

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 4.—To-day was quietly observed here and in Brooklyn. As it is a general holiday all business was suspended and flags displayed from many private buildings. Dispatches from different quarters state that the day was observed in an unusually quiet manner. There was a notable absence of fireworks and fires. Philadelphia, July 4.—The day was very quiet. At the centennial grounds this morning the T. A. B. fountain was formally dedicated and presented to the city authorities in the presence of a large multitude, including various catholic societies of the city. Addresses were made by Gov. Harriman and others. The permanent exhibition building was gaily decorated and thronged throughout the day, fully a hundred thousand people being in the building. Charleston, July 4.—The 4th of July celebration by colored people was the largest for many years. Business was generally suspended. Meetings of colored people under the auspices of the Liberian Exodus Association were held to-day, the object being the consideration of a scheme of wholesale emigration of colored people to Liberia. A letter read and speakers present from different parts of the state represented the colored people ready and anxious to go. Nashville, July 4.—At the celebration here to-day Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, made a broad and liberal speech, commending Hayes' policy as national and not that of party. Washington, July 3.—Secretary Evarts submitted to the cabinet the order of the Dias government that Gen. Trevino resist by force armed invasion of Mexican territory by U. S. troops. No action was taken. Gen. Mata has yet had no interview with Secretary Evarts on the question of his recognition as minister of the Dias government. There is no indication that he will be recognized or that Ord's orders will be changed or modified. The board of army engineers reported upon a plan for securing the foundation of the Washington monument as to permit its construction to the originally intended height. New Orleans, July 6.—In the superior criminal court to-day, Attorney General Ogden and District Attorney Finney filed information against Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, Louis M. Kanner and G. Casany, charging them under section 883 reviser's statutes with altering and publishing as true certain altered, false, forged and counterfeit records. Immediately after filing information capias was issued for arrest of the parties named. Wells and Kanner surrendered themselves to the sheriff. The information is very lengthy and charges them with having on the 4th December, 1876, falsely and feloniously uttered and published as true altered, forged and counterfeit election returns for presidential electors. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each, and Anderson and Casany will surrender themselves and furnish the required bonds. Chicago, July 6.—Postmaster General Key said to-day the cabinet accords perfectly on all questions of policy. He expects moderate men of both parties in Congress to support the President. The president will probably go to Hot Springs and meet prominent southwestern men during his southern tour. Friends of Wells and Anderson say they intend, if indicted in New Orleans, to come here and demand that the president personally interpose for their protection. Milwaukee, July 6.—Yesterday the Greenback convention met at Fortage to nominate a State ticket. About 100 were present. E. F. Allie, of Milwaukee, was nominated for Governor. The platform calls for paper money and good times. New York, June 8.—There arrived here by the steamer Wisconsin to-day 700 converts to the Mormon faith, who immediately started for Utah. The majority of them are from Holland. The instructions to Gen. Ord are misinterpreted by the Mexican government, therefore the Mexican minister of war is unwarranted in officially asserting that the instructions to Gen. Ord are in contravention to treaties between Mexico and the United States. Telegraphic dispatches announce a meeting between Ord and Trevino at Piedras Negras, at which amicable and satisfactory arrangements were made for the suppression of raids by the Mexican government. Washington, July 8.—Discontinued—Camp Creek, Lane county, Oregon. Name changed—Marysville, Baker county, Oregon, to Conner Creek, and Josiah Myrick appointed postmaster. The mail service between Linkville, Ogn., and Linton, Cal., is increased to tri-weekly. There are upwards of seven thousand applications on file in the state department for appointments as consul, although at present there is not one salaried consular vacant except that of St. Paul Delonado, a very unhealthy post on the coast of Africa. The President is so well satisfied that there is no further need for troops in the south that he will shortly direct the issuing of an order to withdraw all troops from that section except such as may be necessary for garrison duty. P. S. Knight and Prof. G. H. Collier, of this city, are delegates to the National Congressional Association that meets in Detroit October 17th.

FOREIGN.

A correspondent at Bucharest states that all able bodied Bulgarians have been summoned to present themselves at the Russian camps to be organized into a force for their own protection in the future. Constantinople is quiet, the populace being apparently unmoved by the news of the passage of the Danube. Since the 16th of June the Russians have been defeated five times. It is believed they lost 10,000 men in June 30. Their wounded filled 800 wagons. London, July 5.—A telegram from Constantinople says the Russian retrograde movement at Kars is believed to be hastened by the report which has reached Erzerum of the great spread of the insurrection in Caucasus. Intercepted Russian letters show that the garrison of Bayazid is regarded as lost. London, July 3.—Simmiza and Bucharest dispatches remark upon the dilatory tactics of the Russians since they crossed the Danube. The position which the Russians occupy is fortunately admirable for defense, and the time allowed by the Turks has enabled them to bring up men and guns enough to defend it. For two days the situation was critical. A correspondent at Zewin telegraphs that in the battle of the 29th ult. The Russians retired after enormous losses. The Turks buried a thousand Russians. The Turkish loss was below 600. The mobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army is being decided upon to-day, and will be carried out. Constantinople, July 3.—For the present the peace party is powerless. St. Petersburg, July 3.—Two contractors have undertaken the construction within three months of railways connecting Razi, Ismail and Bender with Galata. Constantinople, July 3.—The British fleet has arrived in Beika bay. The rumor that it will come to Constantinople is erroneous. No request for authority to come has been preferred by England. Admiral Horby is however expected here. London, July 3.—The defeat of the Russian field armies of the left and center, and of the investing force before Batoum is beyond question, and altogether likely to interfere with, if not terminate operations against Kars. Latest Turkish news about Kars is that the bombardment has been materially slackened. Erzerum, July 3.—The siege of Kars is almost raised in consequence of Turkish successes. St. Petersburg, July 4.—An official dispatch announces that Dobrudzha is completely cleared of Turks as far as Trajan's wall. Russians continue to cross the Danube uninterrupted day and night. London, July 4.—The reception at the American legation was a social event of high order and very enjoyable throughout. It lasted from four to seven o'clock. Nearly all the Americans in London, estimated at over one thousand, called. A large silk American flag hung over the entrance and the interior was beautifully decorated with flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont and Gen. and Mrs. Grant received all guests. Among the callers were ex-Gov. Hendricks, Sec'y Conkling, Mr. Eugene Schuyler, Mr. Randolph Clay, Chancellor Runyon, General Sickles and Mr. Hoppin. The reception closed with singing the Star Spangled Banner by Miss Abel, an American. Interest in the war on the Danube is increasing intensely among Englishmen as a class, as the impression outgrows. The traditional prestige of the empire is menaced by every success achieved by the Russian army. The strength of this feeling is most apparent in its effect upon the hitherto dissonant tones of the cabinet. The progress of the invaders of Turkey in the direction of Constantinople, and more particularly the refusal of the Czar to give any promise not to occupy the Turkish capital, tended to unite the British ministry, and Earl Derby distinctly intimated the Russian ambassador in London that Great Britain will not sanction Russian occupation. New York, July 5.—A correspondent in Vienna telegraphs that the recent proclamation of the Czar to the Bulgarians has led to serious dimensions in the Austria cabinet, while the indiscriminate firing on the consulates at Rusehuk has excited a renewed distrust of the good faith of Russia. The preliminary understanding professed with such emphasis at the beginning of the war it is clear has not been maintained, and the Austria foreign minister, Count Andrasey, is preparing a protest against these acts to Prince Gortschakoff. London, July 6.—The Times, in a leading article, says if the Russians had captured Kars and Batoum they would have been strongly tempted to offer easy terms of peace but now they have been so far baffled in Asia that they must strike with all their might in Europe. New York, July 6.—The Times' London special says: Austria's position is still the great point of interest. The Emperor of Russia is anxious to see the Emperor of Austria, and there is the greatest activity in telegraphic communication between Bismarck and Count Andrasey. Germany does not desire joint action of Austria and England in any direction. Disasters suffered by the Russians in Asia is now universally admitted. In regard to the military and naval preparations of the British government I have just visited Woolwich arsenal, and found the authorities there ready to dispatch

an army corps at 24 hours' notice. All war material is in perfect readiness for shipment and even baggage wagons and harness are laid out for issue. A correspondent at Pertz telegraphs under date of July 4th, that Mukhtar Pasha has advanced his position, near Kars. The line of retreat of the Russians is menaced by Falk Pasha who advanced to the northward of Bayazid. The environs of Van now swarm with Kurds from the mountains to harass the retreating Russians. Cossack cavalry have suffered awfully from constant attacks and surprises of those irregular allies of Turks. Belgrade, July 5.—Mehemet Ali has been appointed to command the army in Thessaly and Simeon Pasha is recalled to Constantinople, probably with his army. These measures give point to reports, recently current that Austria and probably other powers have brought pressure at Constantinople to save Montenegro from being crushed, and also with the view of taking away from Serbia one pretext for joining in hostilities. Brussels, July 8.—Gen. Grant arrived this evening. No official reception was given as he is traveling incognito. Berlin, July 8.—Ex-President Grant is expected about the end of July incognito, to stay only two days, enroute for Sweden and Norway. Bucharest, July 6.—No important action is expected until the Russians have established depots of supplies on the southern side of the Danube and prepared everything for an advance. London, July 8.—Concerning the situation on the Danube we have no new information from any quarter except denials of the first hasty reports of a rapid advance of Russians. Tiernoza is not in their hands nor likely to be immediately as the Turks probably mean to hold the line of Sentaia if they can, and Tiernoza is very favorably situated for stopping the advance. The fighting thus far reported cannot have amounted to more than outpost affairs, for the Russians are not yet prepared for serious work. Nearly all accounts from the seat of war in Asia Minor agree that the Russians have met with serious reverses, but their position does not appear to be as thoroughly compromised as would be inferred from earlier dispatches via Erzerum. Erzerum, July 7.—The Russians fell back in an orderly manner from Uchkillies to Ipek followed by the Turkish right. There were frequent cavalry skirmishes. The regular engagement commenced at day break on the 4th and lasted till 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The only fact known concerning it is that the Russians maintained their position at Ipek. The Russians have recommenced and are continuing the bombardment of Kars. Constantinople, July 7.—Two thousand men have arrived from Snipna at work on the fortifications. All the papers seem to confirm the report that the Turks are about to withdraw a great part of their forces from Montenegro. Bucharest, July 8.—Of 120,000 Russians across the Danube at Sintoza there are 10,000 cavalry and 250 cannon. About 80,000 more Russians are back on Simniza and Turza Magureli. The army which crossed at Sintoza has been divided into three bodies, the principal of which is marching on Rusechuk and the other two towards the Balkans and Nikopolis respectively. In consequence of the remonstrances of England the Porte has sent imperative orders to the commander of the Black Sea fleet to render the blockade more effective. The arrival of the British fleet in Beika bay is regarded with great dissatisfaction by influential Turks who consider it simply as a sign that England is preparing to seize her share of the plunder. London, June 8.—Public sentiment is growing more bitter toward Russia every day, and this may be the consequence will be able to develop their policy soon and try their strength in the house of commons when the vote of credit, which is certain to be asked for before the close of the session. In conversation with a prominent statesman to-day he indicated what he considered the inevitable consequence of English interference in behalf of Turkey would be, now that the Russian forces in Asia are defeated, Turkey only requiring slight assistance from England to enable them to defend the Balkans. Russia thus checked would not, for many years, reattempt to extend her western frontier. The Turks, already dying out as a race, would find their territory gradually drifting out of their hands, and in another generation the Caliphate would be resumed on the ancient throne of Bagdad. The legitimate heirs of Constantinople, the Greeks, who are fostered by England, would become a powerful ally and become an insurmountable barrier to Russian aggression. London, July 8.—There was an unconfirmed rumor of the Pope's death on the Paris house Saturday afternoon. A special from Paris says it caused uneasiness and depression, but prices recovered toward the close.

Ten soldiers, Lieutenant Rains and two citizens reported killed. Fight still progressing, and the Indians retreating. News received at department headquarters from General A. Sully, commanding Lewis and Clark, I. T. says: Col. Perry with 30 men, on his way to Cottonwood, were attacked by hostiles. Lieut. Rains, ten soldiers and two citizens were killed. Colonel Whipple joined Perry and drove the Indians off. The fight is still going on. Major Jackson's company, 1st cavalry, which left Fort Vancouver yesterday morning will arrive at Lewiston to-morrow at noon. San Francisco, July 6.—The war department has issued a general order directing the transfer of the second regiment from the department of the South to the division of the Pacific for the purpose of reinforcing General Howard. The following dispatch comes from Wallula. It probably reached there by the Tanino which arrived at 9:15 last (Thursday) night. They say that Joseph deceived Gen. Howard across Salmon river and then Joseph recrossed the Salmon river and got on Cottonwood between Howard and Lapwai, within 30 miles of Lewiston. Mr. S. G. Reed of this city has just received the following dispatch from Mr. John A. Faul of San Francisco, who has just returned from Coiville, dated Palouse, Landing, 3d inst., via Walla Walla 6th inst. Mr. Oppenheimer and myself arrived here safe and well this evening. When we crossed the Spokane bridge yesterday there were between 300 and 400 buck Indians said to be in council, all well armed and equipped. They consisted of Yakimas, under Moses, Palouse, Sampoella, Spokane, Colabansa and renegade young men from other tribes, names not known. The outlook for this country is bad. All the settlers on Pine creek and the Palouse plains, except five men, have left. The country is in the hands of the savages, and it is a sad sight to see the people running for their lives, and leaving all they have, except their children, to the mercy of the wild Indians, flushed with victory. Brown and I. "Brown and I" killed that deer or rather, as the French say, we "assisted" at killing two, and this is the way it was done. We started a party of five, from the ranch just after day-break, and passing through various clearings made in "the tall timber" after a walk of a couple of miles we came out in a wide burn where the gray, ghastly looking trunks of the dead fir trees shot up from a wilderness of tall fern, huckle and vine maple thickets. Here there were also several farms in embryo, for this part of Oregon has been settled up rapidly during the past three years, and soon we came in sight of CAPE HORN MOUNTAIN. On the Washington Territory side and the foot hills of the Cascade range, stretching away to Mount Hood, which seemed close by though some thirty-five miles off. At our very feet Sandy roared along in a deep canyon, and here one of the party remained to put out the hounds and start the deer which harbor in the green timber and on the hillside. "Brown and I" in company with the two others, then descended by trail which wound along the bluff until at last we reached "Finnegan's Bottom," so called from an "Italian" gentleman who at some remote period "tuck up a claim" there. This is about one mile in length and half a mile in width, the bank on the other side being nearly perpendicular. One of the hunters and Brown remained to watch the river, while with the other I proceeded further down stream. We came next into the "Middle Bottom," which is Finnegan's on a small scale, and my companion stopped while I ascended with his directions went on until I reached "Huckleberry," as it is called. This is a most extraordinary place, just beyond a perfectly level tract of deep sandy soil, carpeted with kind of Kinloch plants and dwarf huckleberry bushes, on which thousands of wild pigeons feed, and springing up to a vast height are tall fir trees growing in almost park-like regularity, whilst close to the bluffs are hazel and elder thickets, with blackberry vines and alders, where pheasants and grouse abound. THE TOWERING BLUFFS Now fully a mile apart, mark out the bed of the old river, and the bottom is composed of fine sand which the wash of the stream for centuries has accumulated. On the further side the cliffs rise abruptly 600 ft. over the water and are nearly inaccessible, except where some mountain streamlet has cut a winding channel for itself down the precipitous rocks. Fretted and foaming, Sandy dashes on and in the deep eddies and close by the rapids the salmon and speckled trout, abound. I had been instructed to look out for a tall snag standing in the stream near the head of an island, and so when I got to that spot I halted and surveyed the ground—just then, far away above me I heard the hounds give tongue, and soon their quick sharp baying told that they had done "cold tracking" and started their game. The bluffs echoed with their music as they followed the deer in its first circle and then they came nearer and nearer until at last they seemed close down on the river; just then two gun shots rang out, and in a few seconds the dogs ceased baying, so that deer was dead, and the hunter on the bluff sounded his horn to "blow off" the hounds and start them out again. To my great surprise, however, in a very few moments their cry rang out again and came nearer and nearer, a rifle cracked on the Middle Bottom, and in a few seconds I saw "a spiked buck" dashing down handy, sometimes swimming through deep pools, sometimes wading along the riffles, while an occasional stagger showed the hunter above had MADE HIS MARK. On the hunted deer came, ever turning a listening ear to where the baying of the hounds echoed, until at last he came right in front of where I stood, half concealed by a tree. I whistled, he halted, and then eight or ten buckshot through the fore shoulder, sent him plunging headlong in the stream. To wade in, cut his throat and drag him to the bank, did not take long and soon the others came along and we packed our game (the other was a fat barren doe) up the bluff and returned to the ranch tired and hungry. The way that venison was demolished was a caution; everyone enjoyed it, especially, Brown & I. County Treasurer's Report. A. F. Wheeler's annual report to the County Board for the year ending June 30th, 1877, shows that he received from his predecessor, J. E. Boynton, \$5,488 in coin and \$1,741 25 currency. He received from various other sources the sums \$96,798 35 coin, and \$408, currency. His disbursements for the year amounted to \$90,916 33 coin, \$2,096 25 currency, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$380 20 coin and \$63 currency. Returned to Salem. Mr. F. J. Loosen, who has for many years been a resident of Salem, and who a few weeks ago started for East of the Mountains has returned to the city with the intention of again making it his home. He has rented the room between Mansey Bros. gas fitting establishment and Joe Bernard's saloon on Commercial street. We welcome Mr. L. back again to our fair city.

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WAKELEE'S PATENT SQUIRREL AND GOPHER EXTERMINATOR. This is the Original Article—All Others are Inferior Imitations! EDITORS RURAL PRESS: Dear Sirs—I have just made an experiment with prepared poison for killing squirrels, putting out a can each of the following poisons: A can of Barney's, a can of Steele's and a can of the article called Wakelee's Exterminator. One can of Wakelee's kills as many as seven of Barney's Squirrel Poison, and as many as ten cans of Steele's Squirrel Poison. Thinking the result will be interesting to your readers, I send it for their benefit. Yours, respectfully, S. P. WOODWARD. HAYWARDS, April 8, 1876. In Purchasing care should be taken to order WAKELEE'S. WAKELEE'S SQUIRREL AND GOPHER EXTERMINATOR IS THE ONLY AGENT Successfully Used to Protect Standing Grain. The Best Medium for the Destruction of Gophers. Full Directions with each Can. WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR OREGON, T. A. DAVIS & CO., Portland. H. P. WAKELEE & CO., AGENTS AND MANAGERS GOLDEN CITY CHEMICAL WORKS, 612a, corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Indian War. The Oregonian's correspondent at Walla Walla, July 4, gives the following as the latest from Lewiston, July 2d: A courier just in from Kamia says that Col. Whipple and command had an engagement with Looking Glass' band on Clearwater to-day. Four Indians were killed and left on the field. Many others were wounded. The squaw children took to the river and several were drowned. The fighting was still going on when the courier left. Dispatches from Gen. Howard's command on Salmon river state that Joseph's band had gone down toward the mouth of the Selmon, and are reported to be making for Gray's crossing on Salmon, thence to the crossing on Snake river at the mouth of Grand Bend. The following are extracts from the Lewiston Teller, Monday, July 2d: The mail arrived from Mt. Idaho and Spokane on Friday evening. From the former place we received the following: Several men came in last night from headquarters on Salmon river. The troops are near the old Chimney, above the mouth of White Bird, and are 500 strong with the volunteers. The Indians were in plain view on the opposite side of the river. Gen. Howard was making preparations to cross. Communication has been opened between headquarters and Siate creek, by way of the old trail back from the river. All is quiet about town and on the prairie. The people at Elk City are considerably alarmed, and the families are making preparations for protection. L. F. Brown. The Indians have burned down property belonging to Mr. Dempster, county commissioner, and I suppose will do much more damage before they can be checked. Capt. Elliott of the Idaho Rangers, captured 75 of Joseph's cattle and 40 horses. They had a skirmish on the Nimnaho. He says he don't know how many were killed as they had to retreat. The Indians are mostly between Snake and Salmon rivers. They are now reported at 800 strong and well armed. Captain Booth will go to the Wallows with 70 men from Cove. There are 21 men from Union county, Oregon, now in the Wallows valley. The following letter from Lewiston has just been received here, which is reliable: "I was in the city this morning and saw that the Indians had found the soldiers at the Cottonwood, and that they had a fight.