Holt County Sentinel.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF HOLT COUNTY.

FRIDAY,.....NOVEMBER 20, 1868.

CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.

Your terms of subscription will expire with the next number of this paper, which will be dated November 27, 1868. It is needless to say we would be pleased to retain every one of you as regular subscribers. Please consider the matter and let us hear from you while your names are on the list. No subscriptions received without the cash.

A fillibustering expedition, destined for Cuba, in aid of the insurrectionists there, is reported fitting out at New Orleans.

John H. Surratt was discharged on the 6th, and the "Surratt Case" ended. The District Attorney's appeal from the previous decision of Judge Wyle, discharging the prisoner, was dismissed.

Holt county polled 1217 votes for the Presidential candidates, and gave a Republican Majority of 943. So far as we have observed, no county in the State has done so well in the same number of votes.

We learn from the St. Joseph papers that Gen. HALL, President of the St. Joseph and Denver road, has purchased of the Cambria Iron Works, in Pennsylvania, two hundred and fifty tuns of iron and nails, to be used in the extension of the road beyond Troy.

The St. Joseph *Union* and Chillicothe *Spectator* strongly urge the claims of Hon. B. F. Loan for U. S. Senate.

Judge Arnold Krekel is also spoken of in connection with the Senatorship.

Our cotemporaries publishing the returns by counties will please correct the figures for Holt, as follows: Grant, 1080 instead of 1075; for Congress, Radical, 1048 instead of 1020; Democratic, 168 instead of 165.

SOMEBODY wants to know if every Southern man has to marry a negro, as Democratic orators said they would if Grant should be elected.—*Exchange.*

Yes; that's the question. Grant is now President; let us see if these Democratic prophecies are to be fulfilled. They said this would be the case, and certainly these Democrats are honorable men. If it should turn out, however, that this great humbug, social equality—a thing which never existed and never could—should be exploded, what would that great Democratic party do for a hobby. Wouldn't they be "ruined intirely!"

The Jefferson City *Tribune* of last week has the following:

INFANTICIDE.—A negro woman suffocated her illegitimate offspring in this city on Sunday night last. This is the second affair of the kind that has happened in our midst. We live under Radical rule, forced upon us by the most damnable frauds. The party in power preach "progress" and "God-and-morality," and yet these things happen.

There's a specimen of dignified Democratic reasoning. Notwithstanding we are under Radical rule, these things will happen. The Radical rulers are doing what they can to stop Democratic things which are happening down South—the negro is imposed on down there too. You certainly shouldn't complain if Radicals are a little lenient in Missouri.

STATE NEWS.

—The Council of Savannah has adopted an ordinance exempting from paying street taxes, or working on the streets, all persons who are receiving pensions from the Government for wounds received in action. This is commendable liberality.

—Col. Asper, our Congressman elect, has resumed the editorial control of the Chillicothe *Spectator*, which he had relinquished during the campaign.

—Says the St. Joseph *Union* of the 14th: The receipt of hogs yesterday was quite large, and our packers are now in the business in earnest. The finest lot of the season were received from Kansas, by Pinger & Co., yesterday.

—An order has been issued to the conductors of freight trains on the North Missouri Railroad, under no circumstance to allow passengers to travel on their trains.

—Soundings were made at Hannibal a few days ago with a view to constructing a bridge across the Mississippi river. The result was perfectly satisfactory, a rock bottom at no great depth, being found under the bed of the stream. The point selected is quite narrow, rendering the construction of a first-class railroad bridge a small task. The cost of building a bridge at Hannibal will be less by one-half than the one recently constructed at Quincy.

—The Albany *News*, of the 12th inst., says: "Mr. Thos. E. Dodge, who resided about five miles west of Gentryville, and who was an old citizen of this county, while on his return home from Gentryville, with his wagon and team, on last Friday evening, was stricken with palsy and thrown from his wagon into the road, where he was found a little after nightfall by his neighbors, in a helpless condition. He was taken home, and died on the following evening."

—The same paper says the new and beautiful M. E. Church, at that place, was dedicated, and the remaining indebtedness paid off on the Sunday previous.

—It is understood that the proposition submitted at the late election to the citizens of St. Louis to subscribe $2,000,000 to the Chillicoth & Omaha railroad was voted down by a large majority.

How are you, "Nigger?"

Mr. W. H. Bowman, a very intelligent colored citizen of Omaha, was elected Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of Nebraska yesterday afternoon. Mr. Bowman was nominated by Mr. J. N. H. Patrick, a *Democratic* Senator from Douglas county, and was voted for by every Democratic Senator on the floor. About the same time *he received the vote of every Democrat in the lower house for the same office in that body.*

We might add that Mr. Bowman was unanimously elected to the position in both houses, but sworn in as the officer of the Senate.

In view of this unanimous action of the Democrats in the Nebraska Legislature, we would like to ask the "Nigger" hating Democrats how they like it *for high?*—[*Republican.*

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISSOURI.

We are gratified to see that a movement is being made to have a number of normal schools established in this State. Hon. T. A. PARKER, our worthy State Superintendent, is inaugurating the matter, and has suggested a plan for the same, which, as far as we are able to judge, is the thing we want. Missouri needs normal schools badly. How many hundreds of teachers would gladly embrace such an opportunity to better fit themselves for their calling. The teachers of our State—we mean those to the manor born—have not had half a chance to become teachers. They have been obliged to fight their way up in the woods. They have been without any one to lead. Our private institutions of learning have been but few, and inaccessible to all but the few in their immediate vicinity, or those wealthy enough to visit them. By the establishment of a number of normal schools at convenient points in the State, the great difficulty in the way of our teachers will be overcome. The strong arm of the State can do this. Nothing would, in our opinion, assist our educational advancement more than this measure. Will not some of our representatives, who have our prosperity at heart, and who wish to distinguish themselves, take the thing in hand and push it through? Nothing would add more to the lustre of a Legislator's career than an earnest effort in the behalf of education, if he did nothing else whatever. Who will lead? Who will follow?

Here is an abstract of Mr. Parker's plan:

(I.) Divide the State into six Normal Districts.

(II.) Whenever a normal school is to be established in any of these districts, to be subject to the following conditions, viz:

1. The State Board of Education, together with the Governor, to be authorized to receive bids for the location of the school from the counties in the respective districts.

2. In every case the county in which a normal school is located to give a site, healthy and accessible; to erect a building capable of accommodating a number of pupil-teachers equal to the number of sub-districts in the *Normal District*; to provide all needful furniture, books, apparatus, etc.

3. When two or more counties compete for the location of the school, all the bids to be referred to the Senate at its next session for final decision.

(III.) All normal schools to be subject as follows:

1. A Board of Directors—one from each county in the District—who shall be a body corporate, with the usual powers; to make all regulations necessary for the due protection of the property and the welfare of the school; to employ and dismiss all teachers, and determine salaries, etc., and by means of an *Executive Committee*, to annually inspect and report to the General Assembly the condition of the school; to grant certificates of qualification to graduates, which may entitle them to a diploma from the President of the State University.

2. To be *exclusively* for the training of teachers.

3. Tuition to be absolutely free.

4. To admit no person without a certificate of second grade from the County Superintendent of the county in which he or she is resident.

5. All graduates to teach at least two years in the public schools of the State.

6. To have a model school attached.

(IV.) The State, when the above conditions are complied with,

1. To pay $———* annually, in quarterly installments, upon order of the Treasurer of the Board of Directors.

2. To authorize the State Board of Education to cause an inspection every year of the various schools, and to report thereof to the General Assembly.

3. To require sufficient security from the Treasurers of the respective Boards of Directors.

*By virtue of the provisions of the Acts of Congress of March 2nd, 1855, March 3d, 1857, and March 12th, 1860, the State of Missouri is entitled to indemnity for Swamp Lands sold and absorbed by land warrants since Sept. 28th, 1850. When the lands have been entered with land warrants the State receives other lands, and where sold for cash, the money is to be paid over to the State. It is ascertained by examination of the records of the Land Office at Washington, that the cash claim will amount to at least $250,000, and the land indemnity to 100,000 acres. Doubtless, this indemnity will be converted to the support of Normal Schools.

RAILROAD, RAILROAD!

Citizens of Holt county, arise in your might, and assist in placing your county in her true position—that of one of the formost counties in the State of Missouri, in point of agricultural wealth and internal improvement. The time has now come when the county of Holt expects *every man to do his duty;* and the first duty which at the present time devolves upon you, is to open up to your northern prairies the means of communication with the markets of your country, and this can only be done in the present age of advancement by railroad communication through the heart of your county.

Such a railroad enterprise is now endeavoring to struggle into existence from a connection with the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad, through the city of Oregon, across the county of Holt, and up the Nodaway Valley, and it now devolves upon you to say whether the enterprise shall become a living reality or prove an abortion. If you decide upon the former, call upon Mr. Jabez Beaumont or William Hawkins, in the city of Oregon, where books are open, and enter your stock subscriptions, which can be paid when called upon, either in cash, work, ties, timber, or other property which can be used upon the road—with the exception of five per cent., which must be paid in cash according to law. Information in reference to the project will at all times be cheerfully given by the above named gentlemen. Come one, come all.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMEN.

The Missouri Congressmen elect are:

First District—Erastus Wells, Democrat.

Second District—A Finklenburgh, Radical.

Third District—James R. McCormick, Democrat.

Fourth District—S. H. Boyd, Radical.

Fifth District—S. S. Burdett, Radical.

Sixth District—James Shields, Democrat.

Seventh District—J. F. Asper, Radical.

Eighth District—J. F. Benjamin, Radical.

Ninth District—Wm. F. Switzler, Democrat.

Trains are now running on the railroad between Tipton and Boonville.

NEWS IN GENERAL.

—The plan of solving the suffrage problem by a Constitutional Amendment will probably find large favor at the next session of Congress. As the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States are Republican, such an amendment could not fail of being ratified.

—The latest example of eleventh hour repentance is furnished by some prominent South Carolina Rebels who called on Gov. Scott after the election to declare their intention to accept the situation. We have heard the same talk before. We trust these chivalrous Carolinians really mean it by this time.

—The Provisional Government of Spain declares its intention to hasten the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Chili and Peru. We hope the intention will be carried out. A treaty of peace putting an end to a causeless and useless war will always rank among the wisest acts of the Provisional Government.

—We hear from Iowa that the Hon. James F. Wilson, late Representative in Congress, is very likely to succeed Mr. Grimes in the Senate. Mr. Wilson has been four times elected to the House, but declined to stand for a fifth term this year. His service in the House of course terminates on the 4th of March next.

—The Spanish authorities in Cuba admit that several towns in Puerto Principe are in the hands of the revolutionists, and that there is much fighting in the whole neighborhood. Mexicans are arriving in Havana with the supposed intention of aiding the revolutionists in their struggle for independence. All this looks ominous.

—The army of the United States, according to the Register for 1868, consists of five artillery, ten cavalry, and forty-five infantry regiments, which, with the staff, comprises 49,936 enlisted men, and 2,948 commissioned officers, the latter including one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and nineteen Brigadiers.

—The President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having filed with the Secretary of the Interior the required affidavits showing the completion of a section of twenty miles of the Pacific road, extending to the nine hundredth mile post, the Secretary has directed the Government Commissioners to examine and report on it.

—The Dubuque *Times* says of the bridge over the Mississippi that it is approaching completion, and it is now a conceded fact that the cars will be crossing before the first day of December next. Workmen are drilling and blasting night and day on the tunnel, and before the week is out teams will be passing from one end to the other.

—The new cable that is to connect us with France will be very similar to the Atlantic cable of 1866, but stronger, having a breaking strain of 1,000 pounds, against one of 800 in the present cable. It is to be laid in two lengths, from Brest, in France, to St. Pierre, in Newfoundland, 2,325 miles, and from St. Pierre to New York, 722 miles. To avoid rocks and icebergs the will run south of the present cable; and it will be laid by the Great Eastern, propably in the month of July, 1869.

—Much suffering among the settlers upon the northern branches of the Republican and Solomon, in Kansas, may be anticipated this winter. Already many families are without means of subsistence and are obliged to ask their neighbors in more favorable localities to contribute provisions for their relief. The severe hot weather of July burned up the corn and the settlers are left entirely destitute.

—Destructive prairie fires have recently swept over large portions of Taylor county, Iowa, destroying houses, barns, fences and everything burnable. The damage foots up to many thousands of dollars.

THE PRIESTS AND PLANCHETTE.

The ecclesiastical heads of the Catholic church in St. Louis, after having given some study to the subject, pronounce a verdict against the new game of Planchette. A reverend Father of the church in a recent address stated that he and the clergy of the diocese had been instructed to denounce the use of Planchette in any of the families of their respective congregations, as a diabolical invention, calculated to foster superstition and be injurious to the good morals and religious instincts of the community. He declared Planchette to be an evil and pernicious instrument, the result of the causes which produced spirit rapping, table turning, and other and kindred practices, the offshoots of spiritualism.

The Rev. Father instructed his hearers that, not only was the keeping and using of Planchette discountenanced by the ecclesiastical authorities, but was absolutely prohibited under the extremest penalties, under the penalty even of excommunication, if the practice were indulged in after one or two admonitions to desist from it.

WESTERN NEWS.

—A company of Cavalry, one ambulance, and eighteen freight wagons left Fort Russell the 8th inst. We did not learn their destination.

—The *Index* of the 3d inst., which is now published at Bear River City, contains a notice signed "All Good Citizens," ordering all garroters to vacate the city within sixty hours or hang.

—White Pine is the name of a reputed rich mining district, recently opened in Nevada, of which one of the papers of that State tells the following, which is really too good to be doubted: "Parties from White Pine tell it as a fact, that in the towns in that region lumps of silver ore are used as a circulating medium, and are found to answer very well in the absence of a sufficiency of coin. Even at the gambling tables, ore goes. The kind of ore used is the pure chloride, which is so rich as to be quite malleable. A miner with a sack of this kind of currency under his arm marches up to a faro table, takes out a chunk and plants it on a card, calling its value as he puts it down. For instance, the chunk is supposed to be worth $5, the miner, as he puts down his lump, says: "five dollars." The faro man picks up the piece, looks at it, and if satisfied, says: "Five dollars goes," then wins the lump and throws it into a gunny sack standing behind him."

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14, 1868.

A calm generally succeeds a sorm, and since the political tempest has abated, commercial, literary, and domestic pursuits are engaging their proper share of attention. Considering it an opportune moment, I have concluded to offer some peculiar but not uninteresting matter.

It has often occurred to me whether the recipient of a large daily mail ever gave full thought to the gauntlet each missive had run before reaching his hands. To give an idea of this I should like to lead your readers a quiet morning walk through the magnificent pile Uncle Sam has erected at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, for Mr. Postmaster Sherman and his assistants. The Chicago Postoffice is now the second in size in the Union, and, without doubt, the best regulated. A few figures gathered from official sources of the business for the current year, will show what is being done. The number of letters received for distribution is forty-five millions; mailed in the office and collected by carriers, sixteen and a half millions; number of city letters, sixty-one millions; foreign letters, a million and a half; circulars, three millions and a half, and newspaper bags to the number of one hundred and fifty thousand—equal to four hundred and fifty thousand bushels. There are nearly eight million letters and two million papers delivered by carriers, and seven million letters are collected by these carriers from the Postoffice boxes about the city. Five hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of stamps and stamped envelopes are annually sold, and some ten thousand money orders for more than two hundred thousand dollars. Forty-one thousand five hundred orders for seven hundred thousand dollars were paid last year, and money deposits for nine hundred thousand dollars were received from other offices. The annual list of registered letters delivered and dispatched reaches one hundred thousand. The free delivery of letters employs seventy-six carriers who visit every corner of the city from one to six times daily, an arrangement that daily grows in favor and prevents endless trouble and confusion. One hundred and twenty-two clerks are employed, and twice that number would be needed had not practice made them perfect in every detail of their business. The daily receipt and dispatch of tons of mail matter suggested to Mr. Sherman the idea of a railway in the basement, which he has just carried into effect, and at the terminus the contents are raised by an elevator to the mail wagons. In every part of this vast establishment clock-work regularity is the rule, and so fast is the volume of business increasing that the whole of the great building will soon be required for the purpose.

Quite a curiosity is the daily package of misdirected letters. Confiding writers will put on the county alone, or possibly only the State, while numerous letters in a plain bold hand are minus just the important word that enables the officials to do aught but consign them to the dead letter office. A perfect museum might be made of articles that people attempt to smuggle through the mails. A medicine case, a water spout, an iron drill, and a lady's shawl were a few of the items that met my own eye, each of which were confidingly deposited with a *two cent* stamp affixed. The office is a rare curiosity to visit—has its own organ, edited by the chief clerk, Mr. David Green, and under the vigorous administration of its chief, Mr. F. T. Sherman, seconded by the assistant, Mr. Squires, and the heads of the departments seem as perfect as possible in every detail of its management.

Directly opposite the postoffice, on Postoffice place, are the rooms of our sparkling juvenile, *The Little Corporal*, which is now published in magazine form, and claims to have a larger circulation than any other juvenile magazine in the world. While I believe the publisher is entirely correct in his claims, I can only point to the fact as another evidence of the irrepressibility of western enterprise. The *Corporal* has certainly merited its success, even in newspaper form, and as the enormous circulation enables it to don the magazine form and make many improvements without raising its price, I look to see it double its present list. When quality, style, and price are considered, I can pronounce it the cheapest of all the magazines. The price is only one dollar a year, and all new subscribers for 1869, sending during November and December, 1868, receive those numbers free. A note addressed to the *Little Corporal*, Chicago, will secure a sample copy free. In addition to the previously large list of premiums, I learn that the publisher, Mr. Alfred L. Sewell, offers a reaping and mowing machine as a premium for large clubs. I am glad to be able to devote a little space to so worthy an object, even though some of your readers may accuse me of doing some gratuitous advertising.

GEN. BUTLER.

Kentuckians and other Southerners, are astonished to find out, what they should have known long since, that GEN. BUTLER is really a human—not a beast—and a friend of the South. The *Courier* and *Journal*, of Louisville, published on the 14th a private letter from GEN. BUTLER, in which he says:

That we are politically opposed I think must arise from the different light in which we see the same thing. The South has no firmer friend than I am, and ever have been. It is a part of my country and although I may misjudge in the best way to preserve the South from the consequence of what I must regard as a great crime, and still worse a blunder, yet I would do anything if I could be convinced that it would tend to the prosperity, quiet and regeneration of the South. As a part of my country, I have no hatred toward the South or Southern men as such if I know my own heart, but I am opposed to those who still war upon the best interests of the country, as I understand them, and that opposition from the very necessities of my nature will be a stern and unyielding one. I hope to see you and assure you in person that I can be as ardent a friend in peace as I was a determined and unrelenting foe in war.

The *Courier* and *Journal* says of this: As a partizan we have unceasingly fired the heaviest guns in our battery at Gen. Butler, but when he soars higher and demonstrates that his will is equal to his capacity for good, our guns shall all be spiked or turned upon those who may assail his acts in our behalf.

GEN. GRANT AT GALENA.

A Magnificent Ovation—Speech of the President Elect.

A dispatch from Galena, dated the 4th, says:

"This has been the proudest evening in all the history of Galena. The city, heretofore Democratic, yesterday gave a majority for her distinguished citizen, Gen. U. S. Grant, for President of the United States. The county gave him a larger majority by 400 than it gave to Mr. Lincoln in 1864. This magnificent result together with the triumphant election of Gen. Grant, was celebrated here this evening by a grand torchlight procession, bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy. The Galena Tanners, with two bands of music, and a procession of citizens numbering several thousand, marched to the residence of Gen. Grant, in front of which a splendid display of fireworks was sent up, after which three cheers were given for the President elect. In response to repeated calls, the General stepped out upon the piazza and addressed the multitude as follows:

"FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS OF GALENA: I thank you for this additional mark of your kindness. Sufficient, I suppose, has now been heard of the result of the late election to show upon whom it has fallen to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years. I suppose it is no egotism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given to me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest—a contest in which you are all interested personally as much as and perhapse more than I am. I now take occasion to bid you good-by, as I leave here to-morrow for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pilgrimage to a place where I have enjoyed myself as much as I have here during the past few months."

At the conclusion of this first speech of the President elect the crowd gave nine deafening cheers for Gen. Grant after which they proceeded to the residence of the Hon. E. B. Washburne, who had just been re-elected to Congress, for his ninth term, by an overwhelming majority. After three rousing cheers were given for Mr. Washburne he was loudly called for, and responded by tendering his heartfelt and grateful thanks to his old neighbors and friends for the magnificent demonstration before him, and for the opportunity of mingling his congratulations with theirs at the splendid victory which had yesterday been achieved by the loyal people of the country in the election of one of our own citizens to the highest office in the gift of a confiding people, and to the grandest position in the world. (Great applause.) The election of Gen. Grant means that the country shall have peace; that the people shall have an honest and economical administration of the Government; that the flag shall everywhere be respected, the rights and liberty and property of all men, of all colors and climes, shall be protected and vindicated throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) All good people must rejoice in a result so auspicious, and which bears peace, happiness, and prosperity to a great nation, and which challenges the profoundest interest of all the lovers of liberty and good government throughout the world.

Mr. Washburne then alluded to the returns somewhat in detail, and particularly from his own district and city. He again extended his heartfelt thanks to his constituents, neighbors, and friends, who had nine times supported him for Congress, with a devotion, zeal, and unanimity which aroused emotions in his heart which no language could express.

When Mr. Washburne had concluded, the Hon. W. B. Allison, just re-elected to Congress from the IIId District of Iowa, made a rousing speech, after which the crowd dispersed.

The demonstration of the evening was the grandest ever witnessed in Galena. The illuminations of private residences was magnificent.

THE NEW CABINET.

We find the following gossip and guess-work, in relation to the cabinet appointments that are to be made by President Grant, in the Washington correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*:

We are apt to find out here, what persons are familiar and favorite with Gen. Grant, but how far the General's private partiality will signify for public appointment involves a new set of guesses.

Some people think that Elihu Washburne will surely be a cabinet officer because he is a long and intimate friend of Grant. I think differently for the same cause.

Mr. Washburne, Gen. Grant, and Gen. Rawlins are all from Galena. The latter is an extraordinary executive officer, who could relieve Gen. Grant of much labor and at the same time be absolutely faithful down to the shaving of a mill. Mr. Washburne, I believe, would prefer to be the friend of Grant rather than the head of a department. At any rate Galena cannot furnish all the seven wise men to the nation. Mr. Washburne is a man of scrupulous and almost fanatical honesty, but we look in vain to find a place for him in the Cabinet. Motley, Sumner, Stanton and Fessenden are the people that popular judgment has picked out for the Department of State, odds being offered on Stanton, Motley having however, the excess of good will. Fessenden is the selection of the conservative or constitutional Republicans. Sumner is named because he is abundantly capable of the place. Incline to the belief, weighing all four, that Motley will be the Secretary.

For the Department of War there is no particular reason why Grant should remove Schofield. This is the place, however, picked out for Mr. Washburne by his friends.

The Attorney Generalship, is, by the curious concurrence of gossip conferred upon James Wilson, the "singed cat" of Iowa, but there are plenty of lawyers capable of it and Evarts has made an exceedingly good officer, favorite also with Gen. Grant.

All manner of people want the Postoffice; but, by some mysterious claim, urged without any title except that of the schoolboy who cries "I asked first!" New England alleges that this is her dumpling, and confers it upon either Dawes or Blaine.

The Secretaryship of the Navy is wanted by Griswold, of New York, and by Admiral Porter—the latter a close friend of Grant. Many other minnows swim for it.

For the Treasury, the names of O. P. Morton, A. T. Stewart, John J. Cisco, John Sherman and Gen. Schenck are urged.

The Department of the Interior is claimed upon no particular right by the Pacific coast. Senators Williams, Cole and Corbet are willing to have it, and Connoss' friends are lobbying for it.

NOTHING can be done well that is done in a hurry," oracularly declared a certain pompous passenger in a railway carriage one morning lately.

"How about catching a train?" asked a wag at his elbow.

The oracle was silenced.

IMPORPANT DECISIONS.

An important decision has just been rendered by the New York Court of Appeals, between the American Mutual Life Insurance Company and the widow of an assured party. The payment of the insurance was refused, on the ground that her husband had invalidated his policy by committing suicide. The Company also attempted to prove that the insured man was an atheist or infidel, and therefore the suicide was intentional, the deceased not having the fear of God before him; but the Court ruled out this as irrevelant, and held that in an action to recover for an insurance upon the life of deceased, it is incompetent to inquire into his religious faith, with a view of influencing the question whether, in such case, death was occasioned by an intent of self-destruction or of accident. The Court of appeals therefore affirmed the judgment of the lower Court by giving judgment for the respondent, thus virtually establishing the principal that a life insurance policy is not of necessity invalidated by the suicide of the insured person.

It has been decided in New York that when a passenger leaves baggage at the station in care of the agent, and the baggage is afterwards taken away by some unauthorized person, or is lost, the railroad company is liable. But if the passenger leaves the baggage at the station without inquiring for it or giving instructions concerning it, the company is not liable.

PRICES CURRENT.

OREGON, MO., November 20, 1868.

PRODUCE—BUYING PRICE.

Apples, per bushel	@1 50
Apples, dried per pound	10
Butter, fresh per pound	40
Beans, dried per pound	
Corn ℔ bu (new)	40
Chickens, per dozen	2 00@2 50
Eggs, per dozen	15
Fresh Lake Fish, per pound	05
Hay, ℔ ton	8 00
Hides, green, ℔ lb	6@ 8
" Flint	12@ 15
Hams, country, per pound	18@ 20
Lard, per pound	12⅝
Oats ℔ bu	35
Onions, per bushel	75
Potatoes, per bushel (Irish)	40@ 50
" " sweet	
Rye ℔ bu	1 00
Shoulders, country, per pound	10½@ 18
Sides, country, per pound	15
Wheat, Fall, ℔ bu	1 75
" Spring	1 00@1 10
Wood, ℔ cord	3 50@4 00
LIVE STOCK—BUYING.	
Beef Cattle	3 00
Hogs	6 00@6 50
Sheep, ℔ head (mutton)	2 00@3 50
GROCERIES—SELLING.	
Beef, fresh, ℔ ℔	6@ 10
Pork, fresh, ℔ ℔	10@12⅝
Mutton, ℔ ℔	8@ 10
Sugar, Common N. O. ℔ ℔	14@ 18
Crushed and Powdered Sugar	0@ 20
Coffee sugar	0@ 20
Coffee	25@ 30
Salt ℔ bbl	3 50@3 80
Tea, best imperial	2 20
" second quality	2 00
Star Candles	25
Soap	8@12½
Soda	12⅝@ 15
Rice	15
Syrup Golden ℔ gal	1 50
" Belcher's	1 40
DRY GOODS.	
Prints	10@12½
Sheetings	12½@ 20
Bleached Cotton	10@ 30

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WOMAN.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and are long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman on far sacrifice her greatest charmes to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hopes of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by long continued mental anxiety and hard work, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent child birth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the untold evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of women in all classes of society, which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporal development to be wasted and perverted in the acquisition of these, the early confinement at school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. This, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting the midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate ovary to perform her functions in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, and, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

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