

Meeting of the Republican State Central Committee.

There will be a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee of Oregon, at Salem, on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next State Convention, and transacting other business.

- MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE. C. M. Foster, Clackamas. E. O. McCown, Clatsop. Dean Blanchard, Columbia. S. S. Mann, Coos. T. W. Crooks, Curry. David Bushey, Douglas. W. M. Wilson, Grant. W. M. Turner, Jackson. W. M. Gibbons, Josephine. J. H. Barrows, Lane. W. H. Huley, Lincoln. T. W. Davidson, Multnomah. C. P. Crapnell, Multnomah. B. F. Nichols, Polk. J. C. Franklin, Umatilla. W. J. Snodgrass, Union. T. R. Corns, Washington. Z. F. Moody, Wasco. J. W. Watts, Yamhill. T. B. Odeneal, Denton. Deceased.

The Republican Leaders Who Are Opposed to Gen. Grant.

It would be a very remarkable circumstance, if there were not some Republican leaders, who were anxious to defeat the nomination of Gen. Grant for the next Presidential term. So long as men are ambitious and aspiring; so long as envy, malice and revenge are permitted to influence human motives and prompt human action, so long may such opposition be expected. President Lincoln, it will be remembered, was surrounded by quite a number of hostile rivals, both in his Cabinet and out, who endeavored by their intrigues to turn the popular sentiment against him; but his diplomatic shrewdness enabled him to circumvent the whole of them. There never has been a Presidential candidate, for a second term, in the history of the country, but what has experienced more or less of the same kind of opposition rivalry, which is now being used by ambitious aspirants, or revengeful partisans, to supplant or secure the defeat of General Grant. Selfishness, or revenge, is at the bottom of the whole of the opposition to Gen. Grant, we most heartily believe. Lyman Trumbull, who, like Charles Sumner, has, on account of his long service in the United States Senate, become somewhat dictatorial and overbearing, is opposed to General Grant, because, since the vote he gave to save Andrew Johnson in the impeachment trial, he no longer enjoys the confidence of the President. Sumner became angry at Grant because of the removal of Motley, as Minister to England—the latter having chosen to take the advice of Sumner on the Alabama question, rather than the instructions of Secretary Fish. From that time forward, Sumner sought opportunity to make himself as disagreeable to the President as possible. Influenced, we verily believe, by a petty spirit of spiteful revenge, he opposed the President's San Domingo policy, and intensified the quarrel so much between himself and Secretary Fish, as to compel the Senate to remove him from the Chairmanship of the committee on Foreign Relations, in order that business might be transacted properly. Because the President had a mind of his own, and did not choose to follow the dictation of arrogant Charles Sumner, the latter is opposed to him. Then comes this man Schurz—one of the most unprincipled hounders after the President. He assumes the part of injured innocence—in fact, they all do. The cause of this opposition to General Grant, is to be found in the refusal of the President to appoint every man to office whom Schurz recommended. In the early days of the President's term, he was one of the most inveterate bores in Washington for appointments in the civil service, being utterly careless, too,

as to their qualifications. In one instance, says the New York Times, "he advocated the case of a citizen of Missouri, who had neither social nor political standing, for a foreign mission." Not being able in every instance to influence General Grant to appoint every man to office whom his cupid and reckless, as to qualification, might suggest, he concluded to show the President that he was tremendous—in fact, that he trailed the German vote of this country. So he, together with Brown of Missouri, bolted the Republican ticket, and by their course, caused the election of the "prophet" Blair to the United States Senate. The history of this man Schurz, from the time he came to this country until now, as related by the Times, presents little else than dishonest intrigue and cupidity. Fenton and Greeley became offended because their desires were not carried out in regard to the spoils of the New York Custom House, and Greeley wanted to be President, too, so that it has become an axiom, that leading Republicans, who are opposed to Gen. Grant, are influenced in their opposition by some personal grievance, or motive, of this character. All of their efforts, however, will fail; for opposition coming from this quarter, animated by such motives, only shows the real value of General Grant's character, by contrast, and increases the number of his supporters.

Influence of the Press.

The newspaper press in this country is a tremendous power. The strength and perpetuity of the nation, the happiness and enlightenment of our people, depend upon the political opinions entertained and put in practice by them. These political opinions are derived mainly from the press; for the press is not only the conservator of political intelligence, but is also the instructor, or school-master, through the influence of which, the great mass of the people are taught political knowledge and duty. Its opinions formed and inculcated are professedly based upon the foundations of truth, justice and necessity. It takes hold of every question and weighs it in these balances. In its news department, from statistics, actual examples, and other sources, its general spirit is to impart correct principles of morality. It is therefore reformatory in its general character. We speak now of our daily and weekly political press, and do not include that class of indecent illustrated literature, and some not illustrated, whose paramount design and effort seems to be to encourage vice and licentiousness. Some have thought, however, that the tendency of our daily and weekly press is evil, from the fact that crimes and evil deeds are narrated in all of their native depravity, even to the minutest details. While some of them may do this without appropriate comments of condemnation, or without showing a proper distinction between right and wrong in every instance, the great majority of them publish these details as a matter of news, with wholesome comments, upholding the pure and condemning the evil, and we therefore think that the general tendency of this department is designed to promote virtue and truth. In the heat of political discussion, while freely, as should be done, criticising public men and measures, there is then most danger of zeal overtopping prudence and honest dealing. Fair discussion and candid disputation is too often permitted to degenerate into personal vituperation and abuse. This is the most obnoxious feature connected with our newspaper political discussions. The policy and doings of public men, their official conduct, are public property, and legitimate subjects of newspaper criticisms; their worthy deeds should be applauded, and their evil ones, if any, condemned; and their crimes should be held up in all of their enormity to the view of every observer; but low, vulgar personalities so often

indulged in between editors as a substitute for honorable and courteous discussion, is of no earthly benefit to the party, and is a positive injury to the progress of good morals in society.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Rev. J. P. Anderson, of M. E. Zion Church, who recently arrived in Portland, is Presiding Elder of a district embracing all of Oregon and Washington Territory, and also British Columbia.

The editor of the Eugene Guard is bored with letters from "many inquirers" to get information about Oregon. He proposes to retail his views at 12 1/2 cents.

James Thompson, of Eugene, was sent to limbo for one month for stealing a pocket-knife and some other articles of trifling value, says the Guard.

A farm of 640 acres, twelve miles north of Eugene, and owned by Mr. Cummins, recently sold for \$16,500, says the Guard.

Officer McCoy, of Portland, recently captured an escaped Chinese convict, at Oregon City, who was sent to the Penitentiary, from Jackson county, about two years ago, for ten years, but who escaped not long since.

The McMinnville West Side says that Isaac Davis, of North Yamhill has lately killed two great snow or white owls, at his farm. One of them measured six feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other.

Two screech owls have been caught in Dallas recently, and the Republican gravely inquires: "Is our town going to the owls and bats?"

The Dallas people are agitating the question of bringing the water-power of the Ellendale Mill Company to town.

The Dallas Republican speaks of an old gentleman as having arrived at that town propelling the following odd tumour: A box nailed to a round stick; wheels, three feet in diameter, made of inch plank, placed upon either end of the stick, or axle; two sticks extending forward from this axle for shafts, crossed by a bar at the end to put the breast against to propel it. Within this vehicle was a knitting machine and the baggage of the traveler. He proved to be an itinerant knitter of socks, etc.; and had traveled from the East to California, and from there to Amity, and from thence to Dallas, knitting as he could find opportunity.

F. Wood, one of the proprietors of the Brooklyn Hotel, died in San Francisco on the 18th. The day before he died, he paid up his overdue premiums of \$300 on a life policy of \$10,000.

The Japanese Embassy are making excursions about Frisco. Sasaki, Chief Justice of Japan, was particularly struck with the Rogue's Gallery in San Francisco, and ordered his Secretary to take notes of the system.

The increase of foreign trade in San Francisco for 1871, was \$9,002,796, of which \$7,123,537 was Chinese trade.

The residence of Mr. E. D. Towl, of Salem, was burned on the 20th, the furniture being saved. It was insured for \$2,500.

There are forty-two Smiths, sixteen Jones and eighteen Browns in Portland.

The Oregonian has in its possession an original statement of funds received and disbursed by U. S. Grant in 1869 at Detroit, while, as Second Lieutenant of the 4th infantry, was he performing the duties of Commissary of Substance.

The Columbia river is full of ice. During the year just closed four hundred and forty-one deaths have occurred in Stockton, Cal.

The Eugene Journal desires that a college be started there.

An \$18,000 private residence is to be erected at Salem by E. N. Cooke.

Steps are now being taken to re-furnish and open the Chemeketa Hotel at Salem.

Link river, in Southern Oregon, is talked of by a Salem company as

a good place for a woolen factory. The wheat crop of California for 1872 is estimated at fully double that of 1871.

The Japanese Embassy will leave San Francisco for the East on the 30 or 31st inst.

Money is being raised to erect a Congregational edifice at Seattle.

The saw mills at Tacoma now have a capacity of 50,000 feet daily.

A company has been organized at San Francisco to engage in the whale fishery in the Northern Pacific. Seattle is to be headquarters.

It is reported that Gov. Salmon of W. T. was compelled to resign, probably on account of his connection with the Lamper affair.

Low dance houses and gambling hells are on the increase in Portland.

City prisoners are compelled to work on the streets at Salem.

The Salem Statesman says that the Willamette University is in a most prosperous condition. The attendance is over two hundred, all above the primary department.

There have been 88 burials in the Portland cemetery in the past year.

A letter written from Canyon City to the Bulletin under date of Jan. 1st, gives the particulars of a very remarkable land slide which occurred at that place. An elegant cottage-house, owned by Mr. McCullough, with four porticoes, neat garden fencing, was carried a distance of two hundred and forty yards into Canyon creek. Mrs. McCullough and niece were entertaining some friends at the time, the latter being engaged in performing a difficult piece of music on the piano, when the earth began to move quietly beneath them. Of course they were astonished and alarmed. On examination, however, they found that the slide had not injured the house or surroundings, but had simply moved them to a healthier location. The slide is supposed to have been about ten acres of earth.

John McGinty and another man of Santa Rosa, Cal., were dumping a cart into a pond, when the cart and all went off the bank into the pond, catching both men under the cart. McGinty was drowned, and his companion so injured that his life is despaired of.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A German Court-martial has condemned the Principal of the college of Vitrey le Francaise, Paris, to three months imprisonment, for permitting his students to make hostile demonstrations against the Germans.

The French Government has made formal demands on Austria for the extradition of Leserer, Gambetta's private Secretary during the German war, and subsequently connected with the Commune.

Thiers is reported as threatening to resign if the Assembly rejects the new tariff on raw material.

Minister Washburn, Bancroft, Davis and other Americans connected with Geneva arbitration, have taken offices in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, and will remain until the next meeting of the tribunal.

The American Charitable Society of Paris is to be reorganized.

A new political club, to be composed only of Progressionists, has been formed in Madrid, Spain, and already numbers 400 members.

On the 22d ult., the Pope officially proclaimed the appointment of twenty-eight new bishops, of whom nineteen were Italians and three Frenchmen.

The Kingdom of Portugal proposes to adopt some measures to keep its working men from emigrating to the United States.

The Paris Universelle publishes this prayer, which the Pope is said to offer up daily for France: "O Mary, conceived without sin, look down upon France; pray for France; O save France! The greater its guilt, the greater its need of thy intercession. A single word to Jesus, reclining in thine arms, and France is saved. O Jesus obey Mary and save France."

President Thiers, of France, in accordance with his previous intimations, sent to the Assembly on the 29th inst. his formal resignation as President, accompanied also by the announcement of the resignation of all the Ministers. A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, and refusing to accept the resignation. A deputation was appointed to announce to Thiers the action of the Assembly. A Deputy subsequently moved that a committee be appointed to endeavor to effect a compromise with the Executive, and in case of failure to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances.

All the Parliamentary clubs are sending deputations to Thiers to persuade him from his purpose. The Deputies of the Right Center held a meeting this evening and adopted resolutions declaring that a tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and in voting against the proposed tax on raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the government at Versailles, and a deputation of twenty was appointed by the Assembly who waited on Thiers this evening and informed him of the vote in which the Chamber refused to accept his resignation. Thiers consented to remain in the service of the Chamber and country. It is probable the present Ministry will remain in office.

The difficulty between Germany and Brazil has been settled amicably.

A national subscription is proposed to assist in rebuilding Warwick Castle, England, recently destroyed by fire.

EASTERN NEWS.

The press generally approve of the project for laying a new cable from the English coast to the United States, as it will secure cheaper rates.

The defense which will be set up in the Stokes' case, will be that there was a conspiracy to take Stokes' life, and the shooting was therefore in self defense.

It is stated that Fisk's estate is worth not more than \$100,000, after the payment of his debts; also that the Grand Central Hotel sent in a bill for \$2,500 for rooms, which Fisk owes.

A Washington special says the result of the inquiry of the Committee of Ways and Means into the Syndicate transaction is the discovery that Government has lost interest on one hundred and thirty millions for three months, during which time this money was in the hands of Syndicate, and that Government had no security for it whatever. In answer to inquiries by Cox, Boutwell said the debt had increased to one hundred and thirty millions; that he construed the law to justify him in this temporary increase to enable him to place the loan upon the market. He considered that the law gives him large discretion in the matter. Jay Cook in his testimony refused to say how much the Syndicate gained in the operation. It is understood the Secretary will make no more Syndicate transactions until Congress has approved past operations.

The news on the 15th from Fort Platte states that Duke Alexis had killed his first buffalo.

A Berlin letter states that the German Government received a letter from Gortchakoff relative to the Catacazy affair. This circular is said to have been necessary from the following circumstances: American Minister Reymer, during a dinner at the house of the German Minister at Copenhagen, proposed reading a letter from the American Government explanatory of the Catacazy affair, but the Russian Minister refused to listen, and the German Ministry said such a letter must not be read in his house. Subsequently Reymer went to each Minister in Copenhagen, and read the letter to them individually, they, of course, reporting to their

governments. The Russian Minister (Caden) feels vexed over the affair, and rumors are afloat in Berlin that a coolness between Prussia and the United States has arisen therefrom. The same letter states that advice from St. Petersburg represent that the Emperor and all the Secretaries there consider Alexis slighted by President Grant in not returning the visit, and the Emperor will not allow Alexis to return to Washington.

It is said that a rumor prevails at St. Petersburg that Alexis has been married since his arrival in America to a Russian lady whom his father opposed.

It is proposed to move a resolution in the New York Legislature to declare Tweed's place vacant, if he does not present himself; and when he does present himself, his expulsion will be moved. The Election Committee have summoned Tweed to appear before them on the 25th.

The New York Times has discovered another fraud in the Department of Public Works, growing out of four contracts for iron pipes, concluded under the auspices of Tweed, whereby the city is robbed of \$120,000.

An anonymous letter has been received by the Mayor of Chicago from San Francisco, in which the writer confesses to having set fire to Mrs. O'Mera's barn on the night of the fire—writer thought to be some insane person.

A jury was impaneled in Chicago on the 18th inst., to try Alderman Glade of the present Council, for bribery. Plead "not guilty."

Secretary Fish now asks for a sufficient appropriation to pay the expenses of the Chinese Embassy, just arrived in this country, during their stay here, thus making them the guests of the government.

Mrs. Stanton lays the blame of the Wyoming woman suffrage repeal at the door of Miss Anthony.

Telegrams of the 15th inst. report the following bills which had been introduced into the House of Representatives at Washington: A bill to have the bust of the late Admiral Farragut placed in the Capitol. One to provide currency in coin and paper, of equal and uniform value throughout the United States. One to abolish the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Gov. R. Dennis has been elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature.

The Kentucky Senate on the 19th passed a bill allowing colored persons to testify in the courts.

There was a number of cases of small pox reported in Washington on the 19th inst.

The Post evolves this: "In 1872 there will be five eclipses—two of the moon, two of the sun, and one of the Radical party."—Eugene Guard.

A very opaque body, rifled and torn with "Departure" eruptions, will shut out its luminousness if the Democratic orb eclipses it.

Kimball, the head of the Tobacco Division of the Internal Revenue Department, estimates the number of tobacco consumers in the United States at 8,000,000, who each consume eleven pounds and fourteen ounces of tobacco and one hundred and sixty-seven cigars annually. He says a thorough collection of the taxes would produce a revenue of \$25,000,000.

John Russell, messenger of the Metropolitan Bank, New York, was robbed in the streets, on the 20th, of \$23,000 in gold certificates and a quantity of notes and bonds. No arrests were made.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Democracy in New York City reports the number of names enrolled to be 24,000.

In the terrific storm which raged on the Pacific Railroad last month, the wind blew directly from the south.