



FOR PRESIDENT, HORACE GREELEY, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, B. GRATZ BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

Presidential Electors, GEO. R. HELM, of Linn County, N. H. GATES, of Wasco County, E. D. SHATTUCK, of Multnomah.

The Real Issue.

There has been recently brought to public notice a reminiscence not at all pleasing to the Grantites, who have been arrogating to themselves all the credit, such as it is, of being the constant and consistent foes of slavery. In the early spring of 1861, a proposed amendment to the Constitution was introduced into the House of Representatives, providing that after its ratification no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere with any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State. In effect, it proposed, as will be seen, to rivet forever the chains upon the slaves. In the House, this proposed amendment was voted for by Schuyler Colfax, John A. Logan, McPherson of Pennsylvania, Morrill of Vermont, Sickles, and Maynard; and in the Senate by Anthony of Rhode Island, and Harlan of Iowa. All these men support Grant now. On the other hand, it was opposed, in the House, by Ashley of Ohio, Frank Blair, Farnsworth of Illinois, Fenton and Sedgwick, New York, Tappan and New Hampshire, and Hickman and Grow of Pennsylvania; and in the Senate, by Doollittle, Sumner and Tumbull. All these men are for Greeley now. This reminiscence adds renewed evidence to the curious political combinations, already so marked of the present political canvass. The Republicans have nominated for President an old Democrat, while the Democrats have nominated an old Republican. The two old parties, so far as political proclivities are concerned, appear to be broken up, and men who but one year ago were opposed to each other, are now acting in concert. What then is it that divides the parties to-day, and what are the issues? The answer is plain and conclusive. It is a fight to break up the corrupt rings which are running the Government. This is the true answer, and it furnishes the reason why Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, and other Republicans, whose records are untainted, go for Greeley, and why Tweed, Connelly, Ben. Butler, Cameron, Chandler, and others of their ilk, irrespective of past party fealty, support Grant.

The Legislature.

The Legislature met last Monday. The House was organized on the same day by the election of the following permanent officers: Speaker, B. Matney, of Marion; Chief Clerk, S. A. Clarke, of Marion; Assistant Clerk, Sam. Simpson, of Marion; Enrolling Clerk, J. W. Dodge, of Enrolling; Clerk, B. H. Roach, of Seaside; Sergeant at Arms, E. C. Holloway, of Doorkeeper; Mr. Wagner, in the Senate; Hon. J. D. Fay, of Jackson county, was elected unanimously President. Mr. E. is an excellent presiding officer, and the business of that body will be dispatched with promptness by him. On Chief Clerk the Senate has come to a stand, not having been able to elect, the vote standing at 11. Mr. S. C. Simpson being the Democratic candidate, and Mr. S. G. Adams the Republican. The Senate having thus far failed to organize, the House could transact no business. We shall keep our readers posted in regard to the proceedings at the Capital, as we have made arrangements for regular correspondence from there.

Judge Ouedin of Baker, received the Democratic votes for Speaker in the Lower House, and Col. W. L. White of this county for Chief Clerk.

We thought that the negro question was dead when the Constitution of the United States provided for their equality before the law as citizens, and when the Southern States loyally endorsed the equalizing amendments. The Radicals will not leave well enough alone. They are now for enslaving the white man. Is our Government to be forever a see-saw on the black question—black up, white down; white up, black down? The Radical policy begins and ends in that.

The Detroit Free Press asks the pertinent question, if four trunkfuls of rebel archives are worth \$75,000, what is the worth of four cart-loads of Union archives which Badaud took from the War Department.

Treasury Freebootery.

The National Democratic Executive Committee at Washington have recently issued a lengthy document, full of statistics taken from the official reports of the Treasury and the official monthly statements. The pages of the reports are referred to in this document, and from those reports it furnishes proof of the following facts: 1st. That on the 30th of June, 1869, there were officially issued from the Treasury Department four different statements as to the amount of the public debt at that date, some of which differ from others to the amount of one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars.

2d. That the amount of the reduction of the public debt for the last three years, depending, of course, upon the real amount of the debt on June 30th, 1869, may be either three hundred and fifty millions, or only one hundred and ninety-four millions of dollars for that period of time.

3d. That in the last three years of Johnson's administration, the debt was reduced by the amount of three hundred and ninety-four million of dollars, while in the three years of Grant's administration it has been reduced by the amount of one hundred and ninety-four million of dollars, or some other uncertain amount.

4th. That if the statement made by the Treasurer in the Finance Report of the amount of the debt on July 1st, 1869, is correct, and if, also, Boutwell's statement of the reduction of the debt since that period is correct, then the Government is paying interest on one hundred and fifty millions it does not owe.

5th. Taking the statement of interest paid as correct, and it exceeds the amount required by the amount of interest required on the outstanding bonds, as reported, by nearly three million of dollars; if this amount has really been paid, then there is about fifty million of bonds not reported; if it has not been paid, that amount has been embezzled and charged to interest account.

6th. That the statement of the amount of the public debt for the last ten years has been changed in the Finance Report of each year at pleasure; the report of 1871 changing the amount for each year from what was stated in the report of 1870.

7th. That from the Finance Report of 1871, it is demonstrated that in balancing the accounts, over three millions of money was found missing, and an item was fabricated in order to balance the books.

8th. That the net ordinary expenses of three years of Government under Grant (excluding all payments of principal and interest on the public debt, and including only the net ordinary expenses) exceeded three years of Democratic government under Buchanan by over two hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars.

9th. That there has been no account of a large amount of ships, gunboats, naval stores, war material, and quartermaster and commissary stores, which the Government had when Grant came into power and now has not.

10th. That there has been received from customs during the last three years over two hundred and twenty million of dollars in gold more than the gold disbursements, the premium on which, amounting to about forty million of dollars, has not been accounted for.

11th. That the excess of annual expenditures under Grant exceeds those under Johnson by over one hundred and seven million of dollars.

12th. That Boutwell has paid as premiums on bonds, not due and payable when purchased, over thirty-three million of dollars.

13th. That Boutwell has called in over forty-one million of three per cent. certificates, and funded a new loan of two hundred million of five per cent., creating a loss per annum in interest of over eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

14th. That the average amount of gold and currency bonded in the Treasury for the last three years, is about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars; an annual loss of interest of over seven and a half million dollars.

The above statements are proven by figures of the official records, and they cannot be evaded, gainsayed or disproved. They exhibit an extent of official corruption and rottenness at Washington, before which the Tweed frauds of New York shine only as a rush light before a meridian sun. To suppose that with such incontestable proofs of downright stealing on the part of the present Administration, it will be retained in power by the American people, is to suppose that the whole body politic is corrupted, and that the whole nation has become the abettors and supporters of robbers and thieves.

A Local Matter for the Legislature.

There are before the Lower House of the Legislature two sets of Representatives from this county. The contest in this county was fairly won by the Democrats, but by rascally and the actions of the Radical Judges of Election, a most barbed fraud was perpetrated upon the people of this county. The Radicals had a majority of the Judges of election, and they did not refuse to resort to anything which would give the Radical candidates for the Legislature their certificates. In Milwaukee precinct was located Mill No. 4, which was removed on the 1st of March prior to the election. The men (eighteen in number) left the State and went over to Washington Territory and worked on the N. P. R. R. A week or so prior to the election, these men were all brought back to vote under pay of the Radical managers, and they did vote. These eighteen votes should be thrown out, and not counted. In Oregon City precinct fifteen votes were placed on the rejected list, of which twelve were Democratic, on the ground that these men were working on the canal. These men have resided in the county for over a year, have their families here, and are legal voters. They should be counted for the Democratic candidates. In Linn city precinct, there were cast 78 votes, out of which 17 were cast for the Democrats, and 61 for the Republicans. We are informed by parties who knew that most of the names on the poll book are those of persons who had resided in the county for several years and employed on other works prior to commencing work on the Leaks; yet all were rejected by the illegal and arbitrary act of these Radical Judges of election. Out of the number rejected, there are 15 Democrats and nine Republicans, giving the Democrats 36 majority, making in all as above shown, 45 more Democratic votes, and 18 Radical votes illegally cast at Milwaukee; being a difference of 63 votes in favor of the contestants. In Oswego precinct, some twelve legal voters were refused the right to vote. These we need not count, and we have a majority independent of them, on the poll books of from 33 to 53 votes for the Democratic candidates. Most of the Democratic county ticket were elected independent of the above votes, but those who were to be defeated out of their just earned victory, appealed to the Court to give them justice, and the contest was heard before Judge Upton, a Republican Judge, for the office of County Commissioner and also School Superintendent, the latter of which was claimed to be defeated by the Radical managers by 19 votes. The Judge admitted the poll books of this and Linn city precincts as evidence and upon them alone he gave judgment in favor of the Democratic contestants. Two of our Representatives are claimed to be defeated by the dishonesty of the Radical Judges of election, by ten votes, while the other by seventeen.—Judge Upton giving judgment when 19 votes were at issue, and the Milwaukee vote not brought into question, how can a Legislature refuse to give its judgment when a less vote is in question? The Democratic members have all the legal evidence which is necessary to establish their rights to their seats. After the decision of Judge Upton, two Justices of the Peace were summoned by the County Clerk, and they, in conjunction with the Clerk, counted the vote on file in the office of the Clerk, and after this count, certificates stating forth, these facts, that the Democratic candidates have a majority of all the votes cast, as appears from the poll books. We cannot see by what reason of justice our members can be kept out, and we know that if justice is done to Clatsop county, they will be admitted in the early part of the session.

Queen.—The Salem Statesman publishes what claims to be the proceedings of the Legislature. In these proceedings we find a batch of editorial comments, which are certainly out of place. The action of the Legislature so far is not satisfactory to the Mitchell-Williams, Holladay, or anything to beat Corbett, organ. Wonder whether the editor of that paper remembers how unsatisfactory his course was in the Legislature in 1869, when he sold out for a small consideration?

Will Speak.—We learn from reliable authority, that Gen. Joseph Lane will shortly take the stump and make a few speeches in behalf of Greeley and Brown. The old hero will be hailed by enthusiastic audiences wherever he may speak, and the hosts who formerly followed under his lead will rejoice to see him once more in the field making a fight against corruption, dishonesty and centralization. We hope we may be able to speak at this place.

Changed Hands.—The Daily Week Oregonian has been purchased by the Oregon Publishing Company, and Mr. H. W. Scott has retired from the editorial management of the paper. Mr. Scott has proved himself to be one of the best editors in our State or on this coast, and the cause which has heretofore had his services will sadly miss him. Y. life we have earnestly differed from Mr. S., we cannot but acknowledge that he has always been an open and frank opponent. Mr. W. Lair Hill succeeds in the editorial management of the paper. Mr. Hill is a young man, has had considerable experience in writing, and we have no doubt will fully sustain the reputation the Oregonian has obtained.

Leasage.

The power given by the Constitution to levy imports was simply for the purpose of deriving a revenue therefrom, and cannot be distorted and enlarged by any successful sophism so as to justify tariff laws framed not so much for the purpose of deriving revenue therefrom as for the purpose of protecting some particular interest. There is no where in the Constitution any grant of power to Congress, enabling it to pass what are termed protective tariff laws. Such laws are unconstitutional and unjust. Whoever Congress devises tariff laws for other purposes than simply deriving a revenue for the support of the Government, it is laying burdens and restrictions upon commerce, which are both harmful and unjustifiable. But this question of revenue and protective tariffs is not now an issue in the Presidential canvass, it having been referred to Congressional Districts, where it legitimately belongs. But there has lately grown up in this country one other great restriction upon commerce, which is a live issue in the pending canvass. We refer to Leasage. Under the Grant Administration, and through its connivance, and with its support, the commerce of the country has been hampered and obstructed by the "General Order Business," of which Leas and Stocking, and similar Government pets, in every port, which has been very aptly termed Leasage. By this system of Leasage, commerce is crippled and immense sums of money are wrong from the people, which go directly into the pockets of these Government pets. The Grant Administration endorses and upholds this system, while the great army of the Liberal opposition, though, perhaps, differing in regard to revenue and protective systems of tariffs, are unitedly opposed to the robbery of Leasage. Like the Moorish bandit which planted cannon at the Straits of Gibraltar and demanded tribute of every passing vessel, these Government bandits—the Leas and Stockings of the Grant Administration—plant themselves at every port of commerce and collect their nefarious tribute from the commerce that passes through.

The Change.—The change in the Oregonian has taken some of the individuals who wear a master's collar by surprise. They don't know what to make of it. We don't either, and what is better, care but little, as it is none of our business.

At his Tricks Again.

D. P. Thompson, the leader of the Radical Brigade in this county has been trying very hard to get up a contest between Senator Myers and Mr. Cochran, but his Radical friends in the Senate don't appear to believe his terrible stories about illegal votes, &c. cast for Mr. Myers. The check of Dave Thompson is good; he worked, almost day and night to secure Mr. Myers defeat before the election. He hired men to leave the county; tried to buy votes against him, and finally got a set of Judges to bring in false returns, and yet he found that he was unable to defeat him. He got a locomotive to start up from Portland with twenty men on it, with instructions to vote the cattle at every precinct, and he said to the credit of the Judges, they failed in getting in but about four of these votes. After all this work, and Mr. Myers getting a clear majority as counted by the Radicals themselves of seven, and if fairness and honesty had prevailed, by about seventy, we should think Dave would give up his efforts against a man who could to day beat him before the people of Clatsop county two to his one vote for any office in the gift of the people. Dave is a good fellow, but in politics he has no limit to trickery. Besides, he has an eye out for Dave all the time, and generally makes it pay, or he don't take any stock in it. His statements in regard to illegal voting by his opponents should be taken with great allowance, but if he can get an illegal vote he never lets it slide. That's Dave.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in Mississippi. From the New York World. In the First and Third districts of Mississippi there was collected in 1870-71 from the four taxable articles for internal revenue the following amount:

Table with 3 columns: Article, Amount, Total. Includes First District, Second District, and Total collected.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in Georgia. On the four items now subject to internal taxation there was collected in 1871 in the First District of Georgia the following amount:

Table with 3 columns: Article, Amount, Total. Includes From spirits, From tobacco, From fermented liquors, From banks.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in North Carolina. The receipts from the four articles still remaining to be taxed of internal revenue in the Seventh District of North Carolina in 1871 were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Article, Amount, Total. Includes From spirits, From tobacco, From fermented liquors, From banks.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in Alabama. In the Third District of Alabama there was collected in 1871 from the four articles on which internal taxes are levied as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Article, Amount, Total. Includes From spirits, From tobacco, From fermented liquors, From banks.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in Texas. For the four items left in the statute from which internal revenue taxes are collected, the amounts as given below show the sums collected in 1871, and the total of collection now appropriated in 1872-3 for the State of Texas:

Table with 3 columns: Article, Amount, Total. Includes First District, Second District, and Total.

Grant's Beef-Eaters in Louisiana. Grant is just about as good as lectured all ready. All the evil men will vote for Grant, he is one of them. I would like to see the evil gen. that would vote for old Greeley, dan old rebel Democrat. You want to put us all back in slavery. You want vote for Grant, he is our friend and his as we as he has himself. We are all apple of his eye; when Grant made the fifteen commandment or de constitution, he said we all should buy forty acres of land in a note. Now I tells you, if we will let him we will get dan land and de note.

The Louisville Jeffersonian Democrat, a Copperhead organ, thinks the straight-out movement would have furnished if Blanton Duncan hadn't pushed himself so conspicuously to the front. The trouble is that Duncan didn't push himself far enough to the front to screen the figure of Grant in the van of the motley crew.

Telegraphic News.

Louisville, Sept. 5.—The Convention was not called to order until 11 o'clock, as it was understood at the hour of meeting that there would be no official proceedings in the Convention until O'Connor was definitely and finally heard from.

On the opening of the Convention, Kelly, of Louisiana, read a communication in behalf of his delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the Convention on the grounds of the hopelessness of the cause of Democratic principles, in consequence of the decided declaration of O'Connor and the confessed condition of affairs. Gooditt offered a resolution to withdraw from the Convention, but to appeal to the country to give the nominees the same support as if they accepted. He supported his resolution in a speech. Col. Duncan, as Chairman of the Convention, dispatched dated this morning from John Quincy Adams: "I will gladly serve as Vice President with O'Connor, but will accept nothing else. O'Connor must positively stand for Oregon, including merely to lay Gooditt's resolution on the table. Lost. Gooditt's resolution was then adopted by 54 to 30. It is as follows: Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention, as Chairman O'Connor of New York, has cheerfully and heartily approved of the object and purposes of this Convention, and having been unanimously nominated for President and John Quincy Adams, the delegates of the Democratic party will give them in any event their undivided support."

Byard, from the Committee on Resolutions submitted to the Convention, embodying a resolution opposing subsidies of public lands and favoring a judicious tariff for revenue only, and opposing class legislation under the plea of protection. Adopted. A vote was given to President Lyons and the Convention adjourned sine die. After adjournment the delegates to the Convention resolved themselves into a mass meeting, and speeches were made by Brick Pomeroy and others.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 5.—The Democratic and Liberal State Conventions this evening after several meetings of the Conference Committee finally agreed upon a division of the State into two Congressional districts, the Liberal being given the Lieutenant Governor and State Prison Inspector, the Democrats taking the rest, including Congressman for the State at large, the Democratic Convention nominating Sanford P. Church for Governor on the first ballot, but the delegates learning he would not accept, a second ballot was taken and Kerman received a majority, and the nomination was made unanimous. Charles Cox was nominated for Congress for the State at large, and John T. Hubbard for Canal Commissioner. The Liberal Convention rallied around the nomination of Kerman, and Hubbard for re-election, and nominated Channery M. Dewey for Lieutenant Governor and E. C. Brooks Prison Inspector.

The Herald Herald and Tribune think the ticket nominated at Syracuse very good. WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Lewis Duggie, manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has challenged Alexander H. Stephens, President of the Board of Public Works to a duel. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company entertain strong doubts as to the authenticity of the dispatch from the agents at Yokohama announcing the loss of the steamship America last week.

New York, Sept. 10.—Several delegates from the Louisville Convention arrived in the city yesterday and today, with a view of securing the nomination of O'Connor relative to the Leasage nomination, but up to noon no interview had taken place. A reporter who waited on O'Connor was informed by him that he knew nothing of any such nomination, and seemed indifferent on the subject.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The following call was published this morning, signed by seventy of the most prominent citizens, including Henry Girard, the well known banker, Horace White of the Tribune, and Andrew Sherman, editor of the Journal: "The sad occurrences of gold hoarded and silver stored in the West heretofore allowed to pass unrebuked by our citizens generally, with a due regard to the safety of society. The people of Chicago most denounce that the hoarders should be hanged, and we in the all citizens to meet in mass meeting of Market street, corner of Madison, on Thursday evening, September 12th, at 8 o'clock. Able speakers will address the meeting."

The unprovoked murder of Callahan, on Sunday night, and the fact that there are now six murderers in the county jail, has aroused the citizens to a determination that no murderer shall be executed, or at least murder shall not flourish here as it has for the past few months.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated Duluth, Sept. 8th, in which he reports the reaching the mountains of the Yellowstone valley was obliged to come back on account of surveying engineers deciding to go no further for fear of the Indians. Therefore the expedition is a failure.

WASHINGTON, September 10.—The President has issued a proclamation abolishing all duties on imports from Japan in silver vessels similar in relation to exports to that country from the United States.

New York, Sept. 10.—Forest the alleged murderer of Nathan will be brought before the grand jury tomorrow morning. If he is not discharged it is the intention of his counsel to make application for a writ of habeas corpus, to the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—The trial of Rafferty for the murder of a policeman O'Meara ended this afternoon. The jury after an absence of fifteen minutes returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. A motion was granted to remove the case to the general opinion is that it will not be granted. The State's attorney will call for a sentence on Saturday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—Daniel Gibson of North Adams who murdered his wife last spring has been sentenced to be hanged.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 10.—Parsons from Pope county reports that Gen. Upham is still at Russellville with his guards. 8000 men and militia about 150 men were camped two miles from that place. Everybody that can get away from the county are leaving.

New York, September 10.—This evening a member of the committee appointed at Louisville tendered O'Connor his nomination and assembled with other gentlemen at the Andrew Jackson Club. Members of the committee gave it to be understood that a favorable reply may be looked for. O'Connor they said, did not refuse the nomination, but counselled moderation. He expressed his warm sympathy with the Louisville Convention.

State News Items.

Portland is soon to have street cars. Nine compositors are employed in the State Printer's office, Salem.

The Grant Club, at Corvallis, is admitted by its friends to be a failure. Corvallis has a school marm now teaching who is over sixty years old.

A Corvallis paper says that what is coming in quite freely. No sales are reported.

R. R. Thompson, of Portland, has recently purchased large tracts of land in Yamhill.

The Portland police force made one hundred and sixty-three arrests last month.

Several families are camping out in Resevoir for lack of houses or lumber to build them.

The citizens of Lafayette will petition the Legislature for an act to incorporate their town.

Butterfield & Co. of California, are on the way to the State Fair with a band of Arizona gypsies.

The Oregon Presbytery for Oregon and Washington Territory convened in Portland last week.

The track of the West Side Railroad a laid to the town of Gaston, eight miles south of Corvallis.

The barley crop in Benton county has not ripened evenly and the grain can't be stored to keep well.

James Duviville, of Lane county, threshed 4,000 bushels of wheat from a field of 100 acres.

The Statesman says 45 guests were provided for at the opening of the Chemeketa Hotel, at Astoria.

A Lodge of I. O. F., to be known as Union Lodge No. 29, was instituted at Union a few days since.

John Martin of Coos, Union county has five acres of wheat which will yield at least 70 bushels to the acre.

Rev. J. E. Parrott, a minister of the M. E. Church South of Yamhill county, died last week, aged 44 years.

The taxable property in Benton county amounts to \$1,500,000. The tax levied for all purposes is fifteen mills.

The Benton county Democrat says Col. Grant will open the campaign in Eastern Oregon on the 15th of this month.

The net total amount of taxable property in Lane county, as returned by the Assessor for the year 1872 is \$2,637,518.

The railroad track in Lane county, was valued by the Assessor at \$6,000 per mile, but the County Court reduced it to \$5,000.

Zimbronsky, a gentleman of Jackson county, has discovered a vein of coal that is four feet thick and in the bottom of a well.

The tax in Marion county this year is, it seems to us, a little steep. According to the Statesman, it is twenty-five mills on the dollar.

An attempt was made last Tuesday to burn the St. Charles Hotel at Albany, but was discovered in time to save the building.

J. A. Durbin, railroad surgeon, is now engaged in exploring the Skikyou range, endeavoring to find the best route for the railroad.

The County Court of Lane county has levied a tax of 14 mills on a dollar of the taxable property in Lane county, for the current fiscal year.

There are one hundred Republicans in Lane county, who have become disgusted with Grant, and have announced that they will support Greeley.

Russell's trail from Coos City to Empire, has been completed. This quite materially shortens the distance between Roseburg and Empire.

The assessed property in Yamhill county, for the present year, is \$1,452,727. Number of polls collected by the Assessor, 150; delinquent, 750.

Local News.

Portland is soon to have street cars. Nine compositors are employed in the State Printer's office, Salem.

The Grant Club, at Corvallis, is admitted by its friends to be a failure. Corvallis has a school marm now teaching who is over sixty years old.

A Corvallis paper says that what is coming in quite freely. No sales are reported.

R. R. Thompson, of Portland, has recently purchased large tracts of land in Yamhill.

The Portland police force made one hundred and sixty-three arrests last month.

Several families are camping out in Resevoir for lack of houses or lumber to build them.

The citizens of Lafayette will petition the Legislature for an act to incorporate their town.

Butterfield & Co. of California, are on the way to the State Fair with a band of Arizona gypsies.

The Oregon Presbytery for Oregon and Washington Territory convened in Portland last week.

The track of the West Side Railroad a laid to the town of Gaston, eight miles south of Corvallis.

The barley crop in Benton county has not ripened evenly and the grain can't be stored to keep well.

James Duviville, of Lane county, threshed 4,000 bushels of wheat from a field of 100 acres.

The Statesman says 45 guests were provided for at the opening of the Chemeketa Hotel, at Astoria.

A Lodge of I. O. F., to be known as Union Lodge No. 29, was instituted at Union a few days since.

John Martin of Coos, Union county has five acres of wheat which will yield at least 70 bushels to the acre.

Rev. J. E. Parrott, a minister of the M. E. Church South of Yamhill county, died last week, aged 44 years.

The taxable property in Benton county amounts to \$1,500,000. The tax levied for all purposes is fifteen mills.

The Benton county Democrat says Col. Grant will open the campaign in Eastern Oregon on the 15th of this month.

The net total amount of taxable property in Lane county, as returned by the Assessor for the year 1872 is \$2,637,518.

The railroad track in Lane county, was valued by the Assessor at \$6,000 per mile, but the County Court reduced it to \$5,000.

Zimbronsky, a gentleman of Jackson county, has discovered a vein of coal that is four feet thick and in the bottom of a well.

The tax in Marion county this year is, it seems to us, a little steep. According to the Statesman, it is twenty-five mills on the dollar.

An attempt was made last Tuesday to burn the St. Charles Hotel at Albany, but was discovered in time to save the building.

J. A. Durbin, railroad surgeon, is now engaged in exploring the Skikyou range, endeavoring to find the best route for the railroad.

The County Court of Lane county has levied a tax of 14 mills on a dollar of the taxable property in Lane county, for the current fiscal year.

There are one hundred Republicans in Lane county, who have become disgusted with Grant, and have announced that they will support Greeley.

Russell's trail from Coos City to Empire, has been completed. This quite materially shortens the distance between Roseburg and Empire.

The assessed property in Yamhill county, for the present year, is \$1,452,727. Number of polls collected by the Assessor, 150; delinquent, 750.