The Weekly Enterprise.

Oregon City, Oregon:

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, March 21st, 1868.

UNION TICKET.

NOMINATED IN CONVENTION
AT OREGON CITY, MARCH 7, 1868.

State Senator.—D P. Thompson.
Representatives.—James Winston, I. W. Garrett and D. P. Trullinger.
Sheriff.—Major J. S. Rinearson.
Clerk.—J. M. Frazer.
Treasurer.—John Meldrum.
Assessor.—M. Patterson.
County Commissioners.—J. M Drake, J. M. Deardorff.
Superintendent of Schools.—B. Killin.
Surveyor.—S. S. Campbell.
Coroner.—Dr. Barclay.

THE IMPEACHMENT COURT.

A Washington dispatch of the 13th gives the following proceedings in Congress on that day:

In the Senate, by 11 o'clock, the ladies' gallery was packed with as brilliant an audience as upon a full dress opera night. Everything was conducted in perfect order. The Chaplin invoked a blessing upon those now entering upon this important duty.

The bill to amend the judiciary act came from the House, signed; it received the signature of the President *pro tem.*

At 1 o'clock, the morning hour having expired, the Chief Justice in the Chair, the Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation in the usual form. The Secretary read the Journal of the last meeting of the Court. A large number of Representatives, headed by the managers of impeachment, meanwhile standing in file outside the door. Howard ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to notify the House that the Senate was organized as a court of impeachment, and ready to proceed to the trial of Andrew Johnson. Immediately thereafter, the managers and members of the House took the seats provided for them.

Butler being absent, the Senators who had not already done so, took the oath.

On motion of Washburne, of Illinois, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and the Speaker appointed Washburne President. The members then proceeded to the Senate chamber.

In the Senate, the return of the Sergeant-at-Arms of service of summons upon the President was read, when the counsel for the President were notified of the commencement of proceedings, and Stanbery, Curtis and Nelson took seats, on the right of the Chief Justice, opposite the managers, who were seated to the left.

Stanbery rose, addressing the Chief Justice, and read the answer of the President, entering his appearance and naming as his counsel, Stanbery, Curtis, Nelson, Black and Evarts, and asking a reasonable time for preparations of defense—the period of forty days—and citing various cases in which a period as long in proportion to the magnitude of the case, had been granted.

Edmunds offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for filing the President's answer, and that within three days thereafter the managers shall file a replication and the trial proceed on April 6th.

On motion of Morton, at 2 o'clock the Senate retired for consultation, and returned to the Chamber. At 4 o'clock and ten minutes the Court reassembled. The Chief Justice announced that the motion had been overruled, and ordered that the President be required to file answer on Monday, March 23d.

Bingham offered an order on filing replication bythe managers, that the trial proceed forthwith.

The Chief Justice submitted the order, which the Senate rejected by ayes 25, noes 26.

Nelson, of counsel, argued the necessity of cautious deliberations. He said the last two charges opened Pandora's box, which would necessitate a full investigation of all points of difference between the President and Congress.

Conkling offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown, the trial shall proceed forthwith after filing replication.

Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with the agreement which was adopted, and the Court adjourned till the 23d of March.

The House members returned, and Washburne, chairman of the committee, reported the action taken in the Senate. The House then adjourned.

—The Senate on January 22 discharged its committee of conference on the Cotton Tax bill, and passed an amendment to the House bill suspending the tax for 1868, and fixing it at one cent per pound after this year.

—The *Herald* learns on good authority that it is in contemplation to build on the Columbia, a substantial steamer to be placed permanently in trade between Portland and Alaska.

The State Agricultural Society.

President A. J. Dufur, of the State Agricultural Society, stopped over at Oregon City on Saturday last, on his way home from Salem, where he had been to attend the Directors meeting. The Directors seem to have taken hold of those matters, so long neglected, that need attention in Oregon, for the benefit of Agriculturists generally. For instance: Congress some years ago passed a bill granting lands in aid of agricultural colleges---by which Oregon was to receive some 90,000 acres—but she has not, as yet; and why? Because the disposition to cavil and doubt, is so eminent amongst the politicians when the question of "locality" is to be considered in this State, that the location was never made—even though the Legislature appointed commissioners to attend to this in 1862. The Directors have concluded to try, and will see if a farmer's voice is really good for anything—and if it is not too late entirely propose to have farmers appointed who will locate both the land and the site for the college......The board have also passed a resolution to collect and compile statistics of the agricultural and manufacturing resources of the State. President Dufur of Portland; Ex-President J. H. Douthitt of Albany; Rev. Mr. Condon of Dalles City; Thos. Smith of Douglas; and John Minto and J. H. Moores of Salem, were appointed such committee. It is desired that citizens generally correspond with members of this committee. This is a most important matter, and we earnestly hope that people generally will take some interest to post the committee in reference to practical matters which concern us all at home—and especially those in Eastern States who are seeking information concerning this region, for whom the committee will have special favors.... The time for holding the next State Fair was fixed for commencing on the 28th of September, to continue six days. We hope this time will not be changed. The list of premiums is somewhat larger this year than last. Better premiums have been offered on Agricultural Implements, etc, which was very much desired....Mr. J. H. Douthitt tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, which was not accepted ....Chester N. Terry Esq, was appointed Secretary *vice* A. C. Schwatka resigned. Mr. D. Froman, of Albany, was appointed Field Marshal for 1868.

Emigration for this Coast.

S. B. Axtell, Representative in Congress from the San Francisco District, writes to the *Call* an interesting letter from Washington, in the course of which, after complimenting the House as an able body, speaks as follows on the subject of westward emigration:

> You may all stand from under. The people are coming out to see you when the road is finished; and when it is finished, you will want two more lines—the Northern and Southern—and you will have them; and they will be full of business: and in less than twenty years San Francisco will probably contain a population of 500,000. People here are more excited and interested over your wheat than they were over your gold. They were not a mining people, and feared to experiment. They thought the gold would soon be dug out. But they can understand wheat. I was through the West, among my old acquaintances, and I could *feel* the population moving toward the Pacific States. Now, as the good women say, "Mark my words." Population of the right sort, carrying with it sufficient to set itself to work, not seeking situations, will set in upon you within *three years* in such numbers as never before flooded any portion of the United States. I have talked with the people. I have occasionally lectured in Western villages, on California, and I know whereof I speak.

That is a very suggestive paragraph. There is no doubt the agricultural developement of this coast, Oregon particularly—and the publication of the facts relating thereto, is doing more to attract the right kind of population hither than any other thing, and will continue to do more than ever can be done by any self constituted bureau of emigration, however largely aided by appropriations. *Circulate the facts* and keep obstacles out of the way of the early completion of the railroad—*that* is all we need to bring people here as fast as it is good for them to come.

Some people contend that the residents of the Eastern States know enough of this region—but we contend that they do not—that the ignorance of the masses there, respecting Oregon, is truly lamentable. We are proud that the State Agricultural Society of Oregon have taken this matter out of the hands of the politicians, and now we have some hope that the 90,000 acres of land due to this State for the purposes of an Agricultural College, as well as facts relative to the resources of the State may be made proper use of.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

On last Monday evening the Common Council of Oregon City met in special session, to entertain a proposition from the Central Railroad Company of Salem, incorporated last year, for the Right of Way through the City, Mayor Ralston in the chair.

Messrs. Brooks, Anderson, I. R. Moores, Ellsworth, Lovejoy, Loryea, Gibbs, and others, were present from abroad, and on invitation of the Council took seats within the bar, and spoke on matters connected with the enterprise which is just now engrossing public attention in Oregon. Col. Moores opened the subject, and was followed by Dr. Loryea, who gave the Council the benefit of his investigations for some time, tending strongly to confirm the belief that *this year* we are to have a railroad. Mr. Ellsworth, the Director from Eugene, succeeded the Doctor, and gave authorities, as well as the laws of this State, to show the advantages of donating the Right of Way to such Corporations. General Lovejoy next followed: we have never given the General much credit for speechmaking, but in this we have been mistaken. No better arguments need be used, to prove the vast advantages to be derived from having railroads in Oregon *especially*, at this time. Mr. Brooks followed in a few remarks upon the survey, and stated further reasons why the Right of Way was solicited—That he hoped within 30 days—weather permitting—to be here with his corps, and *locate* the line. Mr. Anderson would soon have the route graded, ready for the iron and rolling stock, three cargoes of which had already landed at San Francisco. We will not attempt to give the words of the speakers, but suffice it to say that they all spoke encouragingly, and we look with hope for the fulfillment of what has been said. The Council gave the Company the Right of Way through the city, with permission to use any streets except Main street. The question of private rights was in no way interfered with, and we hope citizens generally will act liberal, where interests are apt to clash, and that not one obstacle will be put in the way of the enterprise. The proceedings of this Company is something so unusual in the line of railroad construction that many people have misgivings with regard to it—but what better assurances can be asked than what is seen—that they have entered upon the work in good faith, and propose to do what they say theywill? Twenty or thirty years ago, it is true, railroads were built in a different way. Generally innumerable persons were bankrupted before a road brought in a cent to reimburse the outlay. But this is a progressive era--and Americans lead the van. Now it seems that a railroad can be built as easily as our elder borthers used to build a common river steamboat. Then Oregon was some distance from New York, Liverpool, St. Peterburg and Pekin—How far is it to-day? Read yesterday's dispatches by Atlantic Cable for your answer, and then you will see what changes are being wrought in the world's commercial and financial currents.

—The celebration at Portland on the 17th, was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in that city. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged with people. Of the exercises the *Oregonian* says: Mr. W. P. Burke here delivered a brief address on Ireland and the Irish people. Mr. John Donovan, the orator of the day, followed with an oration of considerable length; devoted largely to the history of Ireland's triumphs, and her hopes of redemption. It was a theme to interest the Irish mind and touch the Irish heart, and during the lengthy address, Mr. Donovan kept his audience as if spell-bound. He touched feelingly upon the connection Irishmen had held with the history and institutions of this country, their adopted home. A very interesting portion of the oration was that devoted to showing the enlightment of Ireland during the dark ages, the glory of its authors, scholars and poets, and the places filled in the literary world by their productions. In relation to St. Patrick, the orator said that, though authorities differ as to his birth place, it is settled beyond a reasonable doubt that he was a native of Romish Gaul, whence he was carried a captive to Ireland while still a youth. By the same authorities, he showed that his mother was sister to the Bishop of Tours, who was born in Wales. The address abounded in historical facts, of peculiar interest, especially to Irishmen.

—Mr. J. R. Lake and B. B. Acker shipped forty splendid draught horses for the California market, by the steamer *John L. Stephens*—and Messrs. Froit & Stewart sent over 150 head of selected brood mares to Walla Walla, on last Monday—all of which were obtained in this valley.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The Nominees of the Union Party are now before the public, in this county. But few words need be said with reference to those names. They are placed there because the gentlemen who bear them have been faithful to their country, during the time of peril through which we are yet passing. What can be said of those who will oppose them?—this only: That they will be placed there because of their fidelity to the party that sought to destroy this government—That assassinated the great and good ABRAHAM LINCOLN; that now delights to honor the name of J. Wilkes Booth. Do you lack evidence of this, read from their own filthy sheets—from Brick Pomeroy to Beriah Brown—go to the saloons, and listen to the sentiments to which they tip the glass. The following are two examples. We quote from the *Unionist*:

> As we crowd the Democratic party of Oregon hard down on their infamous record, they become desperate, and in unguarded moments, reveal their true principles. A few weeks ago, when we were at Silverton, a Democrat of good intelligence and respectable appearance, but somewhat exhilerated by drink, entered a saloon and drank the following murderous toast:
>
> "Here's to the man who pulled the trigger,
> And shot the man that freed the nigger!"
>
> And that is not all: On Tuesday evening last, as we are credibly informed, Ex-Governor Whiteaker entering a saloon in Salem, was introduced to the bar-keeper, a very worthy gentleman by the name of *Booth*. Grasping his hand fervently, the Governor exclaimed with heart-felt enthusiasm, "Mr. *Booth*, I am glad to meet you. I *honor your name*. The name of Booth, sir, is glorious and immortal. Mr. Booth, we will drink this to your health, *in honor of your name!*"
>
> Now fellow citizens of the Democratic party in Oregon, what have you to say to *that?* Here is an open expression by one of your representative men—not one of Price's ragamuffins; not a walnut-breeched bushwhacker from Soap Creek, or a wild rebel from the Forks of Santiam; but ex-Governor of the State of Oregon, a gentleman of political influence and social respectability—*he* publicly honors the murderer of the President of the United States, and drinks deep to the Genius of Assassination!
>
> Holy Mother of God! Is THAT indeed the spirit of the Democratic party in Oregon? And have we not been right, all the time, in pinning these reptiles down on the slimy and bloody track of their record as enemies of our country, and the congeners of assassins?
>
> While we regret that there was no friend of ABRAHAM LINCOLN present with sufficient nerve and presence of mind to knock the indecent blasphemer down, and tramp him into the floor, we are glad that Governor Whiteaker has given public expression to the real sentiments of the Democratic State Convention, of which he is a leading delegate; and perhaps it is not too much to expect that that patriotic body will order the erection of a bronze statue of Wilkes Booth.
>
> Here may we stop to enquire whether the late ABRAHAM LINCOLN has any friends left in Oregon? The world moves on! The gentle spirit of "social amenities" is abroad in the land; and a little while hence, we expect to hear Brother Smith, happy in the paroxysms of a revival in the Methodist Church *North*, breaking forth with:
>
> "Here's to the man that pulled the trigger,
> And shot the man that freed the nigger—
> O, that'll be joyful, joyful
> On Dixie's happy shore!"
>
> And now fellow citizens—men and women of the Union party—you know the sentiment of the Democracy. It ekes from their foul presses; they betray it in their anger; it overflows from their cups, and you need not be mistaken. While the conflict of arms has ceased, the war-spirit is still unquenched. It still stalks abroad like a bloody spectre, restless, malignant and unforgiving. It haunts the profane shrine of every Democratic meeting; it crouches like a hellish Madonna over the ignominious grave of the Assassin; it lurks in every dirty haunt of ignorance and crime, ready to spring out, blow with its fœtid breath and rekindle the expiring torch of devastation; and until a better enlightenment shall have revealed to the people the hideous distortions and sinister purposes of the rebel Democratic party, we shall have no substantial peace; no permanent safety; no effectual reconstruction of the shattered fabric of the nation.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The Republican majority in New Hampshire rather exceeds first expectations This result has a pointed significance. Eastern papers to February 18th show that the contest was made on broad national grounds, and with especial reference to the Presidential canvass. The Republicans almost unanimously accepted Grant, sustaining him in his issue with the President, and in the doctrine of loyal reconstruction according to the law of Congress; while the Democrats, as the *Tribune* says, unable or unwilling to swallow Pendleton and Repudiation, were driven to Johnson. The State candidates were "quite overshadowed by the Washington giants," and the result is prophetic of a majority for the Republican Presidential nominee next November.

AMUSEMENTS.—The only place of amusement open last evening was Oro Fino Hall, where a troop of old stagers performed the heavy tragedy, "The Battle of the Giants," followed by the roaring farce entitled, "The Democratic Convention: or How to make a Platform," in which B. Hayden, B. Brown and other Bricks played leading parts with great *eclat* and immense applause.—*Oregonian* yesterday.

We are told that the above mentioned interesting farce is to be continued, until the performers dispos of their *scorpion soup*.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

We take the following telegraphic news from dispatches to the *Oregonian.*

—Gen. Dix is in London, on business connected with the *Alabama* claims.

—Gladstone's bill for the abolition of church votes in England has been agreed to in the English House of Commons.

—The treaty relative to rights of naturalized citizens has been unanimously ratified by the Federal Council at Berlin.

—The Pennsylvahia delegates have been instructed to go for Grant and Curtin, in the National Republican Convention.

—The legislature of West Virginia have passed resolutions condemnatory of the President.

—The trial of Jefferson Davis is postponed by Judge Underwood to the 14th of April next.

—It is reported that several directors of the Erie Railroad have been arrested for contempt of court, in violating the injunction against the issue of more stock.

—Corrected returns from New Hampshire, make Harriman's majority 3.530. The House of Representatives stands 192 Republicans and 138 Democrats.

—A new revolution is imminent in Mexico. It would be an act of kindness for the United States to take Mexico under her protection.

—The Massachusetts State Convention declared in favor of Grant for President, and Senator Wilson for Vice President. They also sustain impeachment.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination, of J. Ross Browne as Minister to China and C. J. Tuckerman as Minister to Greece.

—An effort is being made to obtain an enabling act for the admission of Montana as a State as soon as she has 50,000 inhabitants.

—Washington specials report that Hancock has been ordered by the President to return immediately to Washington, and take command of the Atlantic Division.

—The eruptions at Vesuvius are increasing in power and grandeur. The volcano is throwing up vast quantities of fine dust. but little lava. The detonations are loud and frequent.

—The Indian Peace Commission will meet at Omaha on the 2d of April. The intention is to form parties to visit the Indian settlements. One will go to Fort Laramie, and another to New Mexico.

—Since Friday last the health of Thad. Stevens has assumed a more serious evidence of decline than ever before. Fears are entertained that his days of duty are over.

—The English House of commons is principally occupied in efforts to alleviate the wrongs of Ireland. The members generally seem to be imbued with the idea that tenants must have relief—and redress of wrongs.

—The Michigan Republican Convention favor impartial suffrage and condemn the granting of public lands to corporations; approve the impeachment of the President, and declare for Grant for President, and Colfax for Vice President.

—The revolution and the Cholera both continue in South America—each carrying off its thousands of victims. Gen. Balta will be the Presidential candidate in Peru. Another revolution was on the tapis. Yellow fever was at Lima.

—The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Republican convention say nothing in regard to impartial suffrage; denounce Johnson, demand an adequate tariff for the protection of domestic industry, insist on the preservation of the public faith in the payment of the public debt, and demand protection for native and naturalized citizens abroad.

—The Constitution adopted in Georgia provides for the removal of the capital to Atlanta, and this instrument never shall be amended so as to deprive any person of political or civil rights by it conferred. It repudiates all private debts incurred prior to June, 1865, and allows a homestead exemption of $3,000. The organization of the military shall be subject to the authority of Congress, and all persons may vote except those disfranchised.

—The resolutions passed by the New York Democrats consist of serious charges against the Republican party. They invite the aid of all lovers of civil liberty to join in a grand and successful effort to rid the country of such tyrants, and secure the triumph of Democratic principles. Seymour, in his speech denounced the proposition to pay the public debt in greenbacks, as a stain on the honor of the country, and as ruinous to business interests and laboring men.

—The text of the new treaty with the North German Confederation is published. According to article one, the North German Bund covenants to accord to Germans who become naturalized citizens of the United States and reside in that country five years, the same rights and privileges as native born citizens of the Republic. The second clause of the same article reciprocally agree to the same provisions. It is provided that whoever having thus alienated himself from his own country and returns to his native country and there acquires domicil, shall by the acquisition of such domicil be considered to have renounced his citizenship. Article 2 says that naturalized citizens upon return to their native country, remain liable to trial and punishment for actions punishable by the laws of their original country committed before emigration. Article 3 extends the extradition treaty of 1852 between the United States and Prussia to the North German Bund. Article 4 declares the acquisition of domicil, which works a loss of citizenship, shall be presumable from two year's residence in the original country, and the declaration of intention to become citizens shall have no international effect. Article 5 and 6 relate to the ratification of the treaty and stipulate that this shall take effect within six months, and the treaty shall take effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and remain in force ten years.

—The Manchester *Guardian* says that in 1842, when Mr. Dickens sailed for America in one of the Cunard boats he was "booked" by Mr. Burgess, who still acts in the same capacity, and sits at the same desk in the Company's office, as he did 25 years ago. Mr. Dickens recognized him at once, and on receiving his ticket cordially shook hands and reminded Mr. Burgess of the circumstance.

Weekly Commercial Review.

ENTERPRISE OFFICE,
Oregon City, March 20th, 1868.

FLOUR—Imperial, Standard, Monitor, and Harding's brands $6@$6 50 ℘ bbl., outside brands $5 00@$5 50.

WHEAT—Dull demand at 90@95 cts. ℘ bushel.

OATS—The demand is about equal to the supply, at 40c.

CORN MEAL—$2 50@$3 ℘ cwt.

FEED—Ground $25 ℘ ton; Middlings $20@$25; Bran $12.

FRUIT—Green Apples ℘ bx 50@75 c; Dried Apples ℘ lb ext.5c.; Dried Peaches none; Plums 10@12c.

CURED MEAT—Bacon ℘ lb 10c@12c.; Hams ℘ lb 12½c.; Shoulders 5@7c.

LARD—In kegs 9 c.; tins 10c.

EGGS—20c. ℘ doz.

BUTTER—Ordinary to prime ℘ lb 20 @25c.

POULTRY—Chickens ℘ doz $2 50@3; tame Ducks 75c. ℘ pair; tame Geese $2 50 ℘ pair; Turkeys $2 50@$3 ℘ pair.

GAME—Grouse 50c. ℘ pair, or $3 ℘ doz.; Pheasants, 40c. ℘ pair, or $2 ℘ doz.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes ℘ bu. 25 cts Onions ℘ 100 lbs $1 50@$2.; Beans ℘ 100 lbs $5@$5 50.

HIDES—Salted ℘ lb 4½@5c.; dry 9@10

PORTLAND PRICES.

Flour—Ranging from $6 00 to $7 00 ℘ barrel.

Wheat—Lots offered here are taken at $1 00 to $1 10 ℘ bushel.

Bacon—Sides, 9@10c.; hams, 14@15c; shoulders, 6@7c.; Stock abundant, demand light.

Lard—In tins, 10½@11c.; Kegs, 10c.

Butter—Packed solid, 10 and 12c. In brine, choice, 20 and 25c. Isthmus, 30 to 38½c.

Eggs—In good demand at 33c. ℘ doz.

Dried Fruits—Apples, packed in new ½ bbls 10c.; Peaches, 12½c. and 13c.; Plums, 20@25c.

Sugar—Islands, 12½@13½c; San Francisco C. 14½@15c.; Crushed, in bbls. 16½c; half bbls., 17c.

Syrup—Heavy Golden, best brands, $1@87c: Island, in bbls., 35c.

Rice—Hawaiian, 10 c; China, No. 1, 7½c.

Coffee—Java, 27c; Rio, but little in market, 22c; Costa Rica, 23c.

Fish—Salmon, bbls, $9 00; half bbls, $5 00; Mackerel, $14; kits, 3 50; Codfish, 10c.

Salt—Carmen Island 100 lb. sks, 27 50; Dairy 50 lb. sks, $32 50; best Bay, 100 lb. sks, $25; 10 lb. sks, 18c; 5 lb. sks, 10c; 3 lb. sks, 8c.

NEW YORK, March 14th.—

Flour—Oregon $14 ℘ bbl.; California, $12 25@$13 75.

Wheat—Quiet at $3 20@$3 25. The latter for small choice lots.

Wool—29@30 cents ℘ lb.

Hides—Active at 18½@19½ for dry.

Cotton—Excited at 24c—an advance.

Butter—30@36c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS MARCH 19th—

Flour—Oregon Imperial, $7 62½ ℘ bbl; California best brands, quotable at $7 50, ℘ bbl.

Wheat—Fair to choice $2 60@$2 75.

Barley—Steady at $2 15@$2 25.

Oats—Firm at $1 90@$2 15.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.—The following sensible advice is from the pen of L. W. Getchell, of Mormon Basin, Baker county:

Reader, if you are a young man, without wife or little ones, or aged parents looking to you for support, are out of employment, having from *three* to *five* hundred dollars you can just as well spare as not, have fully made up your mind that for the next *five years* you will follow the arduous and precarious calling of a miner, are physically able to endure all kinds of hardships, are willing to deprive yourself of all the luxuries, comforts, and blessings of well regulated society, have all the patience accredited to Job, can endure innumerable disappointments, are willing to "stand guard" half of each night—while "prospecting"—to insure the safety of your scalp, and prevent the Indians from stealing your horses, can, in in case of necessity, live on "bacon straight without the beans, and are a "good shot" with a Henry rifle, you are just the man to assist in the development of Eastern Oregon. To all others I would say—stay at home. I would not say one word in disparagement of our neighboring mining camps. Success attend them say I; but I do think it wrong to induce thousands to come here when there are men in our midst who would rejoice to know where they could locate a claim out of which they could realize five dollars a day for the next six months.

Mr. Getchell is of the opinion that the excitement regarding "Willow Creek" is unwarrantable. He says:

No discoveries of recent date have been made that will justify any great number of men in the hope of getting employment even at wages. Some designing persons, for reasons unknown to the writer of this, have circulated fabulous stories concerning the "richness" and "extent" of the mines in this vicinity, well calculated to cause a *stampede* of thousands of men in this direction, when they must know that nineteen out of every twenty are doomed to disappointment, and will leave here uttering curses loud and deep against those who "steamboated" them.

—The new Reconstruction bill, which originated with the House committee, and which proposes to deprive the President of all power to oppose the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, and to devolve his present powers on General Grant, as the General-in-chief of the army, was passed by the House, after several days' debate, on January 21, by a vote of 124 yeas to 45 nays—enough to carry it over a veto by the President. The bill was promptly introduced, on January 22, in the Senate; but no action had been taken on it, though it was thoroughly debated, up to January 28.

—Mr. A. B. Meacham, from East of the mountains, represents the prospects of a triumph by the Union men in Eastern Oregon as more flattering than two years ago.

MARRIED.

In Portland on the 12th, by Rev. Mr Stoy, W. W. NEWELL and Miss EMILY S. MONCK.

—Our friend Newell, says the *Oregonian*, has long been a dweller in the "gall of bitterness" which always attends a Pressman on a daily newspaper, waiting, waiting, till the "wee sma' hours" for the *forms* to be ready; but, thanks to Hymen, the *forms* are now *locked up*, and Newell has *gone to press*

How to Live Long. — Eat and drink and be comfortable. Never go to excess, and always be hopeful. Let the world wag as it will, be happy. If it goes well, laugh; if it goes ill never cry, for that makes it no better. Be cheerful, contented, simple in habits, active in pursuits, and purchase your dry goods and clothing of Kohn & Fishel, No. 91 Front street, Portland, Oregon,—Then shall your years stretch out like a summer's day, and your youth be perpetual.

◆

Signs and Portents.—From the earliest times there has been in many minds a firm belief in supernatural things. If there is anything like skepticism remaining in this community regarding the ability of Barman Bros. to sell the best goods at the lowest prices, it will be removed by calling at their store, at the corner of Front and Morrison streets, where a large new stock of every description of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, received by the steamer *John L. Stephens*, will be found.

North American S. S. Co.

OPPOSITION

To New York, via Panama!

THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP company will dispatch

The Elegant and commodious S.S.

OREGONIAN,

Joseph Sutton..................Commander

FOR PANAMA!

From Mission street Wharf, San Francisco,

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25th.

One hundred lbs. Baggage free.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
Medicines and Attendance free.

☞ All steamers of this Co. will hereafter touch at Manzanillo, each way. Freight and passage at reduced rates.

☞ Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, by the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co.'s staunch and elegant steamships, at unusually low rates.

☞ Passage from Bremen, Hamburg, Southampton and Havre, by first-class strs. of the North German Lloyds, at low rates.

For farther information apply to
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent,
N.W. cor Battery and Pine sts. up stairs,
20:td San Francisco.

IN THE U. S. LAND OFFICE at Oregon City, Oregon, Beda Kubler vs. Marshall Roberts. Contest in relation to the W half of sec. 2. T. 3 S R 1 W.

To said Marshall Roberts: The said Beda Kubler having made application at this office to be permitted to procure the cancelation of your homestead entry No. 214, made upon said land, and to enter the same, alleging that you have abandoned said land, and making proof in support of said allegation. You are therefore, hereby notified that unless you appear within thirty days from the service hereof, and establish your right to said land, such proof of abandonment will be taken as true, and your said entry reported for cancellation.

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HENRY WARREN, Receiver.
March 17, 1868. [22.4t

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