

CITY AND COUNTY.

FRIDAY, Feb. 20.

IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTH SALEM.—There are a good many improvements going on in South Salem at different times, that many people on the creek know nothing about. Among these, and one which is just now under way, is an addition to the wagon shop of Mr. J. D. Jory. He is enlarging his shop to give more room, and is putting in horse power to run his lathe with, to enable him to do the work as fast as it comes in.

DISABLED.—The steamer Albany snagged near Harrisburg two or three days ago, passed down this morning with a very light load, the greater portion of her cargo having been transferred to the Success. The Albany had two or three small holes knocked in her hull, but the damage can probably all be repaired in a day or two.

LOSS BY FIRE.—Mr. Bowker's barn, which was burned Wednesday night, contained, besides quite a pile of hay, a considerable number of valuable tools, and his loss will reach at least \$100. The incendiary, for such was undoubtedly the origin of the fire, was considerable enough to turn out a cow which was in the barn before applying the match.

IN TOWN.—Gen. J. C. Davis, Gen. Michler, and E. N. Sumner, of U. S. A., accompanied by Mr. G. W. Reynolds, arrived in the city last evening by the steamer Grover. Gen. Michler has been making some inspection of the Willamette, between this place and Portland. A portion of the party returned on the train this afternoon.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—Rev. John Day, of Jefferson, has been appointed to take the place of Rev. John Bork in the pulpit of the M. E. Church at South Salem. He understands Mr. Bork has resigned the charge in consequence of failing health.

SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

THE ROBBERY CONFESSED.

Budlong and Fagan Confess During the Preliminary Examination of the Farmer, that they Robbed W. F. & Co.'s Remittance Box.—Mr. Clark T. Morris also implicated.

Some startling developments have come to light during the examination of Budlong, in connection with the express robbery at Kalama, but the names of those implicated have been withheld until all the facts could be ascertained. We received a summary of the particulars this morning, through a private dispatch to a gentleman in this city, and take from the Oregonian of Feb. 20th, the following full account of the confusion of Budlong and Fagan, which our press of matter prevented our publishing yesterday:

During the progress of the preliminary examination of the young man Budlong, there were strong suspicions entertained by several parties, especially by the agent for the Express Company, that Mr. Fagan, the telegraphic operator and express agent at Kalama, was in some manner connected with the robbery. These suspicions were predicated on the character of the evidence given by Fagan, his manner testifying, and other circumstances. Throughout his testimony Fagan sought to favor in every way possible, the prisoner. Several times his evidence was plainly and pointedly contradictory, and he could have been impeached had either side so desired. Fagan appeared as a witness in behalf of Budlong, and for that reason continued on the same side had no interest in impeaching his testimony. Not among the least suspicious part of Fagan's conduct, was his actions towards Budlong during the long and tedious trial. During the six days while the examination was in progress, Fagan was observed to hardly ever exchange a word with his friend. There appeared to be a studied diffidence between these two young men which was remarkable, and noticed at the time. Suspicious thus directed toward Fagan caused him to be narrowly watched, as well as Budlong. Matters were "worked up," and the guilt of the parties ascertained to such a degree of certainty, that when the examination was resumed yesterday afternoon, Budlong and Fagan both "made a clean breast" of the robbery. In their confession, Mr. Clark T. Morris, Freight and Ticket Agent, Pacific Division of the N. P. R. R., was seriously implicated in the affair. It appears that a secret understanding, or a sort of conspiracy existed between the three parties—Budlong, Fagan and Morris—to rob the treasure box of the express the first favorable opportunity which presented. This arrangement had been made some time ago, and the first chance which presented to make a "good haul" was embraced with alacrity. Fagan, as agent, was in a position to know just when large sums of money passed through the office. He had on this occasion apprised Budlong of the \$8,000 in currency, and afforded the latter every facility in his power to rob the box. Mr. Morris was charged with having been a party to the compact, concealed, aided and advised the commission of the robbery. These parties, in their confession, admit that Morris made or assisted in making the lead key with which the box was opened, and a portion of which was found in the car after the robbery. At present Mr. Morris is East, having gone there some time since. Most assuredly the startling confession of Budlong and Fagan, revealing Mr. Morris' complicity in the robbery must fall like a thunderbolt on his friends and relations, not one of whom was prepared to entertain the most remote suspicion of his participation in such a grave crime.

The examination took place before Justices Reed and Smith, and as a matter of course resulted in the parties being held to answer. We are unable at present to state the amount of their bonds. According to their confession, the boot containing the money was thrown under Mr. Curtis' horse by Budlong, with the understanding that Fagan was to take it away. However, both parties were so closely watched that they did not dare to touch it. Today we hope to learn additional particulars of the confession.

A CARD FROM SHERIFF SCOTT.

ED. STATESMAN.—Sir: During the last six months I have received a number of anonymous letters through the Postoffice, stating that certain persons were at those particular times, in certain parts of the city of Salem who had knowledge of the commission of certain crimes. If the authors of those letters will call on me personally and give the information they possess, they will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked. I have this day received a letter in which a terrible crime is charged to have been committed. I believe the writer is mistaken, as I have conversed with persons who met the person referred to several weeks after his disappearance. I will pay fifty dollars for the arrest and conviction of the persons charged with this other crime.

L. S. SCOTT, Sheriff, Marion County.

DIED AT WILLOW FORKS.—Mr. N. A. Lobdell has received a letter from A. C. Peppy, at Willow Forks, Wasco county, announcing the death of his little son, Willie. He was nearly two years old and had not been strong, and it was hoped that the climate of Eastern Oregon would improve his health.

RECORDED.—We are pleased to notice the arrival of the Christian Messenger again, which has revived publication after a few months rest and appears in as good condition as ever.

MORE INCENDIARISM.—About eight o'clock last evening the city was startled by another fire alarm, which came near creating a stampede in the Opera House. The large crowd was finally prevailed upon to remain quiet, under the impression that it was a false alarm. This proved not to be the case, however, as the barn on the premises now owned and occupied by Mr. W. H. Weatherford was soon discovered to be in flames. The firemen were on hand and succeeded in putting out the fire in time to save a portion of the barn and contents; Capital Engine Company getting first water. Tiger Engine Company had bad luck, as their engine broke through the sidewalk and delayed them for a time. Mr. Weatherford's loss, as near as can be estimated, will reach \$225 on building, hay and other contents burned. There is no doubt that the fire was set, as there had been no fire near the barn, and persons who were in the vicinity say that some portion of the contents had been saturated before being fired, causing the flames to burst out suddenly, with such force as to burst open the doors. We learn that the "Hooks" claim the first water—thrown from a bucket. They also had the misfortune to break their carriage.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.—We learn of the death, at Tillamook, of Wiley Hanzlman, one of the old pioneers, who came to Oregon over a third of a century ago, and resided, until a few years since in the vicinity of Salem.

MONDAY, Feb. 23.

THEOLOGY AND NATURAL SCIENCE.—Rev. Thos. Condon delivered a most interesting lecture to a large audience at the Congregational Church last evening, upon the relations of Christian Theology to the Natural Sciences. It would be impossible to do the discourse justice in an item, and it is enough to say that it was characterized by beautiful expressions of thought, with demonstrative illustrations to prove that there is no conflict between natural science and the Bible, or its religion, the conflict being with the theology which has grown out of it; and attributing it in this case to human imperfections, and the imperfections of the language in vogue at the time of the sacred writings.

PARDON.—The Governor has pardoned Thomas Brown, who was sent to prison from Jackson county over three years ago. The pardon was issued last Saturday. A large petition containing over 2,500 names was presented for his release. We are assured that the evidence against Brown was purely circumstantial, and his conduct has been most exemplary ever since his incarceration. He is now stopping in the city with Prof. T. H. Crawford, who has been the principal worker in securing the pardon. We earnestly hope that Mr. Brown will honor his friends and not disgrace his pardon as some have done within the past year.

LAST OF JERONS.—Following is a list of jurors drawn to serve at the next term of the Circuit Court for Marion county, beginning March 2nd, 1874: O. C. Murphy, W. R. Crump, Joseph Uthank, Perry Childers, F. M. Cook, J. M. Hagey, E. C. Cooley, C. S. Woodworth, Dan'l Durbin, H. L. McNary, A. S. Simmons, J. G. Fryland, D. H. Smith, J. D. Smith, Jesse Leonard, I. N. Gilbert, A. Thompson, B. A. Leonard, J. B. Beckner, J. R. Crawford, J. W. Taylor, J. T. Smith, W. H. Hobson, J. W. Shrum, Jos. Bradshaw, Adam Mesler, James Kay, Devo Jefferson, A. Hovendon, M. L. Savage, H. J. Smith.

ANOTHER SALE.—Messrs. Jones & Patterson have, within the last three days, effected the sale of another farm in the Downing neighborhood, fifteen miles from Salem, which is the sixth sale for them in that vicinity; and now they have, "positively," but one more farm in that locality. The last one sold by them was purchased by Mr. James Hughes, late of Tennessee, for \$4,000 cash.

BOX.—In this city, Sunday, Feb. 22d 1874, to the wife of J. M. Patterson, a son. The young gentleman has a remarkably truthful countenance, and the initials of his name will probably be G. W. Jerry says all the cherry trees on the place were blazed this morning.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

MR. CONDON'S 24 LECTURE LIFE.

The Congregational Church was entirely filled last evening on the occasion of Mr. Condon's lecture on "Life." The speaker recalled the leading points in the first lecture, where he described the action of water through the ages as an agent of change. How the wearing away of the rough, mountain produced successive strata in which were bedded the animal and vegetable remains of the past periods. Tonight the subject is "Life"—the life record of all the ages. Its first traces are in the Azole, Life has come down like a stream from that remote period—a stream that grew and widened as the ages followed. The recorded history is but a drop in great volcanic action, and though the violent age is past there are still 300 volcanoes in periodic activity, and we find along the Cascade range the record of still older ones, killing of volcanic vents and eruptive overflows. The evidence continues that a store house of molten material still remains within. The temperature changes one degree for every 50 feet we penetrate the earth and says the fires are still below. The shape of the earth is that of a molten mass that has cooled while revolving on its axis. Heat, light, electricity and galvanism are forces of motion stored in the interior of the earth. Some claim that the life principle exists with them. The Azole age denotes the vast period when there was no life. Mark the terrible antagonism between inorganic forces and life, either vegetable or animal. We recall the life decay, the chemists of Nature rend and tear until the staid matter is again returned to its first state. He did not concede that matter contained within itself the life principle. He believed life was especially created. Inorganic forces may be present when the nervous act, but they do not cause brain to set or the fact to move. Heat, light and motion belong to all matter, but intellect has no place in this chain of inorganic forces. It is not in any way correlated to them. The water fall, the tornado, or thunderstorm possess grandeur, magnificence and grand, but they exist independently and cannot help being what they are.

There is another force. It exists in the tender mind of the child who requires to do right, and so wills what it shall be. It possesses capacity for heroism, such never came from inorganic matter. Not hidden in a horn of master, but given from above. There are three classes of forces: 1st, the inorganic, represented by heat, mechanical motion, electricity, etc., which are correlated and interchangeable. They form different links of force and were born in the earth's cauldron; all matter possesses them. The second force is the organic. The first plant had no connection with previous inorganic forces, but when planted, it used those forces—was created to call them into action, and the same is true of animal life. There is another force—the spiritual—and we have no evidence of its existence in the old natural world that lived for itself alone. The spiritual force had to be introduced to create a sphere of duty, where man had to discharge a duty towards his fellow man. No such principle was developed previously.

In his researches, the geologist cannot mistake the period, if only from the remains he finds bedded in the strata of the earth. This shell was only known in the Silurian and Devonian ages; bones of mammals did not exist until after the cretaceous era; there was no sign of the horse before the ussian tertiary. The student can reason from this life record with

more exactness than from the formation of earth's strata.

The first form of life was the low grade of the jelly disk floating, to seize and assimilate the aboriginal which came in its way; next was the articulate; then the mollusk; then the radiates, and last and most complete, the vertebrates. The microscope shows minute forms of life and the problem is: Does it originate there? What if the earth and the waters are still producing life? I dislike to array natural facts against faith in God.

The lecturer traced the order of life that occupied the ages. Reptiles came in the carboniferous era, there had been only fishes before that. After their kind there was a separate chapter for each class. There is one conception that God created the vertebrates with infinite power for development. He believed that each great type was a distinct creation by the Divine Power. He closed with a brief allusion to the classes of animals known in the different ages, and the absence of human remains until after the post-pliocene period.

FRONT JEFFERSON.—The gentlemanly agent of the late Beaver Hosiery Manufacturing Company informs us that the remainder of the property belonging to that corporation was sold on Saturday last. All the schools of that place have been suspended for two weeks, to give the menials, which have started in there with flattering prospects, an opportunity for development. The healthful element of Jefferson derived itself a few nights since by sealing six cross-cut saws and two mauls, and distributing them around in the timber within a circuit of a mile and a half, where they were found hanging in trees. Jefferson is evidently improving.

TRAVEL TO DALLAS.—The remains of the late J. W. Smith, ex-Sheriff of Polk county, whose death at San Francisco was noticed in the STATESMAN of February 12th, were received at this place yesterday by the Odd Fellows' party, being sent by express from San Francisco. The remains were placed in the Odd Fellows' Hall last night, and taken to Dallas to-day for interment.

FALLING.—The water in the Willamette at this point has been falling rapidly for the last few days, and is only about four feet and three inches above low water mark. Boats are no longer able to reach the higher points on the river. Two boats have been as high as Eugene this winter; the Grover made the first trip to that place and the Fannie Patton the second.

GRAND AGENT.—We received a call to-day from Mr. L. C. Burkhardt, agent for the Grainger and Co. of Portland, who was on his way to Portland on business, and stopped to make some arrangement with Salem pulp factories for purchasing from them.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Mr. Condon was greeted by a crowded house last evening, as the interest in his lectures does not diminish but increases.

The last lecture was of the life of the lower animals traced through the rocks of the ages. To-night we are asked, how long has man been on the earth, what is his antiquity? How is he linked to the rest of the animal life? There is no doubt that he is so linked; in every respect the material of his composition, his flesh, tissues and bones, exist in the rest of the animal creation. The plan of his structure is linked to theirs. So far, there is no difference. It is surprising to compare the claw of a bear or the fore foot of a wolf with the human hand; and see how form and functions correspond. It is even true that there is a similarity between it and the fin of a whale. The brain is not the same, but it performs similar functions in man as in animals. It is a great mistake to suppose that human intellect is greatly superior. The horse is many times a cleverer and more careful reasoner and better judge of character than his master.

He has his likes and his dislikes. He experiments as to the safety of the ground he treads on. He reasons and judges as man does. So of some other animals, and the lecturer gave humorous illustrations of the justice of animal reason. All understood the allusion to the educated city boy, who "learns how to lift the tail of a dog, and how to get the ground he treads on." The difference lies in the fact that when man was created "God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living spirit."

This endowed him with perceptions of truth, with a moral sense, gave him capacity for loyalty to these perceptions, and the highest capacity to love. This elevated him above the rest of the animal creation by endowing the mind with capacity for development and investigation as well as for love of the great and noble. The world is full of answers ready for the question: How long has man existed? We trace human records dimly in the ruins of former empires, in the language of existing nations and in their written history. In the latter we class the Hebrew Scriptures as the most valuable and important. The old world record is contained in the first ten chapters of Genesis, which relate to events that precede the birth of Abraham, and between that period and the time of Abraham, the speaker believed there existed an uncertain period of time which no human data could describe. The Hebrew Bible records the time of Abraham, the old world record is contained in the first ten chapters of Genesis, which relate to events that precede the birth of Abraham, and between that period and the time of Abraham, the speaker believed there existed an uncertain period of time which no human data could describe.

As to the duration of the indelible old world history, we can only judge by uncertain records. Abraham came from the city of Ur of the Chaldees, the most valuable and important. The old world record is contained in the first ten chapters of Genesis, which relate to events that precede the birth of Abraham, and between that period and the time of Abraham, the speaker believed there existed an uncertain period of time which no human data could describe.

In the time of Abraham, the worship of the true God was not confined to the Hebrews. Abraham met Melchisedek, a prince and a nobleman of one of the ancient monarchies, and called him also a Priest of the most High God and gave him tithes of his conquests. The hundred years before the time of Christ, Alexander invaded Chaldea and took with him Callisthenes, his cousin, who was a philosopher, promising that he should have the privilege to search the temple of Belus at Babylon. The conquest was made and Callisthenes was rewarded by finding records stored therein, written on clay and then burned, which extended back for 1005 years, to within 150 years of the time of the flood. He copied these records and sent them to his friend Aristotle, who found they contained an account of occupation of Mars by the moon. So it was not astrology that was taught in Chaldea, but the pure and true system. Astronomy, Ptolemy, of Egypt, made astronomical observations 700 years before Christ; the Chaldeans foretold the coming of the comets; Seneca designated comets as possessing moving orbits. The Chaldeans used optic glasses and Pythagoras knew the effect of light and hearing by some similar device; Archimedes used mathematical instruments to demonstrate the size of the sun, which were probably Chaldean telescopes.

As to the duration of history, it is computed that the statue of Sennacherib, buried in the delta of the Nile, must have been placed there

9,000 years ago. Human remains have been found under stalagmite which must have been many thousands of years in process of formation. The argument for a higher antiquity rests entirely with the fact that bones of extinct animals have been found with human remains. The lower part of the Florida peninsula is made by slow growth of corals. The deposit of human relics in relation to these shores was considered by Prof. Agassiz as evidence that man had a great antiquity. Nowhere does human history connect different nations in its recital until it does so in the Hebrew Scriptures. The lecturer gave it as his opinion that man may have existed for 100,000 years, and some scientists put it at a much longer period. By request, he explained how climate here was very different when, in the past, there was little land north of Oregon. He gave an interesting description of Willamette Sound, and (also by request) described the lakes that once were over the great plains of the interior.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention for the State of Oregon is hereby called by the Republican State Central Committee, convened in Portland, Oregon, this 12th day of February, A. D. 1874, to meet at the City of Salem, Oregon, on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1874, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be voted for at the general election in June next for Congress in 1872, allowing one delegate in said Convention for each one hundred or fraction of fifty votes cast. The several counties of the State will be entitled to Delegates in said Convention as follows:

Table listing delegates for various counties: Baker 4, Benton 10, Clatsop 10, Clatskanie 10, Coos 10, Curry 10, Columbia 10, Douglas 10, Grant 10, Harney 10, Josephine 10, Total 131.

It is recommended by the committee that the several counties hold their primary meetings on Saturday, the 21st day of March, and their County Conventions on Saturday, the 28th day of March. The Committee further recommend that there be two or more counties entitled to joint representation in the Legislature that instruct their Delegates to the State Convention to make the nomination at that time.

N. B. KNIGHT, Chairman Republican State Central Com.

T. H. TOSOLU, Secretary.

HOMOGENEITY HUMANITY.

REVIEW, Feb. 22d, '74.

ED. STATESMAN.—Although it may seem of little or no importance to the community at large, it may have a striking effect upon various camps in this vicinity, who, not finding a very welcome reception in the circles of good society, seem to be pining for a different atmosphere, which they might find in that little sequestered spot of earth a little east of Salem. Now these lowly mortals, hawking, blaspheming blackboards have been exhibited by the clergy, admonished by teachers and prayed for by mothers and sisters; and still they persist in creating disturbances on almost every public occasion. No longer ago than yesterday evening (Saturday) our ears were greeted with that scolding yet familiar cry, "light it up, and let the twinkling of an eye, some half dozen were stripped of their shirt-sleeves, rending, the air with the most horrid oaths and beating their breasts like so many wild demons from the infernal regions. Finally, being too cowardly to fight, and having no other resource, a quantity of gas, the crowd began to disperse. Now, this is only one among the many foolish scenes that have taken place in this neighborhood during the past winter. This state of things is becoming monotonous and almost unbearable, and we hope that if the eyes of the guilty should fall upon this article, that they may be able to "see themselves as others see them."

HOW THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS LOOK.

You would be delighted to see the drill of these Russian soldiers. This morning, while I was reading your letter, there was parading at the Boulevard directly in front of this legation a regiment of cavalry, about 800 strong, every horse black, not a white hair in all the number, of the same height, size and style, standing like statues, while the riders, all large men and equal in drill, helmets and breast-plates of brass, polished to the highest perfection, with drawn sabres of brightest steel, long, crooked and intended for business. The exactitude of these regiments is wonderful. Most of the horses are black, but there are regiments of grays and bays, but no mixture. Each horse must have flowing mane and tail. The infantry and artillery are equally selected—no diversity of light in a company, and they move like machinery. Great preparations are being made for the festivities of the coming nuptials of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Russian Princess, and daily drills are taking place on the Champs de Mars. I should guess there were out to-day 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry, as many of artillery, and 10,000 or 15,000 infantry. It's a splendid sight, such as seen nowhere else. Marching is very rapid, and mostly to trumpets, only sometimes accompanied by kettle drums, and for show occasions fine big military bands. The Emperor and all of the imperial family are splendid soldiers, and always appear in the uniform of their respective regiments, which makes the military idea the prominent one of the empire. I want to see no such army in our country—our citizen soldiers are sufficient; but for an absolute monarchy like this, it appears to be indispensable. [Letter from Minister Jewell.]

THE BATTLES OF FIRST BULL RUN, FAIR OAKS, PITTSBURGH LANDING, MAVERICK HILL, SECOND BULL RUN, STONE MOUNT, FREDRICKSBURG, CHANCELLORVILLE, GETTYSBURG, SPOTSYLVANIA COURT HOUSE, GOLD HARBOR AND NASHVILLE, were followed by heavy rain.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26.

STEAMER.—The steamer Fannie Patton arrived here and loaded last evening with flour at Kinney & Son's mill, taking on a little over a hundred tons. She lay at the landing over night, and started between six and seven o'clock this morning. Just at the lower part of the city, at Chitwood's bar, the steamer ran on a broken pile, which is a portion of the remnant of an old wing dam, knocking several holes in her side and began sinking rapidly. She was immediately run ashore, where she now lies with her lower guard two feet under water and the upper about the same distance out of water. The Captain came back to town early this morning after assistance, and the barge Ben Bolt was taken down to receive the cargo. There are a hundred barrels of flour damaged by water, but the extent of damage to the boat could not be ascertained while she is under water. The Fannie will have to remain where she is until the arrival of the Alice from below, to assist in raising her.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Ajax sailed on Wednesday for San Francisco with the following passengers: J. J. Carlin and wife, J. S. Rosenthal, Lieut. E. S. Wilson, M. Streuburg, T. McKinnis, A. Kelly, Mrs. F. M. Cole and child, M. W. Henderson, S. M. Wait, Alex. Maupin, J. A. E. Fallon, J. S. Mosley, Mrs. J. Hearn, S. Austin and 6 children, E. S. Cottrell, J. M. McPain, Miss Lou Evans, I. Evans, H. Jacobs and son, J. Streuburg, J. Sanders, W. M. Kay, H. Douglas and wife, Wm. A. Hart, G. Reynolds, Mrs. B. B. Taylor and four children, W. W. Jayne, Miss Kate Rogan, Mrs. Nancy Young, J. S. Bloom, B. Naylor, wife and two children, Mrs. Hester, W. F. A. Co's Messenger, and 30 in the steerage.

THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.—Mr. Henderson, who is the author of this book, which is quoted elsewhere, succeeded in disposing of quite a number last evening, from a stand corner of Commercial and State streets, where he will continue to sell every evening this week, if the weather favors. Mr. Henderson is a practical teacher and graduate of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. A copy of the calculator is furnished us and we notice that its simple method of calculation is there given in French, Spanish and German as well as English. He claims that a child, however naturally deficient, can quickly acquire the faculty for calculation by understanding these simple rules.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—We were shown last evening, by Mr. Hays, a finger ring which he has just made for a present to Mr. J. W. Minto, and which, by the way, is one of the neatest we have seen for some time. It is made of solid gold, and weighs an even half ounce, which is probably enough to make it the heaviest gold ring in Salem. On the top is a raised plate surrounded with a perfect five-pointed star, the insignia of the weaver's office, and on each side of the plate is a grape leaf in raised engraving. On the inside of the ring, the name of the donor, with the date of presentation. Mr. Hays makes John this elegant present in testimony of his care and watchfulness in the charge of the town clock; and it will probably be worn by him as long as he lives, and afterwards go down as an heir-loom.

AS OREGONIANS HEARD FROM.—A gentleman of this city received a letter yesterday evening from Mr. W. Miller, an old resident of Salem and well known by many of our citizens. Mr. Miller left here about three years ago, since which time he has been in California, in the mines and elsewhere. He writes that he is in good health, is at present in San Francisco, and speaks of returning to Salem.

WATER.—W. W. Martin has just received a large stock of farmers' watches. Roskopf manufacture, which are really equal to any other of watch made, and far superior to any other of their price. Look at them when you pass his window.

INDETERMINATE BUT DEAD.—A friend of ours saw some advertisement of a \$5 sewing machine button hole \$1.00 extra, total cost laid down here \$6.00, and he committed that much currency to the mail and thought he would not buy a machine but take an agency. He first saw the prospectus and received a picture of a first-class machine about 3 feet square, but when his machine arrived it wasn't any bigger than his two lists and the express charges were \$2.00 instead of laid down free. The machine will sew, however, though not so fast or so well as a first-class woman can, and he declares it is just like the first one Bill Greenwell ever brought to Salem twenty years ago. He doesn't want to sell the machine because he says it is a fraud he couldn't find conscience to perpetrate, but his agency is for sale cheap. As good a mechanic as he ought to have known that a good sewing machine can not be made for \$3.00, so we are more amazed than sympathetic in his case.

SOMETHING NEW.—Mr. W. W. Martin showed us something new in the jeweler's business this morning, new to this part of the country, which is designed to be used in engraving. It is Ingwersol's patent rubber faced type, with the aid of which the engraver can lay out his work easily and in a very short time, instead of being obliged to trace each letter with a pencil or other instrument. We also saw there two very fine specimens of crystallized quartz, weighing, we judge two pounds each, and which were almost as brilliant as diamonds. These stones are valuable, as the finest lenses that are manufactured are made from them.

IMPROVEMENT.—We are pleased to notice an improvement of the want of which has been much felt during the winter, at the Willamette Transportation Company's wharf. It is the removal of a large quantity of earth from the upper end of the wharf, leaving an easy grade wharf heretofore had been a rough and irregular bank. Nearly a hundred loads of earth have been taken out at this place, and now teams can be driven down to the landing and turned without trouble. As this Company grows older we hope to see its business increase, and fine wharves and commodious warehouses mark its landings.

I. C. R. C.—Rev. A. C. McDougall, assisted by Father Harman (The Chicago Blacksmith) organized Diamond Encampment, No. 16, at Albany, on Monday evening, Feb. 23d, with forty charter members. The following officers were duly elected and installed: W. H. Dobb, Sec.; D. L. E. Luper, Treas.; D. E. Taylor, I. C.; P. H. Raymond, Chap.; J. L. Loper, M. C.; C. H. Stewart, C. R. C.; J. E. Bitter, I. L. C.; A. B. Morris, I. S.; J. E. Bensch, B. S.; L. M. Stephenson, Imp.; I. W. Blain, Vic.; R. A. Foster, O. G.

H. H. AMES, of Lafayette, who is supposed to be canvassing for books in Southern Oregon, requested to let his friends at home know his whereabouts, as they would like to hear from him.