not distance, and restoring us to the neighborhood of the older States.

Two or three summers more, and Heaven permitting, we will go to assist at the driving of the last—the golden spike—that will unite us to that great work already done, that now binds, in commercial and political union, the Atlantic and the Pacific shores.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND COLONIZED.—The following bit of information from the Panama *Star and Herald* will be of interest the world over: At a distance of less than three days' voyage from Valparaiso in Chili, and nearly in the same latitude with this important port on the western coast of South America, is the island of Juan Fernandez, where once upon a time Alexander Selkirk, during a solitary banishment of four years, gathered the material for Defoe's Robinson Crusoe. This island, little thought of by the inhabitants of the Chilian coast-land, has lately become of some interest by the fact that in December, 1868, it was ceded to a society of Germans, under guidance of Robert Wehrhan, an engineer from Saxony, for the purpose of colonization. The undertaker of this expedition left Germany eleven years since, passed several years in England, served as Major through the war of the republic against secession, and was subsequently engaged as engineer on the Cerro Pasco railroad in South America. He and his society, about 60 or 70 individuals, have taken possession of the island, which is described as being a most fertile and lovely spot. They found there countless herds of goats; some thirty half-wild horses, and sixty donkeys, the latter animals proving to be exceedingly shy. They brought with them cows and other cattle, swine, numerous fowls and all the various kinds of agricultural implements, with boats and fishing apparatus, to engage in different pursuits and occupations. The grotto made famous as Robinson's abode, situated in a spacious valley covered with large fields of wild turnips—a desirable food for swine—has been assigned to the hopeful young Chilian gentleman to whom the porcine part of the society's stock has been intrusted, and he and his *proteges* are doing very well in ther new quarters. Juan Fernandez is one of the stations where whaling vessels take in water and wood.

PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt statement for the last month shows a decrease of $7,467,442 37. The amount of cash in the treasury is $108,108,465 81, coin; $65,580,051 30, currency. This makes the total amount of the public debt, less amount in the treasury, $2,468,495,072 01. Thus it will be seen that the total decrease of the debt, since the first of March last, is $56,868,189 90. In spite of all that is said and urged to the contrary, the public debt, under a Republican administration, is gradually but surely decreasing day by day, month by month, and should the present administration of affairs continue, will ere long be entirely wiped out.

NO LONGER.—Cotton is no longer King. In the late war it was worsted.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

How to "turn people's heads"—go to church.

The love which shrinks from reproving is no love.

Those who go to law for damages are pretty sure to get them.

Why are all whist players like monkeys? Because they have odd tricks.

Why are whispers like sea robbers? Because they are private-hearing (privateering).

From what did the old fashioned horse pistol take its name? From its habit of kicking.

The man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been trying to spin a mountain top.

Don't speak ill of old maids. They are the true angels who have refused to make men miserable by marrying them.

The following lately appeared in a country paper: "Wanted—a steady young man, to look after a horse of the Methodist persuasion."

Ladies are said to be working their way into the watch business, because they produce handsomer faces and more delicate hands than men.

Beware how you walk through life. Look with modesty upon every one however humble. Let not your look betray, nor your actions belie your thoughts.

The Norwegian imm... country is perfectly e... stated that some 200,00... ing the ensuing eight...

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Ninon de ... alms which ... without imp... Very true, ... to choose n... whom to be...

Jennie J... woman que... modern wi... and gives ... upon wom... nothing ...

A ma... for steal... set up by ... peared for ... prisoner ha... house he p... didn't see ...

A blacksm... murdered a m... be hung. Th... place joined to... calde that the ... suffer, because he ... place, which coul... blacksmith to shoe h... etc.

"But" said the alcalde, "I fulfill justice!"

A laborer answered:

"Sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough; hang the other."

IF POOR DO NOT MARRY.—Persons who are in moderate circumstances are fools to get married, unless both man and *woman* are willing to work to make a living. But the idea, at this age of fashion and foolery, for a poor man to marry a poor girl and then as soon as she is a wife sit down and expect to be supported by a man who could scarcely keep himself when alone, is high-pressure nonsense.

NEW GROCERIES.—Messrs. F. M. Redfield & Co. have opened a large stock of new groceries, in the building opposite R. C. Hill & Son's drug store, on First street, and invite the public to call and see them. Frank Redfield holds the enviable position as one of the most popular grocers ever doing business in Albany, and of course the house, in his hands, will do a remunerative wholesale and retail business.

LECTURING.—Mr. Todd, the ... spiritualist, has been lecturing at ... Court House in this city during ... week.