the Government, it is one of the most and for the adjustment of mutual claims. successful devices in times of peace or All commercial nations, as well as friends war, to accomplish the transfer of all the of Republican institutions, have reason to precious metals from the great mass of regret the frequent local disturbances the people into the hands of a few, when | which occur in some of the States of Cothey are hoarded in secret places, or de- lumbia. Nothing has occurred, however, posited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

No important question has occurred during the last year to mar our accustomed cordial and friendly intercourse with Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honolulu, San Salvador, France, Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal. The Netherlands. Denmark, Sweeden and Norway, Greece Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Liberia, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, Muscat, Siam, Borneo and Madagascar. Cordial relations have been maintained with the Argentine and the Oriental Republics. The expressed wish of Congress that our national good offices might be tendered to these Repullies and also to Brazil and Paraguay for bringing to an end the war which has so long been raging in the valley of the La Platta has been assiduously complied with and kindly acknowleged by all the belligerents. These importat negotiations have been thus far without result. Charles A. Washburne, late U. S. Minister to Paraguay, having resigned, and being desirous to return to the United States, the Rear Admiral commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, was ordered to send a ship of war to the Capital of Paraguay to receive Washburne and his family and remove them from a situation of Cuba and Porto Rico, has been folwhich was represented to be dangerous from the factions and foreign war. of the rightfulness of republican institu-

The Brazilian commander of the allied

invading forces refused permission to the

Wasp to pass through the blockading

fleet, and that vessel returned to its ac-

customed anchorage. Remonstrance hav-

ing been made against this refusal, it was

promptly overruled, and the Wasp thereupon resumed her errand, receiving While the United States has on all occa-Washburne, and conveyed him and his sions professed a decided unwillingness arisen between the President of Paraguay and the late U. S. Minister, which. it is understood, grew out of his proceedings in giving asylum in the U. S. Legation to alledged enemies of that Republic. The question of the right to give asylum is one always difficult to determine, and often productive of great embarrassment. In States well organized and established, foreign powers refuse either to concede or exercise that right, except to persons actually belonging to the diplomatic service. On the other hand, all such persons insist upon exercising the right of asylum in States where the law of nations is not fully acknowledged, respected and obeyed. The President of Paraguay is understood to have been opposed to Washburne's proceedings. The injurious and very improbable charge is made of personal complicity in insurrection and treason. The correspondence, however, has not yet reached the United States. Washburne, in connection with this controversy, represents that United States citizens, attached to the Legation, were arbitrarily seized at | American hemisphere. Believing that a his side, when leaving the capital of further step could be taken in the same Paraguay, committed to prison and there | direction, I last year entered into a treaty subjected to torture for the purpose of with the King of Denmark for the purprocuring a confession of their own criminality and testimony to support the pres- | St. John on the best terms then attainaent allegation against the United States Minister. Mr. Memahen, the newly ap- people of these islands. This treaty is pointed Minister to Paraguay, having still under consideration in the Senate, a reached the Laplotta, has been instructed | new covenant having been entered into to proceed without delay to Ascunsion to | with Denmark, enlarging the time fixed investigate the whole subject. The Rear | for the final ratification of the original Admiral commanding the United States | treaty. A comprehensive national policy South Atlantic squadron has been directed to attend the new Minister with a and incorporation into our Federal Union proper naval force to sustain just such of the several adjacent continental and nands as the occasion may require. and to vindicate the rights of the United States citizens referred to, and of any violation of national justice, faith or others who may be exposed to danger at the theatre of war. With these excepthese communities has hitherto hindered tions, friendly relations have been main- their growth and impaired the influence tained between the United States and Brazil and Paraguay. Our relations dur- and anarchy there would be equally injuing the past year with Bolivia, Ecuador, rious. Each of them, when firmly estab-Peru and Chile, have been especially lished as an independent Republic, or friendly and cordial. Spain and the Re- when incorporated in the United States publics of Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. have expressed their willingness to ac- power. Shaping my Administration to cept the mediation of the United States. for terminating the war upon the South | lent support to the plea of republican Pacific coast. Chile has not finally declared upon the questions. In the mean time, the conflict has practically exhausted itself, since no belligerent or hostile movement has been made by either party | rests upon us of adapting our legislative during the last two years, and there are action to the new circumstances of the I do not forego the hope that it may soon lead to a secure establishment of peace litical and social problems which are conand friendly relations between the Spanish-American Republics of the Pacific and Spain, a result which would be at- | and which are now disclosing themselves tended with common benefits to the belligerents and much advantage to all commercial nations.

I communicate for the consideration of the more earnestness because I am satisfied the time has arrived when even so Congress, a correspondence which shows that the Bolivian Republic has establishgreat a proceeding as a proposition for annexation of the two Republics of the ed the extremely liberal principle of receiving into its citizenship any citizen of island of St. Domingo would not only rethe United States or of any other of the ceive the consent of the people interested, but would also give satisfaction to all American Republics, upon the simple condition of voluntary registry. The correspondence submitted will be found the question of extending our possessions, foreign nations. I am aware that upon painfully replete with accounts of the it is argued by some that our political ruin and wretchedness produced by the system eannot successfully be applied to recent earthquake of unparalleled severity | an acre more extended than our contiin the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and | nent, but the conviction is rapidly gain-Bolivia. The diplomatic agents and ing ground in the American mind that naval officers of the United States, who with increased facilities for communicawere present in these countries at the tion between all portions of the earth, time of the disasters, furnished all the the principles of free government, emrelief in their power to the sufferers, and braced in our Constitution, if faithfully were promptly rewarded with grateful maintained and carried out, would prove and touching acknowledgments by the of sufficient strength and breadth to com-Congress of Peru. An appeal to the prehend, with their sphere and influence, charity of our fellow-citizens has been | the civilized nations of the world. answered by much liberality. In this connection, I submit an appeal which has been made by the Republic, whose Government is kindred to our own, in behalf | cial reciprocity with the Hawaiian Kingof its inhabitants, who are suffering ex- dom, entered into last year and already tremely, produced by recent devastations | ratified by that government. The atti- justice, insure domestic tranquility, proand inundations. Our relations with tude of the United States towards these Mexico during the year have been mark- Islands is not very different from that in ed by an increasing growth of commerce. which it stands towards the West Indies. The Mexican Government has noticed It is known and felt by the Hawaiian gov- gress are vested all legislative powers, the three treaties negotiated here last ernment and people that their government and upon them devolves the responsibility

or in any way countenanced by just basis, for regulating consular powers to affect the harmony and cordial friendship which has, for several years, existed between that youthful and vigorous Republic and our own.

Negotiations are pending with a view

trade which I commend to the considera-

tion of Congress. The convention caused

by the treaty between the United States

and Venzuela, in July, 1865, for the mu-

tual adjustment of claims, has been held

and communications have been received

at the Department of State that the here-

tofore recognized law having been impart-

ed under circumstances which promise

durability, it has been recognized.

have been reluctantly obliged to ask ex-

planation and satisfaction for injuries

committed by the President of the Re-

public of Hayti. The political condition

of Hayti and St. Domingo is very unsat-

isfactory and painful. The abolition of

slavery which has been carried into effect

throughout the Island and the entire

West Indies, except the Spanish islands

lowed by a profound popular conviction

tions, and an intense desire to secure

them. The attempt to establish republics

there encounters many obstacles, most of

which may result from a long indulgence

of colonial supineness and dependence

upon European monarchical powers

that any part of this continent or of its

adjacent islands shall be made a theater

for a new establishment of monarchical

power, little has been done by the United

States on the other hand to attach the

communities by which we are surrounded

to our own country, or to lend even a

moral support to the efforts they are so

resolutely and constantly making to secure

republican institutions for themselves.

It is indeed a question of grave conside-

ration whether our recent and present

example is not calculated to check the

growth and expansion of these principles

and make these communities distrust if

not dread a Government' which at wi

consigns to military domination States

that are part of our Federal Union, and

while ready to resist any attempt by other

nations to bring to this hemisphere the

monarchical institutions of Europe, as-

its people a rule more absolute, harsh and

yrannical than any known to civilized

The acquisition of Alaska was made

with a view to extend national jurisdic-

tion and republican principles on the

chase of the islands of St. Thomas and

ble, and with the express consent of the

would seem to sanction the acquisition

insular communities as speedily as it can

be done peacefully, lawfully and without

honor. Foreign possessions or control of

of the United States. Chronic revolution

would be a new source of strength and

these principles, I have on no occasion

propagandism or national extension or

aggrandizement. The necessity, how-

ever, of suppressing such unlawful move-

ments, clearly indicates a duty which

tinually kept before the world by the Re-

publicans of the island of St. Domingo.

more distinctly than heretofore in the

island of Cuba. The subject is com-

mended to your consideration with all

The attention of the Senate and Con-

gress is again respectfully called to the

treaty for the establishment of commer-

sumes to establish over a large portion of

apply for admission into the Union. to the survey and construction of a ship The Emperor of Russia has acceded canal across the Isthmus of Darien, under to the treaty negotiated here in January the auspices of the United States. last for security of trademarks and in hope to be able to submit the result of the interests of manufacturers and comthese negotiations to the Senate during merce have invited his attention to the the present session. The very liberal importance of establishing now, while it treaty which was entered into last year seems easy and profitable, a fair and equal by the United States with Nicaragua has regulation of the Islands belonging to the been ratified by the latter Republic. Nations in the waters of the Pacific ocean. Costa Rica, with the earnestness of a friendly neighbor, solicits a reciprocity of

The two treaties between the United States and Italy, for the regulation of Consul' powers and the extradition of criminals, negotiated and ratified here during the last session of Congress, have been accepted and confirmed by the Italian Government. A liberal Consular treaty which has been negotiated with Belgium, will be submitted to the Senate.

temsolves, at no distant day, voluntarily

The very important treaties which were negotiated between the United States and North Germany and Bavaria, for guard ng the rights of naturalised citizens here, have been duly ratified and confirmed. Similar treaties have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Belgium, Wurtemburg and the Grand Duchy of Baden and of Hesse, and I hope soon to be able to submit equally satisfactory conventions of the same character, new in course of negotiation with the Governments of Spain, Italy and the Ottoman

The examinations of claims against the United States by the Hudson Bay Company and the Puget Sound Agrieltural Company, on account of certain possessory rights in the State of Oregon and he Territory of Washington, alleged by these companies in virtue of the provision of the treaty between the United States nd Great Britain, of June 15th, 1848 has been diligently prosecuted under the direction of a joint international commission, to which they were submitted for adjudication by the treaty between the governments of July 1st, 1863, and will, t is expected, be concluded at an early

No practical regulation of controversy, relative to the Colonial trade and fisheries, can be accomplished by a treaty between the United States and Great Britain until Congress shall have expressed its judgment concerning the principles

Three other questions, however, between the United States and Great Britain remain open for adjudication. These are the mutual rights of naturalized citizens; the boundary question, involving the title to the island of San Juan, on the Pacific coast, and the mutual claims arising since the year 1854, of the citizens and subjects of the two countries for injuries and depredations committed under the authority of the respective governments. Negotiations upon these subjects are pending, and I am not without hope of being able to lay before the Senate for its consideration, during the present session a protocol calculated to bring to an end these justly exciting and long

We are advised of the action of the Chinese government upon the liberal and auspicious treaty which was recently celebrated with its plenipotentiaries at this

Japan remains a theatre of civil war, marked by religious incidents and political severities peculiar to that long isolated place. The Executive has hitherto main tained strict neutrality among the belli gerents, and acknowledges with pleasure hat it has been frankly and fully sustained in that course by the enlightened concurrence and co-operation of the other treaty powers, namely: Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, North Germany and Italy.

Spain having recently undergone revolution marked by extraordinar unanimity and preservation of order, the provisional government established at Madrid has been recognized. The friendly intercourse which has so long and happily existed between the two countries, remains unchanged.

in my communication to Congress, dated July last, a copy of which accompanies this message, that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution sume hortilities on either side. Great influence and the increase of American President and Vice President by the dionded our proposition of mediation, and cannot be long before it will become nec- the agency of Electors, and of making essary for this Government to lend some | them ineligible for a re-election to a secbe accepted by all the belligerents, and effective aid to the solution of the po- ond term: for distinct designation of the person who shall discharge the duties of President in the event of a vacancy in the event of a vacancy in that office by death resignation or removal of both Senator to the U.S. Senate directly by the people of the several States instead of by Legislatures, and for the limitation to a period of years of terms of the Federal Judges. Profoundly impressed with the propriety of making these important modifications in the Constitution, I remature consideration of Congress. We should, as far as possible, remove all pretexts for a violation of the organic law by remedying such imperfectness as time and experience may develop, ever remembering that the Constitution which at any time exists until changed in an explicit and authentic way, is the Constitution of upon all.

In the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution. I have thus communicated to Congress information of for their consideration such measures as have seemed to be necessary and expedient. If carried into effect it will be the accomplishment of the great purpose by which the Constitution was ordained, which it comprehensively states, was to form a more perfect Union, establish vide for the common good and the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty summer for establishing the rights of and institutions are feeble and precarious, as well for framing unwise and excessive

a neighbor, would be unwilling to see the measures absolutely demanded by the Islands pass under foreign centrol. Their wants of the country. Let us earnestly prosperity is continually disturbed by ex- hope that before the expiration of our pectations and alarms of unfriendly polit- terms of service now rapidly drawing to ical proceedings as well from the United a close, an All-wise Providence will States as from other foreign powers. A guide our counsels as to strengthen and reciprocity treaty, while it would not na- preserve the Federal Union, insure tionally diminish the revenues of the reverence for the Constitution, restore United States, would be a guaranty of prosperity and happiness to our whole good will and forbearance of all nations | people and promote on earth peace and until the people of the Islands shall of good will towards men

ANDREW JOHNSON. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[COMPILED PROM THE OREGON BERALD]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- In the Senate, the President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior setting enough for you. If you obey it, it will be good forth the destitute condition of the Indians on the Upper Missouri, and their urgent need; also a communication from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the office.

A bill was introduced abolishing the franking privileg e-ordered printed.

be considered in open session. Laid were introduced, when the Senate ad-

journed. duty on imported sopper, passed; 167

Court of Claims; also a communication peoples, and constitutions, and liberty. It may enclosing the resolutions of the Oregon of ours will follow in the wake of all nations that Legislature. The Clerk read endors- have gone before. If it shall be so, let it not be ment on the paper as follows: Resolution owing to the faults or misfortunes of the Demoof the Legislative Assembly of Oregon |cratic party. [Great cheering.] If it must be so, let it be known that it was the party of our love instructing their Senators in Congress to that stood to the last, with heroic virtue, to the resign, having voted for measures plainly principles of civil liberty. unconstitutional, which have overthrown liberty and free government, and consigning the citizens of eleven States to an odious and despotie dietatorship.

Washburne of Illinois said. is enough; I move the paper be returned to the source whence it came."

read in full, after which a resolution was adopted directing that the document be returned to the proper officers of both branches of the Oregon Legislaturenent; and a resolution was adopted callmation relative to the cost of suppressing ing on the Secretary of War for inforfice Act. Referred.

Mr. Garfield from the Military Com. mittee, reported a bill for transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department the national debt and finances generafter the first of January next. He ally, that are clear, and logical, and moved the previous question on its pas-

Mr. Windom hoped a bill of such im portance would not be passed under the privious question. The House seconded the previous question.

Mr. Grafield distributed the hour allowed him" for closing the debate among the members desiring to discuss the bill. Mr. Windom styled the War department the maelstorn of the Treasury. He comment necessary. It exhibits said to take care of the 7,000 Indians in very proscriptive and intolerant spir-Arizona, under the War Department, would cost \$1,000,000, while the 300,000 other Indians would only cost \$400,000.

Bureau another standing disgrace. Schenck spoke of the Indian Agents as corrupt civilians, entrusted in provoking Indian war in which they encountered no peril. He said the War Department would be much more likely to avoid than and imprisoned-just as he was durprovoke war. Others discussed the ques- ing the war; and we have no doubt tion and the bill pagsed-116 to 33.

## THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

By a paragraph from a leading Abolition paper, reproduced elsewhere, it will limited sway, that military power be seen that steps have already been taken to increase the salary of President Grant to \$100,000 per annum, so that he should not be compelled to live in "cheap boarding-house style." This suggestion them; and we expect to see an at. originates in the unwonted degree of sycophancy to power engrafted upon the loyal mind, and the necessity of employing some new means to secure the favor of the incoming President. Nearly every loud-mouthed loyalist in the Republican party is a candidate for office, and each one thinks he can promote his own no indications of a present purpose to re- decline of European monarchial power or that it should provide for an election of interests by rendering himself conspicu. viz: one revolver, one shot-gun, (sinous as an advocate for the increase of gle or double-barrelled,) and one rifle Britain and France have cordially see- ideas and interests and sympathies. It rect vote of the people instead of through Grant's pay. Each office-seeker would or yager. We hope every person in be willing to give Grant a million a year, favor of free speech and a free press, an office wherein he could steal a few will procure these weapons aforesaid : thousands. Gen. Grant, from hauling for they are good property anyway; wood at the rate of \$3 per cord, has, they are handy to have in the house within eight years, risen to a position to shoot game with, and to fire off on that commands a salary of \$20,000 per President and Vice; for the election of annum, with perquisites innumerable.— He has been given, and accepted, all sorts -buy 'em, by all means. They are of presents, from a terrier pup and a box "mighty handy" to have about the of cigars, up to a brown-stone front in house-you bet. the second city on the continent. The flunkies, never tired of bestowing, Grant was never known to refuse. When Andy Johnson was offered a magnificent jected to the horrible outrage of be announced, the prisonor gave vent to stock of goods of A. Cohn. The stock of Goods: spectfully submit them for the early and span of horses and a regal carriage, by an association of New York capitalists, he refused it because it was unbecoming his position to accept a gift which would sympathisers will raise his pay to all restraint, gave a loud hurrah; and have placed him under obligations to cit-\$100,000. He is so much better, big- almost placing Pomeroy on their izens who might have had occasion to ask ger and greater man than Washing- shoulders, marched out of the Court him for favors incompatible with the public good. Who ever heard of Grant refusing a gift upon such, or any other grounds? have a debt of only three billions to in the valleys and hills of the Forks the whole people—is sacredly obligatory Yet servile sycophants of the Abolition pay, why can they not work half an of the Santiam. party would vote this fortunate soldier a hour more every day to save Grant salary three times greater than any ever the mortification of living in cheap received by a President out of the sweat of the over-burdened and famishing la-boarding house style? Echo-anthe state of the Union and recommended bor of the country. The depletion of swer. the Treasury is not yet sufficiently rapid to gratify the insatiable loyal cormorants

naturalized citizens upon a liberal and and that the United States being so near laws as for neglecting to devise and adopt and Mortgage. Warranty

Memocrat.

THE CONSTITUTION.

BY NON. GRORGE H. PENDLETON.

The republican party believe they can amend i they can chauge it and make it a better constitution than our fathers made it in the days of old .-"Never, never," and shouts of applause.] charge upon you, democrats that are here to-day, never to consent to its amendment or its degradation. Do not seek to amend it; do not seek change it; do not seek to evade it. Obey it. mense applause.] Do this, and then in His own good time you will be able to raise it up to that place and power to which the brasen serpent in that the constitution contains within itself all that Several other bills and resolutions is the ark of safety in the midst of the food which time that had intervened since the

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This document will be found in our columns, in full; and we advise every body to give it a thorough and care-After some discussion the paper was ful perusal. In many respects it is one of the best state papers that has emanated from the White House for many a long day. The Oregonian the same being scandalous and imperti- thinks "Congress should have refused to receive" it; and claims that is an insult" to Congress and the Indian hostilities for the last three years, tion. The great sin of which John-Mr. Buttler, of Masschusetts, intro- son is guilty, in the message is, that duced a bill to repeal the Tenure of Of- he recommends the repeal of the Reconstruction Acts, and states facts and presents arguments relative to

unanswerable. That is his sin. That is why "Congress should have refused to receive" his message. By the way, this viperous remark of

the Oregonian, and other Radical papers, relative to the message, shows the animus of the Radical leaders s unmistakably, that we deem further The message is not objected to on the ground of its style; but sim-Clark, of Kansas styled the Indian ply on account of the sentiments it expresses. That is to say, if a man dares to express opinions adverse to those held by the Radical leaders, he is to be tabooed, and anathematised, that some of them are secretly hoping that when Gen. Grant shall occupy the Presidential chair; when the Radicals shall have unrestrained and unwill again be employed to silence freedom of speech and of the press. We know it is in the hearts of some tempt again made to compass their

The last Legislature of Oregon passed a law exempting from execution certain firearms owned by any male person over sixteen years of age. Christmas and other holidays. Yes: Russell.

who have fastened upon it. The salaries Rockland, Maine, are running away. him to the fourth story. All means of esof public officers were raised when green- The city marshal, city clerk, city cape seemed to be gone, he opened one of dollar; it is now proposed to again in physician, and one of the assessors the windows and called out: "I say, crease them, when the value of the curare all missing. Should President to the kerb, put on a three-inch nozzel, rency has appreciated. These facts, dis- Grant conclude to have a new shuffle the boys manned the brakes, up comes a graceful as they certainly are, are but in- and deal, and supercede the present strem as big as a bolony, and as stiff as a diation and imperialism.—Columbus Cri- loyal office-holders, who have been poker. I jus' wrapped the little 'un in kept in position since the death of the old coat, put my legs and arms tight Lincoln by the "tenure-of-civil-office" around the stream, and slid down to the BLANK DEEDS, of the latest and mos law, look out for the greatest stampede If you don't believe it you can just come on record.

OREGON VS. L. W. POMEROY.

At the end of the last October term of the Circuit Court of Linn county Editor. the Grand Jury indicted L. W. Pomeroy, a citizen of this county, for the murder of his first wife; which crime was alledged to have been committed about nine years ago. He was arrested by the Sheriff, and would have proceeded to trial at once, but the Judge had just adjourned Court and gone to hold Court elsewhere. A petition was immediately circulated, and numerously signed, praying Judge Boise that he hold a special term ;- done-the members "had not got the hang was good enough for your fathers. It is good and in accordance with this request of the school house," and some of them one was commenced last Tuesdaycome. [Immense applause ] Study it, understand Judge Boise presiding. From the it. Carry it about with you, as a living presence in all the walks of your daily life. Take it to your time that the trial of Pomeroy began home; read it to your wife; toach it to your chil-dren; put it upon your family altar, that when you bow your head in supplicating prayer, it may be there next to the image of God himself. [Im-Mr. Summer offered a resolution calling for information as to the alleged outrages by Lopes, President of Paraguay.

Mr. Drake called up the resolution offered last July, to amend the rules of the State dand guard, that he who touched is with impious bands should die. Remember, fellow-citizens, that the constitution contains within itself all that was good in the experience of the past, and all crime was surrounded—the length of that is hopeful in the prospects of the future. It is upon us. It may be tossed in the blackness of homicide, if any, was perpetrated-all darkness upon the weary waters of many days, but it will rest upon the mountain top at last; the but it will rest upon the mountain top at last; the served to invest the trial with unusuby the Democracy. Now the truthful and honest statement of the matter is as folturn, and now, as then, emblem of purity, and liberty, and peace, she will seek to build her habitations amidst the scenes of her former life.— The Speaker presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; also a spirations of men, I have faith in the providence of judgment rendered by the Court of Chains; also a communication of the court of the court of Chains; also a communication of the court A. McCartney, W. H. Vaulanding- lishment of a Bureau of Statistics, we beham, R. M. Elder, and Nimrod Price. lieve, was lost in the Senate, but we have

The prisoner, we suppose to be deceased. He was and is a member, Baptist church—in fact a sort of cide his character is fair and unex-

ceptionable. go much into detail. Some of the main facts elicited on the trial were as follows: That Pomeroy's wife died ter died; that Pomeroy, the same eve- Lower House. The Democracy, however, ning on which she died, went to he father's house and procured some to kill squirrels with it; that when he found that his wife was dead, he swooned away, or went into spasms, and that he said something about his wife and drank of himself; and that at the time of her death she was enciente, and hourly expecting to need the services of an accoucher.

The theory of the prosecution w that Pomeroy gave his wife strychnine-one of the most powerful and subtle poisons in the materia medica -in a hot sling; that that produced her sudden death, and that the motive by which he was impelled was an in ordinate affection for her sister, whom he subsequently married, and with whom he is now hving.

Of course all this was scouted by the counsel for the prisoner, and many facts and arguments were adduced showing that it must be false.

An attempt was made by the defence to impeach a main witness for the State, and the general impression among the by-standers was that it was impression is that the whole thing was a malicious prosecution. If it be a malicious prosecution it proves that a revengeful and malicious spirit may affect injuriously many beside those whose ruin it seeks to accomplish. To say nothing of the personal inconvenience to which scores of our citizens have been subjected, we suppose that NEW ADVERTISEMENTSthis trial has cost the' tax-payers of Linn county some two to three thou-

The prisoner was vigorously and come forward and settle up immediately. All open accounts on the 1st of January, 1869, will be ably prosecuted by Judge Hayden, of placed in the hands of the proper officers for col-The prisoner was vigorously and Polk county, and the State's Attorney; lection. So pay up and save costs. The Books and he was at least as vigorously and ably defended by Mr. Cranor and Mr.

The charge of Judge Boise to the Jury was clear, full and impartial .-The Jury retired, and in about thirty minutes returned a verdict of "Nor Poor Gen. Grant will not be sub Guilty." As soon as the verdict was ing compelled to serve as President to his feelings in a hearty cry, and the for \$25,000 per annum. The loyal crowd in attendance, breaking over ton and his successors! The people House, and went to their several homes

HERE's something to make you laugh and cry too-the brag story of a fireman: One of the "Big Sixes" men had rushed into a burning building to rescue a child. side, and usually all local pains. In affections of ALL the loyal public officials of The flames had out off his egress and drove the kidneys they are of great service. down to the house and see the baby !"

WHY THEY RESIGNED.

The Republican organ of this city seems wiling to submit, in palliation of the course of the seceding members, the fact that they remained three days after the "paying days" of the session. The party is welcome to all that can be made out of that subterfuge. It was a mean and picayunish act on the part of HONORABLE MEMBERS of the Legislature, to abandon their post of duty just for a few paltry dollars, and when the facts are fully before the people, upon a strict business basis, those deserters have drawn more pay than they were in justice entitled to.

It must be remembered that during the first week there was little or nothing never will. The second week was Fair week, and it was well understood by the members that they would only meet, as a matter of form, from day to day, until after the Fair, and that they would prolong the session beyond the forty days. Now that experienced book-keeper who gave Cook a certificate for honesty, might, in a very short time, strike a balance

The cry of stop thief has been raised by the deserters and their organ, the Orgonian, and it is alleged that the Republicans endeavored for three days to bring up the appropriation bill, but were foiled

The Legislature had provided for the election of several new officers, the bills for the creating of which had been signed by the Governor. The bill for the estabpositive knowledge that it was to have been reconsidered and passed. The Penabout thirty-five years of age; rather itentiary Bill had passed, and various othspare built; keen black eye and pre- er offices were to be filled by the Legislapossessing appearance. His first wife ture, strictly in accordance with law and was a daughter of John Beeler, now was Democratic, and of course Democrats would have been elected. Had the apin good and regular standing, of the propriation bill been passed, the members ex- who seceded and resigned their trust, horter; and save this charge of homi- would have left in a body, in accordance with a preconcerted plan! The grand object on the part of Woods was to retain We have not time nor room now to and when he found the Joint Convention was to be held before the appropration bill was passed, he immediately held a caucus with the Republican members, in the Supreme Court Room, and then and very suddenly; that all at once she there received the resignations of a suffiwas taken violently sick and soon at- cient number to destroy a quorum in the determined that the election should take place first. They were in the majority, and had the perfect right so to act, and strychnine, alledging that he intended the Republicans, having no other way to prevent the election of democrats, to fill the various offices provided for by the law, left their seats, and reduced the number of members so that no business, save adjournning from day to day, could be transhot sling he had made and given to acted. "This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."-Portland Commercial.

A LADY AND FOUR CHILDREN. BURNED TO DEATH .- The Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche of Nov. 14, says: The Hotel at McKenzie station, the junction of the Memphis and Louisville and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, was consumed by fire about three o'clock yesterday morning. The building was composed of wood, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The sleeping inmates were aroused by the hissing of the flames and volumes of smoke that poured into their rooms. They were compelled to leave the house with whatever of clothing that could be obtained in their hursied flight. All emerged safely but a lady from North Carolina, who, with four children, occupied a room in the upper successful. Another equally general story. The smoke so blinded them that they lost their way, were driven back, and before assistance could reach them burned to death.

DIED:

SNODGRASS .- In Harrisburgh, Linn county on the 14th inst., of effusion on the brain, Cane. ESYMER, eldest daughter of J. C. and E. E. Snedgrass, aged 5 years, 4 months and 8 days.

NOTICE.

A firm of Settlemier & Co., Albany, will please will be found at the drug store of R. C. Hill & R. C. HILL,
G. F. SETTLEMIER: Dec. 18, 1368-v4n18tf

AUCTION.

PARHE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF THE estate of A. Cohn, a Bankrupt, will, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December, 1868, at the late place of business of J. Levy, in the

> Assignee. SPECIAL NOTICES.

is large, well selected, and will be sold without

R. S. STRAHAN,

IMMENSE INCREASE OF SALES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS I Where one was sold a few years age, a

thousand are sold now. They strengthen, warm and invigorate the part apon which they are applied, and relieve nervous affections of the bowels, lumbago, pains of the

> Lame Back. NEW YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. Alleock & Co .- Gentlemen : Hately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases. of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single Plaster cured me in a J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York .-Sold by all druggists.