

The Radical Administration.

Never since the organization of our Government has there a party existed which has been guilty of greater usurpation and outrages on the rights of the people, and which has made more rapid strides towards despotism than the present party in power. They have broken every pledge they made to the people, and with reckless disregard for their sworn obligations, violated the plainest provisions of the Constitution. They have, says an address, deprived "the States of their sacred rights of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries. They have passed bills of pains and penalties, operating on millions at once, without regard to the guilt or innocence of the parties. They have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property. They have treated the habeas corpus law with contempt, and denied the right of trial by jury. They have sent out swarms of their hireling agents with instructions to kidnap, imprison and kill free citizens for political offenses, without judicial accusation, without warrant, and without trial. They have not only trodden upon the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments, which they themselves interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interests. In defiance of the Thirteenth Amendment they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons, without the presence of any "crime whereof the party was legally convicted." In the face of the Fourteenth they have abridged the "equal rights" of whole masses of white citizens. Without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guaranteed by the Fourteenth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent free elections, and to set them aside after they were held. These outrages upon justice, liberty and law have been perpetrated, not during the conflict of a civil war—not in moments of wild passion or heated excitement—but in cold blood, upon deliberate reflection in a time of profound peace, in full view of the consequences, and their authors have followed out this line of policy, step by step, with a persistency which shows their fixed determination for the future, as in the past, to be bound by no oath and held by no promise. The two last and most important of their anti-constitutional measures show more distinctly than others their settled desire to trample the liberties of the nation, and to stake perpetual power into their own hands. The force bill authorizes the President, not only to invade the States at his pleasure, but by declaring martial law to subvert all government, except what consists of his mere will. Under the election law his cannon is planted directly against the freedom of State elections. Already the bayonets of the executive have gleamed around the polling places in New York and Philadelphia. Who can mistake the meaning of these preparations for the next Presidential campaign? Who doubts that warning and rebuke are needed now to prevent the administration from carrying out its purpose by force? If the warning is not given by the people or fail of its proper effect, can we hope for peace? It seems to us an error to suppose the American people tame enough to be kicked under the yoke of a despotism, or ignorant enough to be juggled out of the great inheritance of free government which the fathers left them.

The Administration has been guilty of lawless usurpation of power. Power not delegated, continues the address, "is always abused. In this, as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption. Frauds without number, and almost without limit, have been committed on the public. Men of the worst character for common honesty are permitted to occupy the highest places. Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the Treasury, a large portion is squandered by Congress on party favorites or corrupt rings, and on base combinations of public plunderers. The enormous extent to which this financial corruption has been carried will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditures of this government during the six years which followed the civil war. Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced. But where the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of Indian annuities, pensions, and interest on the public debt, \$148,669,922 43, for the year ending June 1, 1869, the expenditures for the same purpose were but \$55,918,188 72. Here is shown the difference between ordinary cost of carrying on our government when its agents are honest, and the cost of the same thing when its officers are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitations upon their own authority. A free, unperverted representative government is simple in its machinery, easily maintained, and "dispense its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce" the secure tranquility of a regal establishment may sometimes be a compensation for the burdens it imposes, but a rotten republic is at once the most costly, the most oppressive, and the most unsteady of all political structures.

The only remedy for a reform is, place the Government into the hands of the Democratic party, which pledges itself to put the ship of State once again on her constitutional tack and hold her head firmly and steadily to that course.

The Act of Despotism.

The San Francisco Examiner, in speaking of the Ku-Klux bill truthfully says, that a more atrocious and wicked act was never brought forward in a free country. It has not only no constitutional sanction, but it is in direct violation of every safeguard to freedom. It embodies a thousand-fold more encroachments upon popular liberty than those enumerated in our declaration of Independence. If, therefore, the people acquiesce in it, and continue to sustain it at the ballot-box the men guilty of the great outrage, the freedom of the American people will have received its death-warrant.

We maintain that the Ku-Klux bill confers more absolute despotic powers on the President than those possessed by any crowned head of Europe, excepting only the Czar of Russia, and quite as great as his. It does not alter the fact to say that Grant does not attempt to exercise them. An election for his successor is near at hand, and prudence suggests moderation. Temporary freedom is not incompatible with despotic forms of government. The citizens may enjoy greater liberty under an absolutism, wisely administered, than under a republic despotically and corruptly governed. This has been clearly demonstrated by the history of our country since the Radical party got the control of it. They have gone on step by step in their encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people of the States until only the name is wanting to make our once glorious Union a great consolidated, centralized despotism. There is nothing to prevent Grant from making his own will, under the Ku-Klux act, the supreme law of any State. He can declare each or all of them under martial law and suspend the civil functions of all their officers.

The question is not, Will he do it? but, Can he do it? To the shame of the American people the question must be answered in the affirmative. Should, therefore, the people endorse this infamous law by electing Grant, it will be the death warrant of the freedom of the American people. But we do not believe that they will endorse it. We believe that the days of the corrupt usurpers who have this abused power are numbered. We believe that the people will triumphantly elect the nominee of the Democratic party to their President, and demand that this infamous enactment and its twin act of tyranny and usurpation, "the bayonet law," shall be wiped from our statute books. Let not, therefore, the upholders of despotism exult too soon. Let them not prematurely crow over the success of their pet measures. The people intend to redress the wrongs inflicted upon them by the necessary remedies known to our laws. They design to get redress at the ballot-box, by driving from power the wicked betrayers of their liberties.

The Ruling Passion.

A correspondent informs us, says the N. Y. World of July 9th, that on Tuesday morning last President Grant came over the New Jersey Railway to New York without a ticket. When the conductor approached to ask for his ticket a gentleman whispered: "That is the President." "I cannot help that," replied the conductor; "my orders are positive. The last time President Grant came over this road a conductor was removed for passing him without a ticket. I must obey orders." Upon which the President paid full fare for his journey with an additional penalty of ten cents for neglecting to purchase his ticket in advance. Now, this is a petty and miserable matter to be sure, but it throws an unpleasant light upon the habitual laxity of the Presidential mind. It is impossible to imagine one of our earlier and better Chief Magistrates exposing himself to such an intonation in such a place. To assume that the President is a "dead-head" is to provoke such allegations deliberately; nor could any man make such an assumption who properly respected his office or himself. It has been said that the man who begins by committing murder and arson will come at last to telling lies. We ought not to be surprised to see a President who began by accepting of honours and horses, plate and equipages, end by attempting to "travel on his face."

The New Loan.—The cost of advertising the new loan up to the present time amounts to upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the commissions. Added to this is the cost of General Spinner's and Assistant Secretary Richardson's parties in Europe, which will not be less than \$200,000 to defray the expenses of his part of the cost of advertising and entertaining the European financiers.—Exchange.

This is a nice little sum of money which has been paid to a subsidized Radical press. How much of this eight hundred thousand dollars has been given to Democratic papers? The above extract shows how the people are not only robbed to keep up a venal and subservient press, but how the officials squander their money while off on pleasure excursions in Europe. Will not the people demand a change in national affairs?

The Difference.—To show how doctors will disagree, we publish the following from the Herald:—

In response to our appeal to the EXERCISE to show from the record that we had changed from upon the Ohio platform, that paper publishes extracts from several issues of the Herald each of which are entirely consistent with the other.

The Oregonian takes the following view of the extracts published:— "The Democratic paper at Oregon City again affirms its opposition to the 'new departure' takes the Herald to task for accepting it and quotes that paper (the Herald) against itself, in a very effective style.

In our view of matters, we are compelled to agree with the Oregonian in this. It is very seldom we enjoy the pleasure of viewing anything in the same light with that paper.

ROUGH ON THE JUDGES.—A late issue of the San Francisco Bulletin, among its items of news from "over the mountains," contained the following:—"The Salt Lake papers fail to quote the retail price of judicial decisions," whereupon the Salt Lake Herald responds as follows:—"Can't do it; the trade is principally wholesale, with prices terribly fluctuating. Besides, it doesn't be done. Libel is an awful thing, and here, as elsewhere, 'the greater the truth the greater the libel.'"

Senator Morton is said to favor female suffrage. As General Butler somewhat inclines to take the same tack, we should like to know if the Republican party propose a "new departure" on this question.

Woods Fitch and May.

The Portland Bulletin of the 28th ult., in a long article under the head of "the Utah Gang," has the following in relation to Woods, Fitch and May. If the Bulletin had placed the responsibility of Woods' appointment where it belongs, to Geo. H. Williams, the article would have been complete. It says:—

It will be shown by the future that, taking Brigham and his Elders at their own special forte, concombining, Woods and Fitch will discount the whole tribe, and rival the operations of the worst Mohammedan Prince in Asiatic Turkey, while for talents and schemes in the "accumulation" of the substance of the people, Brigham's things collectors and Church-store swindlers will pale their ineffectual fires before the laws as interpreted by interested Judges and enforced by an interested Governor. Defeated, repulsed, and played out in their respective States, our grand quondam celebrities of Oregon and Nevada betake themselves to Utah, where, it was believed, the already congregated and accumulating elements of social corruption, official adventurism and mining rascality, swept in from the sinks of Chicago, Omaha and other railroad centers, or stranded on those ill-starred shores from the wrecks of dissolving stage lines and abandoned army camps, would constitute a congenial and encouraging community in which to plant the banner of their political fortunes, and where, like the bodies cast in the pools, they would surely rise to the top when fully rotten, to emulate Clay's allegorical mackerel to "shine and sink, and sink and shine." But, alas! the mackerel, wholly irresponsible in every sense of the word, and without the least recommendation of any sort in the world, unless the brass of the mountebank and the effrontery of Satan, were recommended to the men who bet themselves to official position in Utah in the same way that the contemptible ass arrayed himself in the skin of the lion and the driving wolf, damned the array of the innocent and unsuspecting sheep. As was expected by every one who knew of the raid, the ultimate object of which was seen in the United States Senate, Woods had not been in Utah three months until that Territory is made the arena of such a squabble to secure valuable mines and other property, through the machinery of the Courts, as to go to the dogs.

Woods had nothing when he was made Governor of Oregon, but somehow, on a salary of \$1,500 per annum, he managed to build and equip a residence at a cost of \$10,000, visited the States and shined up and down "our country" generally. And notwithstanding the fact that the San May drew warrants on the Treasury, which were peddled around at six bits on the dollar, yet we think it improbable that Woods took any money to Utah. He was a man of great energy and vigor, and he was not a man who would be taken down in the city of the saints, he makes oath that it is worth \$100,000 in that Territory. If it were not so much like our George, we should be inclined to ask him for his receipt, and he would be proud as we have mentioned our public executor of State, whose kids were always the admiration of the common herd, and who drew treasury warrants in favor of his friends, and who had been known to suggest that the protecting agents of a Governor of a Territory had made Utah a most convenient city of refuge from any requisition of the Governor of Oregon to make good the good money of the State school funds, and where abortive schemes to fill up blank bounty and relief bonds, will be forgotten in the more splendid speculations of the "Utah Tunnel," "Silver Shaft," etc.

It is well understood by gentlemen in this city, that Woods and Fitch went to Utah to mutually aid each other in the U. S. Senate, and to secure the passage of this contract, Woods is trying to capture the influence of the Gentiles, while Fitch lays siege to the affections of the Mormons; so that when the time comes their joint hands will be brought to bear on a common foe, to-wit: a seat in the Senate. Fitch has recently made a speech in Salt Lake City, repeating his Congressional speech in favor of Mormonism, amended to refer to the Gentile polygamist. He aspires to be Chief Justice of Utah, and his claims to preferment are certainly equal to those of the gods. If he should be appointed, the carpet baggers would be masters of the situation, Brigham's destruction would be complete, and if at the end of a four-year's term of office there is anything left of Utah which could be brought to claim or own, or had not mortgaged to others, it would be Echo Canyon and Great Salt Lake.

The regular editor of the paper was absent at the time the above article was published, leaving the paper in charge of Mr. J. Gaston, an old Republican newspaper editor. In justice to the regular editor of that paper, we publish the following, which appeared in the Bulletin of Tuesday:—

On last Thursday morning, an article appeared in the editorial columns severely and unjustly attacking the present Editor, Governor Woods and Sam E. May, the Secretary of State. We do not care here to devote much space to the matter, but will say that we exceedingly regret the appearance of any such article in these columns, and had we been present it would not have appeared.

BISHOP SCOTT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—We have received the catalogue and calendar of this school for 1871-72. There were 81 pupils in attendance during the first year. The next term will commence on the 5th of September. This school was established in the summer of 1870. The corner stone of the south wing of the proposed building was laid by Bishop Morris, on the 5th of July of that year, and the school was opened on the 1st of September on the following 6th of September. Prof. Allen having opened the school resigned his place at the end of the first term, and was succeeded by the present Head Master, R. W. Laing. The present officers and teachers of the school are: R. W. Laing, Head Master; Rev. John Rosenberg, A. B. Price, of Ancient and Modern Languages; and Edward Coleman, R. A. Drawing and Painting; Miss Gertrude M. Tuttle, Primary Department; Miss Maria Emery, Mistress.

SENIOR KELLY.—The San Francisco Examiner of the 25th ult. has the following:—

Hon. James K. Kelly, United States Senator from Oregon, gave us a call yesterday. Our Kelly is a staunch and true Democrat, and the San Francisco Examiner will be proud of him as one of her representatives in the United States Senate. He is a fair, faithful and reliable, both in his private and public life, he will soon be appreciated by the Democratic party throughout the Union.

"Sunset" Cox and "Brick" Pomeroy, both of New York, are on their way to this coast, and have probably arrived in San Francisco ere this. We hope both these distinguished gentlemen will visit Oregon before their return to the East.

RECORDED.—The indebtedness of Wasco county was reduced during the last fiscal year about \$4,000.

Daniel W. Voorhees.

Democrats throughout the country, says the Sacramento Reporter, will be surprised to learn that the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, has made up his mind to retire from public life at the close of his present term of Congress. Mr. Voorhees has ranked for several years among the ablest leaders of the Democratic party. He is one of the most industrious members of the National House of Representatives, a great reader, a scholar, and a close student. He has deserved well of his party and country which have recognized his talents and worth and have continued him in public life. His many warm friends in Indiana have been urging his availability as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of that State. He, however, recently authorized the Terre Haute Journal to say that he will not be a candidate for that or any other position; furthermore, that he never expects to be a candidate for any office whatever. He declares that he has but one wish of a personal nature connected with political life, which is to see Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks the standard-bearer of the party in the Presidential campaign of 1872. "With the greatest respect for all other distinguished gentlemen who have been named in that connection," says the Journal, "Mr. Voorhees thinks Indiana has the most available man, and one who by his great ability and unquestioned integrity, would bring the office of chief magistrate of the republic back to its ancient dignity, efficiency and honor." He further says that he believes that Mr. Hendricks would beat Grant as badly as any man has been beaten for that position in the history of the country; and when that is done he assures us that there is not an executive appointment which he would accept nor an office in the gift of the people which he desires.

The Democratic State Convention of Indiana will meet on the 8th of next January to nominate a full State ticket. Mr. Voorhees' term in Congress will not expire until March 4, 1873.

The Irish and the Oregonian.

The Bulletin of the 1st inst. has the following in relation to the Irish people and Republican party of this State. The article is addressed to the Oregonian in reply to its systematic attack upon the Catholic Irish:—

Republicans last year censured ex-Governor Gibbs for an unhappy slip of the tongue he made in regard to the Irish at a public meeting just before the election, because it was calculated to drive Irishmen from the support of the Republican party. The remark of Governor Gibbs was as follows: "I do not care for the whole fellow citizenry of this country, but I will permit ourselves to forget how Grass-hopper Jim went forth with a stuffed chick to fight for the Conquering Hero of the crystal globe, and the Emperor of the Heathen China? Never! So long as Cello raises her thousand gilded spires above the yesty waves of the Des Chante, and Kalam walks her desired path towards the crystal globe of the Columbia, so long shall the great Willamette Valley send forth her countless thousands of red apples to feed the starving poor of all nations. When the people of the whole world shall ride at anchor on the placid bosom of Yaguina Bay, and Lige Rhea shall ship beef steers to feed the starving armies of Melike and Bazine, then shall the glories of our splendid country be the glory of the whole world." The article in the Bulletin of the 1st inst. is a masterpiece of invective against the party whose chief organ it is, and which is very naturally to cause the Irish and other citizens to cast their votes against the party whose chief organ it is, and which is very naturally to cause the Irish and other citizens to cast their votes against the party whose chief organ it is, and which is very naturally to cause the Irish and other citizens to cast their votes against the party whose chief organ it is.

It is estimated by a Douglas county paper that the wool producer of that county this year has realized \$120,000 in gold coin. The special feature of the wool trade in the county this year has been pretty widely distributed. The paper from which we derive these statements proceeds to show the position of Douglas county, who are interested in maintaining a policy which protects their products and their industry against foreign competition, and reminds them that the Democratic party will not do this for them and for the country.—Oregonian.

Weather Record for July.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AS TAKEN AT THE ROOMS OF THE PORTLAND LIBRARY, BY HENRY OXER, LIBRARIAN.

Highest temperature, 86°, on the 2d, at 2 P. M.
Lowest temperature, 59°, on the 24, at 7 A. M.
Mean temperature, 70°.

During the evening of the 23rd there were several vivid flashes of lightning. The following morning between 5 and 6 o'clock there was a sharp thunder storm.

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

July.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mean.	Rainfall.
1	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	75	0
2	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	76	0
3	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	79	0
4	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	78	0
5	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	67	0
6	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	69	0
7	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	70	0
8	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	70	0
9	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	72	0
10	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	77	0
11	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	75	0
12	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	75	0
13	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	71	0
14	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	67	0
15	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	70	0
16	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	70	0
17	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	65	0
18	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	65	0
19	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	72	0
20	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	72	0
21	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	69	0
22	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	70	0
23	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	65	0
24	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	67	0
25	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine	67	0
26	Showery	Fine	Cloudy	67	2				
27	Showery	Showery	Showery	62	2				
28	Showery	Showery	Showery	62	0				
29	Showery	Showery	Showery	68	0				
30	Showery	Showery	Showery	68	0				
31	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	63	0				

Total rainfall, .55

DEATH OF BISHOP DEMERS.—A correspondent of the Bulletin of last Friday says:—

When a good man dies, it is a sad but consoling privilege of those who knew him in life to add their tribute towards filling the measure of his merit. In the death of the Right Rev. Most Rev. Demers, Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island, the world has lost one of its purest men—the Catholic Church has to lament the demise of one of its most zealous missionaries—and the Catholics of the diocese over which he has so long and ably presided have lost a sure guide, a faithful teacher and a firm friend. May He in whose service he dedicated his life and energy, reward his piety, his zeal and his charity, by a crown of eternal happiness. Bishop Demers was born in Canada about the year 1806, and was consequently about 65 years of age when he died.

In company with Rev. F. N. Blanchet, the present venerable Archbishop of Oregon, Father Demers left Canada for the Oregon mission in April, 1838, and after many toils and privations in crossing the continent, arrived at Vancouver on the 24th of November of that year.

The Oregonian says that we shall be ready to accept the "new departure" after the National Convention makes us swallow it, and we would "swear that we like it and always liked it." This has been the course of that paper. We have never gone back on our record like the editor of the Oregonian. In 1868 he was one of the strongest opponents of negro suffrage in Oregon; in 1870, he opposed the San Domingo swindle, and many other Radical measures, which he has swallowed and is prepared to "swear he always liked them." It takes a Radical editor to go back on his own record, especially if he gets a Federal office for so doing.

A Recovered Gem.

[From the Eugene Guard.] It was a profound source of disappointment to most of our people that we had no Fourth of July in Eugene, but we don't see who is to blame, when we consider that our merchants and other business men should have been most interested in it. It took no pains to get one up. Somebody anticipated one, evidently, for yesterday morning the following "oration" notes were found in the street. Who anticipated delivering them we cannot say, but we can imagine how they would have rung forth in the clarion like voice of Lish Applegate, the long man eloquent. Listen to it:—

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: To-day is the anniversary of that day that makes the bosom of every American throb and burn with the unquenchable fires of patriotic ecstasy. When the tutelary genius of American liberty unfurled the star spangled banner from the quarter-deck of the Mayflower, she caused the myriads of European tyrants to hide their diminished heads under a barrel of leaded shot, and to scapoose. Brief and terse, but full of meaning, the long man eloquent. Listen to it:—

The Jacksonville Times reports the discovery of an excellent sulphur spring on the Jacksonville creek about two miles and a half from town. The same paper says that Jesse Gage floured for the citizens of Jacksonville to the relief of sufferers by the late fire. Tommy Thomas started the next day with two thousand pounds of flour. The Jacksonville Sentinel says that last week Mr. Leonard, a New York merchant, brought in 216 ounces of the precious metal, and we are informed by Mr. Sachs that only about two months ago he brought in 150 ounces.

The Platteville says that Capt. West has made a reconnaissance of Rogue river, and reports that the gold fields are so rich that in view of the work to be done the appropriation is likely to be too small. Capt. West intends to advertise for proposals to remove the obstructions by the cable yard, and the work to be done according to the specification that he will subsequently furnish.

The Guard says that coal has recently been discovered about twelve miles south of Eugene, not far from the line of the Oregon and California Railroad.

The Mountaineer says that on the examination of John Emrick, before A. W. Ferguson, J. P., on the 28th inst., in relation to the killing of John E. Mann, on the 10th instant, resulted in his acquittal, as from the testimony adduced the Justice decided it a case of justifiable homicide.

A post office is about to be opened at the town of Halsey, on the O. & C. Railroad. The Oregonian of the 28th says:—The contract for the O. & C. Co., on the Oregon Central Railroad, commenced laying track yesterday morning near this end of the Fourth street bridge. For some time there have been hauling up materials, and the work to be done is expected to be pushed along from that point. It is the design of the contractors to lay about a mile and a half of track, or enough to reach the "great pit," immediately after which the work will be completed. The track will be laid down Fourth street and then a locomotive will be put on to run the construction cars to the front, and dump trains wherever they may be wanted.

The special train, which was expected to arrive within the next few days. The contractors are employing about three hundred men, scattered along the road for eight or ten miles.

Miss Anna Fay, sister of Senator Fay, of Jackson County, died at Jacksonville, on the 25th ult., of consumption. She had been ill for a long time.

The Corvallis Gazette says that a young man, son of Hiram Woods, of King's Valley, while returning from Corvallis, one day last week, was halted by five men, all strangers to him, who demanded the money, at the same time taking hold of the bride of his maid. Young Woods showed fight, when they all took hold of him and threw him down in the road, and went "through him" to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

Ben Simpson writes from Yaquina to the Gazette that the schooner Eimora is at anchor at Newport, waiting for favorable weather to go to sea. She has on board \$18,000 for the purpose of being taken to San Francisco market, and will return freighted in part with light-house freight. She was built by the Newport Transportation Company.

The same paper says: From Esquire Robertson just over from the Bay, we learn that Mr. Robert, who was severely and probably fatally, cut by a man named William Hlat, at Hinton's place on "Memorable Point." None but Indians witnessed the affair, who were taken to the Newport by the steamer Pioneer. Mr. H. was cut in the neck, breast and abdomen. The Esquire could not learn full particulars.

STATE NEWS.

From the Mountaineer:— Mr. Jos. Teal, who returned from Trout creek, says that a party of men had gone out in search of the cattle we mentioned as having been stolen last week by the Indians. The band numbered six hundred and ten head of beef steers, valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. The Indians are supposed to belong to the Snake tribe. They also obtained a large assortment of ammunition from the camp of the cattle men. Our opinion is that they will recover many, not all of his cattle, as all of the Indian's old hiding places in the mountains are known to the troops of Camp Harney.

Mr. C. N. Thornbury, of Camp Watson, came down on the last stage, looking well and hearty. He showed a sack of gold dust worth about \$1,000, that was taken from the claim of McCoy & Co., in Spanish Gulch. He reports the Camp Watson diggings as being in a flourishing condition, and the prospects are more encouraging than ever. All the country in that section is rapidly filling up. There are now ten families living on Mountain house creek, a number in Badger Valley, and also a few in Grasshopper Valley, besides almost every available place along the Military Road is settled upon. This speaks well for this portion of Grant county, and it gives us pleasure to be able to make mention of the wealth and industry of the best grazing country in the world—surely Grant county's future looks glorious.

The Jacksonville Times reports the discovery of an excellent sulphur spring on the Jacksonville creek about two miles and a half from town. The same paper says that Jesse Gage floured for the citizens of Jacksonville to the relief of sufferers by the late fire. Tommy Thomas started the next day with two thousand pounds of flour.

The Jacksonville Sentinel says that last week Mr. Leonard, a New York merchant, brought in 216 ounces of the precious metal, and we are informed by Mr. Sachs that only about two months ago he brought in 150 ounces.

The Platteville says that Capt. West has made a reconnaissance of Rogue river, and reports that the gold fields are so rich that in view of the work to be done the appropriation is likely to be too small. Capt. West intends to advertise for proposals to remove the obstructions by the cable yard, and the work to be done according to the specification that he will subsequently furnish.

The Guard says that coal has recently been discovered about twelve miles south of Eugene, not far from the line of the Oregon and California Railroad.

The Mountaineer says that on the examination of John Emrick, before A. W. Ferguson, J. P., on the 28th inst., in relation to the killing of John E. Mann, on the 10th instant, resulted in his acquittal, as from the testimony adduced the Justice decided it a case of justifiable homicide.

A post office is about to be opened at the town of Halsey, on the O. & C. Railroad. The Oregonian of the 28th says:—The contract for the O. & C. Co., on the Oregon Central Railroad, commenced laying track yesterday morning near this end of the Fourth street bridge. For some time there have been hauling up materials, and the work to be done is expected to be pushed along from that point. It is the design of the contractors to lay about a mile and a half of track, or enough to reach the "great pit," immediately after which the work will be completed. The track will be laid down Fourth street and then a locomotive will be put on to run the construction cars to the front, and dump trains wherever they may be wanted.

The special train, which was expected to arrive within the next few days. The contractors are employing about three hundred men, scattered along the road for eight or ten miles.

Miss Anna Fay, sister of Senator Fay, of Jackson County, died at Jacksonville, on the 25th ult., of consumption. She had been ill for a long time.

The Corvallis Gazette says that a young man, son of Hiram Woods, of King's Valley, while returning from Corvallis, one day last week, was halted by five men, all strangers to him, who demanded the money, at the same time taking hold of the bride of his maid. Young Woods showed fight, when they all took hold of him and threw him down in the road, and went "through him" to the amount of twenty-five dollars.

Ben Simpson writes from Yaquina to the Gazette that the schooner Eimora is at anchor at Newport, waiting for favorable weather to go to sea. She has on board \$18,000 for the purpose of being taken to San Francisco market, and will return freighted in part with light-house freight. She was built by the Newport Transportation Company.

The same paper says: From Esquire Robertson just over from the Bay, we learn that Mr. Robert, who was severely and probably fatally, cut by a man named William Hlat, at Hinton's place on "Memorable Point." None but Indians witnessed the affair, who were taken to the Newport by the steamer Pioneer. Mr. H. was cut in the neck, breast and abdomen. The Esquire could not learn full particulars.

The same paper says that on Wednesday morning bright and early, the site of Dal-las left, on pleasure bent—gone coastwise. The company was numerous, and was certainly the party of the season. Several backs were brought into requisition, and freight wagons, groaned under the weight of provisions and creature comforts provided for the occasion.

The Oregonian of the 1st inst. says that Miss Kelly took the black veil