

WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE  
OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY  
Corvallis, Oct. 24, 1879.

DISTURBING CAUSES IN ENGLAND  
URING TO OUR BENEFIT.

For some time past the land laws of England have been thought, by a large number of English people, to be erroneous, and, although not being discussed, to any great extent, until recently, a steadily growing feeling has developed against them.

It is with pleasure that we note that the English press are beginning to ventilate the subject through their widely circulated columns, and, too, that it is meeting with hearty response from the middle classes. Of course the nobility, and the party that supports it, are opposed to the discussion, and are doing all they can to prevent it, and also to destroy the effect of such discussion upon the masses. But, like Ranquo's ghost, it will not down at the request of the titled aristocracy of Merrie England. The middle classes are eager to see the subject agitated, and are enthusiastic in regard to its effects and consequences. For they seem to be well aware that all such popular uprisings, although suppressed and discountenanced for the time, will in the end inure to their benefit, and so it will. The masses are clamoring for a change. They can well see that the law of primogeniture in England which directs that the real estates shall descend to the eldest son of each family, is contrary to the spirit of the age. That while it provides liberally for one member of each family that is so fortunate as to be the possessor of realty, yet it virtually makes paupers of the balance of each family so situated. They are beginning to see that it is a great injustice, and although it has had the sanction of the government since the feudal ages—yet that fact does not satisfy the natural inspiration of the heart after justice, and rather seems to aggravate than allay the public pulse. Many see in this movement their salvation and that of their families. Yet very many who are so enthusiastic over what they deem will be the result, will not live to realize their hopes. But evidently the whole land system of England will, in our opinion, be changed, and that, too, in a day not far distant.

Another disturbing cause in the English middle society is the growing feeling against the nobility, and even against the Queen. In a recent public gathering when the name of the Queen was mentioned it was met with a storm of hisses. We do not intend to be understood that this feeling is general throughout England, yet it is an evidence of the nervous condition of certain classes. The fact is, that the middle classes of the British Isle have been surfeited with Royalty.

Still another disturbing element is the feeling, constantly growing stronger, against the Beaconsfield ministry, and the policy of the government in the Zulu and Afghanistan war. Such great expenditures of money, and such lavishness of human life, does not suit the more conservative of the reading Englishmen. They, the middle classes, are beginning to see that they largely support the Royal retinue, and pay the taxes to keep up the constant reckless expenditures of the public moneys under the present administration. And they are beginning to be felt in the kingdom. It is thought by many of the English journals that the Gladstone ministry could not and will not be again returned. But that, in answer to the appeals of the commonsense, a more conservative and less arbitrary administration will be inaugurated.

All these causes conspiring together are helping us to a large number of the middle classes of the Mother Country. During the last year more Englishmen have emigrated to America than Irish, Scotch and Welsh combined, something before unheard of in the history of this country. They are coming by thousands, because they cannot obtain titles to land at home, and because they are heartily wearied of Royalty and its costly blunders, and because they are imbuing the spirit of freedom and independence, that nowhere exists to such an extent as in the American republic. We welcome the steady, industrious, intelligent yeomanry of Albion to our hospitable shores, where they may obtain homes and lands of their own, without paying enormous rents to merciless landlords. We know they will be valuable acquisitions to our population. We invite them to come, and in the name of the Republic extend to them a welcome, and bid them God speed.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND COAST RAILROAD.

On last Saturday, the 18th inst., as per announcement in the GAZETTE, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Willamette Valley and Coast railroad, was held at the company's office, in this city. W. B. Hamilton, President of the company, being present, but too unwell to preside, Dr. J. R. Bayley, was, on motion, elected temporary chairman, and presided at the meeting.

A full report of the affairs of the company was presented and read by the Secretary, B. W. Wilson, [which will be found below], after which the following gentlemen were elected as a board of directors for the ensuing year: W. B. Hamilton, Ashby Pearce, I. B. Henkle, M. Jacobs, Sol. King, J. M. Currier, B. W. Wilson, T. E. Cauthorn and John Harris.

Upon the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting, the board of directors met and organized, by electing the officers of the past year, as follows: Wm. B. Hamilton, President, B. W. Wilson, Secretary and Thos. Graham, Treasurer.

The following is the annual statement and report of the affairs of the company, submitted by the Secretary, and which, after being read, was ordered filed:

Since the annual meeting of 1878, the Directors have urged forward, in every possible way, the completion of the first ten miles of the road. When the \$35,000 fund, provided for purchase of the iron and rolling stock had been subscribed, as reported to the last meeting, and guaranteed by the notes of responsible parties, deposited in Mr. John C. Hamilton, the Directors should have been able to proceed at once with the acquisition of the material, the laying of the track and the opening of the ten mile section. But unexpected difficulties arose, which prevented the due payment, at maturity, of so large a proportion of the notes that the Directors were compelled to pause before undertaking the responsibility of the purchase. In several instances death intervened, and consequent delay in payment was experienced; without going into detail, it is enough to say that it was not until January of this current year, that the Directors felt themselves justified in requesting Col. Hogg, as general agent of the company, to proceed with the purchases of the material, and in process of construction some months before; and it is right to mention, in passing, that several members of the board had to undertake personal responsibility for the company to a considerable extent to avoid still further delay and expense. However, the iron and material were purchased by Col. Hogg for the company, on very advantageous terms, and the locomotive was ordered from an Eastern house of first rate standing. All has been duly paid for and the accounts have all been presented properly vouched.

But the effect of the necessary delay in purchase was that the rolling stock and railroad iron arrived in Portland too late in the season to be brought by the river to Corvallis, and it has therefore been impossible to lay and open the ten mile section, to which the company has again to thank Col. Hogg, during the current year. Meanwhile, 20,000 ties have been purchased and nearly all delivered, and a comparatively small balance of the cost remains unpaid. The company has again to thank Col. Hogg for assistance in a time of difficulty, as they were compelled to have recourse to him to advance the money for freight, and the expenses in connection with the view of purchases. This he did, and so enabled the company to escape the danger of having their property, or a portion of it, sold to provide these money, and to sustain security, over the rescued property, has been referred to Col. Hogg for his security. The Directors feel that the company has now mounted the most of the difficulties surrounding it, and they look forward with great confidence to the opening of the ten mile section, early in the ensuing year and to the successive completion of the subsequent sections by means of the funds provided, as required, from the intrinsic value of the company's railroad and properties.

There has been expedition for the iron and rolling stock, and the company has also paid upwards of \$3,000 on the ties purchased. So, thus showing an expenditure, including various small current charges of upwards of \$38,000. The receipts on the \$35,000 subscription have only reached \$29,615; interest, \$74; total \$30,589; and the indebtedness to Col. Hogg, \$7,600; to other parties, \$2,200; and to the company, \$3,000. Respectfully submitted, Oct. 18, 1879. Attest.

B. W. WILSON, Sec'y.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO OREGON.

Last week we had the pleasure of being present at the receptions tendered Gen. U. S. Grant, at Portland and Salem. The ovation at Portland far exceeded in brilliancy and unanimity anything of the kind ever witnessed in this State, and in many respects, favorably compared with his reception in San Francisco. Tossy that it was grand, but feebly expresses the facts in the case. The day previous to the General's arrival in Portland, the streets were thronged with people from all parts of the State, and on the day of his arrival, not less than 25,000 spectators were present, and the streets presented a rich profusion of flags, banners, bunting, mottoes of greeting, and evergreen decorations.

On Wednesday Gen. Grant and family made a trip up the Columbia as far as the Cascades, with which they were all perfectly delighted. On Thursday, Mr. Kochler, Vice President of the O. & C. R. Co., tendered a special train to Gen. Grant and party, and a large number of the leading citizens of Portland; for an excursion to Salem, which was accepted. And although the notice was short, yet the citizens of Salem tendered a grand reception, at the Chemeketa Hotel, where an elegant

lunch was served by F. S. Mathews for the entire party and invited guests, numbering about two hundred persons, including the State, county, and municipal officers. Salem fairly overreached herself, on this occasion, and everything passed off in the most pleasant and satisfactory manner. A grand triumphal arch, composed of evergreens, flags, etc., ornamented by a life-size picture of Gen. Grant, was erected in front of the hotel, while the entire building and principal streets were decorated with flags, and mottoes of welcome.

At 3:30 p. m., the honored guests returned to Portland and the vast throng disappeared. The day was lovely and everybody seemed perfectly happy. It was a day to be long and pleasantly remembered by all who had the good fortune to be present.

From the Daily Oregonian.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY.

A Slight Sketch of General Grant's Personal History and Public Services.

Ulysses S. Grant was born on the 27th day of April, 1822, at the village of Pleasant, situated in Clermont county, Ohio, on the north bank of the Ohio River, about twenty miles from Cincinnati. He is descended from the Grants of Scotland, and possesses many of the characteristics of that sturdy race. His father, Jesse Root Grant, was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., on the 23d of January, 1794. His grandfather, Noah Grant, Jr., was a native of Connecticut, served as a lieutenant at the battle of Lexington and subsequently shared all the dangers of the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Noah Grant, came to America early in the eighteenth century, but in what year is not known. A brother, Solomon Grant, came with him. The two brothers took active part in the French and Italian wars which preceded the revolution, and in which Noah Grant (Gen. Grant's ancestor) commanded a company of colonial troops. When the revolutionary war broke out the brothers, Noah and Solomon Grant, (as well as Noah Grant, Jr. as above stated) promptly entered the service, and were killed at the battle of White Plains in 1776. It will be seen that Gen. Grant comes of first-rate fighting stock.

Noah Grant, Jr., moved west shortly after the close of the revolution. His son, Jesse R. Grant, at the age of sixteen, was sent to Mayville, Ky., where he was apprenticed to a tanner. In June, 1820, he married Hannah Simpson at Point Pleasant, near Cincinnati.

After the birth of their first son, Ulysses, who is said to owe his name to his step-grandmother, who is reported as having been a reader of Pope's Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Grant removed to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio. Here their first went to school.

By the time Ulysses had reached his fifteenth year he had fully resolved that he would not be a tanner, and gave his father warning to that effect. He said he desired a good education and intended to be a farmer, or a trader to the States of the South. But his father did not fancy this plan, and fortunately for the country sagaciously suggested the occupation of a soldier. He pointed to the occasion of the battle of Point. At the age of seventeen he was appointed to that military school at the instance of Congressman Thomas L. Hamer. At the age of twenty-one he graduated twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. On the first of July, 1843, he was appointed second lieutenant and assigned to duty in the fourth infantry. The regiment was stationed at Jefferson, Barren county, Ky., then the principal military station of the west. In 1844, Grant accompanied the regiment to Louisiana, whither it had been ordered by order of the President. Early in 1846 the war broke out. He participated in nearly all its important battles. At Molino del Rey and the City of Mexico, he beheld the capture of the city. He was promoted to the rank of captain, and mentioned for "distinguished and meritorious services." After the treaty of peace with Mexico he returned with his regiment to New York City. In 1848 he married Julia, daughter of Frederick Mott, a widely known and successful merchant of St. Louis. After a short leave of absence he returned with his wife to Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he resided until the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861. In September of that year he was appointed regimental quartermaster, which office he held till 1863.

In the fall of 1849 his regiment moved to Fort Brady near Detroit, where it was stationed nearly two years. In 1852 it was sent to Sackett's Harbor. In 1852 it was sent to the Pacific coast, where a rush of emigrants was flocking to the gold fields, and proceeded by way of Panama, and suffered much on the isthmus transit, but Grant's rugged constitution defied the malaria. A portion of the regiment came to Oregon. This portion, including Grant's company, was ordered to the Dalles, where it remained some time. Major Alvord was in command. In August, 1853, while on duty at Fort Vancouver, Grant was promoted to the full rank of captain. Shortly afterwards he was assigned to the command of Fort Humboldt in California.

Grant remained at Fort Humboldt about a year, but seeing no prospect of promotion, and having nothing to compensate him for separation from his family, he resigned his commission on the 31st of July, 1854, and rejoined his wife and children at St. Louis, from whom he had been separated about two years.

With no fortune of his own and with few friends in civil life, Grant was thrown upon his own resources. Without hesitation he settled on a small farm near St. Louis, which had been presented to Mrs. Grant by her father. He worked hard and attended closely to his business. During the winter season he employed men to clear land and chop wood, which he hauled to St. Louis, driving one team in person while his little son drove another. When the summer ripened his crops he was the foremost hand in the harvest field.

After four years of farming Grant resolved to try something else. He removed to St. Louis, where he conducted a real estate office, and subsequently joined the railway. An application which he made for the position of city engineer was denied. In 1860 he accepted a proposition to remove to Galena, Ill., to join the railway in the leather business. He was here when the war broke out. At this time he was thirty-nine years of age. Immediately on President Lincoln's call for troops, in April, 1861, he raised a company at Galena, and shortly after was appointed by Gov. Yates, master of the State, and subsequently at his own request was made colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry. He reported to Gen. Pope in June, 1861, and in the following August was commissioned a brigadier of volunteers, without his knowledge, upon the recommendation of the Illinois delegation in congress. In September he was placed in command of

the Southeast Missouri District, and a few days after seized Paducah, an important strategic point, which commanded the Tennessee and Ohio rivers, and practically saved Kentucky from seceding. In the early part of November he was ordered to make a demonstration against Belmont, a point on the Mississippi river, to prevent the crossing of rebel troops into Missouri. With 3,100 men he defeated 7,000 confederates, broke up and destroyed their camp, and retired to his position with 200 prisoners and a few pieces of artillery. In February, 1862, at his own request, he was allowed to attack Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, in conjunction with a naval force and after a light engagement the garrison surrendered. Without waiting for orders General Grant moved on to Fort Donelson, 12 miles distant, on the Cumberland river, and with 15,000 men attacked the fortress, which was defended by 21,000 men and heavy artillery. Here was the turning point in the General's career, and with the fall of Donelson came the surrender of the people and recognition from the Government. The fight lasted three days, and on the 15th Grant carried the works by assault, capturing 55 cannon, 17,000 small arms, 14,000 muskets, and 2,500 killed and wounded, while Grant's loss was about 2,000. Besides being the first important success for the Union of the war.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

Contributed to the opening of the Tennessee, Mississippi and Cumberland Rivers, and caused the States of Tennessee and Kentucky to fall entirely into Union hands. Grant was made a Major-General at once, and placed in command of the West Tennessee District. In March, the battle of Shiloh was fought, Grant, with a force of 60,000 men, defeated 60,000 Confederates. He fought fiercely, but was driven back to the Tennessee River; but held his position until the morning of the next day, when General Buell's army of 40,000 men, and subsequently, upon the appearance of General Halleck, the rebels were driven out of Corinth and the place taken. In July, Halleck was made General-in-Chief, and Grant was placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee. During the autumn the battles of Iuka, Hatchie and Corinth were fought under Grant's direction. He was successful in each, and immediately after the repulse of the Confederates at Corinth, Grant sent a communication to General Halleck, proposing an attack on Vicksburg, but receiving a reply, that he was not to move until Mississippi, that place being the objective point. The campaign fell through, however, owing to failure in executing his plans. In January, 1863, he began the siege of Vicksburg, which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg, being opposed by Johnston and Pemberton with over 60,000 Confederates, while his own army numbered but little over 43,000.

After a series of fights, assaults and terrible battles on the land and river, he scattered the rebel army and drove Pemberton back into Vicksburg, and on the 23d of May began a regular siege. On the 4th of July the place surrendered, with 31,000 men and 172 guns, the largest capture, at that time, in the history of the war, with the exception of that at Ulm, by the Emperor Napoleon.

THE LOSS OF THE CONFEDERATES.

during this campaign was about 60,000 men. Grant's entire loss is given by Badeau at 8,973. The fall of Vicksburg opened the Mississippi to the ocean, and all the rebel fighting in the valley. Grant was immediately made Major General in the regular army, and given command of the Military Division of the Mississippi. He was then in command of the army of the Tennessee. While in this command, he defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and extinguished the last vestige of rebellion in the South. This series of important successes, and the public attention attracted to them, caused Congress to create, in February, 1864, the rank of Lieutenant-General and Grant was promoted to that rank. He was then in command of the Federal armies of the nation. Having defeated every other Confederate commander, Grant immediately prepared to march against the army of General Lee, under Gen. R. E. Lee, and occupy all the important forces, so that he could get no support. He consequently sent Sherman to the Gulf of Mexico, and began fighting his own way from the Rapidan to the James. Grant started with an army of 110,000, while Lee, fighting on the defensive, had 60,000 men. Grant's army was composed of Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor followed, in each one of which Lee was forced back. All these engagements cost Grant many men, but they were fought with the sole purpose of annihilating Lee, in whose destruction Grant believed, lay the only hope of ending the war. With this view only, the campaign of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor followed, in each one of which Lee was forced back. All these engagements cost Grant many men, but they were fought with the sole purpose of annihilating Lee, in whose destruction Grant believed, lay the only hope of ending the war. With this view only, the campaign of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor followed, in each one of which Lee was forced back. 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