

NOTICE

Agents will please take notice that it is a great tax upon us to pay express charges upon small sums...

"A WOMAN, A DEAD MAN, OR A CRIMINAL."

If there was any insulting, belittling expression dictated by masculine arrogance and assumption necessary to further open the eyes of women concerning their political status in this government...

There, women, how do you like your company? What think you of the estimate in which your individual rights, capabilities and powers are held by this pink of chivalry...

One thing is certain: If a woman is equivalent to a dead man, then she is to all intents and purposes equivalent to this Senator who has for a term of years been "a dead man" in the United States Senate...

"Women, dead men, and criminals." If there is a woman in all the land more utterly, entirely, and permanently dead politically than this aider and abettor of frauds...

We trust that women who have looked with indifference heretofore upon their political status will be aroused by this new Centennial catalogue for women...

"DAVID AND ANNA MATSON."

We received a few days since from S. R. Wells & Co., publishers, New York City, a copy of Mrs. Dunaway's poem of the above title. It is a book of nearly 200 pages, printed on tinted paper of excellent quality...

After hope for the absent one was lost, Anna married Pelatias Curtis, who in the course of events voyaged to the coast of Africa, and when stopping at the port of Malaga, chanced to come upon David Matson, who, just liberated from a long term of slavery among the Moors, was about to set sail for home...

These are the outlines of the story, and they have been enlarged upon and elaborated by Mrs. Dunaway in a manner that cannot fail to arrest the attention of a large class of readers.

THE WATTS CASE.

Persons who have taken an interest in the late election, and this includes nearly every man and woman of average sense and sound mind in the State, have, since the question of the eligibility of Dr. Watts to act in the capacity of elector has been raised, regarded with much solicitude the signs in the political horizon that betokened his confirmation or rejection.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for continuing the election in any one State.

The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval.

The gubernatorial court adjourned at ten o'clock, the Democratic arguments being concluded. The Governor, contrary to the expectation of many of the best men of the State of both parties, allowed partial justice to take the place of plain justice and submission to the will of the people, and refused to Dr. Watts a certificate.

The bogus college was filled by Mr. Cronin by the choice of J. N. T. Miller of Washington county and John Parker of Linn, and Cronin was selected to carry the vote to Washington.

The excitement at Salem was, and still is, intense. The people are justly indignant at the attempt of the Governor and Secretary of State to set aside the popular vote. The end is not yet.

FROM LAKE COUNTY.

Hon. D. W. Cheesman, whom the Woman Suffragists of the State remember with gratitude for his fearless advocacy of their cause in the recent Legislature, writes from his home in Lake county, under date of Nov. 19: "We are quite out of the world. The result of the Presidential contest is unknown to us, the latest date of the Oregonian being the 9th inst. It was eleven days in reaching us. Our county seat election resulted in favor of Lake View (within one mile of us) by a majority of 61 votes, so I am fully vindicated in the action I took in the matter. My course as Representative has met with, I might say, entire satisfaction, and I have received no rebuke for my advocacy of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. C. is very much pleased with your paper, and my report of the proceedings there gratified her very much indeed. She joins me in wishing you and yours a happy New Year as well as a prosperous one."

THE VOTE OF OREGON.

The official canvass of the vote of the State, made by the Governor and Secretary of State at Salem, on Monday afternoon, resulted as follows: Electors: Odell, 15,206; Watts, 15,206; Cartwright, 15,214; Kippell, 14,136; Cronin, 14,157; Laswell, 14,148; Clarke, 509; Sutherland, 510; Cure, 507; Scattering, 4. Congress: Williams, 15,347; Lane, 14,229. Hayes' majority, 1,057; Williams' majority, 1,118.

GRANT'S EIGHTH AND LAST MESSAGE.

Shorter than is usual, rambling and weak, this document is spread before the people. In reading it over, one cannot help but feel that the Republic that has honored this man with two terms of Chief Magistracy was entitled to more firmness, statesmanship and executive force in return.

The status of American women who marry foreigners receives Presidential attention, but for the political status of millions of American women who are sensible enough to prefer marriage with American men, or to remain single and work out their own destiny in preference to consorting with seedy English noblemen or doubtful Italian Counts, the President has no thought or word.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for continuing the election in any one State.

The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval.

The gubernatorial court adjourned at ten o'clock, the Democratic arguments being concluded. The Governor, contrary to the expectation of many of the best men of the State of both parties, allowed partial justice to take the place of plain justice and submission to the will of the people, and refused to Dr. Watts a certificate.

The bogus college was filled by Mr. Cronin by the choice of J. N. T. Miller of Washington county and John Parker of Linn, and Cronin was selected to carry the vote to Washington.

The excitement at Salem was, and still is, intense. The people are justly indignant at the attempt of the Governor and Secretary of State to set aside the popular vote. The end is not yet.

Hon. D. W. Cheesman, whom the Woman Suffragists of the State remember with gratitude for his fearless advocacy of their cause in the recent Legislature, writes from his home in Lake county, under date of Nov. 19: "We are quite out of the world. The result of the Presidential contest is unknown to us, the latest date of the Oregonian being the 9th inst. It was eleven days in reaching us. Our county seat election resulted in favor of Lake View (within one mile of us) by a majority of 61 votes, so I am fully vindicated in the action I took in the matter. My course as Representative has met with, I might say, entire satisfaction, and I have received no rebuke for my advocacy of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. C. is very much pleased with your paper, and my report of the proceedings there gratified her very much indeed. She joins me in wishing you and yours a happy New Year as well as a prosperous one."

The official canvass of the vote of the State, made by the Governor and Secretary of State at Salem, on Monday afternoon, resulted as follows: Electors: Odell, 15,206; Watts, 15,206; Cartwright, 15,214; Kippell, 14,136; Cronin, 14,157; Laswell, 14,148; Clarke, 509; Sutherland, 510; Cure, 507; Scattering, 4. Congress: Williams, 15,347; Lane, 14,229. Hayes' majority, 1,057; Williams' majority, 1,118.

The West Shore, the only illustrated quarterly journal containing an elegant colored flower plate with the first number. The price is nominal—only 25 cents per year—and the information it imparts is invaluable to every one who essays horticulture or vegetable gardening.

MRS. DUNIWAY IN THE EAST.

We find the following notices of a reception tendered Mrs. Dunway by her friends in New York City in Eastern publications: A literary reception was given last Thursday evening by Mrs. Clarence S. Lozier, M. D., at her residence, 238 West Fourteenth street, the object being to give Mrs. Abigail Scott Dunway an opportunity of reading her recently-published poem, "David and Anna Matson," to a select circle of friends.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for continuing the election in any one State.

The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval.

The gubernatorial court adjourned at ten o'clock, the Democratic arguments being concluded. The Governor, contrary to the expectation of many of the best men of the State of both parties, allowed partial justice to take the place of plain justice and submission to the will of the people, and refused to Dr. Watts a certificate.

The bogus college was filled by Mr. Cronin by the choice of J. N. T. Miller of Washington county and John Parker of Linn, and Cronin was selected to carry the vote to Washington.

The excitement at Salem was, and still is, intense. The people are justly indignant at the attempt of the Governor and Secretary of State to set aside the popular vote. The end is not yet.

Hon. D. W. Cheesman, whom the Woman Suffragists of the State remember with gratitude for his fearless advocacy of their cause in the recent Legislature, writes from his home in Lake county, under date of Nov. 19: "We are quite out of the world. The result of the Presidential contest is unknown to us, the latest date of the Oregonian being the 9th inst. It was eleven days in reaching us. Our county seat election resulted in favor of Lake View (within one mile of us) by a majority of 61 votes, so I am fully vindicated in the action I took in the matter. My course as Representative has met with, I might say, entire satisfaction, and I have received no rebuke for my advocacy of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. C. is very much pleased with your paper, and my report of the proceedings there gratified her very much indeed. She joins me in wishing you and yours a happy New Year as well as a prosperous one."

The official canvass of the vote of the State, made by the Governor and Secretary of State at Salem, on Monday afternoon, resulted as follows: Electors: Odell, 15,206; Watts, 15,206; Cartwright, 15,214; Kippell, 14,136; Cronin, 14,157; Laswell, 14,148; Clarke, 509; Sutherland, 510; Cure, 507; Scattering, 4. Congress: Williams, 15,347; Lane, 14,229. Hayes' majority, 1,057; Williams' majority, 1,118.

The West Shore, the only illustrated quarterly journal containing an elegant colored flower plate with the first number. The price is nominal—only 25 cents per year—and the information it imparts is invaluable to every one who essays horticulture or vegetable gardening.

The result of the Presidential election is still in doubt.

LET US TO CONGRESS WITH OUR PETITIONS.

We published two weeks since an appeal for a Sixteenth Amendment, furnished by the National Woman Suffrage Association, to which we call the especial attention of our readers.

The Woman Suffragists of Oregon have, as is well known, petitioned our State Legislature at its last three biennial sessions to grant to women equal political rights with their brothers, and these petitions have thus far been denied. Our repeated petitions having been answered only by repeated denial, it is now proposed that the several States circulate petitions to Congress, asking that honorable body, supposed to represent the wishes and work for the interests of the whole people, to do as much for woman as it did for the colored man, and by Constitutional enactment endow her with what is her inherent right—the full privileges of American citizenship.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system, there seems to be no provided remedy for continuing the election in any one State.

The compulsory support of the free school and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval.

The gubernatorial court adjourned at ten o'clock, the Democratic arguments being concluded. The Governor, contrary to the expectation of many of the best men of the State of both parties, allowed partial justice to take the place of plain justice and submission to the will of the people, and refused to Dr. Watts a certificate.

The bogus college was filled by Mr. Cronin by the choice of J. N. T. Miller of Washington county and John Parker of Linn, and Cronin was selected to carry the vote to Washington.

The excitement at Salem was, and still is, intense. The people are justly indignant at the attempt of the Governor and Secretary of State to set aside the popular vote. The end is not yet.

Hon. D. W. Cheesman, whom the Woman Suffragists of the State remember with gratitude for his fearless advocacy of their cause in the recent Legislature, writes from his home in Lake county, under date of Nov. 19: "We are quite out of the world. The result of the Presidential contest is unknown to us, the latest date of the Oregonian being the 9th inst. It was eleven days in reaching us. Our county seat election resulted in favor of Lake View (within one mile of us) by a majority of 61 votes, so I am fully vindicated in the action I took in the matter. My course as Representative has met with, I might say, entire satisfaction, and I have received no rebuke for my advocacy of Woman Suffrage. Mrs. C. is very much pleased with your paper, and my report of the proceedings there gratified her very much indeed. She joins me in wishing you and yours a happy New Year as well as a prosperous one."

The official canvass of the vote of the State, made by the Governor and Secretary of State at Salem, on Monday afternoon, resulted as follows: Electors: Odell, 15,206; Watts, 15,206; Cartwright, 15,214; Kippell, 14,136; Cronin, 14,157; Laswell, 14,148; Clarke, 509; Sutherland, 510; Cure, 507; Scattering, 4. Congress: Williams, 15,347; Lane, 14,229. Hayes' majority, 1,057; Williams' majority, 1,118.

The West Shore, the only illustrated quarterly journal containing an elegant colored flower plate with the first number. The price is nominal—only 25 cents per year—and the information it imparts is invaluable to every one who essays horticulture or vegetable gardening.

"WOMAN'S SPHERE."

Ab, you say, this is a threadbare theme; is, indeed, as a "thrice-told tale, vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man." Why, then, do men continue to define, prescribe, and preach about it? As is well known, social scientists have long labored hard with labor worse than naught to set with mete and bound the confines of the mythical something called woman's sphere, yet their boundaries, placed with infinite pains and fondly deemed impervious to the persistent assaults of woman's skill and power, have been as often so rent as to require toil, sophistry, prejudice, and custom to fill in again the mural breach, only to be again assaulted and made wider by the invincible power of progress.

The idea seems to be prevalent among certain "sphere-shrinkers" that women who desire an equal chance in the great race of life with men expect to gain their point by pulling men down and rising upon the ruin made of their station, position and fortune. Absurd as this belief is, we know men who hug this grievance to their souls and make it the text of many a fireside lecture. It is this phase of the question that causes so many women to wish they were men, so that they might do what they feel capable of doing without hindrance or ban. Appropo to the subject, we quote the following from the Phrenological Journal:

When we see that man is usurping the true province of woman, and doing work for which she is better fitted, we need not hesitate to avail ourselves of any ever so small opening which we may enter in. We need not wish to be men, even when stern physical necessity compels us to undertake that which has hitherto been man's exclusive work, for though the strain be painful, it is really far easier for a woman to compete with man in his sphere than for a man to compete with woman in hers. Woman has great versatility and adaptability. There are few things man cannot do, and man cannot, under pressure of education or circumstances, while, on the contrary, man but awkwardly adapts himself to the work that belongs by nature to woman. You may, to use a homely expression, boil potatoes in your delicate porcelain-lined vessels, and though frequent common use may burn and crack the porcelain, it will still serve to boil potatoes, while, if you attempt to preserve strawberries in the iron potato-pot, they will turn black, lose their delicate flavor, and be no longer a luxury.

LETTER FROM MRS. LOUGHARY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: I have just been conferring with friends relative to the appeal published in your last issue, and we all agree that the plan proposed is just the thing. Let us appeal to the highest tribunal, "best with the best," the superior instead of the inferior legislative bodies. By so doing I think "more glory will be won or less lost." I have but little faith in State legislation. It will take years to break down the ignorance and prejudices of the masses upon this question, before a bill such as was last fall proposed would be ratified, even if passed by the Legislature.

What we do in the matter under consideration must be done at once. It petitions were available, I am sure, with a little individual exertion from each Oregon worker, a well-signed petition might be forwarded to Washington between this and Christmas. Hoping the friends may see the need of prompt individual effort, I am as ever for the interest of woman.

Amity, November 27, 1876.

Washington Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., January 16th and 17th, 1877.

As by repeated judicial decisions, woman's right to vote under the 14th Amendment has been denied, we must now unitedly demand a 16th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, that shall secure this right to the women of the nation.

In certain States and Territories where women had already voted Secretary have been denied the right by legislative action. Hence it must be clear to every thinking mind that this fundamental right of citizenship must not be left to the ignorant majorities in the several States; for unless it is secured everywhere, it is safe nowhere.

We urge all suffrage associations and friends of woman's enfranchisement throughout the country to send delegates to this Convention, freighted with mammoth petitions for a 16th Amendment. Let other proposed amendments be held in abeyance to the sacred rights of the women of this nation. The most reverent recognition of God in the Constitution would be justice and equality for woman.

On behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, President, Corresponding Secretary, MATHIEA JOSELYN GAGE, Chairman Executive Committee. Tenally, N. J., November 10, 1876. N. B. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Susan B. Anthony, Tenally, N. J., and contributions to the Treasurer, Ellen Clarke Sargent, 1732 De Sales street, Washington, D. C.

The publisher of the West Shore some time since offered \$25 for the best Christmas story. In response, 45 stories have been sent to that office and are being deliberated upon by competent judges.

LETTER FROM ASTORIA.

Thinking that perhaps a few items from this thriving little city might be of some interest to many of our readers, I presume upon a leisure hour to write a few thoughts relative to the same. In the past six weeks or two months, we have been honored by as high an order of eloquence as, perhaps, ever graced any public rostrum in the State. The political campaign, just ended, has brought out and afforded us an opportunity of listening to the champions of both political parties, each of which, as we have heard them in their able efforts in behalf of their respective parties, we considered second to none in the United States. Perhaps we are a little, just a little, partial in this respect, but you are doubtless ready to agree with me that the partiality is pardonable.

Last—but not least, only in age and stature—comes Miss Clara Smith, aged fourteen, who delivered a course of three lectures, the first two being on the subject of life after the disorganization of the human body, and the third on temperance, all of which were handled by the youthful lecturer in a manner most eloquent and profound, and one that would do credit to a learned, experienced and highly educated L. L. D. of the present day—each and every sentence being most beautifully rounded and teeming with moral precepts most beautiful, unexceptional, and worthy of emulation. The third discourse, being of a very high order of thought and sentiment, was quite too brief to meet the eager demands of the audience, a circumstance owing to the physical indisposition of the lecturer. Although brief, the lecture was a living fountain of wisdom and love for humanity.

We have been, also, in other channels, enjoying a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," by being favored with a course of six lectures, clothed in words of eloquence, by Dr. York, who expects to remain for a few days longer ere he embarks for his family and home in California.

But of his lectures I will try to write more at another time. Suffice it to say, however, that he has been well received and highly appreciated.

Business of all kinds was never in a more prosperous condition than at present; and taking all things into consideration, I think we have good cause to feel elated over the enterprise and advancement of our little city.

A. STORIA.

November 30, 1876.

LETTER FROM MRS. LOUGHARY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: I have just been conferring with friends relative to the appeal published in your last issue, and we all agree that the plan proposed is just the thing. Let us appeal to the highest tribunal, "best with the best," the superior instead of the inferior legislative bodies. By so doing I think "more glory will be won or less lost." I have but little faith in State legislation. It will take years to break down the ignorance and prejudices of the masses upon this question, before a bill such as was last fall proposed would be ratified, even if passed by the Legislature.

What we do in the matter under consideration must be done at once. It petitions were available, I am sure, with a little individual exertion from each Oregon worker, a well-signed petition might be forwarded to Washington between this and Christmas. Hoping the friends may see the need of prompt individual effort, I am as ever for the interest of woman.

Amity, November 27, 1876.

Washington Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

The Eighth Annual Convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association will be held in Lincoln Hall, Washington, D. C., January 16th and 17th, 1877.

As by repeated judicial decisions, woman's right to vote under the 14th Amendment has been denied, we must now unitedly demand a 16th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, that shall secure this right to the women of the nation.

In certain States and Territories where women had already voted Secretary have been denied the right by legislative action. Hence it must be clear to every thinking mind that this fundamental right of citizenship must not be left to the ignorant majorities in the several States; for unless it is secured everywhere, it is safe nowhere.