The Weekly Oregon Statesman.

VOL. 21. NO. 49. SALEM, OREGON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1872. $3 00 per Annum---in Advance

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UNPAID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

All subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid for the current year are requested to pay up.

Quite a number owe this paper since 1870 and the amount so due would do it a great deal of good just at this time.

Lines drawn around this notice are intended to call your attention to the date on your tag and to urge you to pay up.

This appeal is meant in decided earnest and you are particularly requested to give it immediate attention.

The idea that newspapers are run without cash is fallacious—very.

The amount of individual subscriptions is so small that subscribers do not realize the importance of prompt payment, but the publisher has very forcible proof of it.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Hereafter, all communications to this paper should be addressed to C. P. CRANDALL, or to "STATESMAN."

In order that all the business of the concern may be settled between the seller and purchaser of the paper, all persons in arrears for subscription or advertising, are earnestly requested to pay up promptly.

Agents are requested to observe that the price of the WEEKLY OREGON STATESMAN is $3 00 per year in advance. Where payment is delayed for more than six months, 50 cents extra will be charged for each six months of delay. Agents will please forward at once, any subscription monies now in their hands, and hereafter as promptly as possible.

All advertisements will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they were ordered.

Republican Nominations '72

For President,

U. S. GRANT.

For Vice President,

HENRY WILSON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

A. M. Meacham, of Umatilla County.
W. D. Hare, of Washington County.
Jas. F. Gazley, of Douglas County.

GEN. GRANT'S PRINCIPLES:

"I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of every law; a faithful collection of the tax provided for; economy in the disbursement of the revenue, and a prompt payment of the debt of the nation; a reduction of taxes as rapidly as the requirements of the country will admit; revision of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number; honest and fair dealings with all other people, to the end that war with all its blighting consequences may be avoided, without surrendering any right or obligation due to the United States; a reform in the treatment of the Indians, and the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing a pure untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so free once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of his political faith, nativity or color."

U. S. GRANT.

National Republican Platform

ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AT PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6, 1872.

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First—During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased, with a firm hand, the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise policy toward the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands are freely given to actual settlers; immigration is protected, encouraged, and the full sovereignty of the naturalized citizen's rights has been secured from European powers. The national currency has improved in organization and the national credit has been sustained under extraordinary burdens, and new bonds have been negotiated at lower rates. The revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions from the rates of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars per year. A great financial crisis has been avoided and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation has been kept high throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe the people will not intrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step in this beneficial progress.

Second—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union, by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained, because they are right; not merely tolerated because they are law; and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth—The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth—Any system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is totally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a return of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth—We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for the free use of the people.

Seventh—The annual revenue, after paying the current expenditures, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal of the debt; and revenue, except so much as may be received from a tax on tobacco and liquors, ought to be raised by duties on importations, the scale of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to laborers and to promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of the Government and the gratitude of the people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to the length of their service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance—"once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by the European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of adopted citizens against the assumptions of unauthorized claims by their former governments; and we urge the continued and generous encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth—The franking privilege ought to be abolished and a way prepared for a reduction in the rates of postage.

Eleventh—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relation of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and an ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates for capital the largest opportunities, and a just share of mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth—We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an important duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in several of the lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box; and, therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth—We denounce repudiation of the national debt, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and we confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by the speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth—The Republican party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of free labor. Their admission to usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in relation to the rebellious States, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth—The Republican party proposes to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Territorial governments. It disapproves of any resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or the National Government.

Seventeenth—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipbuilding.

Eighteenth—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnestness of purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the heart of the American people, and that with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. ENGLAND,

WAGON & CARRIAGE MAKER,

Commercial St., Salem,

Is manufacturing a large lot of

Spring Wagons,

Of all styles, made of the best Eastern Stock.

Wagons made to order. Orders filled on short notice.

Repairing done and Work Warranted

Salem, March 12, 1872tf

CAMPAIGN STATESMAN.

The WEEKLY STATESMAN will be sent to Campaign Subscribers FOUR MONTHS for One Dollar each, coin, payment to be made in advance. This offer is at just our yearly rates, and is the most liberal offer yet made by any newspaper in Oregon.

The Campaign Statesman will contain, in each issue:—

All the Telegraphic News (dispatches of minor consequence in condensed form) from the Eastern States, Europe, and the Pacific States and Territories;

State News from all sources, by telegraph, by mail, or by personal communications. This feature will be a specialty;

All the Local News of City and Country;

Correspondence from Washington;

Political Articles, discussing men and measures prominently before the country;

Miscellaneous News and Notes of all kinds, gathered from all sources;

After the beginning of the new volume, August 1st, a weekly report of Financial, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Affairs;

Full Reports of the Annual Agricultural State Fair;

Full Reports of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly;

And to sum up, the STATESMAN will contain every feature of a live newspaper.

Send your orders (with the cash) at once for the CAMPAIGN STATESMAN.

HOW TO COUNT.

If Theodore Tilton's method of counting could only be made satisfactory to workmen on pay-day, we could very soon become well-to-do in the world. The playful Theodore has now gone and elected Greeley by an electoral vote of 194 to 67 for Grant and 105 doubtful. To accomplish this clever performance, however, he has given Grant only Maine with 7 votes; Massachusetts, 13; Vermont, 5; South Carolina, 7; Mississipi, 8; Kansas, 5; Michigan 11; and Iowa 11. While he remorselessly gobbles up for Greeley, New Hampshire, with 5 votes; Connecticut 6; New York 35; New Jersey 9; Delaware 3; Maryland 8; Virginia 11; West Virginia 5; North Carolina 10; Georgia 11; Alabama 10; Florida 4; Texas 8; Arkansas 6; Missouri 15; Tennessee 12; Kentucky 12; Indiana 15; Nevada 3 and California 6. The others, Theodore says, are doubtful, to-wit: Rhode Island 4; Pennsylvania 29; Louisiana 8; Nebraska 3; Ohio 22; Illinois 21; Minnesota 5; Wisconsin 10; and Oregon 3.

There, now, if anything in the world could improve that slashing count, it would be to just dump all the doubtful States in Greeley's white hat and then cram them down with the super-incumbent weight of Massachusetts, Michigan, Iowa, Mississipi, Maine, South Carolina, etc., etc. We are surprised that Theodore's genius did not suggest that summary method of ending the controversy, and thus have an end of the angry din of the electioneering which now so stuns the public ear. If it were not for one or two facts, these figures of Tilton's might be startling; but in the light of those facts they tone down into the airy nothings of a flighty, enthusiastic and visionary political strippling. They are based on no possible reasonable estimate of the situation, outside of more than three or four of the States named for Greeley. To illustrate: California is put down as certain for Greeley. No man who knows the State and the character of the men who now lead the what-is-it party of that State, puts California down as worse than doubtful for Grant. Oregon is put on the list of doubtful, while there is not a State in the Union more certain to vote for Grant. We can find Theodore a score or so of Democrats who will caper with him for a few thousand dollars that Grant will carry the State by a thousand majority. Nevada for Greeley! Delaware for Greeley! Wisconsin doubtful! Illinois doubtful! Really, the ease with which the airy Tilton plays battledore with great solid States, would be intensely amusing, if one could divest himself of the unpleasant suspicion that the player is slightly touched in the head with something akin to enthused lunacy.

The ludicrous overcomes everything else, however, and we laugh outright when we see Tilton, bestride his loosely built column of figures, as he used to do his grandfather's walking stick, and with make-believe whip and spur, gallop away higher na'kite through the "upper air," all the while as he flies the Lord only knows where, beslavering himself with vainglorious praise for having in one of his former most lunatic moments, suggested Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. The man who could not laugh at Theoodre Tilton's high-stilt, trapeze and kiting performances of 1872, must be indeed, a badly soured customer.

RELIEF FROM TAXES.

During the present year the people have been, or will be, relieved of a very considerable proportion of the United States taxes, which have hitherto been felt as burdensome. The income taxes had already been abolished so far as they affected the laboring and poor classes. The revenues are new derived, so far as direct taxes are concerned, almost exclusively from the wealthy or the well-to-do classes. Liquors and tobacco in its various forms are still taxed; but they are articles not necessary to either subsistence or comfort. The tax on them is a burden which no man bears except from voluntary choice. The stamp tax on legal documents, papers, etc., will cease on and after October first, except as to bank checks, drafts or orders. The tax on gas ceases on and after August 1st. So, one by one, the burdens of taxation forced upon the people by the great rebellion, are removed by the wise and beneficent policy of the Administration of President Grant. This, too, while the same policy pays off the National debt at the rate of over $100,000,000 per year. It is a feature of public financial management which no former administration ever exhibited.

Baroness Burdett Coutts allows only side whiskers without mustaches on the faces of her bank clerks.

ILLINOIS, ETC.

Yesterday, Mr. T. B. Rickey, showed us a letter from an intelligent and observing gentleman of Missouri who has recently traveled through Illinois and some of the Eastern States. He says: "You may go your bottom dollar on the election of Grant and Wilson, as that is certain without the aid of Missouri," which he concedes will go for Greeley provided the 30,000 enfranchised rebels vote solid for him. He continues: "Illinois will give Grant and Wilson 50,000 majority.

Further on, the correspondent says: "I have just returned from Boston and New York where I came in contact with gentlemen from all parts of the country; and I have made it a specialty to inquire of the strength of Liberal Republicans. Without exception, I have been told that it consists only of disappointed office-seekers, and that the gain to the Democratic party from it, by accepting Greeley, will not equal the loss of true Democrats who will vote for Grant in preference."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The election in North Carolina comes off to-day. The campaign has been the hottest known in the old North State for many years. Extraordinary efforts have been made by both parties, and the result, to outsiders, appears likely to be close. The Greeley party—the late leading rebels composed of former slave-owners and the Democratic aristocracy—seem to have determined to carry the State at all hazards, by foul means or fair. The dispatches inform us that a general organization has been effected to prevent Republicans from voting; but, notwithstanding this, the indications are favorable for a Republican triumph.

The Greeleyites have claimed North Carolina as sure for Greeley. If the State votes to-day for the Republican ticket it will be a sure index to the result in November, and will not only upset the basis of Greeley estimates, but go far towards producing a reaction against the conglomerate Presidential ticket.

Beriah Brown has taken a run-and-jump at the political situation and by this dashing expedient has got several feet ahead of most of his Democratic brethren. Beriah declares that he actually enjoys the reproduction by the newspapers of the broadsides which Greeley used to pour into the Democratic camp. Which is equivalent to saying that Beriah is delighted to be called a "slum," a "villain," a "liar," a "horse-thief," a "dangerous element," and such like pet names. He is glad that Mr. Greeley applied these and similar epithets to him because it shows that "the Democracy had, in him, a foe worthy of their most daring efforts." We observe, by the way, that Beriah is making some "daring efforts," himself, evidently in imitation of Greeley's favorite style. It is one of the most remarkable things in the world, how quickly and easily a slum Democrat falls into the tracks of his leaders.

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.

The Democracy of San Francisco can't forget the halcyon days when everything of a public nature was decided by the high old art of ballot-box stuffing. The following is a dispatch of Monday the 29th: "Thos. O'Neil and Jno. Carr will be examined tomorrow on the charge of fraudulent voting at the late Democratic Primary in the Twelfth Ward. It is alleged that 130 fraudulent votes were returned from that Ward alone." These Greeley "slums" were doubtless practising, for the November election. They want to keep their hands in. When the Democracy have nobody else to cheat, they cheat one another, on the principle, we suppose that eternal vigilance, etc.

There is one Democratic paper in Wisconsin that will not support Greeley. The Prairie du Chien Courier, one of the ablest of our Democratic exchanges, announces its purpose to fire its hottest campaign shot into the ticket nominated at Baltimore. A paragraph from the editorial of the Courier of last week is reasonable enough: "In the first place we know there are over five hundred of our readers in the county of Crawford alone, who do not wish to vote for Greeley. They are true Democrats—have stood by us many years—and now we intend to stand by them."

Wm. A. Piper, nominated by the Greeley-Gratz-Democratic combination, of the San Francisco district, for Congress, is a rich man who, the Chronicle says, is chiefly distinguished for having made the munificent donation of *ninety cents* to the Sanitary Fund for the relief of the wounded on the battle-field, during the rebellion. It is a fitting nomination for that crowd.

A North Carolina Greeleyite, presiding over a county convention, the other day, expressed his opinion that "treason is the crime of a gentleman after all." And then he went on to speak about the "gentility" and the "moral dignity" of the Southern traitors. He is a type of the Greeley party at the South.

The San Francisco Bulletin which the Chronicle charges with having been nicely balanced on the fence since Greeley's nomination at Cincinnati, has at last been persuaded, by the plain indications of the times, to come out boldly and strongly for Grant, as the most certain candidate to win.

The canvass in North Carolina is becoming decidedly hot. We conclude that Merriam, the Democratic candidate for Governor, despairs of success, for, as the papers inform us, he has lost his temper and has challenged Senator Pool to mortal combat. They are both old duellists and are not likely to recede.

An exchange says: "Horace Greeley left Cincinnati May 5th and Baltimore July 10th en route for the White House." Yes; his term, however, will expire November 5, when he will retire to Chappaqua, battered and torn and the worst used-up man in America.

Senator Tipton, who has been most completely repudiated by the Republicans of his State, is cited as a witness against Grant. Of such is the kingdom of false witnesses.

"THE OREGON GRIPE."

We have often heard it said that if, when wheat is selling at one dollar in Oregon, a buyer should go through the valley and offer two dollars, the farmers would refuse to sell and would hold for $2 25; and so of other products. There is just a little too much truth in this saying. We have known wool to stand at a high figure, when it was difficult to buy, simply because wool-growers were holding for a still higher price. Every observer of the wool market will remember a recent instance of this. In talking of this disposition of the Willamette farmer, a gentleman, with whom we were conversing a day or two since, facetiously called it "The Oregon Gripe."

Now, gripes are not generally healthy. We know of frequent instances in which the "Oregon gripe" has resulted in very considerable loss to the afflicted party. We know of three independent farmers in this county who had, together, last fall, 5,000 bushels of wheat for which they were offered $1 25 per bushel, delivered at Salem. They refused to sell, one of them holding for $2 00 and the others for $1 50 per bushel. Well, they held on till May of this year. Meantime wheat went down to 85c 90c. Two of them sold for 90c and the third for 85c—the aggregate loss amounting to something over $2,750. The "Oregon Gripe" did not pay in this instance.

We have heard of another instance, like this: A buyer in a neighboring town had 2,000 bushels wheat, and bought 3,000 bushels more, for the whole of which, he was offered $1 20 per bushel last fall. He had the "gripes" and held for a higher price, till not long ago, when the highest offer he could get was 80 cents.

Another: A farmer of this county had several hundred bushels of potatoes last fall, for which he was offered 40 cents per bushel in the field. Under the influence of the "gripes" he declined the offer, held on till spring, sold a few potatoes for what he could get, gave away many and threw the rest away.

We have cited these instances to point a moral; and the moral is, our farmers ought to be guided more by intelligent judgment and less by the "Oregon Gripe." We array ourself most decidedly on the side of the farmer as against the speculator; and for that reason our counsel is designed, at all times, to enable the farmer to get the most he can for his crops. In the instances we have cited, the farmers got the worst and the buyers the best of it. We wish to remark here that as a general rule, farmers never make money by holding on to their products when prices immediately after harvest are up to the average. It is only when the prices offered are below average that the chances are in favor of a rise, save in exceptional cases, the conditions of which it would be impossible to state. When prices offered in the fall are up to, or above, the average, the farmer had better sell, as a general rule. Those who pursue this rule will, in the long run, make the most out of their crops. The offerings this year for wheat will doubtless start below the average—say 65 cents. Applying the above rule, farmers will do better to hold than to sell. The chances are in favor of a larger price. If, as we presume will not be the case, buyers should start with an offer of 75 or 80 cents, farmers had better sell, unless in circumstances to hold on without possibility of embarrassment. But our advice is, don't let the "Oregon Gripe" get the better of your intelligent judgment.

DEMOCRATIC GREELEYITES IN GEORGIA.

Precisely what might have been expected, is the account in the dispatches concerning the raids upon negroes by Greeley-Aristocrat-Slums, and the riot at the Grant meeting, at Savannah, Georgia. No sooner do the late rebels and persistent enemies of the Government, see a possible prospect of obtaining power, through the election of Greeley than the virulent copperhead element begins to assert itself. The Ku Klux order binds up its loins and begins to outrage the negroes, defy law and justice, and to inaugurate riots in assemblies of adverse political classes. Negroes are to be taught that they are not, and never were, freemen, and that they must not appear among white men except as menials and slaves. Republicans are to be taught that none but the "ruling classes" are to have political opinions, or to indulge in public political demonstrations. There is likely to be occasion enough for the exercise of all the power which the laws give the President and the Governors of States, for the preservation of peace and the protection of life and property in the Southern States, during this campaign.

CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Wm. Meek, formerly of Milwaukie, Oregon, but for several years a resident of California, passed through Salem this week. We learn from him something of the political situation in California. He says that those who count on that State for Greeley will be wofully disappointed next November. The number of Republicans who avow a purpose to vote for Greeley is inconsiderable and will not compensate for the loss of Democrats. He says California is just as sure for Grant as any State in the Union. Notwithstanding the noise made by some of the newspapers, the Greeley movement is farcical, led mostly by Democrats, assisted by a few characterless Republicans.

The New York Tribune thinks it would be a good dodge to denounce as "a lie," any story of Ku Klux operations at the South during the present campaign. If the Chappaquack-Slum party should go to work and kill off all the lies that are afloat, there would be very little left of their own campaign ammunition. If they will only make the slaughter impartial, we will cry "content."

The Cincinnati Times says: "We hear on all sides of prominent Ohio Democrats who will not vote the Greeley ticket. At a very moderate calculation we believe there are 30,000 Democrats in this State who will either stay away from the polls in November, or else vote for Grant."

Of the twenty-seven Republican papers in Missouri which went with Gratz Brown and Schurz for State Reform, all but one (Schurz's paper) are out-and-out for Grant.

From Daily of Wednesday July. 31.

STATE NEWS.

D. P. Thompson, of Oregon City, has gone to Eastern Oregon to perform a surveying contract.

Willamette Engine Co., No. 1, of Portland, has been invited to visit the Albany Engine Co., September 9th.

Gen. Hooker has gone on a trip up the Columbia.

Gen. R. H. Milroy, the new Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory, is expected to arrive by the steamer John L. Stephens, now due.

Mrs. Sarah J. Borden, of Perryville, Boyle county, Kentucky, wants information of Daniel Y. Borden? Does anybody know Daniel Y.?

Judge Upton opened the Clackamas contested cases, at Oregon City, Monday, 29th.

Major M. P. Berry is making preparations to open a prospecting tour on the headwaters of Clackamas, Molalla and Santiam rivers.

Baker county reduced her indebtedness about $4,000 last year.

The Burnt river ditch, in Baker county, is advertised for sale by the Sheriff for $900 taxes.

One of the prisoners confined in the Lane county jail escaped last Saturday night.

The Plaindealer says the grading on the railroad is completed to the river, twenty-five miles north of Roseburg, and the track will be laid to that point in a few days.

The Crystal Palace Circus, which is now meandering through Oregon, is under the direction of Ryland & Gaul. It will be here in about two weeks.

Mr. E. A. Grover, who has just come down from the great blackberry region near Silver creek falls, informs us that hundreds of people are now going to the blackberry harvest. He thinks not less than fifteen wagons, per day, go up. The Silver creek berry fields are immense and the quantity of fruit is simply beyond all calculation. People are gathering them by not quarts or bucketfuls, but wagon loads.

From Daily of Thursday Aug. 1.

There were ten deaths at Portland during the week ending July 27—mostly young children.

A number of petit jurors will be wanted in the U. S. District Court, August 15th.

The losing party in the "Wrestling Joe" case, at Portland, is of the opinion that "such a decision cannot stand," and that's what's the matter with Hannah.

A road to Wallowa valley from La Grand, is one of the latest projected enterprises.

A large quartz ledge was recently discovered in the Grand Ronde valley, which promises to amount to something.

St. Helens now has a case of small pox.

Geo. Yeager was badly hurt last Monday at Oregon City, by a frightened team of horses which he was trying to hold by the bits. He was thrown down, trampled upon and kicked by the horses and run over by the wagon.

Last Monday several workmen at the Willamette Falls Canal, were injured by a blast in the locks which exploded in quite an unexpected direction.

The cunning burglar has resumed operations at Portland.

The Canyon City mail robbers will be tried August 19th.

Mr. D. Newsom informs us that a severe frost visited the Pudding river valley, Tuesday morning, extending with less injurious effects, to the higher lands surrounding, and the Howell, Salem and French Prairies. Vines, tomatoes, etc., were badly injured in many places. Potatoes and the hardier vegetables escaped with but slight injury.

We learn by a letter from Amissville that Mr. Sylvanus Condit, who lives near that place, had his leg broken, just above the ankle, Tuesday morning, by a team which ran away with a reaper.

Mr. J. B. Underwood, Postal Agent, has just arrived back from Kelton, where he went to arrange for properly dividing and sending the Willamette valley mails.

Nineteen marriage licenses were issued by the Multnomah County Clerk, during July.

From Daily of Friday Aug. 2.

Eighteen hundred arrests were made in Portland during the last year.

A literary society is being organized at La Grande.

The claim-jumping season has opened at La Grande. The Sentinel mentions several instances where parties have jumped pre-emption claims.

The city of Portland pays only $1 50 per thousand feet for gas to light the town clock.

Prof. King, of Lafayette, has been offered the place in the Portland High School made vacant by the resignation of Thos. H. Crawford.

A couple of military officers have been sent to examine into Indian affairs in Eastern Oregon and Idaho, in respect of the danger of Indian depredations upon the whites.

THE TERRITORIES.

Seattle now has a savings bank and wants a daily mail.

J. V. Mossman was elected Town Marshal of Olympia last Saturday.

Mr. Phelps, living in Chehalis county, W. T., reports the crops in that section very good.

Col. H. C. Hodges, Quarter Master U. S. A., late of Ft. Vancouver, is under orders for Atlanta, Ga.

It is stated that Pacific county, W. T., has more than doubled its population during the last two years.

Boise City raised two hundred dollars to celebrate the Fourth of July, and had $16 50 left. Organization.

The Register learns that the newspaper establishment of the Pacific Tribune, at Olympia, has been levied on by the Sheriff.

Idaho gets appropriations this year to the amount of $41,200 for Territorial officers, contingent expenses, pay of Legislature and surveys.

A couple of residents of Oysterville, Washington Territory, have become wealthy by shipping oysters to San Francisco.

Benj. Davis fell dead while at work in the machine shop at Kalama, last week. He was a native of Canada and 28 years old.

Olympia will be supplied with water from Tom Water. A company is laying pipes to convey it there and expect to be ready to do so in a couple of months.

From a Puget Sound paper we learn that a Mr. Ballard has discovered, on the headwaters of Skagit river, placer gold diggings paying from three to ten dollars a day to the rocker.

B. F. Stone, says the Walla Walla Statesman, has been relieved from the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, his district, for economy's sake, being annexed to the District of Oregon.

The Department at Washington have ordered the agent at Lapwai to expend $250, besides the timber, in the building of a dwelling house for old Lawyer, ex-Chief of the Nez Perces.

From the Statesman: "We learn that a large amount of iron for the Walla Walla Railroad has already been received at Wallula, and that much more is on the way. The iron when all received will be sufficient to lay the track as far as the crossing of Dry Creek.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company have sent instructions to General Hazard Stevens to procure and forward to their office at Kalama samples of the grains grown in Washington Territory this season. From Kalama they will be sent to the company's offices at the East by rail.

Dr. Powell, a surgeon in the United States Army, well known in Oregon, who was ordered East from Cape Disappointment last fall, died at Jackson, Mississippi, last month.

The Indians on the Skokomish Reservation in Washington Territory have raised a large quantity of vegetables the present season, and have cut and sold about three thousand five hundred dollars worth of saw-logs.

VOORHEES CONCLUDES TO GO TO GLORY.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch.]

A gentleman in this city sent word to Voorhees that "all his old friends were getting into the Greeley boat; that he was too good a fellow to leave behind, and he had better come along too, before they shoved off." Voorhees received the message, and sent this back. He was pretty much in the condition, he wrote, of the boy at the camp meeting, where nearly all the people had gone forward on the anxious benches, and he was left blooming alone. At last the minister saw him and came up.

"My young brother," said the preacher, "why do you sit here alone? Why not come to glory?"

"All them gals going to glory?" asked the boy.

"Straight as a shingle," said the preacher.

"No switchin' off nor nuthin?

"Through by daylight," answered the minister.

"Well, parson," said the boy, "if all them gals is a-goin' to glory, I don't see as it's much use o' me a whistlin' here by myself; guess I might jest as well go 'long too."

IS JAUREZ DEAD?

Mexicans of California doubt the news.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—From the fact that nothing had been heard at Acapulco July 19th, Manzanillo July 21st, and Matzatlin July 23d, of the reported death of President Jaurez on the 10th, Mexicans here are confident that the report is a pure canard. There is a telegraph line from Manzanillo to the City of Mexico and another from Matzatlan, and the courier only three days riding from the City of Mexico to Acapulco, so that the news should have been received at all these points before the steamer touched thhre. The news has never been confirmed by dispatches via Havana, nor any reference made to it.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Interesting Letter from the Great Explorer.

We find in the Press Dispatches the following letter from Dr. Livingstone, telegraphed by Mr. Stanley, per ocean cable, to the N. Y. Herald:

UJIJI, November, 1871.

James Gordon Bennett: It is generally somewhat difficult to write to one never seen. It seems so like addressing an abstract idea; but the presence of your representative, H. M. Stanley, in this region takes away the strangeness I should otherwise have felt in writing to thank you for the kindness that prompted you to send him. I therefore feel quite at home. I explain the forlorn condition in which he found me, you will easily perceive I have good reason to use very strong expressions of gratitude. I came to Ujiji, off a trip of between four or five hundred miles, beneath the blazing vertical sun, having been baffled and defeated and forced to return when almost in sight of the end of the geographical part of my mission, by a number of half-caste Moslem slaves sent to me from Zanzibar instead of men. The sore heart, made still sorer by the woful sights I had seen of

Man's inhumanity to man,

reacted and told on my frame and depressed it beyond measure. I thought I was dying on my feet, it is not too much to say, almost every step of my weary, sultry way. In pain I reached Ujiji, a mere rueckle of bones. There I found some five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods, which I had ordered from Zanzibar, had unaccountably been intrusted to a drunken half-caste Moslem trader, who, after squandering them for sixteen months on the way to Ujiji, finished by selling the remainder for slaves and ivory for himself. He dlfined on the Kongo and found I was dead. He had also written to the Governor of Unyanyembe that he had sent the slaves after me to Manyema, who returned and reported my decease, and he begged permission to sell off the few goods his drunken appetite had spared. He, however, knew perfectly well from men who had seen me, that I was alive and waiting for the goods and men; but as for morality, he is evidently an idiot, and there being no law except that of the dagger or musket, I had to sit in great weakness, destitute of everything save a few clothing and beads which I had taken the precaution to leave here in case of extremity. A near prospect of beggary among the Ujijians made me miserable. I would not despair because I had laughed so much at a friend, who, on reaching the mouth of the Zambezi, said he was tempted to despair on breaking the photograph of his wife. He could have no success after that. Afterward, the idea of despair had to me such a strong smack of the ludicrous that it was out of the question. Well, when I had got to about the lowest verge, vague rumors of English visitors reached me. I thought of myself as the man "who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho," but neither priest nor Levite nor Samaritan could possibly pass my way. Yet, the good Samaritan was close at hand, and one of my people rushed up at the top of his speed and in great excitement gasped out, "An Englishman coming! I see him!" and off he darted and met him. The American flag, the first seen in these parts at the head of that caravan, told me of the nationality of the stranger. I am cold and not demonstrative, as we islanders are usually reputed to be, but your kindness made my frame thrill. It was indeed overwhelming and I said in my soul "let the richest blessings descend on you and yours." The news Stanley had to tell me was thrilling. Mighty political changes on the continent, the success of the Atlantic cables, the election of General Grant and many other topics riveted my attention for days and had an immediate and beneficial effect on my health. I had been without news from home for years, save what I could glean from a few Saturday Reviews and Punch of 1868. My appetite revived and in a week I began to feel strong again. Stanley brought a most kind and encouraging dispatch from Lord Clarendon, whose loss I sincerely deplore—the first I have received from the Foreign Office since 1866, and information that the British Government had kindly sent £1,000 sterling to my aid. Up to his arrival I was not aware of any pecuniary assistance, and I came unsolicited; but this want is now happily repaired, and I am anxious that you and all my friends should know that though unchecked by letters I have stuck to the task, which my friend, Sir Rodrick Murchison, set me, with John Bull tenacity, believing that all would come right at last.

The water-shed of South and Central Africa is over 700 miles in length. The fountains thereon are almost innumerable; that is, it would take a man's lifetime to count them. From the water-shed they converge into four large rivers, and these again into two mighty streams in the great Nile valley, which begins in ten degrees south latitude. It was long ere light dawned on the ancient problem and gave me a clear idea of the drainage. I had to feel my way, and every step of the way I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the the rivers ran. We drank our fill and let the rest run by. Parlugez, who visited Cazembe, asked for slaves, and I heard nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned, until I was almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrophobia. My last work, in which I have been greatly hindered from want of suitable attendants, was following the central line of drainage down the rough country of cannibals, called by Manyema, or shortly Manyema. This line of drainage has four lakes in it; the fourth I was near when obliged to turn. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be reached at any point or any time of the year. The two western drains, Luguira and Bartle Fries rivers, flow into it at Lake Kamolono. Then the great river Lomain flows through Lake Lincoln into it, too, and seems to form the western arm of the Nile on which Petherick traded. Now I know about 500 miles of water-shed, and unfortunately the seventh hundred is the most interesting of the whole, for it is there, if I am not mistaken, that four fountains arise from an eastern mound and the last of the four becomes at no great distance off a large river. Two of these run north to Egypt, Lupera and Lauraine and two run south into inner Ethiopia as the Liambia or upper Zambezi and Kofneare. These are not the sources of the Nile mentioned by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Sais to Herodotus. I have heard of them so often and at a great distance off that I cannot doubt their existence, and in spite of the sore longing for home that reigns every time I think of my family, I wish to finish up by their rediscovery.

Five hundred pounds sterling worth of goods have again unaccountably been intrusted to slaves, and have been over a year on the way, instead of four months. I must go where they lie at your expense ere I can put a natural completion to my work; and if my disclosures regarding the terrible Ujijian slavery should lead to the suppression of the East Coast slave trade I shall regard that as a greater matter by far than the discovery of all the Nile sources together. Now that you have done with domestic slavery forever lend your powerful aid toward this great object to this fine country isolated as with a curse from above in order that slavery and the privileges of the petty Sultan of Zanzibar may not be infringed and the rights of the crown of Porgual, which are mythical, should be kept in abeyance till some future time when Africa will become another India to Portugues slavers. I conclude by again thanking you most cordially for your great generosity, and am gratefully yours.

(Signed.) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

The following is a synopsis of the Internal Revenue Law as amended June 6th, 1872, affecting tax-payers in the district of Oregon:

DEALERS IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

After the 31st day of July, 1872, liquor dealers are not required to pay tax on gross amount of sales of liquors in excess of $25,000, or to make monthly returns as heretofore to the Assessor. The return for the month of July is the last that will be required under the present law; liquor dealers special tax (license) unchanged, "but nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify the existing law as to the mode of keeping the books of distillers, rectifiers or dealers, or as to their inspection; and the returns required by existing law of distillers, rectifiers or dealers shall be furnished to the proper officers of internal revenue when demanded."

DEALERS IN MALT LIQUORS.

"Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in larger quantities than five gallons at one time, but who does *not deal in spirituous liquors*, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt liquors and not a wholesale *liquor* dealer, and shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in quantities of five gallons or less at one time, but who does *not deal in spirituous liquors*, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in malt liquors and not a retail *liquor* dealer, and shall pay a special tax of twenty dollars." The foregoing law in regard to dealers in malt liquors does not apply to brewers who sell their own manufacture in the *original packages* as put up at the brewery. Any person who shall remove from the brewery any fermented liquor in packages not properly stamped and cancelled, and any *retail dealer* or other person who shall withdraw or aid in the withdrawal of any fermented liquor from any package in which the same has been put up as required by law without destroying or defacing the stamp affixed upon the same, or shall withdraw any fermented liquor from any package *not* stamped that is required to be stamped shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment for one year.

DEALERS IN TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

are subject to a special tax of five dollars regardless of the amount sold. They are exempt from the tax on their gross amount of sales in excess of $1,000 after the 31st of July, 1872. The monthly return for July being the last required.