

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 1.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1867.

No. 31.

The Weekly Enterprise.

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By D. C. IRELAND.

OFFICE:—South east corner of Fifth and Main streets, in the building lately known as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

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One column per annum, \$100.00
One half column, \$50.00
One quarter, \$25.00
Legal advertising at the established rates.

Minutemen Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. M. & S. M. Holds its regular communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at half past six p. m. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M. C. T.

Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order N. G. W. C. T.

Willamette Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F. Meets every Saturday evening, at the rooms S. E. corner of Main and Fifth streets, at 7 1/2 o'clock. Visiting members are invited to attend. By order of W. C. T.

W. C. JOHNSON. F. O. M. C. W. C. T. Notary Public.

JOHNSON & McCOWN, Attorneys at Law, Oregon City, Oregon.

Will attend to all business entrusted to our care in any of the Courts of the State, collect money, negotiate loans, sell real estate, etc.

Particular attention given to contested cases. 1-21

D. M. McKENNEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Office—One door north of Bell & Parker's Drug Store, Oregon City, Oregon. 18-19

S. HUELAT, Attorney at Law, Oregon City, Oregon.

Office over Charman & Brother. 18-19

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L., (Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)

OFFICE:—At Residence, Main Street, Oregon City.

Dr. H. Saffarans, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:—In J. Fleming's Book Store, Main Street, Oregon City. 15-16

J. WELCH, DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.

Rooms over Charman & Bro's store, Main Street. 12-13

JAMES M. MOORE, Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.

Office:—In the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City.

Will attend to the acknowledgment of deeds, and all other duties pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace. 21-22

John Fleming, DEALER in BOOKS and STATIONERY.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.

His store is between Jacobs' and Ackerman's bricks, on the west side of Main Street, Oregon City, October 27th, '66. 11-12

William Broughton, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER.

Main Street, Oregon City.

Will attend to all work in his line, consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work—framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly attended to. 15-16

DAVID SMITH and W. H. MARSHALL, SMITH & MARSHALL, Black-Smiths and Boiler Makers.

Corner of Main and Third Streets, Oregon City, Oregon.

Blacksmithing in all its branches. Boiler making and repairing. All work warranted to give satisfaction. 15-16

JOHN SCHRAM, Manufacturer and Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS, etc., etc., Main Street, between Third and Fourth, Oregon City.

THE attention of parties desiring anything in my line, is directed to my stock, before making purchases elsewhere. 15-16

JOHN SCHRAM, Main Street, at the Telegraph Office, Oregon City, Oregon.

Dealer in Kester's Ready-made Clothing, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, Cutlery, Willow and Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Candles, Nuts, Toys, etc. 15-16

BARLOW HOUSE, Main Street, one door north of the Woolen Factory, Oregon City, Oregon.

Wm. Barlow, Proprietor.

The proprietor, thankful for the continued patronage he has received, would inform the public that he will continue his efforts to please his guests. 15-16

CLIFF HOUSE.

MAIN STREET, Nearly Opposite Woolen Factory.

W. L. WHITE, T. W. RHODES, Proprietors.

Oregon City, Oregon.

We invite the citizens of Oregon City, and the traveling public, to give us a share of their patronage. Meals can be had at all hours, to please the most fastidious. 15

Imperial Mills, OREGON CITY.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE:

FLOUR, MIDDLINGS, BRAN AND CHICKEN FEED!

Parties wanting feed must furnish their sacks. 15-16

Oregon City Paper Manuf'g Co.

Manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a very Superior Article of Straw Wrapping Paper.

Orders will receive prompt attention. J. D. MILLER, Secretary. 22-23

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY!

IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO LET THE public be informed that

JOHN HELM, ARTIST,

Has removed to the Photographic Rooms on Main Street, lately occupied by Morrison C. Athey, where he is prepared to execute better work than ever.

For Children's Pictures the best hours are between 9 and 12 o'clock a. m. 23-24

Oregon City BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL, Proprietor.

Having purchased the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of LAGER BEER!

As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Oregon City, December 28th, 1866. 13-14

JOHN MYERS, 1866. H. C. MYERS.

J. MYERS & BROTHER, Cheap Cash Store!

Under the Court House, in Oregon City. Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc. Which they propose to sell as cheap as any House in Oregon. Oregon City, October 28th, 1866. 2-13

CLARK GREENMAN, City Drayman.

Oregon City.

All orders for the delivery of merchandise, or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care. 16-17

PONY SALOON.

Main Street, Oregon City, Adjoining the Brick Store of S. Ackerman.

JAMES MANN, Proprietor.

This popular saloon is also supplied with the very best quality of Wines and Liquors, Ale, Porter, Beer and Cider, Cigars and Tobacco. Give me a call. JAMES MANN. 15-16

Fashion Billiard Saloon.

Main Street, between Second and Third, Oregon City.

J. C. Mann, Proprietor.

Only above long established and popular Saloon is yet a favorite resort, and as only the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars are dispensed to customers a share of the public patronage is solicited. J. C. MANN. 15-16

SHADES SALOON.

West Side Main Street, between Second and Third, Oregon City.

GEORGE A. HAAS, Proprietor.

The proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above named popular saloon is open for their accommodation, with a new and well-assorted supply of the finest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. 15-16

Mayer's Market!

IN MOSS' BUILDING, Main Street, Oregon City.

The undersigned will keep on hand all the varieties of fresh and cured meats:

Poultry, Vegetables, Corned Beef and Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Tallow, &c.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited, as I expect to keep a good assortment, and of as good quality as the country affords, which will be delivered to purchasers at any reasonable distance in the city. H. MAYER. 15-16

THE BEST SELECTION

Ladies' Gents', Misses', Boys' and Childrens'

BOOTS and SHOES.

Can be had at the PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 121 Front Street, Portland, Oregon, opposite Walker Bros. Carpet Store, where new goods of the latest styles are received by every steamer, direct from the east, enabling us to sell cheaper than any other store in this city. KAST & CAHALIN. 14-15

The Best remedy for purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is FRENCH'S HAMBURG TEA. It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in French, Spanish, and German, with every package. TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries. 31

EMIL FRENCH, Wholesale Druggist, Sole Agent, 419 Clay Street, San Francisco.

Sighs, Smiles, and Sketches.

Here is the whole poem on a great theme, which may be taken as an example of poetic brevity:

THE WAVES.

Waves, do ye talk as ye dance on the sea? Fain would I what learn your words may be; I've heard ye murmur, and whisper, and roar, I've heard ye sigh as ye swept the shore.

THE BREAKER.

Over the rocks I come foaming in, Mocking the winds with my ceaseless din; I shout to the storm—come blow, come blow. And I'll wash in the bones from the wrecks below.

THE BILLOW.

I bear the ship on my heaving breast, And the sea-weeds float as I lift my crest; I say to the sailor boys—cheer, lads, cheer, The breezes are fair, and your port is near.

THE SWELL.

Slowly I roll o'er the ocean's face, The albatross makes me her resting place; I sweep in silence o'er the main, Grandly I rise, but to sink again.

THE RIFPLE.

Gaily I dance in the merry moonlight, And the mackerel shine midst my wavelets bright; I murmur my music to every boat, And I hush the fishers to sleep as they float.

CHORUS OF WAVES.

We blanch the hue of the pilot's cheeks, When our angry roar from a lee-shore speaks; We cheer with a smile the maiden's brow, As we sigh to the sands with our whispers low.

We thunder against the dark cliff's side, And the nautilus floats on our gentle tide; Like passions that play in the human breast, To-day we revel, to-morrow we rest.

A Curious Anecdote.

M. Feynnet gives the readers of the Paris *Temps* a curious anecdote in regard to Day & Martin's blacking, which has been advertised throughout the world, and even on the Egyptian Pyramids!

One afternoon, Day, then a poor workman, was drinking his mug of half-and-half in a London ale-house, when a poor and ragged individual entered, and addressing himself to those present, said—

"Who will give me a pint of ale for a good recipe for blacking?"

"I will," said Day, and he ordered the pint of ale for the new comer.

"Now let us have it," said he, and his new friend gave him the desired document.

"Good!" said Day; "now I will give you another pint," which the unknown drank and then took his leave.

The next morning Day sought one of his friends, a commercial traveler named Martin, and showed him the recipe. They made a quantity of the blacking, and filled all the old bottles they could obtain with the mixture.

This done, a friend of the partners went to all the grocers and blacking merchants of London, and addressed to each one the question, "Have you Day & Martin's blacking?"

And all the shopkeepers naturally enough answered "No."

The next day another friend went the rounds, and to each merchant he propounded the question that his predecessor had done, and in each case he received the same answer. The next day another friend went to each merchant, but this time the question was, "Would you like to buy some Day & Martin's blacking?"

And all the merchants answered, "Willingly." And the fortune of the house of Day & Martin was made. They adopted for their labels a picture of a cat engaged at searing his image reflected in the polished surface of a boot, as in a mirror, and this label has become world-famous. It only remains to be said that Day, on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, was enabled to give her as a wedding gift, the nice little sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which was a good deal in those days.

REINS OF BLUEBEARD'S CASTLE.—A tourist writes from France: "There are certain localities in the vicinity of Nantes which are well worth a visit. For instance, I imagine not a few of our little folks in an excursion I took the other day to the ruins of Bluebeard's castle that very identical castle where, the story-book tells us, the murdered wives hung in a line in the mysterious chamber? The original of Bluebeard, it seems, was one ferocious old Chevalier Davaul, who was, in truth, an atrocious old bigamist, and lived in this castle so long ago that hardly any thing except tradition in regard to him yet remained. The excursion is a delightful one, and you may reach the ruins either by a road which conducts through a charming rolling landscape, or by the pretty little River Erdre, which winds romantically northward from the centre of the town. Just outside the primitive village of Jardiniere, immediately upon the sloping bank of the stream, you encounter some crumbling walls, so thickly covered with moss, ivy and brush, that you can hardly discover them, and in the midst of a pretty wood—and this is all that still exists of Bluebeard's castle. They undertake to place you on the very spot where the murdered wives were transfixed; for tradition takes strong hold of the ignorant, superstitious minds of those French peasants, and I doubt not that the old woman who shows the ruins for a few cents thoroughly believes in the story from beginning to end."

The State Fair of Wisconsin is to be held at Madison this year.

Panics Forty Years Ago.

The country is told to look out for a terrible financial crisis in 1867, because the figure "7" has always brought disaster upon this people; and the believers in the mysterious influence of that numeral, point to '37, '47, and '57, as proofs of the power that particular sign exercises over destiny. We find, however, as far back as 1817, no panic in that year, though there were the results of contraction and expansion which attend paper money banking. From an inspection of the files of the United States *Gazette* and the Philadelphia *Gazette*, from 1821 to 1831, the financial expansions and contractions were about as follows:

1821—Business dull in the beginning of the year. The effects of an expansion, apparently commenced in the spring, began to be felt in June or July, and by October the spirit of speculation is tolerably active.

1822—A reaction commences in May, the effects of which are felt through the rest of the year.

1823—The bank of the United States receives the notes of all its branches, and begins to extend its operations.

1824—The banks increased their issues, and the spirit of speculation is excited.

1825—The consequences of the great reaction of 1818-19 are not over in the interior, but on the seaboard the effects of the expansion begun in 1823 and continued through 1824, are felt in the rise of property and general briskness of business. In July and August of this year, a violent reaction commences.

1826—The effects of the reaction are felt through the greater part of the year.

1827—Money plenty; the United States commenced issuing bank drafts for small amounts.

1828—Sudden and alarming scarcity of money in May, and again in September.

1829—Money scarce until July; it afterward becomes plenty.

1830—Money plenty.

1831—Money plenty until October; then a reaction begins.

1832—Money scarce. Toward the close of the year the pressure abates in the commercial cities, but it has not apparently diminished in other parts of the country.

The panics of 1837 are well remembered. We find no parallel to them in any period in the history of the country before that time. These panics were the results of an inflation of currency, or rather of a plethora of paper money, which induced speculation of all kinds, but mainly that of land. Corner lots were the rage. It was about this period that the *morbus mulieris*, or silk-worm fever, broke out. The mulberry tree rose in price as rapidly as did tulips during the tulip mania, in Holland, two hundred years ago. This mulberry tree speculation ran very high in 1837, and thousands went into the plantations and were ruined. Paper money banking was the basis of all these bashes. The West and the South went largely into the banking business at that period, and the price of real estate in the West rose enormously. The wild cat banking system of the State of Michigan was the great financial fiasco of that period. State Commissioners traveled from one bank to another to examine the specie on hand; as in those days there were no railways, their stages were slow, and the gentlemen on all inclined to hurry. The consequence was, that as soon as the boxes of specie had done duty at one bank, and while the gentlemen officials, who had certified to the soundness of institution No. 1, were taking their dinner, a smart pair of horses attached to a wagon, in the rear of the bank, received the said boxes and made good time over the road to institution No. 2, where the specie was again "on show," in time for the State officials, who as duly certified to the soundness of No. 2. These boxes of specie represented all the wild-cat banks of Michigan, and the farce was kept up until millions of paper was made to flood the West, when they all collapsed. The passage of the Bankrupt Act of 1841 produced a great reaction in 1842-43, but we had no money panic or commercial revulsion of very great character until 1857. The crisis of 1857 was a serious one, yet the wiping out of the \$400,000,000 of debts, by the passage of the Bankrupt law, was productive of more widespread disaster, for it was taken advantage of to the extent perhaps of a hundred millions, by dishonest men, who transferred, temporarily, their property, and made oath that they were not worth a dollar, and their creditors were swindled. An immense amount of this kind of fraud was perpetrated.

The passage of the Bankrupt Act of 1867, it is thought by some, will be quite likely to hasten the now looked for crash; but we do not see in the past any special ill luck in that particular figure 7. That old Whig pet, the United States Bank, was supposed to have been an especial blessing to the country in 1827; matters went smooth then. We find, in 1817, there was a little derangement in finance by the curtailment of the circulation of the United States Bank, together with that of the country banks. An old writer on finance, in 1817, uses language which might well be used to-day:

"As banks are the creatures of government, all the evils they produce must be ascribed to the government. It is to afford opportunities for speculations to themselves, their personal friends and political partisans, that our law givers establish banks. It was through the attempt to carry on the war (1812 to 1815) by means of bank notes and bank credits that the suspension of specie payments was produced. It was through the connivance of the Government that the suspension of specie payment was so long continued. It was through the issue of treasury notes that the amount of bank notes in circulation was immediately increased. It was that a large amount of public stock might

be absorbed that a bank was instituted with a capital of thirty-five millions (the U. S. bonds) when there was not room for a credit bank with a capital of thirty-five thousand."

Here was language used half a century ago three years after the close of the war of 1812, which would exactly suit our case to-day. History does indeed repeat itself. We find a surplus of bank paper in 1821 and 1822, and at the same time commercial disasters. The *Nile's Register* mentions the failures of forty-two Boston merchants in thirty days, and the causes were apparently the same that exist with us to-day, shocks in trade, vacillations in business produced by sudden changes in values. Certain kinds of cotton and woolen goods are mentioned as having fallen 50 per cent in a few weeks. Bills on London which in February, 1822, were quoted at 111@112, fell in the course of a few months to 104@108. This unsettled state of things continued up to 1825, when in the fall of that year it culminated in widespread commercial disaster to the country, and in consequence of the wild speculations in American mines and American cottons, carried ruin into England. The close of the year 1825 was said to be the most unfortunate period England had ever experienced, commercially. So much for panics of forty years ago. We appear to have learned nothing from past experience, and are rushing into another financial and commercial calamity with all the speed possible.

AS OMISSION.—Concerning the policy of the Democrats in the coming election in California, the *Express* says:

Democrats of California are not entering the opening canvass to battle for things past and gone, but mean to take up the line issues of the day and hour, and fight for white man's supremacy over negro and mongrel inferiority—for a white man's government for their children—for principle—for national honor—for national greatness and prosperity.

The *Express* forgot to add—"and for the spoils," which has been the grand cohesive "principle" of the party too long to be abandoned even after six years of defeat and hungry longing. The Democratic journals are trying to drag the labor question into California politics. Most journals of the State deprecate this course, and advance the opinion that this question has nothing to do with politics and is chiefly availed of by demagogues for their own purposes. Some of the Union papers have broken ground in favor of a resolution looking to the amendment of the State Constitution so as to permit impartial suffrage. Those journals that have spoken on the subject approve the amendments submitted by the last Legislature.

"A NATION EXTINGUISHED.—After fifty years of wrangling, misrule and rebellion, Poland has ceased to exist. The very name has been blotted out, and will never again appear upon the revised maps of Europe. If its internal economy, and social and political characteristics had been better understood in this country, there would have been much less of sympathy, and far less of romance and fine spun sentiment, wherever her name was mentioned. Poland for half a century has been a continental nuisance."

The above is the commencement of an editorial in the *Bulletin*, which called out a "set of resolutions," at a meeting of Polish exiles, of which the following are samples:

That the editorial article referred to is a gross misrepresentation of facts, and a shameful perversion of the truths of history.

That we, exiles, share with our brethren at home the fullest faith that the Romanoffs can neither "dethrone" nor "expunge" our nation out of existence, and that, though ever so terribly tried, the same national fire which burned in a Sobieski before Vienna, and blazed along the line of the American army with a Kosciuszko, and the Polish flag will yet show and you will have unstained, the Polish flag still flying.

THE ST. PATRICK RIOTERS.—The New York *Grand Jury* have found indictments against six of the marshals of the St. Patrick procession. Two of the parties are charged with malicious assault, with intent to kill; one of them, Bernard Clark, who used his sword so fiercely, having three indictments against him of this nature. The newspapers are now calling for an exemplary punishment of the culprits who shall be proven guilty, and they are making this call in a tone that indicates to the judicial authorities, that they are expected, as in the case of the jury, to do their duty, and their whole duty, in the premises. The public will not be satisfied with any Michael Connolly method of administering justice in this matter.

SELF-DEPENDENCE.—Many an unwearied parent works hard, and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man adrift with money left him by his relatives, is like tying a bladder under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladder and go down to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need the bladder. Give your child a good education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature made subservient to the law of heaven. Give him a home, and he will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources and the blessing of God, the better.

BOTH PRODIGALS.—A young wife re-monstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct. "My love," said he, "I'm only like the prodigal son. I shall reform by and by." "And I will be like the prodigal son, too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father, and accordingly off she went.

A Check upon Home Woolen Manufactures.

From the Alta California.

In the past eighteen years the California market has been the receptacle of tons upon tons of machinery and manufactured goods of every quality and description. The sale of the vast quantity of merchandise imported has enriched thousands of manufacturers abroad, and its distribution has given an impetus to trade here, while the equivalent in exchange for it has drained the State of millions of its native-born wealth, from which no future benefit can be derived. The constant increase in our midst of new manufacturing enterprises, and the general disposition shown to patronize the production of articles fabricated from raw material drawn on this coast, are matters of ordinary notoriety, and latterly have given assurance to the hope that within a reasonably brief period of time the State would become almost wholly independent of other States or countries for the supply of certain classes of manufactured goods, into which the staple articles of home growth might largely enter.

If the prosperity of a people depends on their ability to retain a large proportion of the natural wealth of their country within its boundaries, the duty devolves upon them to encourage the production of such commodities as they require, and for which there is a constant drain of treasure to procure abroad. It is a matter of serious moment that the realization of the rising hopes in regard to at least one important branch of domestic manufacture, woolen goods, will, in consequence of a combination of unexpected events, be deferred perhaps for years. Mention was made in the *Bulletin* several days ago of the discharge of a large number of hands employed in the Mission Woolen Mills, for reasons which it was then supposed would be of only temporary duration. But we regret to learn that rivalry and competition in trade, the inducements to purchase held out by depressed markets in other places, and the existence of disturbing influences which militate against the system of labor required for success in this line of business, will, in all probability, operate as a check and drawback for a long time to come. One half the number of sets of machinery heretofore in operation in these mills will not be used in future, thereby reducing the quantity of raw wool consumed from 200,000 to 100,000 pounds to half that quantity; and the same contraction will take place in the Pioneer Woolen Mills. In fact, all alike will suffer from the unexpected closing of the natural market for their fabrics.

The moving cause for this disastrous state of affairs originated in the Eastern States. At the beginning of the war, all the New England Mills which could substitute machinery for manual labor, and instead of cotton goods, did so. While the war lasted the demand kept down the supply; but the latter did not diminish with the close of the war, because it was expected that the Southern States, entirely destitute of such manufactures, would become large purchasers. Unfortunately, all are aware how fallacious such expectations have proved. The consequence was that four times as many mills as were needed have been continued in operation, producing four times the quantity of goods required. The country is completely overstocked with them, and immense quantities have been thrown upon the market by parties determined to realize. A glutted market in which goods must be disposed of at rates ruinous to the manufacturer always attracts speculators, as well as legitimate traders, and representatives of San Francisco circles have availed themselves of the favorable opportunity to reap golden gains. We understand that, within a few months, several millions in gold and the proceeds of not a few shipments of raw material and four from the coast have been expended in Eastern markets for precisely those descriptions of woolen goods which are manufactured in our own mills. We have heard that the same speculators, who have been quite recently successful in sales of woolen goods, manufactured and otherwise, where the amount disposed of in a single sale has reached between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The immediate result of these operations is that there is, in the opinion of those best qualified to form one, enough woolen manufactures of all descriptions, here and in transit to supply the market for a space of three years to come, and to be sold for less than they can be produced here. The fact is not patent to those most concerned by it, that we have no means of counteracting the results of cheap labor in the Eastern States. This business of woolen manufacture requires a large capital, careful nursing and intelligent management; it is subject to continual fluctuations in the prices of the raw material and the manufactured goods, and requires a heavy outlay for chemicals, amounting to thousands of dollars. In the Mission Mills, for instance, as much as \$20,000 were required to keep up the permanent stock in the drying department, and from fourteen to fifteen thousand dollars were paid weekly for wages. With all these drawbacks, to which may be added the necessity for purchasing wool when it is offered, not as the Eastern manufacturer is buying from day to day, as they please, the prudence of Mr. Donald McLennan and his associates, in curtailing the operations of their mills, is commendable. We are assured that all the mills would be obliged to cease operations altogether, but for the low price of Chinese labor; and yet there are found persons, who are acquainted with the subject, who do not hesitate to claim against the employment of that kind of labor by which alone its employers can maintain themselves in business and contribute so much towards the development of other pursuits, by providing a ready market at home for the commodity they produce. If all the mills had continued in full operation they would have taken probably two-thirds of the employment clip of this year. What quantity they require will be materially affected, if by circumstance arising