

FOR PRESIDENT: HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

Presidential Electors: L. F. LACE, of Douglas county, GEO. R. STEWART, of Lane county, N. H. GATES, of Wasco county.

GREELEY AND GRANT.

There is a magnetic attraction about a man who has risen from obscurity to a position of honor by his own exertions, which every true American is proud to acknowledge. Thousands of men, in this country, rise every year to wealth and social position upon the crest of some unexpected wave of fortune and either sink again or float along the current unnoted. But the man who by energy and integrity overcomes every obstacle and earns fame, always receives the homage due those who win such honorable attainments. Abraham Lincoln's reputation as a rail splitter secured him a firmer hold upon the hearts of the masses of the northern people than did his achievements, either in the law or in politics. Andrew Jackson, Daniel Webster, and many other men who have attained the highest distinction in the annals of American history, owe their success to the fact that they were of the people. They had known toil and grappled with poverty, and they had vanquished both. Such men are entitled to the sympathy and confidence of the laboring masses. They know the wants of the people, and it is honest and capable they are the safest men to trust with power. Men born in wealth and nursed in the lap of luxury and ease may be Democrats in theory and practice, but they have no sympathy in common with the sons of toil who constitute nine tenths of the American people. But it is not safe to regard a man worthy of confidence simply because he was born poor and has risen suddenly to public notice by some social or political eruption. The sudden attainment of wealth or power has not a tendency to elevate the human character, but rather to induce profligacy and a desire for self-indulgences.

The difference between self-made men and those thrown into notice by some capricious freak of fortune is clearly illustrated in the characters of the two men now before the American people as candidates for the Presidency. Both were born in comparative poverty, but by what different means did they attain eminence—Greeley rose by honest and unaided toil along the paths of peace; Grant was thrown to the surface by the re-crested tide of civil war; Greeley has been attended in his weary ascent by the onward march of science, art, literature and civil and religious freedom; Grant dashed out upon the political horizon accompanied by war, discord, rapine, famine and all their attendant horrors; Greeley had inscribed upon his banner the golden sheaf and the olive branch; Grant flaunted the skull and cross-bones;—Greeley's life has been one of temperance and self-denial; Grant's, one of dissipation and self-indulgence; Greeley attained honor and distinction like a Franklin; Grant rose to notoriety like his friend and associate, Jim Fisk. Behold the comparison and judge between the men. Which of the twin would be most likely to shed honor upon the name of America by being elected to the chief magistracy of the nation? To doubt the answer which will be given at the ballot-box next November would be to brand the people with recency to the principles of their fathers, the traditions of their mothers, and their duty to their God.

THE FUTURE MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE.—Miss Ida Greeley, eldest daughter of our next President, in view of the certainty of being called upon to preside at the White House, is now the feminine sensation of the day. She is nineteen years of age, and all accounts agree that she is a worthy child of an illustrious father. Being interviewed by a correspondent recently, regarding her ideas of politics generally, and Woman Suffrage in particular, she said she had never thought much on the Woman Suffrage question, but if she was permitted to vote she should certainly vote for Greeley. Ida is a sensible American girl and when she comes to be the President's daughter, we'll bet the soda she'll never make her countrymen blush by flirting through Europe, a la Nellie, the daughter of the Gilt Taker.

STILL THEY COME.—Hon. W. L. Adams, the oldest and ablest Republican editor in Oregon, declares his intention to support Greeley and Brown. Mr. Adams was for a number of years editor and publisher of the Argus at Oregon City. He was appointed Collector of Customs, at Astoria, by President Lincoln, at the request of Col. E. D. Baker. He is a profound thinker, and one of the ablest speakers in the State. He knows the corruption which is seated in high places by Grant, and if he stamps the State we would advise Grant's lackeys to "stand from under."

PROSPECTIVE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Farmers are now fairly at work sowing their grain. Throughout the Willamette Valley and in Southern Oregon there will be a good average yield of both wheat and oats. In Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory the yield is not so heavy per acre as last year, but more ground was sown last Spring than any previous year, and that portion of the country will consequently have as large or larger a surplus than heretofore. It is therefore safe to estimate the number of bushels which will be thrown upon the market after harvest at a higher figure than the surplus of last year. Perhaps it is not far out of the way to say that one-third more grain will be shipped from Oregon this year than in 1871. Well posted farmers make this estimate, and some think the excess to be even greater.

In regard to prices, data now available justifies the prediction that wheat will advance before the season is over to 80 cents, and perhaps to a dollar. No valid reason has been given, in any of the market reports we have seen, why it should not. Latest European dates quote prices as high as last year, when buyers were offering a dollar and upwards in this market. In our Eastern cities there is nothing to indicate a depression in the wheat market. Through the western and Middle States which supply the eastern market, there has been but an average yield, so that there can be no depression in consequence of an increase of the surplus over last year. France is reported to have raised a small surplus over what its people will consume, which is better than she did last year, and this is the only country on the globe named in any of the market reports, where the crop of the present year exceeds that of last.

It is said by some, that a want of tonnage to export grain from Oregon and California will cause a depression in our wheat market. This may be the case, at this time. Parties in San Francisco have chartered all the available vessels now in port or on the way to this coast and as a consequence higher prices are demanded for freight to Europe and elsewhere. It is not reasonable to suppose, however, that San Francisco speculators will be able to control all the tonnage coming to, and now on the waters of the Pacific under one monopoly for any considerable time. Competition will spring up, and that shortly. As the lack of tonnage is the only reason given for the present dull state of the wheat market, there is no cause for uneasiness among the farmers in regard to prices remaining seriously low. The cause given for the present depression in the market, is one which will speedily pass away, and we predict that farmers who hold on to their grain for a short time will find there is "luck in leisure."

DEATH OF A NOTED MAN.

The name of Benito Juarez, President of the Mexican Republic, whose death was announced in last week's dispatches, has long been familiar to American readers. He was born in 1807 at a village near Jalisco (at present known as Villa Juarez), in the State of Oajaca. He is descended from the pure aboriginal stock, and was born in humble circumstances. He prepared himself for the profession of the law in which he gained distinction. Devoted to liberal ideas, he took an active part in politics as a member of the Legislature of his native State.—He successfully went through the whole range of the judicial organization of his State from the position of Justice of Peace to that of presiding Judge. In 1846 he was elected Deputy to the Constitutional Congress in the City of Mexico. During the period of peace he devoted himself to the opening of roads, the increase of primary and higher schools, and the reform of the financial administration; and on retiring from the government has left in the public treasury a considerable sum of money. In November, 1857, President Comonfort, made him Secretary of State, and subsequently he was appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice.—Under Comonfort, the liberal policy which Juarez advocated was urged forward, provoking the hostility of the Church party to an extreme, and laying the foundation of those civil feuds which led to the invasion of the French and usurpation of Maximilian. Juarez became President in 1858, by the resignation of Comonfort, under a provision of the Mexican Constitution, which in case of vacancy, makes the Chief Justice ex officio President. His history since then, the part he took in the overthrow of Maximilian, and the bold measures by which he retained his place as Chief Minister are familiar to every newspaper reader.

His death is mourned by the best class of his countrymen, who regarded him as the proscription of their ideas of government. His indomitable will gave the Mexican Government all that it possessed of stability, and what will be the result of his death, time alone will demonstrate.

Grant's pious organs allege that Greeley is a Universalist and throw up their hypocritical eyes in holy horror thereat. Theodore Tilton trembles at the thought of the future of Grant and his allies, provided Mr. Greeley's religious views were incorrect.

GEN. E. P. BANKS.

Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, has been a leading light in the Republican party from its first organization. When the Republicans first got control of the Lower House of Congress it was by the election of Mr. Banks, whose personal popularity drew to him a number of free State Democrats, to the speakership. He is a man of undoubted ability and great influence with thinking Republicans, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the whole country. A few days since the Chairman of the Grant Committee at Lynn, Mass., invited him to address a Radical meeting at that place, which honor he politely declined, stating that "against his wishes and his interests he is compelled to say that the perpetuation of the present policy of the Government is not for the advantage of the country, and that it will not tend to establish its former prosperity nor to promote the interests of any class of citizens. No personal feelings of any former character enter into this judgment. It is in view of national principles and public interests alone that I am led to this conclusion. Uniting the masses of all parties and sections in support of grand results is indispensable to the permanent establishment and general recognition of those results. It can be secured by no other means. We shall all be forced to this conclusion sooner or later. This united action upon this basis has been the hope of my life. I fervently desired it during the war, and in the reconstruction of the States after the war. I believe it is now tendered in good faith in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and for one I cannot reject it. It was what I desired. Its consummation, although sudden and startling, does not alarm me. My duty to myself and my country requires me to give it my support." He closes with an expression of regret at feeling obliged to separate himself from those with whom he has been so long associated, and with assurances of friendship and esteem.

Oregon Grant organs now declare that Gen. Banks is without influence and of but little force any way. Had he declared for Grant they would have sworn that

"The best upon his single horn were worth a thousand."

ECCLESIASTICAL WHITEWASH.

Mr. Cramer is President Grant's brother-in-law. He holds the position of Minister to Denmark, by Presidential appointment. Cramer is described as a course, uncouth man, without a single qualification for the position he holds. He has a noted weakness for both beer and is such an ignominious that he has been denied the privilege, accorded to gentlemen, of membership in a social club in Copenhagen. In consequence of this fact many American papers urged his recall. The Cincinnati Methodist Conference met, and in answer to the charges made against Bro. Cramer of incapacity as a Minister to a foreign court, resolved that Bro. Cramer was an able, zealous follower of Him of Nazareth, and a much beloved preacher of the Gospel under whose ministrations many had been converted, etc., etc. Now, nobody has said a word in regard to Mr. Cramer's capacity or incapacity as a circuit preacher. He may be a perfect "Snollegester" in that line. Doubtless he is, and if so, is it not a pity for him to "waste his sweetness on the desert air" vainly endeavoring to play the role of diplomat, for which neither nature nor education fitted him?—Would it not have been more becoming, had the Cincinnati Conference, after endorsing the orthodoxy of Bro. Cramer, assigned him a circuit out West where he could exercise his ministerial talent to some purpose?—When a concave of Christian ministers descend to the low calling of sneering ecclesiastical white-wash over such a man as Cramer, just to tickle a venal President, they cease to deserve respect and should be held up to public scorn.

On, MOSES.—The following extract is from the pen of Mrs. A. J. Dani-way:—"It is well known in Vancouver that Grant, while here, was afflicted with the worst stages of delirium tremens. And further, a man named Lovelace, who was in his employ, used regularly in the evenings to take him to the worst type of Indian rances in a carriage and go after him a cart morning. His profligacy while here was common talk among the boys on the street."

"General Ingalls, now Quartermaster General, was one of General Grant's Vancouver chums. He had mulatto and half-breed children there; but while he gathered them up and educated them, and has lately taken them home, General Grant leaves his aboriginal offspring to hunt and dig camps."

Mrs. Duniway is now a zealous supporter of Grant. Really there is no accounting for tastes.

POOR SOULS.—It is truly affecting to witness the amount of feeling manifested by the Oregonian and other Grant organs over "the best glory and traditions of the Democratic party." Poor, weeping Jeremiahs—ain't they sorry? The situation is becoming sublimely ludicrous, or humorously sublime; we are at a loss to determine which.

Kentucky's vote counts twelve in the Electoral College.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

North Carolina casts ten votes in the Electoral College.

The New York Express places Greeley's probable majority in that State at 100,000.

The Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress was elected in Utah on the 5th inst.

John G. Saxe, the great American poet, declares that he will take the stump for Greeley and Brown.

Forney says that Cameron has helped to steal half a million dollars from Pennsylvania, and yet Cameron is supported by Grant.

It is now supposed that Mr. Robeson, Grant's Secretary of the Navy, is the veritable "Jack Robeson." If he is not, who the devil is he?

Mrs. Nellie Grant recently bought \$40,000 worth of silk lace at one store in Paris. It is supposed she designs going into the millinery business when her father ceases to have offices for sale.

It is said that notwithstanding George H. Williams agreed with his friends two years ago, to keep out of the ring as a Senatorial candidate at the approaching election, he is coming back to enter the lists.

S. S. Tilton, late a Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of California, has been elected Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee and goes his bottom dollar on Greeley and Brown.

The Liberals and Democrats of California have united their forces and are moving in solid column upon the enemy's works. The best informed of the State declare that the nomination of Mr. Greeley in November.

The women of Utah generally avoided themselves of the right accorded them in that Territory at the election on the 5th inst., and cast their votes for their respective choice of candidates for Delegate to Congress.

The Long Island Republican Central Committee is in a fix. They are divided as follows: Three for Grant, three for Greeley, and the other has nothing to say, but keeps thinking.—As all thinking men are sensible men, he, also, will doubtless go for Greeley.

When Grant was elected President nearly every reconstructed State had a Republican majority. With the single exception of South Carolina, Grant has no hope of carrying one of them at the approaching election.—Still Grant claims there has been no change in public sentiment.

The Germans are indignant that Grant should have left the coliseum at the Jubilee in Boston, just as the National air of the German Empire was being played. They say that he will hear from "Die Watch an Rhein" on the Fourth of November, when the Germans will turn their backs on him.

Last year the Republicans carried North Carolina by 9,345. The Grant organs of Oregon concede a Democratic majority at the late election, held in that State on the 1st, and say that the result is "most hopeful for Grant and Wilson." From what bitter flowers some insects can extract honey.

Says Long John Wentworth: When I see Gen. Grant getting into bed with Longstreet, and I see the great guerilla Mosby come out and inhale him, it is useless to talk to us Republicans about our associating with Democrats. [Laughter and applause.] I tell you if a man is honest, he is good enough to work for. General Grant has said, "Let us have peace," but the Apostle said, "First pure, then peaceable."

Gen. Cassin M. Clay puts the case strongly and pungently when he says in his letter to the people: "To-day we live under a despotism impelled by the lowest instincts, tastes, and self-indulgence, shares, unlike European aristocracies, which nothing with the people, but he absorbs all their substances for camp-followers who are equally corrupt and vicious."—Such is the deliberate opinion of Grant domination held by a life long Republican.

The wife of B. Gratz Brown is a handsome and winning lady, mother of seven children, of whom six are living, the oldest not over fourteen years of age. Of these children five are girls. It is related of the Governor that he married for love, when Mrs. Brown was a country maiden, and that he first saw her swinging on a gate in front of a country farm house, as he and two other members of the Missouri Legislature were strolling out of town after one of its sessions.

Geo. Francis Train asks: "How can any one for a moment calculate on Grant's re-election? See the change of an hour: Isabella pitched out of Spain; the Pope out of Italy; Napoleon out of France; Tycoon makes way for the Mikado in Japan; Tweed drops like a lump of mud out of Tammany;—Fisk shot like a dog; and now Gould, yesterday the King of a thousand miles of rail, sitting on an empty beer barrel, in the back yard of an opera house, as he and two other members of the Missouri Legislature were strolling out of town after one of its sessions."

These gentlemen all supported Grant in 1868.

RADICAL STYLE.—The Grantites have a new style of electioneering.—If they suppose a Democrat to be dissatisfied with the nominations made at Baltimore, they express great sympathy for him, and exhaust the whole vocabulary of epithets upon the men who were so base as to betray the Democratic party into the hands of the old Philistine, Greeley. Now our Radical friends may find it amusing to play so small a game, but they will surely find a Democrat so foolish as to believe their crocodile tears genuine.

No living American stands, or ever stood, as high in the estimation of the laboring mass of his country as Horace Greeley. When he recently alighted from a street car and stepped into the business office of the Tribune for his letters, a vast crowd of laboring men collected at once and greeted him in the heartiest and most enthusiastic manner. And an Irish man proposed three cheers, which were given with a will. He received them in a simple, democratic fashion, and his overflowing good nature and noble bearing left the most favorable impression.

John Canway, an employee in Douglas' saw mill, at Portland, had his hands severed at the wrist last week by being caught by the circular saw.

Four hundred and fifty Celestians arrived in Portland on last Monday direct from the Flowery Kingdom. They go to work on the N. P. R. R.

Arthur Charman, son of Thos. Charman, of Oregon, City was drowned at that place on last Monday, while bathing in the Willamette river.

The Mountaineers says: "The party of Germans who we mentioned last week as having gone over to Washington Territory in search of a place to found a colony, returned well

NORTH CAROLINA.

The result of the election in North Carolina, which was held last week is yet in doubt. Enough is known, however, to warrant the assertion that the Democrats have made a large gain over their opponents at the late election in that State. In 1868 Grant carried the State by a majority of 12, 136. Two years later the Democrats carried the State by a small majority and in 1871, the Republicans had a majority of 9,345, on the Constitutional question submitted to the people.

The Herald, of yesterday, contains the following dispatch which is the latest news we have before going to press:

Latest returns now indicate that Merriman is elected by from 800 to 1,000 majority. Democrats elect five out of eight Congressmen.

The Legislature is largely Democratic, which secures the election of a United States Senator.

A dispatch from W. W. Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War, claims a Republican victory by a small majority, conceding, however, that the Legislature will be largely Democratic and that the Democrats elect five Congressmen. One is thing certain, that there are great Democratic gains, and that the nomination of Greeley is endorsed by the people.

THE NEW PENITENTIARY.

The Mercury of the 3d says a large number of our citizens visited the Penitentiary on last Tuesday, for the purpose of examining the new building, which was thrown open for inspection on that day; and for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase a library for prison use. About two hundred and fifty were present. The success of the enterprise far exceeded the expectation of the Superintendent.—350 volumes having been contributed, besides a considerable sum of money. The entire crowd united in praise of the elegance, durability, convenience and safety of the new prison. Indeed we do not believe there is a prison superior to it in the United States, according to the size.

The entire cost of the prison with cells and everything complete, is about \$90,000. It is of solid brick masonry, 212 feet long, by 45 feet in width, with a wing 25 feet on the west side. The inside is furnished according to the latest improvements, the ventilation, &c., being perfect.—There are 85 cells, each one of sufficient size to accommodate two prisoners. Forty-two of these cells are brick, and the balance of them constructed of plate iron 5-16 of an inch in thickness. Each cell is supplied with two beds and a small table. The walls of these cells are neatly white-washed. Each cell is supplied with water. One of the conveniences of this prison is the novel mode they have of locking the cell doors. By a movement of a lever an iron bar is thrown across the door of each cell in such a manner that the warden can push along and clasp the padlocks without any danger of the prisoners making an effort to escape. The entire building is heated by steam pipes, and warm and cold water is convenient at all times. The chapel and hospital room each have steam heaters. The former has two, each containing about five hundred feet of steam pipe. The latter, one of 250 feet. Address-ess were delivered by Hon. S. F. Chadwick and others, who explained the workings, cost, &c., of the institution. Mr. Watkins deserves great praise for his energy both in the management of the prison, and his exertions in behalf of those confined within.

Workmen are getting the Legislature alive in readiness for the meeting of the Legislature.

Navigation of the Columbia to Lewiston was abandoned for the season on last Monday.

California, Nevada, Utah and Oregon have 1,230 miles of railroad, valued at \$169,322,000.

Large quantities of wool are being brought into the Dalles from the interior of Eastern Oregon.

Several surveying parties started from Jacksonville, the last week, for the Klamath Lake country.

Walter Moffatt, of Portland, was severely hurt one day last week by being thrown from a horse.

Prof. J. A. Biddle of Philomath College has returned to the East where he expects to remain.

A man named Ziefrey, from Walla Walla, was sent to the Insane Asylum at Steilacoom last week.

Burglaries are frequent in Salem. The Daily Statesman has its regular burglary report each morning.

Grasshoppers and forest fires and drouth are all troubling the farmers this season in British Columbia.

The track is laid on the west side some distance south of Forest Grove and the work is still progressing.

W. L. Higgins has been appointed Superintendent of the construction of the Custom House at Portland.

Calvin B. McDonald, once editor of the Salem Unionist, is at work on a small Grant organ in St. Louis, Mo.

The Idaho Signal urges the people of that Territory, to pay more attention to planting and cultivating trees.

Cornelius Gilroy, the murderer of William E. Wales, was sentenced by Judge Upton to imprisonment for life.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Portland, have inaugurated street religious meetings in that city.

There seems to be a large crop of burglars this season. Portland and Salem seem to be their head quarters.

H. B. Kincaid, of the Eugene Journal, has returned to Eugene from a five years residence in Washington City.

Mr. Stenger, arrested at Vancouver for assisting a soldier to desert, has been held to answer before the grand jury.

James Mitchell, residing near Dayton, Yamhill county, had his arm broken, one day last week by the kick of a horse.

PACIFIC COASTERS.

Brigham Young has forty daughters and twenty-eight sons.

Good Timothy hay sells at \$15 and \$20 per ton in Jackson county.

The Columbia river lacks also ten feet of ordinary low water mark. Terrific fires are reported raging in the mountains near Jacksonville.

Ex-Governor Whitaker is reported not to be enjoying the best of health. The people of Olympia are now subsisting on hams cured in Chicago.

California was visited by slight shock of an earthquake on last Monday.

There are 500,000 brick in the first story of the new Court House at Salem.

Parties in Salem are agitating the practicality of building another hotel.

P. D. Hall, of Jackson county, has taken charge of the Roseburg Plaindealer.

Corvallis is to have a fire engine. It is expected next week from San Francisco.

The oldest Republican in Lane county has announced his adherence to Greeley.

M. H. Abbott has sold the Belvidere Democrat to J. M. Sheshard late of Boise City.

Fifty marriage licenses have been issued by the Clerk of Lane county since January 1st.

Two young girls raised \$112 in Jacksonville the other day for a Sunday school library.

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pleased, and one of them has started for Iowa for the purpose of bringing out the sixty families who are there awaiting his report.

The caterpillars having devastated many orchards in Oregon have crossed the Columbia river and made their appearance in Washington Territory.

Trains on the North Pacific Railroad now run to within three miles of Pumphrey's, and the builders expect to close this gap in about two weeks.

The Times reports crops good in Jackson county. Farmers began harvesting a week since and all agree that the yield of wheat and oats will be large.

Second street, east Portland, sunk about sixteen feet in three days last week. Much speculation as to the cause is indulged in by citizens of the town.

F. G. Schwatka, Representative to the U. S. Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., started for Baltimore on last Wednesday to attend the annual session of that body.

Sylvanus Condit, residing near Marion Station, had his leg broken one day last week by his team running away with the reaper which he was driving.

Joe Wilson, our Congressman, was in Idaho at last accounts helping one of the weak officials to convict a fellow named Michael Storms of grand larceny.

The contract for carrying the mail from Umatilla to Thorp's store at the head of the Yakima river a distance of 180 miles has been awarded to L. H. Atkins.

The Crystal Palace Circus, which is now perambulating through Oregon, is under the direction of Ryland & Feal. It will be at Albany in about a week.

The Company recently organized at Salem for the purpose of manufacturing water pipe, will soon commence the erection in that city of a very large building.

The residence of J. W. Weatherford, of Salem, was entered by burglars on the night of the 21 inst. The thieves failed to possess themselves of any thing of much value.

The body of a young girl, 16 years of age, was found in a slough near Watsonville, California, on the 4th inst. Circumstances lead to the belief that she had committed suicide.

A meeting of the officers of the Jackson county Agricultural Society will be held at Jacksonville on the 17th of this month, to fix time and place for holding next annual Fair.

The Indians are causing apprehensions of danger among the settlers on Payette and Weiser rivers in Idaho. They obtain whisky and when drunk threaten the whites with extermination.

A young lady in Idaho recently sat down on a skunk in the garden and smothered it. Her lover came to see her that night, and told her that he could not marry her unless she changed her hair oil.

The Lafayette Courier says: "Jos. Henderson of this place, owns a number of salt wells in Polk county, about four miles from Amity, which, if they were properly worked, would yield good returns."

Mr. Jacobs, President of the Oregon City Manufacturing Co., expresses the opinion that wool from Merino sheep crossed with South-down is the best for making goods for the Oregon market.

Two new cases of small pox have been developed at Union Ridge, Clarke county, W. T. A Mrs. Alvin, whose husband died of the disease about two weeks ago, and Mr. Doan. Mrs. Alvin has also died.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned From the Telegraph.

Friday, August 2. The first two bales of cotton—one from Florida and one from Georgia—were brought into Savannah on the 31st ult.

The Mexican Minister to this Government yesterday said in an interview that he thought the new Mexican President, Leodoro, would be likely to pacify that country. Diaz and Legree are always making trouble, but were not likely to do much harm under the new Administration. The strongest relations of amity and good feeling are maintained toward the United States.

The hail and angry worm are ruining the cotton plantations. Where a year ago they made 100 bales they will make but 50. There is great depression among the planters who consider themselves ruined.

Saturday, August 3. Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America during the month of July.

A Matamoros special says that President Tejada has issued a proclamation of general amnesty, and calling for a convention for the election of a President.

Evidence before the United States Commissioner implicates Cortina, of the Juarez Government, in the robbery on the Rio Grande. He became rich by robbing well stocked ranches. Juarez himself had in his possession evidence cruciating Mexican agents.

William Bradford, the American artist, has received commissions from Queen Victoria and the Marquis of Lome to paint for them several pictures representing scenes in the Arctic zone.

The English Representatives have presented to the Board supplementary cases establishing in the belief of the signers that England faithfully executed her laws in connection with Confederate cruisers.

The American Agents submitted the treaty to the effect that the question cannot be judged from a mere local standpoint of English law alone and arguing the English liability for the ravages committed by privateers arise principally from her non-fulfillment of the maxims of international law.

Sunday, August 4. The Times is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Livingstone letters published by Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer, Kieper, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks part of the narrative was invented by Stanley—hence the whole is valueless. It hints that it is possible that Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

The Herald's London dispatch says that Stanley was invited to dine with Lord Stanley, Lady Franklin and other distinguished persons.

The Herald's London dispatch has letters received by Stanley from Viscount Enfield, for Earl Granville and a son of Livingstone. Enfield, in the name, etc., of Earl Granville, acknowledges the receipt of letters and documents from Livingstone, delivered by Stanley to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris for transmission to the Foreign Department.

Granville sends his letter that he has no doubt of the genuineness of the letter purport