

Baltimore Convention.

The National Democratic Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 9th inst. and adjourned at 1 30 P. M. on the following day, selected Horace Greeley, late editor of the N. Y. Tribune, and a life-long bitter opponent of Democracy, as its first choice for the Presidential chair, and Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, who first brought himself into notoriety as editor of the Missouri Democrat a Republican organ, as candidate for the office of Vice-President.

Celebration of the Fourth.

The celebration of the Fourth was more general throughout the Union and Europe than ever before. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held in all the prominent cities of the old world, patriotic speeches made and toasts drunk in honor of the day.

Great Conflagration in Constantinople.

Telegrams of the 5th bring the news of a terrible conflagration that was then raging in the great city of Constantinople, Turkey. One thousand homes in the poorer quarters of the city and in the suburbs of Scutari, had already been destroyed, and the conflagration still raged.

The Bankruptcy Act.

The bill which has passed through Congress, amending the general bankruptcy act, makes several important changes. The time during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent of their indebtedness is extended until July 1, 1873.

Apprehended Indian Troubles in Idaho.

Fears are entertained by citizens of Idaho Territory of another Indian raid. A private letter to a gentleman in this city, from an ex-officerholder, dated Silver City, I. T., June 21st, has the following:

We are laboring under uneasiness for fear we may have another Indian outbreak. Indications seem to justify that impression by those who understand the Indian nature. They have committed several murders, in the last two or three weeks, on Wood river, in the vicinity of Camas Prairie. I have also just been informed that they have driven off a band of horses from Boulder Creek, distant from this place eight miles.

CAT PIE.—"Eating cat-pie and calling it venison," is the way the Mobile Register, a Democratic organ, defines the uneasy process of swallowing Greeley by the Democracy.

Unusually of the Fourth.

In some of the Eastern cities the weather on the Fourth was extremely warm. In the city of New York there were ninety-seven cases of sunstroke reported, resulting in twenty-four deaths. There were, also, thirty-five fires on that day, in the city. At six o'clock on evening of the Fourth two trains collided on Long Island, between Fresh Pond and Postwick Stations, killing three persons and wounding many others.

The Tickets.

There are now six Presidential tickets in the field, with perhaps a few more to be heard from. Those that can now be counted on may be enumerated as follows: Republican.—For President, Ulysses Simpson Grant, of Illinois; for Vice President, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

Liberal.—For President, Horace Greeley of New York; for Vice President, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

Labor Reform.—For President, David Davis, of Illinois; for Vice President, Joel Parker, of New Jersey.

Temperance.—For President, James Black, of Pennsylvania; for Vice President, John Russell, of Michigan.

Free Love.—For President, Victoria C. Woodhull, of New York; for Vice President, Frederick Douglass, of Washington.

Anti Secret Societies.—For President, Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts; for Vice President, Charles F. Howard, of Illinois.

And now comes the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore on the 9th and 10th, and nominates Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown, for Vice President.

This is the way the Louisville Ledger puts it: "The Democrat who talks of voting for Greeley in 1872, and then organizing on Hancock, or some other Democratic candidate in '76, has about as much idea of party management as Pat head of trimming shade trees."

What Must Be Stamped.

WHAT STAMPS ARE ABOLISHED—A VERY IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

For the benefit of our readers, we give here a list of the stamp taxes that are to be abolished by the new Tax and Tariff bill, which goes into effect on the 1st of October next:

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.

Affidavits.

All agreements of contracts or renewals of same.

Appraisements of value or damage or for any other purpose.

Assignments of a lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, or anything else.

Bills of exchange, foreign, inland letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.

Bills of lading and receipts in the United States, or for anywhere else.

Bills of sale of any kind.

Bonds of indemnification of any kind.

Deed administrator or guardian, or anything that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamp.

Brokers' notes.

Certificates of measurement of anything.

Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit, or any other kind of certificate now taxed by stamp.

Charter, or its renewal, or a charter-party of any kind.

All contracts or agreements.

Conveyance, any part of the work of conveying.

Entry for consumption, warehousing, or withdrawal.

Gaugers' returns.

Indorsement of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.

Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, etc., (life, marine, inland and fire.)

Lease. All through, the lease list is abolished.

Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, etc., letters of administration, testamentary, etc.

Mandates at Custom House, or anywhere else, or for any purpose.

Mortgage of any kind.

Passage ticket, to any place in the world.

Power of attorney for any purpose.

Probate of will, of any kind.

Promissory note for anything.

Protest of any kind.

Quit claim deed.

Receipt. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law, in any case will be hereafter exempt.

Sheriff's return.

Trust deed.

Warehouse receipt.

Warrant of attorney.

Weigher's return, of any character.

RETAINED.

The tax of two cents on checks, drafts and orders, is all of schedule B that is retained.

And this is the detail of the stamp abolitions in the law of June 6, 1872.

Section thirty-sixth of the new law, and this section especially pertains to stamp duties, reads as follows:

"That on and after the first day of October, 1872, all the taxes imposed by stamps under, and by virtue of, Schedule B, of section 170 of the act approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed, excepting only the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders: Provided, that where any mortgage has been executed and recorded, or may be executed and recorded before the first day of October, 1872, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations so made and issued on or after said first day of October, A. D. 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty, but only such of their bonds or obligations as may have been made and issued before the day last aforesaid; And provided further, That, in the meantime, the holder of any instrument of writing of whatever kind and description which has been made or issued without being duly stamped, or with a defective stamp, may make application to any collector of internal revenue, and that upon such application such collector shall thereupon affix the stamp provided by such holder upon such instrument of writing as is required by law to be put upon the same, and subject to the provisions of section 158 of the Internal Revenue laws.

WOMEN EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.—Recent research in Chinese archives show that the architect who designed and the engineer who built the Great Wall, were women.

A Chapter of Items.

EDITOR REGISTER:—Again your humble servant is on a "stroll" in your county, during ten days, hoping to recover better health, at the close of a severe spell of sickness. But before entering upon items, let me say, that I hope no critic or other person will take exceptions to my remarks or suggestions, as I do not wish to dictate to any one, nor in any way offend. As things appeared to me, or as I was informed by others, I state. I think that the whole may be relied on.

THE CARS.

Went on the freight train at Salem on the 27th of June, and in two hours arrived at Albany. I observed the crops closely, and saw that all early sown spring grain and fall wheat were good—late spring grain, gardens and meadows were suffering greatly from the effects of the severe drouth all through June. Let the cars and rode in a wagon 12 miles S. E. Afterwards went on the cars at Tangent and arrived at Harrisburg on the 1st inst. And here I would state that, from all I have heard in Marion and Linn and Lane counties, there is a general dissatisfaction at the rates charged for passage on the cars. Reduce the fare to one-half and the number of passengers would be increased five-fold. The road and cars and conductors on the road, are first best. The carrying trade on the cars for the ensuing six months will be immense. May success crown the immense outlay and enterprise of the owners of the O. & C. Railroad. May their shadows and their roads expand in Oregon. Our days of isolation are nearly ended.

CROPS.

This is an important item to all the people of Linn county. I noticed the crops, all the county through, north and south in reach of the railroad, and from Harrisburg, east to the hills, and thence down Little Muddy to Big Muddy; and via Halsey, and angling via Brownsville and Boston Mills; and the country bordering the hills via Saddle Butte, Spencer's Butte and Lebanon and Knox's Butte to Albany. All the fall wheat, in the whole region seen by me, is much above an average crop. All the barley, oats and spring wheat, put in early and well, are a very fair average crop. The late sown grain and meadows were likely to be short from the severe June drouth. But those heavy rains of the 28th, 29th and 30th of June have revived all nature here, and late sown grain, hay and gardens, may be safely set down at an average crop. Grain will, no doubt, be well filled, and we hope for good weather for harvesting. All the growing flax which I saw was very short.

MACHINERY.

I would here remark that a very large amount of farm machinery and new wagons and plows are now owned by the farmers of this county, and still more being purchased. The new patterns of reapers, threshers, mowers, headers, drills, sowers and plows are highly satisfactory to the owners. I hope, however, that the time is near at hand when our foundaries, machine shops and agricultural works in Oregon will mainly supply our home demand for those implements of husbandry, from our own exhaustless iron-banks or mountains, and our forests. We have the water power, and coal and wood for steam works for all these uses at home. Additional enterprising settlers of heavy capital are needed in our rising and popular State.

SYSTEMATIC FARMING.

It is plainly discernable wherever I have been, or heard from in this county, that thorough farming is abundantly rewarding the operators. Crops vary from this cause, oftentimes one-half; and so do gardens and meadows. Whoever have resorted to thorough draining of their lands, will see the great benefit of it in the increase of their crops now and hereafter. So far as

farmers have plowed deeply, well mixed up the soil with the harrows, an abundant return in crops has rewarded them. As the farmers increase in wealth and discoveries in agriculture are made and diffused, farming will become more systematic and profitable. For the time and chance that farmers have had here, they have done well, and should be highly commended. They appear to be in excellent humor; and well they may, for they will receive fair prices in cash this season for all their surplus grain and stock.

FRUIT.

In the northern part of the county the fruit crop is rather light. In the central, southern and eastern parts there is a fair average crop of fruit. The old orchards on low lands are dying out, but new orchards, or even old ones on dry ground are very promising. In the region of country along Peterson's Butte, are the best gardens, grain and fruit crops which I saw anywhere in the county. The next best was in the southern part of the county. Frosts were light in those localities last May. It is a fixed fact that wet white lands ought not to be planted with fruit trees. I have been in all the counties in Western Oregon, since 1862; and I never saw an exception, but that fruit trees on such lands have died, or are dying out. As to varieties of fruits, I leave every man to use his own judgment in the case of selecting fruit trees. Different fruits for different localities, according to actual experience here, for nearly 25 years past, should be well regarded. Experience is the best teacher.

DRAINING.

I have seen no lands, wherever I have been, but can be drained. As to the mode I have not space to state it. There are various plans and ways for this purpose. I estimate that there are in this county, from the Lane county line to Jefferson, skirting the hills East, S. E. and N. E. of Albany 456 square miles, nearly every tract of which is good prairie. It is all susceptible of high and successful culture in grain and grass. I think that 250 square miles of this tract are now in small grain and meadow. If 180 square miles are now in grain, and each acre will produce 20 bushels, then you will have a little fortune this year in the present crop. This last item does not properly belong to the item of draining, but I must crowd the items somewhat together for lack of space. There is a large average of oats growing in this county.

FENCES.

Farmers are casting about for a renewal of their fences, placed on their lands, some fifteen or twenty years ago. Very large preparations are being made to pile drive cedar posts in the wet season, and attach to them fencing plank. There is no timber in Oregon equal for fence posts to any cedar timber of large size. There is, however, a great scarcity of fencing plank. I would suppose that any quantity of fencing plank could be brought upon the cars from the vast forests in the northern part of the valley, and placed at the various stations along the railroad, south of Eugene at fourteen dollars per thousand. But above all other fences in the valley the Osage Orange hedges made on banks thrown up beside the ditches or on dry land, would, in the long run, be the best and cheapest. No risk to run for the matter is a fixed fact.

ROADS.

I could plainly perceive that a new era is at hand here, as well as in Marion county, in respect to roads. These are crossing the equity and all leading to the railroad; except north and south roads, which are leading to the county-seats. The people all begin to perceive that these roads will be the base of markets and transportation mainly for Western Oregon. I saw the same results in Illinois many years ago. The embanking upon these roads will greatly benefit all the adjacent lands to them in drainage. The

county. These are always unimproved as agriculture, towns, trade and business progress.

PRICES OF LANDS.

These vary now in Linn county, according to quality, locality, improvements, and their proximity to the railroad or to the Willamette river. Their prices range from sixteen to forty dollars per acre—good title. Large amounts of lands in the area over which I have traveled, would be sub-divided by the owners, and sold at these prices to gentlemen who might wish to purchase strangers to any better part of Western Oregon to purchase desirable homes, than to Linn county. The water power, minerals, arable and grass lands, scenery, markets, moral and religious department of the people, education, enterprise and health, navigation and railroad facilities of this county are unsurpassed, if equaled at all by any other county in Oregon.

DAVID NEWSOM.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A DOG.—About half past eight o'clock this morning, a boy running along Leavenworth street, through the rain, kicked a dog lying on the sidewalk in his way, and the savage brute springing to his feet immediately attacked him, threw him down, and was only prevented from doing further damage by a heavy blow from the boot of a passer by, a large, powerful looking man. The animal, thoroughly aroused and infuriated by this second kick, turned on his assailant, and a severe struggle ensued. The man lost his footing by the impetus of the dog's first spring, and they both rolled over and over, in the wet and mud, the man succeeding in seizing the brute by the throat, from which he never lost his grip. A drayman driving by stopped his dray, and pulling out one of the stakes, stood over the combatants, endeavoring to get in a blow, but such was the danger of striking wrong, the man himself called out for him to desist. The fight had lasted probably three minutes, and two or three men were just hurrying up the street, attracted by the cries of the boy, who had run into a garden for safety, when a noise was heard like the breaking of dry chips, and the dog stretched himself suddenly and stilly out, his tongue hanging, black and swollen, from his mouth, and the man came to the top once more for the last time, one hand still hold of the animal's throat and the other outstretched for the drayman's weapon, receiving which he rose swiftly to his feet and struck the dog heavily on the head once or twice. There was a convulsive quivering of the animal's frame, a rush of blood from his mouth and nose, and the fight was over. The man's wrists were badly lacerated, but, beyond that, owing to the strength of his grip, he had received no injury.—S. F. Bulletin.

It turns out that the Associated Press report of the proceedings of the Kentucky Democratic Convention which gave the impression that the convention was for Greeley, was very far from true. In fact the Greeleyites were beat out of sight in the convention. The convention was a very small one—thirty-nine counties not being represented—many Democrats who did not intend to be so'd out having declined to attend the convention. The Greeley men thought that they had everything their own way; but the result showed that they were grievously mistaken. A resolution to instruct the delegates for Greeley was incontinently voted down and withdrawn. The resolutions which were adopted, left the delegates uninstructed, and reaffirm the Democratic platform since 1866. These facts are from the World's Frankfort special, which says the Greeley men were greatly mortified at their defeat.

A correspondent to the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Frankfort, Kentucky, during the recent State Democratic Convention, says:

"There is no use talking about the popular strength of Greeley in Kentucky. The Democratic masses are decidedly against him, while the politicians are as decidedly in his favor. Were a vote to be taken among the Democracy in the State to-morrow, as to whether the party should nominate or accept him, it would be rejected by an immense majority."