Oregon Weekly Statesman.

SALEM, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1871.

Consolation for Them.

The Democratic party, is likely to grieve itself to death over the painful accusation continually brought in their journals that during Grant's Administration, officials in employ of the government have been defaulters to the amount of two and a half millions of dollars.

As to the truth of the accusation no proof is offered, and we learn that a great portion of the sum charged against revenue officers consists of assessments made that never could be collected. So they are making charges of defalcation when the fact is the sums consist of delinquint taxes which cannot be collected.

It is very probable that the party feels intense regret that any steallings that are going on don't find their way into Democratic pockets, and that is about all the faith we have in the sincerity of their motives. That some officials are dishonest we are disposed to believe and condemn, but it is a remarkable fact which our opponents fail to mention, that the per centage of steallings never was less during any Democratic Administration of the past, than it has been during the term of President Grant.

This article is written, however, expressly in relation to the two and a half millions said, by Democratic authority, to have been stolen during the time Grant has been President, and without making the slightest concession that there is truth in the accusation we insist that our opponents should not grudge that small amount, considering the good pickings they have enjoyed. In New York City alone they have been robbing the people of two and half millions a month ever since the present national administration has had power. Out of the city of New York they have stolen as much for thirty consecutive months as they charge Grant's officials in purloining in all that time. It is really unfair and contrary to the proverb which proclaims that honor should exist among thieves, for them to be stealing thirty dollars to our one and then shouting "stop thief" against us to hide their own transactions.

It is an old saying that mountains cannot be hidden behind molehills, and you cannot very well hide that mountain of iniquity lately discovered in New York behind your fictitious charges against Grant's officials; neither can you blind the eyes of the people, here in Oregon, to the sins committed by your own legislation, by the reiteration of charges against the late Republican Administration.

We offer you consolation in the consciousness you must have that you do ten times more stealing with the chance you have than all Grant's corrupt appointees are able to accomplish with the National Treasury to speculate upon.

Conservative Catholicism.

A telegram dated Munich, Bavaria, August 22, states that a "committee of conservative Catholics have invited the Catholics of Germany, Austria and Switzerland to a Congress to be held there September 22d." This is the initiative of a movement of which we have lately been hearing occasionally, which has for its object, not the overthrow of the Catholic Church, but opposition to the infallibility dogma promulgated at the late Ecumenical Council. Dr. Dollinger, of Bavaria, one of the most learned men in the church, and particularly distinguished as its historian, has taken a position against the dogma in which he is upheld by the German influence, and especially by the Government of Bavaria, which has hitherto been one of the most bigoted of Catholic States. It seems that the great governments are all determided to oppose the dogma or infallability as not consistent with secular Governments. They decidedly assert themselves against the claims of the Pontiff that he has powers, by Divine right, as well as by church dogmas, "to depose sovereigns and release the people from obligations of fidelity," these being the very words lately used by Pius IX. in defence of the dogma of infallibility and of his pretension to be superior to all secular powers.

It is remarkable that of late years the Catholic Church has lost the most strenuous supporters of its claims to temporal power. Italy has become, in part infidel, simply because the intelligence of the people resented the claims of the Church as asserted against Italian unity; Spain, also, threw off the priestly yoke which had bound it through all past centuries, and gave its voice for civil and religious liberty; Austria, which had been the most exclusive in defence of Church pretensions, dissolved its agreement, to be forever subservient and claimed, and has since exercised the right to control the education of its subjects and permit greater religious freedom.

It has been the object of the church to educate the people to believe in the church. Catholic Nations, such as Bavaria, Austria and Spain, found they were behind hand with the world and were held back by the church. Modern education elsewhere had made other Nations more important and powerful, for knowledge is power to Nations as well as men. So, as the mast of a ship are cut away to outride a storm, or as useless weight is thrown away to win a race, the Nations have had to get loose from priestcraft to maintain themselves as equals of their ambitious neighbors. The result must inevitably be to effect changes in the Catholic Church that will relieve it of the darkness of the middle ages, and bring it into harmony with the world as it exists to-day.

Some reports say that the new movement contemplates a new Catholic Church, with radical changes in its organization, by which Bishops shall be elected and parochial priests chosen by the congregations over whom they are to preside. It is true that the Protestant world looks with distrust on Catholicism, but that is simply because it makes pretensions inconsistent with free religious thought, and which are inimical to free government. That distrust will cease whenever that church becomes tolerant and a friend to popular education, when it ceases to claim infallibility and temporal powers Christ never recognized, and becomes merely a teacher of religion instead of a religious dictator.

The education which is to elevate the people of the world and make them capable of self government, will as surely make them capable [illegible] religious [illegible] When [illegible] must, unless popular education [illegible] to an end, then religious delusion will also cease, and the coming age will banish intolerance from the pulpits as well as from the thrones [illegible]

The International Society.

It is only a day or so since the telegraph brought word that the International Society, of Europe, was disposed to introduce into other capitals of the continent similar scenes to those that were lately enacted in Paris. After the collapse of the French Empire, much was heard about the doings and intentions of the Internationals, and the reasonable conclusion was that a secret society existed in Europe, with ramifications in every country, composed of the Liberal or Democratic elements to be found in each, whose aim was to overthrow all Monarchial rule and plant Republican institutions in their stead. It would seem as if the intention of this society was to convert all the nations, there, into one great republic, a scheme that is easier to imagine than accomplish. Indeed, there seems never to have been a more wild and visionary enterprise undertaken than this one of the International Society which contemplates a Republican Empire that shall embrace all the world.

The most sublime conception we have of the future of earthly history is founded upon the belief that the time will come when the thrones of earth shall naturally pass away before education and enlightenment that is to be, and which has already dawned upon the world. This can only happen when the people are capable of self-government. It will never be forced upon the nations by conspirators, or accomplished by means of secret organizations. The German Empire has become what it is by the education and discipline of the German people, and as that intelligence increases, that empire must either fall before it, or become the expression of the popular will, to execute the laws made by the people themselves.

England is becoming practically free, each year, the government itself, conscious of the power of the popular will, takes the initiative in introducing reforms, and the result is inevitable, that popular rights will increase, and feudal privileges wilt away, until shortly the voice of the people will as plainly be heard and obeyed as it is in the United States, and it will be wonderful if the British monarchy can outlive the present century.

France has made unexpected strides towards a good Government, and we may hope to see that nation become essentially free and repsesentative unless the rabid efforts of such men as the Internationals interfere to produce anarchy and cause a return to monarchy as the only security for life and property.

It is enough to know of the International Society that the Commune was the result of its existence. It is supposed that in Ireland, Spain, Italy and Poland, this society has the strongest hold. We may then expect to see disturbances raised in those countries if these radicals can obtain adherents enough to raise the standard of revolution. We do not condemn those men who carry the abstract idea of democracy to such lengths in Europe so much as we distrust their ability to establish a permanent Republican Government. The result of true popular education will not only tend to destroy despotic power, but will also be to tame and utilize the fierce spirit of Democracy aroused by despotism.

A Postal Telegraph System Needed.

England has tried for a year past the plan of having all the telegraph lines owned and conducted by the government, and operated as a part of the postal system of the nation. The result is eminently a success. The lines have been operated in the best manner and to the entire satisfaction of the business public; the rates of charges have been uniform all over the country, twelve cents being charged for twenty words. At this low rate the income from the telegraph lines has paid interest on $37 500,000, and after paying for the necessary running expenses and repairs and extending the lines to meet the growing demands of trade, there remains a balance of $624,150 to the government as profit over and above all expenses incurred. This was in the first year of the introduction of the new system, and we may look for greater success in the future.

The success of this system in England will certainly lead to its adoption in this country, for the measure has been urged in Congress and it was understood that the result in England would be the test. Of course telegraph monopolists will fight it bitterly and they may pervert a Congress or so and prevent its passage, but at no distant day our government will own the telegraph lines and they will be run in the interests of the people.

COMMUNIST EMIGRANTS.—Five of the expatriated French Communists lately arrived in San Francisco as pioneers of a large emigration of that class. A large settlement of them is talked of for Lower California, but the lands there are sterile and the efforts to secure population by emigration has proved, heretofore, a failure. The members of the Paris Commune do not promise to be very desirable citizens, but there is a probability that many of them will eventually reach this coast, and probably settle in the State of California.

MADE HIS STATEMENT.—The Controller of the city of New York has published his statement of the city finances, from which it appears that the debt of the city and county has grown at a most thriving rate, as will be seen by the following table:

Jan. 1869,	the debt was....	$ 29,324,948.82
Oct. 1870,	" " "	55,644,482.77
May 1871,	" " "	81,843,515.00
Aug. 1871,	" " "	100,955,333.33

The taxes collected were twenty-five millions a year and the expenses fifty-three millions. Under sharp Democratic management the city debt was increased nearly two and a half millions of dollars a month. That is to say, Democratic officials robbed the people at that rate. Our Oregon Democrats don't make such hauls as that yet, but they do the best they can with the chance they have.

Some years ago, in one of our Western courts, three men—an Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotchman—were found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung. The Judge told them they could each choose the tree on which they would like to be "strung up." The Scotchman promptly chose an ash tree and the Englishman an oak tree. "Well, Pat, what will you be hung on?" asked the Judge. "If it please your honor, I'd rather be hung on a gooseberry bush." "Go!" said the Judge, "that's not big enough." "Does it [illegible] Pat, big enough? I know [illegible]

It is said that Americans are the only nation who sleep with their windows open in their bedrooms at night, all other nations dreading the night air as much as [illegible]

Comic Literature.

The best comic literature which the times affords us, just at present, consists of Democratic essays on the "New Departure." The death of poor Vallandigham occurred to prevent his explanation of what he meant by what he said, and each advocate of the new theory translates it to suit himself, which occasions the jumble of ideas that now make up Democratic editorials.

The *State Rights Democrat* publishes, or rather republishes with expressions of virtuous dissent, a piece originally appearing in Gov. Grover's organ in this city, and which the author is, by personal request, inflicting upon other newspapers. We are inclined to think that the Executive pen furnishes light for the Democratic mind, occasionally, through its home organ, and we are prepared to believe that the piece we speak of sows its existence to the profundity of the Grover intellect.

According to this essayest, the New Departure only means that "Mr. Vallandigham desired in his resolutions to pledge the faith of the party to a peaceful acquiescence in the Constitutional Amendments, and other outrages perpetrated by the party in power until such times as they could be modified or repealed, in the mode known to the Constitution and the laws."

Now, we suppose that is exactly what Vallandigham did mean and what the whole New Departure theory amounts to. The party adopts it as a dodge to get power, and when once gained, they propose to repeal the Amendments and satisfy all the desires of their Southern leaders.

One declaration made in the essay we allude to, is so consistent, yet remarkable, that we quote it. The writer says: "I 'acquiesce' in the crucifixion of the Savior of mankind." We don't know whether that sentiment originated with Curl or Watkinds, who form the right and left bowers of the Executive Department, but it is undoubtedly endorsed by both, and is one we "acquiesce" in as proper to emanate from such a source, as superior logic. We acknowledge that it varies the monotony of Democratic comedy by a startling and tragic proposition, relieved, however, by the assurance which follows, that the writer would not support Judas Iscariot or Pontius Pilate for office on account of the parts sacred history accords to them. The farcial nature of which declaration need not be exposed by us.

This writer leave the New Departure business out of sight in a short time, to attack the character of the late State officers of Oregon. He says "it is believed the State is loser about forty or fifty thousand dollars" by them, which is probably as available a falsehood as could have been chosen for his use and as mean a one.

What makes us doubt if Grover really wrote the piece, is the positiveness with which it closes, as we are not prepared to believe that he could say anything so plainly as this reads:

"I am opposed to indirectness or frauds, whether pious or otherwise, and I see no room or reason for Democrats to gratify our enemies by quarreling about this question of a new departure. If my conceptions of it are correct, it means but very little, and to that little I attach no particular consequence. While I acquiesce in, and under the compulsion, submit to all of the Radical villainy which has been perpetrated within the last decade, let no man ask me to adopt or endorse any of it."

Poor fellows! They are all opposed to "Radical villainy," which is their way of describing the abolition of slavery and the putting down of the rebellion, and the hateful fact that Republicans have held power and office for some years past. All the Democratic party differs about now is the way to get power. Show it how to accomplish that and there is not a principle Jefferson or Jackson ever held that would prevent them from uniting on a "New Departure" to win such a victory as would enable them to divide the spoils.

Romantic Story of a Ring.

A romantic incident is recited of the way in which fate seemed to decree that the Montijos and the Napoleons should be united. The story is of Josephine's betrothal ring, and is in this wise: Eugenie's father, while serving in the First Napoleon's army resided in Paris. In 1809, a little girl, Maria Montijo, about three years old, went to play in the Tuileries with her nurse. There she met a little boy who gave her a gold ring. As the children were strangers to each other, and did not meet again, the owner of the ring remained unknown, and so the little Marie kept it for a plaything. The ring was Josephine's, and the little boy was Louis Napoleon, who had run away with the ring. The loss of the ring was a bad omen to Josephine, for a year afterward she had to resign in favor of another. Little Marie kept the plaything till she grew up.

At sixteen years of age she married, and became the mother of Eugenie, whose birth took place May 5, 1826. Her mother engraved this date on the ring she had worn so long herself, and when Eugenie was older, gave it to her. When quite a child, Eugenie went to London to pay a visit; there she became acquainted with Louis Napoleon, who saw the ring with the date and Josephine's name on it, and knew that it belonged to her. From this circumstance Louis looked upon the little Montijo as attached to his house, and twenty years afterward it became a fact. After a time, Eugenie's mother came to regard the token as of great importance, and formed a plan of bringing the two families together. That was the secret of so lovely a woman as Eugenie remaining single till the age of twenty-six. A crown awaited her, which she never lost sight of.

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.—Leith, in his travels in Ireland, says: In my morning rambles, a man sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention by a look of squalor in his appearance which I had rarely observed, even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency, and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, but having gone a few paces, my heart smote me, and I turned back.

"If you are in want," said I, with a degree of peevishness, "why don't you beg?"

"Sure, it's begging I am," was the reply.

"You did not utter a word."

"No! is it joking you are with me, sir? Look here!" he said, holding up the tattered remnant of what had once been a coat; "do you see how the skin is speaking through the holes in my trousers, and the bones crying out through my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks, and the famine that's staring in my eyes! Man alive! isn't it begging I am, with a hundred tongues?"

Dr. Anthony Minter, who died in Shelbina, Mo., on the 21 inst., left a will, bequeathing $18,000 to his wife and children, and providing for the distribution of the rest of his estate. As its assets were not known to exceed about $14,000 some curiosity was felt to know how the provisions of the will were to be carried out. The executor, on examining Dr. Minter's paper, found a memorandum telling where in the garden a number of pots would be found, containing money. On digging at the places indicated, $5,000 in gold coin was found. It had [illegible]

The City and County.

From Saturday's Daily.

TRIP TO YAQUINA.—Mr. Arthur H. Breyman and family, Samuel Brown and family and the family of Mr. Chas. Swigle, have just returned from Yaquina Bay, and report it as one of the finest resorts in the country. Persons wishing to spend a few days at this beach can travel by stage if desired, or by their own conveyance. The trip to Newport, the head of navigation, can be made in two days' easy drive. Arriving at Newport you will find one of the best hotels, outside of the larger towns, over which Mr. Baldwin, an affable gentleman, has control, and where you will be attended by the most obliging people. Here you can take a boat for the beach, or stop at either Elk City or Pioneer, two promising towns, both of which are passed on the voyage to the beach. After arriving at the beach you are happy. Shells, fish, oysters, crabs, etc., are to be had. A rather amusing, though dangerous incident happened to Mr. Breyman, Brown and Swigle, who proposed to have a sail on Yaquina Bay; after securing a boat and sailor, started toward the bosom of the deep, which was well enough until they struck they heavy swells, when Mr. Swigle tried to throw up his boot heels; at this sudden change in affairs, they concluded to return, which suited Mr. Brown, as he was beginning to get frightened. Upon returning, their boat ran aground some distance from shore, so their man Friday went after a canoe to light them off. He had gone but a short distance, when the occupants of the boat found that she had arose from her sandy bed and was drifting toward the breakers at no pleasant rate. In a moment all was confusion, Mr. Breyman, being the only one that understood sailing, rushed for the tiller, which had broken loose on the bar; this was a serious loss indeed, but he got out the oars as soon as possible and prevailed upon Mr. Brown to pull, which he did, for dear life, after getting started. The only exclamations he made during the trial was, "If I can only get on shore to see my Mary, I will never go to sea again."

FALLEN.—In yesterday's issue of the Portland *Bulletin* we find a sketch of a once prominent lawyer in an adjoining State, who has fallen to the lowest depth of degredation by the use of intoxicating drink. Five years ago he was at the head of his profession, and known as a man of unequalled talent and honor, holding the highest position with the gift of the people, and transacting their business that figured among the millions. Col. E. D. Baker once said of this man, "He is the most eloquent and touching speaker I have ever heard." Where is he now? No more does his eloquent speeches control the voices of thousands of people, but in their stead may be heard vile oaths, mingled with a common drunkard's foolish expressions, in the lowest drinking saloons of that city. Thus, the rising star of the north-west has fallen and wasted away under the terrible influence—strong drink.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS.—We have received with the compliments of E. M. Waite, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, the pamphlet containing the premium list of the Society for the next annual State Fair to be held at Salem October 9th, 1871; also a list of special premiums offered by different private individuals. It is evident that the inducements for competition in every class, suffice to call out the greatest emulation, and pride should induce the producers of our State to present a large variety of the best products of Oregon at our next State Fair.

ARRESTED.—A man was arrested in long bridge yesterday morning about 1 o'clock who had indulged in more fluid lightning than he could carry, so he laid down in the bridge and tried to raise the roof from it by yelling like a dozen wounded denizens, policemen Baker and Hamilton arrested and carried him off to the tombs, but not without a great deal of scuffling and fighting. When either of these policemen put their hands on a man he will be sure to find himself in a safe building next morning.

FROM JEFFERSON.—Mr. Moses Levy, the gentleman that had his arm injured at Jefferson some time since, returned to town yesterday to have his arm dressed and cared for. This does not give that place much credit in the way of surgery. That would be a good place for some of Salem's young doctors to establish a reputation and remunerative business.

BY RAIL.—Business on the railroad continues lively. Yesterday's down train had four car loads of sheep and two of cattle, making 380 head of the former and 40 of the latter all of which were for the Portland butchers. The up train carried a fair load of passengers, among whom we noticed Capt. Turnbull, of the Annie Stewart, Hon. A. B. Meacham and lady and L. Flei chner.

CORNER STONE MEMENTOES.—The following is a list of the articles deposited in the corner stone of the new Penitentiary:

List of State officers, Building Commissioners, architect, G. W. Rhodes, and plumber, M. Rhawl, officers of the Prison.

Date of laying corner stone and name of Gov. L. F. Grover, as orator on the occasion.

Date of May 16, 1866, when the Penitentiary was removed from Portland to Salem.

Number of prisoners, August 24, 1871.

List of members of Congress from Oregon up to this time.

Justices and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Rules of the Prison.

Democratic *Press*, containing election returns of 1870.

Copies of the following named papers: *Herald, Enterprise, Mercury, Plaindealer, State Rights Democrat, Bulletin,* STATESMAN and *Oregon Good Templar*, and *N. Y. Day Book*—deposited by different persons.

Business cards of Bewley & Patterson, and J. H. Haas.

Coins and currency of various amounts deposited by John Quirk, C. G. Curl, W. H. Watkinds, L. Westacott, Col. T. H. Cann, H. H. Gilfrey, J. H. Albert, R. McGibbon, S. Durbin, Joseph Holman, Mrs. Sophia Durbin, A. McAlexander, J. C. Adkins, J. H. Haas, H. A. Stiles, D. Watkins, Adolphus Force, Wm. Graves, Willie Bell, G. W. Stimpson, Harry Stapleton.

The above was compiled from the statement sent us by Hon. H. H. Gilfrey.

A LIVE HOME JOURNAL.—Last October, *Hearth and Home* passed into the hands of Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., of 245 Broadway, New York, the well known publishers of the *American Agriculturist*. The marked improvements then expected to appear in *Hearth and Home* have been fully realized, and it is now one of the choicest illustrated journals anywhere issued for the circle—adapted to both the juvenile and adult people; and meeting the special wants of the housekeeper. Besides it supplies very useful chapters for the garden and farm giving a valuable *resume* of the news for a week, up to the moment of issue. From $500 to $800 worth of very fine engravings beautify *each* weekly number. Terms only $3 a year. Single numbers 8 cents. *Hearth and Home* and *American Agriculturist* together, $4 a year. They are each worth more than the small cost.

ARRIVALS.—The following names were registered at the Chemeketa Hotel yesterday: B F Underwood, Boston; P. C. Sullivan, Mrs F Hale and son, Dallas; A P Ankeney, A I Watson, D Howard, J F Joges, Capt Turnbull, L Fleischner, Portland; G G Swan wife and child, Roseburg; W L Jamison, La Porte; F D Bouchly, S S Johnson, San Francisco; E Cartwright, A H Marshall, Albany; J P Ferrell, Buena Vista; Dr. Hudson, Plummer Rhawl, John Rox, city; Samuel Waller, Jr., London.

The race that carries water to the flour mill was so full of water that it overflowed its banks and irrigated a portion of South east [illegible]

NATHAN THOUSH.—An entertainment will be given this evening at Reed's Opera House by this company, who are making extensive preparations and propose to give the most interesting performance that Salemites have witnessed for some time. Persons who understand the nature of the pieces to be rendered, need no second thought to induce them to go. And those who appriciate talent, especially from such young children, will feel amply rewarded for their trouble in attending this, their last production in Salem. We would recommend this troupe to the people of this city as strictly moral and of surpassing interest. The versatile young actress, La Petite Marion, never fails to please the most scrupulous and severe critics. Let the people turn out in a body and give this troupe to understand that we can appreciate their wonderful talent.

The *Real Estate Circular*, published by Messrs. Hammer & Terry, real estate agents, is once more before us. The principal portion of it is filled with a description of Polk county, its agricultural resources, general temperature, health, mineral resources etc., making it a very instructive and readable circular. Long may it wave.

LECTURE.—MRS. Eaves will deliver a lecture at Reed's Opera House to-morrow at 10½ o'clock. The subject of her discourse has not been given us.

REMOVAL.—Miss Schwatka has removed her millinery goods to the rooms lately vacated by Mr. Staiger, where she intends to fit up an establishment second to none in Salem.

UPSET.—While one of our teamsters was hauling a load of hay into town yesterday, one of the wheels ran up on the grade, capsizing it in a very graceful manner.

LECTURE.—The lecture by B. F. Underwood, at the Legislative Hall, last evening, was well attended. A large number of ladies were present and listened to an eloquent discourse from this able speaker.

From Sunday's Daily.

RETURNED—A STORY.—Mr. Babcock and Gray, with their families and company, returned from their trip to the mountains on Friday, looking as heartd as regular hunters, having lived on fish, fowl, deer meat and fresh air during their stay. Mr. Babcock tells us the story of a heroic lady mountaineer who lives near the foot of the mountains east of this place, the facts are as follows: During the absence of Mr. Jones, her husband, their dogs brought a large buck to bay, a short distance from the house, and as Mr. J. had taken the gun with him, she armed herself with an axe and started for the scene. Upon coming within sight of the buck he made a dash at her which she avoided and striking him on the side with the axe broke three ribs. This cooled him for a moment only, then came another charge, this time receiving a terrible gash on his legs which completely ended his powers of locomotion, and he was then despatched with the assistance of the dogs. We would call this woman brave and courageous, and an exception from the general rule.

PROBABLE TRANSFER.—We learn that the People's Transportation Company has received a proposition from Ben Holladay for the purchase of its stock and that the proposition is to be submitted to the stockholders, for which purpose a meeting has been called. The prospect seems to be that the sale will be consummated and that the railroad and steamboat lines on the upper Willamette will soon be under the same control. One result of the probability has been to unsettle the price offering here for wheat, and we hear that 90 cents only, is now tendered in this city. It is to be hoped that such a sale will not be at the expense of our producers by raising the charges of freight. It is reported that Holladay does not propose an increase of rates, should the purchase be made; it remains to be seen if that report is a reliable one.

RUNAWAY.—A team belonging to Mrs. Tice while standing in front of Lewis Byrne's store yesterday, became frightened and started for home at a faster rate than the city law allows. They succeeded in distributing a barrel of pickles between the store and long bridge, beautifully. The largest portion of the wagon was left at this end of the bridge, and the balance followed the style the pickles had taken of freeing themselves. The horses continued their run until stopped by some persons near Westacott's Brewery. A hack loaded with ladies barely escaped having a collision with the team as it was about the middle of the bridge, but by a vigorous use of the whip and good running succeeded in getting out of the way in time.

COAST ITEMS.—Prof. L. J. Powell who is now at Salmon river with his family met with an accident which will probably compel him to remain several days. Upon arriving at the beach he turned his horses out to grass, and when brought up in the morning to feed it was found that one of them had his leg nearly severed. It looked as if it had been cut with a knife.

The party of Nicklin, Barr and Allen met with a rather provoking accident by losing one of their horses. After searching unsuccessfully for him, hired another horse and are now on their way home.

Mr. John Earl, "Toll Gate Keeper," informed Mr. G. B. Allen, that they have had more parties from Salem pass over the road this season than from any other place.

INFLUENZA.—Our citizens have many of them lately been troubled with a phase of this complaint, rather unusual in character, but not very serious in consequences. The way whole families have been taken down with it and whole neighborhoods have had it, shows great impartiality. The doctors enjoy it more than anybody else, because they have plenty of patients without very dangerous symptoms.

DANGEROUS POSITION.—When the runaway team was running madly through the long bridge, yesterday, a lady was also passing through whose safety was greatly jeopardized by the plunging of the frightened animals. That bridge is not safe for pedestrians under such circumstances. We need a proper foot bridge, and have needed it for a long time. When are we to have it?

We have been informed by a gentleman that there is plenty of balm in Jefferson, also a first-class doctor, and the reason that Mr. Levy came to Salem was that the operation was very critical and required the attention of more than one physician. So the Jefferson physician, displayed an unusual amount of honesty in sending him to this place.

The Assessor has commenced business in Salem. All who are interested will take notice and prepare to meet him with a list of personal and real property, also with a dollar for Poll tax for 1871, as he collects this tax while making assessments.

Workmen are engaged in getting the suction pipes, engine and pump into position, at the Water Works and everything will be finished at the earliest possible moment.

ERRATUM.—In one of yesterday's locals we designated Newport as being on the Yaquina river, at the head of navigation, when it should have been described as on the Yaquina Bay.

SKATING RINK.—This place was well attended last evening as it was cool and pleasant, and skating was more refreshing. The rink continues to draw good houses and numbers of participants.

UNRULY.—A dray horse became unruly on Commercial street yesterday and made business lively for the driver for a few minutes, but he soon tired of kicking such hard wood, and walked off as quietly as if nothing had happened.

Mr. Underwood will deliver a lecture at Reed's Opera House to-day at 2, and this [illegible]

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds recorded Salem, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1871:

Van B DeLashmut to G C Rider, quit claim to N W ¼ of block 71, McClane's addition to Salem; consideration, $100.

J W Thornbury to Lucinda Hales, one acre of land adjoining Gervais; consideration, $100.

W R Dunbar to Alexander Thompson, 14 acres in T 7, S R, 1 W; correcting title; consideration, nominal.

J K Gill and wife to E M Plamondon, quit claim to lots 8 and 9, block 82, Salem; consideration, nominal.

United States to Patrick M Gleason, donation to 549 acres in Sec's 1, 5 and 6, T 5, S R, 1 and 2 W.

Patrick M Gleason to W L Halsey, the above donation claim; consideration, $8,600.

Chas Claggett to Wm Claggett, 18 acres in T 6, S R, 2 W; consideration, $180.

Chas glaggett to Silas G Pugh, 12 acres in T 6, S R, 2 W; consideration, $121 50.

David Cole and wife to Elizabeth Hawkins W ½ of W ½ of lot 1, block 63, Salem, and block 70, McClane's addition to Salem; consideration, $3,500.

J S Hawkins and wife to Amanda L Cole, 160 acres of land in T 7, S R, 3 W; consideration, $4,800.

Mr. J. G. Wright, grocer, has sold his delivery wagon to Henry Price, who will do his delivering with his fast span of bays.

From Tuesday's Daily.

ARRIVALS.—The following is the list of arrivals since Saturday, August 26th, at the Chemeketa House: J C Brown, H McCarthy, W B Barr, Samuel Lampson, E F Thompson, Salem; Sol Hirsche, A C Gibbs, W H Porter, J L McCown, Levi Knott, Sis Ladd, J M Rice, J G Parker, H McCulloch, Alex P Ankeny, A J Watson, P W De Huff, wife and two children, Miss Lotty Stryker, Mrs A A Webber, Portland; J D Kelty, Miss L A Kelty, Miss S Robbins, Bethel; C Cartwright, Albany; A Nathan, Emil Kohnstamm, A H Keith, San Francisco; G A Peebles, J Lewis, Aumsville; Marion Andrews, Santiam; Andrew P Fisher, Tehama, Cal.; M J Danton, Falmouth, Mass.; Prof Geo Ramsey, Paris, C W.; H L Willis, Brownsville; A Wing, Lewisville; J B Thompson, St Louis Obispo, Cal.; Jas L Luce, Harrisburg; Gov Thos M Bowen, Boise City; J M Davis, Seattle; H H Gilfrey, Silver Creek; H T Marven, Butte Creek; Mrs. Nettie Gooch, Eola.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION.—Salem is blessed with an abundance of first class hacks and cabs which run a lively opposition between the depot and town, a few days since the down train arrived on time with one passenger who stepped upon the platform, valise in hand, when he was immediately besieged by several hotel runners, and as large a number of hack drivers. The subject of the rabble took a glance at the crowd pressing down upon him, dropped his valise sprang back upon the platform and disappeared inside the car. His saratoga was put on board by one of the bystanders, and he took his departure without a chance to visit our beautitll village. It is too bad that an unprotected male should be treated so rough by obliging hakemen.

Mrs. J. Blakely Frost, author of a popular history of the rebellion, called upon us yesterday and we understand that she will probably canvass here for the sale of that book. Such newpapers as the Sacramento *Union* have given excellent and commendatory notices of her work, and it is said to rank well among the standard literature of our day. Mrs. Frost, having visited California, felt that she could not claim to have a knowledge of this coast unless she visited Oregon, and in common with other travelers she is pleased with the appearance of our own beautiful city.

JEFFERSON ITEMS.—A gentleman residing at Jefferson, Marion county, sends the following to the *Oregonian* under date of 26th inst: Laying track to-day to J. Conser's mill. Farmers busy threshing. Wheat tolerable good; oats light. Last year a man of this place left the Republican party and went with Bill Watkinds. This year he has left his family, wife and children, and gone to—don't know where. Wheat is one dollar per bushel. Oats 60 cts. Money plenty.

EMPIRE CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—We call the attention of subscribers, at Coos Bay, to the dates printed on their tags, and if any of them have paid more than they have been credited they will please to inform this office of the fact through Judge Skinner, the present agent for this paper at that point. The former agent did his work unsatisfactory and we want to know that those who have paid him are properly credited.

COMING HOME.—Our townsman, Mayer Hirsch is telegraphed as having passed Ogden coming west. He has been to New York purchasing goods for the well known and successful firm of J. B. & M. Hirsch, which has been out of business for a year or so, but contemplates doing more business than ever at the same old stand, corner of Holman's block, which has been for several weeks past in process of reconstruction to be ready for the new stock when it comes.

Chronic and obstinate diseases, especially such cases as have resisted the ordinary modes of treatment, are the class of maladies in which Dr. Aborn has excelled and achieved an enviable reputation on the Pacific Coast as well as throughout the Union. Dr. Aborn is now professionally at the St. Charles Hotel, Portland, where he can be consulted for a few weeks.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.—We fortunately notice a card in the advertising columns of the daily *Oregonian* announcing that the next term of our University will commence September 11th. It is fortunate, as all our citizens do not take the *Oregonian*, that we happened to see the notice so as to be able to spread the information.

IRREPRESSIBLE.—Mr. J. G. Holbert, proprietor of the Oregon Candy Factory, is still in the business. He started out last evening with his wagon loaded to the guards, and containing about 2,000 pounds of candy and 5,000 cigars. He will have plenty of ice cream on hand at his establishment this evening.

COMING.—Major General Don Jose Le Viga, the smallest man now living, will arrive in town and give an exhibition of himself at the Opera House this week. He is thirty-eight years of age, weighs thirty-two pounds and is only twenty-seven inches in height. He is said to be an accomplished singer and dancer, and well worth seeing.

For pure liquors, for medicinal and family purposes, go to Westherford & Co's. They have in their drug store fine Port and Sherry Wines, Dulany, Cognac, Otard, Dupuy's Old Brandy, and fine old whiskies. Their liquors are all from responsible houses and well recommended.

PRICE OF WHEAT.—The rumor we heard that wheat had declined to 90 cts. in this city was unfounded. The mill company gives still $1 02½ per bushel, and Davenport & Wolford continue to pay $1 at the Fair Ground Station. Even should the river boats change hands it is not likely that prices will have to recede for produce as a consequence.

PERSONAL.—Governor Thomas M. Bowen, of Idaho, and ex-Governor A. C. Gibbs, of Oregon, have been visiting our city the past few days. They took apartments at the Chemeketa House.

LEE MISSION CEMETARY.—The notice that this new cemetery is open to the public for the purchase of lots appears this morning. The cemetary is beautifully situated near the Orphans home.

We would ask the Dallas *Republican* how it is about the use of the foreman's [illegible]

EXTRA PREMIUMS.—The following premiums are offered by public spirited persons who desire to encourage the enterprise of those who labor to make the State Fair interesting:

An embroidered dress, valued at $45 is offered for the best fifty pounds of butter, by Breyman Bros., of Salem.

Dental work to the value of $25 is offered for the neatest and most patched farmer's working clothes, by Dr. Chance, of Salem.

Knapp & Burrell offer several premiums to boys for the best plowing.

Mr. S. J. McCormick offers $50 worth of music to the best piano performer in the State.

Mr. Congle will present for the best span of farmer's working horses a set of team harness, and Mr. Cullen a horse cover, valued at $30, for the best working stallion.

Mr. I. Barman will present a pair of pants to the person exhibiting a peck of the largest potatoes, and Mr. Dubois a set of furs, valued at $100, to the lady displaying the best three loaves of bread made at three separate bakings.

Mr. S. Francis will offer five premiums, valued at $20, to the girls under fifteen years of age who will cut and make the best calico dress.

Dr. Hawthorne will give two silver goblets, valued at $50, to the person exhibiting the best fifty pounds of cheese, and Mr. Buchtel a photograph of the same value as the goblets to the exhibitor of the best arrangement of Oregon mosses.

Mr. John Minto offers a pair of Merino lambs to the youth under twenty-one years of age who writes the best essay on the different breeds of sheep, and their management.

Mr. H. R. Hill, Wilbur, offers a prize of $10 to the youth, under twenty years of age, who has not allowed the sun to find him in bed for the past twelve months and who has not loitered away his time at the grocery stores.

Sherlock & Bacon offer a premium of a saddle, valued at $35, to the person furnishing the largest number of scalps of the following animals and birds: Grey squirrels, blue jays and gophers; each gopher is to count three and squirrels and blue jays one, each.

Dr. Loryea offers a $25 pair of blankets for the best collection of 5 pounds of Unk Weed, also same premium for best collection of Oregon medicinal plants.

MUYRS SCHOOL.—This institution will commence their new quarter on the 4th of September, at their asylum in North Salem. Prof. Smith will superintend their instruction.

GREAT SUCCESS.—Dr. Aborn, the successful physician, who is now at the St. Charles Hotel, Portland, is effecting some wonderful cures.

MASONIC.—Regular meeting of Marion Chapter No. 4, O. E. S., this evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance requested. By order of the W. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

The Lee Mission Cemetery, east of Salem, near the orphans' Home, has been laid off into lots, which are offered for sale as a family burying ground. Very fine Vault Lots can also be had. Mr. L. H. Judson has a plat of the survey, and is authorized to dispose of the lots at low prices. Those having friends interred in the Cemetery are requested to identify the place, and to make such arrangements as they desire as soon as practicable. Apply, also, to A. F. Waller, M. L. Savage or J. L. Parrish.

By order of the Trustees,

L. T. WOODWARD, Secretary.

Salem, Aug 29—m3.

Notice to Stockholders.

The undersigned, President of the People's Transportation Company, having been thereunto requested, in writing, signed by the representatives of a majority of the capital stock of said company, hereby gives notice that he has called a meeting of the stockholders of the People's Transportation Company, to be held at the office of the Company, in Salem, Marion county, Oregon, on Wednesday, the (6th) sixth day of September, A. D. 1871, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. That such meeting is called for the purpose of considering the propriety of, and authorizing, and if deemed advisable, by a majority of the said stockholders, of executing a dissolution of the Corporation of the People's Transportation Company. The settling of its business, and disposing of its property, and dividing its capital stock; and for the purpose of transacting any other business that may lawfully come before such meeting. A full attendance is desired.

A. A. MCCULLY,
President of the Peoples Transportation Co.
T. MCF. PATTON, Secretary.
Aug. 25—tf

Wilted Down.

Ask the man who complains of "wilting down" in torrid weather what he has done to sustain his system under the extra strain imposed on his vitality. He may tell you that he has tried a variety of cathartics to purify his blood and brighten his spirits. Under such treatment, of course, his strength has given away, and his energies have become exhausted. What he requires is a restorative, not a depletant. His blood is thin; his nerves have lost their natural tension, and nature demands to be renovated and reinforced. The means is within the reach of all. For nearly a score of years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been building up broken constitutions, bracing and strengthening attenuated frames, and affording comfort, ease,