ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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The Weekly Enterprise.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By D. C. IRELAND,

OFFICE:—South east corner of Fifth and Main streets, in the building lately known as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

Terms of Subscription.

One copy, one year in advance.....$3 00
" " " " if delayed..... 4 00

Terms of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, one square 12 lines or less first insertion ...$2 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
Business Cards one square per annum payable quarterly..... 12 50
One column per annum.....120 00
One half column " 60 00
One quarter " 40 00
Legal advertising at the established rates.

Book and Job Printing!

THE ENTERPRISE OFFICE

Is supplied with every requisite for doing a superior style of work, and is constantly accumulating new and beautiful styles of material, and is prepared for every variety of

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING!

AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

☞ The Public are invited to call and examine both our specimens and facilities for doing work.

BUSINESS CARDS

W. C. JOHNSON. F. O. MCCOWN. *Notary Public.*

JOHNSON & McCOWN,

LAWYERS.

OREGON CITY, OREGON.

☞ Will attend to all business entrusted to our care in any of the Courts of the State, Collect money, negotiate loans, sell real estate, etc.

☞ Particular attention given to contested land cases. 1:y1

E. X. RUSSELL. F. DALTON.

RUSSELL & DALTON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Real Estate Agents.

Will practice in the Courts of the second, third and fourth Judicial Districts, and in the Supreme Court of Oregon.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims at all points in the above named districts.

Office in Parrish's brick building, Albany, Oregon. (38:

J. B. UPTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Oregon City, Oregon.

☞ Office over the store of Pope & Co., Main street. [46.tf

D. M. McKENNEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL Business entrusted to his care. Office in Barclay's Brick store, Oregon City, Oregon. [8:1y

JAMES M. MOORE,

Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.

Office—In the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City.

Will attend to the acknowledgment of deeds, and all other duties appertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace. 2:1y

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L.,

(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)

OFFICE—At Residence,
Main Street.....(526).....Oregon City.

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.

Rooms over Charman & Bro.'s store, Main street. (12:1y

John Fleming,

DEALER in BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Removed to the Masonic building, on Main street, opposite the ENTERPRISE office, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

JOHN H. SCHRAM,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS, etc., etc.,

Main street, between Third and Fourth, *Oregon City.*

THE attention of parties desiring anything in my line, is directed to my stock, before making purchases elsewhere.

(17) JOHN H. SCHRAM.

William Broughton,

CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,

Main street, Oregon City.

Will attend to all work in his line, consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work Framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly attended to. (52

A. E. BELL. E. A. PARKER.

BELL & PARKER.

DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery & Oils, Varnishes,

and every article kept in a Drug Store.
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

L. ZIGLER & SON.,

COOPERS,

Oregon City, Oregon.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PREPARED to make all manner of ware in the line of cooperage, from a well-bucket to a bin-head, of both hilge and straight work, at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Call and examine samples of our work, as this is its own recommendation.

L. ZIGLER & SON.

ISAAC FARR. J. K. GRAHAM.

FARR & GRAHAM,

Butchers and Meat Venders.

Thankful for the favors of the community the past, wish to say that they will continue to deliver to their patrons, from the season, as usual.

☞ *Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week,* ☜

the best qualities of Beef, Mutton, and Veal, or any other class of meats in the market. 47:tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

CLIFF HOUSE.

MAIN STREET,

Nearly Opposite Wooden Factory.

W. L. WHITE, T. W. RHOADES, } .....Proprietors.

Oregon City, Oregon.

We invite the citizens of Oregon City, and the traveling public, to give us a share of their patronage. Meals can be had at all hours, to please the most fastidious. [15

Notice to the Public.

I HAVE this day closed the Barlow House in favor of the Cliff House. Hope my old customers will give their liberal patronage to the above well kept house. They will find Messrs. White & Rhoades always on hand to make guests comfortable.

WM. BARLOW.

Oregon City, August 1, 1867.

OSWEGO HOUSE!

OSWEGO, OREGON.

JOHN SCHADE.....Proprietor,

IS now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage. The House is New and the Rooms are Newly and Neatly Furnished. The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The House is situated near the steamer landing. The proprietor will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Traveling Public. 41:tf.

Board per week.....$5 00
Board and Lodging..... 6 00
Single Meals..... 50

DAVID SMITH,

Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black Smith and Wagon Maker,
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City..... Oregon.

Blacksmithing in all its branches, Wagon making and repairing. All work warranted to give satisfaction. (39

W. F. HIGHFIELD,

Established since 1849, at the old stand,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.

Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors. (37

Imperial Mills,

OREGON CITY.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE:

FLOUR, MILLINGS,

BRAN AND CHICKEN FEED!

☞ Parties wanting feed must furnish their sacks. [30:tf

CANEMAH STORE!

JAMES MORFITT & CO.,

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC—Especially of Canemah, that they have established a Store at that place, where they will keep on hand a well assorted stock of

Merchandise and Groceries,

which will be sold at reasonable rates, for the purpose of establishing permanently such a necessity at Canemah. Try us. (522y

Fashion Billiard Saloon.

Second and Third,

Oregon City.

J. C. Mann, Proprietor.

THE above long established and popular Saloon is yet a favorite resort, and as only the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars are dispensed to customers a share of public patronage is solicited.

(1y) J. C. MANN.

SHADES SALOON.

West Side Main Street, between Second and Third, Oregon City.

GEORGE A. HAAS - - - - Proprietor.

The proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above named popular saloon is open for their accommodation, with a new and well assorted supply of the finest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. 52

OREGON CITY

BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL,

Having purchased the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of

LAGER BEER!

As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Oregon City, December 28th, 1866. 1:tf

LOGUS & ALBRIGHT,

EXCELSIOR MARKET!

Corner of Fourth and Main Sts.,
Oregon City.....Oregon.

TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the public that they keep constantly on hand all kinds fresh and salt meats, such as

BEEF, PORK,
MUTTON, VEAL,
CORNED BEEF, HAMS,
PICKELED PORK, LARD,

And everything else to be found in their line of business. LOGUS & ALBRIGHT.
Oregon City, April 20th, 1867. [2:1y

J. A. MacDONALD,

Green Street.....Oswego, Oregon.
Post Master and Dealer in

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Groceries, Wines and Liquors!

NOTICE TO ALL

WHO WANT

First Class Fine or Coarse

Boots and Shoes!

Made or Repaired. Especial care and attention paid to orders for fine work, such as Ladies' and Misses Fine Gaiters, Gents' Fine French Calf Boots, etc.

☞ Orders solicited from abroad will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

TERWILLIGER & SMITH,
40.tf Green st., Oswego, Oregon.

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman,

OREGON CITY.

All orders for the delivery of merchandise, or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care. 16.6m

DRAY FOR SALE CHEAP!

A FIRST RATE HEAVY DRAY, IN good order, will be sold cheap for cash upon application to C. GREENMAN,
31.tf) Oregon City.

Sunday School and Gift Books!

FROM THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY and Massachusetts Sunday School Society. For sale at Messrs. Hurgren & Shindler's. First street, corner of Salmon, Portland, Oregon. G. H. ATKINSON,
Sec.'y and Treas. Oregon Tract Soc.'y.
S. SHINDLER, Depositary. [26.1y

LEONORA.

These lines were suggested by the death of a young lady not yet sixteen, gifted beyond her years with rare force and genius, but who died suddenly without apparent cause. She sought immortality among the living and only found it among the dead. She was buried on a bleak December day, in the midst of storms of snow; in the heart of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, in California, where no less than six mountain summits were visible, whose peaks are capped with eternal snows.

Death comes to all. He stills alike the tremulous
Voice of age, and childhood's gladness. If he
But touch the manliest form, the firm step
Falters, and the glorious eye grows dim—
It calls the young—and on, through ranks of parting friends,
O'er broken promises, and faded hopes,
O, how reluctant to the call they come!

Death called on the fair daughter of the Rhine,
While morn was waiting on thine hour of prime,
And friendly voices kindly said, "How bright the day
That follows such auspicious dawn!"

Ah, yes; thou didst receive the fatal boon,
Heaven grants its favorites early death—
How well thou struglest with thy lot,
Or calmly met thy early doom, they best can tell
Who saw thee die. I saw thee not, but yet,
Methinks just ere thy lingering light of life
Went out, one earnest prayer thy parting lips
Expressed—"Could I but live?" alas! no more
Earth's shadow flits, and all is o'er.

And O, triumphant death, why strikest thus
The young and lovely low, while sorrowing age stands by,
And vainly prays the averted blow. "It is
My sovereign will puts out the vital spark,
Cease, stricken mother, mourning sister—'peace, be still!'
Death loves a shining mark."

And yet once more upon the shore, where parting
Adds a pang of sorrow, farewell, Leonore!
A more than friendly voice would fain
Have sung a sweeter strain and paid its tribute
To thy memory living; but alas! in vain!
Earth claims its dust and heaven its firm.
Thy hand hath struck a loftier lyre!

Ye wintry winds that erst have hurled
Your terrors round the darkening world,
More kindly send the drifting snow,
And milder let your breathings low
Sing a requiem o'er the form
That sleeps too well beneath the storm.
Soon spring shall leave her snowy nest
Beneath the mountain's rugged crest,
And opening buds and gushing bloom,
And flowers eternal deck thy tomb!

INFLUENCE.

Wandering once along the sea,
A sudden impulse came to me.

A little stone so very small
That it scarce seemed to have weight at all,

I seized with open hand and threw
Into the waters deep and blue.

The ripples outward and outward spread
As the stone sank down to the ocean's bed,

Circling ever far and wide
On the rugged waves of the flowing tide.

Quoth I to myself, "There's a lesson here
That may well be learned with loving fear.

"Every man, and woman and child,
Is a pebble thrown into the waters wild;

"Every stone some motion imparts
In this turbulent sea of human hearts;

"For nothing there is so weak and small
As to leave no trace of power at all.

"And the rippled waves of this troubled sea
Will be seen and felt in Eternity."

"JOHN BROWN'S SOUL KEEPS MARCHING ON."—There is a deep significance in the fact that in all the late revolutionary eruptions in England, the surging masses chant the striking battle lyric of our army, "John Brown's Soul is Marching On." All the recent uprisings in the British empire, no matter what their immediate cause, are at bottom a protest of the people against the class government which has so long deprived them of their natural and inalienable rights, and this spontaneous adoption of the hymn of our latest struggle for freedom is an unconscious and instinctive acknowledgment of our leadership in the cause of human liberty.

TRUE WORTH IN HUMILITY.—See how in the fanning of this wheat, the fullest and greatest grains lie ever the lowest; and the lightest take up the highest place. It is not otherwise in mortality; those which are most humble are fullest of grace; and oft-times those are the most conspicuous which have the least substance. To affect obscurity or submission, is base and suspicious; but that man whose modesty presents him mean to his own eyes, and lowly to others, is commonly secretly rich in virtue. Give me rather a low fullness, than an empty advancement.

"LASSES."—One evening, when the congregation of one of the up town churches were leaving the house, it commenced raining. A lady said to the gentleman who accompanied her and her sister, "Why, it rains—*send* and get an umbrella." "Why my dear," said the gentleman, "you are you are neither sugar nor salt, and the rain will not hurt you." "No," said the lady, "but we are *lasses*." It is needless to say he sent for an umbrella immediately.

Why are sheep the most dissipated and unfortunate of animals? Because they gambol in their youth, frequent the turf, and always get fleeced.

The California State Fair.

The fourteenth annual fair of the California State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento, beginning on the first week in September, owing to the late great political excitement was not as full of interest as some of the preceeding exhibitions have been. There were but few contributors in the departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Florticulture. Remarking of this the *Farmer* truly says:

This neglect to exhibit these proofs of the wonderful fertility of our soil and excellence of our climate, has no excuse, for our Annual Fairs are the means of making known to strangers from every part of the world the capacity of our glorious State, and those who could, but do not, make an effort to uphold these exhibitions, do a great wrong to the State as well as themselves.

The annual address was delivered by Gen. John Bidwell. It was a most admirable production, from which we quote, remarking that the statements made therein are equally as applicable to Oregon as to California:

Our resources—agricultural and mineral—are literally boundless. Five millions of people can be sustained and all find enough to do within the limits of this State alone. Population is what we want, to carry this State forward in a career of progress and prosperity unknown even in the brightest periods of our brilliant history. We want common labor and skilled labor, and all kinds of labor except slave labor. We have beautiful plains to cultivate, malarious, marshes to drain—waterless hills and valleys and slopes to irrigate, cottages and homes and stately edifices to build, roads and canals to construct, forests to subdue and forests to create, institutions to establish and build up, landscapes to embellish, and a thousand other things to do in order to unfold the varied capabilities of this new but most interesting region. Population is the great desideratum. Whatever may promote the immigration of an industrious and useful—useful is the very term I desire to employ—useful population, and the investment of capital in laudable enterprises is worthy of the attention of this Society, and should have the earnest and active consideration of the State. We ought to encourage hither the best classes from foreign countries, and we want them as fast as they can become assimilated to us in language, customs, intelligence and love of republican freedom. The wealth creating class—the laborer—is what I mean. It makes no difference whether the man labors with his hands or his brain, or both. Each is useful in his place—useful, as I said before, is the term that expresses my meaning. This term will include the farmer, the gardener, the stock raiser, the mechanic, the engineer, the minister of the gospel, the school teacher and all the learned professions, and all who are willing to work and are capable of earning an honest living. It would not include the drones of the political and social hive—gamblers, impecunious speculators, professional politicians—all those who are too lazy too work and too proud to beg—nor would it include those who have been brought up to labor, and through a false pride, have become ashamed to acknowledge that they have ever labored or that they know how to work, for fear, perhaps, they may not be thought to have descended from a rich ancestry. It would exclude the whole "shoddy tribe"—by this I do not mean those who have become wealthy suddenly or otherwise and still retain their senses—but that giddy, reckless class which cannot bear prosperity, those who, upon the sudden acquisition of wealth, start off on the road to ruin, affect aristocracy, wonder how bread and pies are made, and ask how turnips look when they are growing. It will not include those who loiter from day to day, and from month to month around grogshops, setting baneful examples to the young, who are soon to be the men and rulers of the land. None but the useful should ever be encouraged to come to our shores. The Atlantic States and the principal countries of Europe swarm with the very people we want, and they are doubtless willing to come, or would be so if they knew the facts and had the means to enable them to get here. What we want to do is to disseminate reliable information as to this country and its advantages, and then devise some feasible way for the people to come here. Our great hope is centered on the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad. But if possible to avoid it, we ought not to be obliged to wait for that event, or be entirely dependent upon it when it shall be completed. The difficulty lies in this, that all the principal channels of travel are in the hands of monopolies, and are likely to continue to be so. It requires quite a fortune for laboring men to make the journey from Europe to California. It takes as much to pay for the passage of a single man from New York to San Francisco as it does to purchase a farm of 160 acres from the Government of the United States after he gets here. If there is any legitimate remedy for the obstacles in the way of immigration it should be sought for and applied. Agricultural and all our industrial interests are involved in this vital question. Hence it is proper to make this inquiry upon the present occasion. We know that monopolies are always onerous and dangerous to best interests of a people. They may be less dangerous, perhaps, in a free country like ours, where exorbitant charges will in most cases diminish the patronage, beget opposition, curtail resources, and thus wound, in the most vital part, soulless corporations. Excessive prosperity may produce extravagance, extravagance beget indebtedness, and indebtedness dissolution. But the prosperity of a State—a great country like ours—ought not to be dependent on these fortuitous or capricious remedies. I believe there is a remedy if the people but will it—a legal remedy—within the just scope and meaning of our national organic law. But what right does Congress regulate the carrying of passengers and commerce on the ocean? I do not pretend to be a constitutional expounder—I have no claim to legal learning and consequently no reputation as a lawyer to lose. I profess simply to feel, in common with other citizens, a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the Commonwealth. There is but one clause in the Constitution which covers the case, but that clause is, in my judgment, ample for all purposes—domestic as well as foreign. In connection with the clause "to provide for the general welfare," the power is certainly, in my judgment, unquestionable. Congress has power "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

What regulation, I ask, can be more important to commerce among the several States than to fix a reasonable limit, beyond which even extortion cannot go, to the charges for freight and travel? Our country is expanding into wonderful proportions. So rapid is our advancement, that many who passed the meridian of life, and are now witnessing this interesting scene, may live to see the United States the third nation of the earth in population and territorial extent, and the first in power, intelligence, goodness, and having all the attributes essential to make us a great, good, independent and happy people. We are already the first nation in the cause of freedom and the defense of human rights. The travel, commerce and free and untrammeled intercommunication between the States composing this vast nation of ours are of vital importance, in order to dissipate prejudice and bind all its members into one indissoluble and harmonious whole. The prosperity of agricultural, of mining, of manufactures, in a word, of all interests, hinges on the proper regulation of commerce among the several States. How important, then, it becomes, that these regulations should be enacted and subject, from time to time, to amendment by the representatives of the whole people. And, thanks to the wisdom of our forefathers, Congress has ample power for this duty, soon to be the imperative necessity, to meet the growing wants of the entire country, implanted in the very foundation of our governmental fabric. That the power now claimed may not have been exercised is probably true, but that is no argument against its existence. Many provisions in the Constitution have been permitted to lie dormant, because Congress has not seen proper to provide for carrying them into effect.

This question does not concern California alone; the States upon the Atlantic slope will soon demand it. The monopolies so combine to fix the prices of freight—and the travel is inseparable connected with commerce—that the farmer of Illinois is often obliged to sell his corn at a mere nominal price for fuel, when it would bring seventy-five cents to one dollar per bushel in New York.

The States sometimes violate the Constitution by imposing burdens on the travel and commerce passing through them. The State of Illinois, for instance, charges seven per cent. on the gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad, thereby taxing the commerce and travel of all the States to the extent of about half a million of dollars per annum. New Jersey and Maryland also raise large sums of money to support their State Governments from taxing the travel passing throughout them, a vast majority of which comes from other States.

All public highways must be subject to regulations under the provision quoted, for they are all but links of highways passing through all the States. It was once said that all roads led to Rome. We can say that all roads lead to New York and San Francisco now.

It is therefore, undeniably wrong for the States to tax the commerce and travel passing through them. It is wrong for monopolies to do the same thing by unrestricted chartered privileges. Congress can never alienate the right to regulate commerce among the several States. Agriculture and all the industrial interests of California, and of all the States, are deeply concerned in seeing commerce among the several States freed from all odious and unjust obstructions, and properly regulated by the only power having competent authority to do it, namely, the Congress of the United States. Unless this be so they must all, for an indefinite future, if not for all time, lie at the mercy of formidable monopolies. Even after the Pacific Railroad shall have been completed—aye, and after the Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads shall span, as they surely will, the continent and be coterminous with the Northern and Southern borders of this great country, from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean—the danger will still remain. The railroad and steamship companies can and will combine to guage their tariffs of charges by their own—I was going to say consciences, but corporations have no consciences—I will say, by their will, limited only by their love of money and their ability to extort it from the people at the expense of the prosperity and all the material interests of the whole country. The carrying business between the Atlantic States and the Pacific Coast is destined to be immense beyond computation. Shall it be suffered to permanently go into the grasp of unrestricted monopolies? In view of the facts of the case, it must be patent to every one, that Congress alone can remove the obstacles in the way of immigration. The earlier the people make the demand, the sooner will Congress obey their will.

The policy of granting subsides in order to encourage the establishment of ocean steamship lines to important points in foreign countries is, I believe, a good one—a necessity—in order to enable us to compete with the formidable steam marine of Great Britain. We must either do this or remain a second power upon the ocean. We find it necessary to grant aid to great enterprises, even within our borders. Where subsidies are granted and accepted, the Government can make all proper restrictions and regulations. Of course no one will deny that, I hope, but it ought to be done with caution and discrimination, for it would be buying the very right which already belongs to the Government and paying for it with large sums of the public money. Just and liberal encouragement ought to be given to laudable enterprises and investments of capital. It is necessary, every one will admit, that there should be accumulations of capital. I am in favor of them; we are all in favor of them. Without them no great undertakings could be begun and executed. But we cannot favor the building up, at the expense of the people and the prosperity of the whole country, monstrous monied oligarchies, powerful enough to control Conventions, Legislatures, and even Congress, and contaminate our whole political system. Human laws limit the interest on money—why not limits to the earnings of capital invested upon the highways of commerce under the express authority given to regulate commerce among the several States. In a word, the channels of commerce among the several States ought to be redeemed from the grasp of the grandest monopolies, perhaps, the world has ever seen, and be regulated with an eye, single to the public welfare before they become so potential as to virtually own the Government itself.

Agricultural, mining, manufactures, in a word all industrial pursuits, are so dependent upon and so intimately connected with the labor of a country, I hope to be pardoned for the allusions I am about to make. While agriculture stands, by common consent, first in importance, because it is the true source and foundation of a nation's wealth and prosperity, all branches of human industry, each in its place, are equally important, and the whole rest upon a common foundation—labor. We are but one among many nations, and, in a degree, we have to compete with all nations. Our necessities must be supplied, and to do this we must produce and manufacture, or become dependent on other nations for what we eat and what we wear. I speak of productive labor. Nothing can be done without labor. If our mountains were all gold and silver like the fabled isles of Chryse and Argyre, they would be valueless without labor. The price in money of a day's wages is no just unit of measure as to remuneration for services performed, so far as the laborer himself is concerned. The question of greatest moment with him is, as to the amount of food and clothing, and comforts and conveniences of life, to maintain himself and family he may be able to purchase for the price of a day's labor. But the case is different with the manufacturer or producer of commodities which have to find a market in foreign countries. In order to enable him to compete successfully he desires labor to be cheap—that is, have a low money value. But when it is dear, as in our own country, the manufacturer is continually crying for protection—for protection to his capital. Now, labor being the wealth producing element, not only of ours but of all countries, ought to be as free, untrammeled, respected and amply remunerated as circumstances will warrant. It ought to be protected, if anything should be, but without discrimination—the farmer, as much as the manufacturer, is entitled to regard, as long as we deem it indispensable to resort to a protective tariff. But there is no real danger of unjust and galling discriminations if the laborers be intelligent, for they themselves are the real rulers. Let us look, for a moment, at some interesting figures to illustrate this most significant fact.

By the census of 1860 there were in the United States, of male persons twenty years of age, and upward, 8,109,656. There were classed as having occupations, 8,287,043. Now, let us endeavor to arrive at the real voting population among the productive laborers of the country. In order to do this let us deduct all females and those who, in the acceptation of the term, may not be said to labor, namely:

Bar-keepers. 13,263; agents, 16,478; brokers, 4,907; grocers, 40,070; innkeepers, 25,818; merchants, 123,378; milliners, 25,722; public officers, 24,693; peddlers, 16,594; seamstresses, 90,198; teachers, 110,469; United States officers, 7,097; tailors and tailoresses, 33,900; actors, 1,490; auctioneers, 1,348; bankers, 2,753; bank officers, 2,995; housekeepers, 22,393; lawyers, 33,193; music teachers, 5,625; nurses, 8,132; overseers, 37,883; physicians, 54,543; students, 49,993; traders, 11,195; planters, 85,561; unknown, 62,872. Total, 912,563.

Among the occupations are: Carpenters, 242,958—deduct 42,958; farmers, 2,423,895—deduct 423,895; farm laborers, 795,679—deduct 95,679; common laborers, 969,301—deduct 169,301; servants, 559,908—deduct 159,908. Total, 891,741. Some of these, however, may not be worthy of the honorable occupations with which they are classed. I want these calculations to be below rather than above the truth. Some may not actually labor; some may be only jack-knife carpenters; some who profess to be servants may be eye-servants. Hence, to be entirely on the safe side, the above liberal deductions are made. There are 164,608 shoemakers, some of whom may be cobblers—let us deduct 40,000. To make sure that we cover everything and leave the number of productive laborers—the bone and sinew and hope of the country—who are American male citizens and entitled to vote, let us make the further allowance for foreigners and all others, say 1,442,739. Total deduction, 3,287,043. Balance, in round numbers, of 5,000,000 of wealth producing citizen voters. All other voters could not possibly exceed 1,000,000. The Presidential election of 1860—the same year of the census from which the above conclusions have been drawn—was as follows: For Lincoln, 1,857,610; Douglas, 1,365,976; Breckenridge, 847,953; Bell, 590,631. Total, 4,662,170.

These figures are irresistible, and demonstrate that five sixths of the voters in the United States are the laborers—yes, the active workers on the farms, in manufactories—every place where men obey the commands of their Creator, and eat their bread in the sweat of their face. But these were omitted in making the foregoing computations: merchants, physicians, teachers and many other useful—yes, indispensable—occupations and professions, amounting in the aggregate to hundreds of thousands, a majority of whom must of necessity be in sympathy with the laboring and wealth producing classes, and essential to their prosperity. Hence our calculations are, beyond all question, within the truth. From data found in the same census report the evidence is conclusive that more than four-fifths of the entire population of the United States are the laboring men and women and their dependent families, thereby showing the important fact that the producers themselves are the principal consumers. The same rule obtains here as well as in other States. Who, then, I ask, are the rulers of the land? Who most interested in reasonable prices for all the necessaries and comforts of life? Who so desirous to see economy in the administration of public affairs, as those who pay all the taxes and bear all the burdens?—aye, and who so responsible? Oh that the laborers and producers of all that the country can boast—of all that has made its name great among the nations—may appreciate the magnitude of their responsibility! May they always be intelligent, for in their keeping are committed the hope, the destiny, the momentous future, of this Republic pregnant with coming events too grand and too brilliant, let us hope, to fade away.

We wish especially to direct attention to the subjoined concluding paragraphs, which are almost an exact description of Oregon:

No State in the sisterhood of the Union occupies geographically a more important position. With many disadvantages, on account of want of population and our distance from the great markets of the world, our State has still so many other advantages and so many attractive features, that it seems amazing to those who have seen and known the facts, that the people from the Atlantic States and from the overcrowded populations of Europe do not rush here by countless thousands. The reason must be that they have not the necessary information, or the means to reach here, or both. So far as intelligence is concerned, it is only necessary to state the naked truth; but truth, in this land of wonders, of beauty and of fruitfulness, seems to the people of other lands like fiction. You must show them that the truth is the truth.

Do you think the peasant farmer of Germany, or the vineculturist laboring upon a few rods of terraced cliffs overlooking the Rhine, or any of the intelligent laboring classes in other European countries, would remain where they are were they able to reach California, and knew the real facts, the naked truth?

If they knew that wages are higher here than in any other part of the known world?

That here a common laborer can earn, over and above his own board, from four to six barrels of flour in a single month?

That bread and nearly all the necessaries of life are cheaper here than in any other country upon the globe?

That there is room for millions to come here and cultivate the vine, the fig, the olive, and all the cereals and vegetables known to warm and temperate climates?

That the climate here is actually one of indescribable loveliness?

That we are blessed with the "early and the latter rain," which makes California a land of almost never-failing harvest and fruitfulness?

That winter, except in the mountains, is hardly known; no rains in summer to blight or destroy harvests; that for six months of the year the sky bends over this land of "hills and valleys" with almost unclouded serenity?

That fruits of nearly all kinds, such as peaches, apples, pears and grapes, are so abundant as to be literally almost without price.

That while in corresponding latitudes upon the Atlantic slope of the continent, the States are buried in snow and ice and chilled by piercing blasts from the frozen zone; here our hills and valleys and mountain slopes, refreshed and fructified by generous rains, rejoice in robes of living green?

EDITOR PRO TEM.—We judge from the following paragraph that friend Reynolds has gone on a trip *via* Cisco to the Bay, and left our old cassmate Jud. Boyakin, to run the *Statesman* during his absence:

Just before the editor started away we asked him how the paper should be conducted during his absence. He said he didn't care a tinker's adjective how "she went—only keep her going!" Leaving a republican paper to be run by "the boys in the office," who are democrats, is rather ticklish business; but as the *Statesman* has been issued regularly three times a week for the last three years, we suppose that the force of habit will not allow it to fail now, though an occasional number may be characterized by what the editor would term a "little looseness." Last spring a reporter was sent from this office to report the prize fight between Jimmy Dwyer and Jack Redmond. It is a strict rule of the prize ring to allow no person to carry concealed weapons inside the enclosure, but it was not enforced on that occasion, and the reporter received a terrific shot in the neck from some unknown sunsot a gun, which knocked him out of time for about three weeks. The report of the fight was never published. The editor to take advantage of the situation and polished off his reporter through the paper. Reporter took a memorandum of it. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine." Now, "old man," we believe your time has come! We have been waiting this blessed opportunity for many long months; and if you don't return that white shirt and hair oil—which in the hurry of your departure you inadvertently took out of our trunk instead of yours—by return stage from Owyhee, and send us that "nice present from San Francisco" which you promised us if we "wouldn't do so," why, we will "go for" you like a house afire! Guess we'll have to dish up something savory for the boys, occasionally, anyhow.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—Ever mindful of the interests of our patrons says the S. F. *Dramatic Chronicle*, and fully resolved to distance all competition in the way of journalistic enterprise, we have achieved a stroke of business which quite throws our old fogy cotemporaries into the shade. In this new movement we are not only ahead of the *Bulletin*, *Alta* and *Union*, but of the New York *Herald* itself. We have, in short, secured the services of a "medium," a regular, first-class trance-and-speaking medium, who will act as a spiritual telegraph between the *Chronicle* office and the Spirit World, furnishing us with such intelligence from the upper and lower spheres as the spirits may from time to time communicate. The first dispatch that comes along shall be promptly laid before our readers.

SOUTH BOISE.—A correspondent of the Boise *Statesman* says: I have just returned from Atlanta City, where I witnessed unmistakable evidence of the richness of the Atlanta ledge. Sacked up and stowed in one corner of the Greenback mill are two hundred pounds of bullion, where it has remained for several days. It was a portion of the first ten tons. To day has been added to the above one hundred and twenty pounds, the proceeds of the last twelve tons. This last clean up will probably assay twice or three times as much as the former. To see so much bullion at one sight and know that it was the result of about twenty or twenty-two tons of ore, is enough to make any one feel proud that he lives in a country so prolific in the precious metals.

GENTILITY NOW-A DAY.—An Irish girl, who plumed herself upon being employed in a "genteel family," was asked a definition of the term "Where they have two or three kinds of wine, and the gentlemen swear," was the highly satisfactory reply.