

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

We clip the subjoined from the New York Tribune:

"We cherish no ill-feeling toward this prisoner; while, on the other hand, he is a stranger to us, whom we have never been tempted to love or admire. That he has played an important part makes no difference in our view. He is just a man, after all, and in good part the creature of circumstances as most men are. That some have wanted to hang him, 'on a sour-apple tree,' while others have done so like honor, is quite immaterial. But we do feel that the government of our country is discerning itself by its treatment of this prisoner—that it ought to have brought him to trial long since, and let him know his fate—that it is playing a shabby, shuffling game with regard to him—that it should either retract its charge of assassination or have him indicted and tried thereon according to law—that keeping him in prison untried, and not even attempting to bring his case to issue, is diffusing an impression at the South that the government dare not try him for fear of damaging developments and a discomfiting verdict."

The Tribune tries to throw all the blame arising from Jeff. Davis' long imprisonment upon "the government," by which is meant President Johnson. Now, Mr. Johnson is no especial favorite of ours, but the Tribune must know that the President is not justly censurable in this matter. Mr. Davis is in the hands of the judiciary. He is to be tried before a civil tribunal, of which Chief Justice Chase is the head, according to the laws and Constitution of his country. President Johnson has nothing to do with the retention of Davis. It is Chief Justice Chase that is responsible for the delay. The pardoning power is lodged in the hands of the Executive; and he could, therefore, pardon Davis and set him free; but he has no more to do with determining when he shall be tried, and before whom, than a Sheriff has in determining these questions relative to a man, charged with murder, in his custody.

The Tribune editor says he cherishes no ill-feeling towards Davis. If this be true Mr. Greeley is an exception among Rump leaders. They have been howling for the blood of Davis for years past. This is one of the themes on which they have delighted to dwell, and with which they have incited to deeds of lawlessness, rapine and blood; and a bastard muse has expressed the wish that Davis might be hanged on a "sour-apple tree." One hundred thousand dollars were offered and paid for his capture, so that the popular clamor for his blood might be appeased.

The Tribune says that Davis is only a man, "and in good part the creature of circumstances." This is pre-eminently true. It is true that he was President of the Confederacy; but he was placed in that position by the people with far greater unanimity than was our dearly-beloved "martyred President" in his Presidential chair; and about the second year of the war he was supported by nearly every man, woman and child in the South. Davis was but the mouth-piece through which the Confederate States spoke—the organ through whom they acted. No man in the tide of time—not even Napoleon Bonaparte excepted—was ever more the "creature of circumstances" than Jeff. Davis. If he ought to be hung on a "sour-apple tree," so should Lee, Beauregard, Johnson, the Generals Hill, and indeed all the men in the entire Southern Confederacy. If Davis is guilty of treason, so are they, and if he should pay the penalty due the crime of treason, so should all those by whom he was upheld and sustained.

It is a disgrace to the age and to our country that Mr. Davis long ere this, has not been tried. Mr. Chase is disgracing himself by his treatment of Davis. He should have brought him to trial long ago, and "let him know his fate." Chase is "playing a shabby, shuffling, cowardly part with regard to him." The charge of assassination of "old Abe" should either be retracted, or Chase should have him indicted and "tried thereon according to law."

Either let him be set at liberty or hung on a "sour-apple tree," on the highest peak of Mount Gilboa.

IMPEACHMENT.—Mr. Bingham, one of the Ohio Congressmen, went so far in a recent speech as to say that if he was re-elected, "So help me God, I will neither give sleep to my eyes, nor slumber to my eyelids, until I shall have drawn bills of impeachment against Andrew Johnson."

Wendell Phillips is also out on the same thing, says the New York Day Book, and he is usually only about six weeks ahead of his party. A few weeks ago the impeachment of President Johnson was only hinted, now it is openly avowed. But the question will arise, can a Congress composed of only a portion of the States impeach a President? Will Mr. Johnson consent to be set aside by a Northern Congress? And if the Northerners try it, won't it make a muck among the five-twenties? and the seven-thirties? and the eight-forties? and the nine-fifties? etc. The question will be, "How are you, bondholders?" "How are you, greenbacks?"

SCANDALOUS.—The teachers of the negro schools in Richmond, says the Philadelphia Evening Herald, who are loyalists of the Radical stamp, are abusing and maligning the President in the most slanderous terms, and one of the copies which most frequently grace the desks and writing books of their negro pupils is, "Andrew Johnson is a traitor."

The Late Hon. Burr Morris.

We copy the following tribute to the memory of the late Burr Morris, from the Bucyrus (Ohio) Forum. The article was written by the editor of that paper, on the reception of the news of his death:

"Burr Morris was a native of this State, and for some years a citizen of Bucyrus. He was admitted to the bar at Findlay, and came to this place and opened a law office a short time afterward. He continued in the practice of the law here until the summer of 1863, when he moved to Albany, Linn county, Oregon, where he resided until his death.

"During his residence in Bucyrus he was twice elected to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Crawford county. He was also one of the County School Examiners. In the spring of 1866 he was elected County Judge of Linn county, Oregon, which office he held at the time of his death. He was a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a good Mason.

"Burr Morris was not a brilliant man; but he was a good man. He early learned that there is no excellence without great labor, and hence he applied himself in the pursuit of his profession with untiring industry. Whatever he did he did it well. His integrity was unspotted. In his manners he was affable, courteous and kind. In his morals he was as near faultless as the most perfect mortal. In his party he was sincerely radical, drawing his political pabulum from Jefferson, Madison, and Calhoun. His honesty made him successful as a lawyer, and popular as a politician. With a pure heart, with his feet planted on the rock of truth, and his glance continually onward, he merited and received the approbation of all who knew him; and he has left a light shining in the path his footsteps trod as a heritage to his friends, and to young men, who may find profit in his example. His goodness of heart manifested itself on all occasions—to the casual acquaintance by the wayside; in the crowded walks of business; at the bar—even in the political arena, when he appeared there—as well as in the circle of his most intimate acquaintances. His unexpected death is sincerely lamented by this community, and will be regretted by all who knew him.

"Friend, brother, thou art gone to thy rest! May the rose sweetly blossom and the willow grow green over thy grave. No friend's complaint, no kind domestic tear, Pleasethy pale ghost, or grieve'd thy mortal bier. By foreign hands thy dying eyes were closed, By foreign hands thy decent limbs composed, By foreign hands thy humble grave adorned, By strangers honor'd, and by strangers mourn'd."

THE MOTE AND THE BEAM.—Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts, says the New York Sunday Mercury, appointed a commissioner named J. B. Ham—a very proper name for a man to receive distinction in Massachusetts, where such an affection is entertained for his ancient namesake and all the descendants of the family—to examine into the subject of the employment of children in the factories of that State; and he reports that their condition is infinitely worse than anything reported of the condition of the darkeys prior to the proclamation of Uncle Abe and the opening of the felicities of freedom and gratuitous rations to the darkey. Occasional glimpses of this kind into the peculiar institutions of Massachusetts show that woman-whipping and the enslavement and drudgery of childhood, and other specimens of New England humanitarianism, are fair samples of the manner in which their philosophers illustrate their principles at home. They are so busy evangelizing the South and elevating the darkey, that the elevation of the white trash who keep her mills in motion is of no possible consequence.

"LOYAL."—We like the great tory word loyal. It is peculiarly characteristic of and appropriate to the party which claims and boasts of it. The tories of our Revolution were conspicuously loyal, and it is eminently just and proper and in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things," that their children should be loyal and denounce, as their parents did, patriots as rebels and rebel sympathizers. Every signer of the Declaration of Independence was disloyal—every tory who vilified them was loyal. Every thief and traitor in the country, from Butler to Avery, is loyal. Have not the loyalists, with these facts before them, a right to glory in their loyalty?

"BEST GOVERNMENT."—During the progress of the late war it was impossible to approach a knot of loyal gentlemen but our ears were saluted with a panegyricism of the "best government the sun ever shone upon," accompanied with lifted hands and upturned eyes in holy horror at the wickedness, blindness and folly of the Southerners who didn't "see it in that light;" but now these same loyal gentlemen are shocked at the very idea that anybody should be so wicked as to desire to have that same "best government" restored again.

BUTLER AND GRANT.—At the Pittsburg Convention theiving Ben. Butler was lionized, and the name of Grant was not mentioned. It is intimated that Butler had threatened if Grant was made a hero on this occasion, he would instantly leave the Convention, as he did the Charleston Convention, after it refused to nominate Jeff. Davis, for whom he voted sixty times. Butler, for never forgive Grant for saying that he (B. B.) had "bottled himself up where he was safe from the enemy and no service to the Federal army!"

THE SNAKE HAS THE BEST OF IT.—Butler says the rattlesnake is no brother of his. This announcement is favorable to the snake.

An Act. To aid in the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Section 1. That whenever the Oregon Central Railroad Company shall have completed the first twenty miles of their said road, and shall have received from the President of the United States a patent for the land granted by Congress for such completed section, they may exhibit the said patent to the Secretary and Treasurer of this State, and present to them two hundred bonds of the said company, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, duly executed, payable in twenty years from the first day of January or July, the next ensuing, with coupons attached for the payment by the State Treasurer of half yearly interest on the said bonds at the rate of seven per cent, per annum, and the Secretary and Treasurer shall each make an entry in books to be kept in their respective offices, of the number and denomination of the said series of bonds, and their date and time of maturity, and of the number of coupons attached to each, and their denomination and amount, and the times when the first and last of such coupons will mature, and thereupon the Treasurer shall sign the said coupons and deliver the bonds to the company, and the company shall pay to the Treasurer one dollar for each bond whose coupons are so signed by him. And whenever another like section of twenty miles of the road shall be completed, and the patent for its quota of land shall be so exhibited, the Treasurer shall sign the coupons attached to another series of two hundred similar bonds, to be so presented and recorded, and so from time to time as the road shall be completed, by like sections, and the land patent for each section exhibited, the Treasurer shall sign the coupons of a like number of similar bonds, until the whole number upon which the State has thus undertaken to pay interest, shall be one thousand bonds of the aggregate nominal value of one million of dollars, and the fifth of the State is pledged to the payment of the said coupons as they mature, but the State will not pay any of the principal of the said bonds.

Section 2. Whenever the Treasurer shall have signed any such coupons he shall with the assistance of the Secretary, make an estimate on the rate of tax, if any which it will be necessary to levy annually on the assessed value of the taxable property in the State, in addition to other available funds to redeem the coupons that will mature up to and including the half year's interest that will fall due next after the commencement of the next session of the Legislative Assembly. And the Secretary and Treasurer shall certify to the Governor the rate of taxation so found to be necessary. And the Governor shall issue his proclamation directing the County Courts to levy the same in addition to all other taxes. And the County Courts shall levy the same accordingly, and the money thus arising shall be applied to that object and no other, so long as any of the said coupons shall remain unpaid.

Section 3. At the expiration one year from the maturity of the last of said coupons the company shall refund to the State all the moneys paid by the State for interest on all the said one thousand bonds, and the State shall have a lien for the same on the said road with its depots and all other of its appurtenances, and with the right of way and the rolling stock, and all other property, real and personal of the said company from the passage of this act until such repayment shall be fully made and completed, which lien shall have priority over all other indebtedness of the company, and may be enforced as a mortgage or as hereinafter provided. And the company shall at all times transport free of charge all persons and property which otherwise would be conveyed at the expenses of the State; and all the articles on their way to the Fairs of the State Agricultural Society for exhibition, and on their return, and the company shall at all times transmit by their telegraph free of charge, all dispatches to and from the officers of the State, which otherwise would be transmitted at the expense of the State. And if the Company shall procure any coupons to be signed by the Treasurer, they shall be deemed to have accepted all the conditions and provisions of this act at the time of its passage.

Section 4. If the company shall not complete one twenty miles section of the road before the expiration of the year 1868, or shall not complete two such sections in each year and every year thereafter until the whole shall be completed to the State of California, or to a junction with the California road, the State upon such failure, may by act of the Legislative Assembly, transfer all the property, rights and franchise upon which the said line operates, to any other company, person or persons, in its discretion, and if the company and the State shall not agree upon the valuation of the property and rights so transferred, the Circuit Court upon the petition of either party, and due notice to the other, shall appoint three impartial and competent arbitrators to assess the value thereof, and the coupons already signed shall be set off against such valuation, or the State on any such failure may take possession of such property or may foreclose such lien, or both at its discretion. And no coupons shall be signed by the Treasurer for any section of the road which shall not be completed within the time limited by this act.

An Act. To amend an act to provide a Code of criminal procedure, and define crimes and their punishment, approved October 19, 1864.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon: Section 532 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 532. If any person being armed with a dangerous weapon, shall assault another with such weapon, any person, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, not less than six months, nor more than ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than one month, nor more than one year, or by fine not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars.

Section 2. Inasmuch as there is no law prescribing a fine for the above named offense, this act shall be in force from and after its approval by the Governor. Approved, Oct. 24, 1866.

Unnecessary Expenses.

Among the appropriations of Congress at its last session is the following: "For salaries and expenses of collectors, assessors, assistant assessors, revenue agents, inspectors and superintendants of exports and drawback, together with the expenses of carrying into effect the fourth section of the internal revenue act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and all other expenses of carrying into effect the various provisions of the several acts providing internal revenue, except salaries of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and clerks of Internal Revenue office, together with rent, paper, etc., for stamps, and incidental expenses, ten millions eight hundred thousand dollars."

An annual expenditure of ten millions eight hundred thousand dollars for only a portion of a single branch of the revenue service! The other portions of the Internal revenue service not included in this appropriation, together with commissions, will not amount to less than ten millions more—making in all twenty millions a year to be paid for the collection of the Internal revenue alone. This is more than the entire expenses of the General Government for the first twelve years of its existence. It is more than the annual expenses of the Government during the last war with Great Britain and equal to the annual expenses of the Government until the country had over twenty millions inhabitants—two-thirds as many as at present. It is more than the cost of all the State Governments in the Union. Divided between the States according to their respective numbers, it imposes a tax upon the people of Oregon of about \$45,000 a year for simply collecting the internal revenues due to the Federal Government. Can any necessity be imagined for the imposition of this immense tax in addition to the enormous taxation with which the people are borne down? The Constitution says, "Direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers." If the Federal taxes were apportioned to the States and collected with the State, and municipal taxes under State authority, three-fourths of the cost of collecting under the present system would be saved, which would be an annual saving to the people of Oregon of not less than \$30,000. But this would not suit the policy of the Radicals whose whole aim is to centralize power in the hands of the Federal Government at the expense of the independence of the States and the liberties of the people. It would not provide for an army of office-holders, independent of State authority, to harass and subdue the people. It would equalize the taxes upon property instead of levying the chief burden upon industry, manufacturers and commerce. There are no people on the face of the earth so tax-ridden as are the people of the United States, and no system of taxation in any other country which so discriminates in favor of accumulated wealth against the producing classes.—Oregon Herald.

Condensed History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C. Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A. D. 540. Anthemius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with a wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extending to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldron, and the house was shaken with the effects of the steam descending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, John 17th, Braseo de Garay tried a steamboat of 200 tons, with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a movable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present however was made to Garay.

In 1659 the first railroad was constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis Worcester's History of invention, A. D. 1663.

In 1691 Newcomen made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savory for the first application for the steam engine.

In 1764 James Watts made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1765 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1778 Thomas Newcomen first proposed the application in America.

In 1781 Marc J. Jouffroy constructed a steamboat on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1822 this experiment was repeated.

In 1828 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1789 John Fitch of Connecticut navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1784 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1788 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam engine that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1810, from Charleston to Liverpool.—[Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

A CERTAIN CURE.—The habit of drinking, says the La Crosse Democrat, can be cured by giving the drinkers all the liquor they want all the time. That this experiment will prove a success we know. It was tried on a whisky-tip in Milwaukee not long since, who after drinking all the liquor he could hold for two weeks, imagined he saw snakes, devils, Ben. Butler and Thad. Stevens, and jumped out of a four-story window, running a curb stone into his head. He has not drank a drop since, nor will he not rest of the century.

STRAINED HIMSELF.—Recently, says the Sacramento Union, on Hamburg, Siskiyou county, a canary bird, while singing, suddenly dropped dead. No cause is assigned, except that the "singing" excited the melodious enthusiasm and ruptured his whistle.

THE OSWEGO FURNACE.—We recently passed down the river to Portland from this city, and observed that the "stack" of the first furnace being built at Oswego, in this county, by the Oregon Iron Company, was rapidly assuming large proportions, and gave evident signs of soon becoming useful. The iron used in putting up this first furnace, we understand was imported. It will not be long, however, after it gets into operation, before this furnace will build others. Oswego is destined to become the Pittsburgh of this part of America. In Pittsburgh, there are at this time forty-one foundries. We predict that a quarter of that number will be in operation at Oswego inside of ten years from now. The Pittsburgh foundries employ an average of fifty hands each. Where there are such resources there is something to support the population. In the first class establishments of Pittsburgh from twenty-five to forty-five tons of metal is used in a single casting. The same can be done at Oswego. We look for the establishment of Rolling Mills to follow the manufacture of iron at Oswego. The one now being thought of in California must come to us for iron.—There has not been a time, since the invention of Rolling Mills, when their production was greater needed than at the present and this modern method of producing the material in Oregon, when once fairly under way, promises great results.—Enterprise.

A MODEL CHARGE.—A Justice of the peace the other day delivered the following harangue to a jury sitting upon a case being tried before him:

"If, the jury believe, from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the grocery, and that the plaintiff bought out the defendant, and gave his note for the interest, and the defendant paid for the note by delivering to the plaintiff a cow, which he warranted not breachy, and the warranty was broken by reason of the breachiness of the cow, and he drove the cow back and tendered her to the defendant who refused to receive her, and the plaintiff took her home again, and put a heavy yoke or pole upon her to prevent her from jumping the fence, and by reason of the yoke or pole she broke her neck and died; and if the jury further believe that the defendant's interest in the grocery was worth anything, the plaintiff's note was worthless, and the cow good for nothing, either for beef or milk, then the jury must find out for themselves how they will decide the case; for the court, if she understands herself, and she thinks she do, is at considerable nonplus how such a case should be exactly decided.

"COWARDLY and contemptible copperhead" is the amiable language of a disloyal radical newspaper concern in Alton, with reference to the gallant Colonel Morrison, Democratic candidate for Congress on the 12th Illinois District.

Colonel Morrison fought at Fort Donelson and in several other engagements, under General Grant. Upon tendering his resignation, Gen. Grant declined to accept it, and forwarded it to the department with the following endorsement:

"Respectfully forwarded to the headquarters of the army, not deeming the reason assigned sufficient to justify a department commander in accepting a resignation, except in the case of officers who are detrimental to the service, which cannot be said of Col. Morrison. He is one of our best officers."

U. S. GRANT, Major General.

There appears to be a slight difference of opinion between General Grant and the organs of disunion radicalism, in relation to the merits of Democratic candidates to Congress.—[Chicago Times.

VERMIN ON FOWLS.—Take a feather and dip it in kerosene, and touch it lightly under the wings. It will soon spread over the body and destroy vermin. This is often recommended as an effective remedy. We have not tried it, but should not hesitate to do so if we had occasion.—A better way, perhaps, would be to keep a box of dry ashes for them to dust themselves in. This of itself will enable them to keep off the vermin. But if you mix into the ashes a few ounces of powdered sulphur, it will make a sure thing of it. This won't cost much anyhow, and you and you can't do better than to fix up such a box under a shed or in the hen house where the fowls can have free access to it. You will whitewash the henery of course. That ought to be done often, and a lot of ashes put in frequently.—[Mass. Ploughman.

"IF HE CAN'T BE DID."—Warrington, a newspaper correspondent, says: "Fanny twenty-five Thaddeus Stevens in the House of Representatives."

It can't be did, says an exchange. The devil has not hell-fire enough in the laboratory of hell to manufacture twenty-five of them. Imagination fails to conceive the possibility of twenty-five such imps of damnation existing at one and the same time. His duplicate has no existence—neither has Butler the Brute, Moxa the Rotten, or Brownlow the Loathsome.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE.—A Manchester paper tells a story of a gentleman of that city who had led a gay life during a somewhat protracted absence of his spouse. The evening of her return he requested to be awakened early next morning, which she complied with, when the hour arrived, by shaking him soundly, exclaiming: "John, get up! it is daylight." "Is it?" replied the husband, with a frightened air. "Good gracious! People will see me going away from here."

THE MOST RESPECTABLE.—We will venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, says the Amandor Dispatch, that the two buck negroes recently elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, were the two most respectable candidates elected on the rump ticket, although they could not have had much self-respect, or they never would have consented to become the representatives of such a corrupt thieving party.

THE ONLY ONE ALIVE.—The only living descendant of Christopher Columbus lives at Rome, and is to visit America next year. He is described as a general man of sixty.

HINTS TO HOUSEMAIDS.—How to destroy flies—encourage spiders.

SHOCKED.—The Radical phobias seem about this time terribly shocked at the idea of Morrissey being elected to Congress. They blurt out their indignation in no measured terms. We are no great admirer of Morrissey or his kind, but for a party which has just elected the sponging-thief Butler, to the same body, to criticize anyone on the score of character, seems, to say the least, a little absurd.

WHICH?—Contrast the temperate and dignified language of Henry Ward Beecher's letter, says an exchange, with the violent and blasphemous harangues of Thaddeus Stevens, General Logan, Governor Curtin, John W. Forney and Person Brownlow, and then tell us which of them ought to be endorsed by sober and pure-minded men.

NOT SO MUCH OF AN ERROR.—A Pennsylvania paper recently, speaking of meetings held by the masses throughout the State in behalf of its principles, was made by typographical error, to say: "The asses are holding meetings in the northern part of the state, and are being addressed by Governor Hamilton and General Simon Cameron."

BEGINNING TO ASSAIL GENERAL GRANT.—A correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth, Sumner's organ, speaks of General Grant as a "person of limited information and common-place ideas, with some obstinate prejudices, and not a superabundance of intelligent convictions."

RADICAL LOGIC.—The Radicals tell us that the Southerners in the late war fought to get out of the Union, and that we fought to keep them in the Union, and that we whipped them, and therefore the Southern States are out of the Union.

FINE WRITING.—The New York Daily News says of the New York Times, that it has "gone back like the canine quadruped to the rejected contents of his stomach, or the porcine female to her bath in fluid impurity."

General Gleason, of New York, is preparing a claim against the British Government, to be forwarded to Washington, for \$60,000 for illegal imprisonment in Ireland.

A MISPRINT.—A Radical paper in Michigan calls Doctor B. F. Butler "the Hero of New Orleans." It must be a misprint for Nero.

THE RIGHT SIDE.—The heart of a dissected negro convict at Albany was found on the right side, says a local print. Very likely.

NEVER.—The tongue of a woman is her sword, and she never lets it grow rusty for want of use.

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