



Oregon City, Oregon.

Saturday, July 30 1870.

County Finances.

We stated last week that we would have something further to remark on the financial condition of our county. There has been, and very justly, too, a great deal of complaint on account of the high taxes levied in this county, and the uses made of the revenue. We will here review the condition of this county for the past four years, and show its different receipts and expenditures, and let our readers judge to what cause the present healthy condition of our finances is due. In 1867 the receipts of the county were \$1,325,731, while the expenses were \$1,857,370, of which amount \$7,249.89 was expended for bridges. In 1868 we find the receipts of the county reaching \$1,878,750, and the expenditures \$1,307.59, leaving the county indebted at the close of the year \$1,721.63. This year only \$589.56 was expended for bridges. In 1869 the receipts were \$1,919,46, and the expenditures reached the sum of \$1,601.22, leaving the county again in debt to the amount of \$8,268.03. This year \$3,732.61 was expended on bridges. In 1870 we have the receipts of \$1,951.31, while the expenses were only \$1,914.42, out of which \$726.28 was appropriated for bridges, and \$1,238.75 for road viewing, being about double the amount that had at any previous year been appropriated for this purpose, and the only time when any considerable amount was paid for this service. In 1868, the only year when the county indebtedness was actually reduced. But we believe that the present financial condition of our county is due to one important source, and that is, to the faithful and honest discharge of the duties of Sheriff and collector of taxes. The first year it was impossible for the Sheriff to get the hang of the office and make any material changes, but on the second we find that he collects and returns to the county over \$4,000 more than was returned the previous year, and also shows by his own account on file that his fees for services to the county were \$1,600 less the last year than the three years previous. And then there were two extra sessions of the Circuit Court in 1869, and much more efficient business than the previous two years, which cost the county at least \$1,500 extra. It is also well known that during the year 1868, when we notice quite an improvement in our financial condition some one, under the name of "Calebas," was watching the Court House closely, and was necessarily compelled to make a better showing than heretofore. We believe that the main credit of all this change is due Mr. John Myers, and next the precautions condition in which the Radicals have been for the past two years, knowing that unless a change for the better was made, the entire party would be ousted from office and the Democrats take their places. We are satisfied that these are the true causes, and if they had to lay everything their own way as they did it four, six, or eight years ago, our county would probably be hopelessly in debt, as it was four years ago. In 1868, on the receipts of the county nearly the same as in 1870, the county debt was only reduced one half, while in 1870 it was reduced down to about \$1,200. We leave this matter with the reader to judge whether it is not beneficial to have a change occasionally in the management of county matters. We think it is. It will be claimed that the cost of bridges has made all this difference. We deny it. In 1867 \$7,249.89 for bridges, roads, &c., was paid. In 1869, \$1,358.81. Last year roads and bridges cost \$1,311.15, thus showing that the first year the county ran in debt \$8,000, the amount expended for this purpose was only \$5,600 more than in last year, and about \$2,500 more than in 1869, and yet the county went in debt about \$4,000 that year. We give you the figures, and ask a careful consideration.

JUDGE BOISE.—The Oregonian has been very much displeased at the status of Judge Boise's Radicalism, and after repeated attacks by that paper on the Judge, has succeeded in getting him to define his position on the various questions. Unlike his colleagues, Mr. Sullivan, Judge Boise seems to be full of the Oregonian and accepts the most ultra doctrines of the Radicals. No one ever questioned the Radicalism of Judge Boise, and we could see no cause for the attacks of the Oregonian on him, unless it was that he had been spoken of by some Radicals as the successor (if the Radicals had carried the Legislature) of Geo. H. Williams.

COME AT LAST.—After a long time, and the passage of sundry complimentary marginal notes, the Moulton Democrat makes its appearance in our exchange list. We have no particular desire to see any Democrat go the road with the famous Radicals, and are willing now to take it back. From the issue of the 23d inst., we notice that the proprietorship and editorial charge of that paper has been assumed by Mr. John W. Kelly. Mr. K. is an able writer, and we feel assured that he will make the Democrat a valuable paper to the party in that section. May the best of success attend him.

The City Corporation.

The manner in which matters have been conducted under our city organization has created considerable feeling against a continuance of the present charter. We are not aware what the principal grounds of complaint are, but we trust that great dissatisfaction exists on account of the high taxes which is required to keep the corporation up, and the manner in which the school is conducted, for which a large tax is assessed annually for its support. While we believe that a corporate organization for a town of this size is necessary, and productive of good, all the good derived from the corporation will be offset by the amount of evil if the taxes and an extravagant expenditure of the people's money is carried on by those who are elected to administer the affairs of the city. We believe that the amount of money realized by the city at its present rate of taxation is far too much for the amount actually necessary to administer its municipal affairs. The school, which is kept up by a city tax, for which we doubt if any law can be found, is also a very serious objection. The people pay enough taxes for that purpose to keep and maintain two schools with the same raised, while at present we have but one, and that is over crowded and situated so as to accommodate only a portion of the citizens. This school has been under the side management of one man and while he may have conducted it to his own satisfaction, the people generally are dissatisfied. We have no means of knowing the exact revenue of this city, but the assessable property amounts to \$800,000, on which a tax of one per cent. is levied one-half for school and the other for city making \$8,000 besides the license and poll tax, which is probably \$2,000 more. This amount of money is paid out for the government of a small corporation of which \$1,000 is paid to the Water Company, while no one knows where the balance of the \$5,000 goes to. This being the condition of affairs and the tax payers seeing their money squandered every year they are becoming very general in their demand for the abrogation of the charter. We believe that the corporation is useful and beneficial, but those who are entrusted with its administration may, and we fear they have, used it in such a manner that it has become a burden instead a benefit to the people. Let the charter be amended where it is defective, and we believe we express the sentiments of a large majority of the tax payers when we say that the school, instead of being in charge of the Mayor, should be made a district school, and while the people are willing to pay a tax to keep it up, they desire that they should have a voice in the management of its affairs. And in addition to the above, the city corporation pays a road tax to the amount of about \$18,000, making a grand total of \$9,000 per annum that the people within the city limits are to pay. There are but about 200 voters in the corporation, out of which there are probably sixty who pay no tax whatever, leaving the 170 voters to pay this \$9,000, making over \$50 each year per tax payer. This is an extravagant burden, and no town can prosper with such taxes upon its citizens. It appears that the city authorities are and have been in the past, administering the affairs of the city in such a way as to disgust the people with the corporation, and we assure them that they have about succeeded. We have figured up the receipts of the city to a large sum, and now we call, in behalf of the tax payers, on the city authorities to show what they do or propose to do with this money.

RETIRES.—The last issue of the State Rights Democrat comes to us with the vocabulary of Mr. C. B. Bellinger. While in our opinion the views entertained by Mr. Bellinger in regard to certain issues in the Democratic party were not in harmony with a great majority of its party, and caused a great deal of distrust against him and his paper, we cannot deny but what he has been and is one of the most able writers in the State, and has made the Democrat a very good paper. He retires to resume his profession, the law, declaring that he will never again edit a paper. We wish him abundant success in his practice, and knowing his abilities as a lawyer, we feel satisfied that he will soon gain an enviable standing at the bar. Mr. Burmaster, well and favorably known in Oregon, is his partner, and may be the best of success attend both our friends. The editorial management of the Democrat is assumed by Mr. M. Y. Brown, who has been connected with the paper for the past three years and has become remarkably known in Oregon. We wish him success, and believe that the Democrat under him will maintain the high position which it has attained. We believe that Mr. Brown's views on the great and vital rights resolution are in harmony with the rest of the Democratic papers of the State, which does away with the former division on this question.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The last issue of the Del. Book Democrat comes to us with the vocabulary of Judge L. L. McArthur. The Democrat has been a live paper since its commencement. The Judge, having been elected to the bench, it was necessary for his withdrawal. Mr. M. H. Abbott, well and favorably known throughout Oregon as an able and pithy writer, assumes the sole editorial and business management of the paper. We hope that he may be richly rewarded for his abilities, and that the Democrat may prosper in its good work.

DET OF TEXAS.—The Radical papers, for want of something better to do, we suppose, are now busily engaged in abusing each other, and charging one another of causing the defeat of the party. Go on, gentlemen. Remember the old saying, "When rogues fall out," &c. Some interesting developments are being made.

The Contested Cases.

Last Saturday Judge Upton decided in favor of the mandamus, and on last Monday an alternative writ was served on Mr. Myers to show cause why he should not surrender up the keys of the jail, &c., which was to have been argued here last Thursday, but owing to the absence of Mr. Myers' attorneys, the case was postponed to this Saturday, to be heard at Portland. We can see no reason why this second application should be made for apparently the same object for which the first was, unless, as we have charged before, that it be to gain time and throw the case beyond the next term of the Supreme Court. But what we regard as rather peculiar is this: On the same day on which the motion for the mandamus was made, two weeks ago, Mr. Myers' counsel argued the motion or have the trial of the cases come up without further delay, and a decision on this motion has been reserved to this time. It is apparent from the course this case is now taking, that the Judge is getting the thing somewhat mixed, or why the necessity of again hearing the application for the mandamus? Knowing that an appeal would be taken on this decision the cases must necessarily take another turn. Why does he not render a decision on the motion to have a day set for hearing of these cases? There has almost been time enough wasted already to have had the matter ended, and had it not been for the purpose of accommodating Judge Upton's pleasure in the matter, a day would have been designated in the original complaint. We presume that the motion to be argued to-day will be taken under adjournment, and as there is a special term of the Circuit Court for Multnomah called for the 16th, we suppose it will be impossible for the Judge to find time to bring the cases to trial before the regular term of Court, which is in October.

We learn from citizens here that Judge Upton made a speech in this place on his return from the State Convention which nominated him, in which he remarked that "the office for which he was placed in nomination was not a political one but he would remember those who would vote for him." Of course the Radicals voted for him, and we leave the reader to infer whether he is not now remembering them. Taking this view of the matter, we would most respectfully call the attention of the party interested to the following statutory provision, and also state that remembering friends while other men's rights are encroached upon will not be tolerated. Sec. 29. The governor may remove from office a judge of the supreme court, or prosecuting attorney, upon the joint resolution of the legislative assembly, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause stated in such resolution.

Lecture of Rev. Mr. Rutledge.

We were not present at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening to hear the lecture of this gentleman, but learn from parties who were that he delivered a most characteristic Radical harangue. He catalogued the different amendments, declaring it to be "a great and glorious fixed fact which never could be taken away from the negro." He declared the oft-repeated Radical assertion that the negro teachers were insulted and maltreated in the South, and said that the negro teachers deserve more credit than the soldiers who laid down their lives for the preservation of the Government. He stated that "Gen. Scott told him that the negroes did no more benefit to the Federals than any other class." We believe that Gen. Scott's military career was ended long before the negroes were being used by the Government, and simply suppose that the Rev. gentleman makes a mistake in the facts of history. Taking the lecture as a whole, it was a very able Radical speech, landing the negro, and a pealing to the leader passions of his listeners for money. While we would endorse any charitable effort on the part of a man we hold that such "lectures," which misrepresent a large portion of our own people, are of no benefit to any community. We believe that all the surplus funds our people have can be applied to a better use in our own midst in educating and supporting the poor of our own kin, and let the negroes work and sustain themselves as they have heretofore until Yankee philanthropy undertakes the contract of supporting and educating them at the expense of the toiling white people. It is a matter of satisfaction to state that his success in bleeding our citizens was not very great—only receiving about \$18.50 in all.

NOR SO.—We notice that the report of the Superintendent of Agriculture at Washington states that the crops in Oregon this season will be below an average. California is placed much below an average, and we suppose to take off some merit from our State it was necessary to place her in that light also. We have not heard from any section of this State where this year's crops will be below an average; but, on the contrary, all our information is that they will be above the average. Should there be no losses in saving the crops this year, the same area of last year will produce a much greater amount this year. We wish the outside world to understand that our crops this year are above the average, and not below.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF IT?—We received three issues of the Daily Bulletin last week, since which time it has ceased to reach this office. We believe the paper is still published. To ENLARGE.—We are pleased to notice that the business of the Plaiddealer justifies the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Thompson, to announce his intention to enlarge his paper. Success attend his enterprise.

The Republican vs. the Oregonian.

The Oregon Republican, a Radical organ, goes after the Oregonian in the following manner. It completely endorses the positions taken by the Democracy and shows that the treachery of Williams and the Oregonian were the causes which led to the defeat of the Radicals last year and also two years ago. This article acknowledges the truthfulness of all that has been asserted by the Democracy, and shows that the Republican has been endeavoring to conceal the true position of its party. It is a somewhat lengthy article, yet it is worthy of a perusal, and it should be kept by every reader for future reference. The two papers mentioned cannot act together in the future, as the difference between them is the vital issue now before the country. It says: "The Oregonian comes out in its issue of Wednesday, July 23d, on the subject of the 'What the matter is in Polk.' It says: 'The Republicans lost Polk county when they ought to have carried it.' How does the Oregonian desire that men should be purchased with money, body and mind, to antagonize their wishes when they deposit their ballots, or does it desire that fraud and trickery should be used to induce men to vote as it indicates? We are right the party whose will be placed upon the tide that leads to fortune." "If the Republican leaders in Polk will cease to teach that the measures of the party are wrong, and maintain that they are right, the party whose will be placed upon the tide that leads to fortune." "We suppose that means if the leaders in Polk would cease to fight error, and declare that wrong is right, then they could be placed upon the tide which leads to a large amount of Holland's money, and far offices from the hands of the imbecile Williams." "There is no use, Mr. Republican, for you to kick against fate. Ben. Holladay and Williams control the Oregonian and that is the power which controls the Radical party. We would suggest to the Republican that it secure the services of Jasper W. Johnson, J. and organize a third party. That seems to be the only opening that we can now see for that paper."

STATE NEWS.

From the Herald we take the following items: The store of W. B. Fain was robbed of about \$300 worth of clothing on last Wednesday. Part of the stolen property has been recovered. The many friends of John Holton, the gentleman who was seriously wounded by Wilson on the morning of the 15th inst., will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from the effects of the wound as to be able to leave his room. The Washington County Agricultural Fair will be held at Hillsboro on the 4th of October. A liberal premium list is offered by the Society. Messrs. Leveridge & Wadhams succeeded in business R. G. Smith & Co. Both of these gentlemen are well known to the people of Oregon, and we know they will reap the popularity of this old house. OAKLAND, Cal., July 21.—This afternoon three young girls, while bathing in the mill pond near this place, were drowned; two daughters of M. Rice, aged 9 and 11 and one daughter of T. S. Barty, aged 12 years. A boy named C. M. Crouch, aged 12 years, was rescued after sinking a second time. Today at Wilbur, a few miles from here, four young children of Mr. Clukenbaker, were out playing and gathering and eating wild strawberries. One of the girls must have eaten something poisonous, as they were taken very sick, and shortly afterwards one of the children died, and the others are in a dying condition. The Albany Democrat says: Last Friday the Albany District School closed its summer term. Mr. L. C. Burman, last Tuesday left in our office some specimens of mineral substances which have all the evidences of a certain quality of stone coal. By burning a piece of the rock it was discovered to be a variety of bituminous coal, and all the inflammable characteristics of the bituminous, but is devoid of the high brittle and compactness of the anthracite coal. A few days ago, as the Democrat is informed, a startling affair occurred in a patriotic Russian, who was in a short time take up the line of march for the Fatherland. Harvesting has commenced in this county, and few farmers are in the field. It is more plentiful this season than for years before. It is offered for \$5 to \$6 per ton, with few buyers. Theo. Burmaster, Esq., has been appointed Attorney Prosecuting Attorney for Linn county. The Mercury says: In the Southern portion of the city several new buildings are going up. The beans no longer attempt to reach Corvallis. Harvesting in this county is being prosecuted with vigor. A contagious disease resembling smallpox, but not nearly so severe, is prevalent in this locality at present, but the physicians report no immediate apprehensions are to be felt in regard to it. The Corvallis Gazette will open its next term on Sept. 14th. The Mountain Democrat says: The Indians are returning to the Umatilla Reservation with their horses loaded with camas and kouse. Mr. J. L. Curtis has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of this County. It is estimated that from three to four thousand head of beef cattle have been driven to market from this valley during the last six months. In lieu of those driven away, large bands have come from the Willamette Valley and other sections. Seven thousand pounds of wool were shipped to Portland this week by Morrow and Kinchard of this place. The editor of the Democrat is informed that Mr. McDonalds of the Cove, has some twenty five bills of Nova Scotia wheat, growing finely. It is said to produce sixty two stalks to the hill or seed, and sixty-two grains to the stalk. The Statesman says: Ripe apples and pears are in market. Mr. Stratton has intimated an intention to decline the professorship of Natural Science in the Willamette University, to which he was lately elected. W. C. Whitson, Esq., of Polk, has been appointed and confirmed as one of the Associate Judges of Idaho Territory. Kinney & Co. have in their granary about 25,000 bushels of prime wheat, bought at from 65 to 75 cents a bushel. Senator Williams has sent word that he would be back soon.

Telegraphic Clippings.

New York, July 21.—The German and Hamburg lines of steamers having been suspended, the letters heretofore going by direct routes, will be sent by closed mail via England, under old rates, until the war closes. CHICAGO, July 21.—A Washington special says the President, in response to a request of ex United States Senator Brown, of North Carolina, who applied for interference of the mail of that State, informed him that he could not interfere except by request of the Governor or Legislature. CHICAGO, July 25.—Gov. Salomon, of Washington Territory will forward 200 emigrants to Puget Sound, next week, and as many more in August. CHICAGO, July 26.—A Times' Washington special says the administration has decided to put the navy on something of a war footing. Orders have been issued to commanders of navy yards to hasten with all speed the completion of repairs of every vessel that can be got into commission. This order created great activity all special naval stations, and it promptly carried out the Navy Department will be able to reinforce our European squadron with eight or ten efficient vessels in about two months. Frobeniusen at last decides to accept the mission to England, and will sail about the first of September. It is said Senator Chandler was the most active in securing Motley's removal, on the ground that the Minister snubbed him in London last fall, in refusing to introduce him to Court circles. PARIS, July 25, afternoon.—No battle is expected for some days. LONDON, July 25.—The secret treaty which was projected between France and Prussia monopolizes the attention here of the public press and parliament. There is intense indignation at the duplicity of powers concerned, and the action of Napoleon is considered insulting to England. Complete ignorance of the negotiation is professed by the French Embassy here. MADRID, July 25.—The signal for a Carlist outbreak is momentarily expected and all needful preparations are made to meet it. NEW YORK, July 26.—A Tribune's London special, dated one o'clock this morning, says the English are feeling profoundly moved by the publication this morning of the Times' proposed treaty between France and Prussia. The grave urgency with which Disraeli, in the House this afternoon, questioned the Government, justly reflected the general emotion. Conversational antagonism was turned up to another tone. Gladstone's reply, while declining absolutely to commit the Government to any opinion or declaration whatever, betrayed in manner more than words a unmistakable apprehension that the document might prove authentic. His answer was given with a pale face and hesitating lips. When he sat down, the House felt that England's relation with the continental trouble had grown closer, if not alarming. To the mention of Belgium the House responded with an unexampled thrill of sympathy and clear recognition of England's obligation to protect her. It is understood that immediate communications were made by the Government to its agents at Berlin and Paris, and the French Government will have instant opportunity to admit or deny its responsibility for the alleged treaty. It is believed here that if general peace proposals are French, while his rejection is due to Prussia. The copy of the Times is thought to have been supplied from Berlin. It is certain the Times would not have published it unless its authenticity was deemed conclusive. A writer in the Times thinks Napoleon will try to free his way into the old Kingdom of Hanover. DRYDEN, July 26.—French frigates passed off the point of the Cape, yesterday afternoon. LONDON, July 26.—A brief dispatch just received, reports an insurrection in the Principality of AYA, resulting in the massacre of 400 persons. Further details have been asked. From Strosburg, on the 22d, there are advices of steady concentration of troops toward Theonville, and nothing rampant published at Metz. Apparently the German attacks are to be made along the valley of the Moselle, and the great battle will be in the Rhenish provinces, but Prussians seem to be falling back behind the Rhine. PARIS, July 27.—The Journal officiel publishes a decree naming Gen. Rossignol, during the absence of the Emperor, an immense fire in the heart of the city. The Pennsylvania sugar refinery is destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. The refinery of Newhall & Co., seven stories high, filled with valuable machinery and a large stock of sugar, is destroyed, and surrounding stores are much damaged. The leather store of J. F. Hubschman, two blocks off, caught fire from sparks and was burned. RALEIGH, July 26.—The Governor refuses to surrender to Chief Justice Pearson citizens of Alamogordo county held by Strosburg. Apparently the Emperor, Hildon also is said to have ordered a military commission to assemble to try persons under arrest. WASHINGTON, July 26.—Baron Geralt has received the following dispatch from his Government: "Polish opinion in England is favorable to North Germany, but the Government is not favorable. She acts with the neutrality law against North Germany, as she did against America—'with the Alabama.'" PARIS, July 26.—A large number of workmen are engaged on the fortifications at Paris. The extreme rigor with which the French in Germany are treated, while Germans in France are in no way molested or restricted, was complained of in the court ministers to-day. LONDON, July 26.—The Prince of Wales has gone to Denmark to influence that country to be strictly neutral. The Pall Mall Gazette, now that the real designs of the Emperor are revealed, counsels England to make every preparation for war. French forces at Theonville, estimated at 80,000. The French report another skirmish near Metz, and claim that the Prussians were beaten, with a loss of 3 officers. Otway, under Foreign Secretary has declined to make any communication or express any opinion on the proposal made by Napoleon to annex Holland. FLORENCE, July 26.—Minister Rensia has assured the House of Deputies that it may not yield to any pressure from France. COPENHAGEN, July 26.—The Spanish Government has issued a proclamation of neutrality. An attack will be made by the Baltic fleet on Stielson, north of Berlin. LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons Gladstone in reply to questions of Torrence says negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims stood where they did a year and a half ago, the United States having declined the offer made by England. The next advance due is from the American Government.

Got a Thrashing.—We notice that Enoch Adams, of the Register, got a good thrashing from Capt. Wm. Turnbull. We have no doubt but what he deserved it. Never can hit him amiss.

New To-Day.

WILLIAM SINGER Has Established A Factory FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FURNITURE, SASH, BLINDS AND COORS, AND MOULDINGS OF ALL SIZES. We will also do TURNING, of every description to order. With Neatness and Dispatch. ALL WORK WARRANTED. Shop on the River, back of Ackerman's Store Oregon City, Oregon Oregon City, July 26th

Dissolution Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between William Singer and M. Wertheimer, Store Oregon City, Oregon, by mutual consent, WILLIAM SINGER, M. WERTHEIMER, Oregon City, July 23, 1870.

An Exhibit

OF THE FINANCES OF CLACKAMAS County, for the fiscal year commencing July 6th, 1869, and ending July 9th, 1870.

Table with columns for STATE TAX, COUNTY FINES, and SUMMARY. Includes items like State tax collected, County fines, and various financial entries with amounts.

J. M. FRAZER, County Clerk. Oregon City, July 8, 1870:23w2

Notice.

PARTIES HOLDING WARRANTS against Clackamas County of the following numbers can have coin for the same by calling at the Treasurer's office, at the store of John Myers, Oregon City, Oregon. Interest will stop from this date: No. No. No. No. 52 2575 3111 64 2510 54 132 2795 3635 57 2775 62 132 2551 3362 2448 2611 47 21 2535 2807 55 2612 3809 104 2750 3508 17 3181 3629 133 3117 3627 3821 3218 40 53 3150 41 79 2138 61 73 92 2762 3621 3524 3925 2975 57

Treasurer Clackamas County. Oregon City, July 23, 1870. w3

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE UNDER signed has been by the County Court of CLACKAMAS COUNTY, appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of James L. Loring, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them to the undersigned, in Portland, Multnomah county, with the proper vouchers, within six months from the date hereof. Portland, Oregon, July 10th, 1870. W. W. CHAPMAN, Administrator. ju23w4