

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention for the State of Oregon will be held at the city of Portland, at 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress; six delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June, 1872; three Presidential Electors; and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper.

The several counties will be entitled to Delegates in such Convention as follows:

Table listing counties and their number of delegates: Baker County (8), Benton County (11), Clackamas County (14), Clatsop County (4), Coos County (5), Curry County (3), Columbia County (2), Douglas County (13), Grant County (6), Jackson County (10), Josephine County (3), Lane County (13), Linn County (17), Marion County (24), Multnomah County (24), Polk County (11), Tillamook County (2), Umatilla County (5), Union County (5), Wasco County (7), Washington County (9), Yamhill County (12).

Total Number of Delegates... 208

The State Central Committee recommends that the several counties hold their primary elections on Saturday, March 2d, and their County Conventions for selection of Delegates to the State Convention on Saturday, March 9, 1872.

T. B. ODENEAL, Ch'n. C. P. CRANDALL, Sec'y. Salem, February 1, 1872.

The House in the California Legislature is Republican, the Senate is Democratic. The House has during the present session of the Legislature, passed a bill to repeal the swindling litigant law; but the Senate has voted against the bill. In this the people have a fair showing of the honesty of the two parties in their professed desires of bringing about reforms.

At Norwich, Conn., on the 5th, William E. Wing, an employe of Dr. Johnson, killed first the Dr.'s daughter, then his wife, afterwards cutting his own throat. The cause of this murder was the refusal of the daughter to have him. The murderer first shot and stunned the girl, then he beat her over the head with the gun, fracturing the skull. He then attacked the mother and beat her over the head with the gun, inflicting injuries from which she has since died. He also attacked the servant girl, who fled and raised the alarm.

The Oregonian has the following: A man arrived in Portland on Saturday night from Monticello and called at the store of C. H. Woodward, where he left some coffee grounds, which he wished analyzed. The analysis was made, and the grounds were found to contain a large amount of strichnine—enough to kill twenty men. The man who brought the package stated that he stopped at a house near Monticello, with two companions, for breakfast. When they tasted the coffee they found it extremely bitter and from this fact they were suspicious that it contained poison. The analysis showed several white particles that were found in the coffee grounds, were particles of strichnine. The three persons were heavy cattle dealers, and the supposition is that the host wished to secure their money, as they were known to have several thousand dollars on their persons.

The contract for grading the Northern Pacific Railroad from Red River to the Missouri is let, and is to be completed by the first of July, 1872.

In the District Court at Los Angeles, Cal., on the 6th inst., there were thirty-five indictments for murder.

Alabama Question.

The English in London are represented as being intensely excited over the claims of the United States in the Alabama case. The Tory party is trying to force the Alabama question upon Parliament, and obtain a vote that would test its want of confidence in the Gladstone Ministry. In consequence of this the Gladstone party desire an amendment to the Alabama case so as to parry the Tory attacks. With this thought uppermost, the administration at Washington was urged to withdraw its claims for consequential damage; but the President is firm in his conviction that the case shall not be amended or withdrawn. He regards the German commission as a court, and feels that the United States has a right to go before the court like any other party and submit its claims for decision. The English Minister, Mr. Hornton, opposes this view of the President, and argues that the Geneva Commission should be rated as a conference, and not as a court. He thought that there could be no peace if our case were presented in the form of a misconduct indictment. The Times declares that England must give immediate notice to the Geneva arbitrators, and the American Government, that if the American case is truly reported, all efforts to arbitrate may as well cease. The indirect damages demand is the principal feature in the claim of the United States which excites the English. John Bull is just as overbearing and unreasonable in his disposition as ever. He agreed to a court of arbitration, but now wants to dictate not only his own case, but Uncle Sam's case also, or else consider the whole thing as a mere conference. Who ever heard of the defendant in a suit determining the nature and character of the charges brought before the court against him? Cupidity and love of gain prompted John Bull to become a party to acts of war against the United States; and it is right and just that he should make restitution, so far as possible, for the damages committed, either directly or indirectly, and he need not expect to force the Washington administration into a false position, simply to defend the English Cabinet against the Tories.

The Salem Statesman is author- ity for the report that Campbell Chrisman, whose farm lies at the Calipoola, tore up the rails and demolished the railroad, which had been made on his ground against his will, and mounting guard with a shot gun, at last accounts was master of the situation. A Buffalo express train was precipitated over an embankment thirty feet high, near Rockport, Pennsylvania, Feb. 1st, wrecking and setting fire to the cars, killing four passengers instantly, and injuring four others so that they died shortly after. Eighteen other persons were more or less injured. In Portland, last Tuesday, William McDonald was bound over in the sum of \$1,000 for knocking a Mr. Wilson down, the night previous, on the streets, and robbing him of some two or three hundred dollars. Not being able to give the bail, he was sent to limbo. The Oregonian thinks the report of the arrest of a man in Oregon City on a charge of murder committed in Wisconsin, is all a hoax. The Indians have been killing men in Arizona again.

The Governor of California receives the largest salary of any Executive in the Union, which is \$6,000 in gold. Pennsylvania, we believe comes next with \$5,000, and the other states range on down to "Little Rhoda," whose Executive receives a little less than \$20 per week. The business is not as profitable as many other things, nor half so pleasant. Illinois is agitating the question of increasing her Governor's stipend, as also Massachusetts.

The editor of the Eugene Guard in one week counted nineteen ladies, old and young, who were masticating chewing gum. He says the gum is made at Poduck, Massachusetts, and is composed of gum arabic, resin and coarse fat, the last ingredient often being taken from dead dogs. A nauseous liquid foam is then put into this boiling mess to make it white. Ugh! Bad as fine cut chewing tobacco made of the stumps of cigars gathered up from the gutters. Wia!

The Salem Statesman tells of a team attached to a butcher-wagon running away last Tuesday, resulting in precipitating three persons, who were sitting on the driver's seat, to the ground, one lighting in a sitting posture, one on his head and the third turning a double somersault. After spinning around the block, the wagon was brought to a speechless stand-still having lost its tongue.

The more information obtained in regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad route, the better the report becomes. It is now said to be the shortest, and will be the most easily managed of all the roads across the continent. Its resources are pronounced immense, which the road will develop with great facility.

The Democracy has been very reckless in its estimate of the value of Gen. Grant's property, placing it in some instances as high as \$25,000,000. Nearly all his property is located near St. Louis, and the taxes which he paid on that, amounted to \$899 60—rather low for so large an estimate. Twenty-five masked men went into a jail at Richmond, Ky., on the 2d inst., overpowered the Sheriff, and taking a wife-murderer by the name of Slough out of his cell, marched him a short distance from the jail and hung him. Judge Barrett, of New York, has decided that Judge Barnard, being a corporate member of the Tammany Society, has no jurisdiction, and his injunction against the Society is void. A New York Grand Jury has found that the greatest amount stolen in any one day by the late Tammany ring was six millions of dollars. Men are being hired in considerable numbers to work on the locks at Oregon City, the conditions stipulating that they shall stay until after the election and vote the Democratic ticket, says the Oregonian.

FOREIGN NEWS. Great Britain has proposed to supply Brazil annually with 10,000 emigrants. The wife of the German Prince Imperial is in an interesting condition. Thirteen women have applied for admission at Yale. The wife of an octogenarian lately presented the patriarch with a thirty-fourth child. The latest styles of ear-rings and pendants for a necklacc are of gold, in the shape of a yacht or man-of-war, with the name of "Alexis," in black enamel, on the stern. A dispatch to New York from Paris, January 25th, says: A tremendous scene occurred in the French Assembly yesterday. A dwarf, who is a hunchback, named Naquel, proposed the confiscation of the property of Napoleon and of his family. The proposition was received with shouts of derision. Only twenty hands were held up in its favor. On January 25th the Prince of Wales walked out and took a stroll of a quarter of a mile. The Radicals have organized Electoral Committees throughout the provinces and have entered upon a vigorous canvass. A Spanish gunboat has captured an English schooner and crew, for landing contrabands on the Island. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was being handsomely decorated on the 30th ult., for thanksgiving to be held for the restoration of the Prince of Wales to health. A special from Paris Jan. 31st, says Thiers, in discussion with Rothschild as to the project of the further evacuation of France by the Germans, said: "I would like to see the end of German occupation if we had a stable Government and a settled public opinion. As it is, if the Germans were gone we would have worse demagogues than ever. Bonapartists would come forth and in a few days all the calamities of a relentless party strife would take place. I will yield, though with regret, to the general desire, as I consider that the presence of the Prussians is a guarantee of law and order." The journeymen carpenters of Brussels, Belgium, were on a strike on the 31st ult. The Director of the Official Journal, published under the control of the Commune, in Paris, has been sentenced to transportation. News from England up to Feb. 2d, state that the newspapers teem with hostile comments and false reports regarding the case of the United States, which has been published, in reference to the Alabama claims. The statement of the English case is not published. The London Advertiser asserts that Chief Justice Cockburn, one of the arbitrators, will withdraw and the Government will repudiate the treaty. Washington correspondents advocate this course, and suggest the repudiation of the first treaty given by the United States as a precedent. The Daily News says the claim of the United States for damages has been declared out of the question, and this opinion is backed by the sentiment of the country. News from Madrid on the 2d inst., state that at the Philippine Islands a company of two hundred native soldiers belonging to the artillery, rebelled and took possession of the fort. The place was subsequently carried by assault by the regular troops and all the insurgents killed. John Gum, D. B. Goble, Amos and William Slaven got into a drunken row and street fight at St. Helens on the 3d, in which Slaven was severely stabbed twice in the back by Goble. The latter was put under \$1,000 bonds. There are 28 inmates of the Washington Territory Insane Asylum at Steilacoom, seven of whom are females. The mills a Puget Sound are manufacturing more lumber than for some months past, and some of them are running night and day.

From a New York letter to the Springfield Republican. The President's Long Branch Cottage. ONE OF THE FALSE STORIES AGAINST GENERAL GRANT TAKEN BACK. It is one of the most common complaints against journalists that, when in error, they do not make proper reparation. Not desiring to deserve this criticism, I wish to correct a statement in one of my letters some time since, respecting the alleged gift of Tom Murphy and others of a cottage at Long Branch to General Grant. At the time I had every reason to believe that the popular version of the matter was true, but later inquiry has shown that I was in error, as the following statement will demonstrate: I lately had occasion to meet Judge Edward Pierrepont respecting his reported appointment as successor of Hamilton Fish in Grant's Cabinet, and taking the advantage of the opportunity I asked Judge Pierrepont respecting the gifts reported as having been accepted by the President. In reply he said that for himself he would say positively that he had never given a single dollar either directly or indirectly to Gen. Grant, notwithstanding all newspaper reports to the contrary. He had, as was generally known, subscribed \$20,000 to aid the Republican party to carry the Presidential election, but he made no apology for that. The money was mostly spent in this city and State, a portion being spent in other parts of the country, but it was used solely for election purposes and not paid to General Grant. Respecting the cottage at Long Branch he said he had often heard General Grant speak of it; of the sum paid for it, and of the difficulty he had in raising so large an amount. The Judge was quite satisfied from all he had heard in the matter that the story of the cottage having been given as a present to Gen. Grant was wholly untrue. In order to gain still further information on this point I called on Mr. Howard Potter, of the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co., who said that he had been the owner of the Long Branch cottage but owing to the ill health of one of his family he had concluded to sell it. This he did through Mr. Lewis H. Brown, a real estate broker, who acted as Gen. Grant's agent in the sale. The consideration was \$40,000, and Mr. Potter himself made out the deed in the General's name. He thought the story that the cottage had been presented to Gen. Grant was as absurd as the report that he had given it to the President himself.

A Girl Sent to Learn how to Make Butter, and What Name of It. "Well, Elsie, you got through your work soon?" "Yes, father, I made myself an apt scholar and learned the whole thing in a fortnight." "Well, what is this secret of making butter—such it sells well and keeps well. Let your mother hear." "There is no secret, father; only one great fact, and that is cleanliness. It runs through everything in making butter." "Tell us what this cleanliness is. I am getting interested." "I'll tell you. In the first place butter makers must have a good room in which to set the milk. It must be clean and sweet, and not a fly or a spider allowed to live in it. It must be cool, just as cool as the butter-maker wants it in summer, and just as warm in winter as necessary. Then there must be, if possible, a stream of living water run in troughs through it, in which to set the milk pans with milk. And then these pans, mostly crocks that hold a half gallon or more, are kept sweet by hot water and a warm rag to dry them. And then when they go to milk the cows, they carry a basin with a cloth, to work the bag, so that no dust should fall into the milk; and when they bring the milk to the dairy-room, it is strained into the crocks, and the crocks set into the cool water, where they remain until the cream rises. And they watch the cream when it is all right—they don't let it sour—take it off and put into a churn, pure and sweet, and the butter is soon made to come; and then they don't put their sweaty hands into the butter to work out the butter milk, but they do it with a paddle which is as clean as the churn or the bowl in which the butter is worked. And then after the butter milk is worked out, the butter is made into large rolls and each roll covered with a clean, white cloth, and is laid away in a cool place, where it is to remain until wanted. That's the way butter makers make good butter. Do you wonder that people stuck up their noses at ours?" "Wife, Elsie, we can't stand this. We can't go through all these ways to make butter. We're off to Ochocho. I'll sell the farm to-morrow." "Well, father, you can go to Ochocho. I wish you would stay here. I shan't go to Ochocho. I must tell you all. I found a young man at the butter makers, and I suited him and he suited me, and we agreed to make butter in company on a branch of the Long Tom." "Oh, I am willing to die now! And this comes of butter making. And my daughter marries a butter maker, and a temperance man and a black Republican! Blow, Gabriel, blow!"

Emperor William of Germany has entered his seventy-fifth year, and still his hair and beard alone betray his age; for he not only towers, strong and erect, above his suite, but the freshness of his complexion, the ease of his movements, and the power of endurance which this white-haired monarch displays, whether in the field or Cabinet, whether attending festivities or giving himself up to social converse, encourage the belief that he is destined to remain the hope of Germany for many years to come. He owes his physical powers to his simple, soldier-like mode of living—rising at seven in the morning, reading his letters and telegrams while at coffee, and forthwith dictating his replies or noting them on the margins.

Tom Fields was arrested and bailed in the sum of \$8,000 on the 5th, at New York.

Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right. A few days ago a little girl in Lithuania, just before she died, exclaimed: "Papa, take hold of my hand and help me across." Her father had died two months before.

The Irish Presbyterians are very earnestly opposing the demands of the Roman Catholic prelates for separate denominational schools.

The Quakers at their Convention in New York City, determined that their usefulness shall no longer be retarded on account of reserve and inaction.

On the 31 day of December the New Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Chicago, was dedicated. This was just eight weeks to a day after the old one was burned up.

The First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was organized in 1694, and has not interrupted service for 207 years. In the last ten years 305 have been added to the membership of the church.

The number of ministers in all branches of the Lutheran church in America is 2,175, a gain of 100 during the past year.

During the year 1871 eighteen ministers of the Baptist church declared in favor of open communion.

There has been quite a revival in the Congregational Church in Washington city. Its present membership is 350.

A union meeting of the Baptist, Methodist and Congregational churches held recently at Fair Haven, Conn., resulted in the conversion of more than one hundred persons.

A secret organization called "The Catholic Union" has been formed in the United States, for the purpose of extending "practical sympathy" to the Pope.

The Episcopal Almanac for 1872, gives a list of 54 Bishops and 2,898 clergymen in the denomination. The number of communicants is 244,995; contributions last year, \$5,544,574. There were thirty deaths in the clergy.

A ten days meeting of extraordinary power and success was lately held in Boston, Mass., by Rev. J. S. Inskip and W. M. McDonald. Out of a congregation of 1,300 on half acres, as professors of entire sanctification and a large part of the balance as seekers.

Elder Weaver, a man who has preached the gospel with good success for forty-five years, who is now settled over the Baptist church in Volun-town, stated in an address to the Sunday School in the Congregational church in Jewett City, that he had heard a man say that he had read the Bible through in sixty hours. Determined to ascertain whether the individual told the truth or a lie, he set about it himself, and read the whole of it aloud to his wife in fifty-nine hours and something over thirty minutes. He read sometimes an hour and sometimes two hours a day, keeping the exact time, with the result indicated above.

Religion is universal; theology is exclusive. Religion is humanitarian; theology is sectarian. Religion unites mankind; theology divides it. Religion is love, broad and all comprising as God's love; theology preaches love and practical bigotry. Religion looks to the moral worth of man; theology to his creed and denomination. Religion teaches us the common fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man; theology pro-destination, eternal damnation, and that we should rather fear the anger of God than trust to his paternal mercy. Religion is light and love, and virtue and peace unadulterated and immaculate; but theology is the apple of discord, which disunites and estranges one from another.

The Episcopalians in Ireland have gained a membership of 10,062 in the last ten years.

The much-talked-of union between the Baptists and Congregationalists of England seems likely to be consummated.

The Congregationalists have two hundred places of worship in London.

The next meeting of the Evangelical Alliance is to be held in New York in 1873.

The statistics of the Ohio State Convention show that there are 20,639 Baptists in the State.

The American Bible Society have lately issued the Gospel of Matthew in the language of the Flathead Indians of Oregon.

The salaries of pastors of Episcopal churches in Philadelphia are from \$1,000 to \$7,000 per annum, St. Stephen's being the only one paying the last named amount.

The Prussian Government has revoked legal disqualifications of the Jews, and to grant new rights to the corporations combining for worship in Synagogues.

The Roman Catholic Envoy to Constantinople has returned to Rome, having been unable to obtain from the Sultan any guarantee for the protection of his Christian subjects.

The Roman Catholic Bishop Barclay, of New Jersey, has ordered the clergy to refuse Christian burial to those who die of the effects of liquor, as well as those who sell it to drunkards.

700 church edifices have been erected by the M. E. Church during the past year, or two and a quarter churches for each working day.

A set of Mohammedans has arisen in Persia, now numbering two hundred thousand, which recognizes the Bible as the word of God, and attempts to reconcile the creed of Islam and Christianity.

The Sabbath-school statistics of the M. E. Church show that we have in all 17,655 schools 193,979 officers and teachers, 1,297,743 scholars, and 2,631,489 volumes in the libraries.

The first Christian church in Constantinople was founded in 1842; there are now 76 in the Turkish Empire, are now 76 in the Turkish Empire, are connected with these churches are 3308 members, and congregations numbering 13,000 with a population of over 18,000 native Protestants.

THE PRESIDENT'S LONG BRANCH COTTAGE.

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