The Oregon Statesman.

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 9, 1865.

The Statesman has a Larger Circulation than any other Paper in the State, and is the Best Medium for Advertisers.

The U. S. Laws and Resolutions are published in the Statesman by Authority.

OUR DAILY MAIL---ITS COST.

Men who are competent to drive a stage are as scarce as those who can keep a hotel. We can't do either. If we should undertake the former, the passengers might expect another Jackson Hill adventure, and an attempt on our part to play Boniface would probably result in a chebang not better than the average hash houses of Oregon towns. But it does not follow that one who cannot drive a stage cannot judge of the cost of running one. A good deal of ink has been shed by the newspapers lately, upon the adequacy of the compensation given the California Stage Company for the mail between Lincoln (Sacramento) and Portland, and some practical sense mixed up with the general ignorance of the subject. We propose now to have our say about the matter.

The Astoria *Gazette* furnishes the latest as well as the most minute estimate. We copy it entire:

First investment, 300 horses at $150 each	$45,000
20 coaches and wagons, $750 each	15,000
Interest and wear of this, 40 per ct. $60,000 is	$ 24,000
Feed and stabling of 300 horses, $365 each	109,500
Fifty stable keepers at $2 per day each	36,500
Sixteen drivers at $4 per day each	23,360
Two superintendents at $3,320 each	6,640
Total	$200,000

Thus we estimate the running of the mail stage coach, daily each way, with six horses and one stable keeper every twelve miles, and two superintendents at $3,320 salary each, to not exceed $200,000 per annum. That is just what the Department was willing to allow for the contract; so that all the receipts for passengers, express matter, &c., would be nett profit.

If we allow four passengers each way daily at the reduced rates, $50 each, we have $400 per day receipts, or per annum $146,000, and for express the low sum of $4,000 gives a nett profit per annum of $150,000 over and above 40 per cent. interest, wear and tear of the investment, on an investment of $60,000.

This is widely wrong. Instead of 300 horses there are nearly or quite 600 employed on the route, and instead of 40 per cent. wear and tear, the actual loss does not exceed 25 per cent. *Twenty-nine* instead of *twelve* drivers are actually in service. They are paid $75 per month instead of $120. There are four road superintendents instead of two—their salary being $2,400 each, instead of $2,320, &c. In fact there is not a correct item in the estimate.

There are 57 stations from Portland to Lincoln. The Company generally pay a stipulated monthly sum to some man for furnishing stable, forage, and board to the hostler. It averages $135 per month. The hostlers are paid uniformly $40 per month, and the drivers $75. There are forty coaches and wagons, 460 sets of harness, and a few buggies, &c., in use. Our figures would foot up something like this:

Stable rent, forage, &c., at 57 stations, average $135 per month, each	$92,340
Pay of 57 hostlers at $40 per month	27,360
do 25 drivers at $75 do	26,100
do 8 local agents, $100 do	9,600
do 4 road supts. at $200 do	9,600
Horse shoeing	6,000
Cost of 600 horses, $150 each	$90,000
do 40 coaches and mail wagons at $750 each	30,000
460 sets harness at $30 each	13,800
Total stock on the road	$133,800
25 per cent. wear and tear is	33,450
Total yearly expenditures	$204,450

This calculation (of course upon a gold basis) gives $204,450 as the cost of running the stages daily, no allowance being made for interest on capital or for profits. The cost of horses is put at a figure probably somewhat lower than young, sound animals suitable for the route can be purchased at, but a very large part of the stock now owned by the Company is very much worn, though still serviceable, and we don't think the whole of it could be sold for half the prices named. But assuming that the value is $150 each, and allowing 20 per cent. for interest and profit (which we think fair), we have $26,760 to add to the yearly expenditures, to obtain a fair compensation for the business—say $231,000. If the California Stage Company (or anybody else) run the stages, and their receipts from passengers, mails and the express are less per year than this, they do a losing business. If their gross receipts are more, their business pays better than the average of the country.

We have no data from which to compile a statement of the passenger receipts, but we presume *two* daily each way is enough for the average of *through* passengers, but the chief revenue is from the *way* travel which is charged at the rate of two dollars per station, and we think an average of three way passengers per stage each way is low enough. This would give total passenger receipts:

Two through passengers, each way, $50 each	$ 73,000
Three way passengers, each way, say $100 do	219,000
Receipts from express and all other sources say	8,000
Total receipts, independent of the mails	$300,000

A sum *nearly seventy thousand dollars* above what we have figured as the total cost and fair profit of running the line.

We think our figures are liberal to the Company, but it may be said that the receipts are put too high. Very good. We don't think so, but, for the sake of argument, cut them down one-half—say $150,000. Then add $81,000 (gold) for carrying the mails, and we have the $231,000 total compensation and profit.

That $100,000 is ample compensation for carrying the mail over this route we fully believe. Not that any line could be run for that purpose and for that pay alone, but in conjunction with passenger and express receipts it is liberal, and whenever the route is let in such a manner that there can be competition in the bidding, it will be carried for that sum. The history of the contract proves what we say.—Nearly six years ago, when the roads were far worse than now, and expenses of every sort greater, the California Stage Company undertook the work for $90,000, and they kept it up four years at that. They could have dropped it at any time by forfeiture of $30,000, and if their losses was so great why did they not pay the forfeit and quit? Indeed, there would have been no difficulty in having the forfeiture remitted, upon a showing of one or two years experience at material loss. The last year of that contract the Company were getting their pay in greenbacks worth only sixty cents on the dollar, and they *did* consider and consult with one another about paying the forfeiture, which being greenbacks would have been equivalent to only $18,000 gold. They concluded that although to run with mail compensation at $90,000 (equal to $54,000 gold, would entail loss, yet the loss would be *less* than the $30,000 ($18,000 gold) which was the forfeiture. So they run the year out at the old figure. Then they took *another* contract when greenbacks were *fifty* cents or less, and the prospect was very good for their going lower, at $250,000 per annum. They had the benefit of four years experience, and could figure to a dot what it cost to run the mail. Why did they take it at so low a rate as $125,000 or less in coin? That contract approaching a close, and greenbacks being still down, they offered in the absence of competition to make another contract at $300,000, and while negotiations were pending greenbacks advanced to upward of 70 cents so that $200 000 was as much in gold as $300,000 was when the proposal was made. The Department considered the latter figure exorbitant, and refused to accept it.—There was nothing wrong about that, but the Department *is* very culpable for offering the contract in such manner that competition was virtually excluded.

We have no fault to find with the Company for demanding a good price and getting it if they can. The farmer who sells them a bushel of oats or a horse, don't do it for a low price when he can get a high one. Neither will they carry the the mail for $200,000 if they can get $300,000, and they *ought* not to. But we do believe the latter price extravagant, and justify the Department in being cautious about accepting it. So long ago as last May we advocated the cutting up of the route into small contracts, so as to put it within the reach of Oregon stable men. The *Oregonian* opposed it at the time, but has become convinced of its error, and favors it. The Astoria *Gazette* also favors it, and chuckles much that one discomfiture, has been to them a benefit in bringing up the Oregon mails by steamer. We think discussion and investigation of the subject will bring everybody to the same way of thinking.

A PITIFUL ACT.—We clip the following from the last *Statesman*:

"In speaking of the stage accident, the *State Rights Democrat* says:

"During the day the body of Mr. Adams was brought in under charge of the Odd Fellows, and the members of that Order also took care of some of the wounded, who were of the Fraternity."

This is hardly just to the Odd Fellows. The members of that Order rendered every assistance in their power to all the injured persons, without distinction. Besides, with the exception of Mr. Adams, there was not a single Odd Fellow on board at the time of the accident."

The Statesman would convey the impression that we sought to cast a slur upon the Odd Fellows, for their conduct upon that occasion. It knows well enough that a fair construction of our language will justify no such conclusion. Our language, fairly interpeted is a commendation of the members of that Order, and so we intend it. We mentioned the fact that some of the injured persons were brethren of the Order simply as a matter of information. And we said just what was true—"the Odd Fellows took care of some of the wounded." They did not take care of all, because there was no occasion for them to do so. That duty justly and naturally devolved upon others, and they performed it. The Statesman has stooped to very low business in its attempt to prevent our language into a covert slight or attack upon Odd Fellows. But we think we recognize the *small* gnat which buzzed that in its ear, which impregnated the *Statesman* with its venom. The miserable insect loses no opportunity to inflict its sting upon any it can. It simply hurts itself, not others—certainly not us.

We take the above from the *Democrat* of the 31st ult., and we cannot in justice to the parties implicated pass it without it notice. We quoted the language of the *Democrat* as we found it. It speaks for itself, but does not tell the whole truth. Moreover, we knew nothing of the facts in the case, but had our attention called to the matter by an Odd Fellow. We have stated *the truth* about a circumstance of general notoriety, which, as a newsman, we were bound to do, and shall leave it to others than those who *did not state the truth*, to say whether it is "low business." But, Mr. O'Meara, the last part of your notice is decidedly 'low business.' You attempt to bring into a news controversy between the *Statesman* and the *Democrat* a gentleman who has no connection with either paper or the subject under consideration, and make use of your paper to vent your spleen upon him. In justice to Mr. Stinson, at whom we presume you make the contemptible fling, we will state that *he is not* the man who called our attention to this matter, and more than that, after he saw our first item in type he *protested against* its publication, on the grounds that you would take it up and misconstrue it, and further, that Odd Fellows had no desire to advertise their beneficence. So far from having anything said that would reflect upon you, in this matter, he opposed the publication of anything about it. Now the conduct of Mr. Stinson and yourself is before the public, upon this matter, and it will judge fairly between you. In this matter Mr. S. has tried to shield you, but you have tried to injure him. In any controversy legitimately between yourself and him, he will do you justice.—Now hadn't you better read that long article of, yours on "Personal slanders" over again; and then read the *Journal's* article, "Has Satan a Right to Lecture on Morals?"—the last might do you good if committed to memory.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

New York, Oct. 2.—We have advices from Charleston to the 29th of September. The South Carolina Convention passed the Constitution, with some slight amendments, on the 29th. On the following day the Convention adjourned. By the constitution, the right of voting is given to every white man of full age, who has been two years a citizen of the State and who is not a pauper, nor now a commissioned officer or private soldier in the army, nor a seaman, nor marine of the navy of the United States. An amendment was introduced to confer the right to vote upon European immigrants who deferred becoming citizens two years previous to the day of election, and have resided six months in an election district. The election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor will be held in conjunction with the general assembly on the third Wednesday of the present month. A paper was signed by all the members of the Convention to induce Colonel J. L. Orr to announce himself as a candidate.

New York, Oct. 2.—A private letter from a prominent official at Houston, Texas, says of military operations in that quartor: The army is changed into an immense Sheriff's posse chasing Jayhawkers. In fact all our duties are the most inglorious, only troops enough being left to take care of the negroes. Everybody is getting anxious for war in Mexico or elsewhere.

St. Louis, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, to the *Democrat*, says Col. Somes, Superintendent of the Southern Indians, made an important treaty with the Osage Indians at their council grounds one hundred miles South. The Osages cede about a million acres for which the Government will pay three hundred thousand dollars. About two million acres are also ceded from the north side of their Reservation to be sold in trust for the Indians. All of these lands are in Kansas. The rights of settlers and heads of families on these lands, are protected by treaty.

Ft. Monroe, Oct. 2.—Jeff. Davis was moved to-day under a strong guard from his casemate prison to quarters assigned him in Carroll Hall.

A dispatch to the Savannah *Herald* says: The Georgia State Convention has unanimously adopted an ordinance declaring the act of secession null and void.

New York, Oct. 2.—The *Post's* Washington special says it is understood that orders will be issued in a few days to disband the Veteran Reserve Corps. The regular army is now sufficiently recruited to take the place of this corps.

Washington, October, 2.—L. Pope Walker, first rebel Secretary of War, is very active in pressing his claims for pardon. He had an interview with the President to-day.

The office of Provost Marshal of Fairfax county, Va., opposite Washington, has been abolished for the first time since the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels.

Richmond, Oct. 2.—Gen. Terry by a general order has designated nine members of the City Council and nine Aldermen, being a majority of the body elected in July, who shall be permitted to qualify and organize for the sole purpose of electing officers to conduct the congressional election which takes place Oct. 12. Christian and Douglass in the first district, and Epes in the 4th district have withdrawn from the contest for Congress.

New York, Oct. 2.—Col. James L. Orr has accepted the nomination for Governor of South Carolina.

Chief Engineer W. W. Woods' torpedo has met with unqualified success in Europe.

Atchison, Kansas, Oct. 2.—Holliday's Overland Mail route is entirely free from Indians. The stages are arriving on fast time, six days from Colorado, eleven days Utah, thirteen from Nevada, fifteen from Idaho and Montana and eighteen from California.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 2.—Sufficient returns have been received, to show the majority against the Constitutional Amendment to be several thousand. Thirty-three towns give 2,800 against the amendment.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—Quite a sensation was produced at St. Mark's Episcopal Church here yesterday by the appearance of the Rev. Dr. Wilmer in the church. Dr. Wilmer was Pastor of the church before the war, but his secesh proclivities induced him to leave and go South with a large amount of baggage which was detained by the Government at Fort Monroe. The Doctor appeared in church to assist in celebrating Holy Communion service. This was a signal for a large portion of the congregation to leave church in disgust.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The President has been informed by telegraph that the Alabama Convention, by a vote of 60 to 19, passed an ordinance providing that all debts created by the State of Alabama in the late war, directly or indirectly, are void, and that the general assembly of the State shall have no authority, and are forbidden to ratify the same or to assume to provide for the payment of the same, or any part thereof; and the general assembly in the State shall have no authority, and are forbidden to assume or make any provision for the payment of any portion of the debts contracted directly or indirectly by the Confederate States, its agents or authority. The Convention also decided by a vote of 61 to 25, to submit the amendments of the Constitution to the popular vote. A dispatch has also been received by the President announcing the foregoing action by the South Carolina Convention.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—While General Grant was returning from Indianapolis at an early hour yesterday morning, a switch at the end of a curve at Guilford having been turned intentionally, the car which the General was in was thrown from the track and dragged for some distance. No one was injured. About the same time a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, carrying General Sherman, was thrown from the track east af Lawrenceburg. No one was injured.

New York, Sept. 29.—Admiral Goldsborough's fleet is still at Cherbourg, and will not proceed to the Mediterranean until the cholera on the coast has somewhat abated. The French and American ships and officials have exchanged many courtesies—feelings are exchanged, and a friendly attitude always maintained between them.

New York, Sept. 29.—The *Herald's* special says the Fourth New Yourk Heavy Artillery, Brevet Major-General Tidball commanding, has been mustered out. The Second Heavy Artillery will follow in a few days, leaving only a few regular batteries in defences south of the Potomac. The President is said to have promised Governor Bramlette that Kentucky should be at once relieved from martial law. The removal of Gen. Palmer from command is said also to have been determined on. His successor is not named.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says: Gen. Baker has lately come into possession of letters from the Adjutant's Office at Andersonville, together with files of documents and orders, which shed a great deal of new light upon the management of that infamous den fixed the paternity of many brutal orders beyond dispute, by letter press copies of the originals. These documents which have been unearthed only after a long and untiring search have been turned over to the Judge Advocate, in which case the trial will be conducted by him, the evidence for the prosecution being reopened for that purpose.

The complicity of high rebel officials in the prison atrocities bids fair to become known from evidence furnished by themselves.

The New York *Times'* London correspondent has the folowing: The Fenian excitement has one curious effect. It has compelled M. Bouricault to suspend, as he does next week, the representation of Arrah-na-Pogue in London, and will be stopped for a time throughout the Kingdom. It was all very well to sing "Wearing of the Green" in peaceful times, but when Fenians are drilling, and fleets and armies marshalling it does not do to play at treason and rebellion.

THE LATEST.

Special Dispatches to the Oregon Statesman.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A private dispatch of to-day conveys the following information: The President ordered Sheridan yesterday to arrest Dr. Gwin in New Orleans, and that he is now in Fort Jackson.

New York, Oct. 4.—A Vera Cruz letter dated Sept. 21st, says Marshal Bazaine has discovered a conspiracy in the Capital, and has put upwards of two hundred of the most prominent residents in the city in prison. As he has a police form of his own and has supreme power where ever he sees fit, he can have persons imprisoned without consulting Imperial authorities. This has occasioned serious difficulty between the Emperor and the Marshall.

Washington, October 4.—It is confidently believed by persons in high official positions that a formidable combination exists to force through Congress a bill for at least a partial assumption of the repel debt.

The battalion raised in California, which was attached to the Massachusetts quota, will now be paid in full.

New York, Oct. 3.—It seems that, after all, the result of the election in North Carolina is not an overwhelming Union triumph in many localities. Davis and Vance were elected over the Union candidates.

☞ We are compelled this week to crowd out several important and interesting communications, besides several columns of interesting original matter, and some of the entries of the State Fair. They will appear next. In the meantime, we hope our patrons will accept the apology offered.

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIMS.

OREGON CITY, Oct. 4, 1865.

EDITOR STATESMAN: Please allow me the use of your columns to say that when I was employed by Mr. Cushing to appear for the United States during the examination of witnesses of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, I was furnished with neither authority or money to produce witnesses in behalf of the United States, but only to cross-examine those produced by the Companies. I immediately represented the propriety and necessity of securing testimony on the ground, from the many old settlers who know so well the unjust and outrageous character of the claims filed with the Commission, and I am daily expecting to receive authority and means to enable me to go on as I desire.

In the meantime I shall be glad to receive information, by letter, from all those who have facts in their knowledge which will be of advantage to the Government. All such communications will be carefully preserved, gratefully acknowledged, and insure the examination, I hope, sooner or later, of all who have information pertinent to the issue. Very respectfully your ob't servant.

W. C. JOHNSON.

☞ **Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing.** You cannot be bald or grey, and neither time nor sickness can blemish your Hair, if you use them. Sold by all Druggists. 28m6

Agents, Hostetter, Smith, & Dean, San Francisco.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Yamhill county, Sept. 21st, 1865, by A. Bradbury, J.P., Mr. Humphrey Morpheus to Miss Amanda Gleb.

At the residence of Geo. W. Perkins, the bride's father, in Yamhill co., Sept. 28, 1865, by S. C. Adams, Mr. Job J. Carey and Miss Sarah C. Perkins.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Marion co., 2½ miles south of Salem, Oct 7, 1865, by J.C. Peebles, County Judge, Mr. Daniel W. Jones, of Salem, and Miss Sarah A. Ticknor.

In this county, Oct. 5, 1865, by Rev. E.P. Henderson, Alexander Blessinger and Miss Maria A. McClellan, both of Yamhill county.

By the same, Sept. 27, 1865, at the house of the bride's father, Benjamin Brown, Charles Feester and Miss Nancy E. Brown, all of Marion county.

DIED.

In Amity, Yamhill county, Oregon, Aug. 21st, 1865, Major Wm. A. Culbertson, formerly of Sparta, New York, aged about 65 years.

Money Found at the Fair Ground.

FOUND, by a boy under 12 years of age, a purse of money on the Fair Ground, which can be had by calling on the undersigned, proving property, and paying charges. M. H. DIMICK.

Salem, Oct. 9, 1865. 32pd

Horses at Auction.

TWELVE head of *HORSES, MARES,* and *COLTS* will be sold at public sale, at Durbin's Livery Stable, Salem, on SATURDAY, OCT. 21st, 1865. 32w2 J. R. & I. R. MOORES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. Thomas Jaynes, late of Yamhill county, deceased, having been granted to me by the county court of said county, all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me duly proven, at my residence on Mill Creek, in said county.

I. N. BRANSON, Adm'r.

Lafayette, Oct. 2, 1865. 32w1pd

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. A. Culbertson, late of Yamhill county, Oregon, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate will present the same duly authenticated to me, at Amity in said county, within six months from the date hereof. By order of the county court of Yamhill county, Oregon.

A. BRADBURY, Administrator.

Amity, Oct. 2, 1865. 32w4

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

DOUGLAS county, Oregon. Notice is hereby given that John Kelly, administrator of the estate of G. W. Snider, deceased, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate, in the county court of said county, and that Tuesday the 1st day of November, 1865, is set apart for the hearing of the same.

By order of the county court of Douglas county.

WM. R. WILLIS, Judge.

Roseburg, Oct. 2, 1865. 32w4

NEW

BELVIDERE SALOON,

AT THE OLD STAND!

WHERE will always be found the FINEST BRANDS OF

LIQUORS AND CIGARS

that the Market affords. Also, a fine BILLIARD ROOM, containing three Tables, one of which took the premium at the last Mechanics' Institute Fair in California. PLAMONDON & GREEN.

Salem, Oct. 2, 1865. 31tf

New Firm, New Store, New Goods

BROWN, COX & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Wines and Liquors,

Wood and Willow Ware, Hardware,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c. &c.

Center Store, New Brick Block,

SALEM, OREGON.

We have now on hand, and are now receiving, the LARGEST and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS in our line ever offered

THIS SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO!

Which we propose to exchange at LOW RATES for Butter, Eggs, Bacon, Oats, Wheat, and Produce in general; and, rather than keep books, we will NOT REFUSE GOLD AND SILVER.

Please Call and Examine our Stock of

Tea & Grindstones,	Pocket Knives &
Coffee & Nails,	Starch,
Sugar & Axes,	Soaps & Honey,
Syrup & Blue Vitriol,	Clothes Baskets &
Saleratus & Wash-	Pickles,
Boards,	Rope & Tamarinds,
Cream Tartar &	Coal Oil & Honey,
Brooms,	Hostetter's Bitters &
Tobacco & Cheese,	Oatmeal,
Cigars & Corn Baskets,	Dye Stuffs & Farina,
Shovels & Nutmegs,	Meerschaum Pipes &
Citron & Wash Tubs,	Spades,
Raisins & Mouse Traps	Wood Pipes & Shot,
Rice & Saltpeter,	Confectionery &
Salmon & Wooden	Clothes-Pins,
Bowls,	Mackerel & Powder,

MINERS' OUTFITS IN FULL:

In fact, everything usually kept in a

First-Class Grocery and Provision Store!

GOODS DELIVERED

To all parts of the city, *FREE OF CHARGE.*

Don't Forget the Place:

Oct. 2, 1865. BROWN, COX, & CO.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of F. LEVY & CO., to carry on General Merchandising.

F. LEVY, E. RAAS.

Salem, Sept. 1st, 1865w4:31

Card Pictures---Card Pictures.

Something New in Oregon.

MONTGOMERY & CO. having received a new apparatus from New York, are prepared to *finish Card Pictures on the same day as they are taken during winter months, or any other time, rain or sunshine, at REDUCED RATES.*

☞ From 4 to 16 pictures taken at one sitting.

MONTGOMERY & CO.,

Salem, Sept. 25.w3 Photographers and Ferrotypists.

Call and Pay Your Taxes!

NOTICE is hereby given that I will meet the Tax-Payers of Marion county, Oregon, at their respective places of voting, for the purpose of collecting the State, County, School, Military, and Poll taxes for the year 1865, on the following mentioned days, to wit:

Jefferson, Monday,	October	16,	1865;
Sublimity, Tuesday,	"	17,	"
Silverton, Wednesday,	"	18,	"
Aliqua, Thursday,	"	19,	"
Howell Prairie, Friday,	"	20,	"
North Salem, Saturday,	"	21,	"
La Bish, Monday,	"	23,	"
Butteville, Tuesday,	"	24,	"
Champoeg, Wednesday,	"	25,	"
Fairfield, Thursday,	"	26,	"
Salem, Friday,	"	27,	"
East Salem, Saturday,	"	28,	"

I will be promptly at the above named places, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., and remain until 4 o'clock p.m. of said days. Those not paying their taxes, as above invited, will be allowed thirty days after my visit at their precinct to pay the same at my office in Salem, after which time the law allows the collector mileage for traveling to collect the same. Come early, pay promptly, and save costs.

SAM'L HEADRICK,

Salem, Sept. 25 1865w4 Tax Collector Marion Co.

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of an execution, from the circuit court of the State of Oregon for Marion county, and to me directed by the clerk of said court, in favor of E. J. Harding and against Benjamin Beers, and for want of personal property to satisfy the same, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, at the court-house door in Salem, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of OCTOBER, 1865, at the hour of one o'clock p.m. of said day, all the right, title, and interest of the said Beers in and to the real estate of Alanson Beers, deceased, described as follows, to wit: Claim No. 38, Notification No. 334, Certificate No. 45, T 6 S, R 3 W, in secs. 2, 11, 1, and 12, containing in all 640 acres, more or less, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging—to be sold to satisfy said execution, interest, costs, and accruing costs. SAM'L HEADRICK,

Sept. 25, 1865. 30w4 Sheriff.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

W. HELM & SONS,

ARE IN RECEIPT OF A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Genuine Drugs & Medicines,

The compounding and dispensing of Medicines will be under the supervision of J. E. CLARK, a practical Druggist and Apothecary. Physicians and the public can rely upon getting pure articles at

THE LOWEST RATES.

Physicians' Prescriptions compounded, with accuracy, neatness, and dispatch, at all hours.

Corner Store, Smith's Block, SALEM, OREGON.

Sept. 4, 1865. 27tf

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of N. O. Parrish & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation. N. O. PARRISH,

Salem, Sept. 16, 1865w3:30 L. S. DYAR.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of N. O. Parrish & Co. will be hereafter conducted at the old stand by the undersigned, under the style of PARRISH & KEELER. N. O. PARRISH,

Salem, Sept. 16, 1865w3:30 J. M. KEELER.

New El Dorado Silver Mining Company, Santiam District.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 23d day of September, 1865, an assessment of ten cents per share in coin was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office in Salem, Oregon. Any stock on which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 31 day of October, 1865, will be advertised on that day as delinquent, and unless payment shall be made before will be sold on the 18th day of October, 1865, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. J. C. CARTWRIGHT,

Office at the court house. Secretary.

Salem, Sept. 25, 1865. 30

FINAL SETTLEMENT.

IN County Court, Polk county, Oregon.—Application for final settlement having been made by the administrators of the estate of the late James L. Cooper, it is therefore ordered that the matter will be heard on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1865.—And all persons are notified to appear and show cause if any they have, why the final account shall not be allowed. By order of Hon. C. E. MOOR,

W. C. WATSON, Co. Clerk. County Judge.

Dallas, Sept. 23, 1865. 31w4

Estray.

TAKEN UP, by the undersigned, at Humphrey's Ferry, a bay pony, mare, about six or seven years old, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, some white saddle marks, left fore foot white, no marks or brands perceivable.

October 7, 1865. L. B. JUDSON.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

A preparation uniting

PURE OLD ESSENCE OF RYE,

With all the recognized Tonic, Laxative and Anti-Bilious REMEDIES OF ART AND NATURE.

Protective Properties.

Prevents Fever and Ague and Billious Remittent Fever, Invigorates the Organs of Digestion and the Bowels—Steadies the Nerves and tends to Prolong Life.

Remedial Properties.

Cures Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—General Debility, Depression of Spirits—Consumption—Intermittent Fevers and all complaints arising from bodily weakness. As an Appetizer,

TONIC, FEVER AND AGUE PREVENTIVE

And all Billious Disorders,

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

stand pre-eminent as the

Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age,

and as an

ALTERATIVE AND BLOOD PURIFIER,

they are prescribed and recommended by all Physicians wherever they have been introduced.

The extraordinary and increasing demand for these BITTERS is unparalleled

IN THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE,

and can be had everywhere throughout the civilized world where newspapers are circulated or read.

Almanacs or Pamphlets,

with testimony of their success from the Farmer and the Sailor—from the Merchant and the Physician—and from the Legislative Halls of

OUR UNITED COUNTRY

may be obtained FREE of all Dealers everywhere.

HODGE & CALEF,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, PORTLAND,

97 Front Street,

Sole Agents for the State.

PORTLAND, July 14th, 1865.

MESSRS. HODGE & CALEF:

Gentlemen:—In answer to your letter of even date, referring to the LICENSE LAW affecting "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," I have to say that no License is required, coming as they do, under the head of Proprietary Preparations. This decision is announced by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. THOS. FRAZAR,

U. S. Assessor Internal Revenue,

Portland, Oregon.

Latest News by Steamer.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our old patrons and the public in general, that we have

JUST RECEIVED,

Direct from the East and San Francisco,

The Largest and Best Assortment,

—OF—

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of the following articles:

Gents' and Boys' Clothing,

of the BEST and LATEST STYLES;

Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Groceries,

Crockery,

Glassware, &c.,

that has ever been brought to this city, and also that we are offering the same

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Call early and satisfy yourself.

All kinds of PRODUCE taken in exchange, for which we will pay the highest market price.

S. MITCHELL & CO.

Salem, Sept. 11, 1865. 28tf

A. C. BRADFORD,

Importer and Jobber in

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Front Street, Portland. Oregon.

BRANDYS:

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, & Co.
BRILLIOUIN,
HENNESSY.
PIDET, CASTILLION, & Co.,
BONNIOT, & Co.,
MARQUET.

Old Jamaica Rum,
New England Rum.

SCHIEDAM GIN. OLD TOM.

FINE OLD WHISKIES.

J. H. Cutter,
Old Bourbon,
Old Virginia,
Eureka,
Rye, &
Stagg.

PURE WINES:

Oporto Port, Burgundy Port D. G. & Co. Sherry, Anchor Sherry, Sauterne, Angelica, and California White Wines

CHOICE CLARETS:

LAFITTE,
LEOVILLE, POMARD,
CHAMBERTIN, MILON PANILLAC,
LA ROSE, CANTANAC.

CHAMPAGNE:

CHAS. HEIDSAICK, CABINET, GREEN SEAL and JACQUATAS.

..ALSO..

Absinthe,
Curacoa, Vermarth,
Bitters, Syrups, Jamaica Ginger, Essence Peppermint, Tennant's Ale and Porter.

Maurice, Cox, & Co's Ale and Porter.

And all other Case Goods pertaining to the trade.

Merchants and dealers are particularly invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

LINCOLN HOUSE,

Corner of Washington and Front Streets,

PORTLAND.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. LARGEST IN THE STATE.—Charges reasonable. An Omnibus will attend all the Boats and convey passengers and their baggage to the House free of charge, or to any other House in the city for 50 cents.

S. COFFIN, Proprietor.

P.S.—HOT and COLD BATHS in the House.

All the steamers for Oregon City, Vancouver, Montbelle, and Astoria, land at the Lincoln House Wharf. 46tf

HEATH, DEARBORN, & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Griswold's Block, 2d door from the corner,

Sept. 4, 1865. SALEM.

SUMMONS.

ACTION upon Contract.—In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Polk.—Nov. Term, 1865.—J. Tetherow, pff., vs. A. Bruner, def.—To ALFRED BRUNER, defendant: You will please take notice that an action has been commenced against you in the circuit court, as above mentioned, for the recovery of the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-four cents—that an attachment has been levied upon your property to satisfy the same—and that unless you appear in said court, and answer said plaintiff's complaint, filed against you, if served in the county of Polk within ten days from the service of this writ, and if not served in said county, within twenty days from service hereof, judgment for the want thereof will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-four cents. J. A. APPLEGATE,

Sept. 11, 1865. 25w6pd Attorney for Pff.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the county of Marion.

Daniel Murphy, Plaintiff,
vs.
Robert Keating and J. B. P. Piette, Defts.

TO SAID ROBERT KEATING: You are hereby required to appear in said court at the court house in Salem in said county on the 4th Monday of November, 1865, and answer the complaint in said cause filed in said court, or judgment for want thereof will be taken against you for the sum of $336.00, with interest thereon from May 31, 1864, at the rate of one per cent. per month to this date, and the plaintiff will further apply to the court for the foreclosure of the mortgage to secure the same, set forth in complaint, and for the relief demanded therein, by order of said court. 23d Sept. 1865.

30w6 GROVER & PAGE, Pff's Attys.

American Exchange Hotel,

CORNER OF

SANSOME & HALLECK STREETS,

San Francisco.

THE proprietor of this favorite hotel would respectfully inform the traveling public that the American Exchange having been recently enlarged and improved in all its departments, he is now prepared to offer superior inducements to his patrons and the public in general. He can now offer elegant suite or single rooms for families and single rooms for gentlemen, on terms to suit the times. This house contains a handsomely furnished public parlor, beautiful large dining hall, commodious and pleasant reading and sitting room, together with other facilities not necessary to enumerate. Business men and travelers will find the American Exchange second to no hotel in the city, whether as regards luxury, comfort or economy. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies the season affords. Grateful for past patronage, the proprietor respectfully solicits a continuance of the public favor. 22m3pd J. W. SARGENT.

HARNESS,

$25 to $325 per Set.

SADDLES,

$7 to $100 Each.

BRIDLES,

$1 50 to $30 Each.

..AT..

HYDE & M'CLENNEN'S,

227 Montgomery Street,

RUSS BLOCK,

SAN FRANCISCO.

..ALSO..

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

..OF..

SADDLERY GOODS,

AT PRICES

25 Per Cent. Less than any House on the Pacific Coast.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED

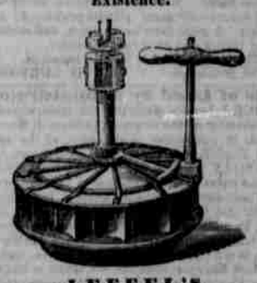
AT A COMMISSION.

A Liberal Discount

..TO..

LIVERY STABLES. 3m17is

Power Pledged equal to any Overshot in Existence.



LEFFEL'S

AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE.

THE DOUBLE TURBINES, so long expected, have arrived at last, and orders can now be filled. We have a large supply of the different sizes, from 10 inches to 30½.

That we may know the proper sized Wheel you require, measure your water in the following way:—Take the width of the stream, the average depth, and the distance it flows in a minute.

All the Wheels already in use give universal satisfaction. For particulars, send for a Circular.

Address LEFFEL & MYERS,
with Richards & McCraken,
June 12tf15 Portland, Oregon.

Something New for Salem.

Norman Smith, of New York, is opening a large assortment of Crockery, Glass-ware, Looking-glasses, Table Cutlery, and Plated ware, Kerosene Lamps and Oil, Paper Hangings and borders, Wood and Willow ware; in fact, almost every thing wanted for the complete housekeeper. Groceries in large stock, and of the best qualities. Goods all marked in plain figures, and but one price. All the above will be retailed at wholesale prices At the sign of the New Crockery & Grocery Store, Salem.

NORMAN SMITH.

August 14, 1865. m3

Happiness or Misery;

THAT IS THE QUESTION.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE "PACIFIC MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE," have determined, regardless of expense, to issue FREE (for the benefit of suffering humanity) four of their most interesting and instructive LECTURES, on MARRIAGE, and its disqualifications; Nervous Debility, Premature Decline of Manhood, Indigestion, Weakness or Depression, Loss of Energy and Vital Power, the great Social Evil, and those maladies