

The Railroad.

The majority of the Railroad Committee reported, in substance, that, if the West Side Company has not secured the Congressional land grant, no company has and no company can get it, and this Legislature cannot enable any company to take any steps in the matter.

A former Legislature designated the Oregon Central Railroad Co. as the company to receive the Land Grant, the West Side Company complied with the act of Congress, and the laws of Oregon, and is recognized by the Department of the Interior as the company entitled to the grant, and to whom patents will be issued when they comply with the remainder of the conditions precedent.

Every lawyer of any sense, with whom we have conversed on the subject, concurs in the report of the majority of the committee, and the views expressed from the Department of the Interior, that the grant belongs to the West Side Co., and that the recent action of the Legislature, and dishonest conduct of the East side, cannot possibly affect the legal rights of the West Side Co.

During the session of the "late lamented" Legislature, Ben. Holliday & Co. in the interests of the East side, ran a regular "Chebang" at the Capital, to the unspeakable disgrace of Oregon and the lasting infamy of certain members, who were, perhaps, not proof against the seductive influences of flattery, cigars, whiskey, etc., etc.

Up to latest advices it was thought that Seymour and Blair had carried nearly all of the carpeting States, besides Ky., Md., N. J., Delaware and N. Y. The Democrats have gained about 25 members of Congress.

At the wake on Friday night last, Bro. Rook, in the course of his sermon, enumerated a long string of good things the republicans had done for the country, even down to stealing spoons, but singularly enough omitted any reference to that crowning act, which, above all other acts, recommends the republican party to the favor of gospel gongers of the Puritan faith—the hanging of a blind widow. We suggest, in justice to the good Bro., that another meeting be called, at which he may amuse and picture Mrs. Surrat dangling in the air with a host of preachers executing the war dance in full presence of the awful scene!

G. B. Stiles is in receipt of a fresh supply of family groceries. Mr. S. is one of the most energetic and enterprising merchants in the county. His aim and ambition is to keep stock complete, and he shrinks from no inconvenience or sacrifice to insure success in this direction.

J. H. Lewis has just received a heavy invoice of queensware. Sets of all kinds and patterns, besides some new styles to be had by calling at his store. Mr. L. purchases systematically—buys just what the people want and of good—the best quality. He believes in substantial utility rather than empty display.

PATRIOTISM VS. PROTECTION.—If we buy imported goods, the heavy duty is paid into the treasury; if we buy "protected" domestic goods the extra profit goes into the private pocket of the manufacturer. A patriotic desire to support the government should logically urge us therefore, to purchase foreign wares rather than domestic.—If we must pay twice as much as we might otherwise get what we want for, it is better that fifty per cent. of our earnings should go to increase the national revenue than to swell the income of an individual.—Free Trader.

Yes; but you see all tariff laws are enacted with a full knowledge of the advantage the "domestic manufacturer" enjoys in the premises. He has it in his power to interpose, between his pocket and the treasury, an obstacle and a plan that may not be circumvented though the prime object of all tariffs were revenue. For instance: A. lands a cargo of cutlery in the port of Boston, from Sheffield, England, whereupon he is immediately waited upon by Custom House authorities and informed that he must pay a duty on his invoice, of 70 per cent. Mr. A. goes into the market for the purpose of ascertaining whether he can dispose of his said cargo at a figure to justify him in paying the government the 70 per cent aforesaid.—He is here confronted by B., a "domestic manufacturer," who informs him that, by virtue of having 70 per cent above a fair profit on his wares to speculate upon, he can under bid him to an extent that he must suffer a loss to attempt to compete with him. By this time A. sees the point, withdraws his goods, and the government gets nothing. The poor have this extra 70 per cent. Do they see it?

The New York World of Sept. 14th, comes to hand containing a Tract, (No. 20) the title of which, reads: "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

We suppose the "Bible Union" or some other "institosh" in New York charters the privilege in the World office of using that paper as a wrapper for their publications.

BRILLIANT IN LOCAL GEOGRAPHY.—The San Francisco Chronicle very sagely locates "Walla Walla" in Oregon. Wonder if the same astute genius would not locate Oregon in Washington Territory? The Chronicle vaunts its superior wisdom in season and out of season, and, if the above may be taken as a sample, its wisdom is certainly unbounded. "Palmona qui meruit ferat."

THE RESULT.—We reserve comments on the result of the election which has just terminated apparently so overwhelmingly in favor of Grant. It is sufficient to say that nearly all of the great States north have given their electoral votes for him. There can be no sort of doubt of his election.

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The vote in California is very close—requiring the official count to decide on which side she has cast her lot. The probabilities at last accounts were in favor of Seymour and Blair.

On the authority of a dispatch received at Salem, to the effect that the State had gone for Grant, from Judge Deputy of the Dalles, the republicans of Dallas made large demonstrations on Friday night last. About all of them who had any windows in their houses had the same illuminated. Anvils were fired and speeches made at the Court House by Bros. Rook and Tarney—and all before they were out of the woods.

It is thought that Senator Williams squandered from fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars in this state—greenbacks—furnished him at the east to carry Oregon with.

The Portland papers speak of the unabated vigor with which work on the West-side road is being pushed along. The "Great Bridge" over the Marquam canyon is completed.

We noticed when in Eola a few days since that R. Doty had a splendid stock of goods, as usual. He is engaged in shipping apples had on hand and ready for boxing, a very choice lot.

The State Legislature.

Now that the battle is well over and the smoke somewhat cleared away, it may not be amiss to animadvert briefly upon the actions, doings, merits and demerits of the Legislative Assembly which adjourned informally on Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1868, at the Capital at Salem, Oregon. To begin. To say that said Legislature, considered in all of the multifarious bearings incident to kindred bodies, was a success, would be, we think, more than the facts in the case would warrant. And while no special blame may attach to any individual member on the majority side of either House for the apparent muddle and chaos into which the business of the session was finally reduced, still the majority as a whole must, in a remote degree at least, shoulder the responsibility for much which was done and not done, during the period generally thought to be allotted in which for the Legislature of Oregon to be accomplished. It was manifest enough in the early part of the session that the republican minority in either House had determined not to legislate for the people. The part these factionists agreed upon and adhered to scrupulously throughout, was to retard, delay and confuse; their part was a negative one when measures of a wholesome character were proposed or brought forward, and an affirmative one when measures of doubtful expediency were intruded. In order to delay and embarrass the business of the session, speeches, amendments, motions, counter motions silly and unwarrantable skirmishing generally were resorted to by republicans in either House. The Democratic majority had it in their power to prevent a great deal of this. The "previous question" should have been more vigorously pressed. But, a false and fatal magnanimity toward a fallen foe who was incapable of appreciating or reciprocating the commonest courtesy wrought much mischief and no good. Two years before when the republicans had a majority, they were insulting, exacting, imperious; invoked the operation of the "previous question" whenever they chose to still the voice of a Democratic member, and that was frequent. These things were forgotten and forgiven by the Democratic majority in the late Assembly who suffered itself to be betrayed by a wily and unscrupulous minority well nigh to the very verge of disaster. Though the majority was composed of men of more than average capacity, intellect, cultivation and probity, their magnanimity and courtesy bearing toward an unscrupulous, insolent and imbecile minority may be said to have provoked the failure to accomplish substantial results during the Session.

Having, now mildly sketched the share republican treachery and bad faith contributed toward what some people call "a legislative failure," it is due to truth that we show up what contributed in a large degree to the success of nefarious projects which they constantly had on foot. At a very critical period in the session, Ben. Holliday, a great corporationist, monopolist and Legislative manipulator, came to town and "spread his kit." Every body could see that he meant business. A colossal swindle was on the tapis. A railroad scheme was the order. Ben, aforesaid, wanted the people, the State and General Government to build a railroad through the fertile valley of the Willamette and turn the same over to him *ad gratia et presentum*. This was a stake of such vast proportions that the invincible Ben. was not disposed to let it slip from his itching palm without a struggle of no mean magnitude to secure it. The people wanted a railroad. A grant of land was claimed by rival companies, and of course belonged to a veritable Railroad Company, and of course Ben did not belong to such a Company. Here the struggle commenced and here friendship ceased. The rival interests of the constituencies of both Democrats and republicans begot a jumble on this question. "Bad blood" was engendered. The working majority on the Democratic side became demoralized. Criminations and recriminations followed. The breach was difficult to heal even after the railroad question was disposed of, and the ordinary routine of business resumed. A spirit of retaliation seems to have seated itself in the hearts of a number of members to such an extent

that they were neither willing to do anything themselves nor allow others the opportunity. No comity existed between the Senate and House so far as the majority was concerned. Laws, of however wholesome a character, passed in the House were incontinently slaughtered in the Senate, and vice versa. A crisis was finally reached. The whole farce culminated with the republican members, as a crowning act of infamy, resigning and leaving the lower House without a quorum, said members choosing to complete their perfidious record by leaving the State powerless to discharge current obligations for want of an appropriation. Thus closed the great drama.

What the late Oregon Legislature did do, has gone into history; what it did not do is what the people are most concerned in. Having been present during a considerable portion of the session myself, we can testify to the commendable action of our Polk county members—all of them. And it is matter for gratulation for the people of Polk county, that, amid the din, and roar, and crash of contending and conflicting interests; amid the storms of passion and resentment, which towered aloft; the corruption and perfidy which poisoned the atmosphere; the uncertainty of results and the claims of mammon and avarice which finally developed themselves into open offers to bribe, they came out unscathed and the brighter for the trying ordeal through which they had passed to a haven so secure as the continued and increased confidence of those whose trusts they were the faithful keepers—the uncorrupt and incorruptible representatives of a grateful constituency.

The election last Tuesday passed off very quietly, in this county, little or no interest apparently being taken in the result. The vote, as compared with that of last June, is very light, notwithstanding the fact that there is not a precinct in the county wherein votes borrowed from Benton or some other county by the republicans were not polled. The rads. said they wanted a majority this time "for prestige in the next State election."

Barman Bros are still at the old stand on Commercial street, Salem, with piles of custom made clothing.

How Will it Effect San Francisco? Loss of a Large Trade Threatened.

Hitherto, San Francisco has been the supply depot for Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, and a portion of Montana. This trade has been one of no little importance to this port, being worth many thousands of dollars annually. If the movement recently inaugurated by the merchants proves successful, all of this valuable trade will be lost to San Francisco, and the commercial importance of the city materially diminished. Already several ships have sailed from New York, laden with general merchandise, direct for Portland, and preparations are making for shipping all the goods required for that market. If one cargo can be taken direct to Portland, a dozen can, and as it will cost no more to send a ship to that place from New York than it does to send one here, the probabilities are that Portland will soon cease to purchase in this market, while the grain and other produce of Oregon will be exported direct from Portland, instead of through this port. It will thus be seen that a valuable portion of our trade is seriously threatened. With the exorbitant port charges ruling here, it is fully to expect our trade from seeking other channels, and in this matter our merchants have been woefully blind to their own and the interest of the city.

The Chamber of Commerce has steadily opposed all movements for increasing communication to and from this city, and by its course in relation to the city front, has assisted in materially increasing wharf and dock charges to a frightful degree. The difference in port and wharf charges in San Francisco and Portland is enough in favor of the latter to amount to a fair profit on a general cargo of merchandise. People may fancy that the Columbia Bar offers serious obstructions to vessels from New York. Not so. With good tug boats those obstructions can be readily overcome, and vessels taken into Portland with as little risk as they are brought into this port. Our merchants and business men should look into this matter, and adopt vigorous measures, or else our commercial supremacy will be destroyed. Trade here is dull enough already. What will it be if we lose the trade of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, with the city detarred of quick and easy modes of communication with all parts of the interior?—S. F. Call.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Wm. Burdon in Polk Co. Oregon, on the 4th inst., by G. B. Savery, J. P., Mr. J. M. Rankin and Ora C. Wishard.

At the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 1, 1868, by J. L. Collins, J. P., Mr. Nat. Holman and Miss M. A. Waters; all of Polk Co.

DIED.

In Salt Lake precinct, Oct. 27, of putrid sore throat, Cregg, son of John W. and Lettie Townsend, aged 4 years and six months. At same place, of same disease, Nov. 3, Edna Francis, daughter of same, aged 7 years.

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HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, nov2-1m

From the New York Independent, Nov. 7th, 1867.

Read, think, and decide! The simple therapeutics of the Patriarchal era, when herbs "for healing the nations" were the only medicine in use, find little favor with the medical profession of the day. Yet at the early period of the world's history the ordinary term of human life was at least eight times longer than it is now. It is therefore manifest that the stamina of man has seriously declined in the lapse of ages.

It is a scientific fact that, during this process of human degeneration and decay an immense number of powerful poisons have been introduced into the medical repertoire, while the mild vegetable system of treatment exclusively practiced when the world was young, has been in a great measure abandoned by the medical profession. This is a singular coincidence, and it suggests the possibility of a direct connection between the physical deterioration of the species, and the wholesale administration of deadly mineral and other drugs. It may well be doubted whether the mineral salts and oxides, and the no less dangerous alkaloids, which chemistry has added to the pharmacopoeia, have not destroyed more lives than all the diseases they have been prescribed to cure. One thing, at least, is certain—viz: that the average term of human existence has been shortened since the days when the vegetable kingdom was the only medical dispensary known to mankind.

The truth is—and sensible people are becoming more alive to it every day—that the world is overdoctored. The principles of medication are simple; but they have been so befogged by technicalities, so mystified by professional verbiage, that one half the community fancy they can neither be interpreted nor applied except by persons who have been taught to clothe the living truths of science in dead languages. It is not to the interest of "the Faculty" that the theory and practice of medicine should be simplified and popularized, and therefore the public conceive but little light from that quarter.

To prevent crime is one of the great ends of civil law, and to prevent disease should be one of the grand objects of medical science. It is better to protect than to cure, and much easier. Vital power is the natural antagonist of all the influences that militate against health—whether they exist in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, or the objects with which we come in contact, or in ourselves. Without a sufficiency of this resistant principle, there can be no reasonable hope of escaping prevailing epidemics, or of enjoying even-tempered, the most favorable external circumstances, an immunity from sickness and pain. This fact being established, the next question is, how shall a deficiency in physical and constitutional vigor be supplied? Instructed by the experience of twenty years, and sustained by the testimony of thousands of individuals of both sexes; hailing from all parts of the world, we reply that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the only medicine that can be fully relied on as a protective and preventative tonic and alternative in all climates and under all contingencies. With a system strengthened and fortified by the use of this invigorant, no one who possesses common prudence need fear the effects of malaria. It is the best safeguard against infection at present known. It produces appetite; it promotes digestion; it prevents constipation; it regulates the flow of bile; it strengthens the nerves; it purifies the animal fluids; it clears the brain; and, the vehicle of its medicinal properties being a pure diffusible stimulant, their influence is extended to every portion of the system. Mere alcoholic stimulants, though administered largely in medical practice, are not in themselves medicines; but they pervade the whole organization more certainly and swiftly than anything else that can be given. They are quickly taken up by the absorbents, and there is not a fiber of the body between the crown of the head and the sole of the foot which is exempted from their influence. Hence a spiritous stimulant is the best medium for conveying to all the organs and members of a feeble or disordered system the means whereby that system is to be recruited and regulated. It is for this purpose that the alcoholic elements is used in the preparation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is simply the instrument by which the medicinal virtues of the preparation are carried to their objective points and rendered active.

It is almost necessary to call the attention of dyspeptics to a medicine which is everywhere recognized as the standard specific for indigestion. In every town in the United States which contains a drug store, or a store in which drugs are sold, it is known as a remedy for stomach complaints of every class, from simple flatulency up to the most obstinate chronic torpidity of that most important organ. Its anti-bilious properties are also universally understood and appreciated; and in the West and South-west the old "Aguere cures" have been generally abandoned, and this real chology—which actually breaks up intermittent fever within a week after the first dose is taken—adopted in their stead. In the intermittent fevers so common in malarious districts during the fall of the year it is proved equally efficacious, and it may be truly said that it combines in an equal degree the qualities of a restorative and a preventative.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco, nov2-1m