

POLITICAL SERFDOM.

The women of Washington Territory, in common with those of most other parts of this boasted land of the free, may well read with humiliation and indignation the estimate placed upon them by those who usurp political authority over them. Their political status as established by men is promulgated in article four of the constitution recently framed, and is, with the others, being very generally published in the various newspapers of the Territory. We find it hard to believe that there is one woman so lacking in independent selfhood, so void of self-respect, so utterly and hopelessly lost to all sense of dignity and justice as to be satisfied with the classification in which she finds herself in the article referred to. Section one specifies that every male person over the age of twenty-one years, including those born in the United States, those of foreign birth and naturalized, and those of mixed Indian blood, shall under certain restrictions be "duly qualified electors." Last "male" paupers, insane persons, and fall-blinds be politically oppressed and lowered to the class in which all the women of the future State are placed, section two specially provides that such shall not be deemed to have lost their residence and consequent right to vote "while kept at public expense in any poor-house or other asylum, or while confined in prison." To effectually quench all political aspirations in women and confine the spoils, honors, or emoluments of office to the duly specified "male" element of the State, section four declares most emphatically that "no person except a qualified elector shall be elected or appointed to any civil office in the State." Of course the male halfbreeds, paupers, et al., must be specially protected, for how do we know how many of them might be forced to turn "tramp" if the women were allowed to compete with them for official place, and thus crowd them out into the cold world?

After a number of sections telling who may be electors, we are told who may bear women company as disfranchised citizens by section seven, which says: "No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector." And to make women further sure of the company in which they are classed, section eight provides that suffrage shall be denied to "all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, or of any infamous crime." The inertness and apathy of women regarding the political distinctions, which, contrary to all laws of justice and equity, have been made on account of sex, has in times past been extenuated on account of alleged ignorance concerning their political status. This surely need no longer be plead, for all of this is spread with unblinking frontality and insulting detail upon the public prints, and every woman may, if she choose, inform herself.

Sum it up, women of Washington; it is not difficult. Halfbreed Indians, paupers whom you help to support, foreigners whose sympathies are all with foreign institutions, these are your political superiors, deemed duly qualified to help make the laws which govern you, and to dispose of taxes levied and collected upon your property. Minors, idiots, criminals, insane persons, and Indians of full blood—these are made your political equals. How do you like the company assigned to you? Notwithstanding all their vaunted "protection," do you not see who are protected in their rights and privileges as citizens by men? Is it not clear that all political efforts are made with the sole desire of giving the "males" a chance, and to restrict the liberties of women? Work as you never worked before for the adoption of "separate articles" one and two.

The constitution without them proclaims new woman's political serfdom, and should, if they are rejected, be buried out of sight, to be unearthed again only as curious fossil remains in a future age in which men haply shall have learned the meaning of universal liberty. Until this is learned, woman's interests, when thrown upon the scales of justice with those of men, must forever

"Quick up fly and kick the beam." Abigail H. Smith, the eldest of the Smith sisters, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, died at her home in that place on the 23d of July, aged eighty-eight years. Her sister, Julia, who survives her, is eighty-six years old. These sisters have become famous throughout the length and breadth of the land for resistance to taxation while denied suffrage. Again and again has the tax-gatherer leveled upon and sold their effects, under their solemn protest, and that resistance so lauded in their forefathers was ridiculed and overridden in them throughout all of their long, useful, and eventful lives. The surviving sister has the sympathy of myriads of friends of freedom who have known them both through their steady practice of the precept that "resistance to tyranny is obedience to God."

Owing to the carelessness of the expressman who attends to the matter of placing our mail-bags in the post office on Thursday evening of each week, our last issue was mailed one day late. It is useless to assure our readers that this occasioned us chagrin and vexation not at all inferior to their wonder and disappointment.

The Hillsboro Independent learns that Professor Lyman, of Pacific University, his daughter, Miss Sarah, and his son, Horace, will go to Walla Walla to teach this year. The professor has asked and obtained a year's leave of absence from the university. His place in that institution will be supplied by Mr. W. D. Lyman.

HEROISM, THEN AND NOW.

To the nineteenth century belongs the work of emancipation, nor will reformers be satisfied to end their labors with the abolition of negro slavery. One half of the human race in America yet stand without the rights of citizenship, without equal privileges of education, and for them the ungracious demand for personal rights and liberty is still a duty which stands in the way of the moral and intellectual work they are capable of doing—are trying to do.

One of the noblest workers in Boston said: "Let us take hold of this question of Woman Suffrage and settle it, that it may give place to other work." This question all observing persons know cannot be settled except by having the right secured. We have been told by our legislators that they have not time to devote to the arguments of women who beset them biennially for equitable adjustment of this question. We answer, dispose of this, to you, vexatious question, and it will be out of your way. Dispose of it according to justice and the true principles that underlie our government, and your council chambers will no more echo with the protests and petitions that era of such growing magnitude, and such infinite annoyance to some of you. Put it down in any other way if you can. When your duty is done in this regard, then can we proudly say, now the whole moral and intellectual force of the community is free to work; let us all work together to organize justice, truth and wisdom.

Did you never reflect, brethren, sisters, how many a woman's endeavor has been given to the suffrage cause during the last two decades that have been needed, and sorely, for science, education, art, philanthropy, the better development of social and domestic economies, and the direct influence upon vice and crime? Duty called Washington to leave the quiet culture of Mount Vernon which he loved so well, to strike sturdy and long-continued blows for independence. A like duty has forced scores of conscientious women to leave the quiet pursuits and avocations of life for the lecture field and the convention. We call the first heroism in the man, and the nation will never weary of chanting his praises. The same impulse is denominated love of notoriety in these noble women, and for many long years it seemed that ridicule would never have done directing her shafts at their defenseless heads. The motive was the same in both—Independence to be gained, the same object of their hopes and toils. There are times when fighting is not only a first duty, but it is an imperative one, and surely women are not to blame if for them the war for liberty is not yet ended. As well and as justly censure the homesick soldier and intrepid general who made chill and dreary bivouac at Valley Forge a century ago, for not giving up the contest for liberty when such fearful odds appeared against them, as to censure the brave vanguards of liberty, who today struggle in unequal contest for wages so determined a warfare for right. The heroism that prompted them and prompts now is of exactly the same character, and to censure the present strife for liberty is to throw odium upon the former struggle for independence.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR READERS OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: You will excuse a short letter, as we are full of business. We have had a grand, good time at the convention. Mrs. Loughary, noble, earnest, unselfish worker that she is, has gained new laurels in this new and fruitful field. Mary Shane Smith, the little, modest, wildwood violet of the movement, made our hearts glad with her wit and wisdom. Mrs. W. W. Parker, quiet, unobtrusive, intelligent and ladylike, charmed everybody, and—well, there's no use talking, the women are ahead.

Colonel Taylor, magnanimous and earnest, Hon. Sam Corwin, true as steel, Dr. Cleveland, willing, witty and musical, Mrs. Watson, obliging and gentle, and Dr. Thompson, dictatorial and selfish, exacting, loquacious and egotistical, certainly gave us variety. There was general Mrs. Merrill, hospitable Mrs. Trullinger, sensible Mrs. Hanna—excuse us, reader, we cannot write of anything else save the good people we have met, who have put shoulder to the wheel to help us forward with the work for woman's liberty. Mr. Ireland, of the Astorian, from whose journal the minutes we send with this are compiled, deserves special mention for his kindness, for which mention he may not thank us, but it is true, and he deserves it, therefore he gets it. Had all the papers treated us as fairly from the beginning as has the Astorian, there is many an editorial fight on record which had not been chronicled.

Have just met Bradshaw, of Yamhill, and "shaken hands across the bloody chasm." Guess he'll vote all right in the Senate next time. But this hasty scribble must close. It must go in the mail. To-morrow we are off for Oyster-ville. A. J. D. Astoria, August 12th 1878.

Sarah Andrews Spencer, of Washington, rehearsed before the convention at Rochester a pathetic story of her girlhood. She told how, some forty years ago, she was bound out into white slavery in her native county of Stulaws, even the children were not their mother's, but belonged to the father, who might in the face of the mother's protest bind them out, or do with them as he saw fit. The illegitimate child Spencer expressed the hope that the next generation of women might own not only their children but their homes as well.

AN HOUR WITH CORRESPONDENTS.

From Rochester, New York, where the "third decade" meeting has recently been held, comes the following, to which is annexed the initials of Susan B. Anthony: "The New Northwest of July 15th is here. Glad to see you pushing exemption from taxation. If the right to representation is voted down, we must drive the government to take that horn of the dilemma. 'Exemption from taxation' should be written on our banners henceforth. Were it not that I should be compelled to go so far from my aged mother, I should feel like crossing the continent to help Washington Territory men to vote for Woman Suffrage. California, too, needs help. It does seem as though we must gain the battle ere long." Such courage and heroism after a "thirty years' war," is simply sublime, and must command the respect and admiration of opponents as well as friends. Under exemption from taxation of the property of unrepresented persons, representation as an accompaniment to taxation, and a public renunciation of the doctrine that "taxation without representation is tyranny," the government will in the next decade be forced to choose. The last even the most prejudiced opposers of universal suffrage will hardly agree to. The first the cupid of men will forbid, so it is reasonably clear that the demand the women are now making to be allowed to represent themselves will gain the day. While the labors of Miss Anthony would be invaluable in Washington Territory at this juncture, and her words would inspire the friends of Woman Suffrage to redoubled efforts in the campaign, all must applaud the filial regard that forbids her to place the mountains and deserts of a continent between herself and her aged and venerable mother. This sentiment in itself is sufficient refutation to all the malicious misrepresentations of unwomanliness that have pursued Miss Anthony for the three decades in which her voice has given echo to the great principles of universal liberty.

A friend writing from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "Our Polk County Woman Suffrage Society will publish a small weekly paper devoted to the enfranchisement of woman during the month of the Iowa Industrial Exposition, which opens in this city September 4th. We did the same last year, with good results. A constitutional amendment was perfectly in order when the political necessities of a party demanded the negro's enfranchisement, yet, when women by thousands ask for that for which not one black man petitioned, they are coolly told that a majority of women do not desire the boon, and remanded back to the State legislatures. So in our State we are working with whatever of money and influence we can bring to bear to compass the desired result. We fear that we have not enough of the former to command sufficient of the latter, but we use what we have in the best possible way, that is, by disseminating knowledge on the subject of equal political rights." There is an idea worthy the consideration of the executive committee of the State Woman Suffrage Association in the above extract. The publication of a small daily, devoted to Woman Suffrage and bristling with the most cogent arguments in its favor, published and distributed gratuitously on the fair grounds during the continuance of the State Fair, would doubtless be productive of incalculable good for the cause. The cost of such a publication could be easily computed, and woman's ingenuity, if applied in that direction, could easily contrive to foot the bills. We hope to hear from some of the leaders of the movement on this point at once.

A friend at Dallas tells us that he has found two ladies who are "too strong-minded to pay the bills sent from this office." So far as our knowledge goes, strong-minded women alone, of all respectable women, ever have money with which to pay bills. This being the case, we imagine our chronicler to have unwittingly stumbled upon the wrong explanation of the refusal mentioned. If such is the case, however, we are comforted in the assurance that, when their minds become made up to pay, they will be equally determined to carry out their intention.

"A certain deputy sheriff," to whom reference was made by Mrs. Dunway two weeks since in an article headed "Anonymous Letters," hastened to assure us, with much warmth and earnestness, that great injustice was done him in the reference aforesaid. Of course we will not refuse to "set him right," as he asks us to do, so far, at least, as his own denial of the knowledge of the existence of the anonymous letter is able to do so. The chirography of the two letters is certainly not unlike. The sentiment of the two toward the person to whom they are addressed is similar, but, as we said before, we will give the author of the first the benefit of his denial of the authorship of the second, overlooking the assurance of the man in asking a courtesy at the hands of the New Northwest.

A perplexed auntie asks: "Why is it that boys, even when they are little fellows, so frequently show a disposition to tyrannize and domineer over their sisters? Is it because nature intended them for rulers, or because they are not properly disciplined?" The latter, we should say, decidedly. Every human being, according to our theory, has a spark of despotism in his or her nature. This spark is fanned into a flame or subdued, according to circumstances, customs or discipline. Boys are so often assured, in every imaginable way, that their petty tyrannies are tolerated because they are boys, that they early begin to have an exalted idea of their own selfhood and consequent dominion based upon sex. This is the fault of parents, whose first duty is to establish correct principles concerning equality of rights in the family. The transition from

family to society, from society to State, from State to nation, is natural, rapid and easy. If perfect equality of rights was established in all families, one succeeding generation would do the rest.

THE STATE FAIR OF 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW NORTHWEST: The annual recurrence of our State Fair has become a fixed institution among us. It grew up from very small beginnings, and but few persons know the difficulties with which it has been surrounded most of the time since its first commencement. A few far-seeing men of large minds and extensive information inaugurated it here. There has been much prejudice in the minds of some people against it. The large premiums offered by the society on racing stock, the great encouragement extended to sporting men on the grounds, and the selling of "pools" openly, and, as a consequence, extensive smaller gambling, have had a demoralizing effect on very many persons attending the State Fairs. And the fact of small gambling, in almost every conceivable form, being practiced upon the fair grounds during the continuance of the Fair, the picking of pockets, and thefts committed upon the property of tent-holders, have had an injurious effect. With all the precautions used by the managers of the Fair, ardent spirits have been clandestinely sold or brought on the grounds and drank there largely. Complaints have been made that premiums have not been awarded upon articles on exhibition according to their intrinsic merits. Lastly, it has been said that premiums upon articles in the pavilions, made and arranged by our worthy, ingenious and skillful ladies, have been entirely too low. To all these objections a plea of guilty may be entered. What, then, is the remedy, is there any in the case? Most assuredly there is a remedy, and it should be applied. All the qualified members of the society have a vote in electing the whole board of officers, managers and directors of the society annually. If a majority of all these choose to frame rules and regulations by which all these objectionable acts are done or tolerated, the public mind must abide the results. Vice versa, and matters would be different.

The horsemen, or sporting gentlemen, as they are commonly called, have generally held control of the fairs here, and if so, can we reasonably expect anything different from the present and past demoralizing results of the fairs? We know that gambling, in all conceivable ways, is immoral, dishonest, and bears in its train a legion of vices. It is, therefore, the duty and the interest of all moral, temperate, religious and public-spirited men of our State to become members of the society, and, by their presence and votes, or, if absent, by their influence, to elect such officers, directors and managers of the Fair as will, at least, insure fair premiums, stop gambling and drunkenness on the grounds, and enforce the laws of the State and the rules of the Fair, to the well-being of all present. But it cannot be expected that, on the assembling of fifteen or twenty thousand persons together, most of them intent on sport, and many of them extremely hard cases, that a moral, upright course of conduct would be observed by all. Bad persons carry their natures with them wherever they go. For that reason, laws are made to be enforced against evil-doers whose conduct injures peaceable, law-abiding persons. If the authorities of the State Fair are powerless to punish lawless conduct upon the grounds, then the property belonging to the State Agricultural Society should be sold, and the organization dissolved.

And now I approach a subject of vital importance to the perpetuity and welfare of the society. If all the lady members who attend these fairs and are interested in them could have votes, and help to elect officers and managers of the fairs, a thorough and radical change for the better would be the result. Though our State constitution and laws forbid their right of suffrage in political action, yet we know that they have a vote in the Grange, in the Good Templar lodges, and in sundry other orders, and wherever this is the case, the sharp edges of men's coarser proceedings are rounded off, and a more refined, delicate and orderly course of events is manifested. And why not have them vote in all of our State Fair elections? We need reformation, sound policy, and judicious management of our fairs. I have been a member of our State Agricultural Society nearly all the time since its first organization, and I feel a deep interest in its welfare and perpetuity. I would work for its lasting welfare. I am a friend to every laudable enterprise in my adopted State. I hope to see our approaching State Fair eclipse all its predecessors in its great display of all industries and productions of Oregon. Our present crops are good, and Western Oregon is in peace and general prosperity.

DAVID NEWSOME, Salem, Oregon, August 4th, 1878.

Free tuition in the State Agricultural College to sixty young men over sixteen years of age is advertised. Another sample of the superior advantages which are accorded to boys in public institutions and at State expense. Yet persons continue to tell us that men legislate and provide for women better than they could or would do for themselves, and expect us to remain gratefully dumb before the awful announcement.

A terribly destructive rain and wind and lightning storm occurred in New York, New England and Canada on the 10th, especially along the coast. The death list will probably reach thirty. The tornado was confined in a length of two miles, and about a quarter of a mile in width. No deaths by lightning. The damage to property is estimated at \$100,000.

MINUTES OF THE O. S. W. S. A.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION. The called meeting of the Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association met in Astoria, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 A. M., August 7, 1878, the President, Abigail Scott Duniway, in the chair. Minutes of previous session read and approved.

The President then read the following address: The object of our meeting, as you are aware, is to take counsel together that we may be enabled to devise ways and means to carry on the work of woman's enfranchisement to its complete fulfillment. Never have our prospects been so favorable and the outlook so hopeful as now. Our movement has risen from the ridicule and misrepresentations of former times to a position of acknowledged merit. We are heard in the Senate of the United States, in State legislatures, and in constitutional conventions. There is not a village or hamlet in all America where the voice of our pleading is not respectfully considered. The iron grip of prejudice is fast loosening its hold, and his twin brother, ignorance, will speedily follow in his wake.

The present dissatisfaction throughout the nation concerning the existing order of things in the political world shows plainly to the analytical thinker that this government of the United States, which men call a republic, but which is, in reality, an aristocracy of sex, this government of one-half of the people by the other half of the people, is on the eve of an important change. We nowhere see the old party lines so rigidly drawn as formerly. Women are not the only class who are being imbued with a higher sense of freedom. Men are proving that the heaven of freedom is working with them, as well. They are rising in their individual selfhood as never before, to rid themselves of party shackles and proclaim their determination to do their own thinking, and the needed efforts to accomplish results for which they are now striving will awaken new necessities in political tactics. The times are ripe for a radical change in the governmental idea. The removal of old landmarks, to carry them forward to greater heights, under the inevitable law of human progression, will naturally break away the dykes that have for a hundred years walled in the citadels of government from the equal possession of all the people; and men, scarcely knowing what they have done, will very soon awake to find that their forward movements have, all unattended by themselves, irresistibly carried ours along with it.

In the deliberations that are to come up before this body, the expediency and inexpediency, the right and wrong of woman's demand for equality before the law, will be duly considered. I shall not discuss them in this brief address. I would only speak a word of encouragement, by pointing out to you the hopeful indications of the political zodiac. We are here not so much for the purpose of securing our right to equality before the law—for that, under the mutations of progress, will ultimately come anyhow—as we are here to hasten the work, and to assist in preparing the masculine and feminine minds to receive it. There is a work to do before coming State legislation. You are to devise the ways and means to accomplish that work. There is a field of immediate and important action now open in Washington Territory, where the equal rights of women are to be voted up or down by their male children. Your attention is respectfully called to that field.

There is need of harmonious action upon the part of all of us, and there is urgent need of funds to sustain our paper and provide for labor in the field. Let no short-sighted selfishness, no side issue, nor spirit of avarice be allowed to actuate any of us. Let us come up to this missionary work divested of mercenary spirit; and in honor preferring one another, let each of us prove our inalienable right to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" by making of ourselves a personal example of the liberty we seek for all.

The constitution was read and presented for signatures, and several new names added to the list of membership. The following committees were appointed by the President: On programme, Colonel James Taylor, Mary Shane Smith, Mrs. M. A. Hanna; on resolutions, Professor Cedarstrom, Mrs. Dr. Nicklin, Mary Shane Smith; on finance, Mrs. P. Watson, Mrs. H. A. Loughary, Mrs. M. A. Hanna.

Dr. Thompson, of Portland, was then called for, who responded in a brief and logical manner concerning human rights.

At the close of her remarks, the session adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the President in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The question of "Widows' Rights" was opened by Dr. Thompson and ably discussed by Mrs. Dunway, Mrs. Loughary, and Mrs. Corwin. The incidents related by each of the ladies, wherein widows had suffered injustice through the inequality of the laws, ought to have been heard by every lady in the land.

The "Ownership of Children" was next considered, each speaker strongly contending for the supreme rights of motherhood.

Committee on resolutions reported as follows: WHEREAS, The noblest, most symmetrical character can only be built up by a human being having entire freedom; therefore, Resolved, That the mothers of the race, as well as the fathers, ought to have absolute equality before the law, and perfect liberty of action in every respect. WHEREAS, Men cannot hope to rise alone to a higher level, but must ever be held back and kept down by igno-

NEWS ITEMS.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Salem complains of being infested by tramps. The legislature will convene September 9th. The wool crop of Douglas county this year is put at 1,500,000 pounds.

The Webfoot M. E. Church in Yamhill, recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. New oats, the first of the season, were brought into Salem on Saturday, August 9th. Not a freight train has passed over the Boise City and Umatilla route for over a month.

The vessels in port at Seattle, or on the way, will carry to San Francisco 13,000 tons of coal. W. B. Carter, State printer elect, has gone to San Francisco in the hope of procuring his health.

It costs the government \$55,000 annually to have the mails carried between Redding and Roseburg. The only saloon at Oswego has given up the ghost, and the building is now used for school purposes.

The secretary of the State Agricultural Society daily receives applications for space by exhibitors. W. S. Plummer will have one of his large fruit-drying machines on exhibition and at work at the State Fair.

Hillsboro Lodge, L. O. G. T., is in a flourishing condition, reporting one hundred members to good standing. Mrs. Mary E. Westgate has been appointed postmaster at Camp Lyon, an office lately established in Baker county.

The public school at Canemah commenced on Monday, the 12th inst., with Mr. Curtis Baird principal, and Mrs. Ganong assistant. Mr. E. A. Shirley, of Polk county, threshed fourteen acres of wheat last week that averaged over thirty-two bushels to the acre.

One hundred and two stand of government arms were sent last week from Fort Vancouver to Yakima City for the protection of the settlers in that exposed locality. Teachers attending the State Teachers' Institute to convene at Salem on the 21st will be relieved from the usual routine of travel free upon presenting certificate from the secretary of the institute.

The number of children in Benton county, of school age, and entitled to school money, is reported at 2,325; and the county's proportion of school money is \$2,065 25, giving each pupil 90 cents. James A. Herne has leased Reed's Opera House at Salem for the State Fair season, and will appear there as the chief attraction, supported by a large company of dramatic people from San Francisco.

Mr. Walker Young, a farmer near Eugene City, intended to exhibit at the State Fair of '78, a two-year-old colt of Percheron Pride stock, which weighs 4,350 pounds and stands seventeen hands high. The animal is gray and a perfect beauty. The harvest in Douglas county shows an unexpectedly good yield of late-sown grain. Early grain was damaged somewhat by the late rain, which proved so beneficial to the spring crops. On the whole, the amount for shipment will be equal to that of last year.

The sensation of the week at Astoria is the employment from that city of A. E. Jensen and Mrs. N. C. Koford, who departed for San Francisco contrary to law, and in defiance of previously assumed responsibilities, by the "Great Republic." Their return to Oregon's seaport will be accelerated by dispatches that have preceded them.

FOREIGN NEWS. Great distress prevails in India on account of floods. Typhoid fever is still alarmingly prevalent at Cyprus. A portion of the Indian contingent is going home at once. Insurgent forces opposing Austrian occupation number 100,000 men, well armed. Three thousand Mohammedan horsemen have appeared in the northwestern portion of Bosnia. A Berlin dispatch says: The deficit in the Prussian budget for 1877 reaches twenty million marks.

Accounts from Turkish sources place the Austrian loss in Bosnia thus far at 1,600 killed and wounded. The embarkation of 40,000 of the imperial guard for Russia will begin at Constantinople on Saturday.

A band of insurgents has made its appearance in the province of Eastermadura, Spain, shouting for the republic. There is strong reason for believing the English government intends to quit a footing in the island of Asia Minor.

The Turks have abandoned forts north of Varna, and they have been occupied by Russians. General Todleben has announced that he will evacuate Rodosto and San Stefano if fortifications of Varna are evacuated immediately by the Turks.

A special dispatch from Ratum says the population are armed and preparing to resist occupation by Russians. Local chiefs held a council and decided to fight. Disaffected mountaineers on the Chevall frontier are said to number 20,000. The excitement is intense. The Turkish regular army remains neutral.

RECENT EVENTS. Since the opening of the United States Court in Greenville, Tennessee, 237 cases of illicit distilling have been disposed of. The victorious Columbia College crew arrived at New York on the 11th, and were accorded an enthusiastic reception and dinner at Delmonico's.

The yellow fever in New Orleans continues to spread, and is now well distributed throughout the first and second districts, with occasional cases in other quarters of the city.

General Butler made a speech at Biddeford, Maine, on Saturday evening, in which he reviewed the history of the greenback currency, and claimed it should be made a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

About eight hundred shoe-makers are on the strike in Chicago. They demand \$12 per week. The manufacturers offer to pay \$10 00, which they say is the most they can afford. Manufacturers are conferring now with an agent from California, and seriously meditate the employment of Chinese cheap labor.

The trial of Mrs. Mary A. Leonard, to which reference was made several weeks since, and who has been incarcerated in the jail at The Dalles since January charged with the murder of her husband, has been postponed again, and will not take place until November. To be imprisoned for months, though a nonentity in law, an alien in politics, and an idiot by classification, awaiting trial for her life by a jury not composed of her peers—this is "woman's rights" as promulgated and enforced by those who proudly vaunt themselves her "natural and legal protectors."

Ed.] Mrs. Dunway is at the sea-side.