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The Oregon Weekly Statesman.

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Labor Exchange.

We, to-day, publish the address of the Board of Statistics, Immigration and Labor Exchange, for which we bespeak the careful consideration of the readers of the STATESMAN. The object is important to the best interests of the State. The people can afford to encourage it by a bestowal of money in its aid, and should use personal efforts for its advancement. The Secretary, Mr. Drake, writes us as follows: "The Labor Exchange is now ready for business, and will receive, and endeavor to fill orders for help, of all kinds, for any part of the State without charge."

There are always instances arising of a difficulty to procure help in the various departments of labor, the field, the house, or the workshop. We call particular attention to the fact that all such wants made known at the office of the Labor Exchange, Portland, will receive attention. A similar system has been established in California, and proves a great convenience to those who wish to employ labor, and it also tends to provide speedy employment for those who come strangers to Oregon and want to find work. Its operations must prove a public benefit.

Repudiation.

There are many ways of repudiating our National obligations. If any one doubts the proposition, let him devote a small proportion of time to the reading of Democratic editorials, and make an effort to fathom any of the various financial schemes suggested and advocated by the solons of Democratic finance. There are some Democratic journals who plainly advocate repudiation in the broadest sense; they want to make a clean thing of it; to draw the sponge over the slate, obliterate the debt at one sweep, and thus render the people, as they term it, "once more free and independent." There are other more statesmanlike writers and speakers, who know that such a course would be revolutionary, and too palpably dishonest to stay done when apparently accomplished. They propose to compel bondholders to exchange the bonds they hold for other bonds drawing a much less rate of interest. Of course no man would be willing to give up interest legally due him and accept at less rate. If such a result is attained, it will simply be as an expedient to avoid practical and entire repudiation, and while we are about it, if bullying creditors is to be the game decided upon, we may as well go the whole figure proposed by Pomeroy's *Democrat* and the Eugene *Guard*, and many other papers East and West, and bully them out of the whole amount at once, which is preferable to following out the Democratic scheme of making "two bites of a cherry," for certainly the second repudiation would be as proper and legitimate as the first.

We certainly do not want the nation to pay debts it does not owe, but the national debt has all been audited and passed upon, and the nation's promise solemnly given. The issuance of notes and bonds, which have changed hands many times since issued, places the question of debt beyond the chance of doubt. If the bonds can be legally taxed, then tax them. If bonds can be issued and find sale at less rate of interest, issue them and sell them, and buy up those extant drawing higher interest. If the currency notes can be redeemed with gold notes at their current value, let us redeem them so. Let us curtail expenses, reduce taxation (as Grant is doing it), save the people every dollar we can by honest and skillful management, but let us as a people hold our name, credit and standing above the contempt that would be poured on repudiation. Bankruptcy may be the result of vice or folly, and yet be tolerated; repudiation can only follow deliberate, contemptible dishonor.

An Argument for Free Trade.

We have received from the publication office of the Western News Company, Chicago, a translation from the writings of M. Bastiat, a distinguished French writer, whose aim was to controvert the theory of a protective tariff and advocate the principles of free trade. The work has an able preface by Horace White, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and and may be received as one of the most powerful arguments ever made on the important question discussed, for M. Bastiat was counted, in his time, as one of the ablest writers on political economy. The work before us is a compilation from his writings, a well printed volume of four hundred pages. The question of free trade or protection will enter greatly into the politics of our nation in the near future. One of the anomalies of the day is the fact that New England, long the great pleader for protection, appears to have become converted to free trade principles, while in the past her great manufacturers have deemed their very existence, and centainly their prosperity, dependant on protection being granted to foster home industries.

It seemed necessary, in the early effort to establish manufactures upon the American continent, to foster their growth and development by a protective system, discriminating in their favor against imported goods. During the last twenty five years our population has so increased, our industries have been so perfected and developed, that we approach much nearer to the character of European society, and have a larger and more reliable working populato carry on the great industries of our day. If we are able to manufacture and compete with all nations in the marts of commerce without degrading labor to the level of European poverty and ignorance, then we can afford to have free trade with all the world; but we cannot afford to adopt the system, if, by so doing, we must necessarily bring the standard of wages down to the pitiful sum paid labor in older lands, or if another alternative will be to drive every manufacturer to ruin and make us dependant upon the products of other nations. It is not the money a man earns as wages merely, it is the comfort he can command with it that makes him satisfied. It is the system that will make the laboring man comfortable and independent we should foster, not that which will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The advocacy of the free trade is at present confined to no section and to no party. It may result in a reorganization of all parties.

West Side Railroad.

The *Oregonian* reports the work as progressing favorably on this road. The grading done last year remains in good condition, having been "done in elegant style," only a few small patches of cuts remain to finish, which are no great job. On Aug. 1st the Company resumed work, and at last accounts were within a half mile of Hillsboro; will reach there early this week, when the grading force will return to finish one mile and a quarter of track lying between the work done last year and this. This portion required a cut of 3 to 10 feet on part of it, and on part of it a fill, by the first survey; but a re-survey locates it so as to avoid most of the obstructions and difficulties. There is 1,500 feet of trestle work to be built on the work done this fall; a force is already at work on it. Contracts for ties are let, and many are already prepared. The force now employed will complete the grading to Hillsboro in two weeks and the whole twenty miles of grading contemplated will be completed within a month, if the work proceeds without hindrance, according to expectations. The Company has certainly made great and successful progress, and when we consider that so much has been accomplished by means of their own resources and without foreign aid, we see no reason to doubt that by prudent management and moderate use of home capital, to grade the roads we need, our State could secure an early construction of valuable railroads through the settled districts of Oregon.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

At Linn County Fair, delivered Friday, Oct. 1, 1869.

BY REV. E. R. GEARY.

Our Albany correspondent has forwarded us a full report of the excellent address of Mr. Geary, parts of which we are obliged to omit for want of space:

Citizens of Linn.—At the close of another abundant harvest, such as a bountiful Providence has never failed to bestow on this beautiful and productive valley, we find ourselves amidst the festivities, reunions and generous competitions of our twelfth Annual Fair. It is certainly worthy of special commendation, that a society for the promotion of industrial interests should have existed so early, and should now be an established institution of a region but a little over a quarter of a century ago the undisputed domain of savages. While the history of the enterprise which impelled the pioneers of Christian civilization, of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, of civil and religious rights and liberties to the Pacific shores shall be read, this fact ought not to be undervalued nor forgotten.

Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, are the world's three great branches of productive industry. But of these agriculture is the nursing mother, the basis of wealth and prosperity. The plow plays the leading part in the creation of values, even in commercial and manufacturing countries. Of this fact the British Empire affords convincing proof; for excelling all other nations in commerce and manufactures, which are the basis of her power, yet nearly three-fifths of her net revenue is derived from her agriculture alone. This single fact establishes the predominance of the agricultural element in the wealth of nations. In the United States this pursuit employs largely more capital and labor than all others combined, marks most signally the progress of our nation in wealth and power. Three-fourths of the people have rural homes, and in nearly that proportion cultivate the soil.

The engagements of the people then, being so largely agricultural, suggests the true estimate to be placed on this species of labor. Canals, railroads, electric telegraphs, the monuments of our age; the members drawn from the overcrowded nations of the old world; the ships and seas and oceans; the steamers and lakes and rivers; the minds and hands that invent and construct the implements and edifices of utility and luxury, all are the servitors and handmaids waiting on agriculture. Without these she would indeed be shorn of her glory and her power; but without her they would not exist.

If the farmers of our country do not maintain an elevated position—if they wield not a strong social and political influence, if they possess not a just proportion of the consideration, emoluments and honors of the government and nation, the fault is not in their vocation; for the Heaven appointed pursuit of over half mankind, on which all rely, cannot necessarily be degrading.

Many of the States of Europe are far in advance of the United States in agronomic education, and the marked improvement in their agriculture in the last few years is chiefly attributable to their scientific and experimental instruction given in schools of this character. Over three hundred such schools of various grades exist in Europe at present, the off-spring of government patronage and private enterprise.

Fifty years ago agriculture in the United States was in a crude and unpromising condition. The possession of too much land induced a careless and improvident system of husbandry, from which many of the older portions of the country are just beginning to recover. The careful and scientific study of agriculture as the foundation of a wise system of political economy, was at that time a meager part of the education of an American statesman. The great law that the soil that feeds us and supplies the material of our clothing, must itself be fed, was only understood after a wretched system had rendered millions of acres unproductive, and in many of the Southern States an abandoned waste.

A flood of light has been shed on the workings of nature, the economy of animal life, and the vegetable productions of the earth—the proper culture and the preservation of the soil, and the application of mechanical forces and chemical agencies to the industries of life, insuring largely to the wealth and influence of our nation.

Our secular schools are far more practical than formally; and it is felt more and more that our sons and daughters should be educated *to*, not *from* those pursuits, in which their lives can be rendered more useful to themselves and others. Agricultural and scientific papers and magazines, reach multitudes and produce the most salutary effects. Improvements in agriculture and the arts are sure to attend their careful perusal.

To attain and preserve a just standing in the respect of the world, our young farmers must be as well educated as those destined for other callings Well trained minds will secure well cultivated fields; soils treated in the light of science and experience will be made to double their productiveness; and, as the implements of husbandry are more and more improved, there will be a corresponding diminution of that depressing toil that enervates the thinking function and indisposes to its exercise.

The agricultural class, intelligent, free, and owning the soil, are naturally the conservators of law and liberty—the best defense from outward peril, and best guarantee against domestic troubles. Their contribution to the support and resources of our great Republic, connecting and blending with all the moral, social and political interests of the world, is moderately estimated at $1,500,000,000 annually, and as the support of all industries, and paying a preponderance of the taxes. Husbandry, when she asks for the proper education of her sons and daughters, should never have her draft dishonored at the till of the national or State exchequer.

Agriculture is the greatest, safest and most reliable of all bankers; her bank is the richest in capital and the most wonderful of all institutions. The more it is broken the safer the deposits and the more ample the dividends. Farmers of Linn, citizens of Oregon, you are favored stockholders in a most important branch of this grand bank. This salubrious climate, these grassy plains and fertile fields, these wooded hills and smiling, joyous streams that adorn this lovely valley are yours; yours in trust for yourselves and coming generations.

Farmers of Linn, this beautiful and expanded amphitheater of ours was, the other day, called by a distinguished visitor, "the agricultural gem of the Pacific." It is often called, and justly I believe the "garden of Oregon." He who gave a fair garden to our great prim genitors has given this to us as to them, "to dress it and keep it." We have a fertile soil and a salubrious climate with the adjuncts of useful animals, plants and minerals, and command the implements and means of abundant productiveness. What we want is population to produce and consume our staples; capital and facilities of communication with the marts of our commerce. To obtain these we must commend ourselves to the intelligence, wealth, enterprise and wants of the world by our industry and public spirit; by our wisdom and evaporation; by exploring resource after resource; by making each attainment introductory to others and each step of advance the means of still further progress. To illustrate my meaning, how easy for the people of Linn to have a school secure largely to their children the benefits of an agricultural education. What better could this Society do than just here on these grounds to establish an experimental farm? With your resources, people of Linn, how easily could you buy proper apparatus and endow two professorships.

The right men being in the right place they might teach one term—the least busy of the year—in the scientific and agricultural departments of the college, and spend their remaining time in lecturing in the villages of the county or valley, thus teaching all and giving a salutory impulse to industrial and agricultural pursuits.

Or, as a second illustration, let us imitate the enterprise of those sagacious men who have poured so much wealth and thrift into our State Capital. A few thousand dollars, judiciously expended in a canal without level or lock, will pour the South Santiam—an ornament and a gain to the district it would traverse—to propel your mills, a hundred lathes and a thousand spindles in Albany, or perhaps if she waits, to be waked by the whistle of some other eligible point.

The contributions of enlightened co-operation, equal to one and a half per cent. on the assessed valuation of the county, would suffice for the accomplishment of these undertakings, and would, by attracting population and capital, by giving productiveness to investment, by expediting the construction of railways before five years, add fifty per cent. to the general wealth.

Think of a single result. Let the proposed canal have depth, width and grade, proper to float rails, timber and lumber in small rafts with the current, and at once thousands of acres of timbered lands would vie in price with the open prairie. Furthermore let the unappropriated lands of the foot hills and mountain slopes be donated to hardy American and European settlers who will cultivate them, and I believe such a policy would be like transmuting the rocks into gold, a source of incalculable wealth. But let no corporate body monopolize the soil. Every additional hand and mouth, and acre brought into use makes the country richer.

Fellow citizens, let us address ourselves with enlightened self-interest and earnest co-operation to such enterprises, and Oregon will soon emerge from her isolation and commercial depression.

It is an aphorism as old as history, that "Heaven helps those who help themselves." Thus, too, we secure human aid. I have no doubt that men of sagacity, nerve and capital will look upon such achievements as those suggested as the best of subsidies and the most valid of guarantees. Such enterprises will unlock and attract the treasures of wealth and credit, and secure the building of a railroad, annihilating time if not distance, and restoring us to the neighborhood of the elder States.

Two or three summers more and, Heaven permitting, we will go to assist at the driving of the last—the golden spike—that will unite us to that great work already done, that now binds in commercial and political union the Atlantic and Pacific shores.

THE CHAMPIONS OF BASE BALL.—We find an interesting sketch of the champion Base Ballers, the Red Stockings Club of Cincinnatti, in the San Francisco *Herald*, and surmise from the account of their successes that they would be willing enough to meet the Portland Pioneers if they could conveniently spare the time:

The celebrated Nine of the Red Stockings are named and placed as follows: Harry Wright, Captain, Centre Field; A. B. Brainard, Pitcher; George Wright, Short Stop; A. J. Leonard, Left Field; Fred. Waterman, 3d Base; Charles Sweysy, 2d Base; C. A. McVey, Right Field; D. Allison, Catcher; H. Gould, 1st Base; O. R. Substitute.

A. P. Champion, President of the Club, and John P. Joyce, Secretary.

The Red Stockings played their first game in 1869, on the 4th day of last May, at Cincinnati, and left for the Eastern cities on the 31st of that month, returning July 1st, having played twenty full games and four parts of games, when the rain interfered. They have now played in all, forty-five games, being victorious every time, and in those games they made 1,777 runs to 509 against them.

The smallest score was with the Mutuals in New York city, standing 4 to 2 for the Red Stockings in 9 innings, which was the smallest score ever made. The largest score was played with the Buckeyes, of Cincinnati, standing 103 to 8.

MANUFACTURES AT THE SOUTH.—The late exposition of textile fabrics at Cincinnati, revealed the fact that the South is making wonderful progress in the manufacture of the raw material which she produces in such rich unrivalled abundance. The association under whose auspices the exposition in that city was conducted, in its reported resolutions, spoke of the unexpected and varied excellence of the goods sent from the South," and appears that Georgia already has 21 cotton mills and North Carolina 17; Virginia and Tennessee have each 10; and Alabama, and South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas all have more or less. And it is only the begining of a movement the growth of which will be co-extensive with the wealth acquired from the crops. Before the war, the planters' surplus was invested in slaves. Now, it finds its way into manufactures, which promises henceforward to be the popular form of investment, and the Southern people enterprisingly propose to be their own manufacturers.

Three hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and sixty-five emigrants arrived in the United States the year ending June 30, 1869.

THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

Saturday, Oct. 2.

MARRIED.—At the Christian Church in Salem, Sept. 30, 1869, by Elder S. C. Adams, Mr. C. C. Hunsaker to Miss Ann Schwatka.

Those who want good photographs should remember that this pleasant weather is the time to have it done. When the rainy season commences the picture season ends.

If the ladies have not read Mrs. Howell's advertisement of Millinery, and fall styles, just received by her, they had better examine our columns this morning.

Mr. John Gilbert, of Gilbert Bro's, returned overland from San Francisco on Thursday, and he assures us that he has the best and largest stock of gents and ladies' boots and shoes ever brought by him to Salem.

MAGAZINE, FOR OCTOBER.—We have received, direct from the publishers the principal magazines. Putnam's with its usual assortment of first class reading, varying from grave to gay; the Overland Monthly is at hand, maintaining with its usual talent the ability of the Pacific coast to supply the world with first class magazine literature. Harper's also, has its usual great variety of illustrations and agreeable reading and gossipping.

THE play of "Fanchon, the Cricket," which is to be produced to-night, has had a remarkably successful history, and caused a greater sensation than almost any dramatic production of its character in modern times, having run every night for almost an entire season, at some of the leading theaters in New York. It is especially calculated to call out the strong points of Mr. Carter's excellent company, and must give satisfaction.

THEATER.—Last evening was produced Weston's popular and startling tragedy, in three arts, entitled "Lucretia Borgia," which was first produced in 1844, at the St. Charles Theater, New Orleans, and has held the boards ever since as a popular drama, in which the public never tires. This is one of the most tragic of tragedies. The interest of the horror culminates to the end, for it reproduces in vivid and exciting life-pictures the crimes and the infamy of Lucretia the Poisoner. Mrs. Carter assumed with success still another *role* last evening, in the character of Lucretia. Mr. Carter appeared as Genaro, her son, of whose existence her husband was ignorant. Mr. Bates was the husband Duke. Mr. Barry took, in an accommodating way, the minor part of Jeppo, a courtier. Mr. Morrison did good justice to the part of Gubetta, the right-hand man of Lucretia, and the assassin of the play. Miss Cummings, as Maffio, a courtier, was well received. We cannot express any satisfaction in witnessing such a sensational tragedy as Lucretia Borgia, but its successful execution shows the power of this talented company. To-night we are to have Fanchon the Cricket, one of the liveliest, pleasantest and wittiest of comedies. A pleasant change from the heavy field of tragedy.

Sunday, Oct. 3.

Hellenbrand, of the Commercial Restaurant, has our thanks for fresh oysters.

FINE WEATHER.—We are enjoying very fine weather now, and every one seems to be in good spirits.

BAD ROADS.—From a gentleman who came from Portland yesterday, we learn that the road is in a very bad condition.

DIED.—At Lebanon, Sept. 29th, of inflammation of the brain, Morris Howell, aged about 45 years.

AN OPPORTUNITY.—If any one is desirous of obtaining a small farm near Salem on very reasonable terms, we would refer them to the advertisement of J. H. Chitwood.

Rev. Mr. Butcher, late of Galesburg, Ill., will occupy the pulpit of the Congregational Church this morning. Mr. Knight's lecture this evening will be on "the manners and customs of the Hebrews in the time of Christ."

MOVING OFF.—The house west of the Baptist Church, formerly owned by Mr. Hungate, which was sold lately and purchased by Mr. Moore, who was so unfortunately burned out several months ago, is being moved on to his lot, to replace the dwelling burned down.

MASONIC MIRROR.—We have received No. 1, Vol. 1, of a periodical so named, published in San Francisco, in the interests of Masonry on the Pacific coast, Amasa W. Bishop editor. It is a well printed, 32 page pamphlet, and evidently well filled with reading acceptable to the Masonic Order.

The late stage accident below Eugene City induces the driver between this place and Albany to call notice to the fact that two miserable bridges are to be found on his route, this side of Jefferson. It is as much the duty of Supervisors to keep roads and bridges in order as for the stage company to carry the passengers safely, and if accidents happen on such bridges, the counties should be responsible for damages.

BAD ROAD.—It is a fact that the road on the Commercial street hill, south of the bridge, is becoming worse and worse, and is already unsafe for loaded teams. Yesterday we were obliged to notice the efforts made by teamsters with whip and voice to keep their teams in motion. It may be that the Supervisor has no means in hand to haul gravel on it; if so, we would suggest the propriety of having some appropriation made by the City Council to meet the necessities of the case.

MEDICINAL PLANTS OF OREGON.—We have been shown this morning a very fine preparation of the very popular remedies, Bear Berry and Oregon Grape, consisting of their active principles in the form of an alkaloid crystal, extracted by Dr. J. C. Grubbs, of this place. This is a step in the right direction. If we have plants possessing medical properties adapted to the peculiar diseases of our community, we should not only know it but have them in some concentrated form and in general use.

The most enthusiastic reception is being given to the delightful Weather. Everybody entertains it and rejoices at meeting it, and laughs in the jolly sunshine. It is not necessary to secure the Wigwam for the accommodation of this distinguished stranger; this is the guest of the city and of every citizen, poor or rich, high or low, proud or humble; all have as much pleasure in the autumnal traveler as the most favored. Such season is unusual, for the frosts have not touched us yet. October has come and the fall fruits have mellowed without one icy breath to wilt the summer flowers or kill the foliage.

CHURCH NOTICE.—The brick church will be open to-day. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Adams, several gentlemen of that Society being expected to officiate. Gov. Woods will lecture in the morning, the services devolving upon him as an Elder in the absence of the pastor. Dr. Payton will occupy the desk in the evening. We have never heard Gov. Woods lecture on scriptural subjects, but imagine that he will prove as gifted there as elsewhere.

UNHEALTHY.—The present season must be considered as remarkably unhealthy in this vicinity, billious fevers are prevalent, severe colds abound, the records of deaths shows an unusual increase that marks the summer and fall of 1869 as a year by itself in the history of Oregon. Our physicians have a great deal of employment, and quite often their utmost skill is requisite to save life suddenly assailed. These early rains and recovering spells of sunshine do not seem unpleasant, but practical experience proves that the rules of Nature manifested in the regular variation of the seasons, conduces to health, and that any departure therefrom, proves unwholesome and disastrous.

IN MEMORIAM.—Inasmuch as the providence of our Heavenly Father has removed our beloved friend, Almira C. Holman, and since in her death we have lost an exemplary Christian and an earnest worker in every worthy cause; therefore,

Resolved, That, as a Sunday School, we deeply deplore the loss of one whose varied endowments, all devoted to the service of the Master, mark her as a most successful worker in his vineyard; and that the memory of her consistent life shall aid us in gaining the haven she has already entered.

Resolved, That while we mourn the blighted hopes and promises unfulfilled in her life, so early ended, we remember with her that God's thoughts are not as our thoughts, and acquiesce in the dispensation which called her to finish in heaven the work so well begun on earth.

Resolved, That we offer to those nearest and dearest the sympathies with which our hearts are filled, and feeling that their loss is our loss, we will with them seek comfort in the promise which to her is fulfilled, "The pure in heart shall see God."

ELLEN CHAMBERLIN.
EMMA FREELAND,
A. I. NICKLIN,
In behalf of the M. E. Sunday School.
Salem, Sept. 29, 1869.

Tuesday, Oct. 5.

IN SESSION.—The County Court for Marion county, is in session this week.

REAL ESTATE SOLD.—Mr. Wm. Davidson, real estate dealer, Portland, has effected a sale of the valuable home property of Mr. P. L. Bradford, Esq., for $5,000.

Those cranberries, offered for sale by Cox & Earhart, are of a first rate article, direct from the producers; good enough for a King or for a whole family of American sovereigns.

Judge Wilson started home yesterday morning, and will go immediately to Canyon City to hold the fall term of the Circuit Court for Grant county, which commences next Monday, the 11th inst.

The Wheatland flouring mills were started a few days since. The machinery works well, and the flour made is a superior article. The first shipment of 150 barrels was made on Saturday last.

Uzafovage & Wright have a large stock of goods in their line on hand and on the way, purchased in San Francisco by Mr. Wright. They advertise, to-day, bananas and sweet potatoes just received.

SUPREME COURT.—Judge Wilson left yesterday for the Dalles, and Judge Kelsay had before gone to attend to his official duties; therefore only three judges remain to constitute the Supreme Court. The only business now on hand is from the Fifth Judicial District, and will be easily closed out the present week.

Mr. Patton's block of new buildings, on State street, shines out now clear of the scaffolding and presents a very handsome appearance. The front is painted a dark brown, and the style of architecture is so tasteful that its more costly neighbor has no advantage over its general symmetry and elegance. State street is decidedly looking up.

FOR THE ORPHAN'S FAIR.—We are requested, by the ladies of the Children's Aid Society, to give notice that all fancy articles intended for the Orphan's Fair, to be held on the State Fair Grounds next week, should be left with Mrs. J. H. Moores or Mr. Joseph Holman. Any gifts in the line of provisions, meats or poultry can be left at Cross' market.

FINE FRUIT.—Mr. M. P. Owens has made an acceptable appreciation to this office of a jug of good cider and a basket of fruit, the latter being of the finest size and quality, several varieties of fall pears and a lot of Seek-no-further apples. He intends to supply dealers at the Fair Grounds next week with precisely such, and we really think they need seek-no-further if they want good cider and splendid fruit.

ACCIDENT AND AFFRAY.—We learn from Wilie Chapman, Esq., who returned Saturday evening from Albany, that on Friday evening a person galloping around the race-track was badly injured by the fall of his horse. The animal rolled upon him, and at a late hour the same evening he was reported to be unconscious and beyond recovery. Mr. Chapman also heard of a fatal affray at Harrisburg, in which one man was killed and another had a leg broken. The names of the parties he could not recollect, but they are said to have met at Lebanon some months since, and had a personal difficulty; they again met at Harrisburg, with the fatal consequences related. Mr. Chapman attended the Linn County Fair on Friday, and reports the presence of many persons, and that many objects of interest were on exhibition, while they were all having a good time generally.

FANCHON THE CRICKET is one of the most attractive plays in the range of the sensational drama, and it is a compliment to the taste and moral sense of the American public that it has everywhere been received with such genuine appreciation. The interest of the plot arises from the fact that an old woman obtains the reputation of being a witch, and her granddaughter, as a consequence, grows up in neglect, a very sprite of mischief, and wins the nickname of "the Cricket." The moral of the play is good, the sentiment excellent, and the character of Fanchon, represented as Mrs. Carter has given it to us Saturday and Monday evenings, is most affecting. It is evident that she performs the part of Fanchon entirely absorbed by it—so entirely that every word and act is as natural as if the part was a real life episode. The large audiences witnessing it have responded to her beautiful acting with admiration, tears and applause. The parts were all well represented, but Fanchon is the essential feature. The auditor will hardly remember any acting but hers, and it is not easy to see how hers could be improved. Mrs. Carter excels in such personation. The parts that call out the finer qualities are always the best rendered by her. As Fanchon she won applause without criticism or dissent. Every one who witnessed it was deeply affected, and rejoiced to see "the Cricket" at last graduate as a first-class bride. The play is, withal, a first-class comedy, and as such calls out the best acting of all the troupe. Barry, as the simple-minded twin brother, has a field for his best talent; but viewing it as a comedy Fanchon is the great character, and her delineation of the wild, impish ways of a child grown up under the scorn of the rich and the suspicion of all, her fitful, weird impulses and daring intrusions on those who scorn her, these offer to Mrs. Carter a field in which she is inimitable and surpasses all her former efforts.

List of Letters

Remaining in Salem Post Office, October 1st:

Benson, Albert 9	Palmer, Thos
Chancey, Wm H 2	Pilling, Wm
Dunlap, P H	Perkins Hannah S
Doane, Volney D	Perkins, Alonzo G
Foster, Henery	Rand, Wm M
Harboard, Jno C	Rice, Horace
Higbee, Chas S	Stanton, D Z
Harding, Mrs Mariah	Schofield, W G
Hamilton, W C	Scott, Wm M
Johnson, Mrs Joel	Scott, George
Johnson, Mrs. Nellie	Stacker, J H
Johnson, Miss Martha	Tichner, Hiram
Kinney, John J 2	Thompson, John L
Miller, Judge C H	Wilson, Miss Marg't J 2
Miller, R C	Wiggins, W W M
Miller, Hugh	Wells, Wm
Mullen, L 2	Westcott, Sylvanus
Nevil, Mrs C	Yates, Miss Jennie

McCann, Harry.

When calling for the above letters, please say they are advertised. T. B. RICKEY, P.M.

SUPREME COURT.

Luzerne Besser, respondent, vs. Cincinnatus Shultz, Mary Shultz and J. C. Hawthorne, appellants.

This was a suit to foreclose a mortgage. In June, 1859, James B. Stephens sold Cincinnatus Shultz, the defendant, a block in East Portland, took a note for the purchase and a mortgage on the block to secure it. This mortgage was duly recorded. June 20, 1859. On the same day this mortgage was recorded the defendant executed to the respondent a note for $500 payable in two years with three per cent. per month, and gave him a second mortgage on the same premises to secure it. This last mortgage to Besser was recorded ten days after the Stephens mortgage. In November, 1859, Stephens foreclosed his mortgage without making Besser a party to the suit. On this decree the premises were sold and bought in by Stephens, which sale was confirmed and Stephens went into possession under his Sheriff's deed, Shultz transferring to Stephens his equity of redemption. Subsequently Stephens sold the premises to Col. White, who, after putting valuable improvements thereon, conveyed the same to the appellant, Hawthorne, who put additional improvements thereon.

Besser, whose note Shultz had never paid, brings this suit to foreclose his mortgage, claiming the right to have the premises sold and the proceeds applied:

1. To the payment to Hawthorne of the amount of the original bid of Stephens at his foreclosure sale, in 1859, together with interest.

2. To the satisfaction of Besser's note and interest amounting to about $2,400.

3. The surplus, if any, to go to appellant Hawthorne.

In the Court below, the defendants, Shultz and wife, were treated as non-residents and did not appear. The defendant, Hawthorne, appeared and answered first, averring that the defendant, Cincinnatus Shultz, died in California long prior to the commencement of this suit, and then setting up and claiming a *complete* title to the premises by virtue of the former sale on the Stephen's mortgage. Besser demurred to that portion of the answer which set up the death of Shultz. This the Court below sustained. The case was tried upon the other issues joined and a decree rendered in accordance with the prayer of Besser's complaint as above.

From this decree the defendant, Hawthorne, appealed, assigning as errors

1st That the Court erred in striking out that portion of his answer averring the death of Shultz.

2d. In not holding that the sale on the prior mortgage of Stephen's barred Besser of any claims to the premises under his subsequent mortgage.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decree of the Court below in each particular, and held

1st. That a prior mortgagee in foreclosing his mortgage must make a junior mortgagee a party to his suit, otherwise a sale under such a decree will not affect his right to proceed to foreclose and sell the premises again. That the purchaser, under such first sale, simply becomes the equitable assignee of the claim of the first mortgagee, and holds a *lien* on the premises to that extent; that he also becomes the owner of the fee, subject, however, to the lien of the junior mortgagee not made a party, and that such junior mortgagee is *not* confined to the remedy of redemption, nor is he compelled to resort to bill in equity to redeem, but can proceed in the ordinary way by bill to foreclose.

2d. That Shultz having parted with his equity of redemption had no longer any interest in the premises, and was not, therefore, a necessary party to the suit. Decree affirmed. J. H. Mitchell for respondent, J. H. Read for appellant.

SALEM, Oct. 4th, 1869.

Decisions were rendered this morning in the following cases: C. A. Wilson appellant, vs. the City of Salem, respondant. The judgment of the Court, below was modified. The respondant recovers by this decision $151 90-100 costs off of the appellant.

Heatherly, appellant, vs. Hadley and Owen, appellants, decision of lower Court reversed.

Sherrott vs. Philippi. Judgment reversed.

Hunter vs. Pardun. Plaintiff sought to enforce a parol contract for the conveyance of realty. Held that the contract was too vague and uncertain. Judgment reversed.

Giltner vs. Williams. Affirmed.

M. Kalla, respondant, vs. Multnomah county, appellant; and Mulkey, appellant, vs. Benton county, respondant. The question in these two cases were identical. McKalla and Mulkey brought damage suits against their respective counties for injuries received by reason of defective bridges in the public highway. Held that a county is responsible for damages sustained by reason of defective bridges, when it is apparent that the County Court had been negligent about repairing the same. The fact of negligence is a question for the jury. The County, and not the Supervisor, is liable for injuries sustained. The County may post notices warning the public of the dangerous character of the public highway, which will convey such intelligence to the traveler as will bar him from recovering damages for any injuries sustained by passing over the dangerous bridge. The case from Multnomah county was sustained and the one from Benton county reversed.

Moffit vs. Coffin, judgment of lower court reversed.

Catharine O'Hara, respondant, vs. City of Portland, appellant. This is an action brought against the city for damages sustained by respondant by reason of injuries caused by defective sidewalk. The City Charter contains a provision exempting the city from paying damages in such cases. Held that the provision does not impair the obligation of contracts, and hence it is constitutional. The case was reversed.

The Court took up the cases from the 5th District.

In the case of Bowen et al., respondants, vs. Emerson, appellant, a motion to dismiss the appeal was argued and submitted. Also a motion to dismiss in the case of Simpson et al., vs. Bailey et al. The case of the State, respondant, vs. McBean, appellant, was argued and submitted. The case of Lloyd Brook, respondant, vs. J. S. Ruckle, appellant, was dismissed on motion, because there was no appeal found filed.

The court adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

GENERAL NEWS.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—We hear of an accident to the stage between Corvallis and Eugene last Friday morning, and find the following account in the State *Journal*. About four miles below Milliron's station, as the stage was crossing a bridge, it upset, throwing the driver and passengers in a mass, breaking a man's arm by the name of Miller, and severely injuring a lady passenger, a Mrs. Watson, and also Judge Kelsay, who was on board. The passengers and mail were brought up by a wagon, and the unfortunate man's arm attended to by a physician. The lady and Judge Kelsay, the only passengers besides the man whose arm was broken, although both injured, will probably not be detained by the accident. Tom. Morgan was the driver, and was probably not to blame, as the bridge had gived away at one side and was unsafe, as we are informed by the gentleman who brought up the passengers and mail.

C. A. ROBINSON has just played another of his practical jokes on the people of the Eastern States, by representing that he had "struck it big" somewhere in Montana. He showed some very rich specimens of quartz, which he claimed he had taken from a ledge he had discovered. He organized a company and charged each member a thousand dollars for membership. The company numbered thirty. They started for the mine with Robinson for their leader, but when they got near where the gold was supposed to be, their leader got lost, and the party never found him, and they did not discover that they were sold for some time after the disappearance of Robinson. As the light began to dawn upon their minds, the party separated in different directions, four of the number coming to this place, remained a few days and then went on *via* Portland and San Francisco home. The names of the four who were here are Alfred Wetherell, of Philadelphia, Fred Shreve, Bordenton, New York, Jos. F. Edge, Jersey City, and W. A. Senion, New York. They are all men of means, and are able to stand it. This is not the first sell of this kind that this man Robinson has perpetrated, as some in this city can testify. —*Walla Walla Union.*

IDAHO ITEMS.—The Boise *Statesman* says that a great interest is being taken in stock grazing in Idaho. Some are selling lands and property and purchasing cows to take up new claims in unoccupied valleys..... The *Statesman* still urges that the Loon Creeks mines are a success.....A road is being surveyed from Boise to the Railroad, which is reached in 203 miles, at a point 113 wiles west of Promintory Point, and 100 miles east of Elko.....Dan Robbins, who was wounded in the fight with express robbers near Malad, has died of his wounds.

The Walla Walla Valley Fair, says the *Union* is in many respects a success, and improvement over our former Fairs. The horses are said to equal the Oregon horse shows, several fine ones having been brought from the States. The cattle show was slight. Some fine sheep were on exhibition, and the fruits and vegetables were fine as usual.

The "Lo" family are on the rampage in Montana, stealing horses, burning houses, threatening and playing the d—l generally; great alarm exist among the ranchmen and station keepers on the roads. Malcon Clark, an old and much esteemed citizen, was murdered by them at his ranch, on the Benton read, near Helena, a short time ago. —*Owyhee Avalanche.*

The Roseburg *Ensign* says: The laying of the foundation for the new Court House has been deferred until spring. The reason assigned is that the mortar would not become sufficiently hard to resist the winter's rain.....The following are the number of acres sold during the month of September, 4775 44; under the homestead law, 1543; under pre-emption law, 1760. Total, 8078 44.....A young lad 13 years old named Robert Neil, residing on Myrtle Creek, had a hard fight with a panther, one day last week. After a severe fight, it was treed by a dog, and the little fellow shot it through the shoulder causing it to fall to the ground with such violence as to break its spine, when the lad with the assistance of his father, dispatched the beast with clubs.....There are each week 510 weekly papers distributed from the postoffice at this place; 166 monthly periodicals, and 266 Sunday School papers, each month.....A shooting and cutting affray occurred on the 23d ult., at the Big Meadows of Rogue River, between George K. Jackson and Joseph Nixon. It appears that the two men had a quarrel, in the course of which Jackson ran toward Nixon with a drawn hatchet, threatening to kill him. Nixon warned him three times not to advance any farther, but he advanced, and Nixon shot him in the breast, the ball entering the upper portion of the left lung and passing entirely through the body. Notwithstanding this wound Jackson succeeded in cutting Nixon severely on the top of the head, inflicting a wound about four inches in length and to the depth of the bone. This wound is not considered dangerous. Jackson's wound is of a more serious character, but he is doing well and will probably recover.

We learn from the *Enterprise* that Hiram J. Place has been sent to the Insane Asylum from Clackamas county. He is from Vermont, 20 years of age, has been disappointed in obtaining employment and was determined to commit suicide.....J. B. Leeds & Co. have purchased from the P. T Co., the engines and boiler of the Union, to be used in a boat now building for the navigation of the Umpqua.....The *Mountaineer* says Senator Williams was at the Dalles last Monday evening and spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience. He predicts the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1875.....Mrs. Fanny Morgan Phelps, with a theatrical troupe, is performing at the Oro