

The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon.

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, February 16, 1867.

THE OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Just as we go to press we receive the prospectus of the Oregon Central Railroad. Books have been ordered open for subscription. We reserve comment for want of time until next week. The following are three of its articles:—

1. The shares of the capital stock in said Company shall be subscribed for their par value in gold coin or its equivalent in currency.

2. The Board of Directors may levy assessments as often as once in every sixty days, but not more than ten per cent. shall be levied in such period.

3. Shares may be subscribed and paid for with "cleared" or improved lands, rating them at a fair cash valuation.

LETTER FROM HORACE GREELEY.—A letter is published from Horace Greeley to a gentleman in Jefferson county, Mississippi, who inquired the intentions of the Republican party. Mr. Greeley says they don't intend to confiscate, and that until the New Orleans riot there was not such strong feeling on the subject of equality of rights. He advises the South to establish and maintain a good understanding with the blacks. The letter is not a very specific answer to the inquiry, but is far better than some others by the same writer. H. G. has not yet learned the great power of silence.

NEBRASKA A STATE.—The bill admitting Nebraska into the Union has passed both houses of Congress over the veto. Nebraska is therefore a State, the Thirtieth in the list. She will be admitted by the President's proclamation when the Legislature ratifies the fundamental condition of universal suffrage. This may not be done in time to admit her members to the 40th Congress.

IMPROVEMENT OF ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis Dispatch gives a detailed description of a large number of private buildings which are now going up in different parts of that city, as in large cities, suburban residences are in great demand. Some of these buildings would seem from the foundations of the Dispatch, to be very creditable specimens of trans-Mississippi architecture. The Dispatch regrets, however, that so much of the material is imported from other States.

REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.—The reform demonstration appointed to take place in London, on Monday, December 3d, was a great success. The London papers contain full accounts of this imposing affair, which passed off with the greatest order and regularity, the proceedings eliciting the approbation of even the London Times.

CHARACTERISTIC MODESTY.—Mobile is situated at the head of a large but shallow bay. During the war, to prevent the entrance of United States war ships, obstructions were sunk, and piles were driven across the channel. Now these obstructions injure the importance of Mobile, and the authorities there petition the United States Government to remove the rubbish.

DON'T VEX THEM.—It is stated that a song, produced at the theater in Mobile a few evenings since, was hissed on account of the expression of a hope that the North and South would live in peace and harmony hereafter? What a shame it is that "sentiments irritable to the Southern people" should be indulged in.

NOTES ON AMERICA BY AN ENGLISHMAN.—In the London Mark Lane Express there is a very readable article on the agricultural resources and productiveness of the United States, by James Howard, of Bedford, England. He was pleased with everything he saw, except our system of agriculture.

GOOD FOR HUSBAND.—The Center of the Hub is to have an art building to cost \$2,000,000. Land valued at \$250,000 has been donated for the purpose, and the plans have been accepted and the money promised. It is designed to embrace all the branches of ancient, mediæval and modern art in a series of galleries.

FOOD FOR STOUT.—It is said that a capital of \$250,000 has been put up to run an opposition to the Chicago Times, by Democrats who are opposed to the position of Story on negro suffrage. Those who know Wilber F. Story are aware that he has a faculty of "fattening" off oppositions of this nature.

ROSCOE CONKLING.—Mr. Roscoe Conkling, recently elected to the United States Senate from New York, though comparatively a young man, has attained a national reputation as an able legislator, and a ready and finished orator, while his popularity at home is almost unbounded.

OLD EDITORS.—The Louisville Journal has been printed 35 years, and the Boston Post 34, and the editors who controlled their columns at the commencement, occupy the same position now.

THREAD MAKERS.—Thirty women recently arrived in Newark, N. J., from England, they having been engaged by thread manufacturers. They had been chosen from the large manufactories in England.

HEMAN NATURE IS SOUL.—It is said that the pilgrimage to Mecca was never a circumstance to the crowds that crossed the new suspension bridge on the opening Sunday at Cincinnati.

LOW FREIGHTS.—The Herald says the packers of Umatilla offer to transport freight to Boise City for ten cents per pound. This price is fair enough for the time. Check-bo can't come in this year.

OF COURSE NOT.—The old assertion that white men could not work in the South because of the excessive heat, is not true. Who ever credibly believed it, any more?

McCulloch on "Monopolies."

The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, from the beginning to the end of his recent elaborate report, talks as though he had never been a Protectionist and never known how to be. Take, for example, the second of his "general principles" of taxation, of which he asserts that "the correctness has been proved by other nations," so that they "may be safely adopted as a guide to the legislation that is now required."

"2d. That the duties upon imported commodities should correspond and harmonize with the taxes upon home productions, and that these duties should not be so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up home monopolies, nor to prevent that free exchange of commodities which is the life of commerce. Nor, on the other hand, should they be so low as to seriously impair the revenues, nor to subject the home manufacturers, burdened with heavy internal taxes, to a competition with cheap labor and larger capital which they may be unable to sustain."

Horace Greeley asks: What is a "monopoly"? Is it not an exclusive privilege, by law conferred on a designated person or persons, to produce or supply an article which others desire? Mr. McCulloch, for example, is our only Secretary of the Treasury, and, while he retains his place, enjoys a monopoly of the privilege of entering nonsense and sophistry, (if he will, from the highest and most authoritative financial position. But in what authoritative, conceivable sense, can a high duty imposed on a foreign product "build up home monopolies," while every person living in this country is at every liberty to produce just such (or better) articles, and sell them so cheap as he may?

Do let us have this matter made so clear that human audacity will not suffice to attempt its further perversion or mystification. Let us suppose that there is one, and but one, mine of zinc, or plumbago, or nickel, in our country, and that this mine belongs to an individual or company; it might be fairly argued that a high duty on imported zinc, plumbago, or nickel, (as the case may be), would create a gainful monopoly for the benefit of that person or company. In other words, it would enable the owner or owners of that mine to sell their product (within certain limits, at their own price.

Now let us suppose Congress should impose a prohibitory duty—say \$100 and upward per ton—on all imported iron. (For instance,) would any such result be produced? What would therefore regulate and govern the cost of iron to our consumers? At first, for a very short time, there would be a deficient supply of iron, and a consequent enhancement of its price. But would not this fact inevitably, instantly stimulate and insure an increased home production of iron? Here are blown out furnaces all over the land standing idle because they cannot be run at a profit—would not an increase of over \$5 per ton put many of these at once into blast again? And if the price were enhanced \$10, \$15, or \$20 per ton, who does not know that more, and still more, of them would be set to work, and that new works would be erected whenever ore, coal, and lime, could be conveniently brought together, giving employment to tens of thousands of blasters, choppers, masons, quarrymen, furnace-men, &c., &c. Who that ever read a page or thought an hour on the subject does not know that this process of erecting new iron works and reviving those now disused would go on so long as more iron could be made at a profit, or until the profit of this pursuit had been reduced to the average profit of business in general?

Is there any possible demerit to this statement? Are not the elements of iron production abundant, widely diffused, and practically inexhaustible? Let us suppose all Protectionists so stolid or so ignorant that they would persist in using their capital where it would yield them little or nothing, when they might make 25 to 50 per cent, by employing it in iron making, would not Free Traders evince more common sense? If they now decline to invest in iron making, is it not for the precise reason that they can do better—that is, make more—in some other vocation? And will they not rush into iron making whenever they shall find this more profitable than their present pursuits? Nay: would not the very Britons who are now making iron for our market in the "fast-anchored isle" come (or send) over and make it here, if they could thus secure a larger profit than by making it where they now do?

Is there any answer to this statement of the case? If so, what is it? And if not, what reason or sense is there in Mr. McCulloch's bugbear of "building up home monopolies"? If what he says is the sheer, bald, palpable fallacy it seems to us, is it not discredit to our country that its highest financial officer should presume to utter it?

That a "free exchange of commodities" is "the life of commerce," we have been hearing from Free Traders these forty years, during which every protective tariff has been confronted by the Evening Post and its echoes with predictions that our commerce would be ruined and our revenue dried up by its enactment. We have heretofore seen those prophecies contrasted side-by-side with the actual returns of both commerce and revenue accruing under those very tariffs of 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861, which the Post & Co. asserted would destroy both commerce and revenue. There are many countries which have systematically ignored or rejected protection—Portugal, Turkey, Italy, Brazil, for instance—and we invite a comparison between their commerce and ours, especially in those years when protection was here in the ascendant. Mr. McCulloch's assertions cannot outweigh the statistics of all nations' treasury departments, our own included. We dare the Secretary to compile and present a tabular exposure of our commerce and revenue under protection and free trade respectively. Such a table, fairly made up, would be more instructive and more valuable than a volume of valed and oft-repeated assertions.

OREGON

The mails and steamers in this part of Oregon are now making their connections with regularity.

The mails of the anchor line, 112 days from each March, arrived at San Francisco on the 11th.

Lafayette Carter was confirmed by the Senate on the 9th, as Surveyor General of Idaho.

The boats of the P. T. Co. on the Willamette had full of freight for up river, bringing in return considerable cargoes of the products of our State.

The "soldier boys" at Fort Klamath have started a paper with the title of "The Soldier's Friend," and they are able to get up anything in the sensation line, and in good style, too, says Crandall.

The Oregonian advocates the building of a road to facilitate the trade between the coast and the interior. The farmers may do something toward it—but as to Portland—alas; we have not courage to even hope that she will move in the matter.

The Napa Register says a company has been formed in Oregon for the manufacture of linseed, castor bean, and other vegetable oils. It has a capital of \$50,000, and has sent out prospectors for land in California, Texas, and what will make a State—home manufactures. The Register is one of our regular exchanges.

The law case of the Cascade Railroad Company vs. Joseph Bailey, decided for trial at the February term, is a suit to determine the rights of that company as against others to the right of way for a railroad on the Cascade mountains. The result will, indeed, go further than that—it will determine whether any company has any vested right in the Cascade mountains, or in any other mountain range.

The Oregonian says the pastor of the M. E. Church of Portland reports an increase in membership of fourteen during the last three months, which is a very gratifying result. The church has twenty nine who have joined on probation. The average attendance at the Sunday School was about three hundred and fifty. The total number of members is now three hundred and thirty-four.

Mr. McNary of Wasco county, one of the party who came in on Meek's cut-off in 1845, is taking of revisiting that region in search of gold. He has a party of twenty men, and the country is said to be very rich in gold. Mr. McNary, who visited the Crooked River region lately in search of animals, says that the indications for gold are very good, and thinks that country an attractive field for prospectors.

Dr. Hauchert and wife are on a visit to their former home, Coldwater, the beautiful capital of Branch County, Michigan. The Southern press, they were welcomed by about one hundred of the citizens, and on the 10th of Feb. they were the guests of the ladies and gentlemen of the city. They were accompanied by a large number of friends, and after a separation was an occasion of much interest. We have enjoyed the visit of our friends, and should have been pleased to have been present on that occasion.

The Umatilla Press says there will soon be a daily line between Umatilla and Portland. The route will be by the Columbia river, the trip will be made inside of twenty-four hours. There will be no delay at the Dalles. After reaching Umatilla, the boats will lay over until Monday, and then return to Portland immediately, making Portland the same night. Such a movement will forever secure the Idaho and Montana trade to the Columbia.

The Oregonian of Monday says it was rumored on the streets, yesterday, that the rival steamship companies, running vessels between this port and San Francisco, had finally entered into a combination to carry passengers and freight at an agreed scale of prices—\$2 and \$15 for passengers and \$5 and \$10 for freight. The rumor, however, is entirely unfounded, and the companies are still at variance. We doubt the correctness of the rumor, though we find many persons who give credence. Sunday was just a day for idle rumors.

The Oregonian thus speaks of duck boats made in Portland by Mr. Cook, for a mining company at Mount Hood. The boats are made of oak, and are built in the shape of a duck, and are called "duck-boats," because they are so light and maneuverable. They are used for carrying passengers and freight, and are very popular with the miners.

A letter from Marion county gives the following intelligence: The saw-mill known as the Harrison mill, situated on the Willamette river, was swept off together with a great deal of lumber. It is a total loss. At Parkersville, there was a large drift accumulated against the dam, and the water was held up. The drift was removed, and the water is now running freely. The dam is in good condition, and the mill is now running.

By letter from Bethany, Marion county, the Oregonian gives the following: The company of 50 men who have taken a contract to dam Silver creek, dig a race and build a mill, are now at work. The dam is nearly completed, and the race is nearly finished. The mill is now being erected, and will be ready for use in a few weeks.

A letter from a person connected with Capt. McKay's company of scouts on Crooked river, gives information that the hostile Indians in that region are reduced to extreme poverty. They are now in a state of starvation, and are being driven from their homes. The scouts are now in possession of the country, and the Indians are being driven to the mountains.

The Review of Salem gives a certain character to the late winter, and it is a most interesting one. The winter was a most successful one, and the crops are now in a state of perfection. The weather is now very pleasant, and the people are enjoying it very much.

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The pay of the District Judge of California was increased to \$5,000, and the District Judges of Oregon and Nevada to each \$4,500.

The New York Legislature has passed a joint resolution instructing the delegates in Congress to advocate the act granting additional aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad connecting Lake Superior to Puget Sound.

The California company contemplate giving a grand excursion to their friends, in the shape of an excursion to Mexico, in the steamer Oceanic, the steamer leaving San Francisco on the 17th, to-morrow.

The British Secretary of Legation at Mexico, reports to his government that American agents have expended over \$20,000 on mining claims in Mexico, and lower California, without compensating results, owing partly to deficient experience, and partly to false reports of the value of stock held in the mines.

The Times special says the House vote on the previous question prolonging the debate on the Reconstruction bill, is regarded as another defeat of the Reconstruction party, who seem inclined to abandon all further attempts at reconstruction. It is not supposed that the Reconstruction party will be able to carry out their operations with the President as a basis of operations.

The Times publishes the opinions of the press on the compromise plan of the President and Senate. The Southern press, as partially heard from without its assistance and alleges that it is inconsistent with the honor of the South to make offers. The Democratic press of the North generally maintains silence. The Union Journals are prompt and positive in their disapproval. The Springfield Republic alone wishes at success.

AN AMERICAN COLONY IN THE HOLY LAND.—Not long since the arrival at Jaffa of a vessel from Jonesport, Maine, with 150 Americans to colonize in Palestine was announced. It was a most noticeable movement, even in this pre-eminently colonizing age. The idea is a happy one of planting an organized Christian community in the birthplace of Christianity, now cursed with Turkish domination. The colonists will have no ordinary difficulties to encounter, arising from the jealousy their presence will inspire and the bigotry it will stimulate. All can easily be done; but for several weighty reasons it is to be hoped they will succeed in establishing themselves in their new home.

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New Advertisements.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE, (Late LINCOLN HOUSE), No. 84 Front Street, Portland Oregon. L. P. W. QUMBY, PROPRIETOR, (Late of Western Hotel).

This house is the most commodious in the State, newly furnished, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to make his guests comfortable. The Baggage Wagon will always be found at the landing on the arrival of steamships and river boats, carrying baggage free of charge.

VALUABLE TOWN LOTS UPON THE BLUFF! OWNED BY ENOS SLOVER, FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY TERMS!

LOTS 1, 2, and 6, 1/2 BLOCK 107, On Jefferson street.

ALL OF BLOCK 62, Bordered by Washington st., John Adams st., Fifth st., and Sixth st.

ALSO: ONE pair of excellent work horses, [aged 4 and 6 years respectively,] together with wagon, harness, etc. For particulars apply to D. J. Slover, or to J. M. Bacon, at the County Clerk's office, Oregon City.

Executor's Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed by the Hon. County Court of Clackamas county, Oregon, Executor of the Estate of Abin Lyman deceased, late of said county, all persons having demands against said estate are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, to me at the office of Johnson & McGowan, in Oregon City, within six months from this date. JAMES P. CASON, Executor. Oregon City, Feb. 16th, 1867.

Administrator's Notice. IN THE COUNTY COURT OF CLACKAMAS County, State of Oregon: Final settlement in the matter of the estate of Anthony Zeigler deceased. Marcus Reicher, the administrator of the above entitled estate, having filed his Final Account for Settlement. It is ordered by the Court that Monday, the 13th day of April, A. D. 1867, (being the first day of the April term of said Court) be appointed for the final settlement of said estate, and the hearing of objections to said account, and that the clerk of the Court do the Hon. W. T. Matlock, County Clerk.

Citation. IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas: In the matter of the estate of Thomas Johnson deceased—Citation: To Mattie Johnson, widow of the deceased, Emma Egan and Charles Egan, Jacob Johnson and Frederick Johnson, and to all other heirs or devisees of said Thomas Johnson, deceased. You are hereby cited to be and appear in the County Court of Clackamas County, State of Oregon, at Oregon City, Oregon, on the 13th day of February, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer to the petition of the Hon. W. T. Matlock, County Clerk.

DR. HENLEY'S FOUNTAIN OF LIFE! And Great Blood Purifier! IN EVERY PROGRESSIVE SCIENCE periods arrive when a new direction is imparted to its course. These epochs proceed from discovery of new facts shedding a light which changes the whole aspect of the science. The present is an epoch of this kind, and this great remedy now offered to the public, in connection with the theory on which it is based, is destined to effect an entire revolution in the treatment of the diseases of

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