



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Presidential Electors, GEO. R. HEAM, of Linn County. N. H. GATES, of Wasco County. L. F. LANE, of Douglas County.

The Contest Won—Clackamas County Redeemed and Thoroughly Democratic!

The Democracy of Clackamas county did a noble day's work last Monday. They achieved a most glorious victory. They have elected, after the Radical judges have thrown out about 60 legal votes, and rejected many others, besides voting about 40 illegal imports, their State Senator, Sheriff, Clerk, one County Commissioner, Treasurer and Assessor. This, under ordinary circumstances, would be enough to satisfy any Democrat, and the victory would be regarded as most complete, were it not that a fair return would have given the Democracy the entire county ticket by from 75 to 200 majority.

While all the other counties along the railroad have succumbed to the outrages perpetrated by an unscrupulous moneyed influence, Clackamas has resisted, and gained the first victory for the past ten years. She can claim the honor of being the banner county of the State, being the only one which has shown an increased strength over 1870. While we regret that the power of money and corruption has carried the State against us, we have just grounds to rejoice over our splendid victory in this county, and we have won this victory in the face of all the corrupt appliances made use of by the Radicals. They had all the advantage over us; they exercised it to their best interests. Legal votes were rejected by them, and illegal votes were allowed to be counted. Nothing which could have been done to defeat the Democracy was left undone, and yet we defeated them. Never was there a party in power in any county which held more pertinaciously to its life than the Radicals did in this county, but they have met their doom, and the democracy of Clackamas county are triumphant after a hard and continuous struggle against a dishonest and unscrupulous opponent. All honor to the noble Democrats of Clackamas. They did their whole duty and deserve all credit from their party brethren throughout the State.

Plotting Against Him.

Attorney-General Williams left Washington on the 22d ult, for Oregon to stamp this State for the Grant Radical ticket. There was a time, remarks the Nashville Union, when Federal officials attended to their duties and earned their salaries, instead of dabbling in local political contests; but that was before Grant came. While he is thus away from Washington serving his master, there are those who are plotting for his place. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes, April 24th: "The same blighting influences which have made three changes already in the Attorney-General's office are now at work to secure the present incumbent's removal from this precarious Cabinet position. It would appear that Williams is not acceptable to some powerful administration element, and although his efficiency and integrity are not questioned, he has had reason to feel that his tenure in his present position is none too good."

GOOD PAPER.—We have failed to notice the Mountain Sentinel heretofore, published at La Grande, by M. P. Bull. It is a good paper, neatly printed and edited with ability. Success to you, friend Bull.

Clackamas County Election Returns.

The following is the official vote of Clackamas county, throwing out 52 Democratic votes cast in Linn City precinct, and 12 in this, because the men were employed on the locks:

Table with columns for DEM., Congressman, REP., and names of candidates and their vote counts.

Dolly Varden Policy.

While we do not wish to reflect on the motives of our party friends in the counties where they placed no ticket in nomination, but supported what has become known as the Dolly Varden policy, we earnestly ask them whether they are not now prepared to give up such folly in the future? In Marion and Multnomah they tried this plan, and what is the result? In the former county there is no change for the better, but a defeat, and that with an increased majority on the State ticket; in the latter, the county candidates are beaten worse than they have ever been before, and it gave Mr. Wilson a material strength. It is our opinion that had there been regular nominations made in both these counties, while defeat would have been certain, they would have gained strength to the State ticket, and besides retained their organization in tact. This Dolly Varden lesson should be a warning to our National Convention. We shall certainly be defeated by assuming such a humiliating position as a National organization, and we cannot do worse by nominating an open and avowed Democrat. If the Democrats expect to gain any strength from the Radicals by themselves supporting Republicans, they are mistaken, as these two counties plainly show, while hundreds of honest Republicans will come to our support if we are honest and independent. When the Democrats unite with Radicals for success, it simply shows their weakness and inability of success, while an honest and open fight gives confidence to our own party brethren and shows to our opponents that we are not fighting for the "loaves and fishes," but for principles. This must ever be the policy of Democrats everywhere, if they wish success. They cannot expect confidence in our principles and prospects of success from our opponents, if we show by our own actions that we have neither.

The election in Oregon is a complete endorsement of Grant. The Presidential campaign opens with a State for Grant which this time four years ago threw 1,200 Democratic majority.—Oregonian.

And it would have thrown five or six hundred Democratic majority this time had it not been for your corruption fund in hiring repeaters and purchasing venal and degraded persons who were ready to sell their dearest birthright for your gold which is stolen from the pockets of the people. Grant will lose this State this fall by the same majority by which Wilson is now fraudulently elected. There are not less than one thousand votes cast for him which are illegal, half of which number were polled in Multnomah county for money and by hired repeaters.

CLAIMS THEM.—Ben Holladay's organs are already claiming the result of the election as an endorsement of his every wish. We have no knowledge that the election decided anything of the kind. It was simply a decision that the masses have become corrupt and that money controls the result of elections. The idea that a few hundred repeaters, paid and hired to vote, decide the wishes of the people is simply ridiculous. The result is a disgrace to the people who allowed such high-handed outrages to be practiced upon them. Time will make all things right.

GOOD PAPER.—We have failed to notice the Mountain Sentinel heretofore, published at La Grande, by M. P. Bull. It is a good paper, neatly printed and edited with ability. Success to you, friend Bull.

Boasting his Infamy.

Dave Thompson, after he has been defeated at the polls, makes his boasts that Mr. John Myers will be ousted from his seat in the Senate. Considering the fact that Mr. Thompson, aided by Gordon, Johnson, Mitchell & Dolph, and the judges in all the precincts, could not beat Mr. Myers at the polls, and that, too, after he had been closeted and associating with the most dishonest hirelings, for the past three weeks, who were engaged under his management in importing illegal voters, and through whose influence the infamous returns were made from Linn City precinct, we consider this boast the highest degree of impudence, and if Mr. Thompson thinks that all the Radical Senators elect are lost to decency, we inform him that we know some of the men who are elected that are honorable and good men. Mr. Thompson was the main manager of the Radical contest in this county, his first assistant being a fellow called Jim Sheppard, and with him and Geo. H. Williams' corruption money he thought the people of Clackamas county could be again easily defeated. He has found out his mistake, and now, having been defeated and his power in this county completely rested from him, he will make an effort to make the State Senate a party to his dirty work. He is publicly charged with buying votes and hiring men to leave the county, he is also charged with having telegraphed for the 19 cattle which were taken through the county on a locomotive and attempted to vote in every precinct which they passed, under his instructions. He was in the first place discarded in the county Radical convention as unworthy of trust, and now he has been completely routed at the polls, against all his money and trickery, and yet he is not willing to give it up, but openly boasts that his infamous actions are not yet complete. The people of Clackamas county have repudiated him, and while it may be humiliating to him, he may as well submit to it with the best grace he can.

Disgusting Outrage.

Last Monday a locomotive was started up from Portland at 3 o'clock with a driver and twenty sheep, with instructions for them to vote at every precinct they could in this county along the line of the railroad. They came up noiselessly to Marshfield, when the boss drove his stock into the brush, with instructions to come up to the polls single file and vote. They did as they were instructed, but after the first one had voted, the Democratic judge of elections concluded there was something wrong, and he challenged the next lot, who had not yet got down low enough to perjure himself for his master. The game was then blocked at that place. The locomotive then came up, and they were ordered to get on, when it came up to the lower end of town, where they were again driven off and ordered to make an attempt at this place by the Dolly Varden looking boss, assisted by Jim Ryan, who is somewhat notorious in this place for his electioneering proclivities; but they soon found that a too close a watch was being kept on them and they started on up the valley. When they reached Canemah, they found two men there on the watch who had been seen by them here, and they concluded they had better hasten up to reach the next polling place, which was Canby. They got there, but he it said to the credit of the judges of election, they were refused the privilege of voting, and they were again defeated in their dishonest and disgraceful purpose. It was now too late for them to reach any other poll but Aurora, and we are informed that the locomotive reached there in time and the whole bunch of sheep were ordered to cast their votes, which they did. This is the way the Railroad interests were endorsed last Monday! These same sheep had been driven up to the polls at Portland and voted there before they left, probably four or five times. The election was simply a farce and outrage on the people.

APOLOGY.—The election excitement is over, and we shall be able to devote more time to getting up our State news items, which we have neglected during the past month. We promise a more interesting paper in the future to the general reader.

Our Special Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, May 18th, 1872. EDITOR ENTERPRISE.—To show the desperation of Grant and his party, the bill passed at the first 42d Congress "authorizing the President, at his discretion, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus" was "to expire at the end of the present session of Congress," now the attempt is made to extend the same to March 4, 1873. So as to give him entire control over the elections in the Southern States this fall. Gen. Butler, in the House, attempted to accomplish this result, by declaring Congress in recess till the 29th of November next, thereby preventing an adjournment this summer, and terminating the power given to Grant. But the House by a large vote passed a resolution to adjourn June 3d. In the Senate, Scott of Pennsylvania reported a bill to extend the operations of the Ku Klux law to the end of the next session, and debated the proposition all yesterday. The Senate will pass the measure, but the House will never consent to the continuance of the law. It is an outrageous pretext to interfere in the elections in the States, and meets with no favor in the popular branch of Congress. Grant is making all manner of overtures to the Democrats, but very few indeed will be seduced from allegiance to their party.

The excitement here in the States is intense and such a ferment in politics has not existed since 1840. Every man, woman and child takes a hand now in political questions. The increased circulation of newspapers, and the improved condition of educational advantages both in the higher branches and common schools, has made the present generation a reading people, and general political information is more readily disseminated, hence the participation of all classes in politics, and the lively discussion of them. Information on these subjects is not now confined as heretofore to Congressmen and politicians, but the whole people understand and decide political issues according to their own judgements. To this is attributable the wide spread dissatisfaction with Republican rule, as illustrated by Gen. Grant's administration. Unless a great mistake is made he will cease to be President after the 4th of March next. He begins to feel that and is exerting all the patronage in his power to save himself. The corruptions of his administration has disgusted the people of the country and they want no more of him. They feel that he has used the office of President to enhance the fortunes of himself and his relations and that he has not hesitated to accept rich gifts from those upon whom he had conferred offices and honors. In this business there has been regular "barter and sale." No President in the previous history of the Republic, has so disgraced the high office. The indignation of the American people is aroused, and they mean to hurl from power the man who has so basely demeaned himself in the highest position a free people can bestow.

The House has been engaged closely on the tariff for the last two weeks, and is now about through. If this bill shall pass a reduction of at least fifty million will be made in the tariff and revenue. The opinion prevails that this measure will become a law, as they want to use this as an argument in the Presidential election that the Republicans have reduced taxes. The truth is, that this reduction has, in a great measure, forced upon the party by the persistence of the Democrats. The New England men resisted every effort to disturb the tariff or revenue, except the repeal of the income tax. But for the Democrats and Republicans from some of the Western States no reduction of duties would have been made this session. The country will see this, and very little credit will be given to the Administration for the passage of the present bill. Grant's policy was to keep up the present high rates so as to give high value to bonds, and enable him to benefit the National Banks in which he keeps large Government deposits. If a reduction of fifty million is effected by the tariff and revenue bill, that will probably pass, the Secretary of the Treasury will not be able to keep over a hundred million of dollars hoarded as heretofore.

There is a feeling throughout the whole country that relief from Radical rule is dawning—that the corruptionists are going under, and that honest men will get the control of the affairs of this great Republic. It is in the air—it is everywhere. It pervades all classes and conditions. The prayers of good men everywhere are sent forth for such a glorious deliverance. Four years more of such a rule as Grant's will ruin the country. It will be brought so low in estimation, both at home and abroad, that it will take half a century to wipe out the disgrace.

The Administration is in a dilemma just now in regard to the Washington Treaty settling the Alabama claims affair. They have been compelled to make a square back down on "consequential damages" humbly to the Senate to have their damnable contention that this class of damages was not embraced by the Treaty of Washington. In this opinion many eminent publicists of our country concurred. After much diplomatic correspondence in which there was no agreement between the two countries, the President comes humbly to the Senate to have their diplomacy out and submits an additional article to the Treaty for their ratification. The worst feature in this, is that the additional article was found by Gladstone, the British minister, and he graciously suggests to the President that he must take this bitter pill or end the Treaty. Bitter as the dose is, Grant swallows it, and requests the Senate to approve the specific. The Senate in obedience to public sentiment will ratify the additional article, and extricate the commerce and business of the country from the embarrassing position of the embargo and the cabinet. But what is it my, Grant and Secretary Fish will come on badly damaged negotiators and diplomats. They have been bunglers, and have proved no match for Gladstone and Granville.

There seems a fatality attending all of Grant's efforts in civil life, he is a complete failure, and no doubt, he deeply regrets giving up the comfortable place of humbly to the Senate to have their damnable contention that this class of damages was not embraced by the Treaty of Washington. In this opinion many eminent publicists of our country concurred. After much diplomatic correspondence in which there was no agreement between the two countries, the President comes humbly to the Senate to have their diplomacy out and submits an additional article to the Treaty for their ratification. The worst feature in this, is that the additional article was found by Gladstone, the British minister, and he graciously suggests to the President that he must take this bitter pill or end the Treaty. Bitter as the dose is, Grant swallows it, and requests the Senate to approve the specific. The Senate in obedience to public sentiment will ratify the additional article, and extricate the commerce and business of the country from the embarrassing position of the embargo and the cabinet. But what is it my, Grant and Secretary Fish will come on badly damaged negotiators and diplomats. They have been bunglers, and have proved no match for Gladstone and Granville.

obstinate intention of the Senate to force the House to pass the bill to extend the operations of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus to the 4th day March, 1873. The Senate has the power to keep the House here, by refusing to adjourn, and they may exert it. But, the opinion prevails that the House will never be forced into the passage of this outrageous political measure. The passage of this bill would arouse a great deal of indignation all over the country, and it would really be damaging to Grant, but his insane and revolutionary followers in the Senate do not see it in that light. The attempt to carry the next election by the bayonet would cause a revolution. The use of the military in the States of New York and Pennsylvania in the elections in 1870, received the indignant protest of Governors Hoffman and Geary, and more recently Gov. Palmer of Illinois, who protested against Sheridan's employment of soldiers at the time of the Chicago fire. There was a time, just at the close of the war, soldiers were in some of the States to regulate State affairs, but now such a thing will not be tolerated. It will be an evil hour if the President attempts to control the next Presidential election by the bayonet. Such attempts will meet with as much resistance in the North as in the South. It is hoped better counsels will prevail, and that the people will be permitted without interruption to express their choice at the polls. It is the desire of a free people, and we will vote for the man or party that attempts to interfere with it.

The anxiety in regard to the Oregon election continues here, and it is not doubted by the Oregon Democrats now here in Washington, that your State will roll up a good Democratic majority.

The Kind of Pabulum.

It is stated in Washington that President Grant has been assured from reliable sources that the leading Democratic merchants and bankers in different parts of the country are anxious that the Republican party may triumph at the coming Presidential election, as the surest way of maintaining our credit and resisting anything like a financial crisis, which they regard as certain if their own party should succeed.

This, remarks the St. Louis Times, is the kind of pabulum that the administration papers are feeding their deluded readers upon. It is probably false from beginning to end; but even if it were true, of what significance is it? A banker's vote counts for no more than a woodsawyer's, while the latter is by far the most numerous class. Again, if it were made clear that the banks as a class desired the reelection of General Grant, it would have the effect of arraying another class of men against him of fully as much relative influence and numerically tenfold superior.

Letter from Hon. J. B. Stear.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 15, 1872. A. NORRIS—Dear Sir.—I desire to call your attention to the following clause attached to the tariff appropriation bill in the Senate and its history in the House, as follows:

SEC. 3. That all persons born in the district or county of Oregon, and subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at this time are citizens of the United States in the same manner as if born elsewhere in the United States. My attention was first called to it by Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, while the bill was still pending in the Senate, the bill having previously passed the House. When the bill came back to the House, I called the attention of members of the House Committee of appropriations to this amendment and objected to its passage. Through my interposition the committee reported in favor of non-concurrence, and the House thereupon non-concurred. A committee of conference was appointed and the amendment was reinstated and reported to the House this afternoon, and passed under the previous question. I made an effort to get the floor to oppose it. Gardfield of Ohio, having had the matter in charge, refused to allow me the privilege of taking up all debate by calling the previous question. I cannot now tell what may be the result or effect upon the approaching election. It has been engineered by Corbett and I doubt not means mischief.

Very truly yours, JAS. H. STEAR.

DISCHARGED.—Mr. Phil Shannon, a man who has been connected with the P. T. Company since its organization, but in the employ of Ben. Holladay of late, and no better and more faithful person is there in this State, was yesterday discharged by orders from headquarters for voting the Democratic ticket. Mr. S. is able to live independent of Mr. Holladay, and as he told him to "let Democrats support Democrats" we apprehend Phil will some day have a boat on the river and Democrats will remember this. Mr. Blackwell, a true and unflinching Democrat, and also William McCown, were discharged for the same reasons. People will remember this.

THEIR NAMES.—Major (?) Magoon, who exhibited Gen. Palmer in company with Geo. L. Woods through the State two years ago, is getting the names of all the Radicals who dared to scratch any of their candidates. What he proposes to do with them is a mystery we are unable to solve, unless it be to have them spotted for future reference.

Peter, the able statesman, formerly from Canemah precinct, late candidate for County Clerk, will take a passage up Salt River by his first train. He talked bad about us during the canvass, but we forgive him for it for the reason that he didn't know any better.

It is supposed that Dave Thompson will receive a valuable surveying contract for the interest he took in behalf of the Radical cause during this campaign.

The Result.

The election is over, and the indications are that the Radical corruption fund and railroad facilities for transporting voters to every precinct on the line, proved too much for the Democracy, and they have been defeated. The returns are meagre, but enough is received to know that Judge Burnett is defeated by from 500 to 600. This majority was obtained in Multnomah, Lane and Douglas counties. These three counties give an aggregate majority against him of about 1,100, while two years ago, it was less than two hundred. Out of this vote probably one-half is illegal, being non-residents, California imports, and railroad repeaters. The other half may be legal or not. In Washington and Yamhill there is also a gain of about 200, caused in the same manner. We have been foiled beaten by a dishonest and unscrupulous opponent, and the blush of shame should rest on the cheeks of those who have perpetrated the outrage upon our people. The people are thus sold out to the railroad corruptionist, who not only desires to control their commerce, but dictate their political status. Money was used without stint, which was brought here by Go. H. Williams from Washington, and the railroad king furnished his share of the corruption fund. The people may thank their stars that they have still an Executive to protect them, or this immense sum which was used to buy the off-scourings of perdition, would be wrung from their hard earnings by the next Legislature, and thus compel them to pay for their own defeat. We are satisfied that without the use of money, and an honest and fair expression of our bona fide citizens, Oregon is Democratic, and when the people can freely express themselves again, they will hurl from power the corruptionists who have for the time being gained control. Oregon has been carried, not for Grant or any principle, but by a set of worthless hirelings, who think more of a few dollars than they do for the sacred right of suffrage. The same influence cannot be brought to bear this fall, and Oregon will again wheel into the ranks of Democracy States.

The Legislature.

The returns of the election are not sufficiently complete for us to state positively the complexion of the Legislature. In some counties both parties elect portions of their representatives, and in others they are so close that it will take the official vote to determine. The way we figure it up at the present writing, the Lower House will be Radical. The Senate will be Democratic by four majorities.

The American statesman anticipates a brilliant career when he gets to Salem. Now we would counsel him not to get too pregnant with another speech. It may be possible (such things have happened) that he will never get his seat in that body and he may not get a chance to let himself out. Keep cool, Lord Barron. Don't anticipate too much, and be virtuous and you'll be happy.

The Democracy of this county elected their entire ticket, and they will never rest until they have their rights. This our Radical friends can depend upon. They have submitted to this kind of outrage about long enough, and they do not propose to stand it any longer. They elect their entire ticket by a handsome majority.

TIME UP.—The time for the campaign subscribers expires with this issue. We hope most of them will continue to take the paper, and send in their subscriptions. We shall discontinue all names after this issue, unless renewed or ordered to be continued. The Enterprise is a local paper, devoted to the interests of this county, and every reading man in the county should take it, be he a Democrat or Republican.

The two Good Templar candidates, Messrs. Paquet and Ramsby are evidently not appreciated in this community, as is indicated by the returns of the election. We learn the latter has already commenced to cultivate his farm, and we presume he will find it more profitable than hunting after office.

THE PRICE.—The price paid by Radicals for votes at this place was from a railroad ticket to twenty-five dollars.

Not Well for Boutwell.

The pragmatic prig who supervises the Treasury for Grant and his Military Ring, and continually suggests the old puzzling inquiry, "quis custodiet custodes," says the Patriot, has carried his "reduction of the public debt" pitcher to the popular well once too often, and the consequence is a smash. Mr. David A. Wells thinks it is time this shallow pretence was disposed of, so he has written a brief, incisive letter to the New York Nation, and there has ensued a lamentable scattering of broken Administration crockery. The worst of the business is that this reduction of debt was the one sole claim put forward by Grant and his managers and flunkies to the public gratitude, and to have the only substantial plank in the coming Philadelphia platform discredited in advance, and proved to be rotten before it is laid down, is certainly very cruel treatment. But so it is, and the hero of Pittsburg Landing, who has experience in the varying fortunes of war, must recognize himself to have Boutwell's pretensions disproved out of Boutwell's own mouth. In a speech which he made in Congress, July 21, 1868, Mr. Boutwell says that "in two years and nine months, by extraordinary taxation and extraordinary efforts, to be sure, we paid \$1,066,900,000 of the public debt." And again, "Almost one-third of the entire public debt of the country has been paid in two years and nine months, and I am not willing to stand on the assumption that we shall not make large payments in each year hereafter." Mr. Wells after omitting payments for interest and pensions and covering these figures by the light of Mr. McCulloch's elaborate and careful report of December, 1868, says every point: "If the fact of having paid \$299,649,762 of debt in the three years, from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1872, constitutes a special debt of gratitude from the people to the existing Administration, the measure of gratitude due to Andrew Johnson's Administration, which actually reduced the national debt in three years and seven months by the sum of at least \$470,000,000 ought to be on the same principle, at least double." This completely disproves the croton financier, who ought never to have been put in a place, of all others the least public debt. The expiation of such shallow chicanery as his sole claim to popular consideration, and if anything could reconcile us to the election of Mr. Greeley, it is his unmerciful scorn of Boutwell's pretensions and practices, and his purpose, already avowed to use the broom upon all such chicaneries of the Treasury, to unblock the bill-boards of the people's gold, and unshrink the frozen sources of public credit and gold, to trade by a liberal and common-sense policy in monetary concerns.

A MONUMENT.—It is with pleasure that we announce the fact that the few friends of Peter Paquet propose to erect a monument to his memory. It will be inscribed with an epitaph, where lies Peter the great, but was not appreciated, which has caused an early demise, and the country deprived of his great and valuable services." Such is the fate of great men in all ages.

Ben Holladay's organs now claim that the Radical success is an endorsement of himself. How strange the Radical candidates should deny before the election that they belonged to him.

NOMINATED.—Grant, and Wilson, of Massachusetts, were nominated by acclamation in the officeholder's convention at Philadelphia last Thursday.

The Radicals in this county imported, as they thought, enough votes to carry the county with. But they made a bad count, and are defeated in their disgraceful business.

Biles was here last Monday to see that the boys voted according to instruction. Some of them failed to concur.

ELECTED.—D. H. Murphy, Democrat, is elected Clerk of Marion county by 330 majority. Rather rough on our friend J. J. Murphy.

MARKET.—At the residence of the Hon. J. B. Stear, May 30th, 1872, by Wm. P. Howlett, J. P., Mr. J. H. Ingram and Miss Tebita E. Martin, all of Clackamas county, Oregon.

Oregon City Prices Current.

The following are the prices paid for produce, and the prices at which other articles are selling, in this market: WHEAT—White, 70 bushels, 80c. OATS—70 bushels, 75 cts. POTATOES—70 bushels, 75 cts. ONIONS—70 bushels, \$1.00 @ \$1.50. FLOUR—70 lbs., \$5.00 @ \$6.00. BEANS—White, 70 lbs., 50c @ 60c. DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 70 lbs., 75c @ 80c. PEACHES—70 lbs., 10c @ 15c. PLUMS—70 lbs., 15c @ 20c. BUTTER—70 lbs., 20c @ 25c. EGGS—70 dozen, 1.00 cts. CHICKENS—70 dozen, \$1. SUGAR—Crushed, 70 lbs., 20 cts.; Island 70 lbs., 10c @ 12c; N. O., 70 lbs., 15 cts.; San Francisco refined, 70 lbs., 16c cts. TEA—Young Hyson, 70 lbs., \$1.50; Japan, 70 lbs., 90c @ \$1.25; Black, 70 lbs., 70c @ \$1.00. COFFEE—70 lbs., 25c @ 30c cts. SALT—70 lbs., 15c @ 20c cts. SYRUP—Heavy Golden, 70 galls., \$1.00; Ex. Heavy Golden, 70 galls., \$1.25. RICE—70 lbs., 16c cts.; 80 lbs., 15c cts.; 11 cts. LARD—70 lbs., 14 cts. OIL—Devoe's Kerosene, 70 galls., 75; Lined oil, raw, 70 galls., \$1.25; Lined oil, hotted, 70 galls., \$1.25. WOOL—70 lbs., 45c @ 47 cts. BEEF—On foot, 70c @ 80c cts. Pork—On foot, 70c @ 80c cts. SHERIDAN—Per head, \$2.50 @ \$3.00. RIDGES—Green, \$2.00 @ 2.50; Dry, 70 lbs., 15 cts.; Salted, 80.

LETTERS REMAINING IN THE P. O., Oregon City, June 1, 1872. Allen, David, 4. Burchley, Emil. Buxton, J. P. Ber. Callahan, Sidney. Cornhill, John. Duncan, James F. Fournier, A. J. Higgins, W. J. Jones, John A. Jurgan, Lewis. King, John H. Morris, L. & Co. Merritt, Louis H. Munger, Edward. Murray, Wm. Morris, Catherine Mrs. McMann, W. H. Fowles, J. W. M. D. Pearson, Joseph. Stone, J. Seymour, W. H. Schuyler, Richard. Sowell, Henry. Sowell, John. Trevaux, John. Warner, Lucie. If called for please say advertised. J. M. BACON, P. M.